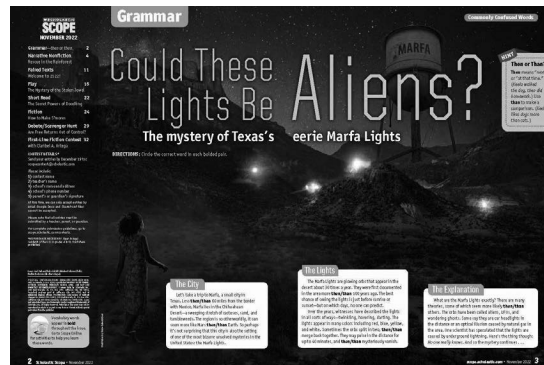


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## “Could These Lights Be Aliens?”



### ANSWERS TO ACTIVITIES AND PROMPTS IN THE MAGAZINE

#### THE CITY

Let's take a trip to Marfa, a small city in Texas. Less **then/than** 60 miles from the border with Mexico, Marfa lies in the Chihuahuan Desert—a sweeping stretch of cactuses, sand, and tumbleweeds. The region is so otherworldly, it can seem more like Mars **then/than** Earth. So perhaps it's not surprising that this city is also the setting of one of the most bizarre unsolved mysteries in the United States: the Marfa Lights.

#### THE LIGHTS

The Marfa Lights are glowing orbs that appear in the desert about 30 times a year. They were first documented in the area more **then/than** 100 years ago. The best chance of seeing the lights is just before sunrise or sunset—but on which days, no one can predict.

Over the years, witnesses have described the lights in all sorts of ways—twinkling, hovering, darting. The lights appear in many colors including red, blue, yellow, and white. Sometimes the orbs split in two, **then/than** merge back together. They may pulse in the distance for up to 40 minutes, and **then/than** mysteriously vanish.

#### THE EXPLANATION

What are the Marfa Lights exactly? There are many theories, some of which seem more likely **then/than** others. The orbs have been called aliens, UFOs, and wandering ghosts. Some say they are car headlights in the distance or an optical illusion caused by natural gas in the area. One scientist has speculated that the lights are caused by underground lightning. Here's the thing though: *No one really knows.* And so the mystery continues . . .

### ANSWERS TO ACTIVITY SHEET

#### THEN OR THAN?

1. then
2. than
3. then
4. than
5. than
6. then
7. than
8. than
9. then
10. Ashley ran faster than Sam.
11. Put a half cup of flour in a bowl, then add two eggs and stir until smooth.
12. I like playing soccer more than baseball.

## “Rescue in the Rainforest”



### ANSWERS TO ACTIVITIES AND PROMPTS IN THE MAGAZINE

#### WRITING PROMPT, PAGE 10 :

PSAs, posters, and poems will vary, but should draw on the key ideas and details identified in the **Writing Planner: Saving Sloths** (below).

### ANSWERS TO ACTIVITY SHEETS

#### WRITING PLANNER: SAVING SLOTHS

- Sloths are important to other animals in the food web. If we don't protect sloths, the animals who eat sloths, like jaguars and harpy eagles, might lose their food source and not be able to survive.
  - Sloths' bodies are homes for other creatures. If we don't protect sloths, organisms who live in sloths' fur, such as algae and moths, will lose their homes.
  - Sloths can help treat deadly human illnesses. A fungus that lives on sloths has been found to help fight cancer.
- Rainforests are home to more than half of all plant and animal species on Earth.
  - Rainforests help fight climate change by absorbing carbon dioxide.
  - Rainforests provide much of the water we drink.

- Many of the medicines we use are found in rainforests.
- Many foods we eat come from rainforests.
- Rainforests are home to organisms that can't be found anywhere else on Earth.

#### “RESCUE IN THE RAINFOREST” CLOSE-READING QUESTIONS

1. Snow White's home was near a hotel, and trees were being cut down to keep up the property. It's likely that a tree she depended on for food was cut down. As a weanling, she was still too young to find new food sources.
2. The word *likely* tells me that it's not known exactly what happened to Snow White or how she ended up on the ground. But her malnourishment and illness suggest that it's highly probable she fell from a tree.
3. Sloths are shy animals, and repeated interaction with people, such as tourists, is harmful for them—it can even shorten their lives. Another danger to sloths is the illegal pet trade. Although taking sloths from their natural habitat is illegal in many countries, it still occurs. Most sloths that become pets do not survive. The biggest danger to sloths is habitat loss; the rainforests where sloths live are disappearing because of deforestation. The loss of a single tree can cause weanlings, such as Snow White, to go hungry. Sloths that are old enough may be forced to travel far to find food, which can put them in dangerous situations. For example, they may end up



near a road where they could get hit by a car, or on a power line, where they could be electrocuted.

4. Sloths play an important role in the stability of the rainforest. To start, they serve as prey for other animals. So by protecting sloths, we are protecting these animals too. Additionally, many organisms, such as algae and moths, make their homes on sloths' bodies. When a sloth dies, these organisms no longer have a home.
5. TSI is taking several steps to protect sloths. The article explains, "Currently, TSI is working with the country's main electricity provider to help reduce electrocutions by installing devices that discourage animals from climbing on power lines. TSI is also building 'sloth speedways' in parts of the forest that have become fragmented because of tree loss." The speedways consist of ropes hung between gaps in the trees. Sloths and other animals can use them to move around the forest. TSI also gives care to injured and orphaned sloths, rehabilitating the animals and preparing them to be released into the wild.
6. At the beginning of the article, Snow White is on the brink of death. TSI staff are unsure if she will survive. Snow White is unable to do anything on her own, relying on humans to feed her and give her medicine. In contrast, at the end of the article, she is completely recovered. She is independent and healthy, and TSI staff are able to return her to the wild.

### **"RESCUE IN THE RAINFOREST"** **CRITICAL-THINKING QUESTIONS**

1. Answers will vary and may include ending deforestation, protecting animal habitats, stopping the illegal pet trade, respecting animals by not getting too close, and understanding and being sensitive to animals' body language.
2. Students may offer that all creatures have intrinsic value, and it's our responsibility to treat them with respect and care—especially when those creatures are in danger because of human activity as sloths are. What's more, sloths are important in the ecosystem. They serve as prey for other animals, and their bodies are a habitat for certain organisms, some of which live only on sloths and nowhere else. When sloths die, these organisms suffer too.

