

7th Grade Honors ELA Summer Assignment

Ms. Isaacs and Mrs. Carp (Tuchfarber)

2016

Dear Students,

This paper outlines your summer assignment. The purpose of the summer assignment is NOT to ruin your summer--instead, we are hoping it will help keep your brain fresh and give us, your future teachers, insight into how you think, read, and write. You are welcome to read and discuss the article with your friends; however, be sure the writing you submit is YOUR OWN and completed independently.

In fact, we ENCOURAGE you to discuss the readings with your parents; this will not only help you understand the informational text, but there is also a good chance that by partaking in a discussion, you will begin to develop a real-world context of the articles, making the magazine more interesting and memorable. **Please review ALL aspects of this assignment and rubrics before you start to read.** Feel free to email us if you have any questions. We are SO looking forward to working with you next year.

Thanks! Have a GREAT summer.

Ms. Isaacs and Mrs. Carp (Tuchfarber)

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Important Information:

- **Due Date:** The assignment(s) are due by 8am on August 15. That is a teacher work day for us, so we will be reviewing them together on that Monday. We will send you an email letting you know we've received your assignment after you submit.
- **How to Submit:** You will submit your assignment(s) via EMAIL. Our email addresses are listed above. Since you don't know which teacher you will have yet, please send your assignment to BOTH TEACHERS. You can choose to type your assignment in the body of the email OR attach it via Google Docs.
- **Grading:** This will be the first grade of the year. The attached rubrics will help you understand the guidelines and expectations for the assignment, as well as point values associated with each aspect of the assignment.
- **Lose Something?:** If you lose or misplace any part of this assignment over the summer, a scanned version of the assignment and the magazine will be available online at www.madeira7ela.weebly.com

Assignment #1: Required

This assignment has 3 parts.

Part 1: Annotate the entire *Junior Scholastic* magazine as you read

- Use a pen or thin marker... not a pencil. Pencils don't really show up on the magazine pages.
- When should you annotate? We don't care HOW you annotate, as long as you are marking the text to show evidence of your thinking and understanding. Here are SOME options:
 - Put a ? anytime you read something that makes you ask a question
 - Put a :) whenever you read something you liked/found interesting
 - Underline important parts of the text
 - Circle key words in the text
 - Draw arrows to part of the text that connect to one-another
 - Summarize key ideas in the margins
- You will be using your annotations as part of your in-class discussion the first week of school. We will also be collecting them to respond to your annotations.

Part 2: Provide a 5-sentence objective summary of one of the main articles listed below

- Yes, we mean ONLY 5 sentences. This will challenge you to include ONLY the most important ideas and details.
- What is an objective summary? Objective means that the summary is free of YOUR opinions and only includes the information from the article.
- A helpful tip: Really look at the text features (title, subheadings, pictures) to help point you in the direction of the main idea(s) of the article.

Main Articles:

<i>Joining the Men's Club</i> (pg. 6-7)	<i>Meet the Innovators</i> (pgs. 8-11)	<i>The Battle over Trump</i> (pg. 12-13)
<i>The Race to Save the Elephants</i> (pg. 14-19)	<i>"War is Not the Answer"</i> (pg. 20-21)	<i>Should Libraries Get Rid of Printed Books?</i> (pg. 22-23)

Part 3: Provide a reflection of one article or aspect of the magazine that you found interesting.

- This part does NOT have the associated with the article you summarized. It CAN be, but does NOT have to be. It can be able ANY article, cartoon, graph, or picture from the magazine.
- We are looking for at least 2 paragraphs in order to give a thorough reflection. This is where talking with your parents may really help you connect with the text.
- Some ideas... A reflection can be:
 - A connection you have with the text
 - A statement as to whether you AGREE or DISAGREE with the claim or main idea
 - A question you have about the text... does it make you want to know more?
 - A list of reasons you liked (or disliked) the text
 - A description of something you visualized while reading the text
 - A combination of any of these ideas/Your own way of proving your found it interesting
- Be sure to pick one or two aspects and go deep into WHY you found it interesting. Don't just say you liked the whole magazine.

Assignment #2: ****Optional****

This assignment has 2 parts. If completed, it will be counted as extra credit.

Part 1: Read a fictional novel of your choice.

- Be sure to pick a novel that you haven't read before and is at your appropriate reading level (not too hard, not too easy)

Part 2: Finding evidence of literary concepts

- Send both teachers an email that includes the following 5 things:
 - The title and author of your book
 - A quote/evidence from the book that shows the *setting*
 - A quote/evidence from the book that *characterizes the main character (characterization)*
 - A quote/evidence from the book that shows the *theme*
 - A quote/evidence from the book that shows the *conflict*
- You do NOT need to include an explanation for each. Once school starts, we will have a conference where you will be asked to explain how each piece of evidence relates to each literary concept. You only need to include the quotes for now, but be prepared to explain your reasoning to your teacher.
- Don't forget the PAGE NUMBER (or the % from your electronic reader)
- Example:
 - Characterization: Peeta sighs. "Well, there is this one girl. I've had a crush on her ever since I can remember. But I'm pretty sure she didn't know I was alive until the reaping."

