

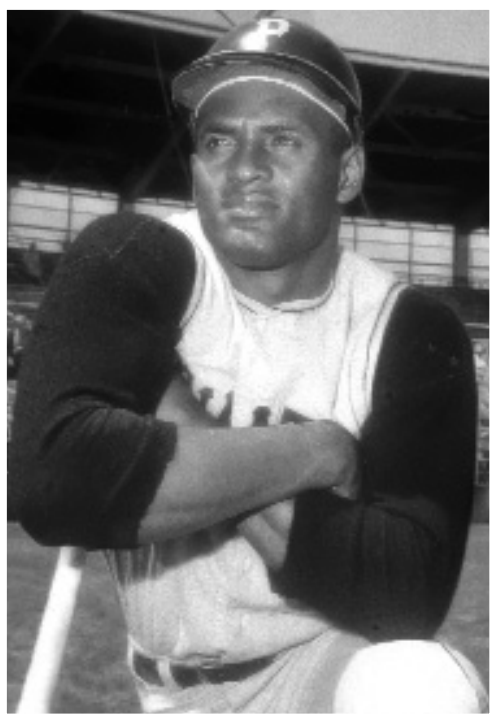
PARADE classroom®

TEACHER'S GUIDE

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September 18-24, 2005

AP/WIDE WORLD



Roberto Clemente, an outfielder for the Pittsburgh Pirates, died at age 38, when he crashed in a plane loaded with supplies for the victims of an earthquake in Nicaragua in 1972.

► This Week's Focus:

Hispanic Heritage Month

This week, we celebrate Hispanic Heritage Month with a lesson plan on famed right fielder—and humanitarian—Roberto Clemente. You'll also find a skills sheet on other notable Hispanic-Americans. In another lesson plan, we ask the question, "Do celebrities influence you?" How much do your students listen to what the stars say? And finally, we examine the new surgical treatments for epilepsy.

Enter your classroom in PARADE magazine's Preservation Award contest!

The deadline for entries is Sept. 30.

Visit www.parade.com/history to learn more.

Everyday Newspaper Activity

Activity #4: Finding Heroes. Ask students to look through the newspaper to find people who have acted courageously or whose achievements they admire. What makes someone a hero? What obstacles have they overcome? What are their admirable characteristics? Are today's heroes different from those of the past?

Coming Up Next Week

- College Application Guide
- Pre-College Costs
- Heart Health for Teens

- **In the News: Roberto Clemente: Hispanic Hero; Do Celebrities Influence You? p.2**
- **In PARADE: Can Surgery Cure Epilepsy? p.3**
- **Skills Sheets: Identifying Newspaper Elements p.4; Notable Hispanic-Americans p.5**

Roberto Clemente: Hispanic Hero

Curriculum links: History, sports, service learning, geography, current events

Briefing: During Hispanic Heritage Month (9/15 to 10/15), we think of many notable Hispanics, from union leader César Chávez to astronaut Ellen Ochoa. One of the most famous Hispanic heroes was Roberto Clemente, award-winning right fielder for the Pittsburgh Pirates. Roberto was born into a poor family in Carolina, Puerto Rico, in 1934. He worked hard at baseball and, in 1954, the Pirates drafted him. A great batter who was a four-time National League Batting Champion, he played in two World Series. In 1960, he batted .310. In 1971, he batted .414, hitting two doubles, a triple and two home runs to become the MVP. But Roberto was more than a great baseball player. He once said, "Any time you have an opportunity to accomplish something for somebody who comes behind you and you don't do it, you are wasting your time on Earth." Roberto clearly believed it. In late 1972, Nicaragua suffered a terrible earthquake that killed thousands and left more homeless. Clemente, who had just made his 3000th hit, organized a relief mission. His plane full of supplies crashed on New Year's Eve. After his death, the Baseball Writers' Association of America waived the mandatory five-year waiting period and immediately inducted him into the Hall of Fame.

Newspaper activity: Ask students to clip international stories about the countries that Hispanic-Americans come from. Find these places on the map and discuss the events that are making news there. Which nations would students most like to visit? Why?

