



NJSLA Research Simulation Task Grade 6 Reading

Lesson 2: Modeling the EBSR and TECR

Rationale

- Given the extreme difference in the testing layout and interface between NJ ASK and NJSLA, students should be guided through NJSLA's sample items on their website. This will also give the teacher an opportunity to model the approach and thought processes students should replicate to complete the Research Simulation Task.

Goal

- In modeling the process for completing the Research Simulation Task EBSR and TECR, students will have a clear picture of what to expect on the assessment.

Task Foci

- **CCSS RI.6.1:** Cite textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
- **CCSS RI.6.2:** Determine a central idea of a text and how it is conveyed through particular details; provide a summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgments.
- **CCSS RI.6.3:** Analyze in detail how a key individual, event, or idea is introduced, illustrated, and elaborated in a text (e.g., through examples or anecdotes).
- **CCSS RI.6.4:** Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings.

Objectives

- Students will be familiar with the format of the NJSLA Research Simulation Task EBSR and TECR.
- Students will observe the process for completing the questions through teacher modeling.

Materials

- Computer and Projector (for instructor to model activities)
- NJSLA's online test environment: <https://nj.mypearsonsupport.com/practice-tests/>
 - Note: NJSLA updates their sample item sets occasionally. References to the site in this lesson are based upon the April 2014 version.
- Computers (optional) (one per student or student pairs)
- Sample Markup (for instructor)
- Sample text and questions handout (per student)

Preparation

- Take some time to navigate through NJSLA’s test environment on your own to get comfortable with it before you show your students.
- Before class begins, navigate to the RST portion for your grade level in NJSLA’s online test environment.

Procedures

- To begin the lesson, explain to students that today they will view the EBSR and TECR in its intended environment. If students have access to computers, guide them to the testing area on NJSLA’s website.
- Show students the features of the test interface.
 - A purpose-setting statement and the texts are on the left side of the page. One full question (Parts A & B) takes up the right side of the page.
 - You can navigate through the questions with the arrows on the top of the page.
 - There is a tool bar at the top of the writing space with basic word processing functions (bold, underline, copy, paste, undo, etc.)
- Ask students for their opinions, observations, and questions about the interface.
- Next, distribute the sample text and questions to each student.
- Using the markup, guide students through the questions. The handout highlights relevant details and gives explanations. This is just a sample. Feel free to address any other details that stick out to you.
- In closing, address any questions students have.

Read the passage “Earth’s Final Resting Place Believed Found” and answer the questions that follow.

Earhart’s Final Resting Place Believed Found

- 1 Legendary aviatrix Amelia Earhart most likely died on an uninhabited tropical island in the southwestern Pacific republic of Kiribati, according to researchers at The International Group for Historic Aircraft Recovery (TIGHAR).
- 2 Tall, slender, blonde and brave, Earhart disappeared while flying over the Pacific Ocean on July 2, 1937, in a record attempt to fly around the world at the equator. Her final resting place has long been a mystery.
- 3 For years, Richard Gillespie, TIGHAR's executive director and author of the book *"Finding Amelia,"* and his crew have been searching the Nikumaroro island for evidence of Earhart. A tiny coral atoll, Nikumaroro was some 300 miles southeast of Earhart's target destination, Howland Island.
- 4 A number of artifacts recovered by TIGHAR would suggest that Earhart and her navigator, Fred Noonan, made a forced landing on the island's smooth, flat coral reef.
- 5 According to Gillespie, who is set to embark on a new \$500,000 Nikumaroro expedition next summer, the two became castaways and eventually died there.
- 6 "We know that in 1940 British Colonial Service officer Gerald Gallagher recovered a partial skeleton of a castaway on Nikumaroro. Unfortunately, those bones have now been lost," Gillespie said.
- 7 The archival record by Gallagher suggests that the bones were found in a remote area of the island, in a place that was unlikely to have been seen during an aerial search.
- 8 A woman's shoe, an empty bottle and a sextant box whose serial numbers are consistent with a type known to have been carried by Noonan were all found near the site where the bones were discovered.
- 9 "The reason why they found a partial skeleton is that many of the bones had been carried off by giant coconut crabs. There is a remote chance that some of the bones might still survive deep in crab burrows," Gillespie said.
- 10 Although she did not succeed in her around-the-world expedition, Earhart flew off into the legend just after her final radio transmission.
- 11 Books, movies and television specials about her disappearance abound as well as speculation about her fate. Theories proliferated that she was a spy, that she was captured by the Japanese, that she died in a prisoner-of-war camp, and that she survived and returned to live her life as a New Jersey housewife.
- 12 A new biopic about Earhart's life, starring Hilary Swank and Richard Gere, opens this weekend.

