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video

Get to Know
Grizzlies

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Good News for Grizzlies?

Some grizzly bears were recently removed from the endangered species list. Why are so many people unhappy about that? **Page 4**

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Fantastic Voyage

A boat returns home to Hawaii after a three-year trip around the globe.

In June, thousands of people gathered along the southern shore of the island of Oahu (oh-AH-hoo) in Hawaii. They were there to welcome home a giant canoe that was finishing a three-year journey. The crew had sailed the boat around the world without using a map!

The voyage honored the people of ancient Hawaii by re-creating the way they sailed the seas. The trip was made on a huge canoe called the *Hokulea* (hoh-koo-LAY-uh). It's a replica of the boats used centuries ago by the people of Polynesia, a group of hundreds of islands in the Pacific Ocean that includes Hawaii.

The *Hokulea* set sail in May 2014. During the trip, the crew

Word to Know
replica noun, an exact copy of something



The *Hokulea's* first voyage was in 1975. Since then, it has sailed more than 150,000 miles.

didn't use maps or the Global Positioning System (GPS) that modern sailors use. Instead, they relied only on the stars, wind, and waves to navigate, just as the ancient Polynesians did.

Every month or so, some new crew members boarded the boat while some members of the

previous crew left. Each crew included about 12 people from different parts of the world.

The canoe stopped in more than 150 ports worldwide. Along the way, the crew met local people and shared stories about Hawaiian culture. They also shared ideas about how to better care for the planet.

The *Hokulea* will spend the next year sailing around Hawaii. But Jenna Ishii, a crew member during eight legs of the round-the-world trip, says the canoe still has many more places to visit.

"We have a lot to learn from the world, but we also have a lot to share," she says.

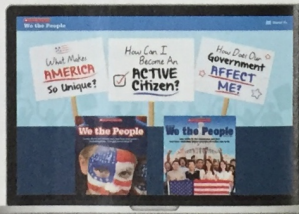
See a map of the *Hokulea's* voyage at scholastic.com/sn56.



We the People . . .

We celebrate America's independence on July 4 each year. But September 17 may be just as important to our nation's history. On that date in 1787, the document that set up our national government—the U.S. Constitution—was signed.

The famous first three words of the Constitution are "We the People." Our nation's Founders chose those words to show that the American people are at the heart of our democracy. To learn more about our democracy—and how you can get involved in it—visit scholastic.com/wethepeople.



Fossil Finder

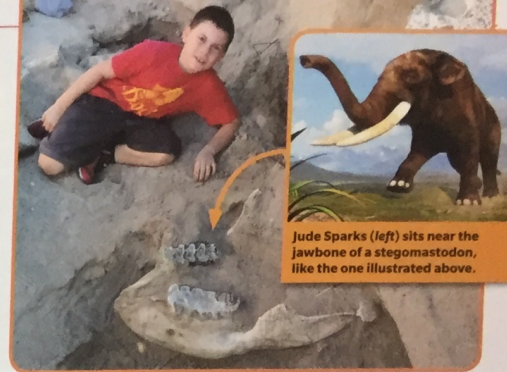
A 9-year-old stumbles onto the remains of a prehistoric beast.

Last November, Jude Sparks was hiking with his family in Las Cruces, New Mexico, when he tripped over what he thought was an old piece of wood. But he had actually discovered the tusk of a giant prehistoric animal.

"It was crazy unbelievable that I was the one who happened to find it," says Jude, now age 10.

Jude's parents contacted Peter Houde, a biology professor at New Mexico State University. Houde told the family that Jude

Word to Know
excavating verb, uncovering objects by digging



Jude Sparks (left) sits near the jawbone of a stegomastodon, like the one illustrated above.

had tripped over the tusk of a stegomastodon. This relative of modern-day elephants lived more than a million years ago.

Houde needed to raise money and get permission before he could dig up the fossil. He and a team of volunteers finally began excavating in May. After a week, they had removed the animal's jaw, one of its tusks, and the top

part of its skull from the ground. Based on the size of the skull, Houde believes the creature weighed about 10,000 pounds.

Houde says Jude's find is a good reminder that the remains of many other prehistoric creatures are waiting to be discovered.

