



The Constitution did not have a bill of rights when it was written. Many of the state conventions asked for amendments protecting individual rights. The following 10 amendments were approved in 1791.

Amendment I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

Amendment II

A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

Amendment III

No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Amendment IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Amendment V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness

against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Amendment VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Amendment VII

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Amendment VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Amendment IX

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Amendment X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it





MOUNTAIN AMERICA
CREDIT UNION



Set a goal this fall

Fall is here and you are ready to make the most of it! Why not challenge yourself by coming up with a few goals to accomplish before the ground is covered in snow? Ask a parent if they are willing to let you earn money or a special prize if you reach your goals. Use your after-school time while doing something fun!

Here are a few ideas:

- Get outside and be active each day. This could include sports, riding bikes or going for a walk.
- Read a certain number of new books.
- Spend time on a hobby or find a new interest that you work on each day.
- Serve or help people in your neighborhood.

Once you have your idea, make a name for your challenge. Create a chart to help you keep track and set up some small rewards along the way. You could even involve your friends to help keep you motivated.

Bypass boredom and make the most of your time this fall. When you reach your goal, you'll feel great about the progress you've made!

Do you have the right ...

TO EXPRESS YOUR VIEWS IN THE SCHOOL NEWSPAPER?

It depends. The First Amendment protects your right to free speech and press. But when you are writing for the school newspaper, the school can take some control over what you write. This is because the school is footing the bill, and lending their name to the publication. Some states have passed laws giving student writers more freedom, so check what your state's law is.

TO EXPRESS YOUR OPINIONS ON YOUR FACEBOOK PAGE?

As long as you don't use obscenity, you have a First Amendment right to speak your mind on your blog. Your parents don't have to let you have one, though.

TO START OR ATTEND A BIBLE CLUB IN YOUR

PUBLIC SCHOOL?

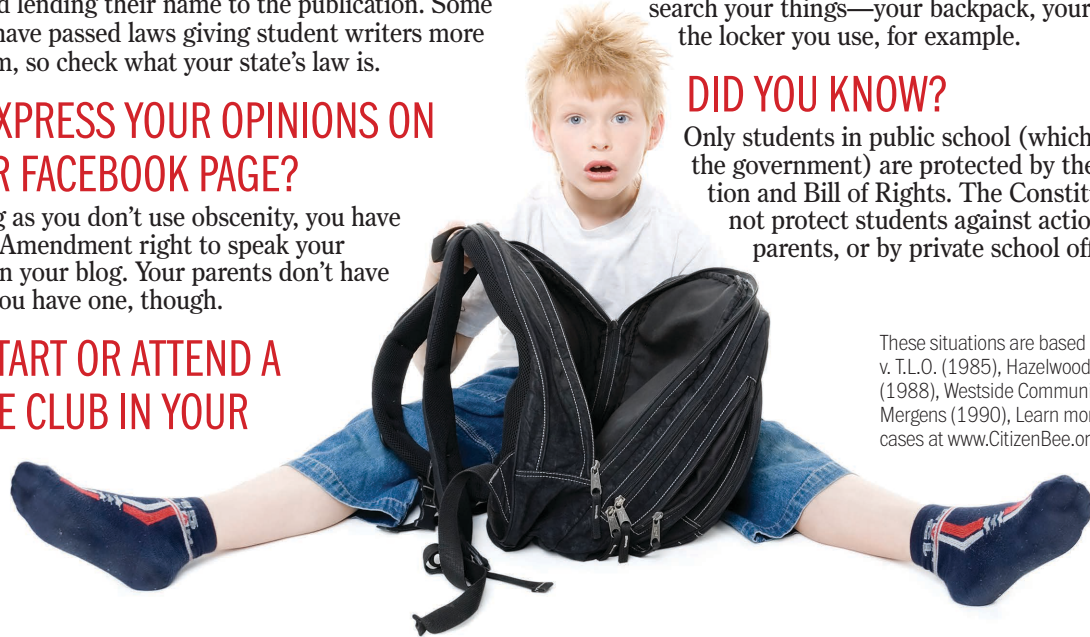
Yes, as long as your school offers other extra-curricular clubs.

TO KEEP YOUR STUFF PRIVATE?

Not really. If school administrators have a reasonable suspicion that you've done something wrong, they can search your things—your backpack, your purse, or the locker you use, for example.

DID YOU KNOW?

Only students in public school (which are run by the government) are protected by the Constitution and Bill of Rights. The Constitution does not protect students against action by their parents, or by private school officials.



These situations are based on: New Jersey v. T.L.O. (1985), Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier (1988), Westside Community Schools v. Mergens (1990). Learn more about these cases at www.CitizenBee.org

