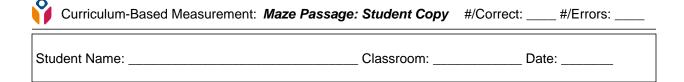


Student/Classroom:	Examiner:	Assessment Date:

The Six-Minute Solution, Sopris West

The Constitution is an official plan. It is very important. The Constitution (tells) how our country should be run. (This) important plan was written in 1787. The (first) meeting, or convention, was held on (May) 25. James Madison was a leader at (the) convention. He was in favor of (a) strong national government. He worked very (hard) and took detailed notes. James Madison (is) known as the father of the (Constitution).

Delegates from the 13 states attended the (convention). They tried to decide how to (elect) members of Congress. Some delegates liked (the) Virginia Plan. This plan said that (the) states with more people should have (more) members in Congress. Other delegates liked (the) New Jersey Plan. This plan said (that) all states should have the same (number) of members in Congress. The delegates (decided) to compromise. They came up with (a) plan that created two law-making groups. (These) law-making groups were called houses. One (house) would elect delegates based on how (many) people lived in each state. The (other) house would elect two delegates from (each) state regardless of the size of (the) state. On September 17, 1787, thirty-nine of the (fifty-five) delegates signed the Constitution. Later, changes (were) made to the Constitution. These changes (were) called amendments to the Constitution. The (first) ten amendments to the Constitution were (called) the Bill of Rights. In 1791, the (Bill) of Rights was added to the (Constitution). Over the next 215 years, other changes (were) made to the Constitution. Our current (Constitution) has 27 amendments.



The Six-Minute Solution, Sopris West

The Constitution is an official plan. It is very important. The Constitution (delegates, a, tells) how our country should be run. (Law-making, Up, This) important plan was written in 1787. The (first, plan, at) meeting, or convention, was held on (May, current, to) 25. James Madison was a leader at (the, thirty-nine, some) convention. He was in favor of (a, came, ten) strong national government. He worked very (hard, madison, more) and took detailed notes. James Madison (is, attended, next) known as the father of the (it, known, Constitution).

Delegates from the 13 states attended the (tried, convention, later). They tried to decide how to (our, elect, congress) members of Congress. Some delegates liked (the, favor, may) Virginia Plan. This plan said that (members, the, run) states with more people should have (more, houses, number) members in Congress. Other delegates liked (regardless, the, groups) New Jersey Plan. This plan said (that, detailed, is) all states should have the same (number, were, with) of members in Congress. The delegates (decided, and, made) to compromise. They came up with (a, new, the) plan that created two law-making groups. (Same, These, Took) law-making groups were called houses. One (house, hard, rights) would elect delegates based on how (created, convention, many) people lived in each state. The (in, other, said) house would elect two delegates from (each, states, jersey) state regardless of the size of (the, our, house) state. On September 17, 1787, thirty-nine of the (the, decide, fifty-five) delegates signed the Constitution. Later, changes (father, should, were) made to the Constitution. These changes (were, years, an) called amendments to the Constitution. The (notes, first, worked) ten amendments to the Constitution were (called, people, elect) the Bill of Rights. In 1791, the (Bill, or, he) of Rights was added to the (Constitution, was, james). Over the next 215 years, other changes (were, from, state) made to the Constitution. Our current (size, Constitution, bill) has 27 amendments.