Assignment 1 Rubric

	5 points	4 points	3-2 points	2-1 points
Writing an objective summary	Your summary is 5 sentences and includes the main ideas and key details of the ENTIRE article. It is free of YOUR opinions and only includes information from the article itself.	Your summary is missing one of the following requirements: -5 sentences -objective -main ideas -key details	Your summary is missing 2 or more of the following requirements: -5 sentences -objective -main ideas -key details	Your summary is missing 3 or more of the following requirements: -5 sentences -objective -main ideas -key details
Comprehension/ Understanding the article	When reading your summary, it is clear that you understand the concepts and claims of the article. You have applied your schema to the article to help you identify main ideas and key details.	You seem to grasp a majority of the ideas of the article, but your summary doesn't show complete mastery of how ideas connect in the article.	You made a good effort to understand the article, but it is clear that you still have some questions about the concepts and ideas being discussed.	Your summary shows that you didn't totally understand the article before trying to write a summary. You need to go back and build schema before re-writing it so you don't miss how key ideas connect.
Grammar and Conventions	Your writing shows that you made a specific effort to not only use correct punctuation, capitalization, and spelling, but you also tried to vary your sentence structure by using different clauses and phrases to build complex sentences.	Your writing is solid, meaning you have correct spelling, punctuation, and conventions. There are no major errors.	Your writing has a few errors in regards to capitalization, punctuation, and spelling.	Your grammar does not show evidence of honors level work. There are way too many errors.
Fluency and Flow	You have made an obvious effort to use transitions in your writing that allows for each idea and sentence to flow in a natural way. It is very clear that you have re-read your summary.	Your summary flows well and is well organized.	Your summary flows well, but there is a choppy structure to your writing.	Your summary is totally disjointed.

Total Points Possible: 20

Optional Assignment 2 Rubric/Conference Form:

Student Name: _____

Book Title: _____

	Requirement
	Student chose a book that is appropriate for his/her reading level
	Student included a quote (including page number) from the text that accurately portrayed the importance of setting in the book
	Student included a quote (including page number) from the text that accurately characterizes an important aspect of the main character
	Student included a quote (including page number) from the text that accurately portrayed the theme of the book
	Student included a quote (including page number) from the text that accurately shows evidence of the key conflict in the story

Conference Notes:

of Extra Credit Points added to Participation Grade: _____

THE REPUBLICANS VS. TRUMP / TEEN INVENTORS / A WOMAN ON THE \$10 BILL

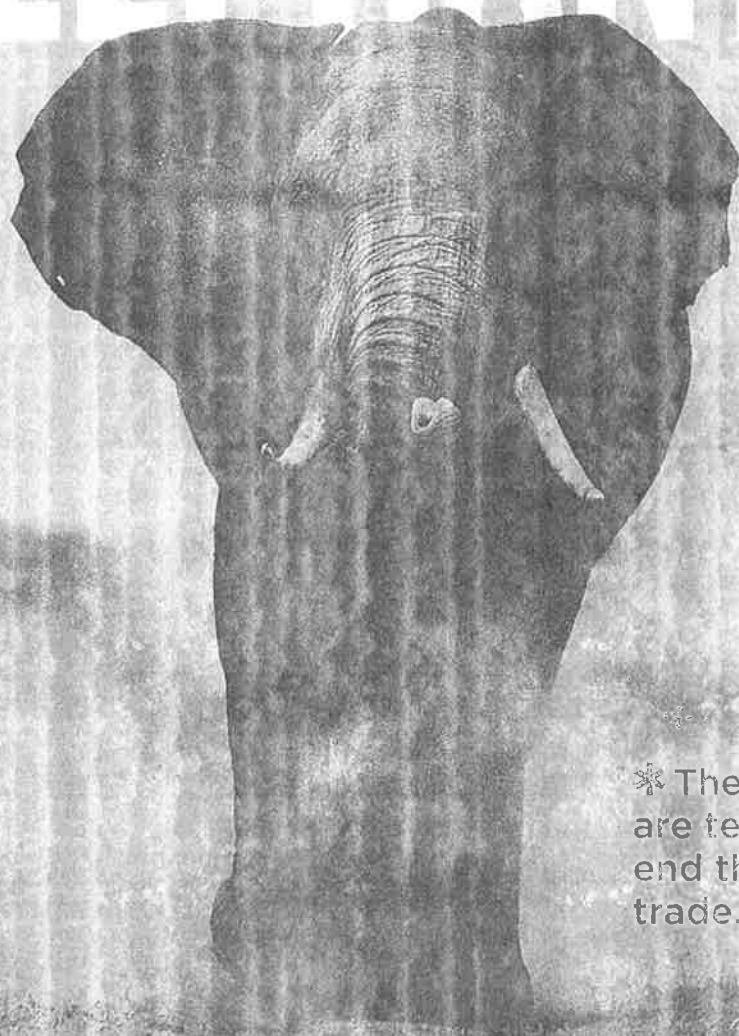
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THE CURRENT EVENTS MAGAZINE

APRIL 25, 2016

SAVING AFRICA'S ELEPHANTS



* The U.S. and China are teaming up to end the illegal ivory trade. Will it work?

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VOCAB

Bolded words in this issue (like **this**) are defined in "Words to Know" (p. 24)



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E-mail the editor at jane@scholastic.com

TORNADO!

It is the most violent type of storm on Earth. **A tornado is a churning column of air that extends from a storm cloud to the ground below, with wind speeds of up to 300 miles per hour.** That's what James Smart saw taking shape as he rode along a dirt road near Simla, Colorado, last summer, on the last day of a storm-chasing trip with his brother and some meteorologist friends.

"The tornado was slowly getting bigger as it picked up the dust and soil from the ground on the farmland," he recalls. "It wasn't very fast, so we kept getting closer as it tracked next to the home."

His photo captures a dramatic meteorological event—and one that's more common than you might think. **The U.S. is struck by some 1,200 tornadoes a year**, about 50 of which occur in Colorado. Nationwide, they are most common in spring through midsummer, then again in the fall.