Know your rights

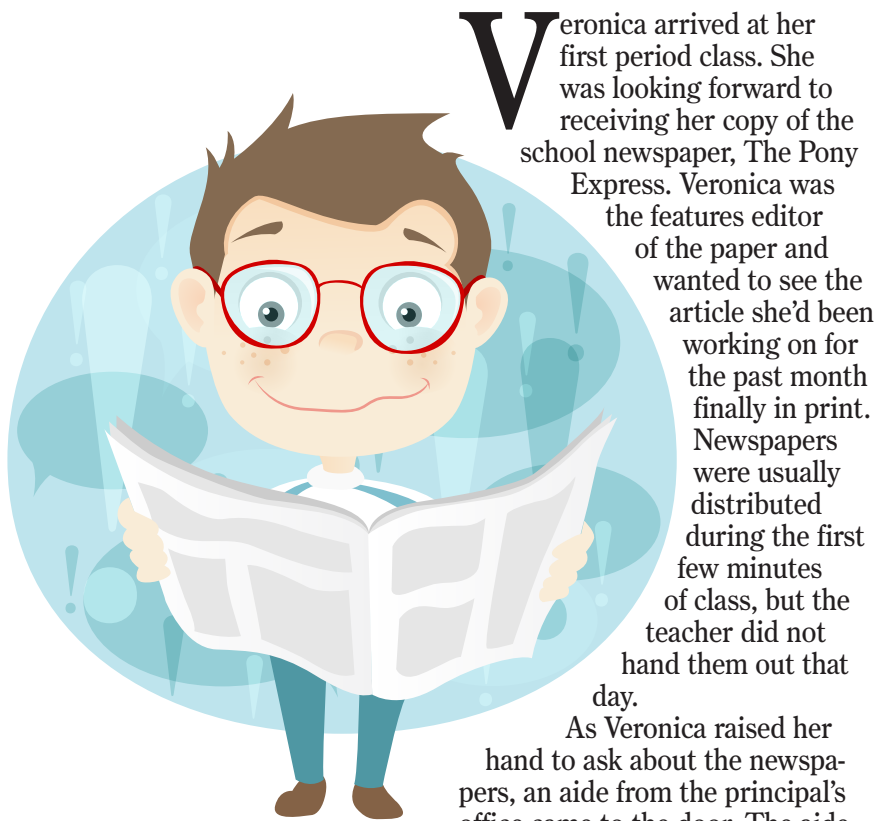


Imagine the government has been overthrown and the new dictator will only let citizens keep five rights. Which are the most important to you? How could life change without the others? Rank your top five rights, and then use the newspaper to find articles about people exercising those rights.

RIGHT	AMENDMENT	NEWSPAPER STORY

How free is the press at your school?

STUDENT NEWSPAPERS SEIZED



Veronica arrived at her first period class. She was looking forward to receiving her copy of the school newspaper, The Pony Express. Veronica was the features editor of the paper and wanted to see the article she'd been working on for the past month finally in print. Newspapers were usually distributed during the first few minutes of class, but the teacher did not hand them out that day.

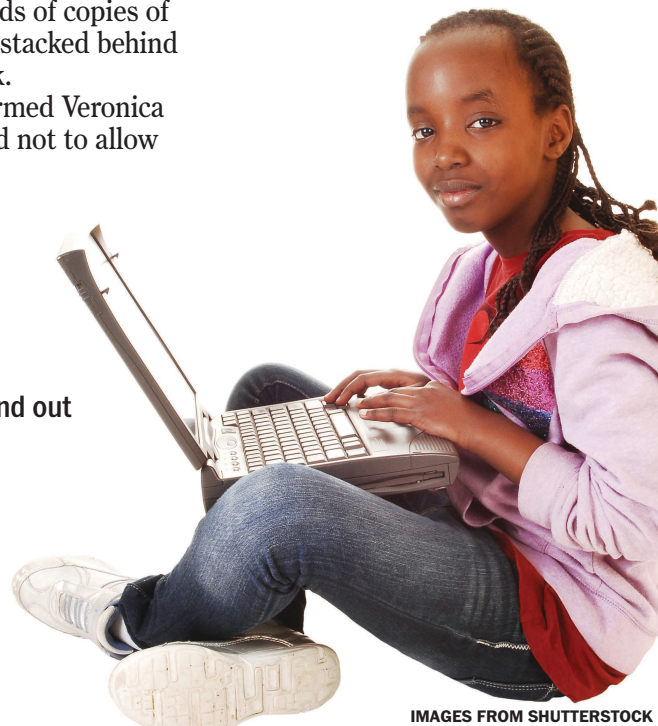
As Veronica raised her hand to ask about the newspapers, an aide from the principal's office came to the door. The aide said that the principal, Mr. Weasley, wanted to see Veronica in his office. Veronica was perplexed, but she followed the aide to the principal's office. When she walked in, she saw hundreds of copies of The Pony Express stacked behind the principal's desk.

Mr. Weasley informed Veronica that he had decided not to allow

The Pony Express to be distributed because he had concerns about her article. The article was about drug sales and use by students on school grounds. It contained interviews with unidentified students, and included information about the health hazards of drug use. It had also been read and approved by the newspaper class advisor. The principal did not claim the story was inaccurate. But he told Veronica, "If people read this, they're going to think there's a real problem here."

Veronica's journalism class advisor, who had read and approved the story, placed Veronica on probation as features editor for the next semester.

