

TEACHING WITH TIME

TIME EDUCATION PROGRAM TEACHER'S GUIDE OCTOBER 11, 1999

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TEACHER TIP

Have you come up with innovative ways to involve your students in researching and writing about history? If so, consider applying for the Tachau Pre-Collegiate Teaching Award, given by the Organization of American Historians to recognize contributions made by teachers to improve history education.

The competition is open to pre-collegiate and classroom instructors engaged at least half time in history teaching; the winner will receive a cash award of \$750, a membership to OAH, and a one-year subscription to the *OAH Magazine of History*. Applications, which require letters of support from students and colleagues along with a narrative by the nominee, are due December 1, 1999.

For full details, visit the OAH website at <http://www.oah.org/activities/awards>



COVER ANALYSIS

What is the primary audience that TIME is trying to reach with this week's cover story on laser surgery? Why do you think TIME's editors framed the topic as a question rather than a statement?

STANDARDS WATCH

NCSS Curriculum Standard	TIME Article	Page
Power, Authority and Governance	Back Into the Inferno	46★
Production, Distribution and Consumption	Worried About the Dollar	54
Science, Technology and Society	Drug Crusader	72
Culture	Shock for Shock's Sake	80★

★ covered in this week's teacher's guide

VISIT OUR WEBSITE

www.time.com/teach

At the TEP website, you'll find each week's edition of the teacher's guide, available every Monday—plus additional editorial cartoons, links to TIME's array of online resources, and TEACHING WITH TIME's publication schedule for the 1999–2000 school year.

TAKE A STAND

New laser surgery techniques hold out the promise of restoring 20/20 vision to millions of Americans. But the procedure is costly and not without risk. Using the quote below as a starting point, challenge students to wrestle with the social and ethical dilemmas posed by this medical advance. Then read further in this week's cover story. Is LASIK surgery medically justifiable? Is it a vanity procedure, like cosmetic surgery? If insurance companies don't cover it, will only the wealthy be able to throw away their glasses?

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

Featuring words from the Princeton Review Hit Parade, a compilation of the 250 terms that appear most often on the SAT

List the following words on the board:
copiously **abhorrence** **obstinately**

As students read *In Death's Throat* on page 78, ask them to look for these words and to define each one using clues provided by the context of the article. Then assign the questions below.

1. True or false: Robert Hughes has a **copious** appetite for life. Explain.
2. Do you think Hughes' experience left him with an **abhorrence** of or a reverence for modern medicine? Explain.
3. Cite a line that shows that Robert Hughes is **obstinate** in his skepticism about religion.

Coming next week: A quiz on words presented in "Vocabulary in Context" since the September 13 issue.

“Never mind that LASIK costs upwards of \$2,500 an eye and isn't covered by most insurance companies. We're talking about seeing your toes in the shower!”

—from *R U Ready To Dump Your Glasses?* on page 58

PAGE 50 The Japan Syndrome

Curriculum Standard: Science, Technology and Society

Last week's accident at a nuclear power plant in Japan offers students an opportunity to learn more about the uses and risks of nuclear energy.

Before Reading

How do we generate electricity in the United States? Elicit student responses and list them on the board. Ask students to estimate how much of our electricity comes from each source they listed. Then share the following data:

Fuel source	Percent of electricity generated in U.S.
Coal	46.9
Nuclear	18.7
Hydroelectric	9.0
Natural Gas	7.3
Oil	1.7

Comprehension and Analysis

1. How much of Japan's electricity is generated by nuclear power? Is Japan planning to increase or decrease its reliance on nuclear power in the future?
2. Why is last Thursday's accident so worrisome? What kind of safety record does Japan's nuclear power industry have?
3. Based on the information in this article, was the accident avoidable? Is it fair to conclude, based upon this incident, that nuclear power is unsafe? Why or why not?

