Read the story “Mr. Weather’s Secret” before answering Numbers 1 through 6.

Mr. Weather’s Secret

Our local weatherman, Bob “Mr. Weather” Weaver, had a reputation for always being right with his forecasts. It didn’t matter if it was sunny or rainy. He knew about every storm in advance—even tornadoes! He was never wrong.

Whenever “Mr. Weather” said it would rain, we knew our ball games were going to be canceled the next day. My dad said if he ever saw “Mr. Weather” in a restaurant he’d go right up and shake his hand and buy him a big steak. A lot of other people in Peachtree felt the same way.

For homework one month, I had to watch the news and report on what happened. I had to pick one subject that interested me, and I chose the weather. I figured even “Mr. Weather” was once a kid like me.

After two weeks, I began to notice something. When we visited my Aunt Clara in Melville for Sunday dinner every week, she was always complaining that the shutters had blown off her house or that the rain had ruined her flowerbed—all because “that dumb weatherman can't ever get the weather right. It wasn't like that when I lived in Peachtree.” That didn't make sense. How could it be that one weatherman was always right, and another was always wrong? I decided to investigate.

Go On
I started calling Aunt Clara every day, to ask her what the weather was like in Melville. Then I made my own notes about what the weather was like in Peachtree. I noticed that the weather in Melville always repeated itself a day later in Peachtree.

When I reported my findings to my teacher, Mr. Updike, he scheduled a special in-class interview with “Mr. Weather.” We all wanted to find out if he knew about the link between the weather in Melville and the weather in Peachtree. I suspected he had his own Aunt Clara in Melville.

A week later, “Mr. Weather” came to our class. Once he came in and sat down, I didn’t waste any time. My hand shot up when it was time for questions. “Yes?” he said with a smile.

“I have an aunt who lives in Melville. I was wondering if that’s how you always know what the weather will be like.”

Suddenly “Mr. Weather” wasn’t smiling anymore. I could tell that he wanted to get up and leave the room. And then the truth came out. “Yes, I do have a friend who lives in Melville,” he said after a long moment. “And yes, she does tell me the weather each day.”

You could have heard a pin drop in that classroom. We all wanted to ask him “How could you do this to us?” But everything turned out okay, because really, there was no harm done. At least we still knew what the weather would be like the next day.

Bob Weaver went on the air the next night and explained everything. People got a good laugh when they found out his secret. He kept doing the weather reports, but nobody called him “Mr. Weather” anymore. And one day, my dad did buy him a really big steak.
Now answer Numbers 1 through 6. Base your answers on the story “Mr. Weather’s Secret.”

1. Read this sentence from the story.

   **Our local weatherman, Bob “Mr. Weather” Weaver, had a reputation for always being right with his forecasts.**

   What is a *reputation*?
   
   A  a close friend of someone
   B  the views people have about someone
   C  a person who is admired and respected
   D  the basic qualities of someone or something

2. How do most people in Peachtree feel about “Mr. Weather” BEFORE his class visit?

   F  They appreciate and admire him.
   G  They doubt his ability to forecast.
   H  They think he should become a news reporter.
   I  They think he depends on someone else for information.

3. What does the narrator notice about the weather in Melville and Peachtree?

   A  Melville’s weather is always predictable, but Peachtree’s is not.
   B  Peachtree has the same weather as Melville, but it is one day later.
   C  Melville’s weather is always rainy while Peachtree’s is always sunny.
   D  Peachtree and Melville always have the same weather on the same day.
4 Read this sentence from the story.

I suspected he had his own Aunt Clara in Melville.

What does the narrator MOST LIKELY mean by this?

F “Mr. Weather” might be the weather reporter for both Melville and Peachtree.
G “Mr. Weather” might be related to the narrator’s Aunt Clara who lives in Melville.
H “Mr. Weather” might live with relatives in Melville even though he works in Peachtree.
I “Mr. Weather” might know someone in Melville who tells him about the weather there.

5 Why were “Mr. Weather’s” forecasts for Peachtree always right? Use information and details from the story to support your answer.

