

2/5/15

5<sup>th</sup>

## Constructed Response

Scientists in the Field Series

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Refer to the anchor charts in the classroom and the notes you have taken as you have read about scientists who work in the field.



### CONSTRUCTED RESPONSE

**QUESTION:** What are two ways that scientists investigate their subjects, and what is one disposition they need in order to be successful in their area of science? Explain your ideas thoroughly and use examples from your reading to support your answers.

Eugenie Clark is a smart hard working and enduring scientist. A fact to back up my thinking is. When she was just beginning as a biologist she dove with the most feared shark the Great White. Some of her methods to researching her interests are. She works with many scientists who invent solutions for deep sea problems. She takes notes and draws diagrams of her discoveries. Even though she has many methods these are the two most affective.

Althoogh I have stated a very important disposition above, here are a few more. She is a biologist, she is going to face sharks some time but when she does she is not afraid. Deep sea diving is a big part of her job it sounds like a myth but at 537 meaters she met the king of the krabs the spider crab. The krab latched on to Eugenie but she stayed calm and she aveantully escaped the clutches of the mighty beast. Now these are just dispositions here are

some of her researching methods.

If you are a diver you have heard of "Nitrogen Narcosis" what it is, is when a diver reaches extreme depths, a sickness is immediately in their lungs which affects their breathing. Eugenie Clark was very focused on finding a cure for this disease. She worked day and night and even purposely got the disease for close up studies. She took over 800 notes about this disease. When reports of washed up sharks and whales occurred Eugenie was the first one there Eugenie dissected hundreds of animals from small fish to enormous whales she's seen it all literally.

RACE: RESTATE ANSWER CITE EXPLAIN

	2	1	0	Total
<b>Answer the Question</b>	Restated the question and offers a clear connection between the question and answer.	Answers the question, but does not restate the question into the response.	Does not answer the question.	
<b>Cites and/or Provides Examples</b>	Provides required number and appropriate citations and/or examples.	Provides too few or inappropriate citations and/or examples.	Does not cite or give examples from the text.	
<b>Explain</b>	Fully explains how examples support their answer.	Partially explains how the examples support their answer.	Does not provide an explanation for the examples.	
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>

1. What was Feynman's father trying to teach his son with the tiles? What sentence is the main point of this scene?

Feynman's father was trying to teach Feynman with tiles because ~~of the text in paragraph 1~~ <sup>in sentence 1</sup>, it says, "No, I want to show him what patterns we like and how interesting they are. It's kind of like elementary mathematics."

2. In the final paragraph Feynman says he "was given something wonderful when he was a child." Using two of the examples from the text, explain what he was given and how it influenced his life.

Two things that Feynman was given that are wonderful are how to discuss what he learned. Also how to observe and notice what is going on. This influenced him to use his imagination to help him be a scientist.

Pick one of the examples that Feynman uses in his piece (the dinosaur, the birds, or the wagon) and in 2-3 paragraphs explain both the example and the lesson Feynman's father was trying to teach him with it.

Use the back of the paper for your answer.

What Feynman's father was trying to teach him when he asked about the wagon was that if you look at it in a different angle the things you see can change. If

→ <sup>new paragraph</sup> If

you look at it from the front of the wagon the ball in it moved to the back and if you stop it comes forward. But if you look at it from the side the wagon is pulling against the ball.

He was trying to teach him that not all things are known and you have to figure it out sometimes.