

Name: _____ Date: _____

Exploring Text Features

Authors use text features to bring attention to important details. In a nonfiction article, text features include titles, subheadings, photos, captions, charts, and maps.

Directions: Answer the questions below to help you explore the text features in "The Box That Changed America" and "Television Transformed."

1. **A.** Describe the image at the top of page 20. What does it help you understand about the early days of television?

B. Describe the image at the top of page 22. What does it help you understand about television in modern times?

C. Why do you think the author chose to include both of these images?

2. Read the timeline, "Small Screens, Big Changes." What does the information in the timeline contribute to the article?

3. Consider the statistics about the hours spent watching TV on pages 21 and 23. Why do you think the author chose to include these statistics?

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Finding and Using Text Evidence

Directions: Read “The Box That Changed America” and “Television Transformed.” Then complete the activity below.

1. Imagine that you are writing a paragraph explaining television’s impact on Americans in the 1950s and 1960s.

A. Which of the following is the BEST topic sentence for your paragraph?

- Ⓐ In the 1950s and ’60s, a lot of Americans bought televisions.
- Ⓑ Television helped bond and unify Americans during the 1950s and ’60s.
- Ⓒ Kids in America went outside less during the 1950s and ’60s.

B. Which information from “The Box That Changed America” BEST supports the sentence you chose in part A?

- Ⓐ The first televisions were expensive. (p. 20)
- Ⓑ People from all different parts of the country watched the same television shows and news broadcasts in the 1950s and ’60s. (p. 21)
- Ⓒ Kids in the 1960s liked the television show *Star Trek*. (p. 21)

C. Which of the following BEST explains why the text evidence you chose in part B is relevant?

- Ⓐ It demonstrates the kinds of shows that were popular in America at the time.
- Ⓑ It explains why kids started going outside less in the 1950s and ’60s.
- Ⓒ It demonstrates that many different Americans were united by the act of watching the same television shows in the 1950 and ’60s.

2. Choose the piece of text evidence from “The Box That Changed America” that BEST supports the statement below. Then complete the sentence to explain your choice.

TV changed the way Americans spent their free time.

- Ⓐ “Karen’s dad loved Westerns like *Bonanza*, with tough-as-nails cowboys taking on cruel outlaws.” (p. 21)
- Ⓑ “As technology improved, TV was able to bring live news events into American homes.” (p. 21)
- Ⓒ “People were reading less. Kids weren’t playing outside as often.” (p. 21)

I chose ____ because _____

3. A. Choose THREE pieces of text evidence from “Television Transformed” that BEST support the statement below.

With the advent of cable TV, television audiences splintered.

- Ⓐ “There was ESPN for the sports-obsessed, CNN for people who wanted news 24 hours a day, and MTV for music lovers.” (p. 23)
- Ⓑ “The number of quality shows is higher than ever, with far more diversity in casting.” (p. 23)
- Ⓒ “While people in rural areas are watching *The Voice* and *Duck Dynasty*, city dwellers are more likely to tune in to *The Simpsons* and *Modern Family*.” (p. 23)
- Ⓓ “Studies have found that today, few shows are popular everywhere.” (p. 23)
- Ⓔ “And we can watch our favorite programs on a variety of devices—from just about any place we want.” (p. 23)

B. Select one piece of evidence from above that does NOT support the statement and explain why.

Evidence ____ does not support the statement because _____

4. Choose the paragraph that correctly uses text evidence from “The Box That Changed America” in the form of a direct quotation.

- Ⓐ In the 1950s, television brought families together. In her article “The Box That Changed America,” Lauren Tarshis writes, “Families like the Rosses would rush through dinner so they could sit together for their favorite shows” (p. 21). This detail demonstrates that television was a shared activity for families at the time.
- Ⓑ In the 1950s, television brought families together. In her article “The Box That Changed America,” Tarshis explains that families used to rush through dinner to watch television shows together (p. 21). This detail demonstrates that television was a shared activity for families at the time.
- Ⓒ In the 1950s, television brought families together. In her article “The Box That Changed America,” Tarshis writes, “Families like the Rosses would rush through dinner so they could sit together for their favorite shows” (p. 21).

