

Name: _____
Monday, March 16, 2020 DUE TUES APRIL 7th, 2020

Nonfiction Spring Break Packet
Henderson Collegiate Pride of 2024

Directions:

- Complete the entire packet. This packet will count as an accuracy and a work habits grade.
- **Above and Beyond:** See above and beyond passages and questions attached on the back of the break packet.
 - ***These additional texts/questions are above and beyond questions to sharpen your skills when we return on April 7th. If we were to be out longer than through April 7th for any reason, these are no longer Above and Beyond and should be completed by all students.***
- **This packet is due on the first day back from Spring Break, Tuesday, April 7.**
- Be sure to annotate the articles according to NF TQs and follow any directions given throughout.
- Reach out proactively with any questions (252) 431 5209

FINAL GRADE: _____ % ACCURACY

FINAL GRADE: _____ % WORK HABITS

Conversion Scores: (The performance level circled indicates what was earned on this assignment.)

X _____

(Parents sign only)

Objectives: 1. Students will be able to answer historical concepts questions and show strong work habits	Performance Level Ratings: 4 - Student consistently exceeds the expected understanding of the content area/ skill. 3 - Student consistently demonstrates the expected understanding of the content area/ skill. Student functions with minimal teacher assistance and support. 2 - Student demonstrates partial understanding of the content area/skill. Student requires frequent teacher assistance and support. 1 - Student demonstrates limited understanding of the content area/skill. Student requires intensive teacher assistance, direction and support.
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Work Habits (multiple choice):

- ✓ ++ (100) Meticulous work that goes above and beyond what is asked
- ✓ + (95) Meticulous work showing all of my work.
- ✓ (85) Meticulous work showing most of my work.
- ✓ - (75) Not Meticulous and only shows some work.
- ✓ -- (65) Sloppy work that shows little to no work.

Directions: Answer each question below completely using all of your work habits. Circle the correct answer



Yeah... that's how it'll work.

Quality Work Checklist

1. Circle Key Words
2. Write background knowledge
3. Cross out key words
4. Circle the correct answer

1. A supporter of which of the following amendments would agree with this political cartoon?
 - a. First Amendment
 - b. Third Amendment
 - c. Eighth Amendment
 - d. Second Amendment
2. What is the purpose the author had when they created this political cartoon?
 - a. Convince people that we need more gun control
 - b. Convince people that gun control won't work
 - c. Propose an alternative to gun control
 - d. Ask why America isn't enacting stricter gun control laws

Use the following quote to answer question 3.

Always remember that your father never sold his country. You must stop your ears whenever you are asked to sign a treaty selling your home. A few years more, and white men will be all around you. They have their eyes on this land. My son, never forget my dying words. This country holds your father's body. Never sell the bones of your father and your mother.

Chief Joseph, Nez Perce Chief, The Dublin University Magazine, 1879

3. Based on the excerpt, how did the values and beliefs of American settlers affect the lives of the Nez Perce?

- a. The Nez Perce and other settlers made enduring treaties to share the land with American settlers.
- b. The Nez Perce and other residents of the land accepted the policies of peace with American settlers.
- c. American settlers believed in the private ownership of land and resources and took property from the American Indians.
- d. American settlers advocated sharing resources and established a long-lasting communal relationship between all cultures.

Use the text below to answer question 4.

The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop. Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none; or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor, or caprice.