- **Did Veronica have a First Amendment right to publish her article?**
- **What do your friends think of the principal's decision? How about your parents?**
- **Find out if your state has a law protecting student journalists.**
- **Read more about the rights of student journalists at www.CitizenBee.org.**



IMAGES FROM SHUTTERSTOCK

10 fast facts on the Constitution



1. The U.S. Constitution was written in the same Pennsylvania State House where the Declaration of Independence was signed and where George Washington received his commission as Commander of the Continental Army. Now called Independence Hall, the building still stands today on Independence Mall in Philadelphia, directly across from the National Constitution Center.
2. Written in 1787, the Constitution was signed on September 17th. But it wasn't until 1788 that it was ratified by the necessary nine states.
3. The U.S. Constitution was prepared in secret, behind locked doors that were guarded by sentries.
4. Some of the original framers and many delegates in the state ratifying conventions were very troubled that the original Constitution lacked a description of individual rights. In 1791, Americans added a list of rights to the Constitution. The first 10 amendments became known as The Bill of Rights.
5. Of the 55 delegates attending the Constitutional Convention, 39 signed and 3 delegates dissented. Two of America's "founding fathers" didn't sign the Constitution. Thomas Jefferson was representing his country in France and John Adams was doing the same in Great Britain.
6. Established on November 26, 1789, the first national "Thanksgiving Day" was originally created by George Washington as a way of "giving thanks" for the Constitution.
7. Of the written national constitutions, U.S. Constitution is the oldest and shortest.
8. At 81, Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania was the oldest delegate at the Constitutional Convention and at 26, Jonathon Dayton of New Jersey was the youngest.
9. The original Constitution is on display at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. When the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor, it was moved to Fort Knox for safekeeping.
10. More than 11,000 amendments have been introduced in Congress. Thirty three have gone to the states to be ratified and 27 have received the necessary approval from the states to actually become amendments to the Constitution.

SOURCE: constitutioncenter.org

First Amendment in action! A citizen's point of view

Go to the Letters to the Editor section and find an example of a citizen presenting his or her point of view. Write a summary of the letter and the opinion presented.

Student expression






How can students at your school express themselves? Find out the answers to each of these:


- Does your school have a student-produced newspaper?
- If so, can students write letters to the editor?
- Does your school have a student-produced yearbook?
- Does your school have a student-produced literary magazine?
- For each of these, how much freedom do students have to write what they want?

The Government AND YOU



Think of all the ways that the government and its regulations affect your life every day. Begin with getting up in the morning, and list as many actions as you can. Then decide if this is an action the government affects or controls in some way. Remember that government can be local, state or federal. The first few have been done for you.

ACTION		IS GOVERNMENT INVOLVED
 Waking up to the clock radio		The federal government (the FCC) regulates content on the public airways. 
 Brushing your teeth		The federal government (the FDA) regulates medicines and cosmetics.
Using the toilet and shower		Water purity and content is regulated by federal and local governments. 



First Amendment in Action!
Use the newspaper to find an article about one of the laws or government agencies you listed in this activity, and summarize the contents.

• The Constitution gives Congress the power to regulate interstate commerce. Which of the actions you listed related to the buying or selling of goods?

• Were you surprised at how many ways the government affects your life?

• Which actions were you most surprised by?



Read Today enjoys record-breaking summer

Best summer yet! That's what the Read Today team has been saying anytime someone asks about our summer reading program. Last summer, Read Today had 1,700 kids participate in their summer reading program. This year, a record-breaking 4,200 kids participated. That's a lot of reading! We were absolutely thrilled to meet so many of our readers at the Bees game on August 14. Another record-breaking fun fact, there were 3,336 tacos sold that night, which is the most tacos sold at the Smith's Ballpark on a Tuesday night. We love our readers and so do our many partners that helped make this program possible like McDonald's and Seagull Book. If you missed out on the fun night, make sure to visit www.readtoday.com for details on how to participate. We'll see you next year and keep reading!



STEM NEWS

THE SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY,
ENGINEERING AND MATH OF

GOLF




CONTENT PROVIDED BY



STEM stands for Science, Technology, Engineering and Math. The amazing thing about STEM is that it's part of life all around us — the weather, cars and even the sports you watch and play — including golf! And it turns out science and math have a lot to do with golf.

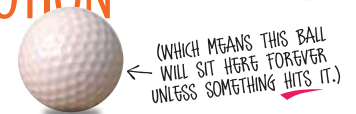
Sir Isaac Newton 



 No relation to Sir Issac.

Speed in the STEM Zone™
Speed is about *motion*. An English scientist named Isaac Newton came up with ideas about motion that have been tested and proven again and again. His ideas are called **Newton's Laws of Motion**.

NEWTON'S FIRST LAW OF MOTION
Any object at rest will stay at rest, until a force causes it to move. An object in motion will stay in motion, until a force causes it to stop.



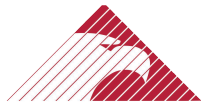
FUEL FOR THOUGHT

WHICH IS FASTER?

Do the math to find out.

Some people think golf is a slow game. But it clocks some of the **highest speeds** in the world of sports! Hitting a ball hundreds of yards into a tiny hole with the least strokes possible requires some serious speed.

- RUNNING CHEETAH**
 $(30 \times 2) + 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ MPH
- PRO BASEBALL PITCH**
 $(31 \times 3) + 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ MPH
- PRO HOCKEY SHOT**
 $(33 \times 3) + 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ MPH
- PRO TENNIS SERVE**
 $(54 \times 2) + 47 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ MPH
- PRO GOLFER DRIVE**
 $(58 \times 3) + 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ MPH



MOUNTAIN AMERICA
CREDIT UNION



Fun for (almost) free

Each season brings new and fun things to do and enjoy. Don't miss out on a variety of free or inexpensive activities to do this fall:

- Hike up one of the many nearby trails to enjoy the colorful leaves.
- Pour apple juice or cider into freezer molds to make flavored frozen pops or ice cubes for your favorite fall drinks.
- Jump into a big leaf pile.
- Gather cornstalks and pumpkins for a front porch display.
- Iron leaves between two pieces of wax paper and hang them decoratively in your windows.
- Look on your city's website for autumn-themed community events such as corn mazes, races or anything pumpkin!
- Make leaf rubbings with paper, leaves and your favorite colored pencils or wax markers.
- Gather friends to taste test a variety of apples, then bake apple pie or cobbler together.
- Take some family pictures with the fall colors as your backdrop.

