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Focused Reading Booster Pack— Level 6

This sample includes the following:

Management Guide Cover (1 page)

Table of Contents (1 page)

How to Use This Product (4 pages)

Resources (5 pages)

Booster Card (3 pages)

Reader (17 pages)

To Create a World ⁱⁿ which
Children **LOVE** to Learn!

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Level 6

Focused
Reading

Booster Pack

Management Guide

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Reading Instruction and Practice

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Kit Components

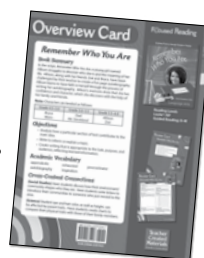
High-Interest Books (six copies of six titles)

The books include various, high-interest topics at grade level across content areas. Titles were chosen to capture a wide variety of student interests.



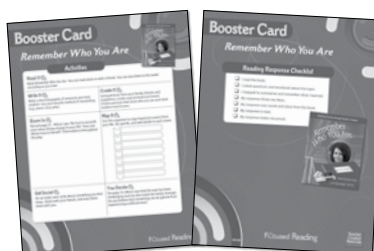
Overview Cards

Overview Cards include a book summary, objectives, reading levels, academic vocabulary, and cross-content connections.



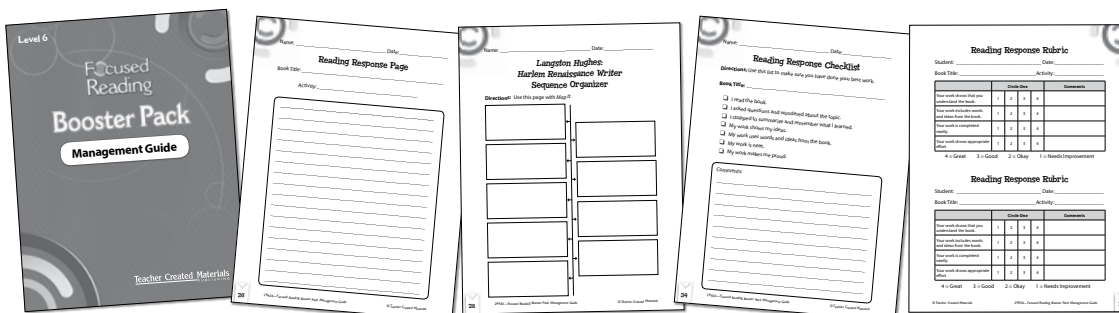
Booster Cards

Booster Cards include six engaging activities for students and a Reading Response Checklist.



Management Guide

This useful resource includes a brief overview of research, standards correlations, and grouping and scheduling options.



Digital and Audio Resources

PDFs of the books, Booster Cards, and Response Pages, as well as a professional audio recording of each book are included. A complete list of available resources is listed on page 40.

Pacing and Instructional Setting Options

The following pacing and instructional setting options show suggestions for how to use this product. The *Focused Reading: Booster Pack* series is designed to be flexible and can be used in tandem with a core curriculum and a teacher’s preferred instructional framework, such as Guided Reading.

Pacing

Teachers should customize pacing according to student need. Each Booster Card includes approximately 100 minutes of activities for a total of 600 minutes. Students may complete one activity or complete several activities to match the time available and the instructional needs of the students. Teachers may assign specific activities to meet instructional objective or allow students to choose activities.

Activity	Approximate Time
Read It	20 min.
Write It	20 min.
Zoom In	10 min.
Get Social	10 min.
Create It	20 min.
Map It	10 min.
You Decide	10 min.

Instructional Setting Options

Whole-Class Instruction

Whole-class instruction is best suited for introducing each text to students or for teaching specific strategies or content-area concepts as they apply to instructional standards and objectives. In this setting, every student engages with the same text at the same time. The *Focused Reading: Booster Pack* Digital and Audio Resources can be used to share the texts with a large group.

Small-Group Instruction

Small-group instruction is effective for addressing varying needs of students in a class. During small-group instruction, the teacher works with a select group of students with similar instructional needs. Students may sit with teacher, either at a table or on the carpet. This setting promotes a sense of teamwork and collaboration, and encourages participation in text discussions. Working with students in small groups is also a great opportunity for teachers to informally assess student progress and make anecdotal notes.

Workstations or Centers

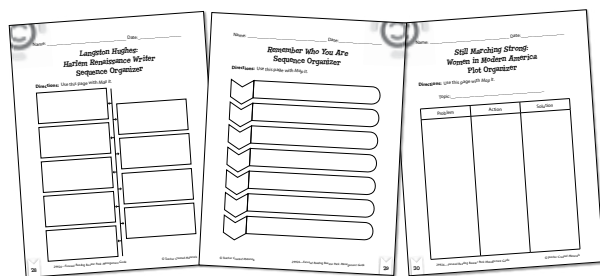
Students may engage independently or with partners at workstations or centers to build fluency, comprehension, and vocabulary. When working within this instructional setting, it is important that procedures and expectations are clear and students are provided with activities that require little to no teacher guidance so that teachers can spend time with small groups.

Strategies for Differentiating Booster Card Activities

Below-Level Learners

You may choose to support below-level learners with some or all of these suggestions:

- **Guided Preview:** Preview each book with select students. Use the table of contents, headings, and bold vocabulary to orient students to the structure and topic before they read.
- **Graphic Support:** Provide a copy of the graphic organizer from the Resources section (pages 28–33) to support students as they complete the Map It activity.



English Language Learners

You may choose to support English language learners with some or all of these suggestions:

- **Build Background Knowledge:** Build students' background knowledge about unfamiliar topics using visuals, realia, and other concrete objects. Students can also listen to the audio recording of the book before completing activities. See page 10 for details about audio recordings.
- **Sentence Frames:** Support language development and acquisition with sentence frames, such as the following:
After reading the time line, I know that
_____.

