

Name: _____ Date: _____

Finding and Using Text Evidence

Directions: Read “Could You Become a Mean Meme?” and “Are You Being Watched?” Then complete the activity below.

1. Imagine that you are writing a paragraph explaining the advantages of social media use.

A. Which of the following is the BEST topic sentence for your paragraph?

- Ⓐ People spend a lot of time on social media platforms like Facebook, Snapchat, and Instagram.
- Ⓑ The information people post on social media can be collected and used by advertisers.
- Ⓒ Social media helps people stay connected.

B. Which information from the article BEST supports the sentence you chose in part A?

- Ⓐ “You can send your best friend a good-luck snap before his basketball game, watch your baby cousin grow up on Instagram, and share YouTube videos of your new kitten.” (p. 12)
- Ⓑ “A typical teen sends more than 200 texts a week and spends 45 hours a week in front of a screen. Much of this time is spent on social media platforms like Facebook, Instagram, and Snapchat.” (p. 12)
- Ⓒ “With each post, tag, and comment, you provide a piece of information about yourself.” (p. 13)

C. Which of the following BEST explains why the text evidence you chose in part B is relevant?

- Ⓐ It shows that teens enjoy spending lots of time on social media platforms.
- Ⓑ It explains how information on social media is collected by advertisers.
- Ⓒ It gives examples of the ways that people can stay connected with their friends and families on social media.

2. Choose the piece of text evidence from “Could You Become a Mean Meme?” that BEST supports the statement below. Then complete the sentence to explain your choice.

Information that you post in private places online can still be shared.

- Ⓐ ““Kids can stay in constant contact, which means they can share more of their feelings with each other,” says Davis.” (p. 13)
- Ⓑ “Most websites and apps have privacy settings that allow you to control who sees your posts and location.” (p. 13)
- Ⓒ “Anyone can take a screenshot—even of something you post in a private group, chat, text, or app—and post it on another site where you have no control over it.” (p. 13)

I chose ____ because _____

3. A. Choose THREE pieces of text evidence from “Could You Become a Mean Meme?” that BEST support the statement below.

Many aspects of our lives take place digitally.

- Ⓐ “A typical teen sends more than 200 texts a week and spends 45 hours a week in front of a screen.” (p. 12)
- Ⓑ “An inappropriate photo or video could cost you a job, whether it’s the babysitting gig you’re hoping to land next week or the internship you will apply for many years from now.” (p. 14)
- Ⓒ “You can send your best friend a good-luck snap before his basketball game, watch your baby cousin grow up on Instagram, and share YouTube videos of your new kitten.” (p. 12)
- Ⓓ “Now we use our devices to shop, research, play, and communicate.” (p. 12)
- Ⓔ “Things meant for trusted friends and family can quickly go public.” (p. 13)

B. Select one piece of INCORRECT evidence from above and explain why it does NOT support the statement.

Evidence ____ does not support the statement because _____

4. Choose the paragraph that correctly uses text evidence from “Could You Become a Mean Meme?” in the form of a direct quotation.

- Ⓐ Privacy settings do not always protect your information from being shared. Anyone can take a screenshot of something that you post and post it to another site (13).
- Ⓑ Privacy settings do not always protect your information from being shared. For example, in her article “Could You Become a Mean Meme?” author Kristin Lewis explains that anyone can take a screenshot of something that you post and post it to another site (13). This shows that privacy settings are not foolproof, and there are ways for people to get around them.
- Ⓒ Privacy settings do not always protect your information from being shared. For example, in her article “Could You Become a Mean Meme?” author Kristin Lewis writes, “Anyone can take a screenshot—even of something you post in a private group, chat, text, or app—and post it on another site . . .” (15). This shows that privacy settings are not foolproof, and there are ways for people to get around them.

Explain why the two answers you did NOT choose are incorrect: _____

5. Choose the paragraph that correctly uses text evidence from “Are You Being Watched?” in the form of a paraphrase.

- Ⓐ Much of our online activity is tracked. In “Are You Being Watched?” Kristin Lewis refers to a University of Washington study that found that 75 percent of the 500 most popular websites use tracking tools (15). The fact that many popular websites use tracking tools shows that our online activity is tracked fairly often.
- Ⓑ Much of our online activity is tracked. In “Are You Being Watched?” Kristin Lewis writes, “75 percent of the 500 most popular websites use tracking tools” (15). The fact that so many websites use tracking tools shows that our online activity is tracked fairly often.
- Ⓒ Much of our online activity is tracked. A University of Washington study that found that 75 percent of the 500 most popular websites use tracking tools. The fact that so many websites use tracking tools shows that our online activity is tracked fairly often.