With a little creativity, you can create many fun memories this fall!

2 CONNECT 1•2•3

SEPTEMBER 2018

SWING INTO SPEED

The faster a golfer can make a golf ball go, the farther it will travel. How does a golfer get a ball to go faster? *It's science!* The swing of a golf club is like a pendulum.

This experiment uses a pendulum to show how the length of the swing affects the distance a ball travels.

THE STUFF YOU'LL NEED:

- 1 cup dry rice
- old sock
- 3' piece of string
- small ball
- desk or table
- tape measure

Scientist's Notebook

Question: Does the length of swing change the speed of the ball?

Hypothesis: (Your guess here) _____

Experiment:

1. Pour the rice into the sock and knot the open end.
2. Tie one end of the string around the knot in the sock. Securely tape other end to the top edge of table so that the sock hangs just above the floor.
3. Set the ball on the floor so that its side touches the sock. Pull the sock about 3 inches away from the ball. Release the sock and let it hit the ball.
4. Allow the ball to roll to a stop. Use the tape measure to measure how far it traveled.
5. Repeat steps 3-4, pulling the sock back 10 inches.

Conclusion: Was your hypothesis correct? YES NO

What did you learn from this experiment? _____

*This experiment contains no actual doom (unless you use a stinky sock).

STEM connection: The swing of the golf club is like the hanging sock pendulum. The weight and mass of the sock stayed the same — but the distance the sock traveled changed. Golfers use their longest clubs when hitting off the tee. A shorter club can't get the same speed.

ANATOMY OF A GOLF BALL

THIN, STRONG AND STIFF PLASTIC LAYER

SOLID, BOUNCY RUBBER CORE HIGH FRICTION RUBBER COVER

RULES OF THE BALL

A golf ball can weigh no more than 1.62 oz, and have a diameter no less than 1.680 in.

Golf balls can't go any farther than 317 yards when hit at 120 mph by the USGA's test robot, and they have to go the same distance no matter how you line them up.



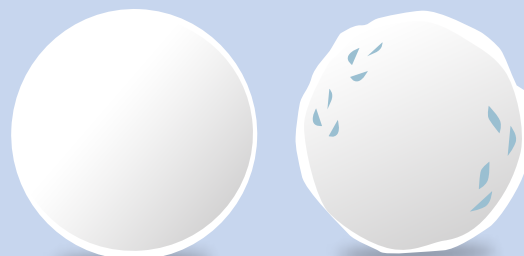
STEM in the News

Look through the sports section for photos of equipment — helmets, cleats, clubs, etc. Cut out one example and write a brief summary about the object's purpose and importance to the game. Complete the sentence: **Engineering may have been used to** _____

FUEL FOR THOUGHT

WHICH IS THE BETTER GOLF BALL?

Through the years, players discovered that golf balls with dings and dents flew farther. Those bumps and dents reduce wind resistance causing balls to travel farther.



A. Shiny, smooth ball B. Used, dinged-up ball

BOUNCE: IT'S ABOUT ENERGY



“Math and science are the engines of innovation. With these engines we can rule the world.”

- Dr. Michael Brown

Q: How high will a golf ball bounce when dropped from shoulder height?

- a. back to shoulder height
- b. less than shoulder height

If you answered “b” you are right. When a ball is dropped to the ground, it comes back up *almost* to the point it was dropped from, but not quite.

A scientist will tell you the explanation is about **energy**. There are different kinds of energy:

