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Weekly Test Lesson 2

Read the passage. Then answer the questions.

A Great Scientist

A lot of our knowledge about science today comes from Louis Pasteur. This famous scientist focused on tiny microbes. In Pasteur's day, most people did not even know microbes existed. They surely did not understand them. Many people did not believe Pasteur. They thought he was crazy. Still, Pasteur did not throw in the towel. He kept studying microbes. His work led to many important changes. One of these changes was how often we wash our hands. Another change involved how we keep our milk safe to drink. A third change was the invention of vaccines to prevent diseases.

In the 1900s, no one talked about germs. No one even knew what they were. There were no instructions about washing hands. In fact, most doctors didn't wash their hands or their medical instruments before going into surgery. Because people did not keep their hands clean, disease spread quickly. While Louis Pasteur was studying science, he discovered microbes. Pasteur learned that these microbes caused disease. Keeping things clean was not an immediate result of Pasteur's discovery. It took time. Still, Pasteur's discovery of microbes was the beginning of people seeing how disease spread. Eventually, doctors began to acknowledge their improper habits. They recognized the need to wash their hands and instruments. Other people started washing their hands often also. Keeping people and things clean helped prevent the spread of disease.

Along with the causes of diseases, Pasteur discovered that microbes were the reason liquids such as milk became sour. Pasteur also discovered that the bacteria could be removed from milk by boiling and then cooling the liquid. This process is called pasteurization. It is named after Louis Pasteur. Almost every container of milk in the grocery store goes through this process in order to be sold. Not only did this process prevent milk from becoming sour, but it also worked on many other liquids.

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Studying microbes in liquids led Pasteur to study which microbes cause specific diseases. He used this knowledge to make vaccines. Vaccines are shots that prevent diseases. One of the vaccines he developed was a rabies vaccine. The rabies vaccine had only been tested on animals when Pasteur faced a difficult problem. A nine-year-old boy named Joseph Meister had gotten rabies. Joseph would not live if something wasn't done quickly. The vaccine worked in dogs. The problem was that the vaccine had never been tested on humans. Would it work on a young boy? Pasteur made the hard decision to give Joseph the vaccine. The treatment worked. Three months later, the boy was healthy. Pasteur also discovered vaccines for many other diseases. Many of these vaccines are still used today.

Washing hands, pasteurizing milk, and giving vaccines are just a few ways Pasteur made big improvements to science. His work has changed our lives today. Because of these contributions to science, schools, hospitals, buildings, and streets have been named after Pasteur. We owe a lot of our current health to Louis Pasteur.

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- 1 Read the sentences from the passage.

Still, Pasteur did not throw in the towel. He kept studying microbes.

What does the phrase throw in the towel mean as it is used in the text?

- Ⓐ give up
- Ⓑ get angry
- Ⓒ use a towel
- Ⓓ throw something

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- 2 This question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.

Part A

What is the author's perspective on the way many people thought about Louis Pasteur in his day?

- Ⓐ They thought Pasteur was a wonderful scientist.
- Ⓑ They thought Pasteur was making things up.
- Ⓒ They thought Pasteur deserved an award.
- Ⓓ They thought Pasteur was a genius.

Part B

Read the paragraph from the passage. Underline the **two** sentences that support the answer to part A.

A lot of our knowledge about science today comes from Louis Pasteur. This famous scientist focused on tiny microbes. In Pasteur's day, most people did not even know microbes existed. They surely did not understand them. Many people did not believe Pasteur. They thought he was crazy. Still, Pasteur did not throw in the towel. He kept studying microbes. His work led to many important changes. One of these changes was how often we wash our hands. Another change involved how we keep our milk safe to drink. A third change was the invention of vaccines to prevent diseases.

- 3 Why did doctors not wash their hands before surgery in Pasteur's time?
- Ⓐ The doctors were lazy.
 - Ⓑ The doctors did not know about germs.
 - Ⓒ The doctors did not want to waste time.
 - Ⓓ The doctors did not have running water.

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- 4 Read the sentences from the passage. Underline the word that means “not correct.”