Above-Level Learners

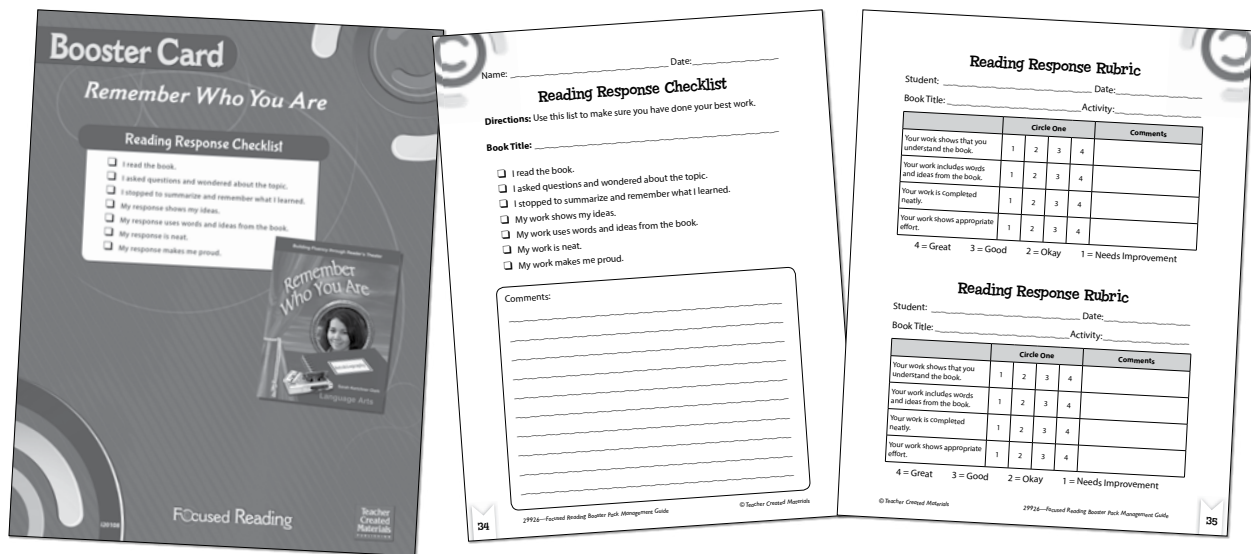
You may choose to support above-level learners with some or all of these suggestions:

- **New Booster Cards:** Have students create Booster Cards for books in your classroom library.
- **Multimedia Presentation:** Challenge students to create multimedia presentations to demonstrate what they learned from the *Focused Reading: Booster Pack*.

Assessing Responses

Each *Focused Reading: Booster Pack* offers multiple informal assessment opportunities. Teachers can gain insight into student learning through small-group observations and analysis of student responses to the Booster Card activities. These formal and informal assessments provide teachers with additional data to help make informed decisions about what to teach and how to teach it.

The Reading Response Checklist provides an opportunity for students to reflect on their work. Distribute copies of the Reading Response Checklist activity sheet (page 34) to students to guide self-reflection. Use the Reading Response Rubric (page 35) to record the quality of students reading response work. These rubrics may be used in conjunction with each other to guide conversation during teacher-student conferences.



▲ Use the Reading Response Checklist on each Booster Card as a quick reference while completing activities.

▲ Distribute copies of Reading Response Checklist (page 34) to students as a way to encourage self-reflection.

▲ Complete the Response Rubric (page 35) to give students feedback.



Name: _____ Date: _____

Reading Response Page

Book Title: _____

Activity: _____

A large rounded rectangular box containing 20 horizontal lines for writing a response.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Reading Response Page

Book Title: _____

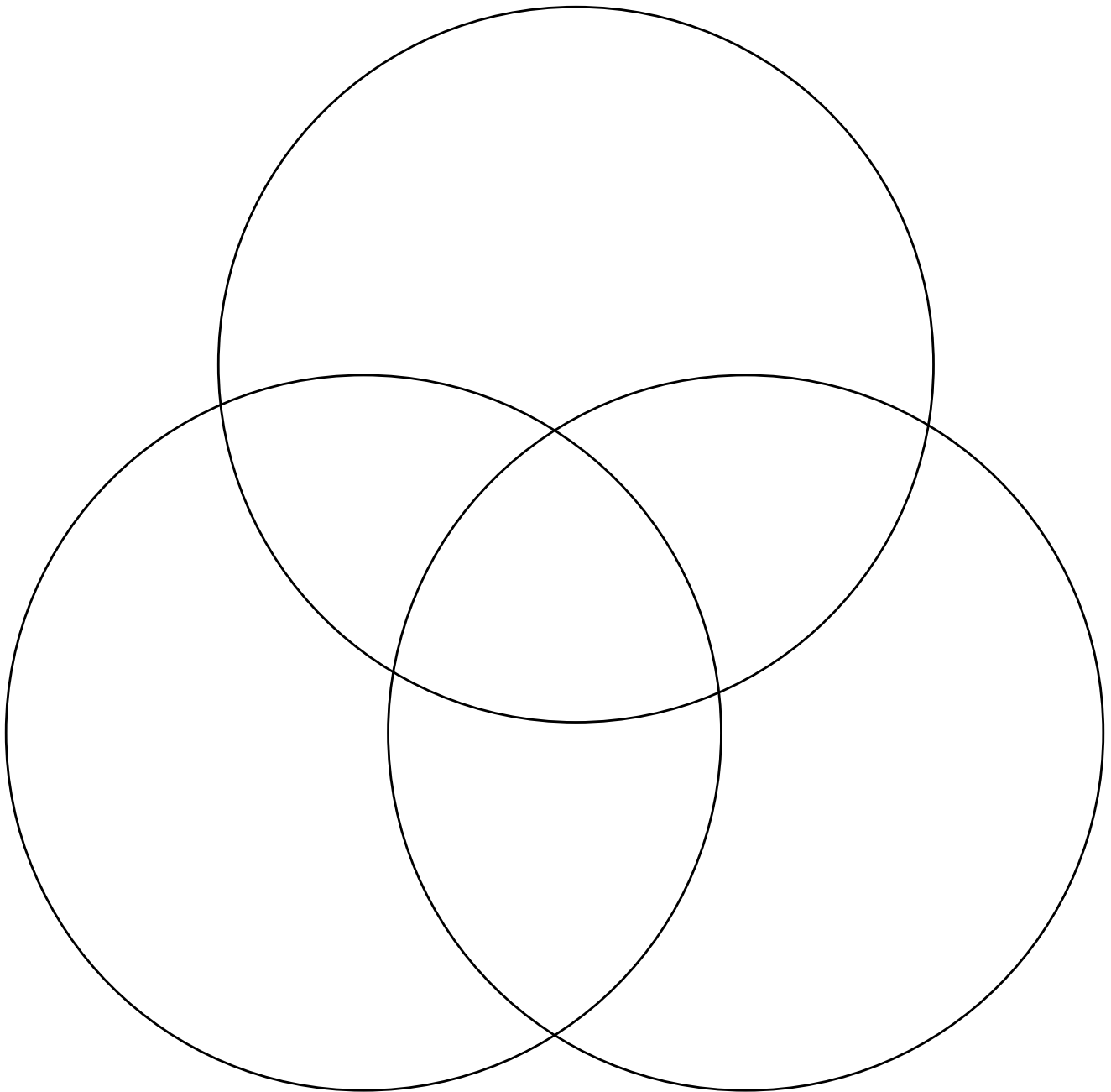
Activity: _____



Name: _____ Date: _____

You Are There! Ancient Greece: 432 BC **Compare and Contrast Organizer**

Directions: Use this page with *Map It*.