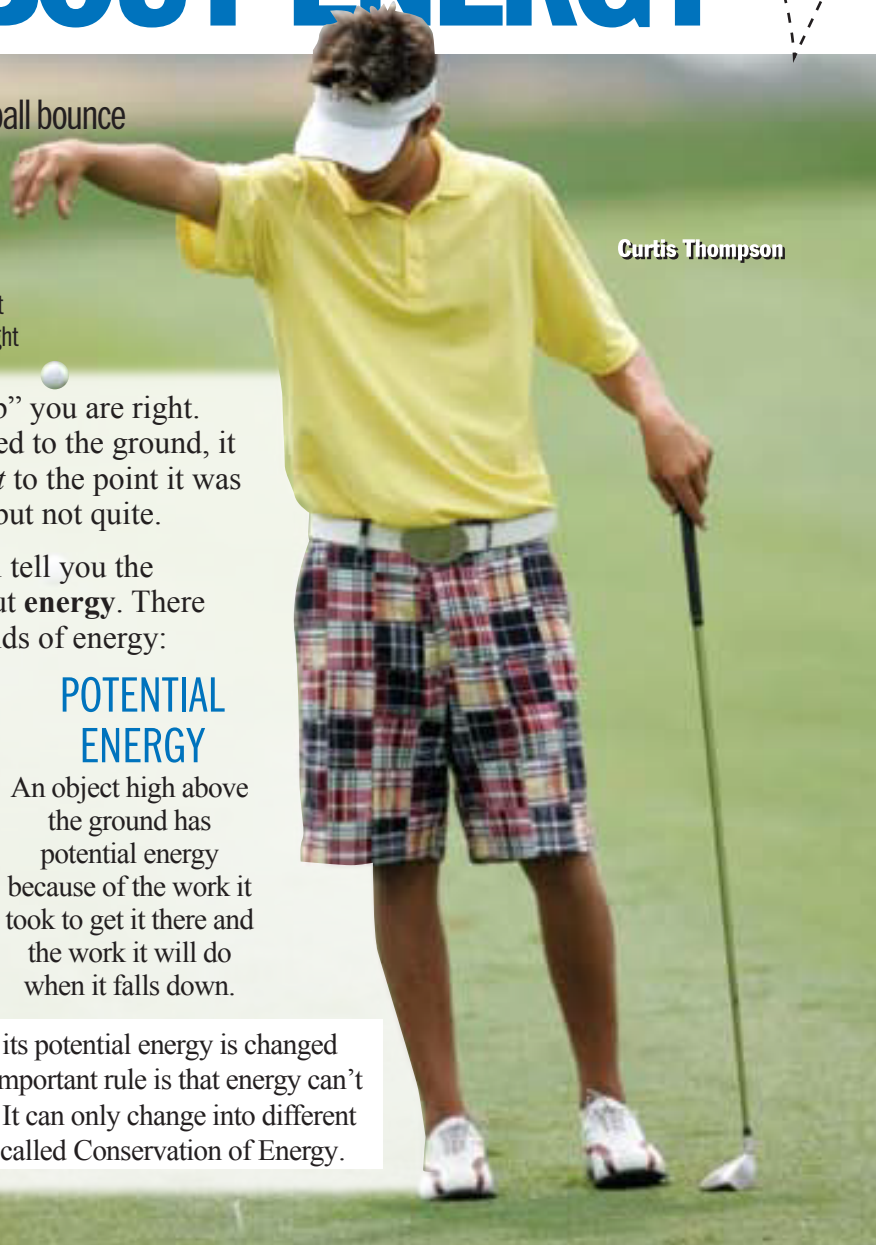
KINETIC ENERGY

Anything that is moving has kinetic energy, and the faster it is moving, the more kinetic energy it has.

POTENTIAL ENERGY

An object high above the ground has potential energy because of the work it took to get it there and the work it will do when it falls down.

When a ball is dropped, its potential energy is changed into kinetic energy. An important rule is that energy can't be created or destroyed. It can only change into different forms of energy. This is called Conservation of Energy.



Curtis Thompson

OKAY, LET'S DROP IT!

When a ball is held above the ground, it has a lot of potential energy and no kinetic energy. As it falls, it starts losing its potential energy and gets kinetic energy.



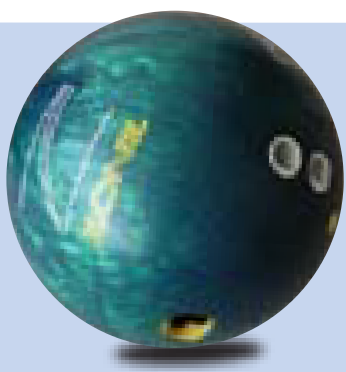
When the ball hits the ground, it has lots of kinetic energy. The friction against the ground slows the ball down, but it also slightly heats the ball. This is thermal energy.

The ball bounces back up but to a lower height than where it started. The original potential energy was transformed into thermal energy.

FUEL FOR THOUGHT

WHICH BOUNCES HIGHER?

Easy question, right? But why does a golf ball bounce higher than a bowling ball? Because it is made of different materials. A golf ball is made with a rubber core that has a high bounce factor. Bowling balls are made out of materials that don't bounce. Why is bounce good for a golf ball and not so good for a bowling ball?





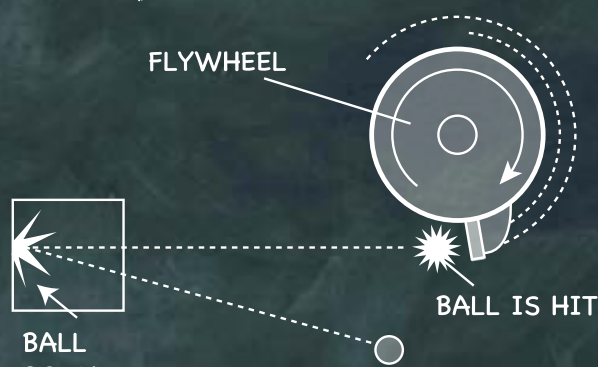
Join Read Today at
the Fairytale Festival

Have you ever wanted to try on a glass slipper, play games with a Pirate or see a puppet show? You can do all of that at the CenterPoint Legacy Theatre Fairytale Festival on Friday, Sept. 14 from 4 p.m.-7p.m. and Saturday, Sept. 15 from 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Read Today will be there on the 15th from 10 a.m.-4 p.m. handing out cool swag. Admittance to the festival is FREE as are many of the activities.

If you have a used book you no longer want, make sure to bring it to trade or donate at the Bib-bidi-Bobbidi-Books booth. If you do they will give you a ticket for the Read Today booth where you can get a tasty treat. All donated books will go to a child around the world that's learning English. Another fun activity at the Festival is the Storytelling Train where you will take a little train ride to different realms where characters will share their stories with you. For more information go to www.readtoday.com.