Write your response here:

Go On
How does everyone’s opinion of Bob Weaver change from the beginning of the story to the end of the story? Use information and details from the story to support your answer.
Read the story “The Most Beautiful Flower” before answering Numbers 7 through 12.

The Most Beautiful Flower

Sally and her husband Zach were walking through the countryside near their village, when Sally suddenly stopped in front of the most amazing and unusual flower she’d ever seen. It was more colorful than a rainbow. Yellows that were brighter than the sun became blues that matched the sea on a sunny day. Purple, the same color as a plump grape, turned into the red of a delicious apple. The colors flowed together and changed as the petals sparkled in the brilliant sunlight.

Sally told her husband that she had to have the flower for her own garden.

“Why would you want to take it from such a lovely spot?” Zach asked.

“Nobody else has one like it, and I want to be the first to display it in my garden,” Sally answered.

“Being the first to have something is not a good enough reason. I think the flower looks beautiful right here. But since you want it so much, I’ll help you take it home,” Zach said.

He tried to gently dig the flower and its roots from the ground with his hands, but they wouldn’t budge. It took Sally and Zach three hours to dig the small flower from the ground.

“It seems like this flower doesn’t want us to take it home,” Zach commented to Sally as they headed back to their village.

When they arrived home, Sally planted the flower in her garden. As soon as she finished packing soil around the roots, another flower began peeking and wriggling its way through the dirt.

Soon more flowers sprouted from the earth, each one more colorful than the last. Within hours, everyone in the village was gathered at Sally and Zach’s house, watching new flowers spring from the ground at an alarming rate. By dinnertime, the crowd’s excitement had turned into concern. The new flowers had covered all of Sally’s prized roses and lilies. Suddenly, they heard the sound of wood splintering and looked over to see a giant flower bursting through Sally and Zach’s porch.
“Oh no!” Sally exclaimed. “The flowers are destroying our house!”
“I told you we should have left this flower. It was happy in the shade of the tree. This is its way of telling us so,” Zach said.
They watched with amazement as flowers continued to appear. Then they noticed that the flowers were spreading down the road, as far as they could see.
“The beautiful flower is destroying our little village! Why did I have to take that flower?” Sally cried. “Now we must leave our home and our friends. Our friends must leave, too. The flowers have taken over everything.”
By the end of the day, everyone in the village was packing up to move away. On their way to a new village, Zach told Sally to stop the car. He pointed out a tiny bird with the loveliest voice he had ever heard.
“Wouldn’t it be wonderful to hear that song every morning!” Zach exclaimed.
“No, no, no,” Sally said as she started to drive away from the enchanting song. “That little bird is perfect right where it is. Anyone traveling this road can enjoy its beautiful voice.”
Sally and Zach eventually found a new home, but they always remembered the little rainbow flower that had destroyed their village.
Now answer Numbers 7 through 12. Base your answers on the story “The Most Beautiful Flower.”

7 Read these sentences from the story.

[The flower] was more colorful than a rainbow. Yellows that were brighter than the sun became blues that matched the sea on a sunny day.

Why does the author compare the flower to a rainbow?

A  to show how tall it is  
B  to show how colorful it is  
C  to show that it grows in the sun  
D  to show that it needs rain to grow

8 Which sentence BEST shows that the story is a fantasy?

F  Zach notices a lovely bird with a beautiful singing voice.  
G  A giant flower bursts through Sally and Zach’s front porch.  
H  Sally wants to be the first to display an unusual flower in her garden.  
I  The neighbors come to Sally and Zach’s house to see something exciting.

9 Why does Sally want to remove the flower from the wild?

A  She had a flower like it long ago.  
B  She knows it is not getting the care it needs to grow.  
C  She has every other kind of flower growing in her garden.  
D  She wants to be the first person to have that kind of flower.
10. How do Sally and Zach finally solve their problem?

F. They leave the village to find a new home.
G. They return the flower to its place in nature.
H. They plant the rainbow flower in their garden.
I. They find a magic bird that makes the flower disappear.

