Level Three

Expanding



LIVEWORKSHEETS

Warm Up

Eleven eleven

Level 3

The eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month. Every part of that is doing work.

It is not Memorial Day, and the difference is not small.

There is no apostrophe, and there is a grammatical reason why not.

It has not always been November 11. For seven years it was in October.

All three are answered in the reading. None of them are answered by what you remember.

Today's Prompt

An assumption that happens to be correct is still an assumption.

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

Vocabulary

Eight words and what they are made of

Level 3

armistice	commemorate	observance	proclaim
an agreement to stop fighting	to mark something important, together	the act of marking a day a particular way	to announce something publicly and officially
arma weapons + -stitium a stopping	*com- together + memor remembering*	*from observe*	*pro- forward + clamare to shout*

tribute	civilian	enlist	veteran
something done or said to show respect	somebody who is not in the military	to join the military	somebody who served and is not serving now
	civis citizen		*vetus old, experienced*

armistice is the word that explains the date. Weapons, stopping. That is all it has ever meant.

veteran does not mean old. It means experienced, somebody who has done the thing before. That is why you hear it about things other than the military.

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Mini Lesson

How this kind of text is built

Level 3

This text is chronological.
It is organized by date, not by importance.

Each date carries a cause.
Something changed, and the sentence after it says why.

One change on the timeline was reversed.
That is the most interesting thing in the text and it is easy to read straight past.

Veterans Day has no apostrophe. Here is why.

Veteran's Day would mean the day belongs to one particular veteran. *Veterans' Day* would mean it belongs to all of them. **Veterans Day** means it is a day for veterans. Nobody owns it.

In that name, *veteran* is not a possessive. It is working as an adjective, describing what kind of day it is. A noun doing an adjective's job is called an **attributive noun.**

You see the same thing in **teachers lounge**, **drivers license** and **farmers market**, all of which people also write with an apostrophe, and all of which also do not need one.

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Context Clues

Words that are not on the list

Level 3

None of these eight words are on the vocabulary page. Work them out from the sentence.

1. The treaty that formally ended the war came months later, so the armistice was only **a cessation** of fighting.

What it means here: _____

The words that told you: _____

2. The 1968 law was meant to create more three-day weekends, so several holidays were **consolidated** onto Mondays.

What it means here: _____

The words that told you: _____

3. Veterans groups and several states **lobbied** to have the original date restored.

What it means here: _____

The words that told you: _____

4. By 1975 the October date was widely regarded as a **misstep.**

What it means here: _____

The words that told you: _____

5. The wreath laying follows the same sequence every year, which makes it a rite.

What it means here: _____

The words that told you: _____

6. Many towns hold a brief silence, a **solemn** moment with no speeches at all.

What it means here: _____

The words that told you: _____

7. Britain, Canada and Australia mark the same date, so the observance is in part **transnational.**

What it means here: _____

The words that told you: _____

8. The poppy became the **emblem** of remembrance after a wartime poem made it one

What it means here: _____

The words that told you: _____

Which step got you there? ☐ the rest of the sentence ☐ a word part ☐ I asked

Which one did you have to ask about? _____

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

Reading

Why November 11

Level 3

The hour

World War One did not end with a surrender. It ended with an **armistice**, which is an agreement to stop fighting while terms are worked out. It took effect on November 11, 1918, at eleven in the morning. Contemporary accounts described it as the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month. The date carries no other meaning. It is the time the guns stopped.

Armistice Day

President Wilson **proclaimed** the first Armistice Day in November 1919. On May 13, 1938, an act of Congress made November 11 a legal holiday, named Armistice Day and dedicated to world peace.

The rename

By the early 1950s the country had **veterans** of more than one war, and a holiday named after a single armistice no longer fitted. In 1954 the 83rd Congress struck the word *Armistice* and inserted *Veterans*. Public Law 380 was approved on June 1, 1954.

Seven years in October

On June 28, 1968, the Uniform Holiday Bill moved four holidays to Mondays to create three-day weekends. Veterans Day went to the fourth Monday in October, and the first October observance fell on October 25, 1971. The objection was immediate and it was not about the weekend. The date itself was the content. A law signed on September 20, 1975 restored November 11, and the **observance** returned there in 1978.

The other holiday

Memorial Day honors people who died while serving. Veterans Day honors everybody who served, living and dead, and is directed in practice at the living. The two are confused constantly, almost always in that direction.

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

✓ Comprehension

Why November 11

Level 3

1. The text says the war did not end with a surrender. What is the difference that matters here?

Where in the text?

2. Why was a holiday named Armistice Day no longer a good fit by the 1950s?

Where in the text?

3. What was the 1968 law actually trying to do?

Where in the text?

