

INDIVIDUALS, EVENTS, & IDEAS



Analyzing Key Events

1080L

Key Events

Name: _____ Date: _____

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or theme.

The City Dweller's Secret Past

1. Cities generally have certain things in common. Tall buildings, taxi cabs, and plenty of people are common elements of urban landscapes, but don't forget about pigeons. From Washington Square Park in New York City to the Piazza San Marco in Venice, pigeons seem to fill the streets and skies of our cities. Why are cities filled with so many pigeons? Where did they all come from?



2. The wild pigeons found in cities are the descendants of domesticated birds that returned to the wild after being bred in captivity. Domestication is the process of selectively breeding a wild animal to become helpful and/or subservient to humans. Ancient people domesticated pigeons from a wild species of dove that lived on rock cliffs near the ocean.

3. Pigeons are believed to be the world's first domesticated birds. The domestication of pigeons could have happened as long as 10,000 years ago. Egyptians hieroglyphics from 5,000 years ago show pigeons being released from ships to alert people on land of the ships' arrivals. Mesopotamian writings from the same time also mention pigeons being used to carry messages.

4. These birds have highly developed homing abilities that make them capable of quickly delivering messages over vast or difficult terrains. They can return to their nests from faraway locations. Prior to the invention of modern communication devices, pigeons were vital to relaying messages. In the sixth century BC, Cyrus, King of Persia, used pigeons to communicate across the vast empire. They were also commonly used to carry messages in ancient Rome.

5. After Prussia invaded Paris in the Franco-Prussian War in 1870, Parisians used carrier pigeons to communicate beyond the invading army lines. The messages were so numerous that the

bread and other foods for pigeons to eat.

8. Due to the abundance of tall buildings and available food, pigeons tend to thrive in the most densely populated areas. They live in flocks of 50 to 500 birds. Their population is considered reasonable by scientists, but it can seem overwhelming to people because they tend to congregate in the same areas. Many people consider them to be a nuisance and have taken steps to keep them away from densely populated city centers. Some cities outfit the ledges of their tall buildings with long metal spines that make it difficult for pigeons to land on them, while others have taken more drastic steps to try to reduce their populations.

9. Pigeons have helped humans for thousands of years. Despite efforts to keep them away, pigeons have become a hallmark of city life across the world.



INDIVIDUALS, EVENTS, & IDEAS

6th grade

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ABOUT LEXILE LEVELS



MagiCore Learning, LLC is a certified Lexile[®] Partner. These texts are officially measured and approved by Lexile and MetaMetrics[®] to ensure appropriate rigor and differentiation for students.

The Lexile Framework[®] for Reading measures are scientific, quantitative text levels. When the Lexile of a text is measured, specific, measurable attributes of the text are considered, including, but not limited to, word frequency, sentence length, and text cohesion. These are difficult attributes for humans to evaluate, so a computer measures them.

Common Core State Standards uses Lexile level bands as one measure of text complexity. Text complexity ranges ensure that students are college and career ready by the end of 12th grade. Lexile measures help educators scaffold and differentiate instruction, as well as monitor reading growth.

Grade Band	Lexile [®] Bands Aligned to Common Core Expectations
K-1	N/A
2-3	420L-820L
4-5	740L-1010L
6-8	925L-1185L

Keep in mind when using any leveled text that many students will need scaffolding and support to reach text at the high end of their grade band. According to Appendix A of the Common Core Standards, "It is important to recognize that scaffolding often is entirely appropriate. The expectation that scaffolding will occur with particularly challenging texts is built into the Standards' grade-by-grade text complexity expectations, for example. The general movement, however, should be toward decreasing scaffolding and increasing independence both within and across the text complexity bands defined in the Standards."



Analyzing Key Events

Informational texts can focus on important events. Important events can be historical events or current events.

INTRODUCED:

Historical events may be introduced in chronological order, with the earliest event presented first. Events are sometimes introduced with other related events that have a similar theme.

