Lesson Exemplar for English Language Learners/Multilingual Language Learners
Grade 7 Module 4A, Unit 3, Lesson 1: Facebook: Not for Kids

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Overview

Building on the research and decision making that students did in Unit 2, Unit 3 is an extended writing process during which students draft, revise, edit, and publish a research-based position paper. In the first half of the unit, students analyze a model position paper and plan their own. Students have several opportunities to talk through their ideas and get feedback to improve their plans. The midunit assessment is the best first draft of the position paper (RI.7.1, W.7.1a, b, e, and W.7.4). In the second half of the unit, students revise their position papers on the basis of teacher feedback. The end-of-unit assessment is a student reflection on the process of writing the position paper, using evidence from the students’ own work (RI.7.1, W.7.1c, d, W.7.4, W.7.5, and L.7.6). Finally, students engage in the performance task, where they will create a visual representation of their position paper to share with their classmates.

This is the first lesson in Unit 3. As noted in the introduction, AIR provides scaffolding differentiated for ELL/MLL students at the Entering (EN), Emerging (EM), Transitioning (TR), and Expanding (EX) levels of English language proficiency in this prototype. We indicate the level(s) for which the scaffolds are appropriate in brackets following the scaffold recommendations (e.g., “[EN]”). Where “[ALL]” is indicated, it means that the scaffold is intended for all levels of students. Scaffolds are gradually reduced as the student becomes more proficient in English.

The following table displays the Expeditionary Learning lesson components as well as the additional supports and new activities (scaffolds and routines) AIR has provided to support ELLs/MLLs.

### Facebook: Not for Kids

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expeditionary Learning Lesson Component</th>
<th>AIR Additional Supports</th>
<th>AIR New Activities</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Opening</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Entry task: writing improvement tracker, Module 4A Reflections</td>
<td>Provide a glossary for key terms.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reviewing learning targets</td>
<td>None is necessary.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Work Time</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examining a model position paper: First read and partner discussion</td>
<td>Preview the text; enhance background knowledge (expert advisory committees); enhance background knowledge (claims, reasons, evidence, and analysis of...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Facebook: Not for Kids

In many ways Allison is a normal teenager, except for one. She’s an exceptional texter. In fact, she quite routinely sends over 900 texts a day. Even though Allison’s texting habit may be extreme, her impulse to connect to her peers is not. Teenagers are social. Whether it is due to the evolutionary imperative to find a mate or because they are naturally starting to separate from their parents, teenagers seek out other teens. With the advent of Facebook, this social impulse can be followed any time of the day. However, because an adolescent brain has a developing prefrontal cortex, a highly sensitive risk and reward center, and is entering a period of dynamic growth, Facebook can be particularly toxic when paired with the developing teen brain. For these reasons, the American Academy of Pediatrics should recommend that Facebook raise its minimum age to 18 so teens are on steadier neurological footing before they begin to navigate the social world of Facebook.

Facebook is not a web site for someone with limited access to his or her prefrontal cortex. The prefrontal cortex develops throughout adolescence and is the part of the brain that helps someone control impulses and make sound judgments (Bernstein). Because a teenager’s prefrontal cortex is less developed, he or she is more likely to be impulsive (“Teens and Decision Making”). If teenagers are spending a lot of time on Facebook, then they are more likely to make an impulsive or foolish decision online. This is a problem. In real life the consequences for an impulsive, foolish decision may evaporate quickly, but if a person impulsively does something foolish online then that decision can quickly become permanent. It is very easy to make unwise decisions on Facebook. Things like bullying someone, sharing private information, or posting inappropriate pictures can be done, almost without thinking, especially if one’s prefrontal cortex is still developing. Raising the age threshold on Facebook will limit the time teenagers spend on Facebook and will lower their risk of making a foolish decision online.

Perhaps due to the fact that the prefrontal cortex isn’t fully available, teenagers rely more on their limbic system, which is more developed, to make decisions (“Teens and Decision Making”). The limbic system is the emotional center of the brain and is also called the “risk and reward” system.
(Bernstein). This means that it is the part of the brain that is activated when one does something risky or pleasurable. When a part of the brain, like the limbic system, is “activated,” it is awash with neurotransmitters, like dopamine. Dopamine is the main neurotransmitter of the reward system and all addictive substances and addictive behavior increase dopamine in the brain (Giedd). This is important because, compared to adults, teens are highly sensitive to dopamine in their limbic system (Galván). This extra sensitivity and excitability makes them more prone to addiction (Knox). Therefore it seems logical that they may be more prone to becoming addicted to substances or activities that stimulate dopamine. Logging on to Facebook increases the dopamine levels in a person’s brain (Ritvo). If teenagers are more prone to addiction and more sensitive to the dopamine released by logging into Facebook, then they may be more vulnerable to becoming “addicted” to Facebook. While this may seem like a harmless pastime, for a teenager, it can be very distracting and debilitating. If the age limit is raised, then teens are less likely to fall prey to this addiction.

The third reason that the AAP should recommend that Facebook raise its minimum age has to do with synaptic pruning. The adolescent brain is in a dynamic stage of development. It is pruning unnecessary synapses and cementing other neurological pathways (“Teens and Decision Making”). A large part of our brain is dedicated to reading social cues because this skill is very important to leading a successful life (Giedd). However, this skill is not automatic. A teenage brain needs time and practice to build these pathways. There are many social skills that cannot be learned online because they are very subtle and require physical proximity (Giedd). These are such things as reading body language, facial expressions, or tone of voice. If someone is spending many hours a day interacting with others on Facebook, then he or she is missing out on an opportunity to build in-person skills. As Facebook becomes more and more popular, teens may use it as a substitute for in-person socializing and spend less time together. If they do that, then they will be pruning very important synapses that are necessary for human interacting. If the age limit for Facebook is raised, then teenagers will be more likely to find a social outlet that nourishes that part of the brain.

Facebook is an extremely popular web site. Nearly one in eight people on the planet have a Facebook account (Giedd). It is lively and evolving part of modern society. However, there are many potential pitfalls on Facebook to the developing teen brain, including addiction, impulsive decision-making, and the missed opportunity to build strong social skills. By recommending that teenagers wait until they are 18 to have an account, the AAP will mitigate these hazards by giving the adolescent brain time to develop further. The prosocial benefits of Facebook will be there when the teen can more wisely and effectively access them.

1. Opening

A. Entry Task: Writing Improvement Tracker, Module 4A Reflections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expeditionary Learning Teacher and Student Actions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Students reflect on and record their strengths and challenges from the Module 3 essay in their Writing Improvement Tracker. Students then share their strengths and challenges with a partner and discuss how knowing their strengths and challenges will help them with the next essay in this module.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AIR Additional Supports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clarify the language in the Writing Improvement Tracker for ELLs/MLLs by providing a glossary of key terms. See the following examples of glossed words:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AIR Instructions for Teachers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Ask students to brainstorm about their strengths and challenges by reviewing the Module 3 essay.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**AIR Instructions for Students**

- Brainstorm about the strengths and challenges you had while working on the Module 3 essay.
- Pair up and discuss these strengths and challenges with your partner. This will help you with your next essay.

Example:

- **revise**—change something to make it better
- **model**—a good example
- **reread**—read something again
- **make sense**—be clear or understandable
- **gist**—the important parts
- **improve**—make something better

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### B. Reviewing Learning Targets

**Expeditionary Learning Teacher and Student Actions**

Students read and discuss the learning targets with each other, including areas where they anticipate having difficulty. Students discuss their answers with the whole class.

**AIR Additional Supports**

This exercise is fine as is for ELLs/MLLs.