- 1. Part A Question:** What is the meaning of the word **artifacts** as it is used in paragraph 4 of the text?
- historical objects
 - ocean creatures
 - rescued treasures
 - human remains

- Part B Question:** Which detail from the text best supports the answer to Part A?
- island's smooth, flat coral reef
 - partial skeleton of a castaway
 - woman's shoe, an empty bottle and a sextant box
 - Books, movies and television specials

2. Below are three claims that one could make based on the article “Earhart’s Final Resting Place Believed Found.”

Claims

A. Earhart and Noonan lived as castaways on Nikumaroro Island.
B. Earhart and Noonan’s plane crashed into the Pacific Ocean.
C. People don’t really know where Earhart and Noonan died.

Part A

Highlight the claim that is supported by the most relevant and sufficient evidence within “Earhart’s Final Resting Place Believed Found.”

Part B

Click on two facts within the article that best provide evidence to support the claim selected in Part A.

3. Part A Question: Which best states how Gerald Gallagher is related to the Nikumaroro expedition?

- He will be leading the Nikumaroro expedition to search for coconut crabs.
- The bones he found were Amelia Earhart’s, which led to the expedition.
- Because he found a ladies shoe, the expedition will search for more.
- The Nikumaroro expedition will continue the search for the bones he found.

Part B Question: Which detail from the story provides the best evidence for the answer to Part A?

- For years, Richard Gillespie, TIGHAR's executive director and author of the book "*Finding Amelia*," and his crew have been searching the Nikumaroro island for evidence of Earhart.
- A number of artifacts recovered by TIGHAR would suggest that Earhart and her navigator, Fred Noonan, made a forced landing on the island's smooth, flat coral reef.
- The archival record by Gallagher suggests that the bones were found in a remote area of the island, in a place that was unlikely to have been seen during an aerial search.
- “... There is a remote chance that some of the bones might still survive deep in crab burrows,” Gillespie said.

Amelia Earhart

Hosted by Rebecca Brayton

<http://www.watchmojo.com/index.php?id=9083> (Movie)

The Life and Accomplishments of Amelia Earhart

Born July 24th, 1897, in Atchison, Kansas, Earhart first became interested in air travel after witnessing a flying exhibition by an ace pilot in her late teens. In 1920, she and her father took a trip to an airfield for a 10-minute flight. Following this, she took odd jobs to earn the money for flying lessons, which she finally began on January 3rd, 1921.

Setting Records

To fit in with other female pilots, Earhart chopped off her hair and donned a worn leather jacket which fit her tomboy image. Within six months she had bought her own plane, a yellow vessel which she called “The Canary.” By October of 1922, she was already setting records, becoming the first woman to fly to fourteen thousand feet. Finally on May 15th, 1923, she was issued her pilot’s license, making her only the sixteenth woman to have one.

A Famed Female Pilot

While she was admired by some as a preeminent female pilot, others merely qualified her skill as adequate. Either way, she had amassed an impressive 500 unaccompanied flying hours by 1927.

Bringing Air Travel into the Public Eye

After Charles Lindbergh flew solo across the Atlantic in 1927, Earhart was approached to be the first woman to do so. Though she did not actually pilot the plane, her trip was successful and she and her team were greeted with great fanfare upon their return to the United States. Following this triumph, Earhart’s celebrity grew, and she signed on to write a book, go on speaking tours and endorse various products. She even became associate editor at *Cosmopolitan* magazine, using it to promote the sport and the inclusion of women, as well as commercial air travel.

First Woman to Fly across North America

In August of 1928, she became the first woman to fly across North America and back. It was also around this time Earhart was proposed to by George P. Putnam, who had helped plan and promote her trans-Atlantic flight. The two were finally married on February 7th, 1931.