Reading Response Rubric

Student: _____ Date: _____

Book Title: _____ Activity: _____

	Circle One				Comments
Your work shows that you understand the book.	1	2	3	4	
Your work includes words and ideas from the book.	1	2	3	4	
Your work is completed neatly.	1	2	3	4	
Your work shows appropriate effort.	1	2	3	4	

4 = Great 3 = Good 2 = Okay 1 = Needs Improvement

Reading Response Rubric

Student: _____ Date: _____

Book Title: _____ Activity: _____

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Your work shows that you understand the book.	1	2	3	4	
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Your work shows appropriate effort.	1	2	3	4	

4 = Great 3 = Good 2 = Okay 1 = Needs Improvement

Overview Card

Still Marching Strong:

Women in Modern America

Book Summary

Meet some of the women from the twentieth century who continue the legacy of breaking down barriers surrounding women's freedoms. Instead of doing what was expected of them as females, these women sought higher goals in all fields, including government, business, human and civil rights, science, liberal arts, athletics, and community leadership.

Objectives

- Accurately cite textual evidence when explaining or inferring.
- Analyze how a particular section of text contributes to the main idea.
- Create writing that is appropriate to the task, purpose, and audience, reflecting learned information.

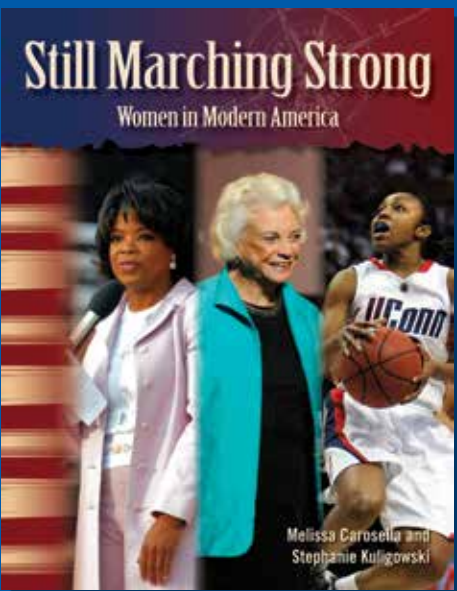
Academic Vocabulary

activist	feats	plague
cabinet	incentives	segregated
criticism	memorial	
direct sales	pesticides	

Cross-Content Connections

(Social Studies) Discuss the nineteenth amendment which gave women the right to vote. Have students draft their own amendments for new rights that they feel are needed.

(Art) Have students draw one of the women profiled in the book as a superhero. What are the woman's "super powers." How does she "save the day"?



Reading Levels
Lexile®: 810L
Guided Reading: V



TCM 29967 (i20163)

Booster Card

Still Marching Strong: Women in Modern America



Activities

Read It 20

Read *Still Marching Strong: Women in Modern America*. You can read alone or with a friend. You can also listen to the audio recording as you read.

Write It 20

Write about the female figure from the text that you think is most important in women's history. How did she change the world for the better? Find three quotations from the book to include.

Create It 20

Make a monument to a women's history figure. Create a plaque for your monument that tells what important things she has done to help others.

Zoom In 10

Reread pages 20–23. Focus on information about each woman's childhood. What about their upbringings may have helped to make these women great?

Map It 10

Use this organizer to record your thoughts about women's struggles. Record a problem, an action, and the solution.

Problem	Action	Solution

Get Social 10

With a partner, make a list of ways your classroom can be more equal. Come up with ideas to help everyone feel like they belong.

You Decide 10

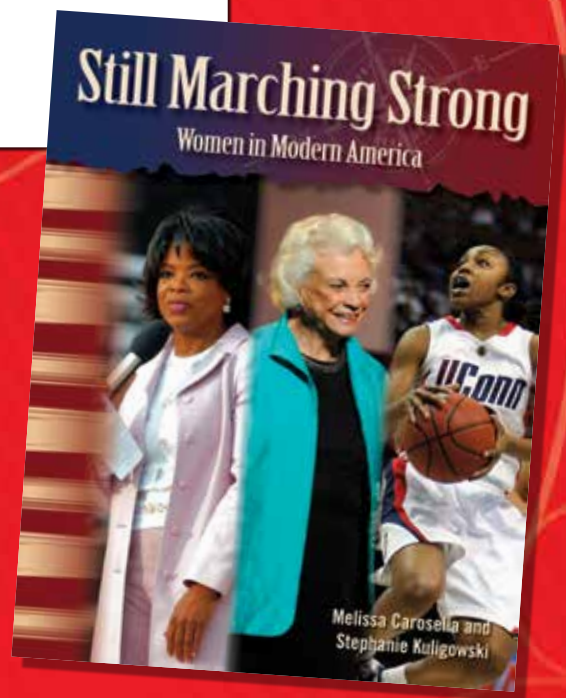
Some people think it is important that women hold positions in government. Others believe that gender does not matter as long as the person is a good leader. Reread pages 6–9. What do you think?

