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**Day 7 Packet**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Do Now**

Describe your day or week so far using at least three vocabulary words we learned yesterday. Or tell a story!

Furnish: provide

Malignant: deadly, dangerous

Desert: abandon

Succumb: give up, submit

Disingenuous: insincere or misleading

Gregarious: social, a liking for companionship

Vapid: lacking flavor, zest, interest. Boring.

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## Close Reading: Using Context Clues

For each example sentence below, underline context clues to determine the meaning of the unknown word. Then, write your own sentence using that word.

1. It was an **idyllic** day - sunny, warm, and perfect for a walk in the park.

Your definition	Your sentence using the word

2. He knew his future was **precarious** and likely to fall apart.

Your definition	Your sentence using the word

3. Attempting to avoid the accident was **futile**; it was impossible for either of them to stop in time.

Your definition	Your sentence using the word

4. We know the dog has a kind **disposition** because we've never seen her bite or scratch anyone.

Your definition	Your sentence using the word

5. He continued to annoy me with his **incessant** line of questions.

Your definition	Your sentence using the word

## **Yellow Fever: Past and Present**

### **Present:**

Go to the [Centers for Disease Control \(CDC\) website](#) and learn about Yellow Fever. Then answer the questions below. Be ready to present your answers to others!

**How is Yellow Fever transmitted?**

**What are the best ways to prevent Yellow Fever from spreading?**

**How can we treat Yellow Fever once someone has it?**

**Where do people get Yellow Fever today?**

### **Past:**

Go to this [National Public Radio \(NPR\) article](#) and learn about the history of the Yellow Fever. There is a shorter version of the article below if you are running out of time. Then answer the questions below. Be ready to present your answers to others!

No one knows for sure, but scientists believe that yellow fever has plagued the world for at least 3,000 years. In all likelihood, the disease started in the rain forests of Africa. It rode barges and sailing ships to tropical ports around the world, followed the slave trade to the Americas, interrupted the building of the Panama Canal and left a trail of graves around the world.

As the shipping industry and global commerce expanded in the 1600s, mosquitoes could hitch rides on barges and sailing vessels to port cities in the tropical world. The slave trade also took off. "Ships had to carry kegs of

water. And there were large numbers of African slaves in the hold," says Gubler. Mosquito larva could thrive in the water kegs. And some of the slaves, infected with yellow fever, were bitten by mosquitoes, which then bit uninfected people, spreading the disease. "That's how both the mosquito and the virus got introduced to the Americas," he says.

In 1898, the United States invaded Cuba, which was a Spanish colony. During the brief Spanish-American War, fewer than 1,000 soldiers died in battle, but more than 5,000 died of disease in Cuba, and most of those deaths were due to yellow fever. The Yellow Fever Commission was formed by the U.S. military in response to the war-time deaths. Its mission was to study the cause and spread of the yellow fever.

Led by Major Walter Reed, working in Cuba, the commission confirmed in 1900 that Yellow fever was transmitted by mosquito bites. To prove it, 30 men, including Spanish immigrants, soldiers and two civilians, volunteered to be deliberately infected with mosquito bites. The commission started mosquito control programs in Cuba using improved sanitation, fumigation with insecticides and reduction in standing water areas where mosquitoes breed. The number of yellow fever cases dropped dramatically. Then, in the 1940s, the yellow fever vaccine was developed. "It is one of the cheapest, most effective vaccines in the world," says Gubler.

But Yellow Fever continues to plague the world. The World Health Organization estimates that as many as 170,000 people had yellow fever in 2013, and 60,000 people died. And now, the world faces a worrisome outbreak in densely-populated cities of Angola and the Democratic Republic of Congo. And there's a shortage of the yellow fever vaccine: Only four manufacturers make the vaccine using a time-consuming, labor-intensive production process that cannot keep up with the current need.

There's growing concern the virus could spread to Asia, where it has been conspicuously absent. With millions of people getting on ships and jets, the modern transportation system is even more efficient than the slave ships of 400 years ago at transporting both mosquitoes and virus-infected humans. "Global trends have created the ideal situation for the spread of epidemics," says Gubler.

## **How did Yellow Fever spread to the Americas?**

## **How did we learn that mosquitoes spread the disease?**

**What is the state of Yellow Fever today?**

**Do you think we should be worried about Yellow Fever?**