Round-the-World Flight

It was the next year at the age of 34 that she successfully flew solo non-stop across the Atlantic. She set a number of other records, both as a woman and as a pilot. But her biggest triumph was to be a flight across the world in 1937. After a first attempt in March failed, a second attempt was planned for June. Earhart and navigator Fred Noonan departed on the first of the month, finally arriving in New Guinea on June 29th. Seven thousand miles remained on the flight, all of it over the Pacific Ocean.

Earhart is Lost

Departing from New Guinea three days later, the aviators planned to land on Howland Island. However upon their approach, the pair was unable to locate the island and was running low on gas. After a number of voice transmissions from the aircraft, contact was eventually lost. An official search began almost immediately, and Putnam also funded a search of the area, but ultimately she remained lost. On January 5th, 1939 Amelia Earhart was declared legally dead.

Myth, Legend, Legacy

For years, mystery has surrounded Earhart's disappearance. Conspiracy theorists have suggested the possibility that she was a spy, or assumed a new identity. She may have crashed in the ocean, or she may have landed on a different island and ultimately perished. No matter what her fate, her legacy lives on as a central figure in the effort to bring air travel into the public consciousness, and as a pioneer for women's issues.

4. Part A Question: What does the word **preeminent** mean as it is used in the section “A Famed Female Pilot”?

A Famed Female Pilot

While she was admired by some as a preeminent female pilot, others merely qualified her skill as adequate. Either way, she had amassed an impressive 500 unaccompanied flying hours by 1927.

- a. smartest
- b. first
- c. best
- d. fastest

Part B Question: Which word from the selection above provides the strongest clue to the meaning of **preeminent**?

- a. female
- b. skill
- c. qualified
- d. adequate

5. Part A Question: Based on the information in the text, which statement best reveals the author’s beliefs about the relationship of Earhart to women’s issues?

- a. From Earhart, women learned that to be a great pilot, you need to look and act like a man.
- b. If Earhart had not gone missing, she would have advanced women’s issues even further.
- c. The odds were against Earhart because she was a woman, but she succeeded in her dreams.
- d. By taking on so many challenges, Earhart showed women they were as capable as men.

Part B Question: Which phrase from the text best supports the answer in Part A?

- a. “To fit in with other female pilots, Earhart chopped off her hair and donned a worn leather jacket which fit her tomboy image.”
- b. “Finally on May 15th, 1923, she was issued her pilot’s license, making her only the sixteenth woman to have one.”
- c. “She set a number of other records, both as a woman and as a pilot.”
- d. “Conspiracy theorists have suggested the possibility that she was a spy, or assumed a new identity.”

6. Part A Question: Below there are lines from the transcript of the video “Amelia Earhart: Life and Disappearance.” Write in the letters of the two lines that support each central idea listed in the boxes below.

CENTRAL IDEA 1:	CENTRAL IDEA 2:
Amelia Earhart was a famous female pilot in the 1920s and 1930s.	Amelia Earhart failed in her attempt to fly across the world.

Lines from transcript that may support the central ideas.

A. Earhart first became interested in air travel after witnessing a flying exhibition by an ace pilot in her late teens.
B. To fit in with other female pilots, Earhart chopped off her hair and donned a worn leather jacket which fit her tomboy image.
C. By October of 1922, she was already setting records, becoming the first woman to fly to fourteen thousand feet.
D. ...and she and her team were greeted with great fanfare upon their return to the United States.
E. Seven thousand miles remained on the flight, all of it over the Pacific Ocean.
F. Departing from New Guinea three days later, the aviators planned to land on Howland Island.
G. After a number of voice transmissions from the aircraft, contact was eventually lost.
H. On January 5th, 1939 Amelia Earhart was declared legally dead.

Markup for Step-Through

1. Part A Question: What is the meaning of the word **artifacts** as it is used in paragraph 4 of the text?

- a. historical objects
- b. ocean creatures
- c. rescued treasures
- d. human remains

- All of these things could be artifacts, but in paragraph 4 of the excerpt, a specific meaning is suggested. Have students underline key words that could give hints about the meaning of artifacts.