Explain why the two answers you did NOT choose are incorrect: _____

5. Choose the paragraph that correctly uses text evidence from “Television Transformed” in the form of a paraphrase.

- Ⓐ Advances in television have changed the way Americans get their news. In the earlier days of television, many Americans watched the same news anchor: Walter Cronkite. Today, there are dozens of news shows on TV and online, each with a different point of view. In other words, Americans now get their news from different sources because of the variety of news shows to choose from on TV.
- Ⓑ Advances in television have changed the way Americans get their news. In her article “Television Transformed,” Tarshis writes that in the earlier days of television, many Americans watched the same news anchor—Walter Cronkite—but today, “there are dozens of news shows on TV and online, each with a different point of view” (p. 23).
- Ⓒ Advances in television have changed the way Americans get their news. In her article “Television Transformed,” Tarshis explains that in the earlier days of television, many Americans watched the same news anchor—Walter Cronkite—but today, there are many different news sources available on TV (p. 23). In other words, Americans now get their news from different sources because of the variety of news shows to choose from on TV.

Explain why the two answers you did NOT choose are incorrect: _____

6. Now it’s your turn. Write a paragraph explaining how new devices and technology have changed our TV-watching experience. Your paragraph should include at least one piece of text evidence in the form of a paraphrase or a direct quotation. Remember to include a sentence that states how that evidence supports your central idea.

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Finding Text Evidence

Directions: Read “The Box That Changed America” and “Television Transformed,” then complete the activity below.

1. Choose TWO pieces of text evidence from “The Box That Changed America” that best support the statement below.

STATEMENT: **TV can bring people together.**

- Ⓐ “There wasn’t much to watch either—mainly wrestling, boxing, and variety shows featuring dancers, singers, and comedians.” (p. 20)
 - Ⓑ “Whether you lived in a big city or a tiny town, you watched the same shows.” (p. 21)
 - Ⓒ “The rise of streaming services like Netflix and Hulu would make it possible to watch shows whenever viewers wanted.” (p. 21)
 - Ⓓ “Families like the Rosses would rush through dinner so they could sit together for their favorite shows.” (p. 21)
-

2. Choose ONE piece of text evidence from “The Box That Changed America” that best supports the statement below. Then complete the sentence to explain your choice.

STATEMENT: **TV changed the way Americans spent their free time.**

- Ⓐ “Karen’s dad loved Westerns like *Bonanza*, with tough-as-nails cowboys taking on cruel outlaws.” (p. 21)
- Ⓑ “As technology improved, TV was able to bring live news events into American homes.” (p. 21)
- Ⓒ “People were reading less. Kids weren’t playing outside as often.” (p. 21)

I chose ____ because _____

3. Below is a statement and two pieces of supporting evidence from “Television Transformed.” Find one more piece of evidence from the article and write it on the lines below.

STATEMENT:

Cable TV divided television audiences.

- Ⓐ “While people in rural areas are watching *The Voice* and *Duck Dynasty*, city dwellers are more likely to tune in to *The Simpsons* and *Modern Family*.” (p. 23)
- Ⓑ “There was ESPN for sports fans, CNN for people who wanted news 24 hours a day, and MTV for music lovers.” (p. 23)

Ⓒ _____

.....

4. Read the following lines from “Television Transformed.” Then write a statement that they all support.

STATEMENT:

- Ⓐ “But [Ella] admits that her family is worried about their habits. Watching their favorite shows alone means Ella’s family spends less time together, even though they are all in the same house.” (p. 23)
- Ⓑ “Families no longer have to fight over what to watch because individual family members can watch what they want on their own devices.” (p. 23)
- Ⓒ “It’s Friday night at 13-year-old Ella’s house in New Jersey, and each member of her family is enjoying a favorite show.” (p. 22)

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Using Text Evidence: Quoting and Paraphrasing

When you write about something you have read, you need to use supporting evidence, or “text evidence,” to back up whatever point you are making. Most of your evidence will be details from the text you are writing about, which you can quote or paraphrase.

Direct quotation: A quotation is an exact copy of the words the author or speaker uses. Surround a direct quotation with quotation marks.

Paraphrase: To paraphrase is to put something written or spoken by someone else into your own words. A paraphrase is *not* surrounded by quotation marks.

Reminder! With quotations and paraphrases, always tell your readers where your information comes from.

EXAMPLE

Ever wonder what it takes to be a competitive eater? Just ask Joey Chestnut, eight-time winner of Nathan’s Famous Hot Dog Eating Contest. Joey, who once ate 69 hot dogs in 10 minutes, told *Eat It Magazine* that being a competitive eater is all about finding your rhythm and getting your hands, mouth, throat, and stomach all working together. Having been a competitive eater for almost 10 years now, Joey knows what works. “Jump up and down a little bit,” Joey advises. “It helps the food settle to the bottom of your stomach.” Oh, and don’t forget the Pepto Bismol.