Booster Card

Still Marching Strong: Women in Modern America

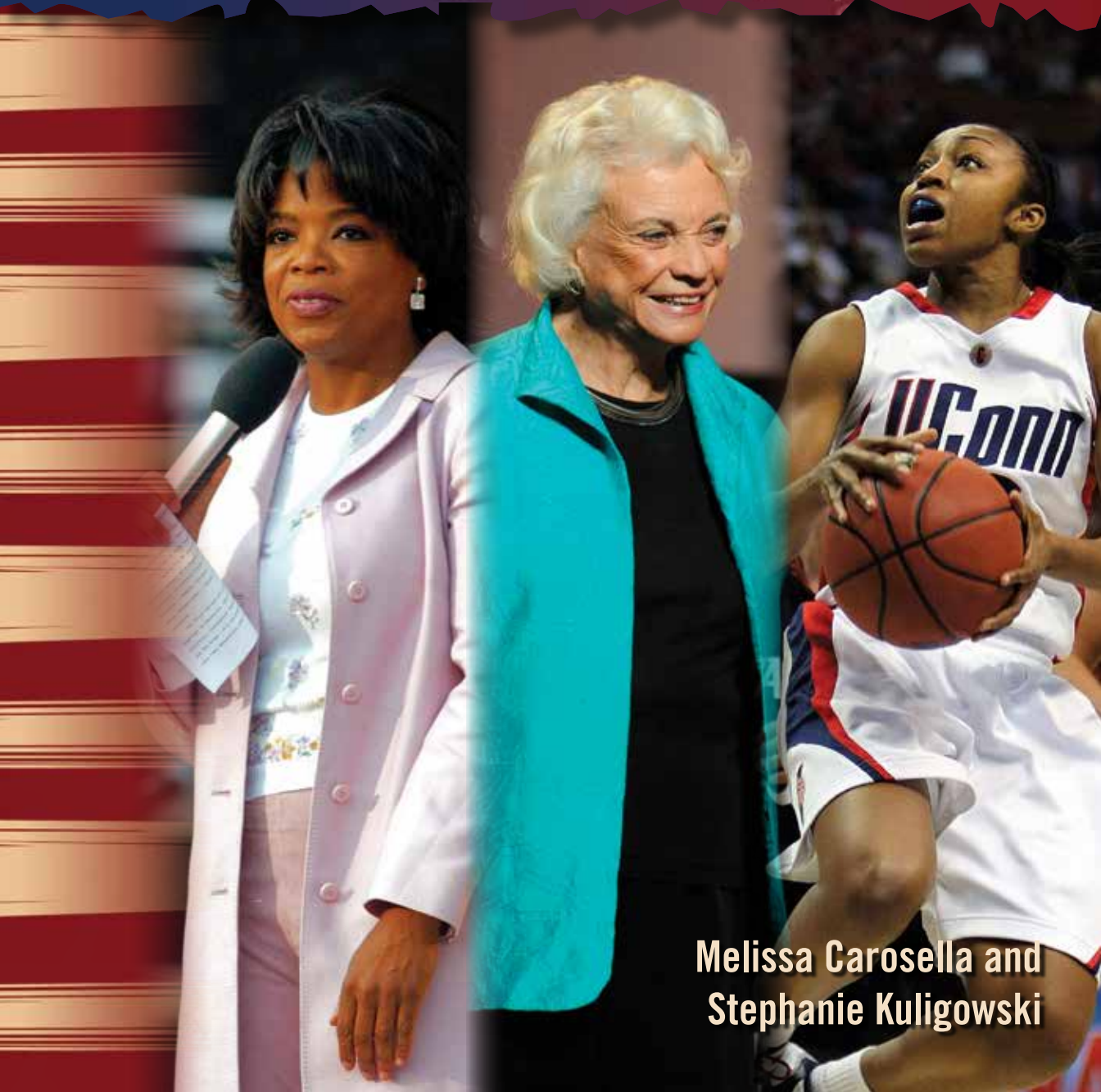
Reading Response Checklist

- I read the book.
- I asked questions and wondered about the topic.
- I stopped to summarize and remember what I learned.
- My response shows my ideas.
- My response uses words and ideas from the book.
- My response is neat.
- My response makes me proud.



Still Marching Strong

Women in Modern America



Melissa Carosella and
Stephanie Kuligowski

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Women's Work

For centuries, women's work was limited to the home. There were strict limits on what they could do and who they could become. Those who tested the limits faced harsh **criticism**.

In the early 1900s, Eleanor Roosevelt changed the role of First Lady. She worked hard to improve the lives of others during her husband's presidency. She continued to fight for equal rights for all people after she left the White House.

In the 1920s, most of Amelia Earhart's friends were getting married. She chose to get a job and save her money for flying lessons instead. She went on to become famous for her daring **feats** of flight.

In the 1960s, Betty Friedan wondered if there was more to life than making beds and shopping. She wrote a book called *The Feminine Mystique* and helped launch a women's movement.

These women dared to be different. By breaking rules, they also broke down barriers. Their courage paved the way for the women featured in this book—and all women—to achieve their dreams.

• First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt holding the
• Universal Declaration of Human Rights



• Amelia Earhart
• in flight gear

• Chief Wilma Mankiller



Leading a Nation
In 1985, Wilma Mankiller became the first woman elected principal chief of the Cherokee Nation. During her 10 years in office, she worked to improve the lives of her people through education and health care. In 1998, Wilma was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest honor for American citizens.



• Billie Jean King

Playing to Win
In 1973, an aging tennis champ challenged a young female tennis star to a match. The man was 55-year-old Bobby Riggs. The woman was 29-year-old Billie Jean King. At the time, most people thought Riggs would beat Billie simply because he was a man. They were wrong. Billie easily won every set.

Women in Government

Justice for All

In 1981, Sandra Day O'Connor became the first female United States Supreme Court **justice**. U. S. President Ronald Reagan chose O'Connor because of her strong will, intelligence, and common sense.

O'Connor was born in 1930. She grew up on her family's Arizona cattle ranch. There, she learned practical skills. By age 7, she could drive a truck and brand a cow.

Madame Senator

In 1931, most women were homemakers. They cooked, cleaned, and cared for children. Hattie Caraway was like these women until her husband died suddenly. Her husband was a United States senator from Arkansas. The Arkansas governor asked Hattie to take over her husband's Senate seat.

Caraway accepted and was sworn in on December 8, 1931. In January of that year, she won a special election and became the first female elected to the United States Senate.



Senator Hattie Caraway

Justice Sandra Day O'Connor



Past and current women Supreme Court justices (from left to right): Sandra Day O'Connor, Sonia Sotomayor, Ruth Bader Ginsburg, and Elena Kagen

During every school year, O'Connor lived with her grandmother in El Paso, Texas. She attended a private girls' school where she studied hard. O'Connor was bright, and her grandmother encouraged her to excel. She graduated from high school at 16 and went on to Stanford University and Stanford Law School. She graduated third in her law school class.