MEASURING A GOLF BALL'S BOUNCE



BALL BOUNCES OFF HARD SURFACE IN THE MACHINE

GOLF BALLS ARE TESTED AT THE USGA TEST CENTER TO MAKE SURE THEY COMPLY WITH THE RULES OF GOLF

RULES OF GOLF

At the USGA Test Center, a special machine with a big flywheel is used to test a golf ball's bounce energy when the ball is hit by a club. A ball is hit by the special flywheel through a machine that measures its speed.

The rule in golf is that a ball cannot travel faster than the speed of 173.9 MPH when bounced off this flywheel. (That's 255 feet per second!)

Font Math

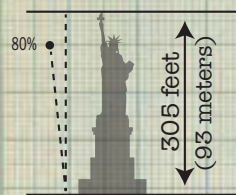
Measure the height of a headline in today's newspaper or an online article. Next measure the height of the text in the article. Calculate the ratio.

Scientist's notebook

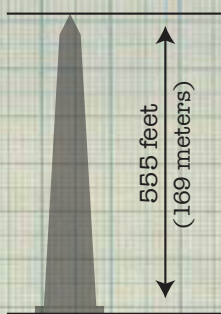
Imagine dropping a golf ball from the top of these famous structures. If the ball bounces 80% of the way back up toward the top, how many feet/meters high would the ball travel for each?

(We did the first one for you. Are we cool or what?)

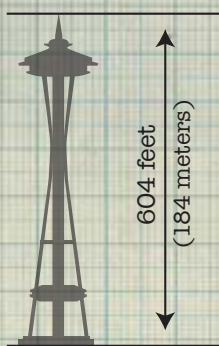
$$\begin{array}{r} 305 \\ \times .8 \\ \hline 244 \text{ FEET} \end{array}$$



STATUE OF LIBERTY
NEW YORK



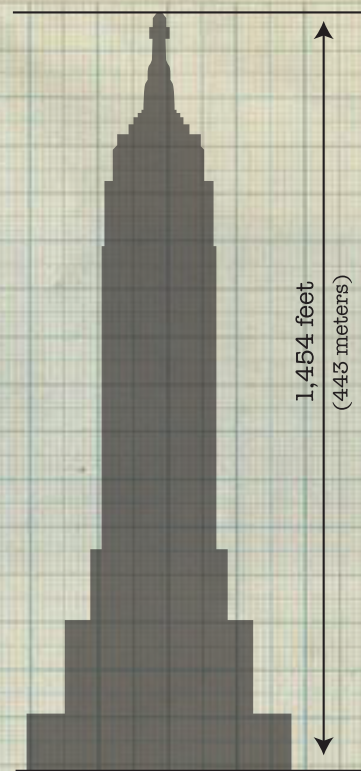
WASHINGTON MONUMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C.



SPACE NEEDLE
SEATTLE

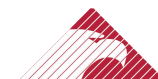


TRANSAMERICA PYRAMID
SAN FRANCISCO



EMPIRE STATE BUILDING
NEW YORK

STEM connection: The "bounce" energy of a golf ball plays a big role in the distance it will travel once it is hit with a golf club. To keep competitions and games fair, players need to use golf balls that don't go faster than the allowed maximum speed.



Deseret News

CONNECT 1 2 3

Your Family • Community • World

What's **black** and **white** and **read** all over?

It's the newspaper, of course. Unfortunately, some people can't read the newspaper or even the word "STOP" on the big red sign at the end of the road. The inability to read is a problem for millions of people throughout this country.

But even if you think you've mastered the skill, think again. Learning to read — and to read well — is a lifelong process that can only be accomplished by, well, reading. Read whatever you can — books, newspapers, the back of cereal boxes, instructions for a computer game, directions to your friend's house and more. Every day!

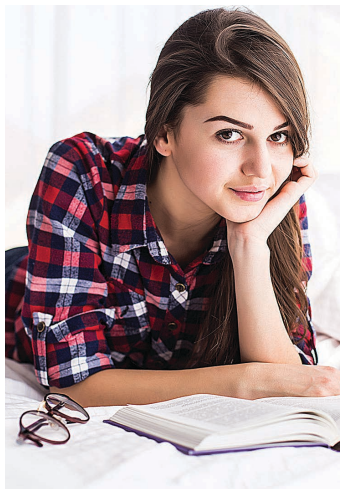
Besides, it's fun. Can you imagine what life would be like without being able to read? B-O-R-I-N-G!

Not only that, if we don't read well, we don't write well. And almost everyone knows how important it is to be able to write well, whether we're sending e-mail to friends or doing a book report.

In this special supplement, you will find newspaper activities designed to help you improve your reading and writing skills.

At the same time, you'll learn that reading the newspaper is like opening a brand new book every day. What better way is there to improve your basic skills and keep up with the world around you — all at the same time?





Back-to-school success

It's time to make the most of another great school year. Here are some ideas to help you have a successful and productive year ahead:

- 1. Read.** If you're not a big reading fan, try finding books on topics that interest you. It will help you learn more about your interests and improve your reading. If you love reading, keep it up!
- 2. Sleep.** Adjusting your sleep habits from summer to fall can be challenging, but getting into a good bedtime routine with the right amount of sleep will help you stay sharp in class.
- 3. Eat.** Whether you are making your own lunch or having an after-school snack, eat healthy food and limit junk food. Foods such as fruits, vegetables, lean protein and nuts will help you focus and stay on task. Think that's boring? Ask an athlete what they eat and talk to your parents about stocking up on more of the good stuff.
- 4. Talk about school.** The more you talk with family and friends about your school success and struggles, the more they will know how to help you be your best.