▲..... paraphrase

▲..... direct quote

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How to Use Text Evidence

When you write about something you have read, you need to use **text evidence**—that is, details from the text—to support the points you are making. You can use text evidence in the form of a direct quotation (the author’s exact words) or a paraphrase (a restatement of what the author wrote). You also need to explain WHY that text evidence is relevant.

Here are some tips for using text evidence:

1. Quote or paraphrase.

When using a **direct quote**, copy down the exact words from a sentence. Surround a direct quotation with quotation marks.

To **paraphrase** is to put something written or spoken by someone else into your own words. You don’t change the meaning of what the other person wrote or said, just the wording. A paraphrase is not surrounded by quotation marks.

2. Make it clear where your evidence comes from.

Identify who wrote or said what you are quoting or paraphrasing. This is called **“citing your source.”** Include a page number.

Words to help you:

*according to (the author),
(the author) claims,
suggests, states, writes,
reports, describes, implies,
explains, argues, declares,
observes, notes, reveals,
remarks*

3. Explain why your text evidence is relevant.

Include a sentence that makes it clear how the text evidence supports your idea. Reread the information you quoted or paraphrased and ask yourself, “So what?”

Words to help you:

*(the author) says this
because, this proves that,
this exemplifies how, this
confirms, demonstrates,
describes, explains,
illustrates, implies,
suggests*

Now let's look at two sample paragraphs. The first uses text evidence correctly.
The second uses text evidence incorrectly.

SAMPLE 1

Riding the world's tallest and fastest roller coaster, Kingda Ka, is a unique experience. According to author Mario Martinez in his book Roller Coasters of the World, Kingda Ka accelerates to 128 miles per hour in less than three seconds, going straight up at a 90-degree angle (18). "I have ridden hundreds of coasters," he writes. "But none of them were as terrifying as this one" (20). This suggests that Kingda Ka stands out among roller coasters as particularly intense.

This paragraph looks great! There are quotation marks around the direct quote, the writer tells us where the paraphrase and the quote came from, and the writer explains how her text evidence supports her statement that riding Kingda Ka is a unique experience. Hooray!

SAMPLE 2

Riding the world's tallest and fastest roller coaster, Kingda Ka, is a unique experience. According to Mario Martinez, Kingda Ka accelerates to 128 miles per hour in less than three seconds, going straight up at a 90-degree angle. "I have ridden hundreds of coasters. But none of them were as terrifying as this one."

In this paragraph, neither the quote nor the paraphrase is cited correctly. Who is Mario Martinez? Which page in what book or article did the paraphrase and quote come from? The writer also fails to explain how her text evidence supports her statement that riding Kingda Ka is unique. She just plopped her text evidence into her paragraph.

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Synthesis

Directions: Fill in the chart below to synthesize information from "The Box That Changed America" and "Television Transformed" and to explore television's impact on American culture.

Culture is a particular group of people's way of life—the group's beliefs, values, traditions, language, art, etc.

Question	Answer	Source (check one or both)
1. How did television change the daily lives of Americans in the 1940s and 1950s?		<input type="checkbox"/> "The Box That Changed America" <input type="checkbox"/> "Television Transformed"
2. How did television unify Americans in the 1950s and 1960s?		<input type="checkbox"/> "The Box That Changed America" <input type="checkbox"/> "Television Transformed"
3. How have cable TV, the internet, and digital devices changed the way Americans watch TV?		<input type="checkbox"/> "The Box That Changed America" <input type="checkbox"/> "Television Transformed"
4. Do Americans watch more television today than they did in the past?		<input type="checkbox"/> "The Box That Changed America" <input type="checkbox"/> "Television Transformed"

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Synthesis

Directions: Fill in the chart below to synthesize information from "The Box That Changed America" and "Television Transformed" and explore television's impact on American culture.

Culture is a particular group of people's way of life—the group's beliefs, values, traditions, language, art, etc.