Example: N/A

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### 2. Work Time

#### A. Examining a Model Position Paper: First Read and Partner Discussion

**Expeditionary Learning Teacher and Student Actions**

The teacher reads the model position paper while students read along. The teacher reads the model position paper aloud a second time while students fill out the *Getting the Gist* handout with main ideas and circle words they do not know. Students share what they wrote. The teacher checks understanding for these words and other words from the Domain-Specific Vocabulary anchor chart. The teacher reads the model position paper introduction again, and students fill out the Position Paper Planner. The teacher cold-calls four students to share what they wrote. The teacher walks students through the first paragraph and has students work in pairs to find reasons the author uses to support her claim. Students share what they wrote. Students work in pairs to fill out the rest of the Position Paper Planner and then share their answers with another pair. A representative from each group reports any disagreements. Additional suggestions for meeting students’ needs include distributing a writer’s glossary and selecting students ahead of time who need additional help so that they can prepare.

**AIR Additional Supports**

ELLs/MLLs will need a lot of support before they can complete the note catcher and model position paper planner. The suggestions that follow are AIR new activities to support ELLs/MLLs in completing these Expeditionary Learning activities.

- Before the first reading of the passage, preview the text, provide background knowledge, and pre-teach several abstract words.
● Read the text aloud and support ELLs/MLLs’ vocabulary acquisition through defining words during this reading. Words should be selected on the basis of frequency (as they appear in the Academic Word List) and importance in the text.

● After the first reading, engage ELLs/MLLs in a much more scaffolded second reading in which ELLs/MLLs have access to an English glossary and opportunities to answer supplementary questions that will help them unpack the meaning of the text.

● After the second reading have students complete the note catcher and model position paper planner.

Previewsing Text (AIR New Activity 1 for Examining a Model Position Paper)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AIR Additional Supports</th>
<th>Use the title to introduce the text.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AIR Instructions for Teachers</th>
<th>Ask the students to think about the meaning of the title “Facebook: Not for Kids.” Discuss their thought as a class.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AIR Instructions for Students</th>
<th>The title of this passage is “Facebook: Not for Kids.” What do you think the title might mean? Why do you think Facebook should not be for kids?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Enhancing Background Knowledge (AIR New Activity 2 for Examining a Model Position Paper)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AIR Additional Supports</th>
<th>Provide background information related to the role of an expert advisory committee.</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AIR Instructions for Teachers</th>
<th>Ask students the guiding question and have them think about it as the read the text and answer supplementary questions. Tell students to use the glossary as needed. Discuss student’s responses to the supplementary questions and the ask the guiding question again and discuss student’s responses.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AIR Instructions for Students</th>
<th>Read the short text and work with a partner to answer the questions. Use the glossary to look up unfamiliar words. The glossed words are underlined in the text.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

“Expert Advisory Committee”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Guiding Question</th>
<th>Why can an expert advisory committee help with a difficult decision?</th>
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</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text</th>
<th>Glossary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What should you do if you have a complicated, or difficult, problem to solve? You might want to bring together an expert advisory committee. An expert advisory committee is a group of people who know a lot about a subject. They will carefully examine the problem. They will think about the risks and benefits. And then they will decide what decision they want to endorse, or support. For example, what if you want to decide if your school should sell candy in the school store? Some people think</td>
<td>expert—someone who knows a lot about something advisory—giving advice or information to help you decide something committee—a group of people who make a decision examine—think about something carefully risk—something dangerous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
that it is a good idea, but other people worry that it will make students unhealthy. An advisory committee of experts on students and health can make a recommendation about what policy the school should adopt, or use.

**Word Bank**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benefits</th>
<th>group</th>
<th>people</th>
<th>problem</th>
<th>risks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Examines</td>
<td>know</td>
<td>policy</td>
<td>recommendation</td>
<td>solve</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Supplementary Questions**

1. For what reason would you use an expert advisory committee? [ALL]
   - You might use an expert advisory committee to help _______ a difficult _______. [EN, EM]
   - You might use an expert advisory committee to ____________. [TR]

2. What is an expert advisory committee? [ALL]
   - An expert advisory committee is a __________ of __________ who __________ a lot about a subject. [EN, EM]
   - An expert advisory committee is ___________________________. [TR]

3. How does an expert advisory committee make a decision? [ALL]
   - An expert advisory committee ___________, or thinks about, a problem. They think about the _______ and the _______. [EN, EM]
   - An expert advisory committee ________________________. [TR]

4. What does an expert advisory committee do? [ALL]
   - An expert advisory committee makes a ____________, or a suggestion about the _______ you should adopt. [EN, EM]
   - An expert advisory committee __________________________. [TR]

**Guiding Question Revisited**

5. Why can an expert advisory committee help with a difficult decision? [ALL]
   - An expert advisory committee can help with a difficult decision because __________________________. [EN, EM, TR]

5. Enhancing Background Knowledge Continued (AIR New Activity 3 for Examining a Position Paper)

**AIR Additional Supports**

Provide background information about claims, reasons, and evidence.

**AIR Instructions for Teachers**

- Ask students to read the short text using the glossary as needed.
- Then, ask students to work with a partner to answer the questions provided.

**AIR Instructions for Students**

Read the short text and answer the questions. Use the glossary to look up unfamiliar words.

**Reasons, Evidence, and Analysis of Evidence**

**Guiding Question**

- What are claims, reasons that support a claim, and evidence for reasons?
Some schools do not allow students to use cell phones on school property. What if a student wanted to convince the principal to let students use cell phones in certain situations? The best way to persuade the principal is to use reasons and evidence to support your claim. The claim is that students should be allowed to use cell phones at school in certain situations.

Reasons are the cause or explanation for an action, opinion, or event. Reasons support a claim. Evidence (also called reasoning) is the proof or facts that support a reason. Here is a graphic example of a claim, reasons that support the claim, and evidence/reasoning for the reason.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Claim: Students should be able to use cell phones sometimes.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Evidence/Reasoning:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evidence/Reasoning:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evidence/Reasoning:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reason:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Word Bank**

- cause
- explanation
- claim
- cell phones
- situations
- proof
- facts
- support

**Supplementary Questions**

What is the claim in the text above? [ALL]
The claim is that students should be allowed to use _______ at school in certain __________. [EN, EM]

The claim is _______________. [TR]

What are reasons? [ALL]

Reasons are _____ or the ______ for an action, opinion or event. [EN, EM]

Reasons are____________________. [TR]

What do reasons support? [ALL]

Reasons support a __________. [EN, EM, TR]

What is evidence? [ALL]

Evidence is the ___ or _____ that _____ a reason. [EN, EM]

Evidence is ______________. [TR]

**Guiding Question**

What are claims, reasons that support a claim, and evidence for reasons?

Claims are _______________. [ALL]

Reasons are _______________. [ALL]

Evidence is _______________________. [ALL]

**Building Vocabulary (AIR New Activity 4 for Examining a Position Paper)**

**AIR Additional Supports**

- Pre-teach abstract words and give students access to a glossary for all words that are important for understanding the text or frequent in English.
- During a first reading, read the text aloud to students as they follow along to demonstrate proper pacing and intonation.
- During the reading, use the glossary to define the underlined words that might be challenging for ELLs.