ELABORATION:

- Historical texts or current events are elaborated on through facts, important dates, and interesting or profound events.
- examples** Historical texts or current events can also be elaborated on through anecdotes or retelling of

Daytona Beach, Florida. The Daytona 500 is a 500-mile NASCAR race. It is held each year at Daytona International Speedway in Daytona Beach, Florida. The Daytona 500 is the most important NASCAR race and has some of the highest television ratings for a race.

The first Daytona 500 was held in 1959 and has been held every year since. It was officially referred to as the Daytona 500 in 1961.

The first Daytona 500 to be broadcast live on television was the 1979 race. It aired on CBS and had a large audience due to a large blizzard that swept the East and Midwest United States. This telecast introduced in-car and low-level cameras, which are now standard for automotive races. During the Final lap, there was a crash between two leaders, Cale Yarborough and Donnie Allison, that brought much publicity, a lot of which was negative, to the event.

"Donnie Allison was leading the race on the final lap with Yarborough drafting him tightly. As Yarborough attempted a slingshot pass at the end of the backstretch, Allison's car half-way down the backstretch. As both drivers tried to regain control, their cars made contact several more times before finally locking together and crashing into the outside wall."



To analyze an informational text about an event, ask yourself:

1. How is this topic introduced? How does the introduction set the tone for the text?
2. How is this event elaborated on through examples? How are the examples selected?
3. Does the author use anecdotes to illustrate the event?

Key Events

Answer the following questions. Underline the text color indicated.

How does the author introduce the idea that pigeons were used for communication?

The author explains that ancient civilizations used pigeons for communication. The author gives examples of communication using pigeons. The author provides details about the use of pigeons in ancient cities.

What evidence is given to support the statement that pigeons were used for communication throughout history?

The use of pigeons for communication was used throughout history. Pigeons were domesticated and used for communication near the Olympics for many years to alert cities.

IBOL

Prussian army soldiers used pigeons to carry messages during World Wars I and II. Messages were placed in carrier pigeons and then released into the field. The pigeons would return to their coops, sounding bells that were strategically set upon wires in the coup and had arrived.

Over time, pigeons escaped captivity. They have adapted to modern city life. Like their wild ancestors, modern pigeons sit on the edges of tall buildings as a substitute for seaside cliffs. Their natural diet consists of seeds, berries, and small insects; however, human food has become a primary food source to scavenge. Many restaurants, supermarkets, and tourists intentionally distribute bread and other foods for pigeons to eat.

Analyzing Key Individuals

Informational texts can focus on the lives of people or individuals, important events, or concepts. Informational texts can combine these elements.

INTRODUCTION:

A biographical text can be introduced from a person's earliest known history or from a point in his or her life. Typically, there is an overarching theme of the individual's life.

ELABORATION:

- A biographical text is elaborated on through facts, important dates, and examples of a person's accomplishments.
- A biographical text can also be elaborated on through anecdotes or a retelling of an interesting or profound event.

Louis Armstrong

Louis Armstrong was an American trumpeter, composer, singer, and actor. He was the most significant figure in jazz music. His career lasted from the 1920s to the 1960s. Born and raised in New Orleans, Armstrong was a major innovator and influential figure in jazz. Armstrong had a gravelly voice that was recognized as a hit, along with his charisma. He was incredibly talented, despite his skin color, during a time when America was deeply divided. Armstrong played in brass bands and on riverboats in New Orleans during his early career. This helped him develop his musical experience. In 1922, he moved to Chicago to perform with King Oliver and his Creole Jazz Band.



To analyze a biographical text, ask yourself:

1. How is this person introduced? How does the introduction set the tone for the text?
2. How is the person's life or accomplishments elaborated on through examples?
3. Does the author use anecdotes or a retelling of the person's life to illustrate a point?

