

Name:

Day One

Johnny Azam, American

Part 1: Silent read

→ How were men from Muslim countries treated after the September 11 attacks?
Read silently.

When the Azam family moved to New York, their son Johnny was only nine. Like many families, the Azams entered the U.S. with visitor visas. The Azams were happy to exchange life in struggling Bangladesh for life in America.

From early on, Johnny had strong interpersonal skills. Although he studied hard in school, college was a problem. Without legal papers, Johnny could not get government help. He worked extra jobs. Finally, he paid his own way through Monroe College.

While Johnny attended college, his parents received green cards. As the child of legal residents, Johnny's sister also got her green card. Because the process took so long, Johnny was too old to get a green card. As a 22-year-old, he could no longer qualify through his parents.

Johnny was managing an ice cream store when disaster struck. After the September 11 attacks, men without green cards from Muslim countries had to check in with the U.S. government. Teens and adults from Bangladesh were included in the program. Papers were checked. Men without legal status faced deportation.

In an interview with a *Downtown Express* reporter, Johnny said, "This is my country. I grew up here. I don't know anything about Bangladesh."

Johnny's story has a happy outcome. In 2011, the courts ruled that the government was at fault for slow action on the Azam family's green card application. Johnny became a legal resident of the U.S. Today, he hopes to become a U.S. citizen.

Source: "Stringer, others save immigrant from deportation," *Downtown Express*, June 29, 2011.



Day One

// one minute

Johnny Azam, American

Part 2: First timed read

WPM _____

When the Azam family moved to New York, their son Johnny was only nine. Like many families, the Azams entered the U.S. with visitor visas. The Azams were happy to exchange life in struggling Bangladesh for life in America.

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school, college was a problem. Without legal papers, Johnny could not get	64
government help. He worked extra jobs. Finally, he paid his own way through	77
Monroe College.	79

While Johnny attended college, his parents received green cards. As the child of legal	93
residents, Johnny’s sister also got her green card. Because the process took so long,	107
Johnny was too old to get a green card. As a 22-year-old, he could no longer qualify	126
through his parents.	129

Johnny was managing an ice cream store when disaster struck. After the September	142
11 attacks, men without green cards from Muslim countries had to check in with the	157
U.S. government. Teens and adults from Bangladesh were included in the program.	169
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In an interview with a <i>Downtown Express</i> reporter, Johnny said, “This is my country.	192
I grew up here. I don’t know anything about Bangladesh.”	202

Johnny’s story has a happy outcome. In 2011, the courts ruled that the government	216
was at fault for slow action on the Azam family’s green card application. Johnny	230
became a legal resident of the U.S. Today, he hopes to become a U.S. citizen.	245

Part 3: Comprehension and discussion

Why did Johnny Azam face being deported back to Bangladesh?

How did Johnny’s younger sister get a green card?

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Johnny Azam, American

Part 4: Phrase-cued reading

- Read the passage **out loud** in phrases to your partner.
- Pause at each / mark for a phrase.
- Also pause at each // mark that shows the end of a sentence.

When the Azam family moved to New York, / their son Johnny was only nine. // Like many families, / the Azams entered the U.S. with visitor visas. // The Azams were happy to exchange life in struggling Bangladesh / for life in America. //

From early on, / Johnny had strong interpersonal skills. // Although he studied hard in school, / college was a problem. // Without legal papers, / Johnny could not get government help. // He worked extra jobs. // Finally, / he paid his own way through Monroe College. //

While Johnny attended college, / his parents received green cards. // As the child of legal residents, / Johnny’s sister also got her green card. // Because the process took so long, / Johnny was too old to get a green card. // As a 22-year-old, / he could no longer qualify / through his parents. //

Johnny was managing an ice cream store / when disaster struck. // After the September 11 attacks, / men without green cards / from Muslim countries / had to check in with the U.S. government. // Teens and adults from Bangladesh / were included in the program. // Papers were checked. // Men without legal status / faced deportation. //

In an interview with a *Downtown Express* reporter, / Johnny said, / “This is my country. // I grew up here. // I don’t know anything about Bangladesh.” //

Johnny’s story has a happy outcome. // In 2011, / the courts ruled that the government was at fault / for slow action / on the Azam family’s green card application. // Johnny became a legal resident / of the U.S. // Today, / he hopes to become a U.S. citizen. //

I read the passage in phrases out loud to my partner.