**AIR Instructions for Teachers**

- Pre-teach the abstract word *interact*.
- Give students access to a glossary that includes words key to understanding the text as well as words that appear frequently in the text.
- During a first close reading, define underlined words that are challenging.
- During a second close reading, for each underlined word in the text, have students find the word in their glossary and rewrite it. Later, have them complete a glossary—drawing a picture or writing a word or phrase to help them remember the new word. If they have a first language background that shares cognates with English, have them indicate whether the word is a cognate.
- Provide a glossary for the following words (Academic Word List words are in bold) and other words and phrases that are critical for understanding the text and answering questions (see the sample glossary that follows).

| Paragraph 1 | media, American Academy of Pediatrics, current, account, potential, development, adolescent, raise, minimum, as it stands |
Paragraph 2 | normal, evolutionary, exceptional, impulse, social, seek, impulse, adolescent, developing, center, period, dynamic, steady footing, navigate
---|---
Paragraph 3 | site, access, sound, decision, consequences, evaporate, permanent, bullying, private, inappropriate
---|---
Paragraph 4 | available, rely, emotional, activate, pleasurable, awash with, addictive substance, adult, sensitive, logical, release, vulnerable, fall prey
---|---
Paragraph 5 | prune, unnecessary, synapse, cementing, pathway, social cues, automatic, require, physical proximity, interacting, missing out, opportunity, substitute
---|---
Paragraph 6 | evolving, modern society, pitfall, mitigate
---|---

**AIR Instructions for Students**
- Your teacher will pre-teach one vocabulary word for you.
- Listen as your teacher reads the text aloud.
- When you come to an underlined word in the text, look up its meaning in the glossary. When you have time, draw a picture [EN] or write a phrase [EM, TR, EX] to remember the new word.

### Word Card 2

**interact**

People can _____________ in person or over a phone or computer.

**Context:** If someone is spending many hours a day interacting with others on Facebook, then he or she is missing out on an opportunity to build in-person skills.

**Sentence frame:** My favorite way to interact with friends is _________________.

**Teacher says:** Let’s talk about the word interact. Interact means respond to someone, as when you talk with someone. But you also can interact with someone with body language, or by phone or computer. Interact in Spanish is relacionarse.

In the position paper, the author says that when teenagers interact over Facebook instead of in person, they miss out on building in-person interacting skills. In order for people to get good at interacting in person, they have to practice.

Look at the picture. A group of teenagers are interacting in person. They are talking and laughing with each other. Look at the other picture. Is the young man interacting with someone? Explain how you know.

**Partner talk:** What is your favorite way to interact with your friends?

### Student Glossary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
<th>Rewrite the Word</th>
<th>English Definition</th>
<th>Example From Text</th>
<th>Picture or Phrase</th>
<th>Is It a Cognate?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
access

the ability or power to use something

Facebook is not a Web site for someone with limited access to his or her prefrontal cortex.

The older students have access to the computers at school.

yes

adolescent

teenager

an adolescent brain has a developing prefrontal cortex

Engaging in Scaffolded Close Reading (AIR New Activity 5 for Examining a Model Position Paper)

AIR Additional Supports

- Create guiding questions and supplementary questions for each section of text.
- Use sentence frames and word banks for entering and emerging level ELLs/MLLs. Use sentence starters for transitioning ELLs/MLLs.
- Follow the routine below to help ELLs/MLLs comprehend the passage.

AIR Instructions for Teachers

- In this first close reading, students answer questions about the key ideas and details in the text. During this reading, students use their glossary to help with word meanings.
- For each section, the teacher introduces the guiding question(s). Students then work with a partner to answer the supplementary questions.
- After answering each question, students should put the answer into their own words. The teacher reviews the answers with the class. The teacher discusses the guiding question(s) with the class, and the students respond to the guiding question(s) in writing. Students with lower levels of English proficiency can be given sentence frames with more or less framing. Below is an example of a highly scaffolded answer frame for the guiding question.
- After students answer the guiding question(s), they should work with a partner to put the answer into their own words.

Additional close reading examples for each paragraph are provided in Appendix B.

AIR Instructions for Students

Listen to your teacher read the guiding question and think about it as you answer the supplementary questions with a partner. Your teacher will review the supplementary questions with the class and then ask you to answer the guiding question. Look up underlined words in your glossary.

Part 1

Guiding Question

- Facebook currently has a policy that children under 13 should not have a Facebook account. What does the committee have to decide?

Text

You are part of the Children and Media Expert Advisory Committee. Your job is to help the American Academy of Pediatrics decide whether or not to make an official endorsement of Facebook’s current policy that children must be 13 in order to get a Facebook account. After examining both the

Glossary

media—sources of information, like television or newspapers
American Academy of Pediatrics—an organization, or group, that cares for the health of children and teenagers
whether—if
official endorsement—formal or public support for something
current—happening right now
account—a relationship with a company
potential benefits and risks of a Facebook account, particularly to the development of the adolescent brain, make a recommendation. Should the American Academy of Pediatrics officially recommend that Facebook raise its minimum age to 18 or endorse the policy as it stands at the age of 13?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word Bank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>benefits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Supplementary Questions**

6. What kinds of experts are on the committee? [ALL]
   - The people on the committee are experts on ___________ and ___________. [EN, EM]
   - The people on the committee are ____________________________________. [TR]

7. What is Facebook’s current policy? [ALL]
   - Facebook’s current policy, or the policy it has ________, is that children must be _______ to have a Facebook ________. [EN, EM]
   - Facebook’s current policy is ___________________________________. [TR]

8. What does the committee have to do to make a recommendation? [ALL]
   - To make a recommendation, the committee has to examine the possible _______ and _______ of Facebook to the development of the adolescent ____________. [EN, EM]
   - To make a recommendation, the committee has to ___________________________. [TR]

**Guiding Question**

9. Facebook currently has a policy that children under 13 should not have a Facebook account. What does the committee have to decide? [ALL]
   - The committee has to decide ______________________________________. [EN, EM, TR]

**Part 2**

**AIR Instructions for Teachers**
- Present the guiding question to the students for discussion.
- Tell students to read the excerpt while using the glossary for definitions of any difficult words.
- Tell the students to complete the questions below after reading the excerpt.

**AIR Instructions for Students**
- Read the excerpt.
- Use the glossary to find the definitions of any difficult words.
- Answer the questions about the text.

**Guiding Question**
- Does the author think Facebook is good or bad for teenagers?
In many ways Allison is a normal teenager, except for one. She’s an exceptional texter. In fact, she quite routinely sends over 900 texts a day. Even though Allison’s texting habit may be extreme, her impulse to connect to her peers is not. Teenagers are social. Whether it is due to the evolutionary imperative to find a mate or because they are naturally starting to separate from their parents, teenagers seek out other teens. With the advent of Facebook, this social impulse can be followed any time of the day. However, because an adolescent brain has a developing prefrontal cortex, a highly sensitive risk and reward center, and is entering a period of dynamic growth, Facebook can be a particularly toxic when paired with the developing teen brain. For these reasons, the American Academy of Pediatrics should recommend that Facebook raise its minimum age to 18 so teens are on steadier neurological footing before they begin to navigate the social world of Facebook.

