

Conserving Natural Resources

Fill in the circle by the correct answer. Then write the answers to numbers 3, 4, and 5.

1. The opposite of conserving is _____.

- (A) being wasteful
- (B) using wisely
- (C) saving
- (D) protecting

2. Wind is _____.

- (A) always over water
- (B) a power plant
- (C) nonrenewable
- (D) a natural resource

3. What is the function of a wind turbine?

4. Some scientists are working on ways to store the electricity made by wind farms.

How would this help areas that do not have constant wind?

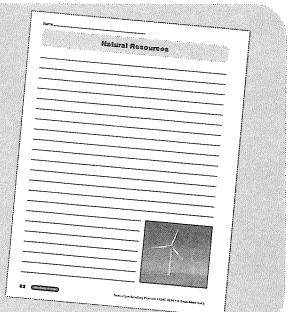
5. Consider the pros and cons. Would you want to use electricity made from wind power?

Use facts from the text to support your answer.

Write About the Topic

Use the Writing Form to write about what you read.

Compare the use of fossil fuels with the use of wind power to make electricity. Explain what you have learned about each.



Dr. Virginia Apgar

Level 1

Words to Know list, Reading Selection, and Reading Comprehension questions

Level 2 ■ ■

Words to Know list, Reading Selection, and Reading Comprehension questions

<p>Name _____</p> <p>The Appar Score</p> <p>Fill in the circle by the correct answer. Then add up your score.</p> <p>The Appar Score</p> <p>Dr. Virginia Appar was born in 1910 in New Jersey. In high school, she knew she wanted to be a doctor. After college, she attended the Wellesley College and graduated in 1932. The played several years of tennis, and then she got married to a man named John. They had four children. When John died, she was left alone with four small children. She had to work part-time to support her family until her mother arrived to help. She worked several years in a clinic, then she became a nurse. She got her medical degree in 1940. She became a pediatrician. She worked at a hospital in New Jersey. She was taught as a pediatrician which helped her to become a good doctor.</p> <p>Working with Mothers and Babies</p> <p>Dr. Appar worked with mothers and babies. She worked with mothers who were afraid to breastfeed their babies. She worked with them until they learned how to do it correctly. She also helped mothers who had babies that were born too early. She helped them to care for their babies until they grew up. She also helped mothers who had babies that were born with birth defects. She helped them to care for their babies until they grew up.</p> <p>Dr. Appar's nursing system is a newborn baby is still under 10 days. It gives the baby a chance to get used to breathing, steady tone, skin color, etc. If the baby is not well after 10 days, the doctor helps to figure out what is wrong.</p> <p>Dr. Appar taught many new doctors, and they appreciated her highly. Very few people have been as successful as Dr. Appar.</p> <p>She died in 1991, and is remembered today as a medical pioneer and outstanding teacher.</p>	<p>_____ 1. What year was Dr. Appar born?</p> <p>_____ 2. Who was Dr. Appar's mother?</p> <p>_____ 3. How many children did Dr. Appar have?</p> <p>_____ 4. Who taught Dr. Appar to be a pediatrician?</p> <p>_____ 5. Who helped Dr. Appar when her mother arrived?</p> <p>_____ 6. Who did Dr. Appar work for?</p> <p>_____ 7. Who did Dr. Appar help to care for?</p> <p>_____ 8. Who did Dr. Appar help to care for?</p> <p>_____ 9. Who did Dr. Appar help to care for?</p> <p>_____ 10. Who did Dr. Appar help to care for?</p>	<p>_____ 11. Who was Dr. Appar's husband?</p> <p>_____ 12. Who was Dr. Appar's mother?</p> <p>_____ 13. Who did Dr. Appar help to care for?</p> <p>_____ 14. Who did Dr. Appar help to care for?</p> <p>_____ 15. Who did Dr. Appar help to care for?</p> <p>_____ 16. Who did Dr. Appar help to care for?</p> <p>_____ 17. Who did Dr. Appar help to care for?</p> <p>_____ 18. Who did Dr. Appar help to care for?</p> <p>_____ 19. Who did Dr. Appar help to care for?</p> <p>_____ 20. Who did Dr. Appar help to care for?</p>
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Level 3 ■ ■ ■

Words to Know list, Reading Selection, and Reading Comprehension questions

Assemble the Unit

Reproduce and distribute one copy for each student.