Question	Answer	Source (check one or both)
1. How did television change the daily lives of Americans in the 1940s and 1950s?	<i>The invention of the television changed the way Americans spent their free time. After TV was introduced, people read less and kids did not go outside as much. TV also encouraged family time, because families would watch TV together.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> "The Box That Changed America" <input type="checkbox"/> "Television Transformed"
2. How did television unify Americans in the 1950s and 1960s?		<input type="checkbox"/> "The Box That Changed America" <input type="checkbox"/> "Television Transformed"
3. How have cable TV, the internet, and digital devices changed the way Americans watch TV?		<input type="checkbox"/> "The Box That Changed America" <input type="checkbox"/> "Television Transformed"
4. Do Americans watch more television today than they did in the past?		<input type="checkbox"/> "The Box That Changed America" <input type="checkbox"/> "Television Transformed"

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Go to Scope Online to listen to the words and definitions read aloud.

Paired Texts Vocabulary

"The Box That Changed America"

1. assassinate (uh-SAS-uh-neyt) *verb*; To assassinate is to murder someone—usually a political leader or other well-known public figure—in a surprise attack.

2. cultural (KUHL-cher-uhl) *adjective*; *Cultural* comes from the noun *culture*. *Culture* is a particular group's way of life, including the group's beliefs, values, traditions, language, and art. You could say, for example, that Jason wants to learn more about German culture, or that the members of the Girl Scout troop respect each other's cultural differences.

Culture and *cultural* can also be used to refer to artistic activities such as music, art, theater, and dance. If Margaret is a woman of culture, she is someone who appreciates the arts. If Neil went to a museum, a dance concert, and a play over the weekend, you could say that he attended several cultural events.

3. entrance (EHN-truhns or ehn-TRANSS) *noun or verb*; You are probably familiar with *entrance*—pronounced "EHN-truhns"—as a noun meaning "a place where you enter" or "an act of going in."

When *entrance* is pronounced "ehn-TRANSS," it is a verb meaning "to fill with delight and wonder." If something entrances you, it fills you with so much delight and wonder that it's as if you are in a trance. You might be entranced by beautiful music, an interesting person, ants carrying leaves on their backs—anything that fascinates you and brings you joy.

4. obscure (uhb-SKYOOR) *adjective or verb*; As an adjective, *obscure* can mean "unclear, dark, and hard to see" or "mysterious and hard to understand." You might see obscure figures in a dark room. Or, you might find someone's meaning to be obscure. *Obscure* can also mean "not well-known." If your brother likes obscure music, he likes music that most people have never heard of.

As a verb, *obscure* means "to hide, cover, or make something unclear." Clouds might obscure the top of mountains. A friend might obscure the truth about your outfit to avoid hurting your feelings.

“Television Transformed”

1. cast (kast) *noun or verb*; There are several meanings of *cast*; in the world of performance, the noun *cast* refers to the group of performers who play the roles in a production such as a movie, play, or TV show. At the end of a play, the cast usually comes out onto the stage and bows.

To *cast* someone is to choose him or her to play a part in a production. The director of a TV show might cast Kelly in the role of a doctor. Or Kelly might be cast in the role of a patient.

2. commit (kuh-MIT) *verb*; If you commit to someone or something, you fully dedicate yourself to it and promise not to quit or give up on it. You might commit to healthy eating or learning to juggle. When two people get married, they commit to each other. *Commit* can also mean “carry out an action.” When used this way, *commit* is generally used to talk about carrying out a bad or illegal action, as in “Martha committed a crime.”

3. diversity (dih-VUR-sih-tee) *noun*; Diversity is variety—a range or a mix of something. A diversity of opinion is a range of different opinions. If an area has a diversity of plant life, many different kinds of plants grow in that area.

Diversity is often used to refer to a mix of different types of people, such as people representing a range of cultures, ethnicities, ages, experiences, or genders. You might hear, for example, a college say that it promotes diversity. The college means it encourages students of all backgrounds to attend.

4. point of view (poynt uhv vyoo) *noun*; As a literary term, *point of view* refers to the perspective from which a story is told—whether the story is told from the first-, second-, or third-person point of view. Outside of literature, *point of view* refers to a person’s perspective—his or her particular way of looking at or thinking about something. You and your parents might have different points of view about whether now is a good time for your family to adopt a puppy.

5. rural (ROOR-uhl) *adjective*; *Rural* means “related to the countryside.” A rural area has farms and forests, and fewer buildings, roads, and people than would be found in a city. A rural road is a road that goes through the countryside; a rural school is a school out in the country.

Directions: On the back of this page, list any other words from the articles whose definitions you are not sure about. For each word, use context clues to try to figure out the meaning. Then look up the word in a few different dictionaries. Discuss the meaning of the word with your teacher or another adult. Then write a definition for the word and one example sentence using the word.