### Glossary

**normal**—usual  
**exceptional**—different or unusual  
**impulse**—a sudden wish that makes someone want to do something  
**social**—friendly; likely to enjoy other people’s company  
**evolutionary**—changing over many years to be better suited to its environment, or surroundings  
**seek**—look for  
**adolescent**—teenager  
**developing**—growing or changing  
**center**—a place with a lot of activity  
**period**—a time  
**dynamic**—full of energy  
**steady footing**—safe base upon which to stand, build, or grow  
**navigate**—find your way through

### Word Bank

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>18</th>
<th>minimum</th>
<th>prefrontal cortex</th>
<th>risk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>day</td>
<td>parents</td>
<td>reward</td>
<td>separate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impulse</td>
<td>peers</td>
<td>recommend</td>
<td>time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Supplementary Questions

10. How is Allison like other teenagers? [ALL]
   Allison has an __________ to connect with her __________. [EN, EM]
   Allison is like other teenagers because ________________________. [TR]

11. Teenagers are social. What is one reason for this? [ALL]
   Teenagers are starting to __________ from their __________.
   One reason is _____________________________. [TR]

12. What did the advent, or start, of Facebook make possible? [ALL]
   With the advent of Facebook, the social _______ can be followed any _____ of the ____. [EN, EM]
   With the advent of Facebook, ____________________________. [TR]

13. What part of the brain is still developing in teenagers? [ALL]
   The _______________ is still developing in teenagers. [EN, EM, TR]

14. What is the role or job of the two small regions of the prefrontal cortex? [ALL]
   The prefrontal cortex is the brain’s___________ and ___________ center. [EN, EM]
   The prefrontal cortex is _____________________________. [TR]

15. What does the author say the American Academy of Pediatrics should recommend? [ALL]
   The author says that they should _________ that Facebook raise its ________ age to ___. [EN, EM]
   The author says ________________________________________. [TR]

Guiding Question

16. Does the author think Facebook is good or bad for teenagers? [ALL]
   The author thinks _____________________________. [EN, EM, TR]

Part 3

Guiding Question

- Why does the author want to limit the time teenagers spend on Facebook?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text</th>
<th>Glossary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Facebook is not a Web site for someone with limited access to his or her prefrontal cortex. The prefrontal cortex develops throughout adolescence and is the part of the brain that helps someone control impulses and make sound judgments (Bernstein). Because a teenager’s prefrontal cortex is less developed, he or she is more likely to be impulsive (“Teens and Decision Making”). If teenagers are spending a lot of time on Facebook, then they are more likely to make an impulsive or foolish decision online. This is a problem. In real life the consequences for an impulsive, foolish decision may evaporate quickly, but if a person impulsively does something foolish online then that decision can quickly become permanent. It is very easy to make unwise decisions on Facebook. Things like bullying someone, sharing private information, or posting inappropriate pictures can be done, almost without thinking, especially if one’s prefrontal cortex | site—a place on the Internet  
access—the ability to use something  
sound—good or rational  
decision—something you decide or choose  
consequences—result  
evaporate—disappear or go away  
permanent—something that lasts forever  
bully—frighten or hurt someone  
private—something that is personal or that should not be shared  
inappropriate—not right or proper |
is still developing. Raising the age threshold on Facebook will limit the time teenagers spend on Facebook and will lower their risk of making a foolish decision online.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word Bank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bullying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>developing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>evaporate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Supplementary Questions**

17. What does adolescence mean? [ALL]
   Adolescence is the __________, or time, when you are a _____________. [EN, EM]
   Adolescence is _________________. [TR]

18. Is the prefrontal cortex fully developed in adolescents? [ALL]
   The prefrontal cortex __________ (is/is not) fully developed in adolescents. [EN, EM]
   The prefrontal cortex ___________________________. [TR]

19. What is the role of the prefrontal cortex? In other words, what does it do? [ALL]
   The prefrontal cortex helps your control ____________ and make sound, or good __________. [EN, EM]
   The prefrontal cortex ___________________________. [TR]

20. In some cases, what does impulsive mean? [ALL]
   In some cases, impulsive means likely to do __________ things without taking time to __________. [EN, EM]
   In some cases, impulsive means ___________________. [TR]

21. Why are adolescent brains more impulsive? [ALL]
   Adolescent brains are more impulsive because their ____________ is still __________, or growing. [EN, EM]
   Adolescent brains ___________________________. [TR]

22. The author gives two reasons why impulsive behavior on Facebook may be worse for teens than impulsive behavior in real life. What is the first reason? [ALL]
   In real life, __________ decisions ____________, or disappear more quickly. [EN, EM]
   The first reason is ___________________________. [TR]
   What is the second reason? [ALL]
   It is easier to make __________ decisions online. [EN, EM]
   The second reason is ___________________________. [TR]

23. What kinds of things can people do online impulsively, or without thinking? [ALL]
   People can do things impulsively online like __________ someone, sharing __________ information, or posting __________ pictures. [EN, EM]
   People can do things impulsively online like ___________________________. [TR]

**Guiding Question**

24. Why does the author want to limit the time teenagers spend on Facebook? [ALL]
   The author thinks ___________________________. [EN, EM, TR]
Part 4

Guiding Question

■ In this paragraph, why does the author argue that the Facebook age limit should be raised?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Perhaps due to the fact that the prefrontal cortex isn’t fully available, teenagers rely more on their limbic system, which is more developed, to make decisions (“Teens and Decision Making”). The limbic system is the emotional center of the brain and is also called the “risk and reward” system (Bernstein). This means that it is the part of the brain that is activated when one does something risky or pleasurable. When a part of the brain, like the limbic system, is “activated,” it is awash with neurotransmitters, like dopamine. Dopamine is the main neurotransmitter of the reward system and all addictive substances and addictive behavior increase dopamine in the brain (Giedd). This is important because, compared to adults, teens are highly sensitive to dopamine in their limbic system (Galván). This extra sensitivity and excitability makes them more prone to addiction (Knox). Therefore it seems logical that they may be more prone to becoming addicted to substances or activities that stimulate dopamine. Logging on to Facebook increases the dopamine levels in a person's brain (Ritvo). If teenagers are more prone to addiction and more sensitive to the dopamine released by logging into Facebook, then they may be more vulnerable to becoming “addicted” to Facebook. While this may seem like a harmless pastime, for a teenager, it can be very distracting and debilitating. If the age limit is raised, then teens are less likely to fall prey to this addiction.</td>
<td>available—something that can be used rely—depend on something emotional—something that has to do with feelings or emotions activate—make something start working pleasurable—something that is fun or makes you feel good awash with—completely covered with something addictive substance—something that makes someone addicted, or dependent adult—a grown-up, person who is done growing sensitive—something that has a strong reaction to chemicals prone to—likely to logical—something that makes sense; reasonable release—let something out vulnerable—someone who can be hurt debilitating—weakening fall prey—be harmed by someone or something</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Word Bank

addiction addiction available available emotional emotional release release addictive addictive awash with awash with pleasurable pleasurable reward reward adolescent adolescent dopamine dopamine prefrontal cortex prefrontal cortex risky risky
Supplementary Questions

25. What is the limbic system? [ALL]
   The limbic system is the ___________ center of the brain. [EN, EM]
   The limbic system is ___________________________. [TR]

26. Why do teenagers rely on their limbic system? [ALL]
   They rely on their limbic system because the ___________ isn’t fully _________. [EN, EM]
   They rely on their limbic system because ___________________________. [TR]

27. When is the limbic system activated? [ALL]
   The limbic system is activated when you do something ________ or _________. [EN, EM]
   The limbic system is activated when ___________________________. [TR]

28. What happens when the limbic system is activated? [ALL]
   When it is activated, it is ___________ neurotransmitters, like dopamine. [EN, EM]
   When it is activated, it ___________________________. [TR]

29. What is dopamine? [ALL]
   Dopamine is the main neurotransmitter of the ________ system. Anything that is _________ increases dopamine in the brain. [EN, EM]
   Dopamine is ___________________________. [TR]

30. Are teenagers more or less sensitive to dopamine than adults? [ALL]
   Teenagers are _________(more/less) sensitive to dopamine than adults. [EN, EM]
   Teenagers are _________. [TR]

31. What are teenagers more prone to? In other words, what is more likely to happen to them? [ALL]
   Teenagers are more prone to _________. [EN, EM, TR]

32. According to the author, what does logging into Facebook do? What might this lead to? [ALL]
   Logging into Facebook leads to the ___________ of ___________. This might lead to ___________________________. [TR]

Guiding Question

33. In this paragraph, why does the author argue that the Facebook age limit should be raised? [ALL]
   In this paragraph, the author argues that the age limit should be raised because ___________________________. [EN, EM, TR]