Resources: Books: Bruce Markusen's *Roberto Clemente: The Great One* (Sagamore, 1998), Carin Ford's *Roberto Clemente: Baseball Legend* (Enslow, 2005) and, in Spanish, Tom Gilbert's *Roberto Clemente* (Chelsea House, 1994). Web sites: Visit the official Clemente site or learn more from Wikipedia, ESPN or the Pittsburgh Pirates site.*

Classroom Debates

- **What characteristics made Clemente a hero?** What obstacles did he overcome? What did he accomplish? Which do you think is more important—his baseball career or his humanitarian work? Explain. Are there sports heroes today who are as admirable?
- **How are Hispanic-Americans influencing our culture?** Our politics? Is there a Latino influence in your everyday life? Can you name English words based on Spanish ones? Do you eat Hispanic foods? Listen to Latino music? Who are the most important Hispanic-Americans today? In our history?

Do Celebrities Influence You?

Curriculum links: Current events, psychology, business, family and consumer science

Briefing: If you turn on the TV or open a magazine or newspaper, you are likely to run into a celebrity's opinion. Celebs are often recruited to endorse good causes from cancer screening to historic preservation to volunteerism to voting. Stars around the world appeared for free in this summer's Live 8 concert, aimed at gaining support to end hunger and poverty in Africa. An estimated 3 billion people tuned in to the concert. Stars also spout their opinions on talk shows. For example, actor Tom Cruise started an ongoing controversy when he criticized the use of antidepressants and spoke about his belief in Scientology. Rap star Kanye West condemned gay bashing and, in the wake of Hurricane Katrina, claimed that George Bush "doesn't care about black people." Different stars have come out against—or in support of—the war in Iraq. Meanwhile, stars also get paid to appear in ads for everything from particular brands of hairspray to particular brands of basketballs. They start trends when they wear certain types of clothing. Are you paying attention? Do celebrities influence you?

Newspaper activity: Look through the paper for any articles that feature a celebrity. Can you learn about a star's particular opinions or causes? Do you agree with what he or she has to say? Can you tell whether the celebrity is being paid to express that opinion?

Resources: Web sites: Visit the Live 8 site or read about Tom Cruise's comments on antidepressants.*

Classroom Debates

- **Some conservatives have criticized celebrities who have expressed anti-war sentiments.** Should stars express their political opinions? Did you watch the Live 8 concerts? If so, did the concerts influence your opinions about Africa? Do celebrity endorsements for causes such as voting make you think more about these causes? Do you listen to celebrities more than you would listen to other people? Have you ever bought a product because a star endorsed it in an ad? Which people influence you most?

*Visit www.paradeclassroom.com/links for links to all mentioned Web sites.

Surgery for Epilepsy?

Curriculum links: Science, health, family and consumer science

Briefing: In this week's PARADE, writer Dianne Hales explores the latest advancements in the treatment of epilepsy. Some 2.5 million Americans suffer from epilepsy, a misfiring of the brain's electrical system that causes repeated seizures. Three out of four cases start in childhood, and the exact cause is uncertain. Epilepsy can lead to huge problems. Maryellen Hughes, now 12, had to wear a helmet to protect her from constant falls. Dontavius Davis, now 17, used to suffer 20 to 30 seizures a week. The good news is that recent breakthroughs can help many patients. Epilepsy specialists performed an operation to sever the nerves connecting the right and left hemispheres of Maryellen's brain. She no longer has attacks, but the years of severe seizures have left the 12-year-old functioning at the level of a 9-year-old. At age 8, Dontavius, who had a form of epilepsy known as "focal" or "localized temporal lobe" epilepsy, had surgery to remove abnormal brain tissue. His seizures stopped. More than 100,000 Americans with these types of epilepsy might benefit from brain surgery, but fewer than 3000 undergo it each year. "The real key is to intervene early, whether with surgery or aggressive drug treatment," says Dr. Jerome Engel Jr., director of the UCLA Seizure Disorder Center. Only 17% of newly diagnosed epilepsy patients are evaluated by a neurologist. "My advice to any patient or parent," says Dr. Ben Carson, chief of pediatric neurosurgery at Johns Hopkins, "is to go to the nearest epilepsy center and investigate all possible options."

Classroom Debates

• **How might having epilepsy affect someone's life?** Write a one-page essay describing a typical day in the life of an epileptic. What particular challenges would there be? How might the seizures make you feel? If you had a condition such as this, would you be willing to have brain surgery? Why or why not? Why don't more people who could be helped by brain surgery take advantage of it?