Paired Texts Vocabulary Practice

Directions: Below are titles and summaries for imaginary books. Choose the best title for each book. Briefly explain your choices. (There is one title you will not use.)

BOOK TITLES

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. <i>The Obscuration Artist</i> | D. <i>Committing to Joy</i> |
| B. <i>The Assassination</i> | E. <i>Rural Life Today</i> |
| C. <i>My Point of View</i> | |

1. Abby Freeman witnesses the murder of a popular local politician. It's a horrible experience—but it's nothing compared with what happens next.

Title (A-D): _____ Why I chose this title: _____

2. This is the strange and fascinating story of Steven Harpswell, who hid the truth about almost everything he did from almost everyone he met.

Title (A-D): _____ Why I chose this title: _____

3. Painter Lin Fang explains how her unusual background has given her a unique perspective on the art world.

Title (A-D): _____ Why I chose this title: _____

4. Psychologist Walter Simpson reveals the secret to getting happy and staying happy.

Title (A-D): _____ Why I chose this title: _____

Directions: Fill in the circle next to the best answer to each question.

5. Which would you be more likely to find in a *rural* area?

- Ⓐ skyscrapers
- Ⓑ cows

6. Which pet store has more *diversity*?

- Ⓐ Pets Plaza, which sells reptiles, fish, cats, hamsters, and puppies
- Ⓑ Pups R Us, which sells puppies and cats

7. Which is an example of a *cultural* difference between Philip and Gregory?

- Ⓐ Philip is 2 inches shorter than Gregory.
- Ⓑ Philip grew up in a place where it is considered rude to be late; Gregory grew up in a place where it is considered rude to be on time.

8. Who could be described as *entranced*?

- Ⓐ David, who is so fascinated by the TV show he is watching that he doesn't hear his mom call his name four times
- Ⓑ Doug, who is flipping through the channels, annoyed that he can't find anything worth watching

9. Which could be described as a *primitive* mode of transportation?

- Ⓐ a flying car
- Ⓑ a wagon pulled by horses

10. Who is more likely to be *cast* in the next big superhero movie?

- Ⓐ Linda, an actor
- Ⓑ Laura, a lawyer

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Close-Reading Questions

"The Box That Changed America"

1. How does author Lauren Tarshis convey the excitement surrounding TV in the mid-1940s? (author's craft)

2. Based on the article, does it seem likely that many people owned TVs in the 1940s? Provide at least one piece of text evidence to support your answer. (inference)

3. On page 21, Tarshis writes, "At the same time, TV was becoming a powerful cultural force that brought Americans together." How does she support this idea? (key ideas and supporting details)

4. Read the sidebar "Small Screens, Big Changes." Compare the shows mentioned in the sidebar with the shows mentioned in the section "Bigger Screens." What can you conclude about how TV changed between the 1950s and the 1970s? (text features, synthesis)

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Close-Reading Question

"Television Transformed"

1. What point or points about modern television is Tarshis making in the introduction?
(key ideas, inference)

2. How did the invention of cable TV affect television watching in America? (key ideas)

3. Compare the main image on page 20 with the main image on page 22. Together, what story do these photos tell about how TV has changed? (text features)

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Paired Texts Quiz

Directions: Read “The Box That Changed America” and “Television Transformed.” Then answer the questions below.

1. Which of the following best expresses a central idea of “The Box That Changed America”?

- (A) In the early days of TV, a set could cost \$400.
- (B) In the early days of TV, there was a lack of diversity in casting.
- (C) After the TV was invented, kids didn’t read or play outside nearly as much.
- (D) In the 1950s and ’60s, television helped bring Americans together.

2. The sidebar “Small Screens, Big Changes” says, “In 1977, the miniseries *Roots* helped America confront our country’s history of slavery” (p. 21). The word *confront* helps readers understand that

- (A) Americans had always found it easy to talk about slavery and racism.
- (B) *Roots* was a popular television show.
- (C) slavery was a difficult issue that many Americans had avoided thinking or talking about.
- (D) racism had disappeared in America by the 1970s.

3. Which of the following best expresses a central idea of “Television Transformed”?

- (A) Ella’s family has a movie night each month.
- (B) Today, watching TV is more of an individual activity than a shared activity.
- (C) Reality TV became popular in the early 2000s.
- (D) There is more diversity in TV casting today than there was in the early days of TV.