### **"RESCUE IN THE RAINFOREST" VOCABULARY PRACTICE**

1. C
2. D
3. A
4. A
5. B
6. B

### **"RESCUE IN THE RAINFOREST" QUIZ**

#### **\*Higher Level (HL)**

1. B (author's craft; R.4)
2. C (vocabulary; R.4)
3. A, B, D (key ideas and details; R.2)
4. A, B, C (key ideas and details; R.2)
5. A (text structure; R.5)
6. D (key ideas and details; R.2)
7. One way sloths are being protected in Costa Rica is through the country's laws, which Carro explains are some of the best environmental protections in the world. For example, it is illegal to take sloths from the wild there, and large-scale deforestation has been outlawed. Additionally, a special organization outside Manuel Antonio National Park called The Sloth Institute (TSI) cares for injured, sick, and orphaned sloths. In the past 8 years, they've rescued and released about 400 sloths. TSI also works to eliminate the dangers that threaten sloths in the first place. One way they do this is by creating "sloth speedways"—ropes that hang in the trees that sloths can use to travel safely through fragmented forests. In addition, with the help of the country's main electricity provider, TSI installs devices that discourage animals from climbing on power lines. (explanatory writing, text evidence; W.1, R.1)
8. The destruction of rainforests has a catastrophic effect on sloths as they depend on trees for food and safety. The loss of a single tree can cause a weanling to lose its food source and starve, as happened to Snow White. For older sloths, the loss of a tree can force them to go looking for food somewhere else, which leads them to dangerous places like roads and power lines. Cutting down trees also creates gaps in the forest, forcing sloths to travel down to the ground where predators await them, or grab onto power lines. The destruction of rainforests also puts the planet in peril, as rainforests are home to more than half of all plant and animal species on Earth, some of which can't be found anywhere else.



Rainforests also help fight climate change by absorbing carbon dioxide, and they provide much of the water we drink, many of the foods we eat, and many of the medicines we use. (explanatory writing, text evidence; W.1, R.1)

### **“RESCUE IN THE RAINFOREST” QUIZ**

#### **\*Lower Level (LL)**

1. B (author’s craft; R.4)
2. C (vocabulary; R.4)
3. A, B, D (key ideas and details; R.2)
4. A, B, C (key ideas and details; R.2)
5. A (text structure; R.5)
6. D (key ideas and details; R.2)
7. With the help of the country’s main electricity provider, TSI is protecting sloths by installing devices that discourage animals from climbing on power lines. This is an important step because due to forest fragmentation, sloths are forced to either go down to the ground or to grab onto whatever they can find. If a sloth grabs onto a power line, electric shock may injure or kill the sloth. Thanks to the devices TSI is installing, sloths will face less danger when traveling through the forest. (explanatory writing, text evidence; W.1, R.1)
8. The loss of trees has a catastrophic effect on sloths as they depend on trees for food and safety. The loss of a single tree can cause a weanling to lose its food source and starve, as happened to Snow White. For older sloths, the loss of a tree can force them to go looking for food somewhere else, which leads them to dangerous places like roads and power lines. Cutting down trees also creates gaps in the forest, forcing sloths to travel down to the ground where predators await them, or grab onto power lines. (explanatory writing, text evidence; W.1, R.1)

### **CORE SKILLS WORKOUT: SUMMARIZING**

#### **\*Higher Level (HL)**

1. The article is mainly about a young sloth named Snow White. The story takes place in and near a rainforest in Manuel Antonio, Costa Rica.
2. A tree Snow White depended on for food was cut down. She began to starve and became very sick. She fell onto the forest floor and was on the brink of death.
3. An organization called The Sloth Institute (TSI) that rehabilitates orphaned and injured sloths took Snow

White in. TSI nursed her back to health and after nine months, released her back into the wild.

4. The author describes the bigger problem of the threats facing sloths in general—in particular, the problem of deforestation, which affects sloths as well as millions of other species of plants and animals, including humans.
5. Answers will vary. Students might write that other challenges sloths face include unwanted contact with tourists, illegal pet trade, and electrocution from power lines; that if deforestation continues at its current rate, tropical forests could vanish within the next 100 years; or that to save sloths, we must pass laws to protect the forests and better enforce laws that already exist.

#### **Summary:**

In a Costa Rican rainforest, a young sloth named Snow White was in trouble after a tree she depended on for food was likely cut down. She grew malnourished and sick, and likely fell from a tree. Thankfully, an organization called The Sloth Institute (TSI), which works to rescue and rehabilitate injured and orphaned sloths, took Snow White in. Thanks to TSI, Snow White was able to return to the wild. But sloths in Costa Rica and other countries continue to face serious threats, including unwanted contact with tourists, the illegal pet trade, electrocution from power lines, and most of all, habitat destruction due to deforestation. For sloths to be safe, we must pass laws to protect sloths and their rainforest homes and better enforce the laws that already exist.

### **CORE SKILLS WORKOUT: SUMMARIZING**

#### **\*Lower Level (LL)**

In a Costa Rican rainforest, a young sloth named Snow White was in trouble after a tree she depended on for food was likely cut down. She grew malnourished and sick, and likely fell from a tree. Thankfully, an organization called The Sloth Institute (TSI), which works to rescue and rehabilitate injured and orphaned sloths, took Snow White in. Thanks to TSI, Snow White was able to return to the wild. But sloths in Costa Rica and other countries continue to face serious threats, including unwanted contact with tourists, the illegal pet trade, electrocution from power lines, and most of all, habitat destruction due to deforestation. For sloths to be safe, we must pass laws to protect sloths and their rainforest homes and better enforce the laws that already exist.



### CORE SKILLS WORKOUT: TEXT FEATURES

1. The title and subtitle create a suspenseful mood, as they tell readers how dire of a situation the young sloth is in. At the same time, the word *rescue* in the titles gives readers the hope that the sloth will survive.
2. The map emphasizes the small area in which all of the world's sloths are located. It also helps me understand where Manuel Antonio, Costa Rica is located, and tells me that there are six species of sloths in the world.
3. The author included these traits to highlight how unique and fascinating these creatures are. What's more, that these traits have helped sloths survive on Earth for 64 million years makes the fact that human activity is now putting sloths in danger all the more jarring.
4. Answers will vary. Sample questions: How many acres of rainforest were lost last year? Why are rainforests cleared? How soon could rainforests vanish? Why is preserving rainforests important? What do rainforests do for the planet? What must be done to save rainforests? What actions can we take to help rainforests?

### CORE SKILLS WORKOUT: EXPLORING TEXT STRUCTURE Higher Level (HL) and Lower Level (LL)

#### Page 1:

**EFFECT:** The loss of a tree can cause a weanling to lose its food source and starve.

**EFFECT:** Sloths that are old enough will go looking for food, which leads them to dangerous places like roads and power lines.

**EFFECT:** Losing trees causes gaps in the forest, forcing sloths to travel down to the ground where predators await them, or grab onto power lines.

#### Page 2:

**EFFECT:** Animals who eat sloths, like jaguars and harpy eagles, lose a food source.

**EFFECT:** Organisms like moths that make their home on sloth's bodies would lose their ecosystem.

**EFFECT:** The ecosystem on a sloth's body includes organisms that can be used to treat deadly human illnesses. We could lose a fungus used to fight cancer, for example.

