

QUIZ

For use with "Biden's Challenge" on p. 6 of the magazine

Test Your Knowledge

Choose the best answer for each of the following questions about "Biden's Challenge."

For the analysis section, refer to the article as needed.

CHECK COMPREHENSION

1. According to the article, what logistical challenge will the Biden administration face in relation to Covid-19?
 - a distributing a vaccine
 - b collecting data on outbreaks
 - c ensuring that vaccine trials follow proper protocols
 - d appointing a panel of experts to advise Joe Biden on the pandemic
2. According to the article, which type of business has been particularly hard-hit by the economic slowdown related to the Covid-19 pandemic?
 - a airlines
 - b hotels
 - c theaters
 - d all of the above
3. How many executive actions has President Trump issued related to immigration?
 - a almost 50
 - b just over 70
 - c nearly 150
 - d more than 400
4. According to the article, President-elect Joe Biden intends to implement a foreign policy that _____.
 - a relies on support from North Korea
 - b is more cooperative with other nations
 - c allows the U.S. to dominate other nations
 - d isolates the U.S. from the rest of the world

ANALYZE THE TEXT

5. The author's main purpose in writing the article is _____.
 - a to contrast Biden and Trump
 - b to explain the main challenges Biden faces
 - c to describe common challenges a new president faces
 - d to argue how Biden should address certain problems
6. In Section 3, the author says, "During those four years . . . the global level of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere has reached a critical point." The author includes this detail to help explain why _____.
 - a Biden plans to rejoin the Paris climate accord
 - b Republicans won't support Biden's spending plan
 - c advisers are urging Biden to focus on climate change
 - d Biden will face difficulty in achieving his environmental goals
7. Based on the article, which statement is true?
 - a The best presidents had the support of Congress.
 - b Congress has little power over what a president can achieve.
 - c A president is likely to achieve more goals if supported by Congress.
 - d The best results stem from conflict between a president and Congress.
8. Which detail from the article supports the answer to question 7?
 - a "But to make that happen, he'll need to get legislation through a closely divided Congress."
 - b "Republicans are unlikely to go along with that kind of spending."
 - c "But support in Congress for comprehensive reform is unlikely."
 - d all of the above

IN-DEPTH QUESTIONS Please use the other side of this paper for your responses.

9. What does Richard Haass mean when he says "Leadership is about persuasion"?
10. Based on the evidence provided in the article, did the author prove her claim that Biden faces "arguably the most daunting set of crises any incoming president has faced in modern times"? Explain.

MAKING INFERENCES

For use with "Biden's Challenge" on p. 6 of the magazine

Between the Lines

After reading "Biden's Challenge," consider each question below. Use evidence from the text to infer an answer. Use the organizer to record your responses.

QUESTION:	YOU CAN INFER THAT:	EVIDENCE IN THE TEXT:
1. Why was creating a Covid-19 panel one of the first actions Joe Biden took after his electoral victory?		
2. Why might Biden have difficulties in implementing his economic agenda?		
3. Why might Biden implement some of his immigration reform goals through executive action?		
4. How might Biden's foreign policy plans affect how other nations see the U.S.?		

SYNTHESIZE: Write a paragraph in response to one of the questions. Use evidence from the text, including direct quotations, to support your response.

QUIZ

For use with "'Old Enough to Vote'" on p. 18 of the magazine

Test Your Knowledge

Choose the best answer for each of the following questions about "'Old Enough to Vote.'"
For the analysis section, refer to the article as needed.

CHECK COMPREHENSION

1. What first prompted a youth voting rights movement in the U.S.?
 - a the differences in state voting laws in the 1790s
 - b the ratification of the 19th Amendment in 1920
 - c the military draft age being lowered to 18 in 1942
 - d the unpopularity of the Vietnam War in the 1960s
2. Which amendment to the Constitution lowered the voting age to 18?
 - a the 15th Amendment
 - b the 20th Amendment
 - c the 23rd Amendment
 - d the 26th Amendment
3. In 1970, lowering the voting age to 18 had _____.
 - a bipartisan support
 - b support only from Democrats
 - c support only from Republicans
 - d support only from young people
4. After the voting age was lowered to 18, many people expected that _____.
 - a Richard Nixon would easily win re-election in 1972
 - b the anti-war Democratic candidate would win the 1972 election
 - c few young voters would turn up at the polls for the 1972 election
 - d none of the above

ANALYZE THE TEXT

5. When the author says "It was during the Vietnam War that the movement to lower the voting age really picked up steam," he uses which literary device?
 - a analogy
 - b idiom
 - c personification
 - d simile
6. Which section explains that young people fighting for voting rights signed petitions and lobbied politicians rather than staging protests?
 - a the opening section
 - b "Vietnam & Voting Rights"
 - c "'Working Within the System'"
 - d "A New Youth Wave?"
7. The author says, "the only solution to this chaos . . . would be a constitutional amendment." What is he referring to with the word *chaos*?
 - a the lobbying efforts promoting a lower voting age
 - b the disagreement over how to lower the voting age
 - c the disruption caused by overlapping civil rights movements
 - d the different requirements for voting in federal and state elections
8. At the end of the article, Judy Lawrence says, "My whole generation has this sentiment that voting is this really powerful thing." Her tone can best be described as _____.
 - a arrogant
 - b concerned
 - c disparaging
 - d excited

IN-DEPTH QUESTIONS Please use the other side of this paper for your responses.

