

You **MUST** copy the question if given on the board and answer it using complete sentences.



**Reading Minute Monday**  
 "Reading for Details" Reading Strategy

Biography of \_\_\_\_\_

1. Number each section of the biography.
2. Next, highlight **one** important fact or interesting tidbit you found in **EACH** of the sections!

3. Early Life: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Famous for: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Fun fact: \_\_\_\_\_

6. Fun fact: \_\_\_\_\_

**STAPLE ARTICLE TO YOUR STARTER**



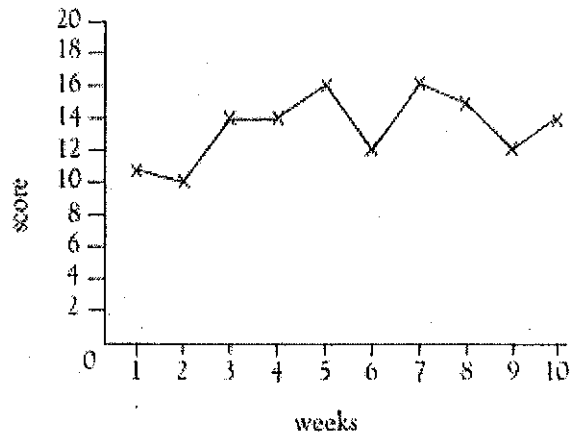
**Teacher's Choice Thursday**  
 Complete "Explore Sound" activity on page 37, then answer the questions.

1. What did you hear when the spoon tapped the desk?
2. How did sound travel from the spoon to your ears?



**"Chart"ering New Territory Tuesday**  
 (Charts and Graphs)

Kate kept a record of her last 10 spelling test scores. She made a graph to record her results.



1. What was Kate's score for Week 3?
2. In what two weeks did Kate stay the same?
3. What was Kate's best score?
4. Did Kate's score increase or decrease between weeks 4 and 5? How much?
5. What was Kate's average score for the 10 weeks?



**Flocabulary Friday**

Explain how sound and vibrations are related to each other? You may use your book or notecards to help you answer the question.

---



---



---

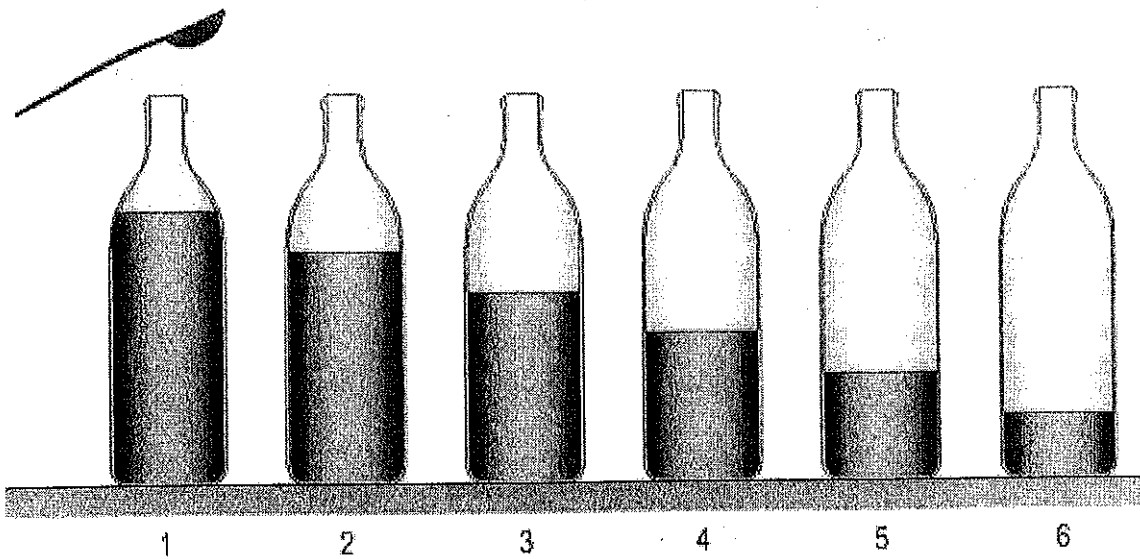


---



---

# WEDNESDAY WILD WRITING EXPLORATION!



Marvin had 6 glass bottles that held different amounts of water. He blew air into each bottle producing a sound.