O'Connor applied to many law firms, but they refused to hire a woman. She was determined to practice law, so she took a job as a county government attorney in California. Later, O'Connor moved to Arizona and worked as a state government attorney. In 1969, the governor chose her to fill an empty seat in the state senate. She was reelected to that seat twice before making history as the first female Supreme Court justice.

Powerful Public Servant

Elizabeth Hanford Dole was a natural leader at a young age. As a child, she organized games for her neighborhood playmates. In high school, she was elected class president and voted most likely to succeed. At Duke University, she served as student body president.

Dole graduated from Duke with a degree in **political science**. She then earned a **master's degree** in education from Harvard University. In 1962, she entered Harvard Law School. She was one of only 25 women in a class of 550 students. After graduation, Dole moved to Washington, DC. She wanted to work for the United States government.



Senator Elizabeth Dole

In 1996, Elizabeth Dole's husband, Robert Dole, ran for president of the United States. He lost the election to Bill Clinton.



Representative Barbara Jordan

From Segregation to State Senate

Barbara Jordan was born in 1936 and raised in the **segregated** South. She attended all-black schools through college. Jordan went on to Boston University Law School. After graduation, she returned to Texas to practice law.

In 1966, she was elected to the Texas Senate. She made Texas history as the **first African American** state senator since 1883 and the **first female** state senator ever. In the 1970s, she served in the United States House of Representatives. Her speeches attracted national attention.

In 1975, Dole married United States Senator Robert Dole. She continued to serve in important government jobs. In the 1980s, she held two **cabinet** positions, secretary of transportation and secretary of labor. While still holding these positions, she also became president of the American Red Cross. In 2003, Dole became the first female senator from her home state of North Carolina. Dole has been called one of the most admired women in politics.



Self-Made Millionaire

Sarah Breedlove was born to freed slaves on a Louisiana plantation in 1867. She had a very tough life. The stress of her hard life caused Breedlove's hair to fall out. So, she invented a hair care product that helped her hair grow back quickly.

Breedlove changed her name to Madam C. J. Walker and sold her hair care product. Her business was a huge success. She became the first African American female millionaire.

Women in Business

Founded on Fairness



Mary Kay Ash with one of her famous pink cars

In the 1930s, Mary Kay Ash was a young wife and mother in Houston, Texas. She took a job selling cleaning supplies. She would sell the supplies to women at home parties. Her energy and charm made her a successful salesperson.

In 1952, Ash went to work for another **direct sales** company in Dallas, Texas. She came up with the idea of offering **incentives**, or prizes. These incentives made salespeople want to sell more products. Ash soon became a national training manager. But, the company kept passing her over for higher-level jobs. Instead, they gave these jobs to the men Ash had trained.

Ash quit her job and started writing a book for women in business. The book turned into a business plan for an exciting new company. Ash started her own direct sales **cosmetics** company in 1963. She promised to hire and **promote** women. Within two years, the company's sales totaled \$1 million. Top sellers were rewarded with jewelry, vacations, and even pink cars!

Today, Mary Kay Inc. is one of the largest direct sellers in the world. The company has 1.8 million salespeople. Thousands of women have achieved their dreams thanks to Mary Kay Ash.



Mary Kay cosmetics counter

Women in Activism

Keeping a Promise

Nancy Goodman Brinker made a promise to her dying sister. She vowed to stop breast cancer from killing others. Brinker's sister, Susan G. Komen (KOH-men), lost her battle with cancer in 1980 at the age of 36. But, Brinker's fight had just begun. She became an **activist**, or supporter, for the battle against breast cancer.

Brinker started a group in her home in Dallas, Texas. The group was called Susan G. Komen for the Cure. The group's mission was to end breast cancer. The members of the group worked to improve research, education, and treatment of the deadly disease.

Susan G. Komen Race for the Cure event



Nancy Goodman Brinker



Helen Keller

Paying It Forward

When Helen Keller was 19 months old, an illness left her deaf and blind. At age 7, teacher Anne Sullivan taught Keller to communicate by spelling words into her hand. Keller also learned to speak and type. In 1904, she became the first deaf-blind person to earn a college degree.

As an adult, Keller became an activist for people with disabilities. She worked to improve the lives of blind and deaf-blind people. In 1920, Keller helped start the American Civil Liberties Union. This group defends Constitutional rights.

Brinker organized fund-raising events. In 1983, she held the first Susan G. Komen Race for the Cure in Dallas. Nearly 700 people came. The next year, the group had enough money to give to hospitals and doctors for research and education.

Today, there are more than 100 Race for the Cure events held around the world every year. The foundation has raised more than \$1.5 billion to fight breast cancer. In 2009, President Barack Obama awarded Brinker the Presidential Medal of Freedom for her efforts.



Opening Eyes

As a child, Rachel Carson loved spending time in nature. In 1932, she earned a master's degree in zoology. In 1962, Carson launched the modern **environmental movement** with her book *Silent Spring*. Her writing style made scientific facts interesting to everyone. In her book, she showed how **pesticides** moved from crops into soil, water, animals, and people. Carson fought for limits on the use of these dangerous chemicals.

Women in Science

On the Cutting Edge

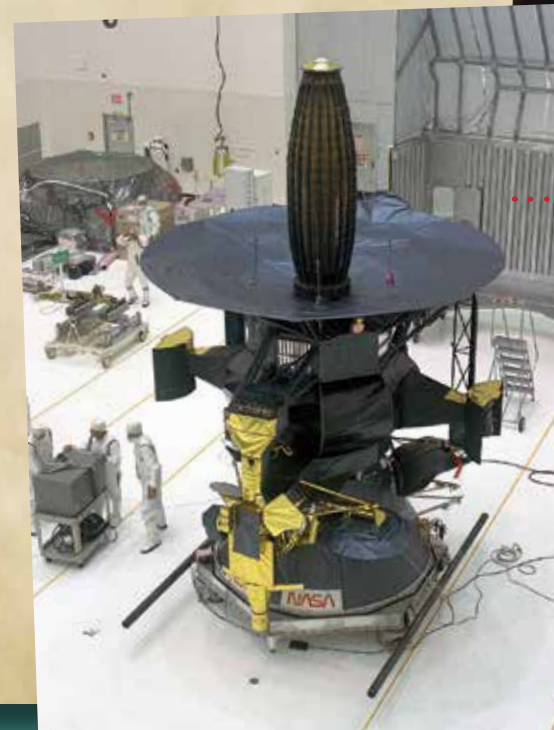
The Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL), builds and runs **robotic spacecraft**. The spacecraft JPL designs are used by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). JPL built and launched America's first **satellite** in 1958. Today, JPL has more than 20 spacecraft exploring the galaxy.