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Analyzing Key Events

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Analyzing Key Individuals

Informational texts can focus on the lives of people or individuals, important events, or ideas and concepts. Informational texts can combine these elements.

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Analyzing Key Ideas

Informational texts can focus on important ideas. Important ideas can be scientific concepts or a variety of other topics.

INTRODUCED:

Informational texts that focus on ideas can be introduced by stating interesting and relevant facts about the topics.

LABORATION:

- Informational texts that focus on key ideas include details and **examples**. These details and examples illustrate facts and elaborate on the topics.
- Key ideas can also be elaborated on through anecdotes or retelling interesting or profound facts.

Metamorphosis

Metamorphosis is the process of an animal physically transforming from an immature form to an adult in two distinct stages. Animals that go through metamorphosis are called metamorphoses.

Eighty-five percent of insects undergo metamorphosis. Metamorphosis in insects is controlled by hormones. Types of insects that transform include beetles, wasps, ants, flies, moths, and butterflies.

Amphibians also metamorphose. They begin as eggs that are laid in water. Then, they hatch as larvae that are aquatic. Eventually, newt larvae begin a predatory lifestyle. They continue to transform. For example, tadpoles transform into frogs and toads, which have entirely different lifestyles.

Some fish also go through metamorphosis. The European eel goes through a bunch of metamorphoses. It goes from a larva to the leptocephalus stage and then eventually to a glass eel.



The Common Frog Undergoing Metamorphosis

To analyze an informational text about ideas, ask yourself:

1. How is this topic introduced? How does the introduction set the tone for the text?
2. How is this idea or topic elaborated on through examples? How are the examples connected?
3. Does the author use anecdotes to illustrate the idea or topic?

Alex Deans



1. Alex Deans is a Canadian-English inventor, artist, and speaker. He is most known for his invention of the iAid, a device that helps blind people navigate. He invented it when he was only 12 years old. Deans continues to invent. He travels the world as he speaks about creativity to inspire others to come up with new ideas.

2. Alex Deans was born on May 1, 1997 in Ontario, Canada. Deans had many interests as a child, ranging from science and music to tennis and downhill skiing. He also became interested in civic service at a young age. When he was 13, he led his

school's student council.

3. Deans started working on the idea for the iAid after helping a blind woman cross the street. While walking in downtown Windsor, Ontario with friends, he noticed that the woman was stopped at a street corner by herself. Because she was blind, she was unable to see the crosswalk sign. As he helped the woman across the street, she commented that there weren't any aids or technologies to help blind people navigate the world. Deans thought that blind people must struggle with independence because their lack of vision makes

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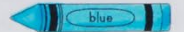
ing quote from paragraph 8 help illustrate about Alex Deans. What is most important to the text? Use text evidence to support your answer.



ional audience of 160,000 people on the WE Day tour, world-renowned activists like Demi Lovato, Nick Jonas, and Justin Bieber. "Deans is a young man who has made a difference in the world. He is a role model for young people everywhere. He is a success story that we can all learn from."

illustrate that Alex Deans is a worldwide role model because he is committed to what he believes in. This is an explicit example of each explicit example to the text because it is an explicit example of each explicit success Deans has achieved.

an explicit and implicit examples of Alex Deans' passion for helping others. Provide at least one example of each explicit and implicit example from the text.



Deans' passion for helping others became in him at a young age. When he was 13, he led his school's student council. This is an explicit example of each explicit example or states it implicitly. The author talks about how difficult it was to invent the iAid, which is an explicit example because the reader needs to know that only passionate people work on difficult projects to make them work.

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Key Events

Answer the following questions. Underline the text evidence in the color indicated.

