**Jonas Salk (Analysis of text features)**

1. **Jonas Salk was a great doctor and medical researcher who developed the first successful polio vaccine. Search for information about him on the Internet and complete the timeline below.**

born in N\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Y\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1914

1934

1939

1942

1947

grew up in a p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ family; Jonas’s parents encouraged him to work hard in his studies

obtained a bachelor’s degree in s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the City College of New York

studied m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at New York University; was interested in research and wanted to become a medical scientist

gained a doctorate in medicine

worked with other researchers at the University of Michigan to study f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ viruses

became the head of the Virus Research Laboratory at the University of Pittsburgh; began conducting research on p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ viruses

1

****

many children suffered badly from polio; more than 57,000 cases of p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were reported

1952

1955

1963

1995

developed a polio v\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; conducted preliminary testing; the testing was expanded to the national level for the next two years

about 1.8 million children received the vaccine during the test phase

the polio vaccine was safe for use; did not patent the vaccine; became a national h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

founded the Salk Institute for Biological S\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, in which Jonas and other scientists studied different diseases and potential treatments

conducted research on A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and HIV in the latter stages of his career

died of h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ failure

2

1. **The biography of Jonas Salk below is based on the notes in Part A. Read the biography and match the subheadings with the appropriate paragraphs. The first one has been done as an example.**

**e.g. (b)**

**Other information**

Jonas Salk was a great doctor and medical researcher. He developed the first successful polio vaccine to prevent people (mostly children) from getting polio, an infectious disease which crippled many people and caused death to some.

**(b) Introduction**

In 1914, Jonas Salk was born in New York. He grew up in a poor family. His parents encouraged him to work hard in his studies. Jonas obtained a bachelor’s degree in science from the City College of New York in 1934. Then he studied medicine at New York University. He was interested in research and wanted to become a medical scientist. Jonas gained a doctorate in medicine in 1939.

**(c)**

**Inventions**

In 1942, Jonas worked with other researchers at the University of Michigan to study flu viruses. In 1947, he became the head of the Virus Research Laboratory at the University of Pittsburgh and began conducting research on polio viruses. In 1952, many children suffered badly from polio. More than 57,000 cases of polio were reported. Jonas developed a polio vaccine and conducted preliminary testing. The testing was expanded to the national level for the next two years. About 1.8 million children received the vaccine during the test phase. In 1955, the polio vaccine was safe for use. Since Jonas did not patent the vaccine, he became a national hero.

In 1963, Jonas founded the Salk Institute for Biological Studies, in which he and other scientists studied different diseases and potential treatments. He conducted research on AIDS and HIV in the latter stages of his career. He died of heart failure in 1995.

**(d)**

**Early life and education**

**(e)**

**Career path and achievements**

**(f)**

**Final years**

Jonas’s polio vaccine was later replaced by another polio vaccine which was less expensive and easier to use.

3

1. **Read the biography of Jonas Salk in Part B again. Complete the following text boxes.**

****

**What can be included in a biography? A biography can include \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

***\* Circle the subheadings in the biography in red.***

****

**What tense do we use in writing a biography? We usually use the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tense in writing a biography. Sometimes we can use the simple present to write about facts if the person is still alive.**

***\* Colour 5 words showing the tense used in the biography in yellow.***

****

**To give details, we can use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to describe people, feelings and objects.**

***\* Colour 5 of these words in the biography in green.***

**Also, we can use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to link ideas.**

***\* Colour 2 of these words in the biography in grey.***

4

****

**(Answer Key)**

**Jonas Salk (Analysis of text features)**

1. **Jonas Salk was a great doctor and medical researcher who developed the first successful polio vaccine. Search for information about him on the Internet and complete the timeline below.**

1914

1934

1939

1942

1947

born in N**ew** Y**ork**

grew up in a p**oor** family; Jonas’s parents encouraged him to work hard in his studies

obtained a bachelor’s degree in s**cience** from the City College of New York

studied m**edicine** at New York University; was interested in research and wanted to become a medical scientist

gained a doctorate in medicine

worked with other researchers at the University of Michigan to study f**lu** viruses

became the head of the Virus Research Laboratory at the University of Pittsburgh; began conducting research on p**olio** viruses

5

****

many children suffered badly from polio; more than 57,000 cases of p**olio** were reported

1952

1955

1963

1995

developed a polio v**accine**; conducted preliminary testing; the testing was expanded to the national level for the next two years

about 1.8 million children received the vaccine during the test phase

the polio vaccine was safe for use; did not patent the vaccine; became a national h**ero**

founded the Salk Institute for Biological S**tudies**, in which Jonas and other scientists studied different diseases and potential treatments

conducted research on A**IDS** and HIV in the latter stages of his career

died of h**eart** failure

6

1. **The biography of Jonas Salk below is based on the notes in Part A. Read the biography and match the subheadings with the appropriate paragraphs. The first one has been done as an example.**

**e.g. (b) Introduction**

Jonas Salk was a great doctor and medical researcher. He developed the first successful polio vaccine to prevent people (mostly children) from getting polio, an infectious disease which crippled many people and caused death to some.

**(d) Early life and education**

In 1914, Jonas Salk was born in New York. He grew up in a poor family. His parents encouraged him to work hard in his studies. Jonas obtained a bachelor’s degree in science from the City College of New York in 1934. Then he studied medicine at New York University. He was interested in research and wanted to become a medical scientist. Jonas gained a doctorate in medicine in 1939.

**(e) Career path and achievements**

In 1942, Jonas worked with other researchers at the University of Michigan to study flu viruses. In 1947, he became the head of the Virus Research Laboratory at the University of Pittsburgh and began conducting research on polio viruses. In 1952, many children suffered badly from polio. More than 57,000 cases of polio were reported. Jonas developed a polio vaccine and conducted preliminary testing. The testing was expanded to the national level for the next two years. About 1.8 million children received the vaccine during the test phase. In 1955, the polio vaccine was safe for use. Since Jonas did not patent the vaccine, he became a national hero.

In 1963, Jonas founded the Salk Institute for Biological Studies, in which he and other scientists studied different diseases and potential treatments. He conducted research on AIDS and HIV in the latter stages of his career. He died of heart failure in 1995.

1. **Other information**

Jonas’s polio vaccine was later replaced by another polio vaccine which was less expensive and easier to use.

7

1. **Read the biography of Jonas Salk in Part B again. Complete the following statements.**

****

**What can be included in a biography? A biography can include an introduction, early life and education, career path and achievements, other information, etc.**

***\* Circle the subheadings in the biography in red.***

****

**What tense do we use in writing a biography? We usually use the simple past tense in writing a biography. Sometimes we can use the simple present to write about facts if the person is still alive.**

***\* Colour 5 words showing the tense used in the biography in yellow.***

****

**To give details, we can use adjectives to describe people, feelings and objects.**

***\* Colour 5 of these words in the biography in green.***

**Also, we can use connectives to link ideas.**

***\* Colour 2 of these words in the biography in grey.***

**(Accept any reasonable answers.)**

8