

Jonas Salk (Analysis of text features)

A. 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

born in N _____ Y _____

grew up in a p _____ family; Jonas's parents encouraged him to work hard in his studies

1934

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

1939

gained a doctorate in medicine

1942

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

1947

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



1952

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

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

1955

the polio vaccine was safe for use; did not patent the vaccine; became a national h_____

1963

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

1995

died of h_____ failure

B. 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)

(a)
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

(d)
Early life and
education

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.

(e)
Career path
and
achievements

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.

(f)
Final years

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

C. 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.*

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B. 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.

(a) Other information

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

C. 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.)