Application and Investigation

1. **Energy resources: a comparison.** Divide students into small groups to investigate the major sources used to generate electricity in the United States: oil, coal, hydroelectric dams, nuclear power, natural gas. Assign another group to research alternative energy sources such as solar and wind power. Each group will produce a two-column chart outlining the benefits and drawbacks of the energy source. A good starting point on the web is the Department of Energy site: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/fueloverview.html>. Factors to consider: cost, efficiency, environmental impact, availability.

Using the information on the chart, have each group devise a method to teach the rest of the class about its energy resource. Then look to the future: one hundred years from now, how do we want the fuel source

chart to read? What do we need to do to move toward that goal?

2. **Nuclear power accidents: historical comparisons.** Learn more about the accidents that occurred at the Chernobyl nuclear plant in Russia and at Three Mile Island in the United States. Compare these two incidents with last week's accident in Japan: how did each occur? What were the consequences? What was the effect on the nuclear power industry in each country?

A Moderate Makes Headlines

Early in his term, California Governor Gray Davis is enjoying one legislative victory after another in a state known for its extremes. Is his moderate leadership a model for other states?

Preparing to Read

Define the following terms: **partisan/non-partisan ideology moderate** Keep these terms in mind as you read *The Most Fearless Governor in America* on page 32.

Comprehension and Analysis

1. What was Gray Davis' reputation before he became Governor? How has he surprised both supporters and critics?
2. What makes Davis a moderate? Give an example. What do you think Davis means when he says, "I suspect voters are not looking for rigid ideology when they vote for Governors"? Do you agree?
3. Steve Lopez says that Davis and the California legislature could offer "a clinic for the D.C. class." Look at the chart on page 36. What could lawmakers in Washington learn from the example of California?
4. In politics, what does it mean to be "in the middle"? Discuss and make a list of the benefits of governing "from the middle" and the potential downside of passing legislation that leaves both sides something to applaud and something to grumble about. Are there issues on which leaders should not compromise or seek the middle? When, in your opinion, is ideology important?
5. Would you vote for a candidate, either for Governor or President, who vowed to govern "from the middle"? Why or why not?
6. How is Bill Clinton's leadership to date like or unlike that of Gray Davis? Is it fair to label Clinton a moderate?

Last week, the Nobel Prize for Literature was awarded to Günter Grass of Germany. To learn more about the recipient of this year's prize, visit the Nobel archive at <http://nobelprizes.com>.

What distinguishes the work of Grass? Why was he selected? Browse through the archive and read about four other recipients of the Literature Prize, looking for insights into what the Nobel Prize means. What standard does the Academy apply in selecting the prize? Does the Academy hope to send a message about what literature should be? Are the recipients a diverse or homogeneous group? Is Grass a conventional or unconventional choice in the context of the Prize history?

Now act as a member of the Academy: is there an author you have read whom you would like to nominate for a Nobel Prize in Literature? Write an award statement for your author modeled on the press releases that can be found on the Nobel website.



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Quiz Answers Available only in printed edition of teacher's guide, sent weekly to TIME Education Program subscribers.

OCTOBER 11, 1999

THE
WHO
WHAT
WHEN
AND
WHERE
OF THE
NEWS

TIME Weekly Quiz

Identify the person, place or term that best fits each of the following descriptions. Write the letter of the term in the space provided. The number in parentheses indicates the first page of the TIME story in which the answer will be found. (NOTE: Not all items will be used; late-breaking stories may cause changes in content and pagination.)

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| A. John McCain | F. Jango | K. 78 | P. Chechnya |
| B. 300 | G. Chris Ofili | L. Gray Davis | Q. 35 |
| C. OTD | H. Teena Brandon | M. presbyopia | R. Jesse Ventura |
| D. Tokaimura | I. No Gun Ri | N. Bill Bradley | S. Dana Rivers |
| E. hyperopia | J. bot | O. mySimon | T. Dogme |