George Washington, Farewell Address, 1796

4. In his farewell address, which foreign policy did George Washington advocate for?

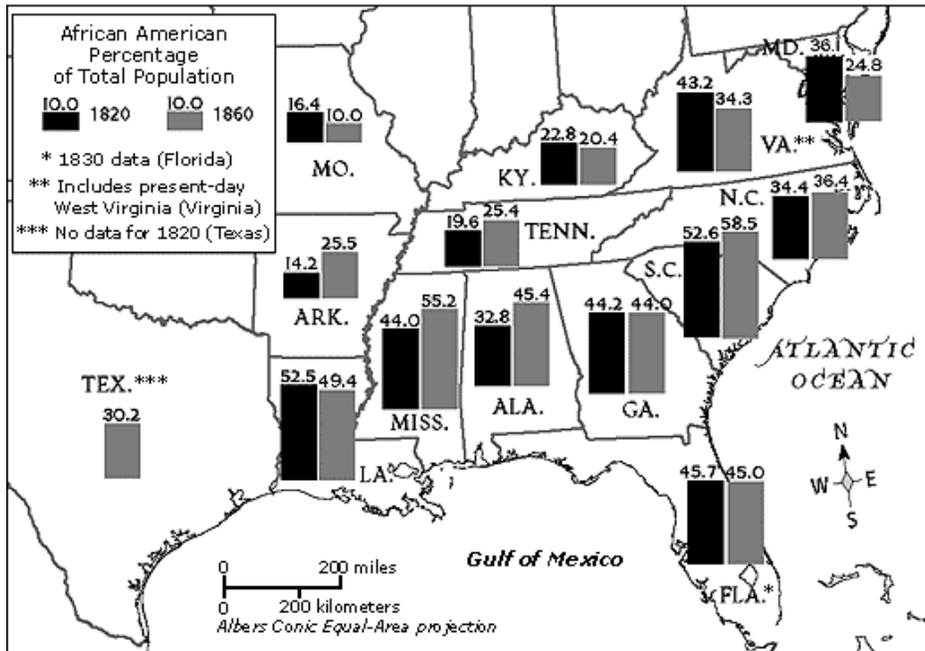
- a. Interventionism
- b. Containment
- c. Isolationism
- d. Imperialism

Middle American History 1800-1900

5. Which reference is a primary source document of the Civil War?

- a. An encyclopedia article about the North's advantages over the South
- b. A biography of General Ulysses S. Grant
- c. A supply order from a general serving in the Union Army
- d. A book on the effects of the Civil War on the South

Enslaved Population, 1820 and 1860



6. Based on the map above, which slave state would be most negatively affected economically by Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation?
- Louisiana
 - South Carolina
 - Missouri
 - Alabama

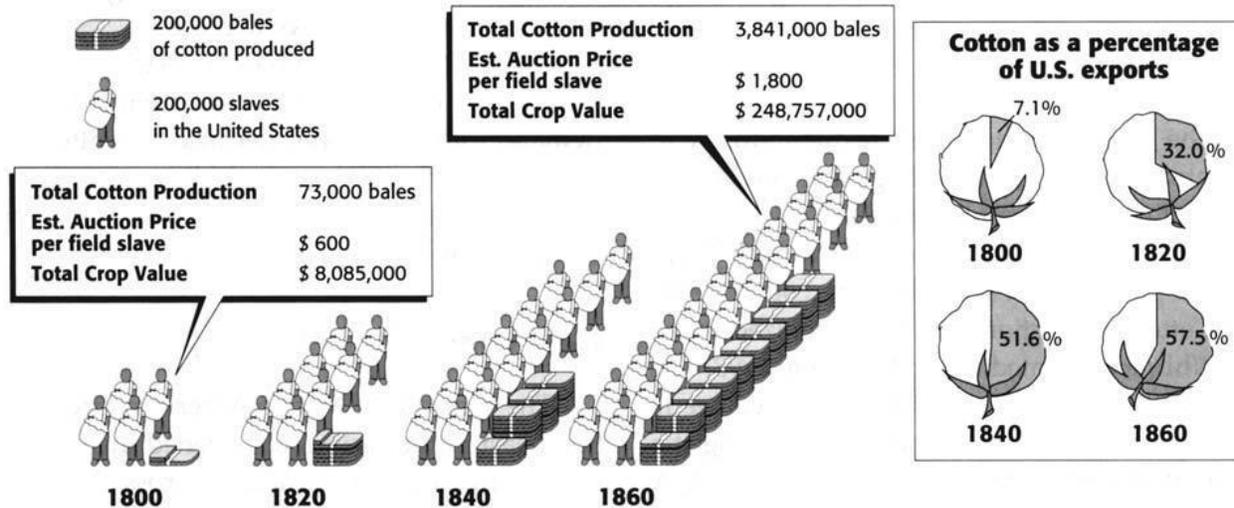
Use the chart below to answer question 7.

African Americans in the U.S. Congress

1871	4
1873	4
1875	4
1877	1
1882	1
1883	1

7. Which of the following is the most likely reason for the decrease shown in the chart?
- The Fifteenth Amendment was not being enforced in the South
 - The Radical Republicans had too much power in Congress
 - Reconstruction was very effective in changing southern society
 - The Thirteenth Amendment had not yet been passed by Congress

Use the following chart to answer question 8.



