

Ansel Adams

Ansel Adams traveled to the Yosemite Valley in 1916 with his new Brownie Box camera. He was headed on a trip that would last a lifetime. Adams became America's most celebrated nature photographer. His haunting black-and-white photographs of the West and Southwest capture the awesome beauty of the world. They are also proof of Adams's artistic understanding of light and shadow, shapes, perspective, and patterns.

His first portfolio of prints was published in 1927. At that time, photographers were still fighting to be fully recognized by art museums. Ansel Adams and other influential photographers formed a group to promote photography as a unique art form. In 1937, Adams had six photographs in the first photography exhibit ever held at New York City's prestigious Museum of Modern Art.

In a career that spanned nearly seventy years, Adams never stopped shooting photos.

Ansel Adams

celebrated

haunting

perspective

portfolio

influential

unique

exhibit

prestigious

Penicillin

“450 DIE AS FLAMES AND PANIC TRAP COCOANUT GROVE CROWD” screamed the headline of the *Boston Herald* on Sunday morning, November 29, 1942. The fire was the most devastating in the history of Boston. But the Cocoanut Grove disaster would have been even worse if it hadn't been for recent medical advances that helped many of the victims survive.

One of these advances was a drug called penicillin that was then available only from the government. Most of the Cocoanut Grove victims were taken to two large hospitals in Boston. Many were already dead or died soon after arrival. At the time, serious burns were very difficult to treat and most badly burned patients died from infection. The doctors caring for the more than 200 Cocoanut Grove victims who survived the first 24 hours saved far more lives than they expected. Their success was mostly due to several recent medical breakthroughs. One of these was penicillin, a new germ killer, or antibiotic, that could fight bacteria. Because it was still difficult to make, only tiny amounts of penicillin were available. At the time of the Cocoanut Grove fire, penicillin was still a kind of “secret weapon,” reserved for the use of soldiers. But the government released it to help treat the fire's victims in what would become one of the drug's most important clinical trials. The success of the skin grafts that saved the severely burned patients was largely due to the use of penicillin. The fire helped push the U.S. into figuring out ways to produce penicillin in large amounts. Penicillin was called a “miracle drug” because it could control infections that had almost always killed the patient before the drug's discovery.



Ansel Adams

Ansel Adams traveled to the Yosemite Valley in 1916 with his new Brownie Box camera. He was headed on a trip that would last a lifetime. Adams became America's most celebrated nature photographer. His haunting black-and-white photographs of the West and Southwest capture the awesome beauty of the world. They are also proof of Adams's artistic understanding of light and shadow, shapes, perspective, and patterns.

His first portfolio of prints was published in 1927. At that time, photographers were still fighting to be fully recognized by art museums. Ansel Adams and other influential photographers formed a group to promote photography as a unique art form. In 1937, Adams had six photographs in the first photography exhibit ever held at New York City's prestigious Museum of Modern Art.

In a career that spanned nearly seventy years, Adams never stopped shooting photos.

Ansel Adams

- celebrated
- haunting
- perspective
- portfolio
- influential
- unique
- exhibit
- prestigious





Oral Reading Accuracy



Oral Reading Accuracy

Penicillin

“450 DIE AS FLAMES AND PANIC TRAP COCOANUT GROVE CROWD” screamed the headline of the *Boston Herald* on Sunday morning, November 29, 1942. The fire was the most devastating in the history of Boston. But the Cocoanut Grove disaster would have been even worse if it hadn't been for recent medical advances that helped many of the victims survive.

One of these advances was a drug called penicillin that was then available only from the government. Most of the Cocoanut Grove victims were taken to two large hospitals in Boston. Many were already dead or died soon after arrival. At the time, serious burns were very difficult to treat and most badly burned patients died from infection. The doctors caring for the more than 200 Cocoanut Grove victims who survived the first 24 hours saved far more lives than they expected. Their success was mostly due to several recent medical breakthroughs. One of these was penicillin, a new germ killer, or antibiotic, that could fight bacteria. Because it was still difficult to make, only tiny amounts of penicillin were available. At the time of the Cocoanut Grove fire, penicillin was still a kind of “secret weapon,” reserved for the use of soldiers. But the government released it to help treat the fire's victims in what would become one of the drug's most important clinical trials. The success of the skin grafts that saved the severely burned patients was largely due to the use of penicillin. The fire helped push the U.S. into figuring out ways to produce penicillin in large amounts. Penicillin was called a “miracle drug” because it could control infections that had almost always killed the patient before the drug's discovery.

Excerpt from *Antibiotic Paradox* by Stuart Levy. Copyright © 1992 by Stuart B. Levy. Reprinted with permission of Da Capo Press, a member of Perseus Books Group, L.L.C.

DAR-TTS.com, © 2006 by PRO-ED, Inc. All rights reserved.
Portions of the Trial Teaching Strategies contain copyrighted material that was obtained from other sources and are limited for use by the Licensee solely.



DAR Levels 0-9/10

Strategies: Teacher AND Student Identification of Difficult Words

Student: _____ Grade: _____ Date: _____

1st Passage Title: _____ 1st Passage Level: _____

2nd Passage Title: _____ 2nd Passage Level: _____

Did previewing the words on the list improve the student's accuracy in oral reading? Y or N
Explain:

Was the student able to predict which words would be difficult? Y or N
Explain:

Did one of these strategies result in more difficult words being read correctly by the student? Y or N
If Y, which strategy? Teacher Identification or Student Identification
Explain:

Table with 2 columns: 'During this activity, the student seemed:' and 'Additional Comments:'. The first column contains a list of checkboxes for student engagement levels: 'Actively engaged', 'Somewhat engaged', 'Passively cooperative', 'Not interested', and 'Other: _____'.