- How does the author introduce the idea that pigeons have a dynamic history?
 - The author explains that ancient civilizations used pigeons.
 - The author gives examples of communications sent by pigeons.
 - The author provides details about the domestication of pigeons.
 - The author asks questions about the origin of pigeons and why they fill our cities.
- What example is given to support the stated fact that pigeons were likely the first domesticated birds?
 - "The domestication of pigeons could have happened as long as 10,000 years ago."
 - Pigeons were used throughout history to transmit imperative wartime messages.
 - "Ancient people domesticated pigeons from a wild species of dove that lived on rock cliffs near the ocean."
 - "Egyptians hieroglyphics from 5,000 years ago show pigeons being released from ships to alert people on land of the ships' arrivals."
- How did pigeons adapt to modern city life? Include specific examples and at least one quote from the text to support your answer.

Pigeons have adapted to modern city life. They use the ledges of buildings to sit instead of the seaside cliffs used by their ancestors. Also, their diets have changed from seeds, berries, and small insects to now include human food.

Key Events Name: _____ Date: _____

The City Dweller's Secret Past

es generally have in common. Tall cabs, and plenty of common elements of es, but don't forget From Washington New York City to arco in Venice, fill the streets ies. Why are many pigeons? ome from?



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Key Ideas

Name: _____

Date: _____

Save the Bees



Key Events

4. How does the author support his or her claim that pesticides are hurting bee populations?

- The author believes that farmers should stop using pesticides.
- The author cites climate change as another reason as to why bees could be dying.
- The author uses an example and explains how neonicotinoid is harmful to bees.
- The author states that farmers inadvertently kill bees when they use pesticides.

5. Find where the author states, "The risk of disease increases when bee colonies are weakened by pesticides." Why is this relevant to the main idea of the passage?

The author's statement regarding the increased risk of disease when bee colonies are weakened by pesticides is relevant to the main idea of the passage because it helps explain why pesticides are harming bees. The main idea of the passage is that bees are in trouble and people need to save them - so the idea that pesticides can cause them to die is relevant to saving them. People can reduce or eliminate pesticide use in order to help prevent diseases that harm bees.

1000L

Key Ideas

Name: _____

Date: _____

5. Bees are important, but they are dying at an unprecedented rate. Farmers who use pesticides to kill harmful insects can inadvertently harm bees. Many pesticides that were thought to be safe for bees have been found to harm them. Neonicotinoid, for example, is a pesticide that is put in the soil and absorbed by the plant as it feeds. The poison is then inside the plant and anything it produces, including its pollen and nectar. The chemical does not kill bees directly, but it does impact their ability to forage for food. Bees have an outstanding memory to find food and their way back home. Scientists believe that neonicotinoid pesticides impair these abilities, therefore causing massive die-offs in affected colonies.

6. Bees are also affected by climate change. Shorter winters have led to earlier blooms in many species of flowering plants. Bees hibernate over the winter. If flowers bloom too early, bees can miss their opportunity to create enough food stores to support their hives. Bees are also susceptible to disease. Mites, like varroa mites, commonly infest bee colonies. These mites can carry pathogens that can infect and kill bees. The risk of disease increases when pesticides weaken bee colonies.

7. Like other animals, bees are suffering from a loss of habitat. The world population is quickly increasing, and people are cutting into forests and wetlands to build homes, roads, and stores. This leaves fewer places for bees to live. Additionally, clearcutting forests can reduce the diversity of pollen-creating plants that bees rely on to survive.

8. Bees play a vital role in making the world buzz, but they continue to be in big trouble. Next time you see one, think about how important they are and all of the things we could do to help them.



Alex Deans



1. Alex Deans is a Canadian-English inventor, artist, and speaker. He is most known for his invention of the iAid, a device that helps blind people navigate. He invented it when he was only 12 years old. Deans continues to invent. He travels the world as he speaks about creativity to inspire others to come up with new ideas.

2. Alex Deans was born on May 1, 1997 in Ontario, Canada. Deans had many interests as a child, ranging from science and music to tennis and downhill skiing. He also became interested in civic service at a young age. When he was 13, he led his

school's student council.