Keeping things clean was not an immediate result of Pasteur’s discovery. It took time. Still, Pasteur’s discovery of microbes was the beginning of people seeing how disease spread. Eventually, doctors began to acknowledge their improper habits. They recognized the need to wash their hands and instruments.

- 5 Today it is common to give rabies vaccines when someone has been bitten by an animal. Why was it such a difficult decision for Louis Pasteur to give the vaccine to a young boy? Use details from the passage to support your answer.

- 6 What is the author’s purpose for writing about Louis Pasteur?
- Ⓐ to let people know that Louis Pasteur is the best scientist that ever lived
 - Ⓑ to let people know how much Louis Pasteur’s work impacts our lives
 - Ⓒ to let people know the reason we have shots today
 - Ⓓ to explain how the spread of disease was stopped

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Algebra • Multiplication Comparisons

Tara has 3 times as many soccer medals as Greg. Greg has 4 soccer medals. How many soccer medals does Tara have?

Step 1 Draw a model.

Greg ○○○○

Tara ○○○○○○○○○○

Step 2 Use the model to write an equation.

n 5 $\frac{3}{3}$ 3 $\frac{1}{1}$ Think: n is how many soccer medals Tara has.

Step 3 Solve the equation.

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 75 \end{array}$$

So, Tara has 12 soccer medals.

Draw a model and write an equation.

1. 4 times as many as 7 is 28.
2. 16 is 8 times as many as 2.

3. 3 times as many as 6 is 18.
4. 10 is 2 times as many as 5.

2-5

Reteach:

4. OA. A. 1 4. OA. A. 3
4. OA. A. 2 4. NBT

Multiplication Match-Up

Match each word problem to a model. Write the equation and solve.

- A. Angie has 36 coins. This is 4 times as many coins as Scott has. How many coins does Scott have?
- _____
- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| n | n | n | n | n | n | n | n | n | n |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
- B. Cindy bought 20 stamps. This is 5 times the number of postcards that Yoshi bought. How many postcards did Yoshi buy?
- _____
- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| n | n | n | n |
|---|---|---|---|
- C. Jessica has 48 stickers. This is 8 times as many stickers as Taylor has. How many stickers does Taylor have?
- _____
- | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| n | n | n | n | n | n |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
- D. Joshua picked 24 apples. This is 3 times the number of apples that Carly picked. How many apples did Carly pick?
- _____
- | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| n | n | n | n | n | n |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

5. **Stretch Your Thinking** Write four comparison sentences for the product 12.

2-6

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Amphibians

What is an Amphibian?

Amphibians are animals. The word *amphibian* means 2 lives – one on land and one in the water.

Life in the Water

The first part of an amphibian's life is in the water. They hatch from eggs in the water. They have gills that help them breathe under water. They also have fins which is a helpful tool when swimming!

Life on Land

The second part of their life is on land. Their body changes. They grow legs so they can walk on land. They also develop lungs which helps them breathe.

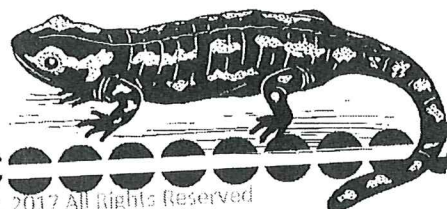
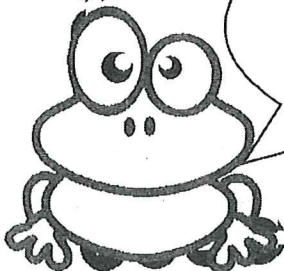


A spotted salamander larva swimming in a pond.

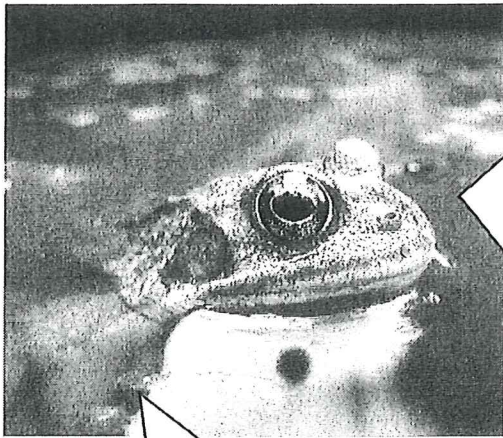


A spotted salamander taking a walk.