- Visual Literacy page: Dr. Virginia Apgar Timeline, page 91
 - Level 1, 2, or 3 Reading Selection and Reading Comprehension page and the corresponding Words to Know list
 - Graphic Organizer of your choosing, provided on pages 180–186
 - Writing Form: Honoring Dr. Virginia Apgar, page 92

Introduce the Topic

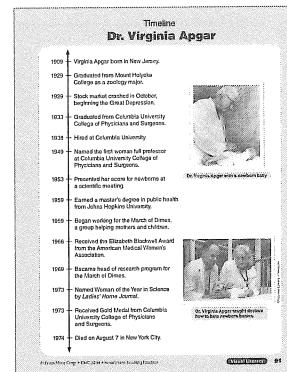
Read aloud and discuss the timeline on the life of Dr. Virginia Apgar. Explain that she is considered a medical pioneer in the care of newborn babies. Tell students that Dr. Apgar's system for rating newborns helps doctors to determine if a baby needs medical help.

Read and Respond

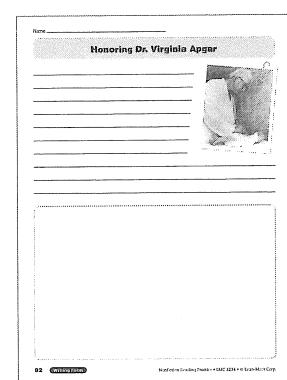
Form leveled groups and review the Words to Know lists with each group of students. Instruct each group to read their selection individually, in pairs, or as a group. Have students complete the Reading Comprehension page for their selection.

Write About the Topic

Read aloud the leveled writing prompt for each group. Tell students to use the Graphic Organizer to plan their writing. Direct students to use their Writing Form to respond to their prompt.



Visual Literacy



Writing Form

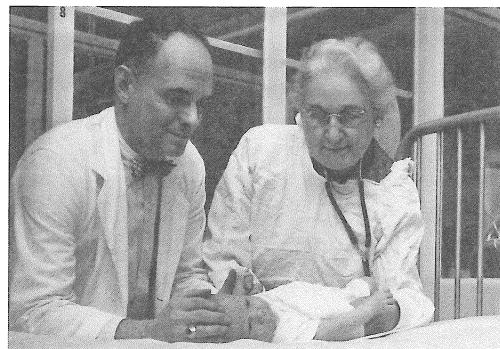
Timeline

Dr. Virginia Apgar

- 1909 — Virginia Apgar born in New Jersey.
- 1929 — Graduated from Mount Holyoke College as a zoology major.
- 1929 — Stock market crashed in October, beginning the Great Depression.
- 1933 — Graduated from Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons.
- 1938 — Hired at Columbia University.
- 1949 — Named the first woman full professor at Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons.
- 1953 — Presented her score for newborns at a scientific meeting.
- 1959 — Earned a master's degree in public health from Johns Hopkins University.
- 1959 — Began working for the March of Dimes, a group helping mothers and children.
- 1966 — Received the Elizabeth Blackwell Award from the American Medical Women's Association.
- 1969 — Became head of research program for the March of Dimes.
- 1973 — Named Woman of the Year in Science by *Ladies' Home Journal*.
- 1973 — Received Gold Medal from Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons.
- 1974 — Died on August 7 in New York City.



Dr. Virginia Apgar with a newborn baby

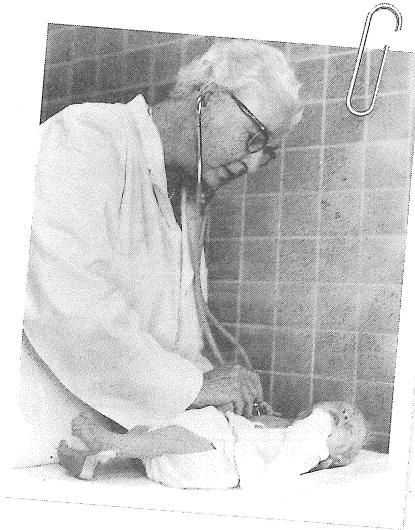


Dr. Virginia Apgar taught doctors how to help newborn babies.