Explain why the two answers you did NOT choose are incorrect: _____

6. Now it's your turn. Write a paragraph explaining what you should do before you post something online. Your paragraph should include:

- **a topic sentence that expresses your central idea**
- **at least one piece of text evidence in the form of a paraphrase or a direct quotation**
- **a sentence that states how that evidence supports your central idea**

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

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Finding Text Evidence

Directions: Read “Could You Become a Mean Meme?” then complete the activity below.

1. Choose TWO pieces of text evidence from the article that best support the statement below.

STATEMENT:

Social media can help people stay connected.

- Ⓐ “Ashley had become a meme—a photo with a caption that takes the image out of context, turning it into a joke that spreads like wildfire across the internet.” (p. 12)
- Ⓑ “You can send your best friend a good-luck snap before his basketball game, watch your baby cousin grow up on Instagram, and share YouTube videos of your new kitten.” (p. 12)
- Ⓒ “What is challenging about growing up in the age of social media is that there isn’t much room for mistakes.” (p. 13)
- Ⓓ “‘Kids can stay in constant contact, which means they can share more of their feelings with each other,’ says Davis.” (p. 13)

.....

2. Choose ONE piece of text evidence that best supports the statement below. Then complete the sentence to explain your choice.

STATEMENT:

Information that you post in private places online can still be shared.

- Ⓐ “A typical teen sends more than 200 texts a week and spends 45 hours a week in front of a screen.” (p. 12)
- Ⓑ “You can, in fact, stay up-to-date on hundreds of people all at once.” (p. 12)
- Ⓒ “Anyone can take a screenshot—even of something you post in a private group, chat, text, or app—and post it on another site where you have no control over it.” (p. 13)

I chose ____ because _____

3. Below are a statement and two pieces of supporting evidence. Find one more piece of evidence from the article and write it on the lines below.

STATEMENT:

What you post online can have long-term consequences.

- Ⓐ “An embarrassing photo or a careless or hurtful comment on a friend’s Instagram can last forever.” (p. 14)
- Ⓑ “An inappropriate photo or video could cost you a job, whether it’s the babysitting gig you’re hoping to land next week or the internship you will apply for many years from now.” (p. 14)
- Ⓒ _____

.....

4. Read the lines from the article below. Then write a statement that they all support.

STATEMENT:

- Ⓐ “Now we use our devices to shop, research, play, and communicate.” (p. 12)
- Ⓑ “A typical teen sends more than 200 texts a week and spends 45 hours a week in front of a screen.” (p. 12)
- Ⓒ “You can send your best friend a good-luck snap before his basketball game, watch your baby cousin grow up on Instagram, and share YouTube videos of your new kitten.” (p. 12)

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How to Use Text Evidence

When you write about something you have read, you need to use **text evidence**—that is, details from the text—to support the points you are making. You can use text evidence in the form of a direct quotation (the author’s exact words) or a paraphrase (a restatement of what the author wrote). You also need to explain WHY that text evidence is relevant.

Here are some tips for using text evidence:

1. Quote or paraphrase.

When using a **direct quote**, copy down the exact words from a sentence. Surround a direct quotation with quotation marks.

To **paraphrase** is to put something written or spoken by someone else into your own words. You don’t change the meaning of what the other person wrote or said, just the wording. A paraphrase is not surrounded by quotation marks.

2. Make it clear where your evidence comes from.

Identify who wrote or said what you are quoting or paraphrasing. This is called **“citing your source.”** Include a page number.

Words to help you:

- *according to (the author)*
- *(the author) claims*
- *(the author) suggests*
- *(the author) states*
- *(the author) writes*
- *(the author) reports*
- *(the author) describes*
- *(the author) implies*
- *(the author) explains*
- *(the author) argues*
- *(the author) declares*
- *(the author) observes*
- *(the author) notes*
- *(the author) reveals*
- *(the author) remarks*

3. Explain why your text evidence is relevant.

Include a sentence that makes it clear how the text evidence supports your idea. Reread the information you quoted or paraphrased and ask yourself, “So what?”