4 A number of artifacts recovered by TIGHAR would suggest that Earhart and her navigator, Fred Noonan, made a forced landing on the island's smooth, flat coral reef.

- Based on what we underlined, we can cross off a few of these answers:
 - o B "ocean creatures" is unlikely to be the answer because they would not give clues about Earhart and Noonan's forced landing.
 - o C "rescued treasures" is also unlikely to be the answer because the researchers were not looking, and did not find, valuable objects - just clues that suggest that Earhart and Noonan were there,
- Both A and D would suggest evidence of Earhart and Noonan, so we need to look further in the article to find more information.

5 According to Gillespie, who is set to embark on a new \$500,000 Nikumaroro expedition next summer, the two became castaways and eventually died there.

6 "We know that in 1940 British Colonial Service officer Gerald Gallagher recovered a partial skeleton of a castaway on Nikumaroro. Unfortunately, those bones have now been lost," Gillespie said.

7 The archival record by Gallagher suggests that the bones were found in a remote area of the island, in a place that was unlikely to have been seen during an aerial search.

8 A woman's shoe, an empty bottle and a sextant box whose serial numbers are consistent with a type known to have been carried by Noonan were all found near the site where the bones were discovered.

- Based on these paragraphs, we see that there are two expeditions. You may want the students to highlight or underline the different expeditions in different colors.

5	According to Gillespie, who is set to embark on a new \$500,000 Nikumaroro expedition next summer, the two became castaways and eventually died there.
6	"We know that in 1940 British Colonial Service officer Gerald Gallagher recovered a partial skeleton of a castaway on Nikumaroro. Unfortunately, those bones have now been lost," Gillespie said.
7	The archival record by Gallagher suggests that the bones were found in a remote area of the island, in a place that was unlikely to have been seen during an aerial search.
8	A woman's shoe, an empty bottle and a sextant box whose serial numbers are consistent with a type known to have been carried by Noonan were all found near the site where the bones were discovered.

- The Gallagher expedition found bones and the TIGHAR expedition turned up a woman's shoe, an empty bottle, and a sextant box. The word "artifacts" is used in relationship to the TIGHAR expedition, so this must mean the shoe, bottle, and sextant box. Thus, it must refer to "historical objects" and not just "human remains."
- Therefore, the answer is A.

Part B Question: Which detail from the text best supports the answer to Part A?

- island's smooth, flat coral reef
- partial skeleton of a castaway
- woman's shoe, an empty bottle and a sextant box
- Books, movies and television specials

- We highlighted the right details already: the answer is C.

2. Below are three claims that one could make based on the article "Earhart's Final Resting Place Believed Found."

Claims

D. Earhart and Noonan lived as castaways on Nikumaroro Island.
E. Earhart and Noonan's plane crashed into the Pacific Ocean.
F. People don't really know where Earhart and Noonan died.

2. Part A

Highlight the claim that is supported by the most relevant and sufficient evidence within "Earhart's Final Resting Place Believed Found."

- This question is one that requires both students' attention to detail and their ability to look at the overall picture. Some

students will have arrived at the correct answer, but they may not be able to articulate how they got there.

- The best way to help ALL students approach this problem is to make a visual map of the text - have students use three different color highlighters.
- Have students highlight support for each claim in a different color.

Claims

A. Earhart and Noonan lived as castaways on Nikumaroro Island.
B. Earhart and Noonan's plane crashed into the Pacific Ocean.
C. People don't really know where Earhart and Noonan died.