BROADENING your horizons

A great way to increase your vocabulary is to use a thesaurus, that handy book of words and their synonyms. Synonyms are words that have similar meanings. For example, if you looked up the word pretty in a thesaurus, here are some of the synonyms you might find:

lovely, beautiful, comely, fair, good-looking



1. Try your hand at using a thesaurus. In the space below, list five words found in newspaper headlines. Look up the words in a thesaurus and write synonyms for each.

2. Find a comic strip in the newspaper. Change as many words as possible without changing the original tone or meaning of the strip. (Use that thesaurus!)

3. Now, find the movie and television listings in your newspaper. Pick three movie titles and three TV show titles and write them on a sheet of paper. Use synonyms to give each movie or TV show a new title. For example: *Modern Family* might become *Contemporary Clan*.

FUNFACT

Did you know that the first form of writing didn't have words? It was made up of picture symbols. This type of writing is called **hieroglyphics** and is most often associated with the ancient Egyptians.

The Egyptians also developed

papyrus, a form of paper, to make writing easier. Before papyrus, they carved their symbols onto stone.

Some hieroglyphics were read from right to left, but others were read from left to right or top to bottom. Inscriptions were written by highly trained men called **scribes**.



Look through your newspaper for examples of symbols. (Start with the weather page.) Write a secret message using the symbols and see if a partner can "decode" it.



SKIMMING the surface

The average daily newspaper contains enough information to fill a book! But most newspapers are written and designed to help you read through them quickly and efficiently.

One way editors do this is by giving each story a headline. Headlines summarize a story to give you an idea of what it is about. If the headline tells about something you're interested in, you know you want to read the whole story.



1. Scan your newspaper's front-page headlines. Make a list below of the subjects covered on the front page today. Put a check mark by the subjects you are interested in reading about.

2. Pick one of the stories you are interested in and read it through. Underline the main points of the story, as referred to in the headline.

3. On a separate sheet of paper, rewrite each of the front-page headlines as a complete sentence. Talk about why you think headlines are written the way they are.

FACT OR OPINION? You be the judge

A fact is a statement that can be proven true. An opinion is something believed to be true.

Newspapers contain both facts and opinions. News and feature stories must be factual and void of the writer's opinion. Editorials, letters to the editor, and columns can contain opinion. They might also include facts to support those opinions.

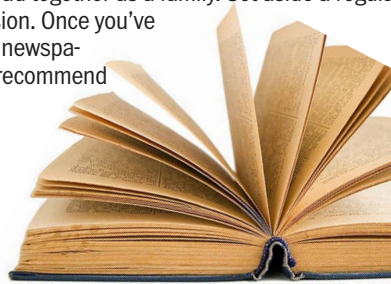
Can you tell the difference?

PICKING favorites

Almost everyone remembers a favorite book from childhood. With your family, talk about your favorites. Then complete the following activity:



Select a favorite book to read together as a family. Set aside a regular time for reading and discussion. Once you've completed the book, write a newspaper-style review. Would you recommend it to others?



TIPS for writing a book review

- **As you're reading, keep a journal of your thoughts.** When it comes time to write your review, you'll have notes to refer to.
- **Don't be afraid to share your thoughts and feelings.** If you truly enjoyed the book, your goal should be to persuade others to want to read it. If not, you'll want to tell your readers why.
- **Remember to answer these questions:**
 - What is the book about? Provide a few details that will give readers an idea of the book's contents.
 - What do I like — or dislike — about the book? You can write about the action or suspense, the main characters, the ending — whatever it is you like or dislike.
 - **What is the book's theme?** Is there a message the author is trying to convey? Why did the author write this book?

These tips can also be applied to writing regular book reports for school projects.

Adapted from "Writer's Express," by Dave Kemper, Ruth Nathan and Patrick Sebranek

A PICTURE'S worth a thousand words

Your newspaper is filled with photos — pictures that tell "stories" themselves and pictures that illustrate other stories.



1. Cut out a photo from the newspaper. (Do not cut out the caption — the information next to the photo that describes what's happening.) Exchange photos with a partner. Then write down what you think is happening in the picture you're given. Compare your thoughts with the information supplied in the caption. What conclusions can you draw? Talk it over with your partner.

2. Pretend you are a newspaper photographer. Find a story in the newspaper that does not have a photo. Read the story, then, on a separate sheet of paper, draw or describe the kind of picture you would have taken to illustrate it.



Matilyn Ball pets her horse, Drummer Boy, at her home in Farmington.