Words to help you:

- *(the author) says this because*
- *this proves that*
- *this exemplifies how*
- *this confirms*
- *this demonstrates*
- *this describes*
- *this explains*
- *this illustrates*
- *this implies*
- *this suggests*

Now let's look at two sample paragraphs. The first uses text evidence correctly.
The second uses text evidence incorrectly.

SAMPLE 1

Riding the world's tallest and fastest roller coaster, Kingda Ka, is a unique experience. According to author Mario Martinez in his book Roller Coasters of the World, Kingda Ka accelerates to 128 miles per hour in less than three seconds, going straight up at a 90-degree angle (18). "I have ridden hundreds of coasters," he writes. "But none of them were as terrifying as this one" (20). This suggests that Kingda Ka stands out among roller coasters as particularly intense.

This paragraph looks great! There are quotation marks around the direct quote, the writer tells us where the paraphrase and the quote came from, and the writer explains how her text evidence supports her statement that riding Kingda Ka is a unique experience. Hooray!

SAMPLE 2

Riding the world's tallest and fastest roller coaster, Kingda Ka, is a unique experience. According to Mario Martinez, Kingda Ka accelerates to 128 miles per hour in less than three seconds, going straight up at a 90-degree angle. "I have ridden hundreds of coasters. But none of them were as terrifying as this one."

In this paragraph, neither the quote nor the paraphrase is cited correctly. Who is Mario Martinez? Which page in what book or article did the paraphrase and quote come from? The writer also fails to explain how her text evidence supports her statement that riding Kingda Ka is unique. She just plopped her text evidence into her paragraph.

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Using Text Evidence: Quoting and Paraphrasing

When you write about something you have read, you need to use supporting evidence, or “text evidence,” to back up whatever point you are making. Most of your evidence will be details from the text you are writing about, which you can quote or paraphrase.

Direct quotation: A quotation is an exact copy of the words the author or speaker uses. Surround a direct quotation with quotation marks.

Paraphrase: To paraphrase is to put something written or spoken by someone else into your own words. A paraphrase is *not* surrounded by quotation marks.

Reminder! With quotations and paraphrases, always tell your readers where your information comes from.

EXAMPLE

Ever wonder what it takes to be a competitive eater? Just ask Joey Chestnut, eight-time winner of Nathan’s Famous Hot Dog Eating Contest. Joey, who once ate 69 hot dogs in 10 minutes, told *Eat It Magazine* that being a competitive eater is all about finding your rhythm and getting your hands, mouth, throat, and stomach all working together. Having been a competitive eater for almost 10 years now, Joey knows what works. “Jump up and down a little bit,” Joey advises. “It helps the food settle to the bottom of your stomach.” Oh, and don’t forget the Pepto Bismol.

▲..... paraphrase

▲..... direct quote

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Exploring Text Features

Authors use text features to bring attention to important details. In a nonfiction article, text features include titles, subheadings, photos, captions, charts, and maps.

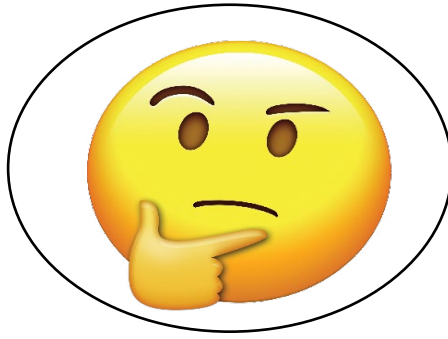
Directions: Answer the questions below to help you explore the text features in "Could You Become a Mean Meme?"

1. Read the headline and subheading and look at the image on page 11. What do these features help you understand about social media?

2. Read the tips in the blue circles on pages 12-14. Why do you think the author chose to include these tips?

3. What would be another appropriate subhead for the section "So What Do You Do?" on page 14? Explain your answer.

4. Into which section(s) of the article would the information in the informational text "Are You Being Watched?" (p. 15) fit best? Explain your answer.



“Could This Happen to You?”

How much privacy do we have—and need—online?