Claudia Alexander is pushing the limits of space exploration. She is a scientist at JPL. She started working there in 1986. She worked on the Galileo (gal-uh-LEY-oh) mission. This mission sent a satellite to study Jupiter and its moons.

Alexander discovered her interest in space during high school. She was chosen for a summer job at a research center at NASA. She often snuck into the **planetary science** department to check out the experiments. This led her to study **geophysics** in college. Geophysics is a science that deals with the physical processes that happen on or near Earth. Alexander went on to earn top degrees in different branches of geophysics.



Dr. Claudia Alexander



These images of Jupiter and its four moons were taken by the Galileo spacecraft.

The Galileo spacecraft

Alexander has studied comets, solar wind, Venus, and Jupiter and its moons. In 2003, she received the Emerald Honor for Women of Color in Research and Engineering. And in 2005, she earned the NASA leadership medal.



Women in Photojournalism

Camera Ready



Lynsey Addario

Lynsey Addario travels the world with her camera in hand. Through the camera lens, she captures truths about people's lives. Addario is a **photojournalist**. She takes pictures for a living. Her pictures have been published in *National Geographic* and *Time Magazine*.



Addario (second from left) was captured shortly after this picture was taken in Libya.

In 1995, Addario graduated from the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Her degree is in world relations and Italian. She had no photography training, but she began working as a newspaper photographer the very next year.

Addario has covered events in Iraq, Lebanon, Darfur, and Congo. She heads into war zones and countries in crisis. She does this to tell stories about the people affected by these events. Her pictures bring awareness to important global issues and the treatment of women.



Dorothea Lange

Photographing the Great Depression

Dorothea Lange was a photographer in San Francisco, California, during the Great Depression. One day, she took her camera out of the studio and into the streets. She photographed people waiting in a bread line. The powerful images changed Lange's life.

From that day on, Lange photographed events in American history. She is most famous for her photos of poor farm families during the Great Depression. Lange's photos brought their struggles to the attention of the world.

In 2009, Addario was part of the team that won a Pulitzer Prize for International Reporting. In 2010, Oprah Winfrey named Addario as one of 20 women on her Power List.

Addario's work is exciting but dangerous. In March 2011, she was one of four journalists captured during a conflict in Libya. She was held captive for nearly six days.



A Style of Her Own

Georgia O'Keeffe was born in Wisconsin in 1887. During childhood art lessons, her artistic talent became clear. She dreamed of becoming an artist.

As an adult, O'Keeffe found her own unique style of abstract art. This means that she painted objects she found in nature the way she wanted to, rather than exactly how they looked. She used bold colors in her abstract paintings.

By 1918, Georgia's dream had come true. She was a professional painter on the way to becoming one of America's greatest artists.

Women in Art

Visionary Designer

Maya Lin is an artist and an **architect**. Her designs make people think. Her buildings, **memorials**, and sculptures are both beautiful and full of meaning. She uses natural materials such as water, rock, and soil to tell a story.

As a student at Yale University, Lin entered a competition to design a Vietnam Veterans Memorial. Over 1,000 people entered the contest. Her design won. Her design is a V-shaped wall of black **granite**. It lists the names of more than 58,000 American soldiers killed in the war. The Wall, as it is known, was built in Washington, DC, in 1982. Today, it is the most visited memorial in the nation's capital.

.....
Maya Lin



.....
Civil Rights Memorial
in Alabama



.....
Vietnam Veterans
Memorial in
Washington, DC

In 1986, Lin graduated from Yale University with a master's degree in architecture. She went on to design many public memorials and buildings. Her designs include the Civil Rights Memorial in Alabama and the Museum of Chinese in America in New York City. Her most recent project is called *What Is Missing?* It pays tribute to plants, animals, and places that are, or will soon be, **extinct**. In 2009, President Barack Obama awarded Lin the National Medal of Arts.

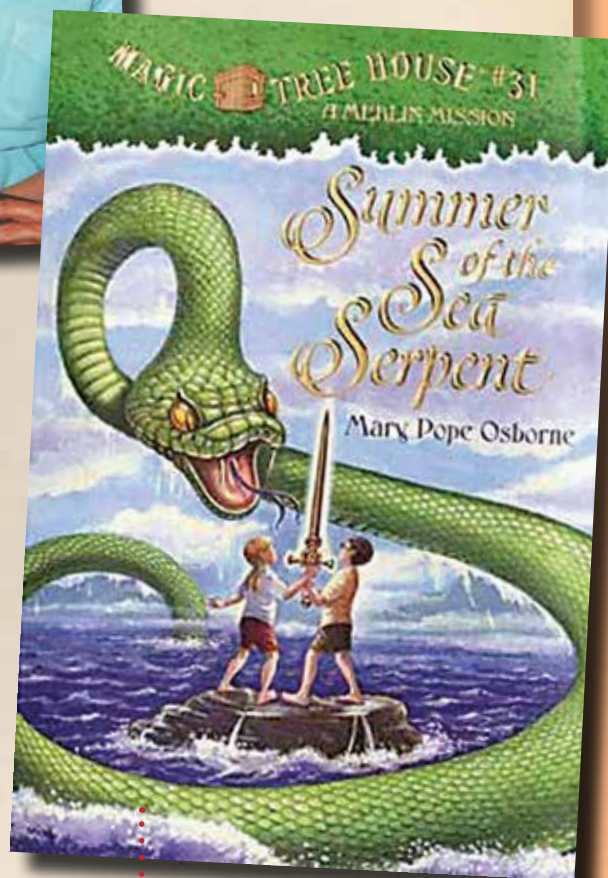
Women in Literature

From World Travel to Time Travel



Mary Pope Osborne signs a book for a young fan

Mary Pope Osborne grew up in a military family and had to move often. She did not mind because each new place stretched her imagination. In Austria, the castle on a nearby cliff brought the magic of fairy tales right into her neighborhood. In Virginia, living in an old fort transported her back in time. In North Carolina, a community theater let her explore characters on stage.



