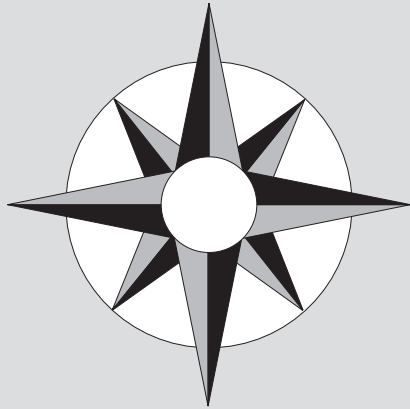


# STUDENT TEST BOOKLET – LAUSD



# Skills Assessments

Developed for  
Los Angeles Unified School District Teachers  
Using *Open Court Reading 2000*

**G** **R** **A** **D** **E**

**4**

**Unit 3**

Student Name \_\_\_\_\_

**DIRECTIONS:** Read the story carefully. Then read each question and fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

## **Ether Day**

*William W. Hull*

Cancha, a young Inca girl, was lying on a stone table in the middle of a large chamber inside the great sun temple. A priest named Curiaco was leaning over Cancha. He was operating on her head. Her screams echoed throughout the huge stone room and into the settlement outside. Cancha's brother was standing in the shadows of the room. He was praying to stop his sister's pain.

The priest was trying to repair a bone in Cancha's head that had been broken in a fall. Long ago, priests were considered doctors. They often performed operations such as this one. But they had no drugs to put people to sleep or to prevent pain. Such operations had to be done with the patient fully awake.

For almost 10,000 years, similar operations were performed throughout the world. Most patients like Cancha died. This happened because they couldn't stand the pain. In fact, for centuries doctors knew how to repair the human body. However, they couldn't prevent the pain caused by operations. It was this pain more than the injury itself that often proved fatal.

The doctors had tried many different methods of putting their patients safely to sleep. They knew that if the patients could sleep, they wouldn't feel any pain. In ancient times, a Roman naturalist described how the root of the mandrake plant could be used to deaden pain. During the Middle Ages, doctors invented the "sleep sponge." A sponge was boiled all day in water with seeds and roots. When the "sleep sponge" was held under a patient's nose, the patient fell asleep. It was not always successful. Nothing was very successful.

Finally, in the 1830's, a great breakthrough occurred in the United States. A tall, young man named Samuel Colt was giving traveling shows from the back of a covered wagon. He was trying to make money to perfect a pistol he was inventing (the famous Colt pistol). During his show, he would ask volunteers to breathe a gas called nitrous oxide. When they did this, they would break into loud laughter. Sometimes they would dance and sing.

*Now answer the questions about this part of the selection.*

1. Long ago, doctors performed operations on people when they were awake because

- A. they were cruel.
- B. they thought it was safer to keep them awake.
- C. they thought it was unnecessary.
- D. they had no drugs to put people to sleep.

2. During operations of long ago, most patients died because

- A. the operation was too painful.
- B. the doctors were unschooled.
- C. their wounds became infected.
- D. the doctors couldn't stop the bleeding.

One time Mr. Colt was putting on a show. At this show, he had some volunteers breathe the gas. However, he had given them too much. Instead of dancing and singing, they fell asleep. Mr. Colt thought his show was a failure. He stopped using the gas. He didn't realize he had discovered a safe way to put people to sleep for operations.

A few years later, Dr. C.W. Long from Georgia did realize how important this gas was. He heard some medical students talking about Colt's gas, which was often called "laughing gas." The students told Dr. Long how to make the gas. But he didn't have the right equipment to manufacture it.

Then he remembered that one of his medicines also made people laugh sometimes when they smelled it. He tried this medicine on some volunteers. He soon discovered that if he let people inhale just the right amount of this drug, called sulfuric ether, they would fall asleep. When he tried it on himself, he awoke after a long sleep. His arms and legs were covered with bruises. He realized that he had banged into things when he was moving about in his sleepy state. Yet, he had felt no pain!

In early March of 1842, Dr. Long had a patient inhale ether long enough to fall asleep. The doctor then cut a large growth from the patient's body. When the patient awoke, he was charged two dollars and sent on his way. He had felt no pain at all.

