**Analyzing Claim**

**Section 1**

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| 00:00:00 | TEACHER: This unit is all about different ways to keep communities and individuals safe from disease and safe from infection. The image shows FBI workers on an evidence response team. They are at the scene of a crime gathering evidence. You begin by looking at how you analyze evidence in an informational text in order to answer the lesson question "What steps should you take to identify and analyze the |
| 00:00:32 | central claim of an informational text?" So far in this unit, you've been thinking about infectious diseases and disease prevention through several different texts. In this lesson, you're working on a text about Edward Jenner, a famous scientist, who had a new idea in the history of disease prevention. |

**Section 2**

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| 00:00:01 | TEACHER: This flow chart should help you understand the process for analyzing a text that makes a claim. First, use some of the reading strategies you already know how to read the text carefully. As you read, identify the central claim of the text. The claim is the argumentative idea or the point the text is making. Next, you must prove that you've identified the correct |
| 00:00:27 | central claim by finding and analyzing the supporting evidence. The evidence is the support for a claim. To find evidence, decide which information is relevant or directly related to the claim and which is irrelevant or not related. Finally, you use the supporting evidence that you've discovered to evaluate how well the |
| 00:00:54 | central claim is supported. Evaluating is judging whether the text is effective at supporting its claim. See if you can figure out how evidence supports a claim. |

**Section 4**

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| 00:00:01 | TEACHER: Let's look at how to identify a claim. Here are the first two paragraphs of the text you'll be reading in this lesson. As I read, follow along and see if you can figure out the author's claim. "For many centuries, smallpox devastated mankind. In modern times, we do not have to worry about it thanks to the remarkable work of Edward Jenner and later |
| 00:00:23 | developments from his endeavors. With the rapid pace of vaccine development in recent decades, the historical origins of immunization are often forgotten. Edward Jenner is well known around the world for his innovative contribution to immunization and the ultimate eradication of smallpox. Jenner's work is widely regarded as the foundation of |
| 00:00:45 | immunology, despite the fact that he was neither the first to suggest that infection with cowpox conferred specific immunity to smallpox nor the first to attempt cowpox inoculation for this purpose." So using the first paragraph, you can identify some of the central ideas or topics, like smallpox, Edward Jenner, vaccine development, and the origins of immunization. |
| 00:01:16 | The central ideas can be connected to the claim in the second paragraph, with details such as "Edward Jenner, who is well known for his innovative contributions to immunization and the eradication of smallpox," as well as "the foundation of immunology" that he laid down. Think about how all of these details connect. What is the point that the author is making about Jenner? |

**Section 6**

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| 00:00:00 | TEACHER: This lesson's text follows important events in history using what is called a chronological text structure. A chronology is a timeline or a sequence of events presented in the order that they happened. "Chrono-" is a prefix meaning time, and "-ology" means study of, so chronology is the study of time. Chronological order presents information beginning with earlier events and proceeding to later events. |
| 00:00:31 | Texts that recount historical events or incidents in a person's life are often organized chronologically. This type of structure is good for showing how an idea develops or changes over time. Biographies, autobiographies, histories, and surveys are usually best presented in chronological order. Let's look at how a chronological structure works. This is a paragraph from the text "Edward Jenner and the |
| 00:01:00 | History of Smallpox and Vaccination." "The origin of smallpox as a natural disease is lost in prehistory. It is believed to have appeared around 10,000 BC at the time of the first agricultural settlements in northeastern Africa. It seems plausible that it spread from there to India by means of ancient Egyptian merchants. |
| 00:01:25 | The earliest evidence of skin lesions resembling those of smallpox is found on faces of mummies from the time of the 18th and 20th Egyptian Dynasties. The mummified head of the Egyptian pharaoh Ramses V bears evidence of the disease." So if we take a look at this paragraph, first we see the word "origin," which signals the start of the disease. The word "origin" shows that we're |
| 00:01:55 | looking at the very beginning. It's believed to have appeared around 10,000 BC, the text says. The word "believed" means there's some evidence to suggest it, but the exact date can't be proven. This does give us a good idea about the dates of the chronology. It also says the earliest evidence is in the 18th and |
| 00:02:25 | 20th Egyptian Dynasties. This is another piece of evidence which shows us the chronology of smallpox. Chronological structure is useful for presenting the history of the disease, because it shows the years in a sequence for when smallpox is believed to have begun and also includes evidence of the time when it can be proven to have existed. |
| 00:02:51 | As you read the rest of the text, think about how this structure is helpful. |

**Section 8**

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| 00:00:01 | TEACHER: You're almost ready to read about smallpox. But first, meet Edward Jenner, the subject of today's informational text. Jenner lived from 1749 to 1823. He was born in Gloucestershire, England, where he was a surgeon's apprentice. He became interested in the relationship between diseases when he once heard someone declare that they couldn't get |
| 00:00:27 | smallpox because they'd already had cowpox, a similar illness. He, then, developed the first vaccine for smallpox, which you'll read about in this lesson. After this, he became known as the "father of immunology." Now, you're ready to read about generous scientific achievements in preventing the spread of infectious disease. |