"There's not a state in the country where you can't find fossils," he says.

Picture THIS

A Walk in the Sky

Would you dare to walk across this bridge?

It opened in Switzerland this summer. At 1,621 feet long, it's the world's longest suspension footbridge. This type of bridge is suspended in the air by cables, and it slopes down in the center. The bridge rises as high as 279 feet above the ground, giving brave hikers amazing views of the famous Swiss Alps.



Good News for Grizzlies?

Yellowstone's grizzly bears were recently removed from the endangered species list. So why isn't everyone celebrating?

Yellowstone National Park is America's oldest and one of its most popular national parks. Each year, people from around the world visit the park, which is located mostly in Wyoming but spreads into Montana and Idaho. Visitors often get up-close views of the park's wildlife—including its grizzly bears. But in the early 1970s, you would have had a hard time spotting a grizzly in Yellowstone. Fewer than 140 of them could be found in the park and its surrounding area. The number of grizzlies had also fallen sharply throughout the rest of the contiguous United States.

To help save the bears, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) added them to the endangered species list in 1975. It's illegal to kill, harm, or capture any animal on the list or to destroy its habitat. Thanks to that protection, the grizzly population in the Yellowstone area has rebounded to about 700.

"We're seeing the bears in areas where they haven't been for over 100 years," says scientist Frank van Manen. He is the director of the Interagency Grizzly Bear Study Team. This group monitors grizzlies in and around Yellowstone for the U.S. government.

In July, the FWS removed grizzly bears in the Yellowstone area from the endangered species list. Some people say that's something to celebrate. But many conservationists say it's too soon to delist the bears. Now there's a roaring debate over whether these grizzlies should still be protected.

Words to Know

contiguous *adjective*. connected or touching. Alaska and Hawaii are not part of the contiguous United States.

conservationists *noun, plural*. people who work to protect wildlife and natural resources

Making the List

As many as 100,000 grizzly bears once roamed the western U.S. But in the 1800s, settlers began to build homes and farms on much of the land where the bears lived, causing their habitat to slowly shrink. For decades, hunters shot any grizzly bear they saw. By the 1970s, these huge predators had all but disappeared from most of the lower 48 states.

Grizzlies weren't the only animals whose survival was under threat. In 1973, the U.S. Congress passed the Endangered Species Act to protect the bald eagle, the American alligator, and other species that were in danger of dying out.

"The Endangered Species Act was really designed as a way to help species recover," says van Manen. "It was never intended that its species would be on the list forever."

The FWS says the population of Yellowstone grizzlies has grown large enough that the bears are no longer endangered.

An Uncertain Future?

But many conservationists say the grizzlies' recovery is far from complete. Yellowstone is one of six areas where grizzlies live in

Grizzlies in the West

Tens of thousands of grizzlies roam throughout Alaska, where they have never been endangered. But in the rest of the U.S., they live only in six separate areas. Though the Yellowstone grizzlies have been taken off the endangered species list, the bears in the other five areas have not. This map shows the six areas and the estimated number of grizzlies that are in each one.



the Northwest (see "Grizzlies in the West"). The nearest group of grizzlies is about 70 miles away. Others are much farther. Conservationists say the recovery of Yellowstone's grizzlies won't be truly successful until they link up with other grizzly populations in the Northwest.

Like all wildlife, grizzly bears will always be protected within Yellowstone National Park. But conservationists are worried about grizzlies that wander outside the park. The three states surrounding the park are now

free to pass laws that allow people to hunt the bears.

Conservationists point out that many grizzlies are already being killed. Last year, about 40 bears were killed by humans in the area around Yellowstone. More than half of them were shot by government bear managers for preying on livestock, such as cattle and sheep. Several other grizzlies were hit by cars. Partly because of these factors, the grizzly population in the Yellowstone area has actually dropped in recent years. It's down from 757 bears in 2014.

The Sierra Club is one of several conservation groups that plan to fight the FWS in court. These groups argue that the Yellowstone grizzlies still require government protection.

"In a lot of ways, the grizzly bear story is a success story," says Bonnie Rice of the Sierra Club.

"But I would argue that it's a success story still in the making." —by Joe Bubar and Karen Kellaher



Grizzlies stand on their hind legs to better see, hear, and smell what's around them. A standing male grizzly bear can be 8 feet tall.