Earhart's Final Resting Place Believed Found

- 13 Legendary aviatrix Amelia Earhart most likely died on an uninhabited tropical island in the southwestern Pacific republic of Kiribati, according to researchers at The International Group for Historic Aircraft Recovery (TIGHAR).
- 14 Tall, slender, blonde and brave, Earhart disappeared while flying over the Pacific Ocean on July 2, 1937, in a record attempt to fly around the world at the equator. Her final resting place has long been a mystery.
- 15 For years, Richard Gillespie, TIGHAR's executive director and author of the book "Finding Amelia," and his crew have been searching the Nikumaroro island for evidence of Earhart. A tiny coral atoll, Nikumaroro was some 300 miles southeast of Earhart's target destination, Howland Island.
- 16 A number of artifacts recovered by TIGHAR would suggest that Earhart and her navigator, Fred Noonan, made a forced landing on the island's smooth, flat coral reef.
- 17 According to Gillespie, who is set to embark on a new \$500,000 Nikumaroro expedition next summer, the two became castaways and eventually died there.
- 18 "We know that in 1940 British Colonial Service officer Gerald Gallagher recovered a partial skeleton of a castaway on Nikumaroro. Unfortunately, those bones have now been lost," Gillespie said.
- 19 The archival record by Gallagher suggests that the bones were found in a remote area of the island, in a place that was unlikely to have been seen during an aerial search.
- 20 A woman's shoe, an empty bottle and a sextant box whose serial numbers are consistent with a type known to have been carried by Noonan were all found near the site where the bones were discovered.

- 21 "The reason why they found a partial skeleton is that many of the bones had been carried off by giant coconut crabs. **There is a remote chance** that some of the bones might still survive deep in crab burrows," Gillespie said.
- 22 Although she did not succeed in her around-the-world expedition, Earhart flew off into the legend just after her final radio transmission.
- 23 **Books, movies and television specials about her disappearance abound as well as speculation about her fate. Theories proliferated that she was a spy, that she was captured by the Japanese, that she died in a prisoner-of-war camp, and that she survived and returned to live her life as a New Jersey housewife.**
- 24 A new biopic about Earhart's life, starring Hilary Swank and Richard Gere, opens this weekend.

- **Based on what was highlighted, we can see that the claim about crashing into the Pacific Ocean is not well-supported in the text.**
- **Next students will have to evaluate the strength of each of the other claims. Strength is usually conferred by valid details, statements by authorities, facts, and statistics. Weaker evidence is conferred by theories, suggestions, and opinions.**
 - **Earhart and Noonan lived as castaways on Nikumaroro Island.**
 - This is supported by some details that are not validated (we don't know for sure that the shoe belonged to Earhart or that the sextant belonged to Noonan).
 - This is supported by the statement by an authority, BUT we see that he is basing his opinion on evidence that has not yet been validated.
 - This is supported by a theory and a future mission to find the truth.
 - **People don't really know where Earhart and Noonan died.**
 - This is supported by a fact: "Her final resting place has long been a mystery."
 - It is also supported by the weakness of the claims about Earhart and Noonan – everything to support this claim is supposition. If we're not sure, the claim that "People don't really know..." is actually strengthened.
- **Thus, the stronger claim is C - "People don't really know where Earhart and Noonan died."**

Part B

Click on two facts within the article that best provide evidence to support the claim selected in Part A.

- Remind students that in order to earn 2 points for this item, they will need to get Part A right and 2 pieces of evidence for Part B. If they only get Part A right, they will earn one point. If they get Part A wrong and Part B right, they will earn zero points.
- Note that this question asks for "facts."
- We can see the "fact" in paragraph 2 clearly, so that is a good choice.
- The "facts" in paragraph 11 are also strong: there would be refutations of these theories and ideas if Earhart's whereabouts were known.
- Other acceptable paragraphs are 1, 4, and 8.

3. Part A Question: Which best states how Gerald Gallagher is related to the Nikumaroro expedition?

- a. He will be leading the Nikumaroro expedition to search for coconut crabs.
 - b. The bones he found were Amelia Earhart's, which led to the expedition.
 - c. Because he found a ladies' shoe, the expedition will search for more.
 - d. The Nikumaroro expedition will continue the search for the bones he found.
- In this question, students must understand the relationship between an individual and an event. Students must understand who Gallagher was and how he relates to an expedition.
 - First have students find George Gallagher's name. Then have him explain who he is. (Gallagher was an explorer who found bones during an early expedition.)
 - Then have them find the Nikumaroro expedition (which is different from the island of Nikumaroro). Have them describe what that is intended to do. (Find the rest of the bones discovered during Gallagher's expedition.)
 - The two answers that are the closest are B and D. They both mention the bones that Gallagher found.
 - o B states that the bones were Earhart's; this is not a certainty.
 - o D states that he will look for more bones, so that is the correct answer.