11. What is the MOST IMPORTANT lesson Sally and Zach learn in the story? Use information and details from the story to support your answer.
How are Sally and Zach ALIKE? How are they DIFFERENT? Use information and details from the story to support your answer.
Until recently, people have been afraid of getting a disease called smallpox. Smallpox was spread from person to person very quickly. There was no known way to keep people from getting it. People who came down with the terrible disease usually suffered a lot. Many of them died. Scientists think that smallpox probably killed more than 300 million people in the 1900s alone.

Most people knew that a person caught smallpox only once. Some hoped to catch a milder case of the disease. They thought they could do this by touching smallpox sores. They hoped this would protect them for the rest of their lives. But this method was dangerous. The disease remained a huge mystery with no cure. Then an English doctor named Edward Jenner began some medical experiments in the 1700s.

Jenner began paying attention to dairymaids from his town who had come down with a similar disease called cowpox, which they got from infected cows. Cowpox could make people very sick, but it was not life-threatening. Jenner noticed that the dairymaids hardly ever came down with smallpox. Jenner wondered if giving people the milder disease of cowpox would protect them against smallpox.
After experimenting for almost twenty years, Jenner created a vaccine (pronounced vack-SEEN). In 1796, Jenner tried his vaccine of cowpox on an eight-year-old boy named James Phipps. Several weeks later, Jenner exposed Phipps to smallpox. The boy did not come down with the disease. Jenner had invented a vaccine that prevented smallpox.

Vaccines are given to protect people against diseases. Vaccines cause the body to fight against a disease. Sometimes vaccines protect people against that disease for the rest of their lives. Jenner found that people’s exposure to cowpox also protected them from smallpox. In fact, the word “vaccine” comes from a Latin word meaning cow.

People in England and other countries began using Jenner’s vaccine. However, the quality of the vaccine was usually low. Smallpox remained a big problem worldwide until a stable vaccine appeared in the late 1940s. Europe and North America became free from smallpox at this time. This was a great achievement.

In 1967, the World Health Organization (WHO) started a program to rid the rest of the world of smallpox. Doctors and nurses from this organization formed teams with health workers from countries where people still got smallpox. They traveled together from village to village, from home to home. They found people who had smallpox and separated them from others who did not. They gave the vaccine to anyone who had been in contact with a person who had smallpox.

The last reported case of naturally occurring smallpox was in 1977. In order to be careful, the World Health Organization searched two years for cases of smallpox. During this time, two cases did occur. But these cases were the result of a laboratory accident. Smallpox was declared eliminated, or wiped out, in 1980, and vaccinations were stopped at that time.
Now answer Numbers 13 through 20. Base your answers on the article “A Brief History of Smallpox.”

13 Read this sentence from the article.

Smallpox remained a big problem worldwide until a stable vaccine appeared in the late 1940s.

What does worldwide mean?

A all over the world
B for a few certain places
C in faraway places
D wide as the equator

14 How did people try to keep from getting smallpox BEFORE the vaccine?

F People tried to infect cows with smallpox.
G People tried to give a vaccine to dairymaids.
H People tried to catch a mild form of the disease.
I People tried to catch cowpox before they got smallpox.

15 Where on the timeline would you place the BEGINNING of Jenner’s experiments with vaccines?

A around 1700
B around 1776
C around 1790
D around 1800
What led Jenner to experiment with cowpox to prevent smallpox? Use details and information from the article in your answer.

In 1967, the World Health Organization started a program to rid the rest of the world of smallpox.

What does the word organization mean?

- F a group of people
- G a way to order things
- H a way of doing something
- I a small part of something large
18. What happened AFTER someone got a smallpox vaccine?
   A. They developed a mild form of smallpox.
   B. They joined the World Health Organization.
   C. Their bodies did not recognize the medicine.
   D. Their bodies fought against the disease of smallpox.

19. Why did the World Health Organization look for cases of smallpox for two years after the last reported case?
   F. The doctors and nurses wanted to travel and see the world.
   G. The doctors and nurses knew other cases of smallpox existed.
   H. The doctors and nurses wanted to make sure smallpox was gone.
   I. The doctors and nurses needed to build laboratories to make the vaccine.

