

Name _____ Date _____

Instructions: Read each question carefully and choose the best answer.

1. *Natural materials that change when they absorb light* are called _____.
 - Ⓐ molecules
 - Ⓑ photopigments
 - Ⓒ cells
 - Ⓓ prisms
2. What is the author's purpose for writing *Color Blindness*?
 - Ⓐ to convince readers to get their vision checked and be sure they are not color blind
 - Ⓑ to inform readers about the effectiveness of color-blindness testing
 - Ⓒ to inform readers about the causes of color blindness and how it affects people
 - Ⓓ to inform readers about the differences between how humans and other animals see
3. One way doctors can test for color blindness is _____.
 - Ⓐ by using a smartphone app
 - Ⓑ by having someone pick out an outfit to see if the clothes match
 - Ⓒ by using different colored flashing lights
 - Ⓓ by using images made up of dots that are different sizes and colors
4. What can you conclude about the studies done on squirrel monkeys?
 - Ⓐ The experiments show that color blindness can be cured in monkeys but cannot be cured in humans.
 - Ⓑ The experiments show that there is no cure for color blindness.
 - Ⓒ The experiments give hope for curing color blindness in humans.
 - Ⓓ The experiments show that squirrel monkeys can help people who are color-blind.

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5. *The cells in the eyes that are light-sensitive and work best in dim light* are called _____.
 - Ⓐ rod cells
 - Ⓑ retina cells
 - Ⓒ tissue cells
 - Ⓓ cone cells
6. What is the author's purpose for writing the section "Tools to Help Color-Blind People"?
 - Ⓐ to inform the reader about advances in technology that support people with color blindness
 - Ⓑ to persuade the reader that smartphone apps are more effective in helping people with color blindness than sunglasses with special lenses
 - Ⓒ to inform the reader about what life was like for color-blind people before there were smartphone apps
 - Ⓓ to persuade the reader that special glasses from EnChroma are the best way for people with red-green color blindness to see a more colorful world
7. Red-green color blindness causes people _____.
 - Ⓐ to be overly sensitive to bright lights
 - Ⓑ to see everything in shades of black, white, and gray
 - Ⓒ to see red and green as gray
 - Ⓓ to see red, orange, and yellow objects as green or black
8. What is the last step in the process of an eye seeing?
 - Ⓐ Activated cells send electrical signals to the brain.
 - Ⓑ Light enters one of the eyes.
 - Ⓒ The iris opens or closes the pupil to control light entering.
 - Ⓓ The cornea gathers and begins to focus light.

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9. Which of the following is an opinion?
 - Ⓐ Doctors use several types of tests to detect color blindness.
 - Ⓑ Color blindness is fascinating.
 - Ⓒ Most animals can see fewer colors than humans.
 - Ⓓ Children with color blindness may have trouble in school.
10. *A physical condition that is caused by a problem in one or more genes is called _____.*
 - Ⓐ a defect
 - Ⓑ hereditary
 - Ⓒ a genetic disorder
 - Ⓓ research
11. **Extended Response:** What kind of tools are available to help people deal with color blindness?
12. **Extended Response:** In what ways can color blindness cause safety issues?

Quick Check Answer Sheet

Color Blindness

Main Comprehension Skill: Author's Purpose

1. Ⓑ *Vocabulary*
2. Ⓒ *Author's Purpose*
3. Ⓓ *Main Idea and Details*
4. Ⓒ *Make Inferences / Draw Conclusions*
5. Ⓐ *Vocabulary*
6. Ⓐ *Author's Purpose*
7. Ⓓ *Main Idea and Details*
8. Ⓐ *Sequence Events*
9. Ⓑ *Fact or Opinion*
10. Ⓒ *Vocabulary*
11. Answers will vary but should explain that smartphone apps and high-tech sunglasses can help color-blind people distinguish colors.
12. Answers will vary, but students should note that fire hydrants, car warning lights, and emergency equipment are often colored red and yellow and someone who is color-blind may not be able to notice these colors.