Dr. Long knew then that he had made an important discovery. He had found something that might be used to stop the horrible pain of operations. Ether might give doctors enough time to operate properly. Yet, Dr. Long did not want to report his discovery. He needed to try it out on more patients. He wanted to control how long his patients slept. He had to learn how to administer just the right amount of ether.

Although Dr. Long was probably the first doctor to use ether this way, he was never given full credit for its discovery. Instead, ether came into general use because of the work of a dentist, Dr. William T.G. Morton. Morton had learned to use laughing gas on his patients to kill pain. He was also studying medicine. He had learned that ether was much like laughing gas in its effect on people. And ether was more reliable.

*Now answer the questions about this part of the selection.*

3. What part did Samuel Colt play in the discovery of a safe way to put people to sleep?
- A. He discovered the “sleep sponge.”
  - B. He discovered that nitrous oxide puts people to sleep.
  - C. He discovered ether.
  - D. He discovered that ether puts people into a deep sleep.
4. How did Dr. Long find out about laughing gas?
- A. He read about it in a newspaper.
  - B. Samuel Colt told him about it.
  - C. Dr. Morton told him about it.
  - D. He heard medical students talking about it.
5. Why was ether better than nitrous oxide for putting patients to sleep?
- A. It didn't matter how much of it you gave the patients.
  - B. It was cheaper.
  - C. It was more reliable.
  - D. It was easy to get.
6. Who was the first person to use ether during an operation?
- A. Dr. Morton
  - B. Dr. Long
  - C. Mr. Colt
  - D. a student of Dr. Long

Morton convinced Dr. J. C. Warren that ether could be used to prevent pain during surgery. They arranged for a special demonstration of the use of ether. It took place in October of 1846, at a hospital in Boston. Many people, including a few reporters, doctors, and medical students, came to see this special operation performed by Dr. Warren. This event played a very important part in the history of medicine.

Before the operation, the patient inhaled some ether. Then the patient fell into a deep sleep. Dr. Warren performed the surgery quickly and successfully. As the still-unconscious patient was wheeled from the operating room, the doctor knew that something had finally been found that could prevent the awful pain of operations. That day was declared “Ether Day.” It is still remembered today.

Just a month after this event, Dr. Morton received a letter from Oliver Wendell Holmes, a doctor and novelist. Dr. Holmes praised him on his wonderful discovery. He suggested a name for the discovery: *anesthesia*. This word comes from two Greek words meaning “without sensation.”

*Now answer the questions about this part of the selection.*

7. This selection is called “Ether Day” in recognition of the day when
- A. the word *anesthesia* was suggested.
  - B. Dr. Long discovered that ether works.
  - C. Dr. Warren was told about ether.
  - D. Dr. Warren demonstrated a pain-free operation.
8. What is the story **mainly** about?
- A. how ancient doctors repaired broken bones
  - B. how dentists used laughing gas to kill pain
  - C. how doctors discovered anesthesia
  - D. how, long ago, most patients died from the pain of surgery
9. The word *anesthesia* comes from two Greek words meaning
- A. without sensation.
  - B. sleep inducing.
  - C. painless surgery.
  - D. laughing gas.
10. Another good title for this selection is
- A. “Dr. Warren Discovers Nitrous Oxide.”
  - B. “Cruel Operations.”
  - C. “Operations Are Unsafe.”
  - D. “An Important Medical Breakthrough.”

TOTAL SCORE: _____/10
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**Read each sentence. Replace the underlined words with the correct subject or object pronoun.**

1. Doctors used many methods to put people to sleep.  
 Them                       He                       They
2. Samuel Colt had volunteers sniff nitrous oxide.  
 it                               them                       they
3. Many people came to see the special operation performed by Dr. Warren.  
 he                               him                       it
4. Medical students did not realize how important ether was.  
 it                               he                       they

**Read the sentence and place one apostrophe and two commas where they are needed.**

5. Dr. Mortons determination to prove surgery could be painless was unrelenting courageous and impressive.
6. Theres evidence that Dr. Long should be credited with the discovery of ether because he switched from nitrous oxide recruited volunteer patients and conducted painless operations.