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Name _____

Honoring Dr. Virginia Apgar



Words to Know

Helping Newborn Babies

improved

postage

issued

developed

newborn

organized

examine

medical

degree

professor

researcher

medicine

published

convinced

reflexes

regarded

Words to Know

The Apgar Score

protected

developed

newborn

medical

graduated

Great Depression

degree

researcher

infants

realize

medicine

published

convinced

reflexes

regarded

disabilities

Words to Know

Dr. Apgar: Helping Babies

probably

newborn

developed

scientific

medical

serious

graduated

researcher

infants

realize

medicine

published

convinced

reflexes

encouraging

disabilities

enthusiastic

Dr. Virginia Apgar ■

Dr. Virginia Apgar ■ ■

Dr. Virginia Apgar ■ ■ ■



Helping Newborn Babies

Some say that she improved the health of mothers and babies more than anyone of our times. The National Women's Hall of Fame honored her. A U.S. postage stamp was issued with her picture. Who was she?

Dr. Virginia Apgar

Dr. Virginia Apgar developed a scoring system that helped doctors and nurses take a closer look at newborn babies. The rating system is called the Apgar Score. It helps doctors know if a newborn baby is healthy. The Apgar Score is used around the world today. But before 1953, doctors didn't have an organized method to examine babies at birth.

Education

Virginia Apgar was born in 1909 in New Jersey. In high school, she knew she wanted to become a doctor. She earned her medical degree in 1933 from Columbia University. She was fourth in her class. In 1949, she became the first woman to be named a full professor at the medical school there.

The Apgar Score

Dr. Apgar was a teacher and a researcher. She worked with mothers who were giving birth. She learned to look carefully at the health of a newborn in the first minutes after he or she was born. In this way, Dr. Apgar came to see that a certain medicine given to mothers did not help their babies. She changed to a different medicine and published a report on it. The report convinced other doctors to change, too.

Dr. Apgar's rating system for newborn babies used points. It measured the baby's heartbeat, breathing, muscle tone, skin color, and reflexes. If a baby's score was near 10, the doctor knew the baby was doing fine. If the score was very low, the doctor could give the baby proper care.

Dr. Apgar taught many doctors, and they regarded her highly. She wrote a book for parents. She gave talks and appeared on TV. When she died in 1974, she was considered a medical pioneer and an outstanding teacher.



Dr. Virginia Apgar appeared on TV in Los Angeles.

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Helping Newborn Babies

Fill in the circle by the correct answer. Then write the answers to numbers 3, 4, and 5.

1. An Apgar Score would rate how _____.

- (A) happy the baby's mother was
- (B) hungry a baby was
- (C) strongly a baby's heart was beating
- (D) healthy the baby's mother was

2. A medical pioneer _____.

- (A) settles a new country
- (B) researches a new area of knowledge
- (C) travels west in a wagon train
- (D) explores outer space

3. What talents do you think Dr. Apgar possessed in order to do her work?

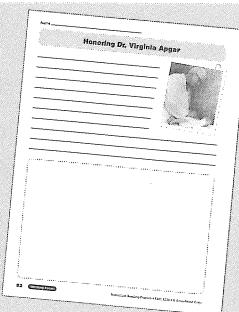
4. How do you know Dr. Apgar's work was important? Give two reasons.

5. If you could interview Dr. Virginia Apgar, what would you ask her?

Write About the Topic

Use the Writing Form to write about what you read.

Design a display about Dr. Virginia Apgar for the Women's Hall of Fame. List the artifacts you would include from her life.



The Apgar Score

Dr. Virginia Apgar's work has protected babies since 1952. That's when she developed a scoring system that helped doctors and nurses look carefully at newborn babies. The rating system is called the Apgar Score. With a few quick tests, doctors know if a baby is healthy or needs medical help. Today, the Apgar Score is used around the world. Because of Dr. Apgar's scoring system, more people began to study how to help newborn babies. It became a special field of medical study.

Education

Virginia Apgar was born in 1909 in New Jersey. In high school, she knew she wanted to become a doctor. Apgar attended Mount Holyoke College and graduated in 1929. She played several sports, wrote for the college newspaper, and played violin. She was full of energy. She once said that people in her family never sat down. When the Great Depression happened, her family suffered money troubles. Virginia Apgar worked several jobs to continue her education. She earned her medical degree in 1933 from Columbia University. She was fourth in her class. In 1949, she became the first woman to be named a full professor at the medical school there.

Working with Mothers and Babies

Dr. Apgar was a teacher and a researcher. She worked with mothers who were giving birth, and with their infants. She learned to look carefully at the health of a newborn baby in the first minutes after he or she was born. This helped Dr. Apgar to realize that a medicine doctors gave to mothers did not help their babies. She changed to a different medicine and published a report. The report convinced other doctors to change, too.