8. What can be concluded from the image above?
- The cotton gin was the most important invention in the 19th century.
 - Cotton production in America increased as the slave population increased.
 - There was no correlation between cotton production and the slave population in 19th century America.
 - Cotton production in America decreased as the slave population decreased.
9. Which of the following would a supporter of “states’ rights” NOT agree with?
- Things not mentioned in the Constitution should be left up to the states
 - The federal government of the United States should not interfere with slavery
 - The government should allow states to secede from the Union
 - A strong federal government is best for the nation

Use the quote below and your knowledge of social studies to answer question 10.

“I appeal to you, my friends, as mothers: are you willing to enslave your children? You start back with horror and indignation at such a question. But why, if slavery is no wrong to those upon whom it is imposed? “Appeal to the Christian Women of the South” by Angelina Grimké, 1836

- 10. How did Angelina Grimké’s religious beliefs affect her participation in the abolitionist movement?**
- a. Mrs. Grimké focused on urging slave owners in the South to free their slaves in order to avoid punishment from God.
 - b. Mrs. Grimké worked to convince women, as Christians and mothers, that slavery was immoral and should be abolished.
 - c. Mrs. Grimké led political protests and petitioned the federal government to end slavery immediately.
 - d. Mrs. Grimké used the Bible to defend her roles as both slave owner and advocate for the spread of slavery.

Above and Beyond:

These additional texts/questions are above and beyond questions to sharpen your skills when we return on April 7th. If we were to be out longer than through April 7th for any reason, these are no longer Above and Beyond and should be completed by all students.

The History of the 19th Amendment

By History.com, adapted by Newsela staff on 02.28.17

Word Count **878**

Level **1050L**



Women in New York City line up to vote for the first time in 1920 after the passage of the 19th Amendment. Photo: Underwood Archives/Getty Images

The 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was passed on August 18, 1920. It granted American women the right to vote — a right known as woman suffrage. At the time the U.S. was founded, its female citizens did not share all the same rights as men, including the right to vote. It was not until 1848 that the movement for women’s rights launched on a national level with a convention in Seneca Falls, New York, organized by activists Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott. Following the convention, the demand for the vote became a central part of the women’s rights movement. Stanton and Mott, along with other activists, formed organizations that raised public awareness and pressured the government to grant voting rights to women. After a 70-year battle, these groups finally emerged victorious with the passage of the 19th Amendment.

Origins of women’s suffrage in the U.S.

During America’s early history as a nation, women were denied some of the key rights enjoyed by male citizens. For example, married women couldn’t own property, and no woman had the right to vote. Women were expected to focus on housework and motherhood, not politics.

American women were starting to resist the idea that the only "true" woman was a wife and mother focused on home and family.

Suffrage movement gets organized

It was not until 1848 that the movement for women's rights began to organize at the national level. In July, reformers Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott organized the first women's rights convention at Seneca Falls, New York. More than 300 people attended, including former African-American slave and activist Frederick Douglass. The people at Seneca Falls believed that women should be given better opportunities for education and employment. They also agreed that American women deserved to be involved in politics. A group of delegates led by Stanton produced a document called the "Declaration of Sentiments." Modeled after the Declaration of Independence, it said that "all men and women are created equal." What this meant, among other things, was that the delegates believed women should have the right to vote.

National suffrage groups established

In 1869, Stanton joined with Susan B. Anthony to form the National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA). Their goal was to pass an amendment to the Constitution that would grant women the right to vote. That same year, Lucy Stone and Henry Blackwell founded the American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA). The AWSA believed voting rights for women could best be gained through amendments to individual state constitutions.

In 1890, the NWSA and the AWSA merged to form the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA). The new organization's plan was to push for women's voting rights on a state-by-state basis. Within six years, Colorado, Utah and Idaho adopted amendments to their state constitutions granting women the right to vote. In 1900, with Stanton and Anthony getting older, Carrie Chapman Catt stepped up to lead the NAWSA.

Progress and civil disobedience

The beginning of the 1900s brought strength to the woman suffrage cause. Under the leadership of Catt, the NAWSA achieved rolling successes for women's voting rights at state levels. Between 1910 and 1918, 17 states and territories extended voting rights to women.