**Fill in the bubble beside the words that will correctly complete the sentence.**

7. The \_\_\_\_\_ is about how the ether drug was discovered.
- A. story Ether Day
  - B. story, "Ether Day,"
  - C. story "ether day,"
  - D. story, Ether Day
8. The five-volume book, \_\_\_\_\_ found in most medical school libraries.
- A. The History of modern medicine is
  - B. *The History of Modern Medicine*, is
  - C. The History of Modern Medicine, is
  - D. Answers B and C

**Choose the comparative or superlative form of the adjective that correctly completes the sentence. Fill in the bubble next to your answer.**

9. Patients who inhaled ether fell into a \_\_\_\_\_ sleep than patients who were given laughing gas.
- deep                       deeper                       deepest
10. In 1846, ether was the \_\_\_\_\_ anesthetic used by doctors.
- safe                       safer                       safest

**TOTAL SCORE: \_\_\_\_\_/10**

**DIRECTIONS:** Read all of the sentences. If an underlined word is misspelled, fill in the bubble next to the answer you have chosen. If none of the underlined words are misspelled, fill in the bubble next to “No mistake.”

1.  A. If you step in that puddle, your shoes will get wet.
  - B. Have you visited California’s state capitol building in Sacramento?
  - C. I went to the hospitil to visit my sick friend.
  - D. No mistake
2.  A. The large splinter caused an infection in Dad’s finger.
  - B. Her infectous laugh made everyone smile.
  - C. After my sister had the flu, my mom disinfected the house.
  - D. No mistake
3.  A. Stok the pantry with cereal, soup, and pasta sauce.
  - B. The basketball player tore cartilage in his knee and couldn’t play.
  - C. Onlookers enjoyed the game so much they cheered for both teams.
  - D. No mistake
4.  A. Snow White was named for her creamy, white skin.
  - B. The bridge was too shakey and dangerous to cross.
  - C. The overcast sky was dark and gloomy.
  - D. No mistake
5.  A. They sat on the edge of the lake and watched the sunset.
  - B. The scuba divers plunged into the ocean.
  - C. It took the group hours to reach the gordge.
  - D. No mistake

6.  A. The heat treatment felt good on her sore back.
- B. Do you play a musical instrumunt?
- C. There was much excitement before the big game.
- D. No mistake
7.  A. Grandfather raised pigs and sheep on his farm.
- B. The children scrubed their hands with soap and water.
- C. The nurse washed clotted blood from a patient's injured knee.
- D. No mistake
8.  A. Their lease was up next month.
- B. He had to sneeze after petting the cat.
- C. Will you please teech me how to cook?
- D. No mistake
9.  A. Dad bruised his elbow when he hit it on the table.
- B. The ship slowly approched the dock.
- C. He had to design a coat of arms that symbolized his family.
- D. No mistake
10.  A. Take a deep breth before you dive into the water.
- B. Do you have an excuse for being late to the party?
- C. The expert climber had a wealth of information about outdoor survival skills.
- D. No mistake

TOTAL SCORE: _____/10
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**PART 1 — Antonyms**

**DIRECTIONS:** Read the sentence. Choose the word that means the **opposite** of the underlined word. Then fill in the bubble next to the word you have chosen.

1. The sick puppy was listless and didn't want to play with its owner.
  - A.    enchained
  - B.    lulling
  - C.    feeble
  - D.    energetic
  
2. The condemned defendant quietly accepted the verdict.
  - A.    innocent
  - B.    guilty
  - C.    desolate
  - D.    ominous
  
3. During the spring, the hills are covered profusely with wildflowers.
  - A.    abundantly
  - B.    scarcely
  - C.    fatally
  - D.    artificially

**PART 2 — Multiple Meanings**

**DIRECTIONS:** Read the sentence. Read and answer the question. Fill in the bubble next to the answer.

4. In the hospital, the man showed symptoms of lapsing into shock.  
 In which sentence is the word shock used **in the same way** as in the sentence above?
  - A.    A shock of white hair fell over the old man's face.
  - B.    The shock of the earthquake destroyed the building.
  - C.    To avoid a dangerous electric shock, the repairman turned off the building's circuit breakers.
  - D.    The doctor explained that the patient was in shock.
  