- ___ 1. Site of an alleged massacre of civilians by U.S. troops during the Korean War (p. 42)
- ___ 2. Governor who signed a landmark healthcare reform package into law last week (p. 32)
- ___ 3. Medical term for farsightedness, a condition that can be improved by laser surgery (p. 58)
- ___ 4. Amount, in billions of dollars, of the projected 1999 U.S. trade deficit (p. 54)
- ___ 5. A call for filmmakers to use less technological gimmickry in the making of movies (p. 84)
- ___ 6. The term that is used to describe any online shopping agent (p. 52)
- ___ 7. Where Russia has mounted a major military offensive against guerrilla forces (p. 46)
- ___ 8. Site of a nuclear accident last week that was the worst in Japan's history (p. 50)
- ___ 9. Condition in which the lenses of the eyes lose their ability to curve enough to focus on nearby objects, a situation that cannot currently be treated by laser surgery (p. 58)
- ___ 10. Recently declared candidate for the 2000 Presidential nomination whose book is No. 2 on the bestseller list (p. 39)
- ___ 11. Teacher whose sex change has set off a dispute in a California school system (p. 76)
- ___ 12. The most successful independent online shopping agent (p. 52)
- ___ 13. Percentage of Japan's electricity that is supplied by nuclear power (p. 50)
- ___ 14. Artist whose work is the chief target of New York Mayor Rudolph Giuliani's criticism of an exhibition at the Brooklyn Museum of Art (p. 80)
- ___ 15. Presidential candidate who proposed a \$65 billion plan to provide health insurance for Americans who don't have it (p. 34)

Interpreting Diagrams: Review the diagrams in "How the Surgery Is Done" that accompany the article on laser eye surgery beginning on **page 58**. Based on the information in them, decide whether the following statements are true or false. Place an X next to each true statement. Leave false or unsupported statements blank.

- ___ 16. With astigmatism, light that passes through the eye's lens is focused in front of the retina.
- ___ 17. During surgery, the microkeratome holds the eyeball steady, while another device does the cutting.
- ___ 18. During laser eye surgery, a flap of the sclera is cut and folded back.
- ___ 19. To correct farsightedness, a ring of the eye's cornea is removed.
- ___ 20. To correct nearsightedness, the laser is used to flatten the cornea.

WHAT'S BEHIND THE CHECHNYA CONFLICT?

Again this week, you will read about a regional conflict in a corner of the world you may not know very well. Use the information on this page to strengthen your background on the conflict in the Caucasus. Then read **Back Into the Inferno** on page 46 and answer the questions below.

ABOUT CHECHNYA

Smaller than New Jersey, it covers just over 6000 square miles in the Caucasus mountains and has a population of about one million people. More than 100,000 are believed to have died in the war with Russia between 1994 and 1996.

KEY DATES

1991 After the fall of Communism in Russia, secession movement begins in the republic of Chechnya. Leader Dzhokhar Dudayev declares unilateral independence in November.

1992 Chechnya adopts a constitution defining the Chechen Republic as an independent, secular state governed by a president and a parliament.

1994 Russian troops are sent to Chechnya to crush the independence movement.

1995

- Russian bombardment reduces the capital of Grozny to rubble and forces withdrawals of Chechen fighters.
- High civilian casualties and deaths of inexperienced Russian conscripts make Chechen war extremely unpopular in Russia and draw sharp criticism of Russia from abroad.
- Chechens attack the city of Bodyonnovsk in southern Russia and take 2000 civilians hostage in a hospital. Russians unsuccessfully storm the hospital twice. Negotiations between Russia and Chechen leaders result in release of hostages, but the war continues.

1996

- Dudayev killed.
- Chechen separatists retake Grozny in August.
- Russia agrees to cease-fire with separatists. President Yeltsin orders withdrawal of Russian troops. Truce signed in May allows five years for the two sides to reach a political settlement.

1996-1998 Chechnya runs its own affairs under elected president Aslan Maskhadov, but its status remains disputed.