4. Which of the following best supports the central idea you chose in Question 3?

- (A) “. . . individual family members can watch what they want on their own devices.” (p. 23)
- (B) “Nickelodeon took Saturday morning cartoons and aired them every day of the week.” (p. 23)
- (C) “The first YouTube video, in 2004, showed elephants at the San Diego Zoo.” (p. 23)
- (D) “There is no doubt that TV has improved in many ways since Americans started watching in the 1940s.” (p. 23)

5. According to Lauren Tarshis, TV’s effect on Americans has changed over time from

- (A) unifying to isolating.
- (B) encouraging to discouraging.
- (C) isolating to unifying.
- (D) minor to major.

6. Which statement is supported by information in both articles?

- (A) Today, families are united by their shared love of the same TV shows.
- (B) YouTube is one of the most popular ways to view videos.
- (C) Since TV was introduced in the 1940s, it has impacted American culture.
- (D) TVs were once a luxury item for most Americans.

Constructed-Response Questions

Directions: Write your answers to the questions below on the back of this paper or type them up on a computer.

7. How have changes in technology affected the way Americans watch television? Use text evidence to support your answer.

8. Tarshis asks if having so many TV shows to choose from could be making our nation and our families more divided (p. 23). Draw on both texts and your own experiences to respond to her question.

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Paired Texts Quiz

Directions: Read “The Box That Changed America” and “Television Transformed.” Then answer the questions below.

1. Which of the following best expresses a central idea of “The Box That Changed America”?

- (A) In the early days of TV, a set could cost \$400.
- (B) Early TV shows did not have diverse casts.
- (C) After the TV was invented, kids didn’t read or play outside nearly as much.
- (D) In the 1950s and 60s, television helped bring Americans together.

2. The sidebar “Small Screens, Big Changes” says, “In 1977, the miniseries *Roots* helped America confront our country’s history of slavery.” (p. 21)

The word *confront* in this sentence means

- (A) solve.
- (B) forget.
- (C) face.
- (D) remember.

3. Which of the following best expresses a central idea of the article “Television Transformed”?

- (A) Ella’s family has a movie night each month.
- (B) Today, people often watch TV on their own rather than with their families.
- (C) Reality TV became popular in the early 2000s.
- (D) Today, there are videos made just for cats.

4. Which of the following lines best supports your answer to question 3?

- (A) “. . . individual family members can watch what they want on their own devices.” (p. 23)
- (B) “Nickelodeon took Saturday morning cartoons and aired them every day of the week.” (p. 23)
- (C) “The first YouTube video, in 2004, showed elephants at the San Diego Zoo.” (p. 23)
- (D) “There is no doubt that TV has improved in many ways since Americans started watching in the 1940s.” (p. 23)

5. According to author Lauren Tarshis,

- (A) TV once united families; now it separates them.
- (B) TV once separated families; now it unites them.
- (C) over time, people have watched less TV.
- (D) TV shows of the 1980s were better than TV shows today.

6. Both articles support the idea that

- (A) TV is what unites American families.
- (B) YouTube is a popular way to view videos.
- (C) television affects American culture.
- (D) TVs were once a luxury item for most Americans.

Constructed-Response Questions

Directions: Write your answers to the questions below on the back of this paper or type them up on a computer.

7. “Television Transformed” states that Ella’s family has committed to a monthly family movie night. Explain why the family has made this commitment. Use text evidence.

8. Consider this statement: Television today does more harm than good. Would Lauren Tarshis agree? Answer this question, drawing on both texts.

Note: *Scope* does not accept Google Docs. If you are e-mailing your entry, please send a .pdf or .doc file.

TV Contest

In a well-organized essay, explain how TV has impacted American culture over time. Use text evidence to support your ideas. Five winners will get *Game World* by C.J. Farley.

Entries will be judged on:

- ⇒ use of information from both texts ⇒ grammar, spelling, and punctuation
- ⇒ clarity and good organization ⇒ creativity

My name: _____

My home phone number: _____ My grade: _____

My teacher's name: _____ My teacher's e-mail: _____

School name: _____

School address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

School phone number: _____

My parent or legal guardian consents to my participation in this contest.

Parent's or legal guardian's signature: _____

Include this form with your written entry and send both to: scopemag@scholastic.com
or mail them to: TV Contest, c/o *Scope*, P.O. Box 712, New York, NY 10013-0712

ENTRIES MUST BE RECEIVED BY May 15, 2017!