

Name _____ Week of _____

Directions: Read the passage for a minute. Record how many words you read in a minute. Then, read the entire passage. Record how long it takes to read the passage.

	1 st Read	2 nd Read	3 rd Read	4 th Read
1 minute				
Entire passage				

Changes in Landforms- Weathering, Erosion and Deposition

7

What causes changes in landforms? Changes can be caused by wind and moving water. Weathering and Erosion cause changes in landforms. Weathering is the breaking down of materials by wind, water and even plant roots. Weathered rock can have an odd shape. A flowing river can weather a hole in a rock that was once solid. Erosion is the movement of the weathered materials. An example of erosion is when sediment from a weathered rock is washed away to another area. Wind, water and ice can cause erosion.

19
30
43
61
74
88
95

Fast winds and fast moving water has more energy than slow winds and slow moving waters. More sediment can be carried away with faster winds and faster moving water. Therefore, the faster the moving water or winds, the faster erosion will take place. Rain and ocean waves can cause erosion. As rain runs down a hill, it carries sediment away that over time may leave gullies, or ditches in the ground. The waves at the ocean may carry away rock pieces from the shore that could form cliffs.

109
122
135
152
167
183

Deposition is the process by which sediment drops out of the water. This happens when the water slows down. In a river, this happens at the mouth of the river, where the river meets the ocean. New land can be formed by deposition at a river's mouth called a delta. A river delta is a landform that forms from the deposition of sediment carried by a river as the flow leaves its mouth and enters slower moving or standing water. This happens where a river enters an ocean, sea, lake, or other river.

196
212
228
243
258
272
276

Give an example of weathering and erosion.

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Date: _____

Impacts of Assassinations in America

President John Fitzgerald Kennedy was assassinated in 1963. The president was riding in a convertible in a presidential motorcade in Dallas, Texas. He was riding with his wife, a Texas governor, and the governor's wife. Lee Harvey Oswald fired from a nearby building at the president's car where the president was mortally injured. The president's car rushed to the hospital, but he was declared dead shortly after. Oswald was arrested and charged with the murder of President John F. Kennedy. Many historians believe that this assassination of John F. Kennedy was a turning point in how Americans received their news. Television newscasts became more popular than newspapers right at the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

Senator Robert F. Kennedy was the brother of President John F. Kennedy. Robert Kennedy was running for president in 1968 and giving speeches around the nation. He was speaking to press in Los Angeles at the Ambassador Hotel. He exited the meeting through the kitchen, where he was shot. Kennedy was transported to the hospital where he died shortly after. After his death, the secret service began protecting presidential candidates. He was shot by a citizen of Jordan. The shooter reported that he was angry over the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. Many people at this time saw his death as a symbol of a larger issue related to the turbulence surrounding civil rights and the Vietnam War.

Martin Luther King, Jr. was a civil rights leader and activist. He advocated for the fair treatment of all and led many peaceful protests. King was staying at the Lorraine Motel in Memphis, Tennessee in 1968. He often stayed at this hotel. While standing on the balcony of his hotel room, he was shot. After being rushed to the hospital, doctors declared him dead. He was 39 years old at the time. President Johnson declared a day of mourning in the nation. During the investigation of his assassination, police found a box in a dumpster that had a rifle and binoculars. The fingerprints led to James Earl Ray. A massive manhunt started, and he was eventually arrested two months later in London. He confessed to the assassination and was sentenced to 99 years in prison. Dr. King was known for his commitment to protesting peacefully. However, after his death, many violent protests and riots occurred in major cities of the U.S. Unfortunately, these were tough times for American citizens.

The assassinations of John F. Kennedy, Robert F. Kennedy, and Martin Luther King, Jr. impacted Americans and American society. Many people felt uncertain about the direction of the nation. Some even felt like the nation was out of control since three key leaders in America were assassinated within a five year period. The deaths of these three key figures are surrounded by many

Name: _____

Date: _____

Impacts of Assassinations in America

DIRECTIONS: CIRCLE THE BEST ANSWER CHOICE BASED ON THE PASSAGE.

1. How did Americans begin getting most of their news around the time of the assassination of John F. Kennedy?
 - a. Newspapers
 - b. Telephone
 - c. Internet
 - d. Television

2. Who assassinated John F. Kennedy?
 - a. Lee Harvey Oswald
 - b. Richard Button
 - c. Hedy Aspen
 - d. Lily Richardson

3. Where was President John F. Kennedy when he was assassinated?
 - a. A hotel room in Texas
 - b. A car in Texas
 - c. A boat
 - d. A New York street

4. How was Robert Kennedy related to John F. Kennedy?
 - a. Robert was JFK's cousin
 - b. Robert was JFK's father
 - c. Robert was JFK's grandson
 - d. Robert was JFK's brother

5. Where was Robert Kennedy assassinated?
 - a. In a hotel kitchen
 - b. In a subway
 - c. On a train
 - d. In a house

6. What was the motive behind Robert Kennedy's assassination?
 - a. Money
 - b. Palestinian-Israeli conflict
 - c. Unknown
 - d. Civil Rights

7. What did Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. fight for?
 - a. Fair treatment for all
 - b. The Vietnam War
 - c. No borders between countries
 - d. Fair pay for doctors

8. Who assassinated Martin Luther King, Jr?
 - a. Unknown
 - b. Lee Harvey Oswald
 - c. James Earl Ray
 - d. Nathaniel Trust