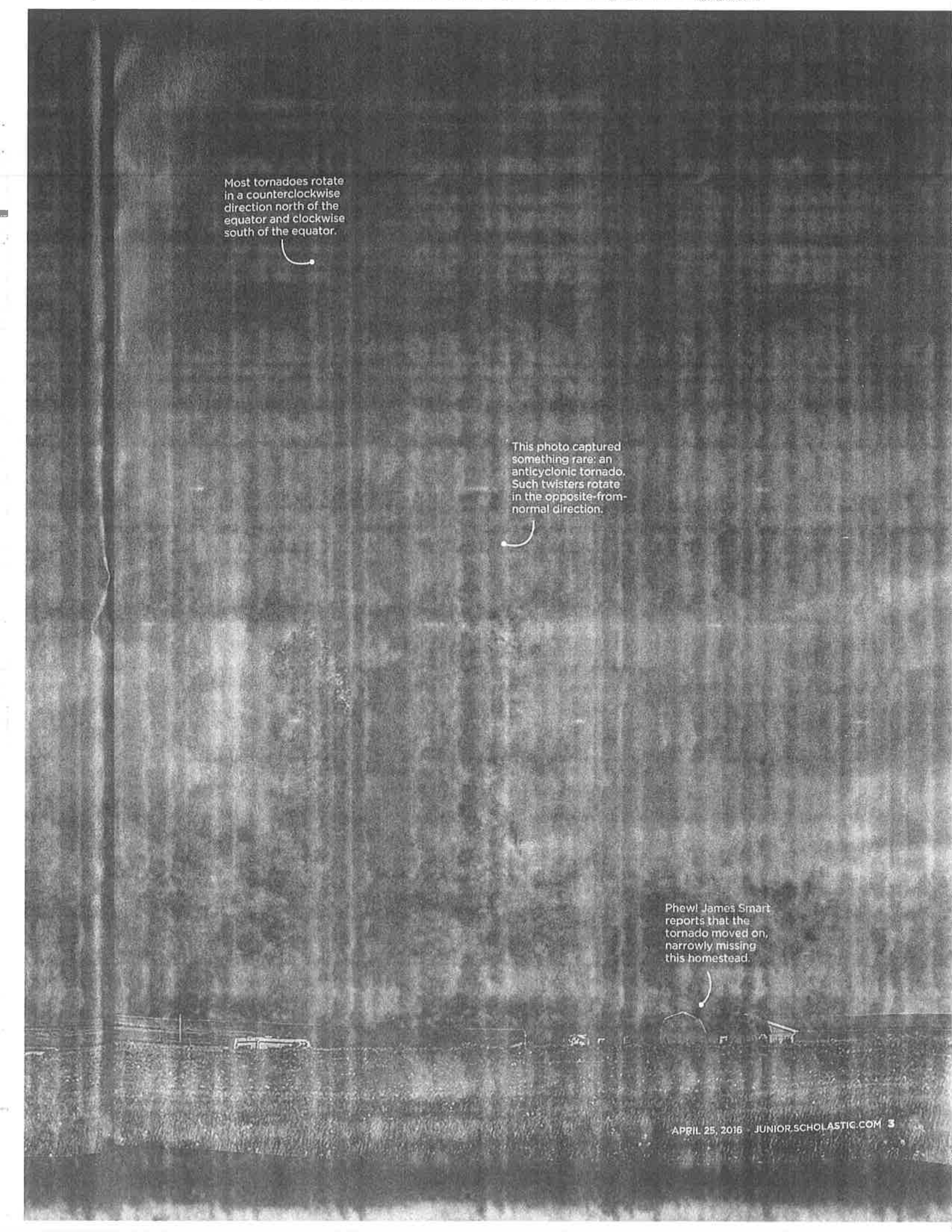
Though people often picture tornadoes striking in Midwestern plains regions, twisters appear in other parts of the country as well. (See the map for the likeliest areas.)

Tornadoes form when warm, moist air rising from Earth's surface and cold, dry air in a storm cloud above meet and begin to rotate. Experts still don't understand why that rapidly swirling air sometimes extends down as a tornado and other times remains in the cloud.

Red sections indicate the U.S. areas where tornadoes most often occur.



SOURCE: Michael Frates, University of Akron



Most tornadoes rotate in a counterclockwise direction north of the equator and clockwise south of the equator.

This photo captured something rare: an anticyclonic tornado. Such twisters rotate in the opposite-from-normal direction.

Phew! James Smart reports that the tornado moved on, narrowly missing this homestead.

Obama Visits Cuba

The president makes a historic trip to the Communist country to encourage democratic reforms

LAST MONTH, President Barack Obama traveled to the island nation of Cuba to meet with President Raúl Castro. The momentous trip there was the first by a sitting U.S. president in 88 years—and marks the latest move toward restoring full diplomatic ties with the Communist country.

The two nations, which are separated by just 94 miles, formally re-established a relationship last summer after more than 50 years of hostility. The United States cut off all ties with Cuba in the 1960s because of the country's undemocratic policies. U.S. leaders also imposed an economic embargo, forbidding trade with and most travel to and from the island.

Obama and Castro have recently taken steps to ease tensions between their countries. They've reopened embassies in each other's capitals and removed some trade and travel restrictions. (However, the embargo remains in effect. Only Congress can lift it completely.)

Obama says the main purpose of his three-day visit was to urge the Cuban government to make further political and economic changes. Despite the recent thaw in relations, most Cubans continue to lack basic freedoms and opportunities for



During his recent visit, President Barack Obama toured Havana (left) and met with Cuban President Raúl Castro (above).

high-paying jobs. Anyone who criticizes the nation's leaders can be thrown in jail.