In 1918, President Woodrow Wilson became a supporter of women's voting rights. He tied a proposed suffrage amendment to American's role in World War I and the increased role women had played in the war efforts. When the amendment came up for a vote, Wilson addressed the Senate in favor of suffrage. However, the amendment proposal failed in the Senate by two votes. Another year passed before Congress took up the measure again.

Getting the vote

On May 21, 1919, Representative James R. Mann proposed the House resolution to approve the amendment granting women the right to vote. The measure passed the House by a vote of 304-89. This was a full 42 votes above the required two-thirds majority.

Two weeks later, the Senate passed the 19th Amendment by two votes over its two-thirds required majority, 56-25. The amendment was then sent to the states to be ratified, or approved. By March of the following year, a total of 35 states had approved the amendment, one state short of the two-thirds required for the amendment to pass. Southern states were strongly opposed to the amendment, however. Seven of them had already rejected it before Tennessee's vote on August 18, 1920. It was up to Tennessee to tip the scale for woman suffrage.

The outlook appeared bleak, given the position of Tennessee's state legislators in their 48-48 tie. The state's decision came down to 23-year-old Representative Harry T. Burn to cast the deciding vote. Although Burn opposed the amendment, his mother convinced him to approve it. With Burn's vote, the 19th Amendment was ratified.

On November 2 of that same year, more than 8 million women across the U.S. voted in elections for the first time. It took over 60 years for the remaining 12 states to pass the 19th Amendment. Mississippi was the last to do so, on March 22, 1944.

- 1 Which two of the following sentences from the article include CENTRAL ideas of the article?
1. *During the 1820s and 1830s, various reform groups, such as anti-slavery organizations, spread across the U.S.*
 2. *The new organization's plan was to push for women's voting rights on a state-by-state basis.*
 3. *In 1900, with Stanton and Anthony getting older, Carrie Chapman Catt stepped up to lead the NAWSA.*
 4. *With Burn's vote, the 19th Amendment was ratified.*
- (A) 1 and 2
- (B) 1 and 3
- (C) 2 and 4
- (D) 3 and 4
- 2 How is the CENTRAL idea of the article developed in the section "Origins of women's suffrage in the U.S."?
- (A) by explaining why women were involved with anti-slavery organizations
- (B) by explaining why women were motivated to organize and fight for the right to vote
- (C) by explaining the role that women wanted in the house and as mothers
- (D) by explaining why male citizens did not support the suffrage movement
- 3 Which of the following MOST influenced the deciding vote for the approval of the 19th Amendment?
- (A) Woodrow Wilson's proposal
- (B) James R. Mann's resolution
- (C) Southern states' opposition
- (D) Harry T. Burn's mother
- 4 Which of the following groups or people would be LEAST likely to agree with the idea that women should be granted the right to vote?
- (A) Frederick Douglass
- (B) Mississippi legislators
- (C) Henry Blackwell
- (D) Colorado lawmakers

For Native Americans, US-Mexico border is an "imaginary line"

By Christina Leza, The Conversation, adapted by Newsela staff on 09.05.19

Word Count **967**

Level **1060L**



Image 1. In this May 13, 2010 photo, Tohono O'odham Nation Police Sgt. Vincent Garcia walks along the new border fence at the U.S.-Mexico border in San Miguel, Ariz. Photo by: AP/Ross D. Franklin.

For more than 150 years, the U.S.-Mexico border has divided Native American nations as well as two countries. Immigration restrictions have often made life difficult for these Native peoples. President Donald Trump's declaration of a national emergency to build his border wall has added to their challenges.

The traditional homelands of 36 federally recognized tribes were split in two by two agreements: the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and the 1853 Gadsden Purchase. These agreements carved modern-day California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas out of northern Mexico. The divided tribes include the O'odham, Yaqui, Apache and Kickapoo peoples.

Today, tens of thousands of people belonging to U.S. Native tribes live in the Mexican border states, my research estimates. Many who live in Mexico routinely cross the U.S.-Mexico border to participate in cultural events, visit religious sites, attend burials, go to school or visit family. Like

other "non-resident aliens," they must pass through rigorous security checkpoints. There, they are subject to interrogation, inspection, and rejection or delay.

Many Native Americans I've interviewed for anthropological research on indigenous activism call the border "the imaginary line." It is, in fact, an invisible boundary created by the United States and Mexico. These colonial powers claim indigenous territories as their own.