Dr. Apgar's scoring system for newborn babies is still used today. It gives points for a baby's heartbeat, breathing, muscle tone, skin color, and reflexes. If a baby's score is 10, the doctor knows the baby is doing fine. If the score is very low, the doctor can give the baby proper care.

Dr. Apgar taught many new doctors, and they regarded her highly. Later in life, she worked for the March of Dimes. She raised money to help study childhood disabilities. Dr. Apgar wrote a book for parents, gave talks, and appeared on TV. She died in 1974, and is remembered today as a medical pioneer and an outstanding teacher.



Dr. Apgar enjoyed playing the violin, and even built some herself.

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The Apgar Score

Fill in the circle by the correct answer. Then write the answers to numbers 3, 4, and 5.

1. Two words that mean about the same thing are _____.
 (A) researcher, professor
 (B) rating, scoring
 (C) convince, realize
 (D) healthy, medical
2. Virginia Apgar thought that _____.
 (A) all babies do fine without help after they are born
 (B) more people should earn medical degrees
 (C) the first minutes of life are important
 (D) more women should become doctors
3. How would you justify the statement that Dr. Apgar was a medical pioneer?

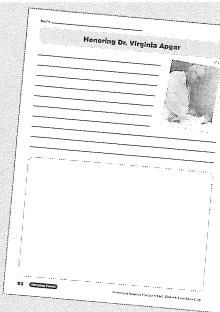
4. What evidence can you find to support the idea that Virginia Apgar was full of energy?

5. What do you think about the fact that Dr. Apgar became a professor? Give your reasons.

Write About the Topic

Use the Writing Form to write about what you read.

Design an award to honor Dr. Virginia Apgar. Write the speech you would give as you presented the award.



Dr. Apgar: Helping Babies

Dr. Virginia Apgar probably took care of more newborn babies than any other doctor of our time. How did she do it? She developed a scientific scoring system in 1952 that helped doctors and nurses rate newborn babies. With five quick tests, they could know if the baby was healthy or needed their help. The rating system became known as the Apgar Score, and it is still used today in hospitals everywhere. Because of Dr. Apgar's scoring system, more people began to study how to help newborn babies. It became a special field of medical study.

Education

Virginia Apgar was born in 1909 in New Jersey. She knew in high school that she wanted to become a doctor. When she was growing up, her brothers had serious illnesses. That may be why she became interested in the medical field. Apgar attended Mount Holyoke College. She worked several jobs to help pay for her education, and graduated in 1929. Next, she went to the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University in New York City. She earned her medical degree in 1933 and was fourth in her class. In 1938, she was hired at Columbia. In 1949, she became the first woman to be named a full professor at the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

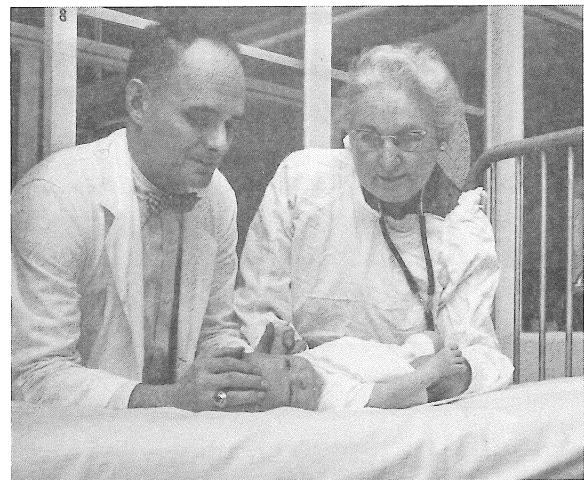
Teaching and Research

As a teacher and researcher, Dr. Apgar worked with mothers and their infants. She saw how important it was to look carefully at the health of a baby in the first minutes after he or she was born. This helped Dr. Apgar to realize that a medicine doctors gave to mothers was not good for their babies. She changed the medicine and published a report that convinced other doctors to change, too.

Medical Pioneer

Dr. Apgar's test for newborn babies is still used today. It gives a score for the baby's heartbeat, breathing, muscle tone, skin color, and reflexes. It is done one minute after and five minutes after the baby is born.

Dr. Apgar was an encouraging teacher who taught many new doctors. She later became the head of the March of Dimes research program, which studied childhood disabilities. Dr. Apgar wrote a book for parents and gave many talks. She died in 1974, and is remembered today as an enthusiastic teacher and a medical pioneer.



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Dr. Virginia Apgar taught doctors how to help newborn babies.