20. Why do people no longer get the smallpox vaccine?
   A. The disease has been eliminated.
   B. The vaccine can no longer be made.
   C. The disease has changed to cowpox.
   D. The vaccine no longer works against the disease.
Read the story “Mr. Weather’s Secret” before answering Numbers 1 through 6.

Mr. Weather’s Secret

Our local weatherman, Bob “Mr. Weather” Weaver, had a reputation for always being right with his forecasts. It didn’t matter if it was sunny or rainy. He knew about every storm in advance—even tornadoes! He was never wrong.

Whenever “Mr. Weather” said it would rain, we knew our ball games were going to be canceled the next day. My dad said if he ever saw “Mr. Weather” in a restaurant he’d go right up and shake his hand and buy him a big steak. A lot of other people in Peachtree felt the same way.

For homework one month, I had to watch the news and report on what happened. I had to pick one subject that interested me, and I chose the weather. I figured even “Mr. Weather” was once a kid like me.

After two weeks, I began to notice something. When we visited my Aunt Clara in Melville for Sunday dinner every week, she was always complaining that the shutters had blown off her house or that the rain had ruined her flowerbed—all because “that dumb weatherman can’t ever get the weather right. It wasn’t like that when I lived in Peachtree.” That didn’t make sense. How could it be that one weatherman was always right, and another was always wrong? I decided to investigate.
I started calling Aunt Clara every day, to ask her what the weather was like in Melville. Then I made my own notes about what the weather was like in Peachtree. I noticed that the weather in Melville always repeated itself a day later in Peachtree.

When I reported my findings to my teacher, Mr. Updike, he scheduled a special in-class interview with “Mr. Weather.” We all wanted to find out if he knew about the link between the weather in Melville and the weather in Peachtree. I suspected he had his own Aunt Clara in Melville.

A week later, “Mr. Weather” came to our class. Once he came in and sat down, I didn’t waste any time. My hand shot up when it was time for questions.

“Yes?” he said with a smile.

“I have an aunt who lives in Melville. I was wondering if that’s how you always know what the weather will be like.”

Suddenly “Mr. Weather” wasn’t smiling anymore. I could tell that he wanted to get up and leave the room. And then the truth came out. “Yes, I do have a friend who lives in Melville,” he said after a long moment. “And yes, she does tell me the weather each day.”

You could have heard a pin drop in that classroom. We all wanted to ask him “How could you do this to us?” But everything turned out okay, because really, there was no harm done. At least we still knew what the weather would be like the next day.

Bob Weaver went on the air the next night and explained everything. People got a good laugh when they found out his secret. He kept doing the weather reports, but nobody called him “Mr. Weather” anymore. And one day, my dad did buy him a really big steak.
Now answer Numbers 1 through 6. Base your answers on the story “Mr. Weather’s Secret.”

1. Read this sentence from the story.
   
   **Our local weatherman, Bob “Mr. Weather” Weaver, had a reputation for always being right with his forecasts.**

   What is a *reputation*?
   
   A. a close friend of someone  
   B. the views people have about someone  
   C. a person who is admired and respected  
   D. the basic qualities of someone or something
   
   (LA.4.1.6.3)

2. How do most people in Peachtree feel about “Mr. Weather” BEFORE his class visit?
   
   A. They appreciate and admire him.  
   B. They doubt his ability to forecast.  
   C. They think he should become a news reporter.  
   D. They think he depends on someone else for information.
   
   (LA.4.2.1.2)

3. What does the narrator notice about the weather in Melville and Peachtree?
   
   A. Melville’s weather is always predictable, but Peachtree’s is not.  
   B. Peachtree has the same weather as Melville, but it is one day later.  
   C. Melville’s weather is always rainy while Peachtree’s is always sunny.  
   D. Peachtree and Melville always have the same weather on the same day.
   
   (LA.4.1.7.3)
4 Read this sentence from the story.

I suspected he had his own Aunt Clara in Melville.

What does the narrator MOST LIKELY mean by this?

F “Mr. Weather” might be the weather reporter for both Melville and Peachtree.

G “Mr. Weather” might be related to the narrator’s Aunt Clara who lives in Melville.