#### Page 3:

**SOLUTION:** TSI rescues and rehabilitates sloths. They work with Costa Rica's main electricity

provider to install devices that discourage animals from climbing on power lines. They are also installing "sloth speedways" to help animals travel safely through fragmented areas of forest.

**SOLUTION:** Governments can pass—or better enforce—laws that protect rainforests and sloths. For example, Costa Rica has outlawed large-scale deforestation and taking sloths from the wild.

**SOLUTION:** We can refrain from having sloths as pets or giving sloths unwanted attention as tourists. We can also urge brands we use to not use ingredients from rainforests, or we can try to not use products that harm the rainforest at all.

#### Page 4:

- Rainforests are home to more than half of all plant and animal species on Earth.
- Rainforests help fight climate change by absorbing carbon dioxide.
- Rainforests provide much of the water we drink.
- Many of the medicines we use are found in rainforests.
- Many foods we eat come from rainforests.
- Rainforests are home to organisms that can't be found anywhere else on Earth.

### VIDEO DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Answers will vary slightly. Sample response: A credible source is trustworthy. If a source is considered credible, people generally believe that information from that source is true and accurate.
2. The mood of the section of the video about Manuel Antonio is upbeat and joyful. Upbeat music plays as the narration describes the "stunningly beautiful" area that is Manuel Antonio. Beautiful images of the park's landscape and wildlife appear on screen, adding to the cheerful, positive mood.
3. Carro is making the point that writing is a long process and that a story or article requires many revisions before it is finished. She is also making the point that having peers review your story and provide feedback is important and will help you to improve your work.

## “Welcome to 2122!”



### ANSWERS TO ACTIVITIES AND PROMPTS IN THE MAGAZINE

#### WRITING PROMPT, PAGE 15

Responses will vary

### ANSWERS TO ACTIVITY SHEETS

#### WRITING PLANNER: WELCOME TO 2122

Responses will vary.

#### “WELCOME TO 2122!”

##### CLOSE-READING QUESTIONS

1. Braun and Lewis seem excited about the possibilities the future holds. For example, they sound enthusiastic when they write that bugs are “totally tasty” and that “you’ll be able to send thoughts directly from your brain into your friends’ brains!” They also seem optimistic about finding solutions to some of the problems we face today, as they include multiple predictions that involve humans using alternative energy sources, using fewer resources, and polluting less.
2. The predictions are presented as a list, and a short sentence written in bold capital letters summarizes

each prediction. The photos and captions allow readers to take in several predictions at a glance.

#### “PREDICTIONS FROM THE PAST”

- Destroying all pests would have been a bad solution. While flies, mosquitoes, and other insects may be pests to us, they play an important role in their ecosystems as they are food for many other creatures. Destroying them by draining swamplands and chemically treating streams would also cause great damage to the environment.
- Condensed words and ideas might remind you of the texting slang and abbreviations, emojis, and gifs that are used for text messaging and online communication today.
- Our fruits and vegetables often come from all over the country and the world. For example, in most U.S. grocery stores, people are able to purchase avocados from Mexico and bananas from Central and South America all year long.
- Today, airplanes and trucks collect, transport, and deliver packages over great distances very quickly.

#### “WHAT IS YET TO BE IS BUT A GUESS . . .”

##### POETRY ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

1. The “we” in the poem is humankind.
2. The second stanza says the universe asks us to crack open riddles, prop ladders to the sun, and search for seaglass cities. In other words, the universe makes us



wonder, explore, solve problems, and push the boundaries of our knowledge and abilities.

3. Dreams are thoughts and visions that occur while we sleep, or if we're awake, fantasies of pleasing things that may happen or goals we hope to achieve. "Waking in the dark" sounds unpleasant, like waking up from a bad dream or nightmare. Perhaps darkness represents difficult times when we are filled with misunderstanding, confusion, or disappointment.
4. The compass and the map allow us to explore, find our way, and chart new territory. The microscope and the telescope allow us to look at things more closely. A sketch is a rough drawing or outline of something, often a beginning study or view of something. By paying attention to these items, the world can solve the mysteries and challenges it is presented with.
5. The poem mentions the universe, the sun, the telescope, and charts of galaxies. The poet might talk about space in a poem about "what is yet to be" because space is such a mystery to humans. Since the beginning of time, we've been looking up at the night sky with fascination and wondering what might be out there and what our place in the universe is. Space is a symbol in this sense, but it is also literally something humankind wonders about and hopes to unravel the mysteries of in the future.
6. The words *scrawled* and *scratched* evoke feelings of rushing, excitement, frenzy, feverishness, etc. The poet may have chosen them to evoke the idea of someone feverishly trying to figure something out or making an exciting discovery.
7. There is no telling what the future holds; things don't always go as planned or expected; or, as Yoda says, "Always in motion is the future."
8. Students may offer that the speaker admires humankind's curiosity, sense of wonder, and ever-evolving knowledge. At the same time, the speaker knows that sometimes there will be darkness and that we can never be certain about what the future holds.

### "WELCOME TO 2122!"

#### CRITICAL-THINKING QUESTIONS

1. Answers will vary, but in general, all three texts suggest that the future is a wonderful place where we will have solved many of our current problems

and made life more pleasant—so aliens would probably conclude that humans are generally optimistic.

2. Answers will vary.
3. Answers will vary.
4. Answers will vary. Here are some examples: Having the ability to communicate brain to brain could lead to major invasions of privacy; playing virtual reality games to the point that we unplug only to eat and sleep would be unhealthy and cause us to lose touch with reality and one another; robots could become so intelligent that they take over the world; if going to space becomes commonplace, we may not care as much about problems that still need solving here on Earth.
5. Answers will vary.
6. Answers will vary.

#### PAIRED TEXTS QUIZ

##### \*Higher Level (HL)

1. B (tone; R.5)
2. A, B, C (text evidence; R.2)
3. B (vocabulary; R.4)
4. B (supporting details; R.3)
5. C (analyzing poetry; R.6)
6. A, B, D (key ideas and details; R.1)
7. According to "Welcome to 2122!," we will become more eco-friendly in the future by changing the way we eat, the way we light our homes, the efficiency of our cities, and even what we do with human waste. Authors Adele Braun and Kristin Lewis explain that in the future, we will all be eating insects. This will be an eco-friendly move because insects require far fewer resources to raise than the sources of protein many of us consume now, such as chickens and cows. The authors also explain that in the future, some of our light will come from glowing plants rather than from light bulbs that require power and can be harmful to the environment. Our cities, the authors state, will be highly efficient with roads made of self-healing concrete, solar-powered highways that charge cars as they drive, and underground farms in apartment buildings. You can conclude that these farms will greatly reduce the need to package, store, and transport food, all of which can harm the environment. Finally, Braun and Lewis explain, the waste we flush down the toilet "will be recycled and





turned into energy to heat and cool” our homes. (key ideas and details; writing explanatory text; R.2, W.2)

