

**UPFRONT MAGAZINE:
ACTIVE READING/ANNOTATING THE TEXT**

1. IDENTIFY THE BASICS:

- a. WHO (circle)**
- b. WHERE (box)**
- c. WHAT (underline main idea/important details)**

2. MAKE MARGIN NOTES:

- a. Summary notes to clarify larger chunks of information**
- b. Important fact highlights for quick reference**
- c. Big picture ideas that govern the selection (i.e. modernization, cultural traditions, human rights, etc.)**
- d. Prompt connections based on any you've encountered thus far**

3. Be aware of VOCABULARY:

- a. Highlight word choice that is...**
 - i. Unfamiliar**
 - ii. Specific/unique to the topic**
 - iii. Strong in (+ or -) tone**

FACT FINDER FLASH CARDS: Summary Style

(Front Side)

POLITICS/GOV'T: law, privacy
SCIENCE/TECHNOLOGY: progress, digital tech.

“Can Your Phone Testify Against You?” (Upfront Magazine, Sept. 1, 2014 ed.)

Related GP Prompts:

- ✓ Are mobile phones more of a nuisance than a benefit?
- ✓ How successfully is crime being tackled in your society?

[NAME]

(Back Side)

WHO: Americans, cell phone users

WHERE: (National) United States

ISSUE SUMMARY:

This article explores the issue of how to “balance the Constitution’s somewhat antique values with today’s technology.” According to the text, much of today’s interactions take place digitally; a person’s most private information is contained in his cell phone, with the average device holding as much as 100 times more information than the traditional paper trails of old. Because of this, the question arises as to whether the police have the right to search a citizen’s phone upon arrest or if this goes against **Fourth Amendment** protection against “*unlawful search and seizure*.” Though cell phones can potentially provide incriminating information about dangerous criminals, the Supreme Court rejects the idea that governments need access to people’s personal, digital property to fight crime. If they rule in favor of honoring cell phone owners’ privacy, it will mean that police must obtain a warrant before searching suspected criminals. Like the U.S., the European Union is also grappling with similar issues regarding the individual’s complex relationship with modern technology.

TEACHER'S EDITION FOR GUIDING STUDENTS THROUGH A SUMMARY BREAKDOWN:

TOPIC SENTENCE

- To create the summary's Topic Sentence, have students comb the article for a stated main idea:
 - *"...the courts are trying to apply the basic rights enshrined in the Constitution to life in the 21st century."*
 - *"balanc[ing] the Constitution's somewhat antique values with today's technology."*
 - *"The Supreme Court is figuring out how to apply the 225-year-old Constitution to today's digital world."*
- They could use any of these to help develop their topic sentence; they do NOT need to use it in the form of a quote...a paraphrase would be fine also!

SUPPORTING DETAILS

- Avoid over-detailing the summary; avoid under-detailing/vague address.
- Choose the most important details from the article that support the central message, and arrange (or rearrange) them in an order that makes logical sense...I ask students to walk through the article's reasoning: what do they tell us first, next, last? What method of development is used to convey the message and how can this help us organize our own summary?
 - *Today's cell phone contains lots of personal information.*
 - *The question as to whether searching our cell phone is a breach of our 4th amendment privacy rights is therefore in question.*
 - *The Supreme Court appears to be leaning in the direction of upholding the 4th amendment when it comes to cell phone searches, which would require law enforcement to obtain a warrant before gaining access to personal property.*
 - *Other advanced societies are dealing with similar issues.*