Newspaper activity: Look through the science or health section of the paper. Can you find articles that apply specifically to teenagers or children?

Resources: Books: John Freeman's *Seizures and Epilepsy in Childhood* (Johns Hopkins, 2002), Kristina Routh's *Epilepsy: Just the Facts* (Heinemann, 2004) and Carl Bazil's *Living Well with Epilepsy and Other Seizure Disorders* (Collins, 2004). Web sites: Visit the American Epilepsy Society to find an epilepsy specialist near you, or to learn more about epilepsy surgery. Also visit the Epilepsy Foundation.*

ASK MARILYN

Censoring Violent Material

For class discussion or writing assignment: Should violent or sexually explicit material be censored? Or if you don't like it, should you just avoid it? For example, should violent video games be banned? What about violent movies or television? What are the pros and cons for society? For the individual?

Interact: Do students have questions or comments for Marilyn? If so, send them to Ask Marilyn, 711 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017, or e-mail marilyn@parade.com.

Answer Key:

Identifying Newspaper Elements (p. 4): Answers will vary.

Notable Hispanic-Americans (p. 5): 1. j; 2. c; 3. b; 4. h; 5. k; 6. n; 7. l; 8. g; 9. i; 10. m; 11. o; 12. a; 13. e; 14. f; 15. d.

Identifying Newspaper Elements

There's a lot more to a newspaper feature than words and quotation marks. A lot of different elements—including the headline, byline, photos and captions—come together in the “packaging” of a story. Take a look at this brief glossary, then answer the questions below.

Glossary:

Headline: The title of a story (“A Werewolf in Shoulder Pads”)

Byline: The writer’s name (“by Andrew von Helsing”)

Dateline: The location from which a writer reported a story (“Lupine, Colorado”). Originally, the date was there too, but newspapers kept the term for the location.

Caption: A description of a photo (“Werewolf Fang Moon works out

with the Lupine High School football team.”)

Pullquote: A quote pulled out of a story to attract more attention to an article (“I said to myself, ‘Why shouldn’t a werewolf be a quarterback?’”)

Sidebar: A column of additional information or resources about the article’s subject (“Making the Team: Five Tips for Werewolf Athletes”)

Masthead: Information about the publication, its editors, its owners and its location (“*Werewolf Times* is published daily by the American Friends of the Werewolf Society, Silver, Colorado”)

Folio: The name of the publication, page number and issue date, usually running along the very top or bottom of a page (September 15, 2005—*Werewolf Times*—8)

1. **Locate** one example of each of the following features in an issue of your newspaper and fill in each blank.

a. **Folio:** _____

b. **Headline:** _____

c. **Byline:** _____

d. **Caption:** _____

e. **Pullquote:** _____

f. **Sidebar headline:** _____

2. **Check the masthead** of your local newspaper. Where is the newspaper’s office?

3. **Look at the datelines** on the articles on the front page of your newspaper. From what locations were the articles reported?

4. **Why do you think that some articles have no dateline?**

Notable Hispanic-Americans

Do you know the accomplishments of these Hispanic-Americans? If you do, match each one to his or her achievements. If you don't know, look them up—and then match! Use whatever materials you need to get the job done.

a. Winner of eight Grammy Awards in 2000

b. First Hispanic-American female astronaut

c. Humanitarian baseball player

d. Doctor who discovered the cause of yellow fever

e. Winner of the Nobel Prize in Medicine

f. Actress, singer and clothing designer

g. First Hispanic-American woman in Congress

h. WNBA basketball player

i. Former U.S. Secretary of Transportation

j. Noted Civil War Admiral

k. Union leader who organized farm workers

l. Famous golfer

m. Winner of the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction

n. Former U.S. Surgeon General

o. Teacher whose story inspired the movie *Stand and Deliver*

___ 1. David Farragut

___ 2. Roberto Clemente

___ 3. Ellen Ochoa

___ 4. Rebecca Lobo

___ 5. César Chávez

___ 6. Antonia Novello

___ 7. Nancy Lopez

___ 8. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen

___ 9. Federico Peña

___ 10. Oscar Hijuelos

___ 11. Jaime Escalante

___ 12. Carlos Santana

___ 13. Severo Ochoa

___ 14. Jennifer Lopez

___ 15. Carlos Finlay