8. In the title and last line of the poem, Dotlich writes, “What is yet to be is but a guess.” Dotlich means that we can never really know what the future holds. Braun and Lewis would probably agree with Dotlich to some degree, but not entirely. In the intro to “Welcome to 2122!,” they write about some predictions from the past that have turned out to be “shockingly accurate” while others have proven “ambitious” or even “hilariously weird.” In writing this, they are acknowledging that in general, there are no guarantees when it comes to predicting the future. However, they go on to say, “Today, predicting the future isn’t as much of a guessing game as it used to be” and explain that it has become “an important discipline.” In other words, they are acknowledging that even today, predictions involve some amount of guesswork, but they are stating that there is more of a science to predicting the future than there used to be. Braun and Lewis might amend the last line of Dotlich’s poem to say, “what is yet to be is somewhat of a guess.” (explanatory writing, synthesis, text evidence W.2, R.9, R.1)

### PAIRED TEXTS QUIZ

#### \*Lower Level (LL)

1. B (tone; R.5)
2. A, B, C (text evidence; R.2)
3. B (vocabulary; R.4)
4. B (supporting details; R.3)
5. C (analyzing poetry; R.6)
6. A, B, D (key ideas and details; R.1)
7. According to “Welcome to 2122!,” we will become more eco-friendly in the future by changing the way we eat, the way we light our homes, the efficiency of our cities, and even what we do with human waste. Authors Adee Braun and Kristin Lewis explain that in the future, we will all be eating insects. This will be an eco-friendly move because insects require far fewer resources to raise than the sources of protein many of us consume now, such as chickens and cows. The authors also explain that in the future, some of our light will come from glowing plants rather than from light bulbs that require power and can be harmful to the environment. Our cities, the authors state, will be highly efficient with roads made of self-healing

concrete, solar-powered highways that charge cars as they drive, and underground farms in apartment buildings. You can conclude that these farms will greatly reduce the need to package, store, and transport food, all of which can harm the environment. Finally, Braun and Lewis explain, the waste we flush down the toilet “will be recycled and turned into energy to heat and cool” our homes. (key ideas and details; writing explanatory text; R.2, W.2)

8. In the title and last line of the poem, Dotlich writes, “What is yet to be is but a guess.” Dotlich means that we can never really know what the future holds. Braun and Lewis would probably agree with Dotlich to some degree, but not entirely. In the intro to “Welcome to 2122!,” they write about some predictions from the past that have turned out to be “shockingly accurate” while others have proven “ambitious” or even “hilariously weird.” In writing this, they are acknowledging that in general, there are no guarantees when it comes to predicting the future. However, they go on to say, “Today, predicting the future isn’t as much of a guessing game as it used to be” and explain that it has become “an important discipline.” In other words, they are acknowledging that even today, predictions involve some amount of guesswork, but they are stating that there is more of a science to predicting the future than there used to be. Braun and Lewis might amend the last line of Dotlich’s poem to say, “what is yet to be is somewhat of a guess.” (explanatory writing, synthesis, text evidence W.2, R.9, R.1)

### CORE SKILLS WORKOUT: TEXT EVIDENCE

#### \*Higher Level (HL)

1. B
2. B
3. **A.** Answers will vary. Sample response: “You’ll cheer for machines that have been built and programmed to play a sport. The games will be thrilling spectacles! And guess what? This has already started.”  
**B.** These lines reveal how excited the authors are about the idea of watching robot athletes. The authors’ use of the words “thrilling spectacles” makes them sound very enthusiastic about the games. And the phrase “guess what?” suggests that they are about to state something that they find wonderful: that robot sports already exist.



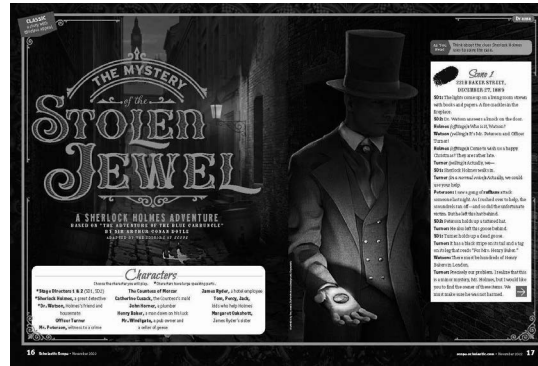
4. The predicted developments in virtual reality technology may not be entirely beneficial. As Braun and Lewis explain, “Some people will spend a lot of time in the virtual world, unplugging only to eat and sleep.” This shows that some people may end up spending too much time in the virtual reality universe. While walking with dinosaurs across a grassy virtual plain sounds amazing, we need to be mindful not to disconnect from the real world and people around us too much.

### CORE SKILLS WORKOUT: TEXT EVIDENCE

#### \*Lower Level (LL)

1. B
2. B
3. **A.** Answers will vary. Sample response: “You’ll cheer for machines that have been built and programmed to play a sport. The games will be thrilling spectacles! And guess what? This has already started.”  
**B.** These lines reveal how excited the authors are about the idea of watching robot athletes. The authors’ use of the words “thrilling spectacles” makes them sound very enthusiastic about the games. And the phrase “guess what?” suggests that they are about to state something that they find wonderful: that robot sports already exist.

## The Mystery of the Stolen Jewel



### ANSWERS TO ACTIVITIES AND PROMPTS IN THE MAGAZINE

#### WRITING PROMPT, PAGE 21

Responses will vary. Sample response:

The events of the past few days have been full of ups and downs. I thought I could easily acquire some riches around the Christmas holiday for myself, but the attempt nearly made me a jailbird for life. I'll start at the beginning. . .

A few days ago at the Hotel Cosmopolitan, James Ryder (another hotel employee) and I stole the Countess of Morcar's blue carbuncle.

Once the Countess realized her precious jewel was gone, I planted an idea in her and Officer Turner's minds: The plumber who was in the room earlier, James Horner, must have been the one who stole her precious jewel. Turner so easily believed me because Horner was no stranger to crime. He'd been arrested many years prior. And surely Turner was thinking what any policeman would: Once a thief, always a thief.

Meanwhile, Ryder, whose sister sells geese, had taken the jewel and stuffed it down the throat of one of her birds. He chose a goose with a black stripe on its tail and told his sister that goose was the one he wanted for Christmas dinner. Unfortunately, when he cut the goose open on Christmas, there was no gem inside. He looked for the goose

for days with no success. The poor fool hadn't realized his sister had two geese with a black-striped tail.

All became clear once Detective Sherlock Holmes summoned the countess and me to his office. I imagined that he had found the Countess's jewel and was calling us in to return it, but instead, there sat Ryder in Holmes's office. Holmes had somehow found us out. I'm still not sure how he found us out, but lucky for us, he had mercy on our souls and let us go free. Now I feel just awful about what I did, framing an innocent man. Luckily he has been set free, the carbuncle has been returned, and most importantly, I will never again let greed get the better of me.