H “Mr. Weather” might live with relatives in Melville even though he works in Peachtree.

I “Mr. Weather” might know someone in Melville who tells him about the weather there.

(LA.4.1.7.2)

5 Why were “Mr. Weather’s” forecasts for Peachtree always right? Use information and details from the story to support your answer.

Sample 2-point response: “Mr. Weather’s” forecasts for Peachtree were always right because he had figured out that Melville’s weather repeated itself a day later in Peachtree. He had a friend in Melville who would tell him about the weather there. Then “Mr. Weather” would use that in his forecast for Peachtree.
How does everyone’s opinion of Bob Weaver change from the beginning of the story to the end of the story? Use information and details from the story to support your answer.

Sample 4-point response: At the beginning of the story, everyone has a high opinion of Bob Weaver because his forecasts are always right. They even call him “Mr. Weather” because they think he is so good. Many people like him so much they want to shake his hand and buy him a steak.

People’s opinions change after they learn “Mr. Weather’s” secret. He just finds out what the weather is like in Melville and then forecasts that weather for Peachtree. After they learn his secret, the people still like him enough to watch his weather reports, but they no longer call him “Mr. Weather.” That shows that they do not respect him as much as they did before.

Extended-Response Rubric

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Points</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The answer shows that the student completely understands the task. The response is based on the text and is complete, correct, and provides needed examples and/or support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The answer shows that the student understands the task. The response is correct and based on the text, but the support and/or examples may not be complete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The answer shows that the student has limited understanding of the task. The response is incomplete, lacks support, and may not answer all parts of the question.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
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</table>

(LA.4.1.7.7)
Read the story “The Most Beautiful Flower” before answering Numbers 7 through 12.

The Most Beautiful Flower

Sally and her husband Zach were walking through the countryside near their village, when Sally suddenly stopped in front of the most amazing and unusual flower she’d ever seen. It was more colorful than a rainbow. Yellows that were brighter than the sun became blues that matched the sea on a sunny day. Purple, the same color as a plump grape, turned into the red of a delicious apple. The colors flowed together and changed as the petals sparkled in the brilliant sunlight.

Sally told her husband that she had to have the flower for her own garden.

“Why would you want to take it from such a lovely spot?” Zach asked.

“Nobody else has one like it, and I want to be the first to display it in my garden,” Sally answered.

“Being the first to have something is not a good enough reason. I think the flower looks beautiful right here. But since you want it so much, I’ll help you take it home,” Zach said.

He tried to gently dig the flower and its roots from the ground with his hands, but they wouldn’t budge. It took Sally and Zach three hours to dig the small flower from the ground.

“It seems like this flower doesn’t want us to take it home,” Zach commented to Sally as they headed back to their village.

When they arrived home, Sally planted the flower in her garden. As soon as she finished packing soil around the roots, another flower began peeking and wriggling its way through the dirt.

Soon more flowers sprouted from the earth, each one more colorful than the last. Within hours, everyone in the village was gathered at Sally and Zach’s house, watching new flowers spring from the ground at an alarming rate. By dinnertime, the crowd’s excitement had turned into concern. The new flowers had covered all of Sally’s prized roses and lilies. Suddenly, they heard the sound of wood splintering and looked over to see a giant flower bursting through Sally and Zach’s porch.
“Oh no!” Sally exclaimed. “The flowers are destroying our house!”
“I told you we should have left this flower. It was happy in the shade of the tree. This is its way of telling us so,” Zach said.

They watched with amazement as flowers continued to appear. Then they noticed that the flowers were spreading down the road, as far as they could see.

“The beautiful flower is destroying our little village! Why did I have to take that flower?” Sally cried. “Now we must leave our home and our friends. Our friends must leave, too. The flowers have taken over everything.”

By the end of the day, everyone in the village was packing up to move away. On their way to a new village, Zach told Sally to stop the car. He pointed out a tiny bird with the loveliest voice he had ever heard.

“Wouldn’t it be wonderful to hear that song every morning!” Zach exclaimed.

“No, no, no,” Sally said as she started to drive away from the enchanting song.

“That little bird is perfect right where it is. Anyone traveling this road can enjoy its beautiful voice.”