A book from the Magic Tree House series

Beverly Cleary



Giving Kids What They Want

As a child, Beverly Cleary loved to read. But, she had trouble finding stories to which she could relate. Cleary's school librarian told her that she should write books for children someday. Cleary liked that idea. She wanted to write funny stories with characters like her.

Cleary grew up to be an award-winning author of many children's books that have become **classics**. She writes books that reflect kids' lives. Cleary's more memorable characters include Ramona Quimby and Ralph S. Mouse.

After graduating from college, Osborne did not settle down. She set out to explore the world. She camped in a cave on the island of Crete, survived an earthquake in Afghanistan, and got blood poisoning in Nepal. These real-life adventures were put to good use when Osborne discovered her talent for writing fiction.

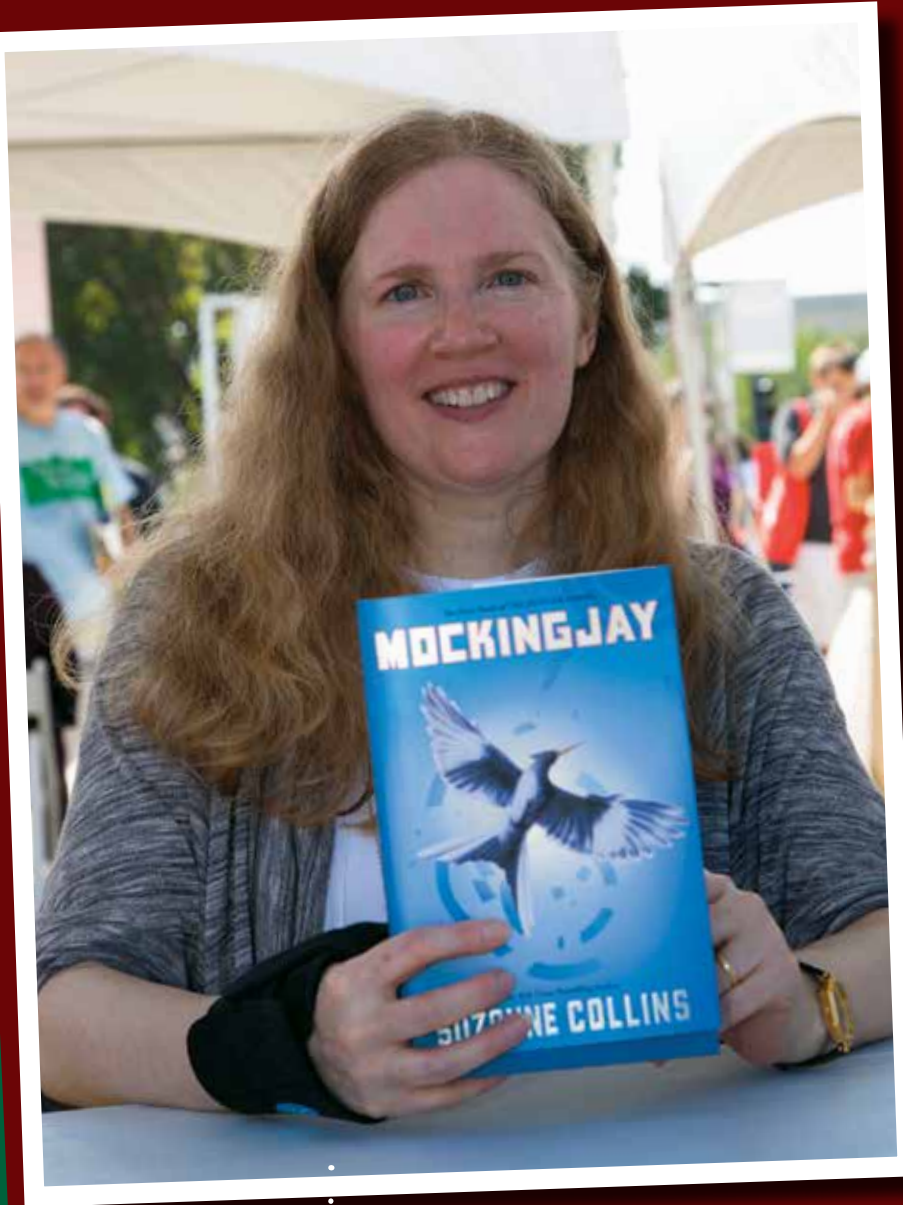
In 1982, Osborne published her first book for young readers. It was called *Run, Run as Fast as You Can*. It told the story of a girl from a military family. In 1992, she published *Dinosaurs Before Dark*. It was the first book in the Magic Tree House series. With their simple plots and exciting use of time travel, the books have inspired millions of kids to read chapter books.



Speaking Kids' Language

Judy Blume changed the world of young adult fiction. She wrote about the lives of children and teens with honesty and humor.

For more than 40 years, Blume has written stories that spoke to kids. Her books include such hits as *Freckle Juice* and the Fudge series. Her books have helped generations of readers feel less alone with their problems.



Collins holds one of her books

Trusting Young Readers

When best-selling author Suzanne Collins was in elementary school, her English teacher read Edgar Allen Poe stories to the class. Collins loved the grown-up tales of mystery and horror. She was also impressed that her teacher thought she was old enough for stories like “The Telltale Heart.”

As a writer, Collins also trusts young readers with grown-up subject matter. Her action-packed Underland Chronicles series deals with loss, war, and a **plague** (pleyg). Her popular Hunger Games trilogy is about a **futuristic** society. The characters struggle with an unfair government, poverty, and violence.

Collins’s subject matter is serious, but she believes young people should think about life’s big issues. Her readers enjoy the challenge. They also love her fast-paced plots and realistic characters. Readers often say they cannot put Collins’s books down because they *have* to know what happens next. For Collins, the best praise is hearing that kids who usually do not like to read, love reading her books!



Collins’s famous books

Women in Entertainment

Changing the World

Oprah Winfrey has made her mark on every aspect of the entertainment world. She had the most successful television talk show of all time. She has starred in movies. And, she owns a magazine and cable television network called OWN (Oprah Winfrey Network). Winfrey is often called the most powerful woman in the world.

In 1984, Winfrey was a television news anchor hired to save a failing morning show in Chicago. She not only saved the show, but she turned it into the most popular show in town. The next year, it was renamed *The Oprah Winfrey Show*. In 1986, it was broadcast nationally and quickly became the number one talk show in America.