### ANSWERS TO ACTIVITY SHEETS

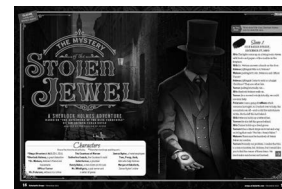
#### WRITING PLANNER: SHERLOCK HOLMES

Answers will vary.

#### THE MYSTERY OF THE STOLEN JEWEL

##### CLOSE-READING QUESTIONS

1. His living room is filled with books, so he is likely a curious and well-read person. He is intelligent and observant, as shown by how much he can deduce from a hat. You can also conclude that Holmes is a well-respected investigator from the fact that a police officer is asking him for help.



2. When Holmes offers Baker a replacement goose, Baker is thankful and calls Holmes a kind man. Baker does not seem concerned that his original goose is gone. If he had known about the carbuncle, he would have been very upset.
3. Holmes is suspicious of Ryder and has him followed because Ryder is looking for a goose identical to the one in which the jewel was found. Also, Ryder wrings his hands, indicating that he is anxious about something.
4. Scurry tells you that Ryder and Cusack are eager to leave before Holmes changes his mind about having them arrested. The use of *walk* would have made them seem calmer.
5. Scene 3 provides information about the theft discussed in Scene 2. The flashback in Scene 6 shows what the boys witnessed: that Ryder is deeply upset about something he has done involving a goose.
6. As the text feature “The World of Sherlock Holmes” explains, it was common in late-19th-century London for the police to round up known criminals and pressure them to confess. Horner had a criminal record, so Cusack and Ryder knew it would be easy to frame him as the thief.

### **THE MYSTERY OF THE STOLEN JEWEL** **CRITICAL-THINKING QUESTION**

1. Answers will vary. Holmes’s next remark, “Send them to jail now and make them jailbirds for life, I daresay,” helps illuminate what he may mean: If Ryder and Cusack go to jail, the experience might turn them into hardened criminals—or maybe he means that they, like John Horner, will be looked upon with suspicion from then on. When Holmes says he may have saved their souls, he may mean that by giving them a second chance, he is encouraging them to change their behavior—because people have a tendency to meet the expectations put on them. Answers to the second question will vary.

### **VOCABULARY PRACTICE**

1. D
2. A
3. D
4. B

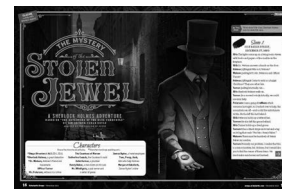
Answers will vary for questions 5-8. Sample responses:

5. Tim wanted to help his little brother be less timid at the pool, so he gave him swim lessons to help him become more comfortable.
6. From the wet footprints on the floor, Aaron deduced that his little sister had returned from playing outside in the rain.
7. Carmen is trying to find the culprit who ate the carrots in her garden.
8. “Much obliged,” said Amelia after Tristan fixed her bicycle.

### **THE MYSTERY OF THE STOLEN JEWEL QUIZ**

#### **\*Higher Level (HL)**

1. D (interpreting words and phrases; R.4)
2. B (interpreting words and phrases; R.4)
3. D (inference; R.1)
4. B (key ideas and details; R.1)
5. C (interpreting words and phrases; R.4)
6. A, B (theme; R.2)
7. The character of Sherlock Holmes is often seen as cold and unfeeling. Some students might say that is an accurate description of his character and is supported by some evidence in the play. One example of this is when Holmes replaces Baker’s goose—not necessarily out of kindness, but because he wanted to see Baker’s reaction to find out if he might be the one who stole the carbuncle. Other students might say that “cold and unfeeling” is not an accurate description of Holmes in this play—that at the end of the play, Holmes demonstrates compassion. He finds Ryder and Cusack guilty but decides not to send them to jail. Holmes believes that living with the guilt of their crime is punishment enough—that punishing Ryder and Cusack further would be cruel and harmful to them. He says to Watson that by letting them go, “it is just possible that I have saved their souls,” which is not something a cold and unfeeling person would be concerned about. (supporting a claim, text evidence, character; W.1, R.1, R.3)
8. Holmes uses deduction to solve the case of the stolen jewel. He deduces Baker’s appearance, age, and level of wealth by paying close attention to the details of Baker’s hat. Holmes also deduces that Baker is not the thief when he sees that Baker is happy to receive a replacement goose. Holmes



deduces, as well, that Ryder might be guilty when he spots Ryder asking about a goose and acting anxious and upset at the Alpha Inn. (writing an explanatory text, inference; W.2, R.1)

### THE MYSTERY OF THE STOLEN JEWEL QUIZ

#### \*Lower Level (LL)

1. D (interpreting words and phrases; R.4)
2. B (interpreting words and phrases; R.4)
3. D (inference; R.1)
4. B (key ideas and details; R.1)
5. C (interpreting words and phrases; R.4)
6. A, B (theme; R.2)
7. The character of Sherlock Holmes is often seen as cold and unfeeling. In this story, however, he shows compassion. He finds Ryder and Cusack guilty but decides not to send them to jail. Holmes believes that living with the guilt of their crime is punishment enough—that punishing Ryder and Cusack further would be cruel and harmful to them. He says to Watson that by letting them go, “it is just possible that I have saved their souls,” which is not something a cold and unfeeling person would be concerned about. Instead, it shows compassion and kindness. (supporting a claim, text evidence, character; W.1, R.1, R.3)
8. Several tiny clues help Holmes solve the case. Holmes deduces Baker’s appearance, age, and level of wealth by paying close attention to the details of Baker’s hat. Holmes also figures out that Baker is not the thief by observing Baker’s reaction to the replacement goose. Finally, Holmes determines that Ryder might be guilty when he spots Ryder asking about a goose and acting anxious and upset at the Alpha Inn. (writing an explanatory text, key ideas and details; W.2, R.1)

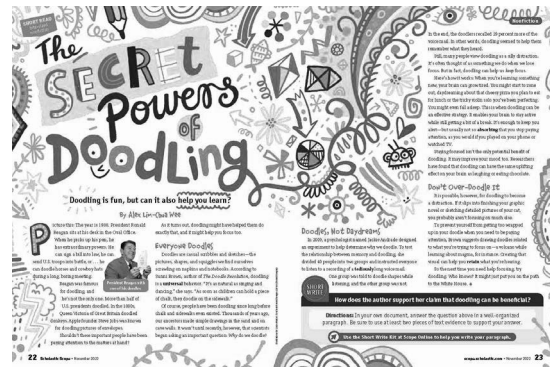
### CORE SKILLS WORKOUT: MAKING INFERENCES

1. I can infer that Holmes believes the hat holds a clue, and the goose does not. I can infer this from the fact that Holmes keeps the hat to look at it more closely and tells Peterson to take the goose.
2. Holmes is suspicious of Ryder. He asks the boys to find out where Ryder is going, but tells them to stay hidden so Ryder won’t know he’s being followed. This

tells me that Holmes suspects Ryder but does not want him to know.