Hurricane Hunter

Meet a pilot who flies into some of the most dangerous storms on Earth.

Most pilots try to avoid flying into big storms. But for Scott Price, flying directly into them is just another day on the job. He is a hurricane hunter with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). He and his crew collect important information about these storms to help protect people on the ground.

"There is no other job in the world like mine," Price says.

Last month, Price flew through Hurricane Harvey, the most powerful storm to hit the U.S. mainland in more than 10 years. Harvey caused massive flooding in Texas, especially in Houston.

A Dangerous job

September is usually a busy month for Price and his crew. That's because it's right in the middle of hurricane season, which lasts from June through November. Hurricanes are powerful storms that form over the ocean. They bring heavy rains and strong winds that can reach more than 150 miles per hour. Hurricanes that reach land can flood cities and destroy homes.

When a hurricane forms, Price and his crew board their plane

Word to Know

evacuate verb. to move away from a dangerous area



Commander Scott Price stands near the plane he flies through hurricanes.

and fly through the storm before it reaches land. The ride is often bumpy and violent.

"Often there will be massive amounts of rain, which makes it really loud," says Price. "And when I fly at night, I can't really see what's going on until there's a flash of lightning."

During a flight, crew members release devices called dropsondes (DRAHP-sondz), which are long tubes attached to parachutes. As the dropsondes fall through a storm, instruments

inside them collect data, such as wind speed and direction. A crew member sends that information to the National Hurricane Center in Florida. Experts there use that data to track the size of the hurricane and where it's headed. Local officials then decide whether to warn people in the storm's path to **evacuate**.

Though his job is sometimes dangerous, Price says it's worth it.

"It's rewarding to know I'm helping to keep people safe," he explains.



Five years ago, Hurricane Sandy destroyed this home in Belle Harbor in New York City.

Should Kids Get Paid to Do Chores?

Yes! Paying kids to do chores helps motivate them.

Kids are more likely to do their chores well if they get paid. I know I am! Each week, I have a set number of tasks that I'm expected to complete. I get paid only if I do them all well, which motivates me to do a good job. It also encourages me to take on extra chores. Then I can earn even more money while giving my parents fewer things to worry about. It's a win for all of us!

Getting an allowance for doing chores also shows kids that hard work pays off. The more chores I do, the more money I can save to buy the things I want.

Plus, many parents argue with their kids to get them to do chores. An allowance could get kids to help out more easily and cut down on conflicts.

David Kaplan, Kentucky



Taking out the trash. Setting the table. Doing the laundry. For millions of kids, doing chores is a part of everyday life. But for a lot of kids, completing household tasks is a way to make some extra cash. In a survey of more than 1,000 kids conducted last year, 69 percent reported getting an allowance from their parents if they did chores or something else to earn it.

Many people think that paying kids for chores could encourage them to want to help out around the house more. They also say it teaches kids about the value of hard work and responsibility. Plus, some experts say that kids are more likely to save their allowance if they have to earn it instead of just being given the money.

"When you put your energy into something and you earn it, it has more value," says Erik Fisher, a psychologist who wrote a book about parenting. He says learning to manage that money is an important skill that kids will need when they get older.

But other people argue that paying kids to do chores sends the wrong message. They say kids should help out around the house without expecting to be rewarded. After all, they say, parents don't get paid to clean the house, so neither should kids.

Here's what two of our readers think.

No! Kids should help around the house without getting paid.

Doing chores isn't a job, so kids shouldn't make money for it. I don't get paid for clearing the dinner table or putting things away around the house. I helped make the mess, so why shouldn't I help clean it up?

Plus, doing these tasks without getting paid is helping to prepare me to become an adult. No one is going to pay me to clean my room when I'm older and living on my own!

Besides, there are other ways to reward kids. When I help around the house without being asked, I sometimes get rewarded with special treats like going out for ice cream or getting my nails done. That's a way more fun than getting paid.