5. The unstable log began to pitch as the bear ran across the wobbly bridge.  
 In which sentence is the word pitch used **in the same way** as in the sentence above?
  - A.    The sales pitch did not convince the customer to buy the property.
  - B.    If you stand that ladder on this pile of rocks, it could pitch and you might fall.
  - C.    To strike out the batter, he needed to pitch a curve ball.
  - D.    The sharp angle, or pitch, of the roof prevented snow from collapsing the building.

**PART 3 — Context Meaning**

**DIRECTIONS:** Read the sentence. Using context, choose the word that means the **same** or **about the same** as the underlined word. Then fill in the bubble next to the word you have chosen.

6. The scientist was on the verge of making a remarkable, new discovery.
- A. end
  - B. incision
  - C. epidemic
  - D. brink
7. Sometimes our water supply can become contaminated with dangerous chemicals.
- A. maneuvered
  - B. clean
  - C. polluted
  - D. disinfected

**PART 4 — Synonyms**

**DIRECTIONS:** Read the sentence. Choose the word that means the **same**, or **about the same**, as the underlined word. Then fill in the bubble next to the word you have chosen.

8. We needed some antibiotics to fight the infection.
- A. symptoms
  - B. bacteria
  - C. germs
  - D. medicine
9. The vaccine was given to the child to immunize her from the disease.
- A. suture
  - B. mystify
  - C. protect
  - D. manipulate
10. The busy toy store was inundated with requests for the new doll.
- A. meticulous
  - B. overwhelmed
  - C. superstitious
  - D. confident

TOTAL SCORE: _____/10
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Passage #1

Refer to “General Directions for **One-Minute** Administration of Reading Passages.”

Say these specific directions to the student:

When I say “Begin,” start reading aloud at the top of this page. Read across the page (DEMONSTRATE BY POINTING). Try to read each word. If you come to a word you don’t know, I will say the word for you. Read as quickly and accurately as you can, but do not read SO fast that you make mistakes. Do your best reading.

During the early 1900s, an awful sickness struck 8  
 many children. It made victims’ muscles become 15  
 lifeless. This disease was called polio. Doctors didn’t 23  
 know what caused the dreadful illness. Some people 31  
 believed the hot, humid days of August were the 40  
 reason. Another theory was that swimming in cold 48  
 rivers and lakes brought on the disease. Others 56  
 thought peach fuzz was the culprit. So mothers wore 65  
 rubber gloves to hold the peaches while peeling them. 74  
 Because the disease was widespread, people were 81  
 looking for a quick way to ease the suffering. 90

A nurse in Australia developed a way to help 99  
 ailing children. She rubbed the patients’ paralyzed 106  
 muscles. She claimed it helped improve mobility. 113  
 Some doctors didn’t approve of her method. The most 122  
 serious cases were taken to the hospital. Children 130  
 were placed in iron lungs. These machines were 138  
 tightly sealed metal tubes. They helped children 145  
 breathe. They forced patients’ lungs to inhale and 153  
 exhale air. Neither of these treatments was a cure. 162

The search for a cure was a priority. In 1954, 172  
 Doctor Jonas Salk took a scientific approach. First, 180  
 he found out polio was a virus. Then he developed 190  
 the first vaccine to combat the illness. School children 199  
 took part in a blind study. Some were given a shot of 211  
 sugar water. Others were given the actual vaccine. 219  
 Dr. Salk wanted to see if his cure would work. It did. 231  
 To his credit, millions of children have been spared 240  
 unnecessary anguish and pain. 244

**EVALUATING CODES FOR ORAL READING**

sky (/) word read incorrectly  
 blue sky (^) inserted word  
 (□) after the last word read

Comments:

**FLUENCY SCORE**

Number of Words  
 Read Per Minute: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of Errors: — \_\_\_\_\_

Number of Words  
 Read Correctly: \_\_\_\_\_

Passing Criterion  
 (50th %ile) = 112

Errors include: 1) words read incorrectly; 2) words left out or inserted; 3) mispronounced words; 4) dropped endings or sounds; and 5) reversals. Self-corrections and word repetitions are NOT marked as errors.