The proposed border wall would further divide Native peoples. Friends, relatives and tribal resources that span the U.S.-Mexico border would become even more difficult to reach.

Homelands Divided

Tribal members say that many Native Americans in the U.S. feel detached from their relatives in Mexico. "The effect of a wall is already in us," Mike Wilson, a member of the Tohono O'odham Nation, who lives in Tucson, Arizona, told me. "It already divides us."

The Tohono O'odham are among the U.S. federal tribes. Their members are fighting the government's efforts to beef up existing security with a border wall. The Tohono O'odham already know how life changes when traditional lands are physically partitioned.

By U.S. law, Tohono O'odham members in Mexico are eligible to receive educational and medical services on Tohono O'odham lands in the U.S. Reaching those services has become more difficult since 2006. That year, a steel vehicle barrier was built along most of the 62-mile stretch of the border that splits the Tohono O'odham Nation.

Previously, to get to the U.S. side of Tohono O'odham territory, many tribe members would simply drive across their land. Now, they must travel long distances to official ports of entry.



One Tohono O'odham rancher told The New York Times, in 2017, that he must travel several miles to draw water from a well. It sits just 100 yards away from his home. However, it is across the border in Mexico. Pacific Standard magazine reported, in February 2019, that three Tohono O'odham villages in Sonora, Mexico, had been cut off from their nearest food supply, located in the U.S.

Native Rights

Land is central to Native communities' historic, spiritual and cultural identities.

Several international agreements confirm these communities' rights to draw on cultural and natural resources across international borders. They include the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The United States offers few such protections.



Officially, federally recognized tribes are allowed to cross between the U.S., Mexico and Canada. These rights are affirmed by various federal laws and treaties. For example, the Jay Treaty of 1794, grants indigenous peoples on the U.S.-Canada border the right to freely cross the border. It also gives Canadian-born indigenous persons the right to live and work in the United States.

The Texas Band of Kickapoo Act of 1983, is a more recent law. It is supposed to guarantee that tribe's free movement across the U.S.-border. The law says, "all members of the Band" – including those who live in Mexico – are "entitled to freely pass and repass the borders of the United States and to live and work in the United States."

In practice, however, the free passage of Native people across this border is limited by strict identification laws. Anyone crossing into the United States must confirm their citizenship or authorization to enter. They must present a passport or other U.S.-approved identification.

Several standard U.S. tribal identification documents are accepted. They include Form I-872 American Indian Card and approved tribal photo identification cards. They enable Native Americans to enter the United States at land ports of entry.

The majority of tribal members on the Mexico side are not as fortunate. Those wishing to live or work in the United States must apply for immigrant residence and work authorization. Despite their tribal membership, they are treated like any other person born outside of the U.S.

Border patrol agents have unrestricted power to refuse or delay entries in the interest of national security. In some instances, its officers make random requests to verify Native identity.

Such tests, my research shows, have included asking people to speak their indigenous language. People crossing to participate in a Native ceremony have been asked to perform a traditional song or dance. Those who refuse these requests may be denied entry.

"Our relatives are all considered 'aliens,'" said the Yaqui elder and activist José Matus. "[T]hey're not aliens. ... They're indigenous to this land."

"We've been here since time immemorial," he added.

Christina Leza is a linguistic anthropologist and Yoeme-Chicana activist scholar. Her research addresses indigenous peoples, racial and ethnic discourses, grassroots activism, indigenous rights and the U.S.-Mexico border. She is an associate professor of anthropology at Colorado College.

Quiz

- 1 Which piece of evidence explains the cause of why Native Americans call the U.S.-Mexico border "the imaginary line"?
- (A) Today, tens of thousands of people belonging to U.S. Native tribes live in the Mexican border states, my research estimates.
 - (B) Like other "non-resident aliens," they must pass through rigorous security checkpoints.
 - (C) Many Native Americans I've interviewed for anthropological research on indigenous activism call the border "the imaginary line."
 - (D) These colonial powers claim indigenous territories as their own.

- 2 Read the paragraph from the section "Homelands Divided."

One Tohono O'odham rancher told The New York Times, in 2017, that he must travel several miles to draw water from a well. It sits just 100 yards away from his home. However, it is across the border in Mexico. Pacific Standard magazine reported, in February 2019, that three Tohono O'odham villages in Sonora, Mexico, had been cut off from their nearest food supply, located in the U.S.

