

Cold-Read Task Answer Key

- 1. ____A___ Part A
 - ___B__ and ___D__ Part B

Standards: RI.9-10.1, RI.9-10.7, RI.9-10.3, RI.9-10.10

2. __B___

Standards: RI.9-10.1, RI.9-10.2, RI.9-10.3, RI.9-10.10

3. ____ Part A

___C__ Part B

Standards: RI.9-10.1, RI.9-10.2, RI.9-10.10

- 4. ____C___ Part A
 - ___B__ Part B

Standards: RI.9-10.1, RI.9-10.3, RI.9-10.5, RI.9-10.10

- 5. ____A___ Part A
 - ___C__ Part B

Standards: RI.9-10.4, RI.9-10.6, RI.9-10.7, L.9-10.5



6. Exemplar Student Response

The Lacks family's right to privacy, which would have been afforded to them under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, was violated by doctors both when her tissue samples were obtained and later when genetic information about the family was published.

Information about Henrietta Lacks' health was shared with numerous researchers without the family's authorization. According to Marc Silver in the National Geographic, this was a common practice in the 1950s; however, this sharing of Lacks's cells continues today as her cells are continually used for research. He reports that there are "millions if not billions" of Henrietta's cells still being kept alive in laboratories. The video "Your Health Information, Your Rights," clearly states that it is a violation of law for doctors to share your personal health information without your permission.

Moreover, doctors have shared private genetic information, which affects members of the Lacks family, who are still living. The National Institutes of Health, Silver reports, has offered the Lacks' family a spot on the board that makes crucial decisions about the genome database, created with genetic information from Henrietta Lacks' cells, but this does little to soften the blow to the rights of the family's privacy.

Standards: RI.9-10.1, RI.9-10.7, RI.9-10.10, W.9-10.2a, W.9-10.2b, W.9-10.2c, W.9-10.2d, W.9-10.2e, W.9-10.9b, W.9-10.10, L.9-10.1, L.9-10.2