3. Deans started working on the idea for the iAid after helping a blind woman cross the street. While walking in downtown Windsor, Ontario with friends, he noticed that the woman was stopped at a street corner by herself. Because she was blind, she was unable to see the crosswalk sign. As he helped the woman across the street, she commented that there weren't any aids or technologies to help blind people navigate the world. Deans thought that blind people must struggle with independence because their lack of vision makes

it difficult for them to navigate. He aimed to create a solution to help them become more independent by improving their ability to navigate.

4. The invention of the iAid was no easy task. In order to create it, Deans purchased a robotics kit and taught himself how to write computer code. Modeling it on the natural ability of bats, he attempted to use his growing knowledge of robotics to build a device that replicated bat echolocation. In June 2015, Deans recalled that “nature is an excellent innovator”.

5. After a few years of work, the then 15-year-old young man presented his invention to the Canadian National Institute for the Blind. The device attaches to the user’s belt and uses sensors to scan the surrounding landscape. The device communicates with the user’s phone and then moves a joystick to help the user navigate through a crowded room or a busy sidewalk.

6. The iAid was named to the top 50 ideas worldwide for technology and health, and Deans won multiple awards for his invention. He was even appointed as the Queen’s Young Leader by Queen Elizabeth at Buckingham Palace in 2017.

7. Since the invention of the iAid, Deans has contributed to other inventions. He worked with

Chevrolet to develop a program to stop teens from texting and driving. The program, now called “Call Me Out”, integrates the voices of friends and celebrities to help prevent people from looking at their phones when receiving texts. It also analyzes texting and driving habits.

8. Deans now speaks across the world. He spoke to an international audience of 160,000 people on the WE Day tour, sharing the stage with world-renowned activists like Demi Lovato, Nick Jonas, Magic Johnson, and Katie Couric. His public speaking focuses on creativity and leadership.

9. Deans has accomplished a lot in his young life. He continues to follow his passion for science and civic engagement.



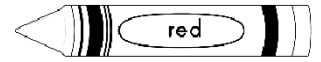
Alex with Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau



Key Individuals

Answer the following questions. Underline the text evidence in the color indicated.

1. How does the author introduce Alex Deans?



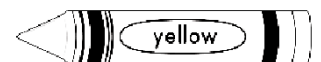
- a. The author outlines the chronology of Deans' life, starting with his birth.
- b. The author begins by introducing Alex Deans' most notable achievement.
- c. The author discusses the awards and accolades earned by Alex Deans.
- d. The author writes about Deans' most recent achievements.

2. How does the author use the story about the blind woman crossing the street in paragraph 3 to develop Deans' character? Use text evidence to support your answer.



Handwriting practice lines consisting of ten horizontal lines. A large, faint watermark in the background reads "Magi CORE" with a starburst graphic above the word "Magi".

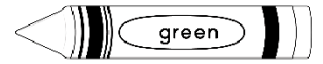
3. Which examples does the author include to support the claim that Deans won multiple awards and accolades? (Choose all that apply.)



- a. "Deans has contributed to other inventions."
- b. "Deans now speaks across the world."
- c. "He was even appointed as the Queen's Young Leader by Queen Elizabeth at Buckingham Palace in 2017."
- d. "The iAid was named to the top 50 ideas worldwide for technology and health."

Key Individuals

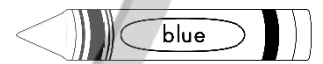
4. What does the following quote from paragraph 8 help illustrate about Alex Deans, and why is it important to the text? Use text evidence to support your answer.



"He spoke to an international audience of 160,000 people on the WE Day tour, sharing the stage with world-renowned activists like Demi Lovato, Nick Jonas, Magic Johnson, and Katie Couric."

Handwriting practice lines for question 4. The page features a large, faint watermark in the background that reads "Magi CORE" in a stylized font, with a starburst graphic above the word "Magi".