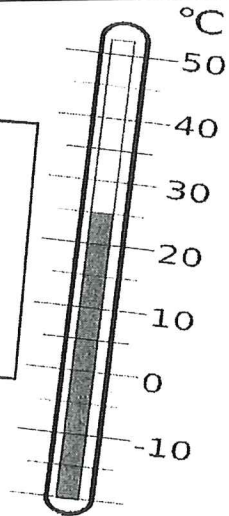
Frogs, toads and salamanders are amphibians!



Amphibians are cold blooded. Their body temperature changes with the temperature around them. They will bury themselves in leaves, mud or swim in water to stay cool. They get very slow in cold weather.



When it is hot outside, frogs will sit in the water to stay cool.



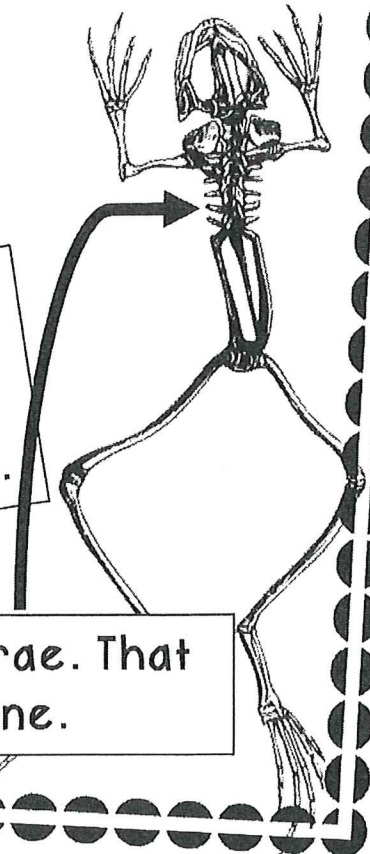
When it is cooler out, frogs will sit in the sun to get warm.



Amphibians do not have scales. They drink water through their skin. Sadly, this means that their skin takes in any pollution in the water.



Amphibians have a vertebrae. That means they have a backbone.

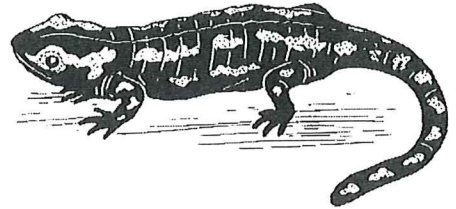


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Read the text about Amphibians. Pick the best answer to each question.

1. Where would you find facts about the different kinds of animals that are amphibians?

- ☐ In a heading.
- ☐ In a speech bubble.
- ☐ In a text box.
- ☐ In the photographs.



2. What does the word amphibian mean?

- ☐ A frog lives on land.
- ☐ The salamander lives in the water.
- ☐ These animals live on land and water.
- ☐ It means 2 lives. They start their lives in the water and then are able to live on land after their body changes.

3. Why is the word amphibian in the first text box written in *italics*?

- ☐ The author made a mistake.
- ☐ It is the key word and it is important.
- ☐ To get the reader to say it loudly!
- ☐ To get the reader to say it quietly!

4. Why do frogs die when people spray weeds?

- ☐ Because the frogs do not like spray.
- ☐ The spray is poisonous.
- ☐ The frogs drink it through their skin while they swim.
- ☐ They get eaten by other animals.