Sally and Zach eventually found a new home, but they always remembered the little rainbow flower that had destroyed their village.
Now answer Numbers 7 through 12. Base your answers on the story “The Most Beautiful Flower.”

7. Read these sentences from the story.

[The flower] was more colorful than a rainbow. Yellows that were brighter than the sun became blues that matched the sea on a sunny day.

Why does the author compare the flower to a rainbow?

A to show how tall it is
B to show how colorful it is
C to show that it grows in the sun
D to show that it needs rain to grow

(LA.4.1.7.2)

8. Which sentence BEST shows that the story is a fantasy?

F Zach notices a lovely bird with a beautiful singing voice.
G A giant flower bursts through Sally and Zach’s front porch.
H Sally wants to be the first to display an unusual flower in her garden.
I The neighbors come to Sally and Zach’s house to see something exciting.

(LA.4.2.1.1)

9. Why does Sally want to remove the flower from the wild?

A She had a flower like it long ago.
B She knows it is not getting the care it needs to grow.
C She has every other kind of flower growing in her garden.
D She wants to be the first person to have that kind of flower.

(LA.4.1.7.4)
How do Sally and Zach finally solve their problem?

- They leave the village to find a new home.
- They return the flower to its place in nature.
- They plant the rainbow flower in their garden.
- They find a magic bird that makes the flower disappear.

(LA.4.2.1.2)

What is the MOST IMPORTANT lesson Sally and Zach learn in the story? Use information and details from the story to support your answer.

Sample 2-point response: Sally and Zach learn that they should leave things in nature alone. They learn that taking something from nature can have very bad results. Their whole village got destroyed because they planted the rainbow flower in their yard.

Short-Response Rubric

<table>
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(LA.4.2.1.4)
How are Sally and Zach ALIKE? How are they DIFFERENT? Use information and details from the story to support your answer.

Sample 4-point response: Sally and Zach are alike because they both enjoy things in nature. At the beginning of the story, they are taking a walk in the country together. They are different because Sally wants to take the rainbow flower back home, but Zach doesn’t. Zach keeps trying to talk Sally out of taking the flower. He does help her dig out the flower because she wants it so much. They are also different because it doesn’t seem like Zach learned a lesson. At the end of the story, he says he would like to take a bird with them to their new home. This time Sally doesn’t want to. She drives away before Zach can do anything about the bird.
Read the article “A Brief History of Smallpox” before answering Numbers 13 through 20.

A Brief History of Smallpox

Until recently, people have been afraid of getting a disease called smallpox. Smallpox was spread from person to person very quickly. There was no known way to keep people from getting it. People who came down with the terrible disease usually suffered a lot. Many of them died. Scientists think that smallpox probably killed more than 300 million people in the 1900s alone.

Most people knew that a person caught smallpox only once. Some hoped to catch a milder case of the disease. They thought they could do this by touching smallpox sores. They hoped this would protect them for the rest of their lives. But this method was dangerous. The disease remained a huge mystery with no cure. Then an English doctor named Edward Jenner began some medical experiments in the 1700s.

Jenner began paying attention to dairymaids from his town who had come down with a similar disease called cowpox, which they got from infected cows. Cowpox could make people very sick, but it was not life-threatening. Jenner noticed that the dairymaids hardly ever came down with smallpox. Jenner wondered if giving people the milder disease of cowpox would protect them against smallpox.

Go On
After experimenting for almost twenty years, Jenner created a vaccine (pronounced vack-SEEN). In 1796, Jenner tried his vaccine of cowpox on an eight-year-old boy named James Phipps. Several weeks later, Jenner exposed Phipps to smallpox. The boy did not come down with the disease. Jenner had invented a vaccine that prevented smallpox.

Vaccines are given to protect people against diseases. Vaccines cause the body to fight against a disease. Sometimes vaccines protect people against that disease for the rest of their lives. Jenner found that people’s exposure to cowpox also protected them from smallpox. In fact, the word “vaccine” comes from a Latin word meaning cow.