Part 5

Guiding Question

- What is the third claim that the author makes? What evidence, or reasons, does the author give to support this claim?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The third reason that the AAP should recommend that Facebook raise its minimum age has to do with synaptic pruning. The adolescent brain is in a dynamic stage of development. It is pruning unnecessary synapses and cementing other neurological pathways (“Teens and Decision Making”). A large part of our brain is dedicated to reading social cues because this skill is</td>
<td>prune—cut something away that you don’t need&lt;br&gt;unnecessary—something that is not needed&lt;br&gt;synapse—point where messages are sent between brain cells</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
very important to leading a successful life (Giedd). However, this skill is not automatic. A teenage brain needs time and practice to build these pathways. There are many social skills that cannot be learned online because they are very subtle and require physical proximity (Giedd). These are such things as reading body language, facial expressions, or tone of voice. If someone is spending many hours a day interacting with others on Facebook, then he or she is missing out on an opportunity to build in-person skills. As Facebook becomes more and more popular, teens may use it as a substitute for in-person socializing and spend less time together. If they do that, then they will be pruning very important synapses that are necessary for human interacting. If the age limit for Facebook is raised, then teenagers will be more likely to find a social outlet that nourishes that part of the brain.

**Word Bank**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>adolescents</th>
<th>dynamic</th>
<th>opportunity</th>
<th>synapses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>body</td>
<td>expressions</td>
<td>pathways</td>
<td>social cues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cementing</td>
<td>interacting</td>
<td>physical proximity</td>
<td>unnecessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>developing</td>
<td>interactions</td>
<td>prune</td>
<td>voice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>development</td>
<td>miss out</td>
<td>social</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Supplementary Questions**

34. What words does the author use to describe the adolescent brain? [ALL]
   The author says that the adolescent brain is in a __________ stage of __________. [EN, EM]
   The author says that ________________________. [TR]

35. What is happening to the adolescent brain? [ALL]
   The adolescent brain is pruning __________ synapses and __________ other neurological __________. [EN, EM]
   The adolescent brain is ________________________. [TR]
   What is a large part of the adolescent brain dedicated to? [ALL]
   A large part of the adolescent brain is dedicated to reading __________. [EN, EM]

36. Is reading social cues an automatic skill? [ALL]
   Reading social cues __________ (is/is not) an automatic skill. [EN, EM]
   Reading social cues ________________________. [TR]

37. Why can’t many social skills be learned online? [ALL]
   Many social skills can’t be learned online because they require, or need, __________. [EN, EM]
   Many social skills can’t be learned online because ________________________. [TR]

38. What are some of these social skills? [ALL]
   Some of these social skills are reading __________ language, facial __________, or tone of __________. [EN, EM]
   Some of these social skills are ________________________. [TR]
39. What happens when someone spends many hours a day interacting with others on Facebook?

When you spend many hours interacting with people on Facebook, you __________ on an ________ to build _________ skills. [EN, EM]
When you spend many hours interacting with people on Facebook, you ______________. [TR]

40. If an adolescent spends many hours a day on Facebook, which synapses get pruned? [ALL]
The synapses that are necessary for _________ get pruned. [EN, EM]
The synapses that __________________________. [TR]

Guiding Questions
1. What is the third claim that the author makes? What evidence, or reasons, does the author give to support this claim? [ALL]
The author’s third claim is that _______________________. [EN, EM, TR]
The reasons the author gives are ____________________. [EN, EM, TR]

Part 6

Guiding Question
• Does the author think that there is anything good about Facebook? How do you know?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text</th>
<th>Glossary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Facebook is an extremely popular Web site. Nearly one in eight people on the planet have a Facebook account (Giedd). It is lively and evolving part of modern society. However, there are many potential pitfalls on Facebook to the developing teen brain, including addiction, impulsive decision-making, and the missed opportunity to build strong social skills. By recommending that teenagers wait until they are 18 to have an account, the AAP will mitigate these hazards by giving the adolescent brain time to develop further. The prosocial benefits of Facebook will be there when the teen can more wisely and effectively access them.</td>
<td>lively—exciting evolving—changing modern society—our current culture pitfall—a hidden danger mitigate—make something less bad</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Word Bank

| 1 | adolescent | like | planet |
| 8 | develop | lively | popular |
| account | evolving | modern society | pro |
| addiction | impulsive | opportunity | social |

Supplementary Questions
41. What does popular mean? How do you know? [ALL]
Popular means that many people _________ something. I know this because the author says that in _______ people on the _________ have a Facebook _________. [EN, EM]
Popular means that __________________________. [TR]

42. What positive words does the author use to describe Facebook? [ALL]
She says Facebook is a _________ and _________ part of ______________. [EN, EM]
She says Facebook is ______________________. [TR]
43. According to the author, what are the main pitfalls of Facebook for teenagers? [ALL]
   The pitfalls, or dangers, of Facebook are ____________, ____________ decision-making, and the
   missed ____________ to build strong ____________ skills. [EN, EM]
   The pitfalls, or dangers, of Facebook are __________________________. [TR]

44. Why will waiting until teenagers are 18 to use Facebook mitigate, or lessen, its dangers? [ALL]
   This will give the ______________ brain more time to ______________. [EN, EM]
   This will give __________________________. [TR]

Guiding Questions
45. Does the author think that there is anything good about Facebook? How do you know? [ALL]
   The author thinks that ________________. I know this because she says
   _________________________________. [EN, EM, TR]

Scaffolding the Model Position Paper Planner (AIR New Activity 6 for Examining a Model Position Paper)

**AIR Scaffolds**
Students will be better prepared to use the note catcher because of the new activities 1 through 5.
Use sentence frames and sentence starters to help students complete the note catcher. Appendix A
includes a completed Model Position Paper Planner for teacher’s reference.

**Instructions for Teachers**
Use the graphic organizer and sentence frames, starters and word bank to help students complete the
Model Position Paper Planner.

**Instructions for Students**
Use this Main Idea/Claim note catcher to get the gist when you reread the model position paper. First,
fill in the author’s claim. Then, identify each reason for the claim. Then fill in the evidence the author
provides to support the claim. Finally, analyze whether the supports and evidence are adequate. [ALL]

**Claim**
________ can be toxic to a developing teen _____, so ________ should raise its ________ age to __.
[EN, EM]
Facebook can be toxic __________, so Facebook should ____________________. [TR]
Expanding students would write the claim without any support.
**Claim:** Facebook can be toxic to a developing teen brain, so Facebook should raise its minimum age to 18.

*hint: paragraph 1*
B. Analyze the Model Paper Using the Argument Rubric

Expeditionary Learning Teacher and Student Actions
Teacher displays the first two rows of the *Expository Writing Evaluation Rubric* and reads the bullet in the first row out loud as students read along silently. Teacher explains that the position paper they read exemplifies the first row with a clear position statement. Teacher explains what “follows logically” means. Teacher reads the bullet in the second row out loud as students read along silently. Students turn and talk about the term “insightful analysis,” and teacher cold-calls some students to share. Students discuss whether the claims and reasons they chose on their planner are evidence of insightful analysis. Teacher reads the bullet in the third row out loud as students read along silently. Students read through the model to find a counterclaim acknowledged, discuss with a partner, and share. Students work with a partner to find examples of the bullets in the second row, then share with the whole class.