1999

- Chechnya is plagued by a wave of kidnappings.
- Chechen-based Islamic militants fight to establish an Islamic state in neighboring Dagestan, a republic of the Russian federation.
- In September, terrorist bombs kill hundreds in Moscow. Mayor of Moscow blames "Chechen bandits."
- Russia begins bombardment and ground invasion of Chechnya "intended to prevent further attacks on Dagestan by Chechen-based guerrillas."

For Discussion or Writing

1. What was the outcome of the 1994-1996 Chechen war? Why was it an embarrassment to Russian President Boris Yeltsin?
2. List the official reasons Russian leaders have given to justify the new assault on Chechnya.
3. As reported in "Back Into the Inferno," what other motives are really "driving the war machine" in Russia?
4. Did the Russian people support or oppose the first war in Chechnya? Which way is public opinion leaning in this new conflict? Why?

AUTONOMOUS AREAS IN RUSSIA



ADVERTISING: TECHNIQUES AND IMPACT

Did you know that companies pay more than \$150,000 to publish a full-page ad in a single issue of TIME? Whether the audience is magazine readers keeping up with current events or football fans watching a championship game on television, advertisers carefully craft their messages in an effort to persuade prospective customers to buy their products and services.

Try to imagine the task facing people who work in advertising agencies. How successfully do they come up with new and creative ideas? And what makes one ad more effective than another? You be the judge. Using any issue of TIME, locate two ads for a similar type of product (for example, airlines or computers). Then complete the chart below to analyze how each of these ads presents its message.

Use your own words to answer each question. For each category, put an asterisk (*) in one box to indicate which ad you believe does a better job. Explain why.	Ad #1	Issue Date _____	Ad #2
	Product _____ Page on which ad appears _____		Product _____ Page on which ad appears _____
Visuals What kind of pictures or visuals are used? How effective are they?			
Text What kind of "copy" (the term ad writers use to refer to the words, sentences and paragraphs in ads) is presented? Is there a lot of copy? Hardly any? Is it funny? Serious? Dry?			
Slogan What kind of slogan does the advertisement contain? Is it effective? Have you heard it before?			
Audience What kind of customer does the ad try to reach? Define the target audience in terms of age group, gender, occupation, etc. (For example, some ads target successful businesswomen, aged 40-60.)			
Selling Points What key points does the ad make? Are you persuaded?			
Technique What approach does the ad use? Are experts quoted? Are readers urged to "jump on the bandwagon"? Is a new breakthrough touted?			
Overall Rating Looking at all the elements you've analyzed, which of the two ads is more effective? Why?			

For Writing After completing the chart, present your points of comparison and contrast in well-developed paragraphs. Begin with an introductory paragraph explaining that your purpose is to

compare and contrast two ads. Then try to describe each aspect of the two ads in detail, so that the person reading your essay does not actually have to see the advertisements to get a good sense of

what they show and say. You might present a paragraph on each of the categories above. In your conclusion, identify the ad you consider more effective, and justify your choice.

IF YOU NEED MORE SPACE FOR YOUR ANSWERS, WRITE ON THE BACK OF THIS PAGE OR ON A SEPARATE SHEET OF PAPER.

A CLIP-AND-SAVE RESOURCE

ANALYZING EDITORIAL CARTOONS



1. What is the setting for this cartoon? What facts and opinions about Oseola McCarty are conveyed in this image?
2. The **Eulogy** on **page 31** of this week's issue was written by a student who benefited from McCarty's generosity. How did "Miss Ola" change Stephanie Bullock's life? What made McCarty's gift unusual?
3. Is there someone who has changed your life through an act of quiet generosity? What traits does this person share with McCarty?

1. Describe the action taking place in this cartoon. What is the setting? What does the elephant symbolize?
2. What statement is the cartoonist making about New York Mayor Rudolph Giuliani? Does the artist support or oppose the mayor's actions concerning the Brooklyn Museum of Art?
3. Read **Shock for Shock's Sake** on **page 80**. What is TIME's assessment of this controversial art exhibit? Would you be interested in viewing "Sensation"? Why or why not?