Passage #2

Refer to “General Directions for **One-Minute** Administration of Reading Passages.”

Say these specific directions to the student:

When I say “Begin,” start reading aloud at the top of this page. Read across the page (DEMONSTRATE BY POINTING). Try to read each word. If you come to a word you don’t know, I will say the word for you. Read as quickly and accurately as you can, but do not read SO fast that you make mistakes. Do your best reading.

Long ago, pioneers didn’t live close to a doctor. 9  
 People were treated with homemade cures when 16  
 they were sick. These household mixtures were 23  
 made from herbs, salt, and ointments. The remedies 31  
 were used for a variety of diseases. To treat a cold, 42  
 raw onions were wrapped in a towel and placed on 52  
 the ailing person’s chest. A piece of bread soaked 61  
 in milk and placed on a wound was said to heal 72  
 an infection. Sterilized cotton rags were used for 80  
 bandages. A black, silk ribbon loosely tied around 88  
 the neck was thought to stop a terrible hacking 97  
 cough. 98  
 Many children became ill with chicken pox, 105  
 measles, and mumps. These childhood diseases 111  
 were common. They often went untreated. When 118  
 children were ill, they were kept in darkened rooms. 127  
 The family tried to take good care of them, but 137  
 they had to get well on their own. If an illness was 149  
 contagious, a quarantine sign would be placed on 157  
 their front door. They had to wait until everyone in 167  
 the home was no longer sick. All contaminated 175  
 materials were burned to prevent an epidemic. 182  
 As doctors moved westward, medicine was easier 189  
 to get. However, doctors had to make house calls to 199  
 reach people in rural areas. They often had to ride 209  
 several miles to reach the home of a sick patient. 219

**EVALUATING CODES FOR ORAL READING**

sky (/) word read incorrectly  
 blue sky (^) inserted word  
 (□) after the last word read

**Comments:**

**FLUENCY SCORE**

Number of Words  
 Read Per Minute: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of Errors: — \_\_\_\_\_

Number of Words  
 Read Correctly: \_\_\_\_\_

Passing Criterion  
 (50th %ile) = 112

Errors include: 1) words read incorrectly; 2) words left out or inserted; 3) mispronounced words; 4) dropped endings or sounds; and 5) reversals. Self-corrections and word repetitions are NOT marked as errors.

**Information Report [Article] Writing Assessment Prompt**

**Writing Situation:** The school nurse has asked you to write an article for the school newspaper to explain how scientific medicine and folk medicine are being used today.

**Audience:** Readers of the school newspaper

**Directions for Writing:** Think about the stories you read in the *Mystery to Medicine* unit. Write a multiple-paragraph article about a condition in which both scientific (modern) and folk medicine could be used. Include an introductory paragraph that describes the condition. Include a main idea for each paragraph. Include details that explain the use of both scientific and folk medicine. Conclude with a summary paragraph. Make your ideas clear and focused.

**You will score the most points if you use the following checklist.**

**Revising for Genre: Expository**

**You should:**

- \_\_\_\_\_ state the main idea of your article.
- \_\_\_\_\_ stick to the topic (a situation or condition where both scientific and folk medicine could be applied).
- \_\_\_\_\_ use details and facts that explain and describe the use of both scientific and folk medicine.

**Revising for Writing Strategies (Traits)**

**You should:**

- \_\_\_\_\_ use multiple paragraphs that explain your main ideas and include:
  - \_\_\_\_\_ an introductory paragraph that describes the situation or condition.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ supporting paragraphs.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ a concluding paragraph.
- \_\_\_\_\_ have a topic sentence for each paragraph.
- \_\_\_\_\_ include facts and details that explain the application or use of scientific and folk medicine.
- \_\_\_\_\_ make the writing clear and interesting to your audience.

**Proofreading for Conventions**

**You should:**

- \_\_\_\_\_ use correct punctuation, capitalization, and grammar.
- \_\_\_\_\_ use correct spelling.
- \_\_\_\_\_ use simple and compound sentences to make your writing more interesting.

**TOTAL SCORE:** \_\_\_\_\_/4



# NOTES

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# NOTES

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# NOTES

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**Tenth Edition**

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