9. What was the Supreme Court's ruling in *Oregon v. Mitchell*? How is this ruling connected to the 26th Amendment?
10. What reasons does the author give for why young people set a new record for voter turnout in 2020? Do you think young voters will continue to turn out in high numbers in future elections? Why or why not?

PAIRING A PRIMARY & SECONDARY SOURCE

For use with "'Old Enough to Vote'" on p. 18 of the magazine

A Matter of Fairness

In the late 1960s, as the war in Vietnam became more unpopular, student groups began putting intense pressure on Congress to lower the voting age from 21 to 18. At a congressional hearing on the topic in 1968, Jack McDonald, chairman of the Young Republican National Federation, strongly advocated in favor of lowering the voting age. Young people finally got the right to vote in 1971, with the ratification of the 26th Amendment. Use the excerpts from McDonald's statement below, along with the *Upfront* article, to answer the questions at the bottom of this page.

Excerpts From Jack McDonald's Statement to the U.S. Senate May 15, 1968

Among young Republicans and among young people across the Nation, there is a very strong opinion that, if fairness is to be our guide in extending the right to vote, we should extend that right to those between the ages of 18 and 21.

Certainly if America is to demand the time and sometimes the life blood of our 18-year-olds in the military service, fairness dictates that they be granted the right to vote for or against those whose policies may involve them in a war.

Certainly if we are to demand that 18-year-olds pay the same taxes as do their elders, fairness dictates that they should be allowed the right to vote on the question of who will spend their earnings.

Certainly if we are to pile deficit upon deficit in our Federal spending, fairness dictates that these young Americans, who will either have to repay or service this debt for a longer time than we will, should have the right to vote on those who create that burden for them . . .

Those who outrightly oppose or seriously question permitting a person of this age to vote base their sentiments on two factors. First, they lack confidence that the 18-year-old is sufficiently well-educated or well-informed to be capable of judicious use of their franchise . . .

However, if this amendment is passed, I would hope that all State school systems would require high school seniors to take a special short course concerning government and politics to prepare them to accept the responsibility of voting, thereby giving them knowledge on this subject that would not only equal but would surpass that of today's average voter.

The second and far greater concern of those who hesitate to allow the 18-year-old to vote is directly related to the grossly misleading image that exists of young America; and this is a record that should be set straight.

It is true that almost every newspaper that we pick up and every report that we hear or see on radio or television tells the story of the young rioters, the young looters, and the young burners in America; but is it right that this tiny and irresponsible minority of our youth have created an image which has been carried over to all young Americans?

I would say to you that [the] true spirit of our generation is not to be found in the Haight-Ashbury district of San Francisco or in the mobs in the April riots or in the barricaded students at Columbia University. The real voice of young America is to be heard in the homes of our young families, in the libraries and examination rooms of our colleges and universities, and in the churches and synagogues of our centers of religion.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. How would you describe the tone and purpose of these excerpts from McDonald's statement?
2. What is the common theme among the reasons McDonald gives for lowering the voting age?
3. What counterarguments does McDonald anticipate? How does he rebut them?
4. What is McDonald alluding to by mentioning Haight-Ashbury and Columbia University? (Briefly research as needed.) What point do these allusions emphasize?
5. Based on the *Upfront* article and the excerpts from McDonald's statement, why do you think the movement to lower the voting age had bipartisan support?

WRITING & LANGUAGE

For use with "'Old Enough to Vote'" on p. 18 of the magazine

Be the Editor

Below is a rough draft of a section of "'Old Enough to Vote.'" You'll notice that certain parts of the excerpt are underlined and numbered. In the column on the right, you'll find choices or alternatives for each underlined part. Choose the one that makes the most sense, improves the clarity of ideas, or fixes an error in sentence structure, usage, or punctuation. In cases where you think the original version is best, select "no change."

Their demands eventually reached Washington, where they
received bipartisan support—even among some conservative
politicians who thought giving young people the vote might
lead to their removal from office.

¹
However, there were disagreements about how to do it.
President Richard Nixon, a Republican, believed that because
the states were responsible for setting voter qualifications, the
only way to lower the voting age will be with a Constitutional
amendment, which must be ratified by three-fourths of the
state legislatures.

But many liberal members of Congress thought the federal
government could lower the voting age threw legislative
action. So, in 1970, Congress passed an extension to the
Voting Rights Act of 1965—the landmark civil rights law that
had outlawed racial discrimination at the polls. Included
in their extension was a requirement that states lower their
voting ages to 18.

Lawsuits immediately ensued however, and on
December 21, 1970, just days before 18-year-olds were
set to get the vote, the Supreme Court issued a decision
in the case Oregon v. Mitchell. The Court ruled 5-4 that
18-year-olds could vote in federal elections, but that Congress
couldn't force states to lower the voting age for local elections.

1. Based on this paragraph, what would be a logical topic for the previous paragraph?

- a details about past voting rights movements
- b factors that states considered when initially determining who could vote
- c tactics young people used to convince Congress to lower the voting age
- d information about the increase in youth voter turnout for the 2020 election

**2. a no change
b is
c to be
d would be**

**3. a no change
b though
c through
d thorough**

**4. a no change
b ensued however
c ensued, however
d ensued, however,**

**5. a no change
b Oregon V. Mitchell
c Oregon v. Mitchell
d Oregon V. Mitchell**