3. By saying that he knows what others do not, and that he knows that Ryder has been looking for a goose, Holmes is telling Ryder that he knows that Ryder is guilty.
4. Holmes is a fair and compassionate man. He seems to feel bad for Ryder, who is upset by his own actions. Even though Ryder and Cusack are criminals, Holmes senses that they feel guilty and are truly remorseful. By deciding to let them go instead of sending them to jail, Holmes shows compassion.

## “The Secret Powers of Doodling”



### ANSWERS TO ACTIVITIES AND PROMPTS IN THE MAGAZINE

#### WRITING PROMPT, PAGE 23:

Answers will vary. Here is a sample response:

In her article “The Secret Powers of Doodling,” author Alex Lim-Chua Wee supports her claim that doodling can be beneficial by explaining the science behind how doodling affects the brain and also by providing examples of famous, successful people who doodled. She explains, “When you’re learning something new, your brain can grow tired . . . This is when doodling can be an effective strategy. It enables your brain to stay active while still getting a bit of a break.” In this way, doodling can be seen not as a distraction, but an act that helps you keep your focus. Lim-Chua Wee also provides examples of people known for their focus who were also doodlers: more than half of U.S. presidents, Queen Victoria of Great Britain, and Apple founder Steve Jobs. These people all had a ton of responsibility and were successful—so perhaps the fact that they all doodled is a sign on how doodling can be beneficial. It’s definitely a sign that doodling is not harmful.

### ANSWERS TO ACTIVITY SHEETS

#### SHORT WRITE KIT

Answers will vary. Sample responses:

##### Your Claim:

The author supports her claim that doodling can be beneficial by explaining the science behind how doodling affects the brain and also by providing examples of famous, successful people who doodled.

##### Text Evidence 1:

“When you’re learning something new, your brain can grow tired . . . This is when doodling can be an effective strategy. It enables your brain to stay active while still getting a bit of a break.”

##### Commentary:

In this way, doodling can be seen not as a distraction, but an act that helps you keep your focus.

##### Text Evidence 2:

“More than half of U.S. presidents doodled. In the 1800s, Queen Victoria of Great Britain doodled donkeys. Apple founder Steve Jobs was known for doodling pictures of envelopes.”

##### Commentary:

These people all had a ton of responsibility and were successful—so perhaps the fact that they all doodled is a sign



of how doodling can be beneficial. It's definitely a sign that doodling is not harmful.

**Paragraph:**

In her article "The Secret Powers of Doodling," author Alex Lim-Chua Wee supports her claim that doodling can be beneficial by explaining the science behind how doodling affects the brain and also by providing examples of famous, successful people who doodled. She explains, "When you're learning something new, your brain can grow tired . . . . This is when doodling can be an effective strategy. It enables your brain to stay active while still getting a bit of a break." In this way, doodling can be seen not as a distraction, but an act that helps you keep your focus. Lim-Chua Wee also provides examples of people known for their focus who were also doodlers: more than half of U.S. presidents, Queen Victoria of Great Britain, and Apple founder Steve Jobs. These people all had a ton of responsibility and were successful—so perhaps the fact that they all doodled is a sign on how doodling can be beneficial. It's definitely a sign that doodling is not harmful.

**"THE SECRET POWERS OF DOODLING"**

**VOCABULARY PRACTICE**

1. B
2. A
3. B
4. A
5. A
6. A
7. B
8. A

**"THE SECRET POWERS OF DOODLING" QUIZ**

**\*Higher Level (HL)**

1. B (central ideas and details; R.2)
2. B (vocabulary; R.4)
3. C (text structure; R.5)
4. D (central ideas and details; R.2)
5. C (central ideas and details; R.2)
6. C (text structure; R.5)
7. In her article "The Secret Powers of Doodling," it's clear that author Alex Lim-Chua Wee is a fan of doodling. For starters, her article's title asserts that doodling has "secret powers." This word choice suggests that she thinks that many people may not be aware of or believe in doodling's amazing benefits.

In the rest of her article, she sets out to help readers understand that doodling is not, as many believe, "a silly distraction" (23). She does this by providing examples of famous, successful people who doodled, citing studies that show how doodling improves memory, and explaining the science behind how doodling positively affects focus and mood. Clearly, she thinks doodling is a worthwhile activity that everyone should try. (author's purpose, writing explanatory text; R.6, W.2)

**"THE SECRET POWERS OF DOODLING" QUIZ**

**\*Lower Level (LL)**

1. B (central ideas and details; R.2)
2. B (vocabulary; R.4)
3. C (text structure; R.5)
4. D (central ideas and details; R.2)
5. C (central ideas and details; R.2)
6. C (text structure; R.5)
7. In her article "The Secret Powers of Doodling," it's clear that author Alex Lim-Chua Wee is a fan of doodling. For starters, her article's title asserts that doodling has "secret powers." This word choice suggests that she thinks that many people may not be aware of or believe in doodling's amazing benefits. In the rest of her article, she sets out to help readers understand that doodling is not, as many believe, "a silly distraction" (23). She does this by providing examples of famous, successful people who doodled, citing studies that show how doodling improves memory, and explaining the science behind how doodling positively affects focus and mood. Clearly, she thinks doodling is a worthwhile activity that everyone should try. (author's purpose, writing explanatory text; R.6, W.2)

**CORE SKILLS WORKOUT: CENTRAL IDEAS AND DETAILS**

**\*Higher Level (HL) and Lower Level (LL)**

**Section Title:** "Everyone Doodles"

**Central Idea:** Doodling is universal human behavior.

**Supporting Details:**

- Doodling is as natural to humans as singing and dancing.
- As soon as children can hold writing utensils, they start doodling.



- People have been doodling for thousands of years—our ancestors doodled in the sand and on cave walls.

**Section Title:** “Doodles, Not Daydreams”

**Central Idea:** Doodling has many positive effects on our brains.

**Supporting Details:**

- An experiment showed that people who doodled while listening to a voicemail could recall 29 percent more of the message than those who didn’t doodle.
- Doodling is a strategy that helps us focus by keeping the brain active whenever it starts to get tired.
- Researchers have found that doodling can have the same effect on the brain as laughing or eating chocolate. It lifts our moods.

**Section Title:** “Don’t Over-Doodle It”

**Central Idea:** Doodling can become a distraction

**Supporting Details:**

- Doodling has gone too far if you’re not focusing on much else.
- Draw doodles related to what you’re trying to focus on to help you retain that information better.

**Answers to the final question will vary slightly. Sample answer:** Doodling is a universal human behavior that has many benefits: It improves our memory, focus, and mood.