1. How would the sounds produced by each of the six bottles compare to the others? Why?

---

---

---

2. Which bottle will have the highest pitch? (Hint: Think straw length)

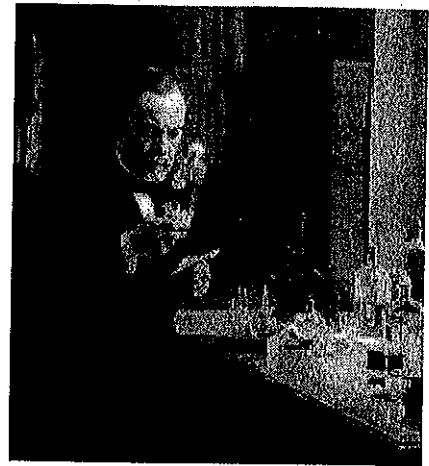
Bottle: \_\_\_\_\_ Why did you choose that bottle? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Which bottle will have the lowest pitch? (Hint: Think straw length)

Bottle: \_\_\_\_\_ Why did you choose that bottle? \_\_\_\_\_

# Louis Pasteur

- **Occupation:** Chemist and microbiologist
- **Born:** December 27, 1822 in Dole, France
- **Died:** September 28, 1895 in Marnes-la-Coquette, France
- **Best known for:** The discovery of vaccinations, pasteurization, and proving that germs cause disease.



## Biography:

### Early Life

Louis Pasteur was born in Dole, France on December 27, 1822. His family was poor and during his early education he was an average student who enjoyed art and singing. However, when Louis was exposed to science as a teenager, he knew he had found his calling.

### College and Career

In 1838, Louis went to college to become a science teacher. He earned degrees in mathematics, physics, and chemistry. He then became a chemistry professor at the University of Strasbourg.

While at the University he fell in love with the daughter of the university's rector, Marie Laurent. He and Marie married in 1849. They had five children, however, three died young from typhoid fever. It was the deaths of his children that drove Louis to investigate infectious diseases in order to find a cure.

### Scientific Discoveries

#### Bacteria and Germ Theory

During Pasteur's time, people believed that microbes such as bacteria appeared due to "spontaneous generation." They thought that the bacteria just appeared out of nowhere. Pasteur ran experiments to see if this was true. Through his experiments he proved that germs (i.e. bacteria) were living things that came from other living things. They didn't just spontaneously appear. This was a major discovery in the study of biology and earned Pasteur the nickname the "Father of Germ Theory."

#### Pasteurization

Pasteur used his knowledge of germs to investigate how beverages such as wine and milk were spoiled by microbes such as bacteria and molds. He found that heating up the liquids would kill most of the microbes and allow the beverages to last longer and be safer to drink. This process became known as pasteurization and is still done on many foods such as milk, vinegar, wines, cheese, and juices.

#### Silk Worms

As Pasteur learned more and more about bacteria, he began to think they may be the cause of disease in humans. When the French silk market was threatened by a disease to silkworms, Pasteur decided to investigate. He discovered that this disease was caused by microbes. By eliminating the microbes from the silkworm farms, he was able to end the disease and save the French silk business.

## **Vaccinations**

Pasteur continued to investigate with diseases. He found that he could make a weak form of a disease that would cause people to become immune to the stronger form of the disease. He called this weak form a "vaccine." He first discovered this by working with cattle on the disease anthrax. The first vaccine he gave to a human was the rabies vaccine. He administered it to a nine year old boy name Joseph Meister in 1885.

## **Legacy**

Today Louis Pasteur is known as one of the most important scientists in history. His discoveries led to an understanding of microbes and diseases that has helped to save millions and millions of lives.

Pasteur is most remembered by the Pasteur Institute which he established in 1887. Today the Pasteur Institute is one of the world leaders in battling infectious diseases.

Louis Pasteur died in 1895 from a stroke. He was buried in the Cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris, France.

## **Interesting Facts about Louis Pasteur**

- Early on in his career Pasteur studied crystals and discovered why some crystals bend light while others do not.
- He was a deeply religious Christian throughout his life.
- Pasteur's ideas on micro-organisms causing disease eventually led to the boiling of surgical instruments helping to prevent infections and causing many people to survive surgery.
- He once said that "In the field of observation, chance favors the prepared mind."