

Name _____

| | | | |
|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| independent | elect | decisions | announced |
| candidates | government | estimate | convince |

Finish each sentence using the vocabulary word provided.

- (estimate)** Just by quickly looking in the room, _____
_____ .
- (convince)** When I wanted a pet _____
_____ .
- (announced)** On the loud speakers _____
_____ .
- (government)** To help guide our nation, _____
_____ .
- (candidates)** When she ran for mayor, _____
_____ .
- (independent)** Even though the girl was shy, _____
_____ .
- (decisions)** When I decided to take the extra classes, _____
_____ .
- (elect)** If you want to be a politician, _____
_____ .

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Name _____

Read the selection. Complete the author's point of view graphic organizer.

| Details |
|----------------|
| |
| |
| |
| |



| Point of View |
|----------------------|
| |

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Name _____

Read the passage. Use the reread strategy to make sure you understand the text.

Express Yourself

13 Do you tell friends who you think the best singer is? Do you
26 wear a T-shirt for a team you like? This may not seem unusual.
39 It is your right to say what you think. Yet, there have been
people who have had to prove their freedom of speech.

49 **Speak Your Mind**

52 Freedom of speech is the right to tell what you think. This is a
66 right in the Constitution. Even if other people do not agree, you
78 should still have the right to say what you think.

88 To speak your thoughts does not just mean saying them. It can
100 mean what you do. There were students in 1969 who “spoke”
111 with actions. America was at war then. The students did not like
123 the war. They wanted to show how they felt. So they wore black
136 armbands.

137 Some people did not like the bands. The students went to
148 court. This case was called *Tinker v. Des Moines*. The court said
160 that the students could wear the bands to school. It was their
172 freedom of speech. The students could wear the bands even if
183 others disagreed.

Name _____

Are There Limits?

There are times when free speech is not allowed. If telling your beliefs is unsafe to others, it is unprotected by the Constitution. What if you shout “fire”? If there is not a fire, this is not free speech. You are causing trouble. People might get hurt.

The government will not allow this. A person who does this will be punished. This happened in 1919. The case was called *Schenck v. United States*.

When our country was new and people were given freedom of speech, it was good. They were independent. They could speak their minds. There have been times when free speech has hurt people. The government can help define free speech by how people use it.

Free speech is your right. Yet, if people get hurt, it is not allowed. This means that people make the government work by using their free speech. They speak their beliefs. They do this within the rules of the law. Sometimes, the government has to redefine how people use this freedom.

Because of free speech you can make your beliefs known. People will continue to help define the rules of government by reviewing their rights.



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Name _____

A. Reread the passage and answer the questions.

1. What does the second paragraph tell you about how the author feels about free speech?

2. How do you think the author would have felt about the students in the third and fourth paragraphs being able to wear black armbands?

3. How does your point of view about free speech compare with the author's?

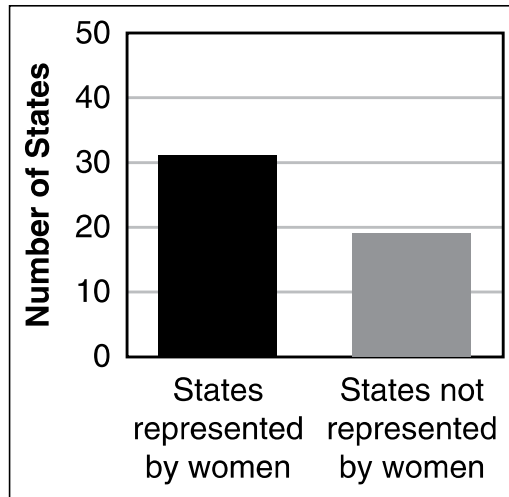
B. Work with a partner. Read the passage aloud. Pay attention to accuracy and phrasing. Stop after one minute. Fill out the chart.

| | Words Read | – | Number of Errors | = | Words Correct Score |
|-------------|------------|---|------------------|---|---------------------|
| First Read | | – | | = | |
| Second Read | | – | | = | |

Name _____

Women in Congress

Today, many members of the United States Congress are women. It hasn't always been that way. No women had ever served in Congress before 1916. That year, Jeanette Rankin from Montana was the first woman to be elected to the House of Representatives. She was elected even before women had the right to vote. Then in 1922, Rebecca Felton from Georgia became the first female senator.



Answer the questions about the text.

1. How can you tell this is expository text?

2. What two text features does the text include?

3. What is the text's heading? What heading might the text feature have?

4. What does the bar graph tell you?

Name _____

Study the information about prefixes in the box below. Then underline the word in each sentence that contains one of the prefixes listed. Next, define the word on the line provided.

re- means “to do again”

dis- means “not” or “opposite”

un- means “not” or “opposite”

1. My dog does not like the snow, so it was unusual to see him playing in it this winter. _____
2. The two brothers disagreed. One brother said cheetahs are the fastest animal, and one brother said lions are. _____
3. We are reviewing Chapter 1 for the test next Monday. _____

4. The jungle is full of wild animals, so it is unsafe to walk there alone.

5. If you don't wear knee pads when you skate, your knees are unprotected.

6. Even though I knew the meaning of the word, I had to redefine it for the class. _____

Name _____

A. Read each sentence. Circle the word that begins with a silent letter. Write the word on the line and place an X over the silent letter.

1. I know how to ice-skate. _____
2. I wrote my name on the paper. _____
3. I saw the mouse gnaw on the cheese. _____
4. I will knit a scarf for my mom. _____
5. A wren made a nest in the tree. _____

B. Read each sentence. Circle the word that is the correct singular or plural possessive noun.

1. The (dog's, dogs') bowl needs more water.
2. The (mens', men's) softball game is today.
3. This is my (friends's, friend's) bike.
4. All the (people's, peoples') work was amazing.
5. My (mom's, moms') car is in the garage.

Name _____

Evidence is details and examples from a text that support a writer’s ideas. This student wrote about how the author uses details to support his point of view that free speech is important.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|
| Topic sentence | → | In “Express Yourself,” the author uses details to support his point of view that free speech is important. |
| Evidence | → | The author says that Americans have the right to say what they think. He believes that free speech is a good thing as long as people follow the rules of the law. For example, the author says that naming your favorite singer is a good example of free speech. The author also says that yelling “fire” when there is not a fire is dangerous. |
| Concluding statement | → | The author uses details to support his point of view that free speech is an important right of all Americans, as long as they follow the rules. I agree with the author. It is important to be able to share how you feel. |

Write a paragraph about a text you read. Find text evidence to support the author’s point of view. Then write about your point of view.

Write a topic sentence: _____

Cite evidence from the text: _____

End with a concluding statement: _____

Name _____

A. Read the draft model. Use the questions that follow the draft to help you think about what supporting details you can add.

Draft Model

Many schools have elections. Kids vote for their favorite candidate. These elections are usually held sometime in the fall. Voting is important.

1. What kinds of elections do schools hold?
2. What offices are candidates running for? What supporting details would describe the campaigns?
3. Why are elections held in the fall?
4. What detail would tell why voting is important?

B. Now revise the draft by adding facts, definitions, and other details to help readers learn more about school elections.