Ashlee Johnson, Massachusetts

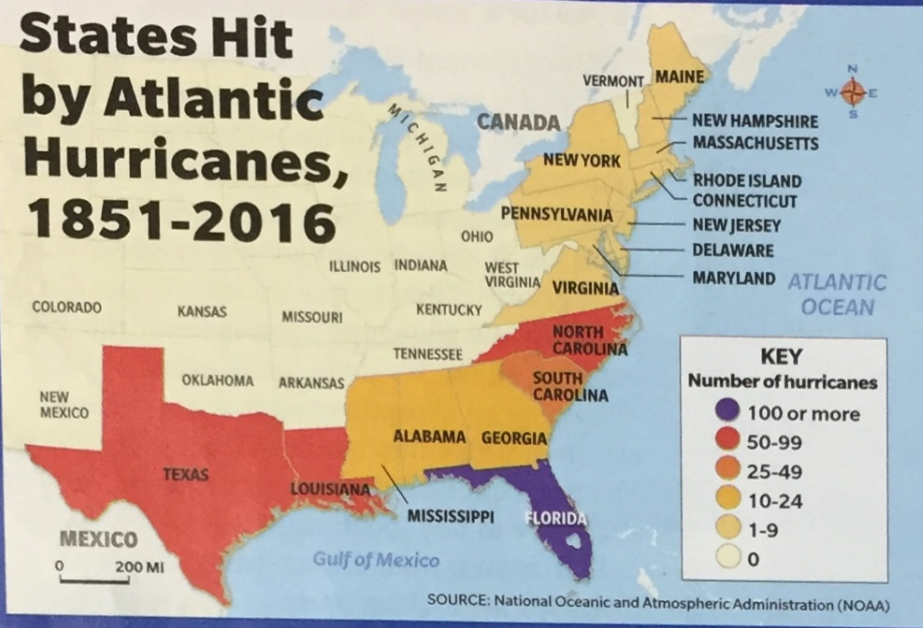


What's Your OPINION? Go online to cast your vote and download an opinion-writing skills sheet: www.scholastic.com/sn56

News Map

Scientists have officially tracked hurricanes that form over the Atlantic Ocean since 1851. This map shows which states have been hit by the most Atlantic hurricanes.

States Hit by Atlantic Hurricanes, 1851-2016



1. What is the purpose of the key included with the map?

2. Which state has been hit by the most Atlantic hurricanes?

3. Which of the following states has been hit by the fewest hurricanes?

- (A) Alabama
- (B) Maine
- (C) Ohio
- (D) Texas

News Review

Good News for Grizzlies? pages 4-5

4. What is the article mainly about?
 - (A) where to get up-close views of grizzly bears
 - (B) why the recovery of grizzlies near Yellowstone National Park has been so successful
 - (C) whether grizzlies near the park should be on the endangered species list
 - (D) why grizzly bears are endangered
5. Which detail best supports the article's main idea?
 - (A) "Yellowstone National Park is America's oldest and one of its most popular national parks."
 - (B) "Some people say that's something to celebrate."
 - (C) "Now there's a roaring debate over whether these grizzlies should still be protected."
 - (D) "These huge predators had all but disappeared."
6. According to conservationists, the recovery of the Yellowstone grizzlies won't be successful until _____.
 - (A) they mix with grizzly populations in other areas
 - (B) the bears gain back their entire past range
 - (C) bears within the park are better protected
 - (D) states that border the park ban hunting
7. Based on the map on page 5, Wyoming (WY) is contiguous with which of the following states?
 - (A) Montana (MT)
 - (B) California (CA)
 - (C) Alaska (AK)
 - (D) Texas (TX)

Hurricane Hunter page 6

8. Scott Price's quote in paragraph 2 shows that he thinks his job is _____.
 - (A) dangerous
 - (B) unique
 - (C) boring
 - (D) important
9. What happens after hurricane hunters send information to the National Hurricane Center?
 - (A) Hurricane hunters release dropsondes.
 - (B) Hurricane hunters board their plane and fly through the storm.
 - (C) Experts use the data to track the size and direction of a hurricane.
 - (D) Hurricanes form over the ocean.
10. Based on the article, you can infer that _____.
 - (A) the strongest hurricanes occur in September
 - (B) Scott Price doesn't like his job
 - (C) most hurricanes never reach land
 - (D) some hurricanes are more destructive than others