Part B Question: Which detail from the story provides the best evidence for the answer to Part A?

- a. For years, Richard Gillespie, TIGHAR's executive director and author of the book "*Finding Amelia*," and his crew have been searching the Nikumaroro island for evidence of Earhart.
- b. A number of artifacts recovered by TIGHAR would suggest that Earhart and her navigator, Fred Noonan, made a forced landing on the island's smooth, flat coral reef.
- c. The archival record by Gallagher suggests that the bones were found in a remote area of the island, in a place that was unlikely to have been seen during an aerial search.
- d. "... There is a remote chance that some of the bones might still survive deep in crab burrows," Gillespie said.

For Part B, take each answer singly. Which sentence best shows that the Nikumaroro expedition will continue the search for more like the earlier discovered bones?

- a. For years, Richard Gillespie, TIGHAR's executive director and author of the book "*Finding Amelia*," and his crew have been searching the Nikumaroro island for evidence of Earhart. **This sentence has nothing to do with bones, nor of Gallagher's expedition, so this is not good support.**
- b. A number of artifacts recovered by TIGHAR would suggest that Earhart and her navigator, Fred Noonan, made a forced landing on the island's smooth, flat coral reef. **This sentence does not have anything to do with the prior expedition, nor of the bones it will search for.**
- c. The archival record by Gallagher suggests that the bones were found in a remote area of the island, in a place that was unlikely to have been seen during an aerial search. **This sentence does have to do with bones, and it mentions Gallagher. However, it does not support the purpose of the Nikumaroro expedition.**
- d. "... There is a remote chance that some of the bones might still survive deep in crab burrows," Gillespie said. **This speaker is in charge of the Nikumaroro expedition (Gillespie), and is directly referring to the bones found by Gallagher, so this is the correct answer.**

Based on this, the best answer is D.

4. Part A Question: What does the word **preeminent** mean as it is used in the section “A Famed Female Pilot”?

A Famed Female Pilot

While she was admired by some as a **preeminent** female pilot, others merely qualified her skill as adequate. Either way, she had amassed an impressive 500 unaccompanied flying hours by 1927.

- a. wise
- b. well-known
- c. cocky
- d. outstanding

- Some students may know the meaning, and some students will be able to take the word apart based on the prefix “pre-” and the base word “eminent” - which might lead them to the wrong answer, “infamous.” Students will need to eventually identify support for the meaning based in context, so it's best to go back to the sentence in which the word appears.
- Have students circle the word and underline clues.

A Famed Female Pilot

While she was admired by some as a **preeminent** female pilot, others merely qualified her skill as adequate. Either way, she had amassed an impressive 500 unaccompanied flying hours by 1927.

- Based on what we underlined, we see that preeminent probably has a positive connotation - people thought well of her and thought her record was impressive. We see that she was admired for being preeminent, but some people thought she was overrated and that her skill was just “adequate.”
- Let's look at each of these:
 - a. wise There is no support in the context clues we underlined to suggest that she is wise, so this is not the right answer.
 - b. infamous This is the almost-right answer, but infamous has a negative connotation - people are usually infamous for doing things that are not helpful. We can cross this one off.
 - c. overconfident Although Earhart probably was overconfident, to some degree, she would not be admired for that, so we can cross that one off.
 - d. outstanding This is the correct answer. She would be admired for being an outstanding pilot, and it contrasts to the word “adequate” used in comparison to how she was characterized.

Part B Question: Which word from the selection above provides the strongest clue to the meaning of **preeminent**?

- a. female
- b. merely
- c. qualified
- d. adequate

- We underlined some of these words already. The one that provides the strongest clue is "adequate" as that is the term that did the most to steer us to the right answer in Part A.

5. Part A Question: Based on the information in the text, which statement best reveals the author's beliefs about the relationship of Earhart to women's issues?

- a. From Earhart, women learned that to be a great pilot, you need to look and act like a man.
- b. If Earhart had not gone missing, she would have advanced women's issues even further.
- c. The odds were against Earhart because she was a woman, but she succeeded in her dreams.
- d. Earhart was part of a watershed moment in history when women were gaining equality.

