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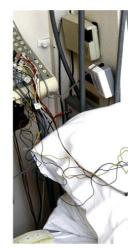
1. Read the following text.

## Are You Getting Enough Sleep?

- What happens if you don't get enough sleep? Randy Gardner, a high school student in the United States, wanted to find out. He designed an experiment<sup>1</sup> on the effects of sleeplessness<sup>2</sup> for a school science project. With Dr. William C. Dement from Stanford University and two friends
- 5 watching him carefully, Gardner stayed awake for 264 hours and 12 minutes. That's eleven days and nights without sleep!

What effect did sleeplessness have on Gardner? After 24 hours without sleep, Gardner started having trouble reading and watching television. The words

- 10 and pictures were too blurry. By the third day, he was having trouble doing things with his hands. By the fourth day, Gardner was hallucinating. For example, when he saw a street sign, he thought it was a person. He also imagined he was a famous **football** player.
- 15 Over the next few days, Gardner's speech<sup>3</sup> became so slurred that people couldn't understand him. He also had trouble remembering things. By the eleventh day, Gardner couldn't pass a counting test.<sup>4</sup> In the middle of the test he simply stopped counting. He couldn't



20 remember what he was doing.

When Gardner finally went to bed, he slept for 14 hours and 45 minutes. The second night he slept for twelve hours, the third night he slept for ten and one-half hours, and by the fourth night, he had returned to his normal sleep schedule.

- Even though Gardner recovered quickly, scientists believe that going without sleep can be dangerous. They say that people should not repeat Randy's experiment. Tests on white rats have shown how serious sleeplessness can be. After a few weeks without sleep, the rats started losing fur.<sup>5</sup> And even though the rats ate more food than usual, they lost
- 30 weight. Eventually,<sup>6</sup> the rats died.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> experiment a scientific test

 $<sup>^2</sup>$  effects of sleeplessness things that happen when you don't get enough sleep

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> speech way of talking

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> a counting test a test of saying numbers in order: 1, 2, 3, 4, etc.

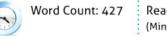
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> fur hair on an animal's body

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> eventually after some time



Has anyone stayed awake longer than Randy Gardner? Yes! According to **The Guinness Book of World Records**, Maureen Weston from the United Kingdom holds the record for staying awake the longest. She went 449 hours without sleep in 1977. That's 18 days and 17 hours!

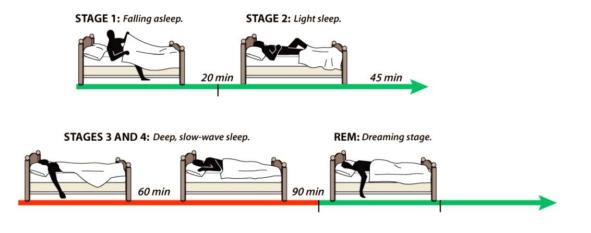
- <sup>35</sup> During your lifetime, you will likely spend 25 years or more sleeping. But why? What is the purpose of sleep? Surprisingly, scientists don't know for sure.<sup>7</sup> Scientists used to think we "turned our brains off" when we went to sleep. Sleep researchers now know, however, that our brains are very active when we sleep. Some scientists think we sleep in order
- 40 to replenish<sup>8</sup> brain cells. Other scientists think that sleep helps the body to grow and relieve stress.<sup>9</sup> Whatever the reason, we know that it is important to get enough sleep.



Reading Time: \_\_\_\_ (Minutes) Words per Minute: \_\_\_\_\_ (Word Count/Reading Time)

## About Sleep

Each night, we pass through<sup>10</sup> five stages, or periods, of sleep. In Stage 1, we fall asleep. We sleep lightly in Stage 2. We have deep, or sound, sleep in Stages 3 and 4. Stage 5—REM (Rapid Eye Movement) sleep—is the most interesting stage. This is the time when we dream. These stages last about one and one-half hours. After each REM stage, we return to Stage 2 (light sleep) and begin the cycle again.



<sup>7</sup> **for sure** definitely

- <sup>8</sup> replenish build new; renew
- <sup>9</sup> relieve stress remove or get rid of tense feelings
- <sup>10</sup> pass through experience

F



- 2. Read each statement below and circle T for true or F for false.
  - a. Randy Gardner was a university student when he did his experiment. Т
  - b. During the experiment, Gardner slept for several hours every night. Т F F
  - c. During the experiment, Gardner had trouble speaking clearly. Т
  - d. It took two weeks for Gardner to recover from the experiment. Т F Т F
  - e. Going without sleep is not dangerous for white rats.
  - f. Maureen Weston stayed awake a little over seven and one-half days longer than Gardner did. F Т
  - g. The author does not tell us how Gardner stayed awake for 11 days. Т F
  - h. According to this article, scientists are not sure why we need to sleep. Т F
- 3. Underline these words in the text and try to infer the meaning of them. Then match them with the column a-f
  - 1. \_\_\_\_ blurry
  - 2. \_\_\_\_ eventually
  - 3. \_\_\_\_ experiment
  - 4. \_\_\_\_ hallucinating
  - 5. \_\_\_\_ slurred
  - 6. \_\_\_\_ speech

- a. seeing things that aren't really there.
- b. not sounding clear.
- c. test done to prove something.
- d. talking.
- e. not looking clear.
- f. after a long time.
- 4. What are the effect of sleeplessness? List three more ideas from the text.

Possible effects of Sleeplessness			
	You might have trouble seeing clearly. You		
•	You		
•	You		

- 5. Think of three more possible effects of sleeplessness and write them down below. Give a real-life example of why it could be dangerous.
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. C. \_\_\_\_\_



6. Complete the chart with your own answers. Use internet to help you.

Activities	Why do we do this?	What might happen if we do this too much / too little?
eat food		
drink water		
watch TV		
exercise		
use a computer		