Respond to each statement by checking “agree” or “disagree.” Be prepared to justify your responses.

	Agree	Disagree
1. Social media affects kids in both positive and negative ways.		
2. If you post something in a private group, chat, text, or app, the public cannot see what you post.		
3. Before sharing a photo of someone on social media, you should ask that person if it’s OK.		
4. Companies should not have the right to keep track of what people search for, read, and post online.		
5. We have control over what information is available about us on the internet.		
6. Memes and other online jokes are harmless entertainment.		
7. Something that you post on social media when you’re 12 could affect your chances of getting into college.		
8. There is nothing wrong with businesses and governments tracking our online behavior.		

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Synthesis

Directions: Fill in the chart below using details from the articles "Could You Become a Mean Meme?" and "Are You Being Watched?" When you are finished, you can use your answers to help you respond to the writing prompt on page 15.

	"Could You Become a Mean Meme?"	"Are You Being Watched?"
Advantages of social media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social media makes communication faster and easier, allowing kids to "share more of their feelings with each other" (13). 	
Disadvantages of social media		
Ways to be smart when using social media		

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Go to Scope
Online to listen
to the words
and definitions
read aloud!

Paired Texts Vocabulary

"Could You Become a Mean Meme?"

- 1. aspect (AS-pekt)** *noun*; An aspect is a particular part or feature of something. For example, eating nutritious foods is one aspect of a healthy lifestyle; other aspects include exercising, getting plenty of sleep, and participating in activities that make you happy.

- 2. context (KON-tekst)** *noun*; The context of something is what is happening around it. If your teacher asks you to use context clues to figure out the meaning of an unfamiliar word, he wants you to look at what comes before and after that word for hints about what it means. An article about a past event usually provides some historical context: information about what life was like at the time the event occurred.

You may hear about someone's words being taken *out of context*. This means that what someone says—or part of what someone says—is repeated without explaining the situation in which the words were spoken and making it sound like the person meant something different from what he or she meant. For example, imagine Vince says, "As you can see, I hate puppies" in a joking tone while petting a bunch of puppies. Then Alan tells Stacy that Vince said he hates puppies without explaining that Vince was joking. Vince's words have been taken out of context.

- 3. foolproof (FOOL-proof)** *adjective*; Something that is foolproof is done, made, or planned so well that nothing can go wrong—even a fool couldn't mess it up. If someone on your dodgeball team says he has a foolproof plan for winning, he means that his plan is absolutely sure to work.

- 4. nefarious (nih-FAIR-ee-uhs)** *adjective*; *Nefarious* means "extremely wicked or criminal."

- 5. misstep (MIHS-stehp)** *noun*; A misstep is a poorly judged or clumsy step. For a tightrope walker, one misstep can mean plunging into the net below.

A misstep can also be a slip or error in judgment—an action or decision that is a mistake. Sarah might realize that handing out birthday invitations at recess was a misstep; some kids who weren't invited were upset.

- 6. potential (puh-TEN-shuhl)** *adjective or noun*; As an adjective, *potential* means "possible, or capable of becoming real." If someone is a potential candidate for student body president, he or she *might* become a candidate for student body president but is not a candidate yet. The potential side effects of a medicine—like making you dizzy or tired—are side effects that the medicine *could* cause.

As a noun, *potential* can mean "an ability that can lead to success or excellence." If you have potential as a piano player, you have skills and/or natural talent that can carry you to greatness (if you keep practicing). *Potential* can also mean "the chance or possibility that something will develop and become real." Icy sidewalks increase the potential for slipping and falling on your walk to school.

7. alias (AY-lee-uhs) *noun*; An alias is a false or temporary name. There are lots of reasons someone might use an alias. A screen name that you create for yourself to use on social media is an alias. If John Crane is a criminal, he might use the name Bob North while traveling from place to place to avoid being found by the police.

"Are You Being Watched?"

1. anonymity (an-uh-NIM-ih-tee) *noun*; The adjective *anonymous* (uh-NON-uh-muhs) means "unknown" or "not named or identified." If Michelle receives anonymous flowers on Valentine's Day, the person who sent the flowers did not include a card saying who they are from.

Anonymity is the quality or state of being anonymous—that is, unknown—to most people. A famous athlete might wear a big hat and sunglasses to protect her anonymity while walking down the street.