Oprah Winfrey



Barbara Walters

First Female News Anchor

Barbara Walters is famous for her work as a serious journalist and a respected talk-show host. She has interviewed the world's most powerful leaders and famous celebrities.

In 1974, Walters became the first female co-host of a morning news broadcast called *The Today Show*. In 1976, she became the first female co-anchor of an evening news broadcast. In recent years, she has been a host on *The View*, a show she created and produces.



Winfrey interviews President Obama and First Lady Michelle Obama on her talk show.

In the 1990s, Winfrey began to focus on helping people. She featured health, exercise, and spiritual ideas on her show. She promoted the work of professionals in other fields. She soon became a billionaire and shared her wealth generously. She has given more than \$50 million to charity.

Oprah Winfrey in the movie *The Color Purple*



Sliding Into Home (with Style)

In the fall of 1942, American baseball had a problem. Young men were being drafted for World War II. Minor league teams were losing players. So, Phillip Wrigley, owner of the Chicago Cubs, decided to start a women's softball league. He hoped the women's teams would fill the baseball stadiums.

The women practiced hard all day. At night, they attended classes on manners. They were expected to be athletic and charming.

The All-American Girls Professional Baseball League opened doors for women athletes. From 1943 to 1954, about 600 women played professional sports for the first time.

.....
All-American Girls
Professional Baseball
players in action



Women in Sports

Winning Streak

Unbeatable. Record-breaking. Perfect. These words describe the University of Connecticut women's basketball team during three amazing seasons from 2008 to 2010. The team is known as the UConn Huskies, and they dominated the sport with a 90-game winning streak. The streak broke the record of 88 games won in a row. During the streak, UConn beat the other teams by an average of 33 points.

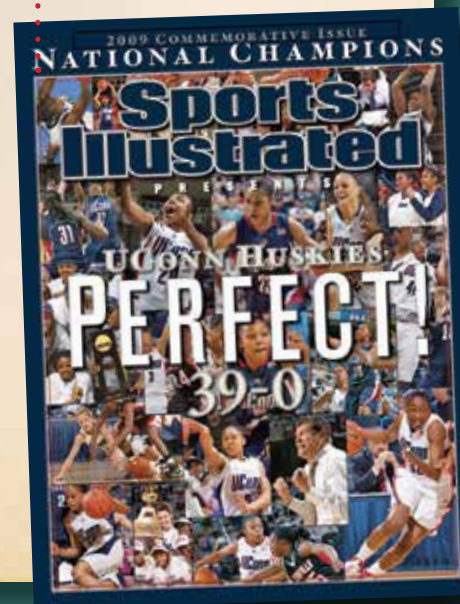


.....
The UConn team with
President Obama

The secret to their success was not a secret at all. Some of the most talented players in the sport had come together at UConn. Maya Moore was the best forward. Tina Charles was the best center. And Renee Montgomery was the best point guard. The players mastered the art of teamwork, and they played with a strong sense of purpose.

The winning streak was exciting, but the team's goal was always to be the best team in the nation. They achieved that goal by winning the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) women's basketball championship in 2010.

.....
The UConn Huskies make the
cover of *Sports Illustrated*.



Dreams Come True

At one time in America, a woman's place was in the home. Women's work was cooking, cleaning, and raising children. Women who wanted to pursue careers outside the home faced great challenges.

Today, women work in a variety of professions. Women can make laws, run companies, or build robotic spacecraft. Others design buildings or interview world leaders. There are countless women, whose names are not famous, that make a difference every day as teachers, engineers, doctors, accountants, construction workers, and computer scientists. These days, women's career choices are limited only by their imaginations.

When the Founding Fathers were drafting the United States Constitution, Abigail Adams asked her husband, John Adams, to "remember the ladies." At first, women were not written into the Constitution. They were not given equal rights. They had to fight and work hard to achieve equality. But, they did it. The strong will and determination of these women will be remembered.



Leaders of tomorrow



Secretary of State
Hillary Rodham Clinton



First Lady Michelle Obama exercising
with children at the White House

Success Story

From the 1970s to the present day, Hillary Rodham Clinton has challenged expected roles. She was a First Lady who worked with her husband in politics. Today, she is a politician in her own right. She has been a United States senator, a presidential candidate, and the United States secretary of state.

From Apartment to White House

Michelle Obama grew up in a one-bedroom apartment in Chicago. She was encouraged to read, study, and excel in school. She became an attorney and later, entered **public service**. In 2008, her husband, Barack Obama, was elected president of the United States. As First Lady, she used her position to call attention to important issues like children's health and wellness.

Glossary

activist—a person who supports or speaks in favor of something

architect—a person who designs structures

cabinet—a group of advisors to a president or other leader

classics—recognized works of art with established value

cosmetics—beauty products for skin, hair, and nails

criticism—passing judgement or finding fault in something or someone

direct sales—selling products directly to customers

environmental movement—an organized effort to protect the environment

extinct—no longer existing

feats—extraordinary acts or achievements

futuristic—relating to the future

geophysics—the scientific study of the physical processes on Earth

granite—a very hard rock that can be polished and is usually used in buildings and monuments

incentives—things that encourage or motivate people to act

justice—the title for a judge on the United States Supreme Court

master's degree—a degree given to a college student after one or two years of additional study

memorials—things that are created to remind people of a person who has died or an event in which people died

pesticides—chemical substances used to kill pests such as insects

photojournalist—a person who uses photographs to report the news

plague—a disease that spreads quickly through a population and kills many people

planetary science—the scientific study of planets and planetary systems

political science—the study of government

promote—to advance in position

public service—government employment

robotic spacecraft—space vehicles controlled by a mechanical device

satellite—an object orbiting a planet to relay communications signals or transmit scientific data

segregated—people are separated based on race or religion

unbeatable—impossible to beat

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Your Turn!



At one time in America, only a few women had jobs outside the home. Today, women make laws, run companies, and explore space. They design buildings, interview world leaders, and save lives.

Once Upon a Time

Imagine that the girls in the photo are friends talking about what they want to be when they grow up. Write a dialogue that expresses each girl's hopes and dreams for the future. Then, write the conversation as if the girls lived 100 years ago. How would their hopes and dreams differ? Make sure the conversation reflects the limited choices for women at that time.