- In this question, students have to think about what role the author thinks Earhart played in furthering women's issues.
- We can approach this question in one of two ways: 1. We can look for support in the text for each statement, which is time-consuming; or 2. We can narrow down the answer choices and then look for support for any we are unsure of. This is likely the better option.
 - o a. From Earhart, women learned that to be a great pilot, you need to look and act like a man. The author does mention that Earhart had chopped hair and wore a leather jacket, but she does not make the case that this "tomboy" look made her any better of a pilot.
 - o b. If Earhart had not gone missing, she would have advanced women's issues even further. This is a viable choice because the author seems to have great faith in Earhart's influence regarding women's issues.
 - o c. The odds were against Earhart because she was a woman, but she succeeded in her dreams. This is the almost-right answer - it sounds almost right except that Earhart did NOT succeed in her dreams - she disappeared somewhere in the Pacific! Also, this text does not present any suggestion that the odds were against her because she was a woman. So this is the wrong answer.

- o d. By taking on so many challenges, Earhart showed women they were as capable as men. **This is also a viable choice because Earhart did not seem to shy away from any challenges.**
- **So we have narrowed the two answers to b and d. Now, look back to the text to see which has more support.**
 - o **b. If Earhart had not gone missing, she would have advanced women's issues even further.**
 - o **d. By taking on so many challenges, Earhart showed women they were as capable as men.**

Amelia Earhart

Hosted by Rebecca Brayton

<http://www.watchmojo.com/index.php?id=9083> (Movie)

The Life and Accomplishments of Amelia Earhart

Born July 24th, 1897, in Atchison, Kansas, Earhart first became interested in air travel after witnessing a flying exhibition by an ace pilot in her late teens. In 1920, she and her father took a trip to an airfield for a 10-minute flight. Following this, she took odd jobs to earn the money for flying lessons, which she finally began on January 3rd, 1921.

Setting Records

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Bringing Air Travel into the Public Eye

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First Woman to Fly across North America

In August of 1928, she became the first woman to fly across North America and back. It was also around this time Earhart was proposed to by George P. Putnam, who had helped plan and

promote her trans-Atlantic flight. The two were finally married on February 7th, 1931.

Round-the-World Flight

It was the next year at the age of 34 that she successfully flew solo non-stop across the Atlantic. **She set a number of other records, both as a woman and as a pilot.** But her biggest triumph was to be a flight across the world in 1937. After a first attempt in March failed, a second attempt was planned for June. Earhart and navigator Fred Noonan departed on the first of the month, finally arriving in New Guinea on June 29th. Seven thousand miles remained on the flight, all of it over the Pacific Ocean.

Earhart is Lost

Departing from New Guinea three days later, the aviators planned to land on Howland Island. However upon their approach, the pair was unable to locate the island and was running low on gas. After a number of voice transmissions from the aircraft, contact was eventually lost. An official search began almost immediately, and Putnam also funded a search of the area, but ultimately she remained lost. On January 5th, 1939, Amelia Earhart was declared legally dead.

Myth, Legend, Legacy

For years, mystery has surrounded Earhart's disappearance. Conspiracy theorists have suggested the possibility that she was a spy, or assumed a new identity. She may have crashed in the ocean, or she may have landed on a different island and ultimately perished. **No matter what her fate, her legacy lives on as a central figure in the effort to bring air travel into the public consciousness, and as a pioneer for women's issues.**

- **B** - Although the other articles do go into Earhart's interest in women's rights, there is little to no support in this article that she would have gone on to do more for women's issues had she lived longer. The only suggestion is that, when given the editor position she earned at Cosmopolitan, she used her position to encourage more women to fly. This is not enough support to make this the right answer.
- **D** - It does appear that this author seems to connect Earhart's achievements to her involvement in women's issues. Had Earhart not been a woman, she would have just been a great pilot. As it was, being a woman put her at the front of women's issues at the time, and every challenge she accepted and surmounted was a challenge and victory for women.
- The right answer is D.

Part B Question: Which phrase from the text best supports the answer in Part A?