## “How to Make S’mores”



### ANSWERS TO ACTIVITIES AND PROMPTS IN THE MAGAZINE

#### WRITING PROMPT, PAGE 28

Responses will vary. Sample response:

In Hena Khan's work of fiction "How to Make S'mores," the character of Raniya changes greatly over the course of the story. She has recently moved from Pakistan to Maryland and feels uncertain about her new life in America, but a class trip helps her see things differently.

As the story begins, Raniya is anxious about an upcoming Outdoor Ed trip. She does not want to go because she has never gone on a trip like this before; she mentions that in Pakistan, she went on field trips with her class but never stayed anywhere overnight (25). She tells her mom that she is scared to go and seems upset that she will be separated from her family for so long (26). She also doesn't want to go because of how lonely and isolated she feels in her new middle school. She says, "THERE I had my best friend, Deena. HERE I have nobody to talk to, share secrets with, or trade lunches with" (25). Plus, her family is living in someone's basement, her dad doesn't have a fancy job like he had in Pakistan, and she thinks most Americans hold negative stereotypes about Pakistan. She views life in the U.S. as very different from life in Pakistan, and not in a good way.

However, during the Outdoor Ed trip, Raniya begins to make some new friends—in particular a boy named Tony, who shares that he also moved to the U.S. from another country, and a girl named Eva, who reveals that the year before, she was the new kid at her elementary school. On the first night of the trip, while making s'mores with her classmates, Raniya shares something about her life in Pakistan for the first time. Telling this story helps her connect with her classmates. This is clear when afterwards she says, "It's brisk outside, but cozy by the fire with my classmates. I feel the warmth of the flames on my face—and on my insides" (28). For the first time since moving to Maryland, Raniya feels comfortable and happy to be where she is.

By the end of the story, Raniya feels like maybe life in her new home isn't as bad as she thought. She no longer feels anxious about being at Outdoor Ed. She is excited about the day ahead, saying, "I don't ask what a reptile guy is, but I hope it's another good surprise" (28). She even says that Outdoor Ed might be her favorite part of the year (28). She is able to giggle with her classmates and connect with Eva and Tony, making her feel less different and isolated. As she goes to bed, she says, "I say my prayers in my head but pause before asking to go back THERE to Pakistan—as I do every night. I still want to return, but maybe not just yet" (28). Clearly, Raniya's outlook has changed for the better.



## ANSWERS TO ACTIVITY SHEETS

### WRITING PLANNER: RANIYA'S OUTLOOK

Answers will vary. Sample responses:

- Outdoor Ed:** Raniya feels very anxious about Outdoor Ed. She does not want to go because she has never gone on a trip like this before; she mentions that in Pakistan, she went on field trips with her class but never stayed anywhere overnight (25). She tells her mom that she is scared to go and seems upset that she will be separated from her family for so long (26).

**Middle School:** Raniya feels lonely and isolated in her new middle school because she hasn't made any friends. She says, "THERE I had my best friend, Deena. HERE I have nobody to talk to, share secrets with, or trade lunches with" (25). While Eva and Raniya are talking about Tony, Raniya says of Eva, "She looks at me like we're sharing a secret, and I feel a pang of missing Deena" (28). Raniya is finding it hard to connect because she misses her home and best friend so terribly.

**Living in Maryland:** Raniya is not happy about living in Maryland because life is very different for her there. When she says that her dad is home, she adds, "By 'home' I mean the basement we're staying in for now that belongs to a nice old lady" (26). She also points out that in Pakistan, her father had a job at an office where he wore fancy suits and shiny shoes, but in the U.S. he wears jeans and sneakers to a job in a shop (25). In addition, she mentions that most Americans hold negative stereotypes about Pakistan.
- When Raniya is making s'mores with her classmates, she shares something about her life in Pakistan for the first time. Telling this story helps her connect with her classmates. Afterward, she says, "It's brisk outside, but cozy by the fire with my classmates. I feel the warmth of the flames on my face—and on my insides" (28). For the first time, Raniya feels comfortable and happy to be where she is.
- Outdoor Ed:** Raniya doesn't feel anxious about being at Outdoor Ed anymore. She is excited about the day ahead saying, "I don't ask what a reptile guy is, but I

hope it's another good surprise and that it has nothing to do with snakes" (28). She even says that Outdoor Ed might turn out to be her favorite part of the year (28).

**Middle School:** Raniya doesn't feel isolated and lonely after bonding with her classmates at Outdoor Ed—especially Eva and Tony, who have had experiences similar to hers.

**Living in Maryland:** Raniya feels like maybe life in her new home isn't as bad as she thought. She says, "I say my prayers in my head but pause before asking to go back THERE to Pakistan—as I do every night. I still want to return, but maybe not just yet" (28).

### "HOW TO MAKE S'MORES" CLOSE-READING QUESTIONS

- Students may suggest that Ms. Wehrle is talking about learning about nature in a first-hand, interactive way that's not possible in the classroom—about how seeing something in person, whether it's a toad hopping across the ground or fungus growing on a tree, gives you a different kind of understanding and appreciation for it than you can get from just reading about it and looking at photos.
- The author puts "here" in all capital letters when Raniya is using it to refer to Maryland, where she lives now, and she puts "there" in all capital letters when Raniya is using it to refer to Pakistan, where she lived before moving to Maryland. The author may have made this choice to emphasize that Raniya thinks of her life as divided into two parts and to reflect how huge the concepts of "here" and "there" are for Raniya.
- Raniya has low expectations for the trip. She does not want to go because she has never gone on a trip like this before; she mentions that in Pakistan, she went on field trips with her class but never stayed anywhere overnight. She tells her mom that she is scared to go and seems upset that she will be separated from her family for so long. Raniya hasn't made any friends at school yet, so the idea of spending 24 hours a day with her classmates for three days probably makes her very anxious; she may be imagining that she will feel lonely and isolated the whole time.



4. Perhaps Raniya doesn't want the burden of trying to explain what millions of Muslims believe; perhaps she feels like she shouldn't have to do this. She might also feel uncomfortable with the idea of talking about her home country with someone who might be misinformed and hold negative stereotypes about where she comes from. She may feel that if Tony asks her questions about Pakistan, it means he's focusing on what makes her different.
5. Eva likely shares this information with Raniya because she is trying to connect with Raniya and let her know that she, Eva, knows how Raniya feels as the new kid who doesn't know anyone.
6. Perhaps Raniya never told anyone in Maryland anything about her life in Pakistan because she was worried about American kids having negative stereotypes of Pakistan—like what her dad said about most Americans having heard only bad things about it. It could also be that Raniya didn't want to talk about her life somewhere else out of a desire to fit in. And Raniya may have just been feeling shy, or like she just never had an opportunity to say much about herself. In any event, sharing the snake story helps her connect with the other kids.
7. Raniya learned that there are other kids who have had experiences similar to hers: Tony also moved to Maryland from another country and went to ESL classes, and Eva moved around a lot and didn't know anyone when she moved to Maryland in fifth grade. Raniya learns that there are kids who would like to be friends with her, and she learns that by sharing something about herself, she is able to bond with others. Finally, Raniya learns that she is OK being away from her family for a few days—and that maybe life in her new home isn't as bad as she thought.