5. The author uses both explicit and implicit examples of Alex Deans' passion for civic duty throughout the text. Provide at least one example of each explicit and implicit examples from the text.



Handwriting practice lines for question 5. The page features a large, faint watermark in the background that reads "Magi CORE" in a stylized font, with a starburst graphic above the word "Magi".

The Right to Marry

1. On the evening of June 26, 2015, the White House was illuminated in rainbow colors. The lights commemorated the historical events of the day. Earlier that day, the Supreme Court had announced its decision in the Obergefell v. Hodges case. The court ruled that the right to marry was guaranteed to same-sex couples by the United States Constitution.

2. The Obergefell case was a combination of six lower court cases. These cases were different. In each case, someone was affected by a state law that restricted same-sex marriage.

3. In one case, a same-sex couple couldn't adopt a child they were fostering. Michigan law allowed adoption by single people or married couples. The state did not allow same-sex marriages. The law made it impossible for the couple to adopt the foster child.

4. In another case, a same-sex couple married in Maryland. They lived in Ohio, where same-sex marriages were illegal. One spouse was terminally ill. Because Ohio refused to recognize the marriage, the second spouse would not be eligible for death benefits when the terminally ill spouse passed away.

5. Prior to the Obergefell decision, same-sex marriage was illegal in twelve states. It was severely limited in many others. Rights were significantly expanded in the years leading up to the decision. In 2013, for example, only 12 states allowed same-sex marriages.



James Obergefell (right) with His Attorney

6. Same-sex marriage has been publicly supported by many leaders. Presidents Bill Clinton, Jimmy Carter, and Barak Obama and Vice Presidents Dick Cheney, Al Gore, Walter Mondale, and Joe Biden have publicly supported same-sex marriage. First Ladies Laura Bush, Hillary Clinton, Michelle Obama, and Nancy Reagan also supported same-sex marriage. President George H.W. Bush and First Lady Barbara Bush even presided over a same-sex wedding.

7. After the Obergefell ruling, every state in the country had to perform and recognize same-sex marriages. The ruling also required the states to treat same-sex marriages the same as marriages between opposite-sex people. States were now prohibited to have different laws for same-sex and opposite-sex marriages. It protected same-sex couples from additional procedures or requirements that could make it difficult to get married or stay married.

8. The decision also meant that same-sex couples would have access to the same privileges as opposite-sex couples. This prevented states from denying same-sex couples the rights that other married people enjoyed. There are many legal, financial,

and health advantages to being married. For instance, a married person can be covered under his or her spouse's health insurance. Married people can also file joint tax returns.

9. Despite broad support, the ruling from the Supreme Court was controversial. The court ruled with five justices agreeing and four disagreeing. Some conservative leaders expressed concern over the ruling. Some people felt that same-sex marriage conflicted with their religious beliefs.

10. Despite some people's concerns, this case is considered to be one of the most important civil rights decisions of the 21st century. It has helped make our country more equal for everyone.

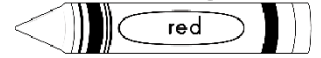


Celebration Outside the Supreme Court After the Obergefell Ruling

Key Events

Answer the following questions. Underline the text evidence in the color indicated.

1. How does the author introduce the Supreme Court's decision in Obergefell?



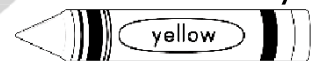
- The author lists the significant impacts of the case.
- The author explains the history of same-sex marriage in America.
- The author describes the events of the day of the Supreme Court's decision.
- The author talks about the pros and cons of same-sex marriage.

2. What is the purpose of the anecdotes offered in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the text? Use text evidence to support your answer.



Handwriting practice lines for the answer to question 2. The lines are horizontal and span the width of the page. A large, faint watermark reading "Magi CORE" is visible in the background.