In addition to meeting with Castro, Obama spoke with political **dissidents** and entrepreneurs. He also toured the capital of Havana with his family and took in a baseball game between Major League Baseball's Tampa Bay Rays and Cuba's national team.

But some Americans, including several Republicans in Congress, have said that it was a mistake for Obama to visit Cuba. They insist that the country doesn't deserve to have a closer relationship with the U.S. until its people have been granted additional rights and freedoms.

Obama, however, is confident that engaging with Castro is the best way to ensure that the island eventually becomes more democratic. "I have come here to bury the last remnant of the Cold War in the Americas," he said during a televised speech. "It is time for us to look forward to the future together."



NUMBERS
IN THE
NEWS

\$2.3 million

Amount a license plate recently sold for in Hong Kong. It includes the number 28, which sounds similar to "easy money" in Cantonese.

75

Age of M&M's, which were invented by confectioners in 1941.



RUDE TEXTS?

WHEN TEXTING, you may want to leave off the period. That's because text messages ending with a period could come off as impolite, according to a study from Binghamton University in New York.

A team of researchers recently showed 126 students a series of text exchanges. When one-word texts saying "sure" or "okay" ended with a period, subjects rated them as less sincere than when no punctuation was used. Exclamation points, by contrast, were viewed as more genuine.

Researcher Celia Klin says the reason is that texting lacks social cues, such as tone of voice and facial expressions. Using periods at the end of texts makes the conversation feel too formal.

"The way people text is often very informal," Klin says, "so if you make it more like formal writing, people are aware that that's unusual."



TRENDING IN

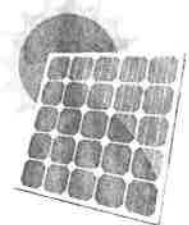
Environment



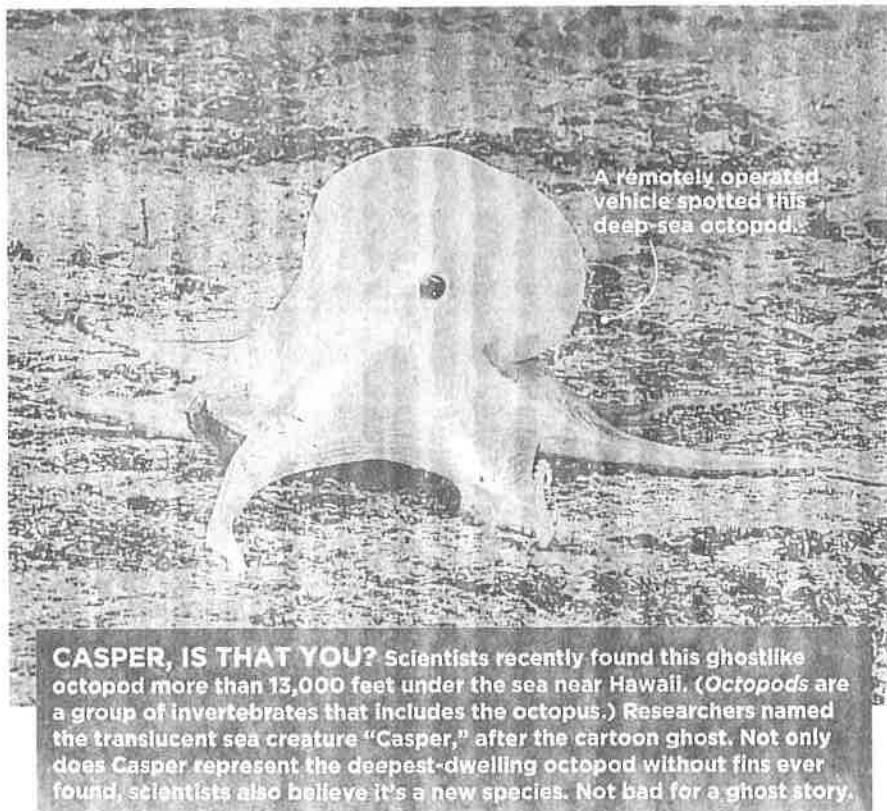
About 4 billion people (two thirds of the world's population) face **severe water shortages** at least one month per year, according to a new report. Half of them live in China and India.



Authorities working to address illegal dumping in Lima, Peru, are getting some help—from birds. To locate garbage dumps in the city, officials recently **attached GoPro cameras to several vultures**.



France is paying more than **600 miles of road with solar panels** to provide renewable energy to 5 million people. Ultimately every 215 square feet of the roadway will generate enough energy to power one home.



A remotely operated vehicle spotted this deep-sea octopod.

CASPER, IS THAT YOU? Scientists recently found this ghostlike octopod more than 13,000 feet under the sea near Hawaii. (Octopods are a group of invertebrates that includes the octopus.) Researchers named the translucent sea creature "Casper" after the cartoon ghost. Not only does Casper represent the deepest-dwelling octopod without fins ever found, scientists also believe it's a new species. Not bad for a ghost story.

CASPER: JEFFREY M. PEREIRA; REMOTELY OPERATED VEHICLE: THE IIF OF NOAA; TIMES (ALL OTHER PHOTOS): JILLI MCKAY/IMAPRAN (GUYA MAP);
 A-192; (PHONE) MICHAEL BEZJAN/WIREIMAGE (CAMERA); COURTESY OF NOAA OFFICE OF OCEAN EXPLORATION AND RESEARCH;
 HONGYU HOANA 2016 (OCTOPOD); SCOTT OLSON/GETTY IMAGES (BERNIE SANDERS); SHUTTERSTOCK (ALL OTHER PHOTOS)

169 Percentage increase in the number of dictionary searches for the word *socialism* in 2015. The surge is attributed to presidential candidate Bernie Sanders, who describes himself as a "democratic socialist."