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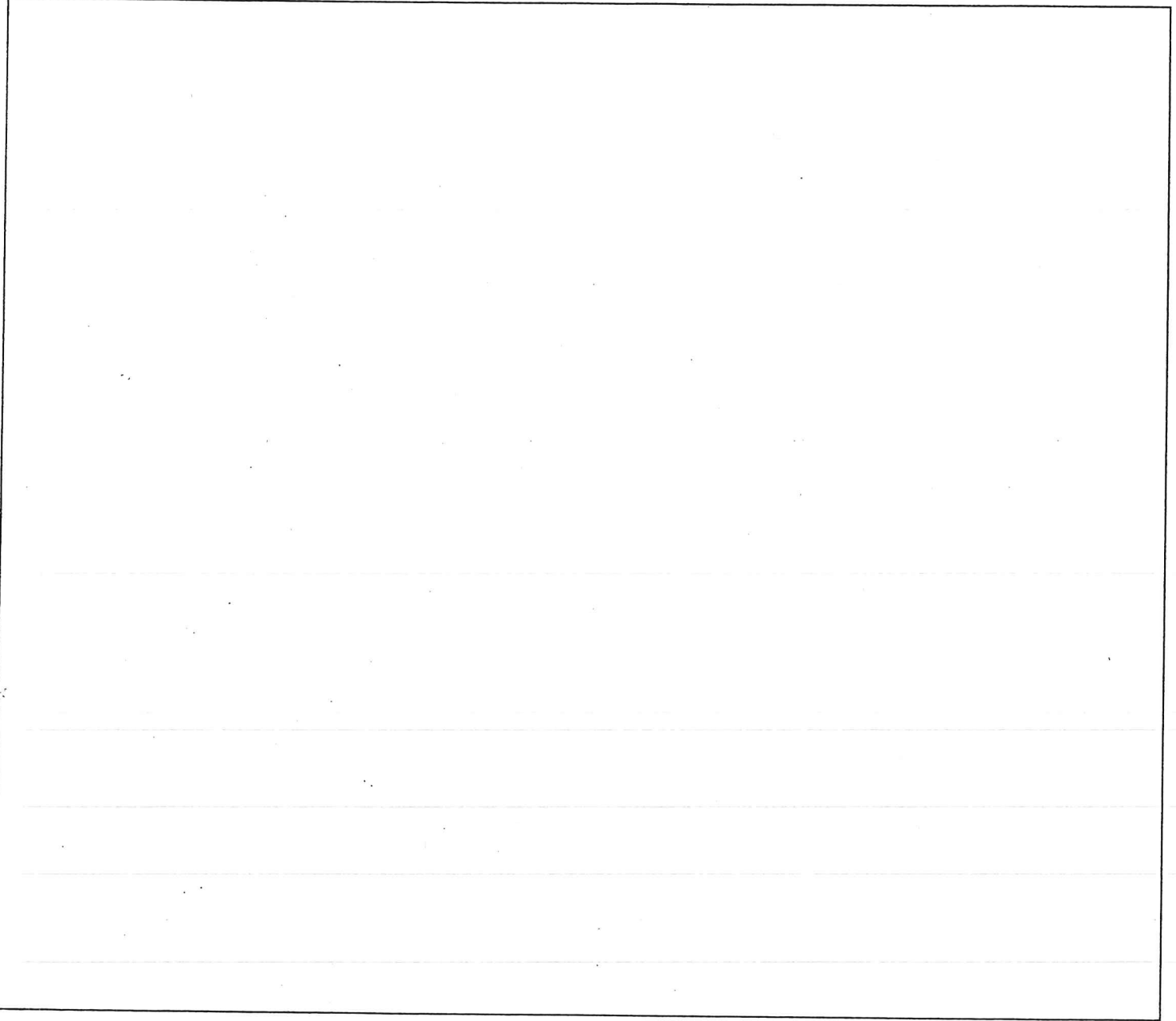
Open Response Questions:
Use the text to help you answer the questions.

How do the text boxes and the photographs work together to give the reader information? Use the text and your own ideas to help explain your answer.

What do you think is the most interesting fact that you learned about amphibians? Use the text and your own ideas to help explain your answer.

Visual Arts/Reflection

Still Life is a group of similar objects arranged in a composition. A few examples include a bowl of fruit, vase of flowers, boxes, sport equipment, and cans. Arrange objects in interesting way. Create a still life composition in space provided below. It can be a black and white picture with value or you can use color.



What do you like most about your picture? Why? _____

If you could change a part of your picture, what would it be? Why? _____