AIR Additional Supports
- The rubric appears to have been developed primarily for teachers. Provide students with a version that has student-friendly language.
- The rubric also could be translated into students’ home language. [EN, EM]

Example: The following is an example of student-friendly language for the first row of the *Expository Writing Evaluation Rubric*, “Claims and Reasons: the extent to which the essay conveys complex ideas and information clearly and accurately in order to logically support the author’s argument.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original version</strong></td>
<td>clearly introduces the topic and the claim in a manner that is compelling and follows logically from the task and purpose</td>
<td>clearly introduces the topic and the claim in a manner that follows from</td>
<td>introduces the topic and the claim in a manner that follows generally from</td>
<td>introduces the topic and the claim in a manner that does not logically follow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Word Bank

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>18</th>
<th>addiction</th>
<th>developing</th>
<th>impulses</th>
<th>interaction</th>
<th>prone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>active</td>
<td>brain</td>
<td>Facebook</td>
<td>impulsive</td>
<td>minimum</td>
<td>social</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>addicted</td>
<td>developed</td>
<td>foolish</td>
<td>interact</td>
<td>pathways</td>
<td>stimulates</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 3. Closing and Assessment

**A. Exit Ticket: What Will Be the Most Difficult Aspect of Writing This Paper?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Student version</strong></th>
<th>My topic (main subject or point) is compelling (interesting), and it makes sense for the task (work) and purpose (goal). I introduce (begin or start) my claim (thing that I am saying is true) clearly (in a way easy to understand) and in a way that is interesting to the reader. My topic and my claim are logical (make sense).</th>
<th>My topic makes sense (is clear) for the task and purpose. I introduce my claim clearly.</th>
<th>My topic, or main subject, is reasonable (makes sense) for the task and purpose. My claim also is reasonable for the task and purpose.</th>
<th>My topic is not reasonable for the task and purpose. My claim is not reasonable for the task and purpose.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Expeditionary Learning Teacher and Student Actions

Students complete exit ticket about the most difficult aspect of writing the paper [ALL]. Teacher collects student written responses.

AIR Additional Supports

Provide sentence frames for ELLs/MLLs at the entering and emerging level. Provide sentence starters or sentence frames will less scaffolding for ELLs/MLLs at the transitioning level.

Example:
The most difficult aspect, or part of writing this paper was will be [sentence]. [EN, EM]
The most difficult aspect of writing this paper will be [sentence].

AIR Instructions for Teachers

- Instruct students to complete the sentence frame.
- Collect their responses.

AIR Instructions for Students

Think about what will be the most difficult part of writing this paper. Complete the sentence.

**B. Review Homework**

Expeditionary Learning Teacher and Student Actions

Teacher distributes the Researcher’s Notebook and tells students that their homework is to identify three reasons they will use in their position paper. They have a number of graphic organizers to choose from to help them.

AIR Additional Supports
Make sure that ELLs/MLLs are familiar with the graphic organizers and with the vocabulary therein. The previous activities will help support ELLs/MLLs, because they clarify the content of the lesson. Example: N/A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AIR Instructions for Teachers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▪ Distribute the Researcher’s Notebook.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Ask students to use the graphic organizers to identify the three reasons they will use in their paper.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AIR Instructions for Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Complete the graphic organizer to write the three reasons you will use in your paper.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Homework

A. Homework

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expeditionary Learning Teacher and Student Actions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Students look through their research and identify reasons they will address in their position paper. Students reread the model position paper and underline information about the brain.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AIR Additional Supports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Make sure ELLs/MLLs had sufficient scaffolding during Unit 1 to have a good understanding of adolescent brain development. In Unit 1, students read various texts that built their background knowledge about adolescent brain development. Example: N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AIR Instructions for Teachers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▪ Ask students to read through their research and identify the stance they will take in their position paper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Have the students reread the model position paper and underline the information about the brain.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Teacher Assessment
Assessment Questions for Grade 7, “Facebook: Not for Kids”

Instructions

Today you or I will read (re-read) an essay which argues that the American Academy of Pediatrics should recommend that Facebook raise its minimum age to 18. You will then answer ten questions. The first question in each pair asks you about the passage (story). The second question asks you what details (information) in the story best supports your answer (helps you answer the first question in the pair). Circle the correct answer to each question.

In many ways Allison is a normal teenager, except for one. She’s an exceptional texter. In fact, she quite routinely sends over 900 texts a day. Even though Allison’s texting habit may be extreme, her impulse to connect to her peers is not. Teenagers are social. Whether it is due to the evolutionary imperative to find a mate or because they are naturally starting to separate from their parents, teenagers seek out other teens. With the advent of Facebook, this social impulse can be followed any time of the day. However, because an adolescent brain has a developing prefrontal cortex, a highly sensitive risk and reward center, and is entering a period of dynamic growth, Facebook can be a particularly toxic when paired with the developing teen brain. For these reasons, the American Academy of Pediatrics should recommend that Facebook raise its minimum age to 18 so teens are on steadier neurological footing before they begin to navigate the social world of Facebook.

Facebook is not a Web site for someone with limited access to his or her prefrontal cortex. The prefrontal cortex develops throughout adolescence and is the part of the brain that helps someone control impulses and make sound judgments (Bernstein). Because a teenager’s prefrontal cortex is less developed, he or she is more likely to be impulsive (“Teens and Decision Making”). If teenagers are spending a lot of time on Facebook, then they are more likely to make an impulsive or foolish decision online. This is a problem. In real life the consequences for an impulsive, foolish decision may evaporate quickly, but if a person impulsively does something foolish online then that decision can quickly become permanent. It is very easy to make unwise decisions on Facebook. Things like bullying someone, sharing private information, or posting inappropriate pictures can be done, almost without thinking, especially if one’s prefrontal cortex is still developing. Raising the age threshold on Facebook will limit the time teenagers spend on Facebook and will lower their risk of making a foolish decision online.

Perhaps due to the fact that the prefrontal cortex isn’t fully available, teenagers rely more on their limbic system, which is more developed, to make decisions (“Teens and Decision Making”). The limbic system is the emotional center of the brain and is also called the “risk and reward” system (Bernstein). This means that it is the part of the brain that is activated
when one does something risky or pleasurable. When a part of the brain, like the limbic system, is “activated,” it is awash with neurotransmitters, like dopamine. Dopamine is the main neurotransmitter of the reward system and all addictive substances and addictive behavior increase dopamine in the brain (Giedd). This is important because, compared to adults, teens are highly sensitive to dopamine in their limbic system (Galván). This extra sensitivity and excitability makes them more prone to addiction (Knox). Therefore it seems logical that they may be more prone to becoming addicted to substances or activities that stimulate dopamine. Logging on to Facebook increases the dopamine levels in a person's brain (Ritvo). If teenagers are more prone to addiction and more sensitive to the dopamine released by logging into Facebook, then they may be more vulnerable to becoming “addicted” to Facebook. While this may seem like a harmless pastime, for a teenager, it can be very distracting and debilitating. If the age limit is raised, then teens are less likely to fall prey to this addiction.

The third reason that the AAP should recommend that Facebook raise its minimum age has to do with synaptic pruning. The adolescent brain is in a dynamic stage of development. It is pruning unnecessary synapses and cementing other neurological pathways (“Teens and Decision Making”). A large part of our brain is dedicated to reading social cues because this skill is very important to leading a successful life (Giedd). However, this skill is not automatic. A teenage brain needs time and practice to build these pathways. There are many social skills that cannot be learned online because they are very subtle and require physical proximity (Giedd). These are such things as reading body language, facial expressions, or tone of voice. If someone is spending many hours a day interacting with others on Facebook, then he or she is missing out on an opportunity to build in-person skills. As Facebook becomes more and more popular, teens may use it as a substitute for in-person socializing and spend less time together. If they do that, then they will be pruning very important synapses that are necessary for human interacting. If the age limit for Facebook is raised, then teenagers will be more likely to find a social outlet that nourishes that part of the brain.