SOURCES: *The New York Times*, *Adweek*, *The Guardian*, *Time*



1 in 3 Number of Americans who consistently don't get enough sleep.



Left:
Martha Washington
Hamilton, R.

JOINING THE MEN'S CLUB

For just the second time in U.S. history, a woman is going to appear on American paper currency. So what's all the controversy about?

BY ALESSANDRA POTENZA

IT'S EASY TO SEE WHY the U.S. Treasury Department's plan to feature a woman on the \$10 bill has sparked excitement. After all, only one woman's portrait has ever appeared on U.S. paper currency. That was Martha Washington's, on a one-dollar silver certificate* issued in the 1800s.

Amid the cheers, however, there has also been unexpected controversy. Why the \$10 bill instead of a more widely used denomination? Why replace Founding Father Alexander Hamilton instead of a less popular

figure, such as President Andrew Jackson, who's on the \$20 bill?

"Our goal was to trigger a real conversation in this country about who are the women who helped build our country, who built our democracy, what does democracy mean to Americans," Treasury Secretary Jacob Lew said recently. That seems to be what he's gotten—and much more.

The U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which has designed and printed the nation's paper money since 1862, has put billions of bills

into circulation. Other than the Martha Washington certificate, every one has featured a portrait of a man.

Women have fared somewhat better on coins. For example, Susan B. Anthony, the 19th-century social reformer who fought to get women the right to vote, was featured on a dollar coin starting in 1979. Sacagawea, the Native American guide to the Lewis and Clark expedition of 1804-1806, appeared on a dollar coin beginning in 2000. But neither of those coins is still being minted for circulation.

*Silver certificates, issued by the Treasury Department from 1878 to 1965, allowed people to deposit silver coins in exchange for the paper certificates, which were easier to carry around.



Choosing a Champion

Women's rights groups have long called for a woman on U.S. bills. Finally, last June, Lew announced that one would be featured on a new \$10 note. He asked the public for help in selecting a woman "who was a champion for our inclusive democracy."

Several million people, many using the hashtag #TheNew10, have responded to Lew's invitation. Top contenders include former First Lady and human rights advocate Eleanor Roosevelt, abolitionist Harriet Tubman, aviator Amelia Earhart, civil rights pioneer Rosa Parks, and Susan B. Anthony. (By law, no living person can appear on U.S. currency.)

None of those names have proved controversial to the public. But there has been a slew of complaints that the \$10 bill was selected and not the \$20.

Denomination Debate

Critics point out that the \$20 bill is much more widely circulated than the \$10 note, both in the U.S. and abroad, and is the most common currency issued at ATMs. They say that putting a woman on the \$10 note suggests that women are of lesser worth than men.

"We feel that it's important to have a woman's portrait on a bill that will be seen as widely as possible," says Susan Ades Stone of Women on 20s, an organization pushing for a woman to be featured on the \$20 bill.

Last year, Senator Jeanne Shaheen, a Democrat from New Hampshire, introduced legislation in Congress calling for a woman's portrait on the \$20 note. But the Treasury chose the \$10 bill because it's the next one due to be revised for security reasons. (Paper currency is redesigned every 7 to 10 years to deter counterfeiters.)

"Our goal was to trigger a real conversation . . . about who are the women who helped build our country."

Who Goes, Who Stays?

Comparisons of \$10 and \$20 notes have led to another debate: one about whose portrait should be replaced.

Instead of switching out Alexander Hamilton, many people say, it would be better to replace Andrew Jackson. Hamilton, who has been pictured on the \$10 bill for 87 years, was the first Treasury Secretary (1789-1795) and the architect of the U.S. finance system. Jackson's record of violence has made him much less popular. As president (1829-1837), he championed the Indian Removal Act of 1830, which forcibly relocated some 125,000 Native Americans.

In January, Senator James Lankford, a Republican from Oklahoma, a

state that is 9 percent Native American, sponsored a **resolution** calling for Jackson to be replaced.

Meanwhile, the Alexander Hamilton Awareness Society began a social media campaign, #SaveHamilton, to keep him on the \$10 bill.

So far, the Treasury has stuck to its plans for the \$10 bill. Lew assured Hamilton supporters that Hamilton would remain on the bill somehow, presumably as a secondary figure. But that only provoked more objections.

"That sounds pretty second-class to me," presidential candidate Hillary Clinton said in July. "I think a woman should have her own bill."

The Treasury's decision will be announced sometime this year. The final redesign will be unveiled in 2020, just in time for the centennial of the ratification of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution, which guaranteed women the right to vote. Despite the heated controversy, advocates say, the fact that a woman will be seen on U.S. currency one way or another is cause for celebration. ♦

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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS/DAVID R. HAYES; STUCKY MONTAGNE/GETTY IMAGES; FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT; FRIDA KAHLO; BANCO DE MEXICO; BRITISH LIBRARY; JAMES HAMILTON; PHOTO: ELIZABETH COMUGHERO SILVANA/FOTOLIA; FRIDA KAHLO; STUCKY MONTAGNE/GETTY IMAGES

SHOW HER THE MONEY!

Several countries feature women on their paper money, including:



ENGLAND

Queen Elizabeth II appears on all pound notes. A new 10-pound bill to be issued this year will feature author Jane Austen (1775-1817).

MEXICO
The image of Mexican painter Frida Kahlo (1907-1954) appears on the 500-peso note.