- a. “To fit in with other female pilots, Earhart chopped off her hair and donned a worn leather jacket which fit her tomboy image.”
- b. “Finally on May 15th, 1923, she was issued her pilot’s license, making her only the sixteenth woman to have one.”
- c. “She set a number of other records, both as a woman and as a pilot.”
- d. “Conspiracy theorists have suggested the possibility that she was a spy, or assumed a new identity.”

- Remember that students will need to get Part A and Part B right to earn the point for Part B, so students need to make sure they have the right answer for Part A. In this case, Part B has answers that relate to other Part A answers.
- We need to find the answer choice that supports the idea that Earhart’s personal victories were also victories for women. Let’s look at the answer choices.
 - a. “To fit in with other female pilots, Earhart chopped off her hair and donned a worn leather jacket which fit her tomboy image.” This does not support the idea that Earhart’s victories were victories for women. It seems to mostly relate to the incorrect answer A in Part A.
 - b. “Finally on May 15th, 1923, she was issued her pilot’s license, making her only the sixteenth woman to have one.” Although this suggests that she was one of the first women to get a pilot’s license, sixteenth is not really a breakthrough for women’s issues.
 - c. “She set a number of other records, both as a woman and as a pilot.” This supports the idea that setting records “both as a woman and as a pilot” helped her show that women could be equal in performance to men, especially in flying. This supports the idea that when Earhart faced up to challenges, such as records set by men, she was encouraging other women to do the same.
 - d. “Conspiracy theorists have suggested the possibility that she was a spy, or assumed a new identity.” This answer does not provide any support for the idea that Earhart’s achievements were good for women’s issues.
- Thus, the correct answer is C.

6. Part A Question: Below are lines from the transcript of the video “Amelia Earhart: Life and Disappearance.” Write in the letters of the two lines that support each central idea listed in the boxes below.

CENTRAL IDEA 1:	CENTRAL IDEA 2:
Amelia Earhart was a famous female pilot in the 1920s and 1930s.	Amelia Earhart failed in her attempt to fly across the world.

Lines from transcript that may support the central ideas.

I. Earhart first became interested in air travel after witnessing a flying exhibition by an ace pilot in her late teens.
J. To fit in with other female pilots, Earhart chopped off her hair and donned a worn leather jacket which fit her tomboy image.
K. By October of 1922, she was already setting records, becoming the first woman to fly to fourteen thousand feet.
L. ...and she and her team were greeted with great fanfare upon their return to the United States.
M. Seven thousand miles remained on the flight, all of it over the Pacific Ocean.
N. Departing from New Guinea three days later, the aviators planned to land on Howland Island.
O. After a number of voice transmissions from the aircraft, contact was eventually lost.
P. On January 5th, 1939 Amelia Earhart was declared legally dead.

- Again, have students highlight each central idea in different colors, and match the answers to those colors.

6. **Part A Question:** Below are lines from the transcript of the video “Amelia Earhart: Life and Disappearance.” Write in the letters of the two lines that support each central idea listed in the boxes below.

CENTRAL IDEA 1:	CENTRAL IDEA 2:
Amelia Earhart was a famous female pilot in the 1920s and 1930s.	Amelia Earhart failed in her attempt to fly across the world.

Lines from transcript that may support the central ideas.

A. Earhart first became interested in air travel after witnessing a flying exhibition by an ace pilot in her late teens.
B. To fit in with other female pilots, Earhart chopped off her hair and donned a worn leather jacket which fit her tomboy image.
C. By October of 1922, she was already setting records, becoming the first woman to fly to fourteen thousand feet. Describes the time period during which she flew, and says that she was setting records, which probably led to her fame.
D. ...and she and her team were greeted with great fanfare upon their return to the United States. Shows that she was famous.
E. Seven thousand miles remained on the flight, all of it over the Pacific Ocean.
F. Departing from New Guinea three days later, the aviators planned to land on Howland Island.
G. After a number of voice transmissions from the aircraft, contact was eventually lost. Describes the failure of the final flight.
H. On January 5th, 1939 Amelia Earhart was declared legally dead. Shows that Earhart did not make it - failed in her attempt.

- This makes it very easy to see the right answers. For Main idea 1, the answers are C and D; for Main idea 2, the answers are G and H.