What conclusion is BEST supported by the paragraph above?

- (A) The steel barrier at the border has separated the Tohono O'odham territory from other Native American territories.
 - (B) The steel barrier has compelled the Native Americans to go hungry and thirsty for long periods of time.
 - (C) The steel barrier has disrupted the lifestyles of the people the Tohono O'odham territory.
 - (D) The steel barrier is a welcome move by the U.S. government to make the Native American people feel safe.
- 3 Which of the following MOST influences Native Americans' ability to travel across the border presently?
- (A) the 62-mile steel vehicle barrier
 - (B) The Texas Band of Kickapoo Act of 1983
 - (C) The U.S. Border Patrol
 - (D) Jay Treaty of 1794
- 4 Why was the Texas Band of Kickapoo Act of 1983 helpful to Native American tribes?
- (A) It allowed them to easily travel to the United States.
 - (B) It permitted them to work wherever they wanted.
 - (C) It helped strengthen the U.S.-Mexico border.
 - (D) It provided U.S. citizenship to Native Americans coming from Mexico.

Officials say coronavirus targets elderly and ill, children mostly unaffected

By Los Angeles Times, adapted by Newsela staff on 03.09.20

Word Count **969**

Level **1050L**



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Director Robert Redfield (center), National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases Director Anthony Fauci (far left) and other government officials speak about coronavirus to reporters at the White House in Washington, D.C., March 2, 2020. Photo: Manuel Balce Ceneta/AP Photo

People who have contracted the coronavirus were recently identified near Christina Arnold's Northern California home. Arnold started worrying about herself and her two teenage sons.

They all have asthma. Their condition puts them at a higher risk of death if they were to contract the virus, which affects people's respiratory system.

"I try to keep my paranoia inside, under control," she said. As of March 4, the death toll in the United States reached 11. "I don't want to show my kids I'm scared because there is not much we can do about it."

Elderly People Most At Risk

COVID-19 (short for "coronavirus disease 2019") has continued to spread in the U.S. Although many Americans have become more anxious, health officials agree on one point. They say the

coronavirus is more of a risk to certain groups of the population, such as the elderly. Health experts stress that the coronavirus does not represent a serious threat to most people.

"The risk is low," said Anthony Fauci, director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

A healthy adult who contracts the rapidly spreading illness might get little more than a cough or runny nose. However, the elderly and those with certain medical conditions are at greater risk for a serious infection or even death.

People With Long-Term Illness Also Threatened

Seven fatal cases are now linked to a nursing home outside Seattle, Washington, the state where most of the deaths have been. The deaths of these elderly people highlight that the virus is particularly vicious to those past middle age. The risk is especially high for people who have a long-term illness, such as high blood pressure, or are overweight. Some of the recent casualties included a man and woman in their 70s and a woman in her 80s.

"Older populations of people and people with health conditions may have much bigger problems," said Tom Frieden on March 2. Frieden is the former director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). He added that about 60 percent of American adults have conditions that could worsen the coronavirus.

The facts about who the virus kills and how to best contain it is of growing concern as coronavirus cases begin to pop up across the country. There is as much fear and uncertainty as there is actual illness.

Children Not Hit With Severe Cases

Children are one group that hasn't been hit with severe cases.

"For reasons we don't understand, children don't seem to get severely ill," Frieden said.

As of March 4, there were 152 known cases of the coronavirus in the U.S., most of which have been in Washington and California. Some contracted the illness through travel or contact with someone who traveled. Some got the virus through its spread in the community.

Faced with the growing numbers of cases without a known cause, dozens of businesses and organizations have canceled events or restricted travel for employees. Late March 2, Twitter urged employees to work from home. Uber said the virus posed a threat to its business.

In Washington, Governor Jay Inslee said residents "should begin to think about avoiding large events."

Experts warned the virus will continue to spread in the coming days. Yet just how deadly it is and who exactly faces the most danger beyond the elderly is not yet clear. Long-term illnesses like diabetes and heart problems have been linked to more serious outcomes, as have severe illnesses such as cancer. Smoking can add to the severity of a coronavirus as well, researchers said.

"We could learn a lot more in the next week," said Stephanie Christenson, a doctor and lung specialist at the University of California, San Francisco (UCSF). "All of this is kind of changing."