#### **"HOW TO MAKE S'MORES"**

##### **CRITICAL-THINKING QUESTIONS**

1. Answers will vary. Students may suggest that Raniya and Eva will be friends, that Raniya and Tony will become girlfriend and boyfriend, or that Raniya will feel more comfortable talking about her life in Pakistan with her classmates in Maryland.
2. Answers will vary. Students may say that finding something in common with someone else creates a

feeling of connection to that person or makes you realize that you might be similar in other ways too.

3. Answers will vary.

#### **"HOW TO MAKE S'MORES"**

##### **VOCABULARY PRACTICE**

1. pang
2. promotion
3. apprehension
4. Urdu

#### **"HOW TO MAKE S'MORES" QUIZ**

##### **\*Higher Level (LL)**

1. A, C (text evidence; R.1)
2. B (inference; R.1)
3. D (inference; R.1)
4. B, C, D (text evidence; R.1)
5. C (vocabulary; R.4)
6. A (theme; R.2)
7. Making s'mores at Outdoor Ed is an important moment for Raniya because it is a new experience for her, and even more because it is an opportunity to bond with her classmates. Before the trip, Raniya did not have any friends in America and felt left out by her peers. The moment of making s'mores around the campfire shows how much has changed for her in just a few days: She is no longer left out and feels like part of the group. She even opens up to her new friends, telling them about her life in Pakistan. "This is the first time I've told anyone HERE anything about my life THERE," she says. Until this moment, she had not felt comfortable telling anyone in America about her home country. She trusts her new friends and feels accepted for who she is. (character development, writing arguments to support claims; R.3, W.1)
8. Students will likely say that Raniya's middle school experience will be much improved after she returns from Outdoor Ed. Bonding experiences during the trip, such as dinner duty and hikes, helped her make a group of friends. After making s'mores with them, Raniya thinks, "It's brisk outside, but cozy by the fire with my classmates. I feel the warmth of the flames on my face—and on my insides." Raniya clearly feels like part of the group, and when she returns to school, her newfound friendships will likely continue



to blossom. She will no longer feel like an outsider, and perhaps she will not miss her life in Pakistan as much as she did before. Friends make life much more enjoyable, and Raniya's middle school experience is bound to be more fun than it was before Outdoor Ed. (inference, writing arguments to support claims; R.1, W.1)

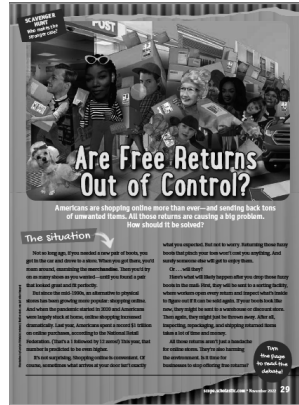
### "HOW TO MAKE S'MORES" QUIZ

#### \*Lower Level (LL)

1. A, C (text evidence; R.1)
2. B (inference; R.1)
3. D (inference; R.1)
4. B, C, D (text evidence; R.1)
5. C (vocabulary; R.4)
6. A (theme; R.2)
7. Making s'mores at Outdoor Ed is an important moment for Raniya because it is a new experience for her, and even more because it is an opportunity to bond with her classmates. Before the trip, Raniya did not have any friends in America and felt left out by her peers. The moment of making s'mores around the campfire shows how much has changed for her in just a few days: She is no longer left out and feels like part of the group. She even opens up to her new friends, telling them about her life in Pakistan. "This is the first time I've told anyone HERE anything about my life THERE," she says. Until this moment, she had not felt comfortable telling anyone in America about her home country. She trusts her new friends and feels accepted for who she is. (character development, writing arguments to support claims; R.3, W.1)
8. Students will likely say that Raniya's middle school experience will be much improved after she returns from Outdoor Ed. Bonding experiences during the trip, such as dinner duty and hikes, helped her make a group of friends. After making s'mores with them, Raniya thinks, "It's brisk outside, but cozy by the fire with my classmates. I feel the warmth of the flames on my face—and on my insides." Raniya clearly feels like part of the group, and when she returns to school, her newfound friendships will likely continue to blossom. She will no longer feel like an outsider, and perhaps she will not miss her life in Pakistan as much as she did before. Friends make life much more

enjoyable, and Raniya's middle school experience is bound to be more fun than it was before Outdoor Ed. (inference, writing arguments to support claims; R.1, W.1)

## “Are Free Returns Out of Control?”



### ANSWERS TO ACTIVITIES AND PROMPTS IN THE MAGAZINE

Answers will vary slightly. Here is a sample response:

	Ariana Reyes	Lukas Park
<b>line(s) that express the or central claim</b>	“The reality is that ‘free returns’ aren’t free at all: They come at an enormous cost to the environment.”	“Free returns aren’t the problem.”
<b>two pieces of evidence that support the central claim</b>	<p>“In the U.S., more than 9 billion tons of returned internet purchases end up in landfills every year, according to Optoro, a company that helps online retailers manage returned items.”</p> <p>“Shipping items back and forth means using more fuel for trucks, planes, and ships, which contributes to pollution and climate change.”</p>	<p>“I can’t try something on before I buy it online. I need to know that if it doesn’t fit, I won’t waste my allowance paying to mail it back. Can you imagine spending \$7 to return a \$10 shirt?”</p> <p>“For starters, we as shoppers need to be mindful about what we order and return. And if you do live near the physical store, you should return items there, where they’re more likely to be restocked.”</p>
<b>line(s) that express a counterclaim</b>	“True, if online retailers stopped offering free returns, they might lose some customers.”	“There’s no denying that returns have an environmental cost.”
<b>line(s) that contain the rebuttal</b>	“But it’s those stores that set us up to expect free returns in the first place. If businesses started charging for returns, they would send a different message.”	“But there are better ways to solve the problem than eliminating free returns.”



## ANSWERS TO ACTIVITY SHEET

### “Are Free Returns Out of Control?”

#### VOCABULARY PRACTICE

1. The teacher might offer the class a pizza party if everyone turns in their slip by a certain date.  
(Answers will vary.)
2. The inventory of an item might become low if there is a big sale on the item and lots of people buy it, or if there is a supply chain issue. (Answers will vary.)
3. Answers will vary.
4. Answers will vary.
5. The notification means that your shirt is on the way—somewhere between the warehouse and your front door.
6. Sara's dad wants her to fill the cooler back up with drinks or whatever was in it.