4. The text says the objection "was not about the weekend." What was it about?

Where in the text?

5. Why does the text say the date "carries no other meaning"?

Where in the text?

6. What is the difference between Veterans Day and Memorial Day?

Where in the text?

7. The text says the two are confused "almost always in that direction." Which direction, and why that one?

Where in the text?

8. Which single year on the timeline would you call the most important? Defend it.

Where in the text?

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

Reading Response

Level 3

Cause and effect

What happened	Why	What it caused
The date was set at November 11		
The name changed in 1954		
The holiday moved to October		
The holiday moved back		

1. Which two years are the most important, and why those two

2. The holiday moved and then moved back. Say what happened in your own words.

3. One change on this timeline was undone. Which one, and what does that tell you?

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

Activity

Running it

Level 3

The activity in one line

Students sort statements into stated, contradicted and not addressed, then write the strongest version of a claim the text only partly supports.

Materials

□ p. 44 cut apart □ p. 45 □ the reading on p. 40, **available throughout**

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

✂-- Activity

Level 3

Stated, contradicted, not addressed

1. The armistice took effect at eleven in the morning.	2. Veterans Day only honors people who died while serving.	3. The 1968 law was about three-day weekends.	4. Veterans Day is spelled with an apostrophe.
5. Veterans groups led the objection to the October date.	6. The first October observance was in 1971.	7. Moving the holiday back was popular.	8. The war ended with a surrender.
9. The holiday is dedicated to world peace.	10. Most Americans know the difference from Memorial Day.	11. Four holidays were moved by the 1968 law.	12. The October date was a mistake.

Four are stated. Four are contradicted. Four are not addressed.

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Activity

Level 3

How far does the text go?

Take one card from the not addressed pile. Write the strongest claim the text does support about it, then the claim that goes one step too far.

The card: _____

What the text actually supports: _____

One step too far: _____

The card: _____

What the text actually supports: _____

One step too far: _____

The card: _____

What the text actually supports: _____

One step too far: _____

The gap between those two lines is where most wrong answers live.

Where else have you seen somebody jump that gap this week?

_____

_____

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After the Activity

What you thought you knew

Level 3

Which of the three did you not know before today?

□ Veterans Day and Memorial Day □ the apostrophe □ that it was always November 11

1. Where did your idea come from, before you read this?

2. "An assumption that happens to be correct is still an assumption." Argue against that.

3. Card 5 is almost certainly true and still belongs in not addressed. Why does that distinction matter outside this room?

4. The text says the 1971 objection "was not about the weekend." What does that tell you about what the date is for?

5. What is something about this day you still do not know, and where would you check?

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

Vocabulary

The parts, used again

Level 3

arma	weapons	**-stitium**	a stopping	**com-**	together	**memor**	remembering
pro-	forward	**clamare**	to shout	**civis**	citizen	**vetus**	old, experienced

1. memorial

What I think it means: _____

Which part told me: _____

2. memorandum

What I think it means: _____

Which part told me: _____

3. civic

What I think it means: _____

Which part told me: _____

4. acclaim

What I think it means: _____

Which part told me: _____

5. solstice

What I think it means: _____

Which part told me: _____

6. inveterate

What I think it means: _____

Which part told me: _____

solstice is the surprise. Sol, sun, plus the same *-stitium* as armistice. The sun stops.

You have met *-stitium* twice today in two completely unrelated words. That is what word parts are for.

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

Rate Your Understanding

Level 3

Words, parts and evidence

1 — Not yet | 3 — Sometimes | 5 — Every time

armistice	1	2	3	4	5
commemorate	1	2	3	4	5
observance	1	2	3	4	5
proclaim	1	2	3	4	5
tribute	1	2	3	4	5
civilian	1	2	3	4	5
enlist	1	2	3	4	5
veteran	1	2	3	4	5

Pages 39 and 47 had fourteen words that were on no vocabulary list.

How many did you work out? _____ out of 14

Of the twelve statement cards, how many did you sort right? _____ out of 12

How many of those did you get wrong because you already believed them? _____

Strategies I Used

□ I used a word part □ I went back to the text □ I used "not addressed" □ _____ □ _____

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Reflection

November 11

Level 3

1. What is the one fact from today you will still know in a year?

2. *Solstice and armistice* share a part. What other pair could you go looking for?

3. The holiday moved to October and was moved back. Was moving it back the right call? Use the text.

4. "It is not a day that belongs to veterans. It is a day for them." What changes if you get that wrong?

5. Where outside this room have you seen somebody treat an assumption as evidence?

6. What is something about this day you still do not know?

How did today go?

1 2 3 4 5

Rough Great

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