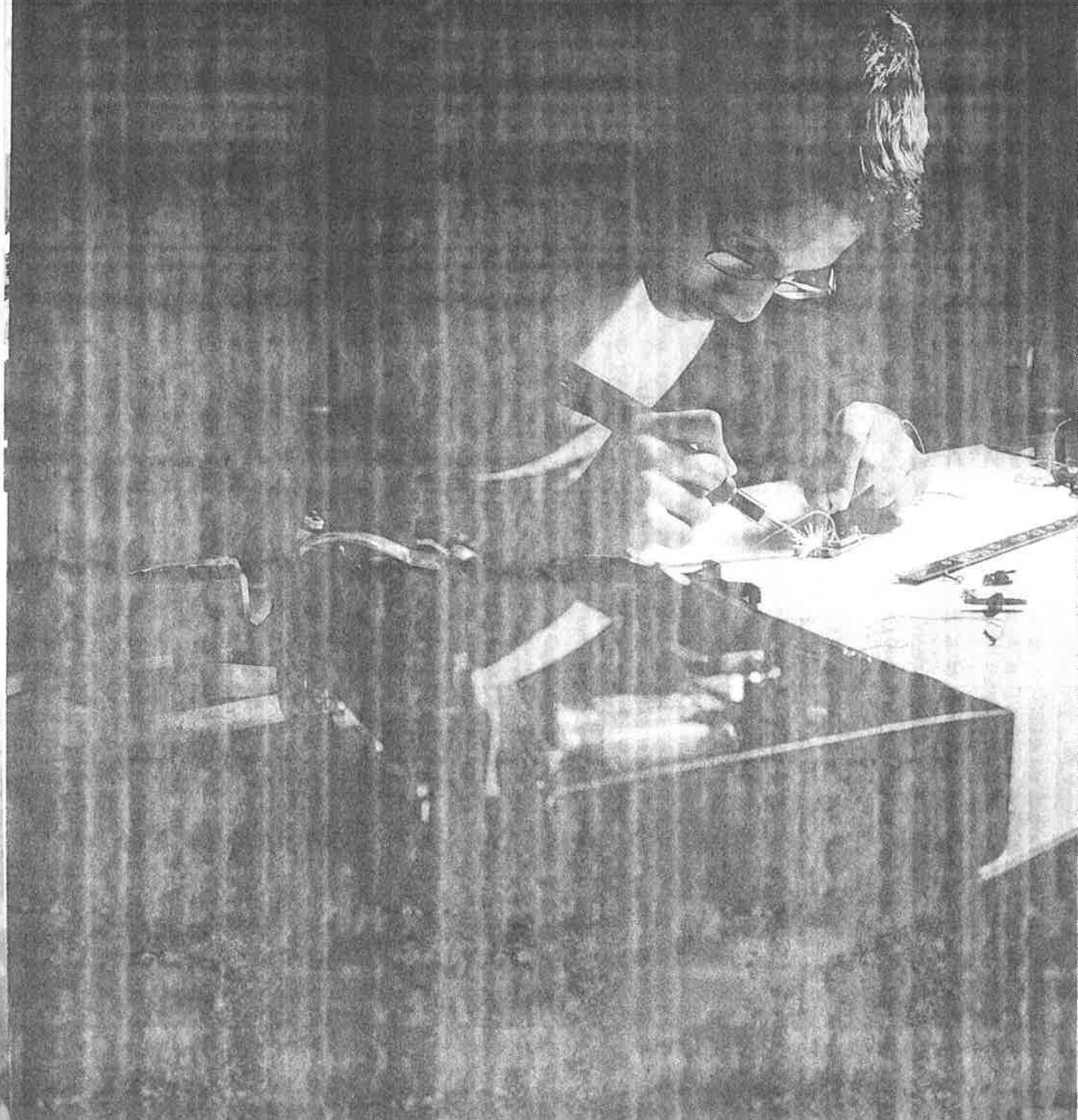
Which woman should appear on a U.S. bill? Should she replace Hamilton or Jackson? Explain.



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3, allowed people to
sler to carry around.

TEENS IN THE NEWS



Shubham Banerjee
works on his printer
in his garage.

MEET THE INNOVATORS

Get to know four teen inventors who are solving problems with their ideas—and making the world a little better in the process

BY JESSICA PRESS

SHUBHAM BANERJEE, 14

His printer helps the blind.

As a child, Shubham Banerjee loved LEGO® bricks. However, the ninth-grader from Santa Clara, California, never imagined that his interest in them would help him transform the lives of people with disabilities—but that's exactly what happened.

In 2013, Shubham's family received a flyer in the mail from an organization that helps the visually impaired. "I didn't really know how blind people read," he recalls, "so I started Googling."

Shubham ended up learning about Braille—a system of raised dots that stand for letters, which allows blind people to read with their fingertips. To interpret information from computers, they use specialized printers to print documents in Braille. But these devices can cost more than \$2,000 each.

That shocked Shubham, so for his school science fair, he decided he would attempt to build a more

affordable Braille printer. He eventually found a way using a LEGO robotics kit. The best part? His invention, called Braigo, costs just \$375 to make.

Shubham admits creating his printer took some trial and error. While most Braille printers print letters as raised dots, his invention uses a pushpin to poke holes in a sheet of paper. Blind people can read by feeling the holes that stand for each letter.

"I had to build and break seven different models and try all kinds of programming sequences before settling on one that was able to print . . . according to Braille standards," Shubham says.

But his hard work has paid off. In 2014, Shubham formed his own company, Braigo Labs. And, thanks to an investment from Intel, he hopes to start manufacturing a new version of his printer—one that doesn't use LEGO parts—soon.