2. privacy (PRAHY-vuh-see) *noun*; Privacy is the state of being alone or away from other people's view or observation. Privacy gives you freedom from unwanted attention or interference with your personal life. If a friend Facetimes you while you're hanging out with your family, you might go upstairs and take the call from your room so you can have some privacy.

Directions: Below and on the back of this page, list any other words from the articles whose definitions you are not sure about. For each word, use context clues to try to figure out the meaning. Then look up the word in a few different dictionaries. Discuss the meaning of the word with your teacher or another adult. Then write a definition for the word and one example sentence.

Paired Texts Vocabulary Practice

Directions: Rewrite each sentence below using one of the words in the box. There is one word you will not use.

misstep	aspect	nefarious	alias	anonymity
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1. Rumor has it that Beyoncé makes hotel reservations under the false name "Ingrid Jackson."

2. *The Avengers* is my favorite kind of movie: classic superheroes standing in the way of evil schemes.

3. The actress enjoyed being able to walk around without anyone recognizing her.

4. One part of middle school life that Liz is still getting used to is remembering to bring her gym clothes to school.

Directions: In each pair of boldfaced words, underline the word that best completes the sentence.

5. I found a **foolproof/nefarious**, step-by-step slime recipe online—it even has a how-to video.

6. Adam was shy about dancing in public, but in the **privacy/misstep** of his own room, he was a dancing machine!

7. Today I brainstormed a list of **nefarious/potential** topics for my science fair project.

8. My teacher recommended a book about World War I. She said it helps readers understand the **context/alias** of World War II.

9. Sharing my friend Mike's secret when I had promised not to was a **context/misstep** that nearly ended our friendship.

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Close-Reading Questions

"Could You Become a Mean Meme?"

1. Author Kristin Lewis writes that things posted online can “affect us in unexpected ways.” How does she support this statement? (supporting details)
2. What purpose does the story of Ashley’s “meme nightmare” serve in the article? (text structure)
3. How did Ashley cope with what happened to her? What does this reveal about the kind of person she is? (key idea, inference)

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Close-Reading Questions

"Could You Become a Mean Meme?"

4. Think about the fact that Ashley’s video got more than 1.7 million views on YouTube. What does this suggest? (inference)
5. What do the tips in the blue circles contribute to the article? (text structure)
6. Consider the author’s tone—that is, the attitude the author expresses toward the subject matter. What does her attitude toward social media seem to be? (tone)

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Close-Reading Questions

"Are You Being Watched?"

1. According to the article, what is one benefit and one drawback of tracking technology?
(supporting details)

2. Explain what Nicholas Carr means by "Our sense of anonymity is largely an illusion."
(interpreting text)

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Critical-Thinking Questions

"Could You Become a Mean Meme?" and "Are You Being Watched?"

1. In your opinion, should sites and apps be allowed to use tracking technology?

2. Is it possible for anything shared online to be truly private?

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Paired Texts Quiz

Directions: Read the articles “Could You Become a Mean Meme?” and “Are You Being Watched?” Then answer the questions below.

1. A central idea of “Could You Become a Mean Meme?” is expressed by which of the following?
 - (A) We all spend too much time in front of screens.
 - (B) What is shared on social media can have unintended consequences.
 - (C) Creating an alias is a good way to protect your privacy online.
 - (D) It’s OK to make mistakes while growing up.
2. Which line best supports the central idea you chose in Question 1?
 - (A) “Today, many aspects of our lives take place digitally.” (p. 12)
 - (B) “You can, in fact, stay up-to-date on hundreds of people all at once.” (p. 12)
 - (C) “Things meant for trusted friends and family can quickly go public.” (p. 13)
 - (D) “(Note that many social media sites have minimum age requirements.)” (p. 12)
3. On page 14, Kristin Lewis writes, “Today, your less-than-stellar moments can be captured and preserved online.” *Less-than-stellar* means
 - (A) not excellent or admirable.
 - (B) fewer than usual.
 - (C) exceptionally good.
 - (D) resembling outer space.
4. On page 12, the line “a joke that spreads like wildfire across the internet” contains
 - (A) a metaphor that indicates a joke is not funny.
 - (B) hyperbole that emphasizes how many people use the internet.
 - (C) a simile that explains memes circulate quickly.
 - (D) a simile that reveals how overheated computers can become.
5. A central idea of the article “Are You Being Watched?” is expressed by which of the following?
 - (A) Location services help parents make sure their kids are safe.
 - (B) Facebook has advertisements on its site.
 - (C) Companies gather information about people online to target them with advertisements.
 - (D) You can buy pimple cream online.
6. Which statement CANNOT be supported by information in both articles?
 - (A) You should never assume that what you do and share online is private.
 - (B) There are steps you can take to protect yourself online.
 - (C) Most social media sites have age requirements.
 - (D) Tracking and targeted advertising are legal in the United States.