Facebook is an extremely popular Web site. Nearly one in eight people on the planet have a Facebook account (Giedd). It is lively and evolving part of modern society. However, there are many potential pitfalls on Facebook to the developing teen brain, including addiction, impulsive decision-making, and the missed opportunity to build strong social skills. By recommending that teenagers wait until they are 18 to have an account, the AAP will mitigate these hazards by giving the adolescent brain time to develop further. The prosocial benefits of Facebook will be there when the teen can more wisely and effectively access them.
Question 1

Part A

According to paragraph 2 of “Facebook: Not for Kids,” what is the role or job of the prefrontal cortex?

A. It is the risk and reward center  
B. It is responsible for regulating breathing  
C. It encourages compulsive behavior  
D. It manages desires and guides choices

Part B

What evidence from “Facebook: Not for Kids” best supports the answer to Part A?

A. “… [it] is the part of the brain that helps someone control impulses and make sound judgments.”  
B. “… an adolescent brain has a developing prefrontal cortex, a highly sensitive risk and reward center, and is entering a period of dynamic growth…”  
C. “This extra sensitivity and excitability makes them more prone to addiction…”  
D. “This means that it is the part of the brain that is activated when one does something risky or pleasurable.”

Question 2

Part A

What is the meaning of the word “impulsive” as it is used in paragraph 1 of “Facebook: Not for Kids”?

A. Act without thinking  
B. Dig into the ground  
C. Disappear or go away  
D. Turn a different color

Part B

What evidence from “Facebook: Not for Kids” supports the correct answer in Part A?

A. “he or she is more likely to be impulsive”  
B. “that decision can quickly become permanent”  
C. “It is very easy to make unwise decisions on Facebook”  
D. “lower their risk of making a foolish decision online”
Question 3

Part A

What happens when the limbic system starts working according to “Facebook: Not for Kids”?

A. Children are less likely to perform risky actions
B. The amount of dopamine in the brain increases
C. People are able to break addictions they might have
D. The urge to eat is in conflict with the desire to sleep

Part B

Which of the following sentences supports the answer to Part A?

A. “The limbic system is the emotional center of the brain and is also called the ‘risk and reward’ system.”
B. “When a part of the brain, like the limbic system, is ‘activated,’ it is awash with neurotransmitters, like dopamine.”
C. “Therefore it seems logical that they may be more prone to becoming addicted to substances or activities that stimulate dopamine.”
D. “While this may seem like a harmless pastime, for a teenager, it can be very distracting and debilitating.”
Question 4

Part A

In paragraph 4 of the “Facebook: Not for Kids,” what two things does the author say is happening to the adolescent brain?

A. Practicing social skills and reading body language
B. Learning language and understanding social cues
C. Developing the prefrontal cortex and refining the limbic system
D. Destroying as well as creating routes in the brain

Part B

Which two pieces of evidence support the answer to Part A?

A. “[The adolescent brain] is pruning unnecessary synapses and cementing other neurological pathways.”
B. “A large part of our brain is dedicated to reading social cues because this skill is very important to leading a successful life.”
C. “A teenage brain needs time and practice to build these pathways.”
D. “There are many social skills that cannot be learned online because they are very subtle and require physical proximity.”
E. “teens may use it as a substitute for in-person socializing and spend less time together.”
F. “teenagers will be more likely to find a social outlet that nourishes that part of the brain.”
### Question 5

#### Part A

According to the author of “Facebook: Not for Kids,” what are the main pitfalls of using Facebook for teenagers?

A. Loss of appetite, sleeplessness, and weight gain leading to health problems  
B. **Acting without thinking, using Facebook too much, and not learning about other people’s emotions or feelings.**  
C. Dopamine dependence, synaptic pruning, and prefrontal cortex development  
D. The inability to learn key mathematical and language skills

#### Part B

Which evidence from “Facebook: Not for Kids” supports the correct answer in Part A?

A. “there are many potential pitfalls on Facebook…, including addiction, impulsive decision-making, and the missed opportunity to build strong social skills.”  
B. “… because an adolescent brain…. is entering a period of dynamic growth, Facebook can be a particularly toxic when paired with the developing teen brain.”  
C. “Facebook is an extremely popular Web site. Nearly one in eight people on the planet have a Facebook account.”  
D. “The prosocial benefits of Facebook will be there when the teen can more wisely and effectively access them.”
Writing Task

The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends that children younger than 18 do not use Facebook. Write a paragraph explaining the reasons the writer gives for this recommendation. Use specific details from the article to support your answer.

Sample Response

The author of the article argues that the American Academy of Pediatrics should recommend that Facebook raise its minimum age to 18 because adolescent brains have not fully developed. As a result, younger users are exposed to three dangers. The first concern is that adolescents are more likely to make “impulsive” decisions online. This is due to a “developing prefrontal cortex.” This part of the brain controls desires and decision making. The second point they make is that because the prefrontal cortex is not developed, teenagers use the limbic system instead when making choices. This increases dopamine in the brain, which can lead to them “becoming addicted to Facebook.” The last reason they give is that being on-line reduces the number of face-to-face interactions between young people. Without these interactions, they may not learn how to read “social cues.” Because of these risks, the author believes that Facebook should be restricted to adults whose brains have fully developed.
# Explanatory Writing Rubric Grade 7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria for Explanatory Writing</th>
<th>Meeting (3)</th>
<th>Developing (2)</th>
<th>Emerging (1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Student achieves all of the “Meeting” criteria</td>
<td>Student work does not achieve some of the “Meeting” criteria</td>
<td>Student work does not achieve most of the “Meeting” criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Development and Elaboration</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topic: Introduces a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow to examine and convey ideas, concepts, and information (W.7.2a)</td>
<td>Credible topic</td>
<td>Unclear topic</td>
<td>No topic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evidence: Develops the topic with relevant facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples (W.7.2b)</td>
<td>Cites relevant evidence</td>
<td>Unclear or vague evidence</td>
<td>No or inaccurate evidence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organization and Focus</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Introduction: Provides an introduction that frames the topic clearly in a thesis statement and provides focus for what is to follow (W.7.2)</td>
<td>Well-developed introduction</td>
<td>Underdeveloped or ineffective introduction</td>
<td>No recognizable introduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conclusions: Provides a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (W.7.2f)</td>
<td>Well-developed conclusion</td>
<td>Underdeveloped or ineffective conclusion</td>
<td>No recognizable conclusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Language and Clarity</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Vocabulary: Uses precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic (W.7.2d)</td>
<td>Clear use of precise language and vocabulary</td>
<td>Ineffective use of language and vocabulary</td>
<td>Use of unclear language and poor vocabulary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transitions: Uses appropriate transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts (W.7.2c)</td>
<td>Sufficient transitions</td>
<td>Occasional transitions</td>
<td>Little or no transitions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conventions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conventions: Demonstrates a command of grade appropriate grammatical English and mechanical conventions (L.7.1-2)</td>
<td>Few distracting errors</td>
<td>Several errors</td>
<td>Numerous errors</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Student Assessment
Facebook: Not for Kids

Instructions: Today you or your teacher will read (re-read) an essay which argues that the American Academy of Pediatrics should recommend that Facebook raise its minimum age to 18. You will then answer ten questions. The first question in each pair asks you about the passage (story). The second question asks you what details (information) in the story best supports your answer (helps you answer the first question in the pair). Circle the correct answer to each question.

In many ways Allison is a normal teenager, except for one. She’s an exceptional texter. In fact, she quite routinely sends over 900 texts a day. Even though Allison’s texting habit may be extreme, her impulse to connect to her peers is not. Teenagers are social. Whether it is due to the evolutionary imperative to find a mate or because they are naturally starting to separate from their parents, teenagers seek out other teens. With the advent of Facebook, this social impulse can be followed any time of the day. However, because an adolescent brain has a developing prefrontal cortex, a highly sensitive risk and reward center, and is entering a period of dynamic growth, Facebook can be a particularly toxic when paired with the developing teen brain. For these reasons, the American Academy of Pediatrics should recommend that Facebook raise its minimum age to 18 so teens are on steadier neurological footing before they begin to navigate the social world of Facebook.