In the meantime, Shubham has put instructions for building his original printer online so others can learn how to do it—for free. "My goal," he says, "is to help those who need to understand and read Braille more easily be able to do so."

KYLIE SIMONDS, 13

Her backpack will give cancer patients greater mobility.

There's no way to sugarcoat it: Cancer is awful. Kylie Simonds would know. When she was 8, the seventh-grader from Inman, South Carolina, was diagnosed with a childhood cancer that affects soft tissues in the body. One of the most frustrating parts of her treatment, Kylie recalls, was trying to get around with the bulky IV pole that carried the bag of medical fluids she needed.

"I was always tripping over the wires, and the pole was so big and heavy," says Kylie, who reports that she's now been cancer-free for four years.

So in 2014, when her teacher gave her class an assignment to create inventions that solve everyday problems, Kylie knew exactly what she wanted to tackle. An avid artist, she got to work sketching ideas for a backpack that could carry kids' IV bags for them—no pole necessary.

"I realized that a backpack would be a much lighter, easier way for kids to get around," she says.

Kylie showed her ideas to her doctors and friends who'd had cancer to get their input. Then she created a **prototype** using a Hello Kitty backpack. The design includes a cage that holds the IV bag in place above the knapsack to protect the bag from being punctured.

Kylie's invention earned her a top grade for her school project, but she wanted to take her idea even further. "I know that kids around the world who need medical



Kylie Simonds models her IV backpack.

fluids could benefit from this backpack," she says.

And everyone from pediatricians to patients agrees. Kylie's backpack even caught the eye of designers at a toy company called Pillow Pets, who helped finalize her prototype.

Today, with the help of her parents, Kylie is raising funds online to manufacture—and eventually start selling—her IV backpacks. With \$54,000 collected so far, she's well on her way to achieving her goal: seeing that every kid who needs one of her backpacks gets one of his or her own.



Kenneth Shinozuka shows the sock sensor he made for his grandfather.

KENNETH SHINOZUKA, 17

His sock sensor is a lifesaver—literally.

When Kenneth Shinozuka was a toddler, he and his grandfather were visiting a park in Japan when the older man suddenly got disoriented and lost. "It took an hour for my mom to find us, and it was very frightening," explains Kenneth, now a high school senior in New York City.

The incident was the first sign that Kenneth's grandfather had Alzheimer's disease, an illness that permanently impairs a person's memory, thinking, and judgment. People with Alzheimer's become confused and forget how to

TRISHA PRABHU, 15

Her app helps teens combat online bullying.

Trisha Prabhu was devastated. It was 2013, and she'd just heard a story about a young girl who'd taken her own life after being cyberbullied.

"I was heartbroken—I couldn't believe this sort of thing was happening," recalls Trisha, now a high school sophomore in Naperville, Illinois. "I started to do more research and realized that teens everywhere suffer from online bullying."

As Trisha delved deeper into the crisis, she also learned something important about teens' brains: The part that's involved with decision making, called the prefrontal cortex, doesn't fully develop until approximately age 25. That helps explain why some teens' good judgment so often goes out the window—with devastating consequences.

"We don't always have the brainpower, scientifically



Trisha Prabhu demonstrates her app on a smartphone.

speaking, to make good decisions in the heat of the moment," Trisha notes.

She began wondering: *What if I could give kids a chance to think about what they're doing before they post something damaging online? Could that change their behavior?*

And so Trisha, who's been writing computer code since she was 10, got to work on her idea. She created an app for teens called ReThink. Anytime people are about to post something potentially offensive on social media, the app launches a pop-up alert, asking them if they're sure they want to post what they've written.

When Trisha tested the app at her library and her school, she found that more than 93 percent of users who received the alert changed their minds about posting their messages.

Now the free ReThink app is being used in libraries and schools across the nation.

For Trisha, the best part of being an inventor is knowing that she's helping change other teens' lives for the better.

"It's incredible how when teens realize what they're doing really isn't worth it, they make the right decision," she says.

do certain things. They often leave their homes and get lost.

A few years ago, Kenneth's grandfather started wandering. "One morning, a police officer showed up at our door, standing next to my grandfather, who was still in his pajamas," Kenneth says. "He had been walking by the highway."

Not knowing what else to do, Kenneth's family began taking turns keeping watch over his grandfather each night. One evening when Kenneth was on duty, he got an idea as he stopped his grandfather from getting out of bed: *What if there were a sensor attached to his foot that would send a signal to a phone every time he got up?*

That may sound complicated, but it didn't stop Kenneth. "I had very little knowledge about sensors or circuitry or coding, so I got to work reading everything I could find," he explains. "I wanted to tap into every possible resource."

Two years later, Kenneth created a prototype for a prod-

uct he called SafeWander. It's a sock with a built-in sensor that sends an alert to a caregiver's mobile device anytime the wearer's foot contacts the floor.

Kenneth tested his invention on his grandfather. It worked! Now the whole family has greater peace of mind, knowing that their beloved relative will be safe.

Inspired to provide that same kind of security to other families, Kenneth recently started selling a version of SafeWander online. He says knowing that his grandfather is protected thanks to something he created is rewarding.

"It showed me that technology can really be used to improve people's lives in very meaningful ways."



What would you invent to fix a problem in the world? Explain.



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THE BATTLE OVER TRUMP

If Donald Trump wins the Republican nomination, will his own party abandon him?