3. How does the example in paragraph 5 help develop the author's summary of the Obergefell case?



- It provides evidence that illustrates the rapid development of same-sex marriage rights prior to the Obergefell case.
- It helps the reader understand the importance of the Obergefell decision.
- It shows that many people were disappointed with the Obergefell decision.
- It provides evidence to support the historical challenges faced by same-sex couples.

If One Were Two

1. In 1997, the world took a collective gasp when scientists at the Roslin Institute in Scotland unveiled a sheep named Dolly. Getting media attention from people across the world is no small feat for a sheep, but this wasn't your ordinary farm animal. Dolly was a clone.



2. Dolly was born in July of 1996. She was not the first cloned farm animal. Scientists had been cloning sheep since the mid-1980s. Dolly was different because she was the first sheep to be cloned from an adult cell.

3. Cloning is simply the process of producing genetically identical individuals of the same organism. In fact, you may even know a clone or two! Cloning happens naturally when embryos split while inside a mother's womb, creating identical twins. In nature, many simple organisms use cloning as their only source of reproduction. Bacteria, for example, reproduce through a cell division process where one bacteria cell splits, creating two genetically identical cells. Life as we know it wouldn't exist without natural cloning.

4. Scientists have studied cloning for nearly 100 years. Discoveries in genetics and cell research have contributed to cloning science. Hans Spemann won a Nobel Prize in 1935 when he discovered the process that cells use to develop into particular tissues and organs. In 1984, scientists were able to clone sheep using artificial embryo twinning, a process in which embryos are artificially split in a laboratory and then placed within a surrogate. This process modeled natural cloning and produced two identical newborn sheep.

5. Dolly was created by replacing part of an embryonic cell with a cell from an adult sheep. This was the first time that scientists were able to reproduce an animal after its birth. When scientists announced the successful experiment, it drew a lot of attention and controversy. People became concerned that this was unethical and that it would open the potential for people to clone themselves. Cloning continues to be controversial today.

6. Scientists have expressed concerns that cloning has unknown risks that could cause long-term disorders. When scientists studied Dolly's DNA, they found that the caps on the ends of the DNA were shorter than those of other sheep her age. Cloning a human could be considered unethical because it would compromise the health and safety of the person who was created by cloning.

7. There are many arguments against cloning. For example, some people are concerned that cloning is a direct conflict with their religious beliefs or with the natural order of things. Others believe that it would undermine human dignity.

8. The development of cloning science has led to an idea called gene editing, a process in which scientists alter genes to change the appearance or other qualities of an animal. Some scientists believe that gene alteration could be successfully used to prevent disease and developmental disorders; however, others believe that it would lead to designer babies. Like cloning, the science of gene editing carries unknown risks and is currently considered unethical.

9. Although controversial, the science of cloning continues to explore ways to benefit humankind. People may embrace the science if its benefits become clear. Until then, Dolly will remain the most famous farm animal of the modern era.

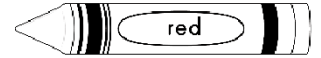


In *Jurassic Park* (1993), dinosaurs were resurrected through cloning.

Key Events

Answer the following questions. Underline the text evidence in the color indicated.

1. How does the author introduce the idea of cloning?



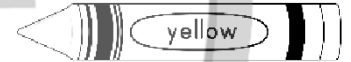
- a. The author describes what cloning is and how it works.
- b. The author uses an anecdote about a sheep named Dolly.
- c. The author focuses on the media attention around cloning.
- d. The author describes why Dolly is different from other clones.

2. Which of the following sentences from the text helps the author illustrate how cloning works?



- a. "Bacteria, for example, reproduce through a cell division process in which one bacteria cell splits, creating two genetically identical cells."
- b. "Scientists have studied cloning for nearly 100 years."
- c. "Dolly was different because she was the first sheep to be cloned from an adult cell."
- d. "Life as we know it wouldn't exist without natural cloning."

3. What is the significance of the anecdote in paragraph 4 about Hans Spemann? Use text evidence to support your answer.



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