China's CDC recently released a paper that detailed more than 70,000 instances of the coronavirus there. It found that in confirmed cases, nearly 15 percent of the people with the virus over 80 years old died from it. In comparison, only about 2 percent of all confirmed people with the coronavirus have died so far. Researchers also saw higher rates of death for people with cardiovascular disease, diabetes, respiratory disease, high blood pressure and cancer.

Broader Look At All Cases Could Lower Fatality Rate

Jeffrey Klausner is a professor of medicine and public health at the University of Southern California, Los Angeles. Klausner warned that early data might not present a fully accurate picture. Initial research depends on rates of confirmed cases, largely treated in medical facilities. He said a broader look at all cases, including those not severe enough for serious treatment, could lower the rate of fatalities.

Peter Beilenson is a health officer for Sacramento County in California. Beilenson explained that "a healthy 72-year-old is not at as great a risk as an unhealthy 72-year-old."

"It's about lung function and the compromise of lung function," said George Rutherford, a disease specialist at UCSF, explaining why the disease hits some harder than others.

George Rutherford is a doctor and disease specialist at UCSF. Rutherford explained that the disease affects some more than others because of the health of their lungs. "The lungs of an 80-year-old aren't the lungs of a 20-year-old."

Rutherford said older people's lungs have accumulated years of air pollution and secondhand smoke. This makes them weaker.

Only Minor Lifestyle Changes Needed

Most health experts say that even groups with increased risk should make only minor lifestyle changes. They should wash their hands, avoid sick people and limit foreign travel.

Arnold, the mother whose sons have asthma, plans on keeping life as normal as possible. Her family "still has to get on with their lives." Despite the worry, they continue going to the gym, movies and beach.

"Your best bet is just washing your hands," she said.

Quiz

- 1 Which two of the following sentences from the article include CENTRAL ideas of the article?
1. *Seven fatal cases are now linked to a nursing home outside Seattle, Washington, the state where most of the deaths have been.*
 2. *"Older populations of people and people with health conditions may have much bigger problems," said Tom Frieden on March 2.*
 3. *Experts warned the virus will continue to spread in the coming days.*
 4. *Beilenson explained that "a healthy 72-year-old is not at as great a risk as an unhealthy 72-year-old."*
- (A) 1 and 2
- (B) 1 and 4
- (C) 2 and 3
- (D) 3 and 4
- 2 Which statement would be MOST important to include in a summary of the article?
- (A) A Chinese government report indicates that the overall mortality rate of the virus is about 2 percent.
- (B) For reasons experts do not fully understand, coronavirus does not seem to seriously affect children.
- (C) As of March 4, there were 7 fatalities amongst 152 known cases of coronavirus in the U.S., mostly in Washington state and California.
- (D) Experts advise that diabetes, heart problems, cancer, obesity and smoking are all linked to more serious coronavirus outcomes.
- 3 Why was Jeffery Klausner cautious about the implications of early coronavirus data?
- (A) The data so far focuses on serious cases requiring hospitalization, not the total number of cases.
- (B) Most of the data gathered has come from small hospitals or doctor's offices without proper testing equipment.
- (C) The data so far has been gathered by the Chinese government, which is interested in minimizing its impact.
- (D) Most of the data so far focuses on elderly people who have been infected with the virus, not the general population.
- 4 According to the article, why do people with respiratory conditions like asthma face greater risk from coronavirus?
- (A) Coronavirus is transmitted through the air.
- (B) Coronavirus primarily attacks and affects the respiratory system.
- (C) Respiratory medications weaken the immune system.
- (D) Respiratory illnesses are strongly correlated with coronavirus infection.

Name: _____

Monday March 16, 2020

Forum CW

Coronavirus – Empowered by Facts and Understanding the Why

Do Now: Answer the questions below with as much detail as possible.

1. What is the Coronavirus?	
2. How has the Coronavirus impacted your life?	
3. Why is the Coronavirus a big deal?	

Get the Facts – Read and annotate the attached handout created by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention.

- Circle/underline important facts or information
- Star information that is new to you
- Write 2-3 marginal notes

Turn and Talk:

Describe COVID-19 and how it spreads.

How can you protect yourself from COVID-19?

Empowered by Facts

Write down at least 4 facts or data points from the slides:

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