Constructed-Response Questions

Directions: Write your answers to the questions below on the back of this paper or type them up on a computer.

7. On page 12, Lewis writes that “things posted online can escape our control and affect us in unexpected ways.” How well does Lewis support this claim? Use text evidence to support your answer.
8. Why is it important to review your online settings? Use details from both texts to support your answer.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Paired Texts Quiz

Directions: Read the articles “Could You Become a Mean Meme?” and “Are You Being Watched?” Then answer the questions below.

1. A central idea of “Could You Become a Mean Meme?” is expressed by which of the following?
 - (A) We all spend too much time in front of screens.
 - (B) What is shared on social media can have unintended consequences.
 - (C) Creating an alias is a good way to protect your privacy online.
 - (D) It’s OK to make mistakes while growing up.
2. Which line best supports the central idea you chose in Question 1?
 - (A) “Today, many aspects of our lives take place digitally.” (p. 12)
 - (B) “You can, in fact, stay up-to-date on hundreds of people all at once.” (p. 12)
 - (C) “Things meant for trusted friends and family can quickly go public.” (p. 13)
 - (D) “(Note that many social media sites have minimum age requirements.)” (p. 12)
3. On page 12, Kristin Lewis writes that “Ashley’s case is extreme.” *Extreme* most closely means
 - (A) not ordinary or average.
 - (B) last or final.
 - (C) common or frequent.
 - (D) faraway or distant.
4. On page 12, the line “a joke that spreads like wildfire across the internet” contains a simile that
 - (A) tells you that a joke is not funny.
 - (B) emphasizes how many people use the internet.
 - (C) indicates that memes circulate quickly.
 - (D) refers to computers becoming too hot.
5. Which of the following is a central idea of the article “Are You Being Watched?”
 - (A) Location services help parents make sure their kids are safe.
 - (B) Facebook has advertisements on its site.
 - (C) Companies gather information about people online to target them with advertisements.
 - (D) You can buy pimple cream online.
6. Both articles support the idea that
 - (A) tracking technology is legal.
 - (B) sites beginning with “https” are secure.
 - (C) creating an alias can protect your privacy.
 - (D) what you do or share online is not really private.

Constructed-Response Questions

Directions: Write your answers to the questions below on the back of this paper or type them up on a computer.

7. On page 12, Lewis writes that “things posted online can escape our control and affect us in unexpected ways.” Describe one way Lewis supports this claim. Use text evidence in your answer.
8. According to the article “Could You Become a Mean Meme?,” why is reviewing your privacy settings an important thing to do? Use text evidence in your answer.

Note: *Scope* does not accept Google Docs. If you are e-mailing your entry, please send a .pdf or .doc file.

Social Media Contest

What are the advantages and disadvantages of using social media? What are some ways kids can be smart when using social media? Answer both questions in an essay. Five winners will get *Goodbye Stranger* by Rebecca Stead.

Entries will be judged on:

- ⇒ use of information from both texts
- ⇒ grammar, spelling, and punctuation
- ⇒ clarity and good organization
- ⇒ creativity

My name: _____

My home phone number: _____ My grade: _____

My teacher's name: _____ My teacher's e-mail: _____

School name: _____

School address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

School phone number: _____

My parent or legal guardian consents
to my participation in this contest.

Parent's or legal guardian's signature: _____

Include this form with your written entry and send both to: scopemag@scholastic.com
or mail them to: Social Media Contest, c/o *Scope*, P.O. Box 712, New York, NY 10013-0712

ENTRIES MUST BE RECEIVED BY February 15, 2018!