BY PATRICIA SMITH

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY is at war with itself over Donald Trump. The closer the businessman gets to securing the Republican nomination for president, the more the party's leaders are closing ranks in opposition to him. Prominent Republicans who had previously backed different candidates are now uniting behind a multimillion-dollar campaign attacking the billionaire real estate developer. Some party leaders are even calling for a third-party candidate if Trump becomes the Republicans' official choice.

In an unheard-of move, Mitt Romney, the 2012 Republican presidential nominee, lashed out at Trump last month, calling him "a fraud" and "a phony." Romney said of Trump: "He has neither the temperament

nor the judgment to be president."

Like other leaders of what's often called the GOP (for Grand Old Party), Romney fears that voters in the November general election will be turned off by Trump's coarse language and his attacks on immigrants and Muslims. Some Republicans worry that might lead Americans to support the likely Democratic nominee, Hillary Clinton. "A Trump nomination enables her victory," Romney said.

Top Republicans may deem Trump unpresidential, but his brash style has appealed to many voters. They like the fact that Trump doesn't act the way a typical politician does. A recent Gallup poll reported that 71 percent of Americans are dissatisfied with the nation's direction. In light of that, it's not surprising so many people are drawn to

a candidate who promises to shake things up—even in their own party.

"What we need is the voice of the people," says Faith Sheptoski-Forbush of Romulus, Michigan. "The voice of the people want[s] Trump."

The struggle within the GOP over the party's 2016 nominee could cause a historic shift in the nation's political landscape, according to NPR political analyst Mara Liasson. "We are seeing the crack-up of a major American political party," she noted recently. "The base [of ordinary voters] is choosing a candidate that the establishment says is absolutely unacceptable."

Convention Showdown?

By mid-March, halfway through the primary season, the once-crowded field of 17 Republican candidates had



Republican Party front-runner Donald Trump

narrowed to Trump, Texas Senator Ted Cruz, and Ohio Governor John Kasich. Since then, Trump has continued to win delegates in state primaries and caucuses—and party leaders have realized it is highly unlikely that either Cruz or Kasich will beat him outright. The only remaining way to keep Trump from becoming the nominee is to try to prevent him from amassing the minimum 1,237 delegates a Republican candidate needs to clinch the nomination, which would force a showdown at the party's national convention this July in Cleveland, Ohio.

Usually, conventions are little more than giant pep rallies. By the time they take place, the process of deciding who the nominee will be is finished. This year could be very different.

How so? Most states “bind” their delegates to vote for a particular candidate based on primary or caucus results. But if no one has the 1,237 delegate majority on the first ballot (the initial vote the convention holds for the party's nominee), many delegates will be released from their obligation. That would mean delegates who were bound to Trump could shift their support to another candidate.

The result could be what's called a contested or brokered convention (referring to the **power brokers** who used to control party affairs). In such a case, the convention could go through multiple ballots as candidates scramble to win over delegates and party leaders try to organize behind a single candidate. That could even be someone not previously in the race.

Brokered conventions are highly unusual. (The Republicans last had one in 1948.) They're also dangerous, say experts, because they run the risk of creating open conflict among members of a party.



“You’d Have Riots”

Could Donald Trump win a brokered convention? “Anything could happen,” says Larry Sabato, a political science professor at the University of Virginia. “I expect the leadership of the party will do their very best to make certain Trump is not the nominee.”

“WE ARE SEEING THE CRACK-UP OF A MAJOR AMERICAN POLITICAL PARTY.”

Still, Sabato says, those leaders could find that they no longer have control.

Even if it is possible to block Trump's path, that action carries its own risks. As more leading Republicans have spoken out against Trump,

his supporters have responded with outrage. Former GOP chairman Michael Steele has warned: “If [party leaders] want to monkey around with this process and try to fix [the nomination], they are asking for [trouble].” Trump himself predicted just that if his supporters believe he has been cheated by the party. “I think you’d have riots,” he said.

If Trump does wind up with the nomination, top Republicans could abandon their party's nominee this fall. Some have threatened to support a third-party candidate—or to not vote at all. Former Republican Senator Norm Coleman of Minnesota says Trump's nomination would create a “historic breach” in the party. “This guy cannot be the president of the United States,” Coleman says.

However the battle turns out, it's clear that Trump has inspired a high level of passion among voters. “There is nothing and nobody,” says Lola Butler of Mandeville, Louisiana, “that's going to dissuade me from voting for Trump.” ♦

YOUR TURN

Why do you think Donald Trump has attracted such passionate support—and opposition?



Watch a video about Trump and the GOP at junior.scholastic.com.

INTERNATIONAL

The Race to ELEPHANTS

Illegal hunting, fueled by global appetite for ivory, has put Africa's elephants at risk of disappearing. Now the United States and China are teaming up to end the ivory trade—and protect the species. **BY MARY KATE FRANK**

Last fall, rangers in Zimbabwe's Hwange National Park made a gruesome discovery: the carcasses of more than 20 elephants, all killed by **poachers**. The animals had been poisoned and their ivory tusks hacked off to be sold.

The scene is grimly familiar in sub-Saharan Africa. Even in protected wilderness areas, rangers are no match for

determined poachers, who kill an estimated 35,000 elephants annually for their valuable tusks. The illegal ivory is then smuggled to other countries where demand for the material is high. There, it's carved into statues, jewelry, and other keepsakes that can sell for thousands of dollars each. This illegal trade has more than doubled since 2007, and it has pushed Africa's

elephants toward extinction.

But now the animals are getting some powerful assistance. Last September, China and the United States—the world's top two ivory markets—pledged to work together to end the illicit trade. In a joint announcement, Chinese President Xi Jinping and U.S. President Barack Obama agreed to enact “nearly complete bans” on the import and export of all ivory →