People in England and other countries began using Jenner’s vaccine. However, the quality of the vaccine was usually low. Smallpox remained a big problem worldwide until a stable vaccine appeared in the late 1940s. Europe and North America became free from smallpox at this time. This was a great achievement.

In 1967, the World Health Organization (WHO) started a program to rid the rest of the world of smallpox. Doctors and nurses from this organization formed teams with health workers from countries where people still got smallpox. They traveled together from village to village, from home to home. They found people who had smallpox and separated them from others who did not. They gave the vaccine to anyone who had been in contact with a person who had smallpox.

The last reported case of naturally occurring smallpox was in 1977. In order to be careful, the World Health Organization searched two years for cases of smallpox. During this time, two cases did occur. But these cases were the result of a laboratory accident. Smallpox was declared eliminated, or wiped out, in 1980, and vaccinations were stopped at that time.

---

1500

About 710, the smallpox disease begins to appear in Europe.

1700

About 1520, smallpox is brought to America.

1740

Smallpox epidemic occurs in Berlin.

1763

Smallpox epidemic occurs in France.

1765

Smallpox vaccine is discovered by Edward Jenner.

1800

1863–65

Second major epidemic of smallpox in England occurs; 20,000 die.

1838

First smallpox epidemic in England occurs.

1900

1870–72

Third major smallpox epidemic in England occurs; more than 44,000 die.

1871

Worldwide epidemic of smallpox begins; 8 million people die.

1967 World Health Organization begins program to eliminate smallpox.

1980 Smallpox is declared eliminated and worldwide vaccinations stop.

1977 Last case of naturally occurring smallpox is reported.
Now answer Numbers 13 through 20. Base your answers on the article “A Brief History of Smallpox.”

13. Read this sentence from the article.

Smallpox remained a big problem worldwide until a stable vaccine appeared in the late 1940s.

What does worldwide mean?

A. all over the world
B. for a few certain places
C. in faraway places
D. wide as the equator

(LA.4.1.6.5)

14. How did people try to keep from getting smallpox BEFORE the vaccine?

F. People tried to infect cows with smallpox.
G. People tried to give a vaccine to dairymaids.
H. People tried to catch a mild form of the disease.
I. People tried to catch cowpox before they got smallpox.

(LA.4.1.7.3)

15. Where on the timeline would you place the BEGINNING of Jenner’s experiments with vaccines?

A. around 1700
B. around 1776
C. around 1790
D. around 1800

(LA.4.2.2.1)
What led Jenner to experiment with cowpox to prevent smallpox? Use details and information from the article in your answer.

Sample 2-point response: Jenner noticed dairymaids who got cowpox hardly ever came down with smallpox. He wondered if giving people cowpox would protect them against smallpox. He decided to experiment with cowpox to see if he was right.

Short-Response Rubric

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2 points</th>
<th>The answer shows that the student completely understands the task. The response is based on the text and is complete, correct, and provides needed examples and/or support.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 point</td>
<td>The answer shows that the student partially understands the task. The response is based on the text and mostly correct, but the information may be incomplete, too general, or lack support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 points</td>
<td>The answer shows that the student does not understand the task. The response is inaccurate, incomplete, or irrelevant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read this sentence from the article.

In 1967, the World Health Organization started a program to rid the rest of the world of smallpox.

What does the word organization mean?

- a group of people
- a way to order things
- a way of doing something
- a small part of something large

(LA.4.1.6.3)
What happened AFTER someone got a smallpox vaccine?

A. They developed a mild form of smallpox.
B. They joined the World Health Organization.
C. Their bodies did not recognize the medicine.
D. Their bodies fought against the disease of smallpox.

Why did the World Health Organization look for cases of smallpox for two years after the last reported case?

F. The doctors and nurses wanted to travel and see the world.
G. The doctors and nurses knew other cases of smallpox existed.
H. The doctors and nurses wanted to make sure smallpox was gone.
I. The doctors and nurses needed to build laboratories to make the vaccine.

Why do people no longer get the smallpox vaccine?

A. The disease has been eliminated.
B. The vaccine can no longer be made.
C. The disease has changed to cowpox.
D. The vaccine no longer works against the disease.