Facebook is not a Web site for someone with limited access to his or her prefrontal cortex. The prefrontal cortex develops throughout adolescence and is the part of the brain that helps someone control impulses and make sound judgments (Bernstein). Because a teenager’s prefrontal cortex is less developed, he or she is more likely to be impulsive (“Teens and Decision Making”). If teenagers are spending a lot of time on Facebook, then they are more likely to make an impulsive or foolish decision online. This is a problem. In real life the consequences for an impulsive, foolish decision may evaporate quickly, but if a person impulsively does something foolish online then that decision can quickly become permanent. It is very easy to make unwise decisions on Facebook. Things like bullying someone, sharing private information, or posting inappropriate pictures can be done, almost without thinking, especially if one’s prefrontal cortex is still developing. Raising the age threshold on Facebook will limit the time teenagers spend on Facebook and will lower their risk of making a foolish decision online.
Perhaps due to the fact that the prefrontal cortex isn’t fully available, teenagers rely more on their limbic system, which is more developed, to make decisions (“Teens and Decision
Making”). The limbic system is the emotional center of the brain and is also called the “risk and reward” system (Bernstein). This means that it is the part of the brain that is activated when one does something risky or pleasurable. When a part of the brain, like the limbic system, is “activated,” it is awash with neurotransmitters, like dopamine. Dopamine is the main neurotransmitter of the reward system and all addictive substances and addictive behavior increase dopamine in the brain (Giedd). This is important because, compared to adults, teens are highly sensitive to dopamine in their limbic system (Galván). This extra sensitivity and excitability makes them more prone to addiction (Knox). Therefore it seems logical that they may be more prone to becoming addicted to substances or activities that stimulate dopamine. Logging on to Facebook increases the dopamine levels in a person's brain (Ritvo). If teenagers are more prone to addiction and more sensitive to the dopamine released by logging into Facebook, then they may be more vulnerable to becoming “addicted” to Facebook. While this may seem like a harmless pastime, for a teenager, it can be very distracting and debilitating. If the age limit is raised, then teens are less likely to fall prey to this addiction.

The third reason that the AAP should recommend that Facebook raise its minimum age has to do with synaptic pruning. The adolescent brain is in a dynamic stage of development. It is pruning unnecessary synapses and cementing other neurological pathways (“Teens and Decision Making”). A large part of our brain is dedicated to reading social cues because this skill is very important to leading a successful life (Giedd). However, this skill is not automatic. A teenage brain needs time and practice to build these pathways. There are many social skills that cannot be learned online because they are very subtle and require physical proximity (Giedd). These are such things as reading body language, facial expressions, or tone of voice. If someone is spending many hours a day interacting with others on Facebook, then he or she is missing out on an opportunity to build in-person skills. As Facebook becomes more and more popular, teens may use it as a substitute for in-person socializing and spend less time together. If they do that, then they will be pruning very important synapses that are necessary for human interacting. If the age limit for Facebook is raised, then teenagers will be more likely to find a social outlet that nourishes that part of the brain.

Facebook is an extremely popular Web site. Nearly one in eight people on the planet have a Facebook account (Giedd). It is lively and evolving part of modern society. However, there are many potential pitfalls on Facebook to the developing teen brain, including addiction, impulsive decision-making, and the missed opportunity to build strong social skills. By recommending that teenagers wait until they are 18 to have an account, the AAP will mitigate these hazards by giving the adolescent brain time to develop further. The prosocial benefits of Facebook will be there when the teen can more wisely and effectively access them.
Question 1

Part A

According to paragraph 2 of “Facebook: Not for Kids,” what is the role or job of the prefrontal cortex?

E. It is the risk and reward center
F. It is responsible for regulating breathing
G. It encourages compulsive behavior
H. It manages desires and guides choices

Part B

What evidence from “Facebook: Not for Kids” best supports the answer to Part A?

E. “… [it] is the part of the brain that helps someone control impulses and make sound judgments.”
F. “… an adolescent brain has a developing prefrontal cortex, a highly sensitive risk and reward center, and is entering a period of dynamic growth…”
G. “This extra sensitivity and excitability makes them more prone to addiction…”
H. “This means that it is the part of the brain that is activated when one does something risky or pleasurable.”

Question 2

Part A

What is the meaning of the word “impulsive” as it is used in paragraph 1 of “Facebook: Not for Kids”?

E. Act without thinking
F. Dig into the ground
G. Disappear or go away
H. Turn a different color

Part B

What evidence from “Facebook: Not for Kids” supports the correct answer in Part A?

E. “he or she is more likely to be impulsive”
F. “that decision can quickly become permanent”
G. “It is very easy to make unwise decisions on Facebook”
H. “lower their risk of making a foolish decision online”

Question 3

Part A

What happens when the limbic system starts working according to “Facebook: Not for Kids”?

E. Children are less likely to perform risky actions
F. The amount of dopamine in the brain increases
G. People are able to break addictions they might have
H. The urge to eat is in conflict with the desire to sleep

Part B

Which of the following sentences supports the answer to Part A?

E. “The limbic system is the emotional center of the brain and is also called the ‘risk and reward’ system.”
F. “When a part of the brain, like the limbic system, is ‘activated,’ it is awash with neurotransmitters, like dopamine.”
G. “Therefore it seems logical that they may be more prone to becoming addicted to substances or activities that stimulate dopamine.”
H. “While this may seem like a harmless pastime, for a teenager, it can be very distracting and debilitating.”
Question 4

Part A

In paragraph 4 of the “Facebook: Not for Kids,” what two things does the author say is happening to the adolescent brain?

E. Practicing social skills and reading body language  
F. Learning language and understanding social cues  
G. Developing the prefrontal cortex and refining the limbic system  
H. Destroying as well as creating routes in the brain

Part B

Which two pieces of evidence support the answer to Part A?

G. “[The adolescent brain] is pruning unnecessary synapses and cementing other neurological pathways.”  
H. “A large part of our brain is dedicated to reading social cues because this skill is very important to leading a successful life.”  
I. “A teenage brain needs time and practice to build these pathways.”  
J. “There are many social skills that cannot be learned online because they are very subtle and require physical proximity.”  
K. “teens may use it as a substitute for in-person socializing and spend less time together.”  
L. “teenagers will be more likely to find a social outlet that nourishes that part of the brain.”
Question 5
Part A

According to the author of “Facebook: Not for Kids,” what are the main pitfalls of using Facebook for teenagers?

E. Loss of appetite, sleeplessness, and weight gain leading to health problems
F. Acting without thinking, using Facebook too much, and not learning about other people’s emotions or feelings.
G. Dopamine dependence, synaptic pruning, and prefrontal cortex development
H. The inability to learn key mathematical and language skills

Part B

Which evidence from “Facebook: Not for Kids” supports the correct answer in Part A?

E. “there are many potential pitfalls on Facebook…. including addiction, impulsive decision-making, and the missed opportunity to build strong social skills.”
F. “… because an adolescent brain…. is entering a period of dynamic growth, Facebook can be a particularly toxic when paired with the developing teen brain.”
G. “Facebook is an extremely popular Web site. Nearly one in eight people on the planet have a Facebook account.”
H. “The prosocial benefits of Facebook will be there when the teen can more wisely and effectively access them.”
Instructions: The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends that children younger than 18 do not use Facebook. Write a paragraph explaining the reasons the writer gives for this recommendation. Use specific details from the article to support your answer.