LAURA SEITZ, DESERET NEWS

10 REASONS TO READ

1. **Learn something new:**
"The more that you read, the more things you will know. The more that you learn the more places you'll go."
 — Dr. Seuss
2. **Relax and enjoy:**
"A book is good company."
 — Henry Ward Beecher
3. **Behold the power of great writing:**
"By elevating your reading, you will improve your writing or at least tickle your thinking."
 — William Safire
4. **Visit far-away places:**
"Reading gives us someplace to go when we have to stay where we are."
 — Mason Cooley
5. **Meet new (and old) people:**
"The reading of all good books is like conversation with the finest men of past centuries."
 — Descartes
6. **Make new friends:**
"A good book is best of friends, the same today and forever."
 — Martin Fuqua Tupper
7. **Forget the world around you:**
"I have never known any distress that an hour's reading did not relieve."
 — Montesquieu
8. **Improve yourself and learn new skills:**
"We decided to teach reading because the kids couldn't read well, and because you had to be able to read in America in order to be equal."
 — James Herndon
9. **Solve a mystery:**
"There is more treasure in books than in all the pirate's loot on Treasure Island."
 — Walt Disney
10. **Laugh:**
"Outside a dog, a book is man's best friend. Inside a dog, it's too dark to read."
 — Groucho Marx

FUNFACT

The 26-letter alphabet used in writing the English language is called the Roman alphabet. But the Romans didn't develop it. They just put the final touches on it. Our writing system had actually been developing for thousands of years.

In fact, the English alphabet can be traced to the symbols used by the ancient Egyptians. The Semites of Syria and Palestine, the Phoenicians, the people of Cyprus and the Greeks all had a hand in the development of our modern alphabet, too. The Romans perfected it about A.D. 114.

To get an idea of how our alphabet came about, consider the evolution of the letter A below.



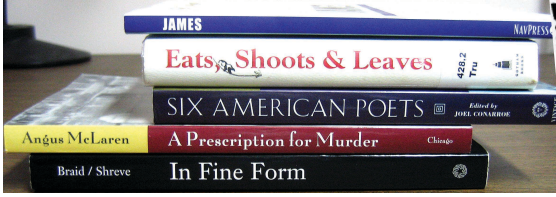
Activities



Jumbled words

Unscramble these words to find out what they have to do with reading:

1. Rauretilet
2. Ookbs
3. Ptrecah
4. Oibragyp
5. Thorau

Book spine poetry

Create a poem using book spines. Go to the school library or look on your bookshelf at home.

1. Pick three to five book spines that you want to use.
2. Move them around until you like how it reads.
3. Write down the titles in the order you want them in the blank book spines below.



PHOTO COURTESY MEGHAN KLEON
Writer Austin Kleon



Blackout poetry

Blackout poetry has been made popular by writer Austin Kleon. After graduating from college he wanted to be a short story writer but suffered from a classic case of writer's block. He just couldn't come up with the words he wanted. Then one day he looked at a paper and thought, "why come up with your own words when there are millions to be had in the paper." He grabbed a black marker and started circling words he liked and blacked out the rest to create a poem.

To make a blackout poem grab a copy of the Deseret News and a black marker. Now, start reading.

1. Pick an article.
2. Outline words you like. (Kleon starts by finding an anchor word and builds around that word.)
3. Blackout everything else on the page.
4. Admire your poem and share it with your classmates.

To find out more about blackout poetry visit newspaperblackout.com

JUMBLED WORDS ANSWERS: 1. literature 2. books 3. chapter 4. biography 5. author

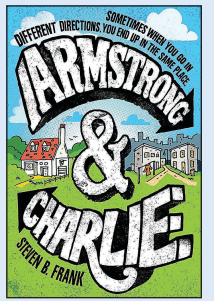
CHECK IT OUT



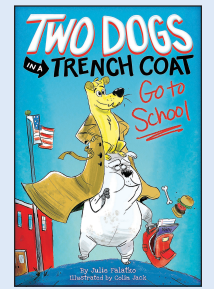
The City Library
THE SALT LAKE CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM

This month the librarians at The City Library have chosen some books for your back to school reading.

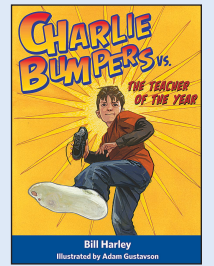
"Armstrong and Charlie," by Steven Frank. Set in Los Angeles in the 1970s, Armstrong and Charlie is the hilarious, heartwarming tale of two boys from opposite worlds. Different, yet the same.



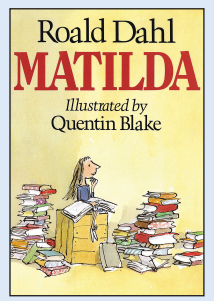
"Two Dogs in a Trench Coat Go to School," by Julie Falatko. Sassy and Waldo are good dogs. They spend the day keeping their house safe. But every day their boy, Stewart, comes home from this terrible place called school smelling like anxiety and looseleaf paper. Sassy and Waldo decide to save Stewart.



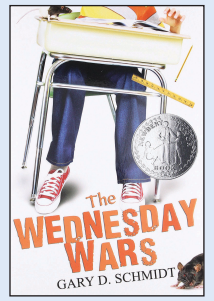
"Charlie Bumpers vs. the Teacher of the Year," by Bill Harley. Charlie Bumpers's worst fear is confirmed: He has Mrs. Burke for fourth grade. How will he survive a year with the strictest teacher in the whole school?



"Matilda," by Roald Dahl. Matilda is a sweet, exceptional young girl, but her parents think she's just a nuisance. She expects school to be different but there she has to face Miss Trunchbull, a kid-hating terror of a headmistress. When Matilda is attacked by the Trunchbull she suddenly discovers she has a remarkable power with which to fight back.



"The Wednesday Wars," by Gary Schmidt. The Wednesday Wars is a wonderfully witty and compelling story about a teenage boy's mishaps and adventures over the course of the 1967-68 school year in Long Island, New York.



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