

Week of: Monday May 4 - Friday May 8

MATH

M p. 114

T Test 6 (2 pages)

W p. 117 and 118

R Lesson 65 (GRADED)

F p. 119 and p. 120

READING: "The Kid Who Invented the Popcicle"

define Vocab: ① essential ② novelty ③ originated ④ demonstration ⑤ opportunity ⑥ gimmick

- T Write Vocabulary Story! ☺ (We'll read some at Zoom meeting)
- W Read story silently / answer questions.
- R Read story aloud to someone! Yes, you can read to your pet. ☺
- F Do Reading Packet

LANGUAGE

✓ M Day 29 Do p. 132

T Day 30 Do p. 133-134

W Day 31 Do p. 135

R Day 32 Do p. 136-137

F Day 33 Do p. 138

Week of: Mon. May 4 - Friday May 8

SPELLING

- ✓ M Lesson 29 (Cursive Sheet & scripture)  
Write words 4x's each Do p. 126
- T p. 127
- W p. 128
- R p. 129 (Study words) (8 Bonus Words) <sup>(NOTE:)</sup>
- F Test during Zoom meeting.

SCIENCE

- M Read 3.2 (Earthquakes) and do comp. check
- T Read 3.3 and do comp. check. (Volcanoes) 3.2
- W Study 3.2 - 3.3
- R
- F Quiz<sup>10</sup> on 3.2 - 3.3

BIBLE

- Copy at least one scripture from each chapter that ministers to you! !!
- |   |                  |                      |
|---|------------------|----------------------|
| M | <u>Psalms</u> 31 | <u>Philippians</u> 1 |
| T | 32               | 2                    |
| W | 33               | 3                    |
| R | 34               | 4                    |
| F | 35               | <u>Colossians</u> 1  |

Week of: Mon. May 11 - Friday May 15

MATH

- M Lesson 66 (graded)
- T p. 121 - 122 and Quiz 7 (graded)
- W p. 123 - 124
- R Lesson 68 (graded)
- F p. 125 - 126

READING

- M Study vocab. and read story again.
- T Reading Test (No looking back - an no changing answers! !!)
- W Being inspired by our story ... <sup>invent.</sup> create something original, colorful, and fun.
- R
- F See project paper.

reading  
project

LANGUAGE

A deeper look at NOUNS " " "

- M Day 34 Do p. 140 and p. 141
- T Day 35 Read p. 142; do p. 143
- W Day 36 p. 144 - 145 Subj/verb agreement.
- R Day 37 p. 146
- F Day 38 Read p. 147; do p. 148

Remember:

- A. Singular subject needs a singular verb.
- B. Plural subject needs a plural verb.

Week of: Mon, May 11 - Friday May 15

SPELLING

- ✓ M Lesson 30 (Cursive Sheet & scripture)  
Write words 4x's each Do. p. 130  
T p. 131  
W p. 132  
R p. 133 (6 Bonus words)  
F Test during Zoom meeting.

SCIENCE

- M Read 3.4 Classification of Volcanoes  
T Do Comp. Check 3.4  
W Do Worksheet 10  
R Read 3.5 and do comp. check 3.5  
F Read 3.6 and do comp. check 3.6

BIBLE

- Copy at least one scripture from each chapter  
M Psalms 36 Colossians 2 that ministers to  
T 37 3 you! ☺  
W 38 4  
R 39 Galatians 1  
F 40 2

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Grade

1. Solve the story problems. Show your work on notebook paper.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ Three out of 4 students made an A on the last arithmetic test. If there are 32 students, how many students made an A?
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ At the average cost of \$.562 per mile, find the cost to travel 420 miles.

2. Find the answers.

a. \_\_\_\_\_

$$\begin{array}{r} a. \quad 2\frac{3}{4} \\ \quad \quad \frac{5}{8} \\ +4\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} b. \quad 7\frac{1}{2} \\ \quad \quad -\frac{5}{6} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

c.  $16 \times \frac{5}{6}$

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

d. \_\_\_\_\_

e. \_\_\_\_\_

d.  $2\frac{2}{5} \div 1\frac{3}{10}$

$$\begin{array}{r} e. \quad .684 \\ \times \quad 6.7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

f.  $3.8 \overline{)173.28}$

f. \_\_\_\_\_

g. \_\_\_\_\_

h. \_\_\_\_\_

i. \_\_\_\_\_

$$\begin{array}{r} g. \quad 3.82 \\ \quad -2.975 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} h. \quad 25.44 \\ \quad 16.87 \\ +19.32 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

i.  $\frac{3}{8} \div \frac{9}{16}$

j.  $2\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{2}{3}$

j. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Write the equivalent fraction.

a. \_\_\_\_\_ .75

b. \_\_\_\_\_ .625

c. \_\_\_\_\_ .5

d. \_\_\_\_\_ .4

e. \_\_\_\_\_ .1 $\bar{6}$

4. Subtract the percent from 100%.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ 7%
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ 29%
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ 88%

5. Write the correct number in the blank.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ ft. = 1 mi.
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ in. =  $\frac{1}{2}$  ft.
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ da. = 1 yr.
- d. \_\_\_\_\_ mo. = 2 yr.
- e. \_\_\_\_\_ qt. = 1 pk.
- f. \_\_\_\_\_ lb. =  $\frac{1}{4}$  ton
- g. \_\_\_\_\_ yr. = 4 centuries
- h. \_\_\_\_\_ yd. = 1 ft.
- i. \_\_\_\_\_ tsp. = 5 tbsp.
- j. \_\_\_\_\_ hr. =  $\frac{3}{4}$  da.

6. Follow the directions.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ Reduce  $\frac{16}{20}$  to lowest terms.
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ Reduce 18:24 to lowest terms.
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ Write the missing number in  $\frac{7}{11} = \frac{?}{121}$ .
- d. \_\_\_\_\_ Write the value of  $2^3$ .
- e. \_\_\_\_\_ Change 17% to a decimal.
- f. \_\_\_\_\_ Change 6% to a decimal.
- g. \_\_\_\_\_ Change .32 to a percent.
- h. \_\_\_\_\_ Change .7 to a percent.
- i. \_\_\_\_\_ Change  $\frac{3}{4}$  to a percent.
- j. \_\_\_\_\_ Round off \$1.875 to the nearest cent.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Grade

1. Follow the directions.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ Change 25% to a decimal.
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ Change 7% to a decimal.
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ Change .3 to a percent.
- d. \_\_\_\_\_ Find 40% of 125.
- e. \_\_\_\_\_ Round off 1.46 to the nearest tenth.
- f. \_\_\_\_\_ Choose the greater:  $\frac{5}{6}$  or  $\frac{7}{8}$ .
- g. \_\_\_\_\_ Subtract 65% from 100%.
- h. \_\_\_\_\_ Reduce  $\frac{63}{72}$  to lowest terms.

2. Find the answers.

a. \_\_\_\_\_

$$\begin{array}{r} a. \ 5.37 \\ \ 9.86 \\ \ 4.68 \\ +9.32 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

b.  $.17 \overline{)1.003}$

$$\begin{array}{r} c. \ 5.73 \\ \times 2.9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

d. \_\_\_\_\_

$$\begin{array}{r} d. \ 3\frac{3}{4} \\ +2\frac{5}{8} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

e.  $2\frac{5}{8} \div 3$

$$\begin{array}{r} f. \ 4\frac{1}{8} \\ -3\frac{1}{4} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

e. \_\_\_\_\_

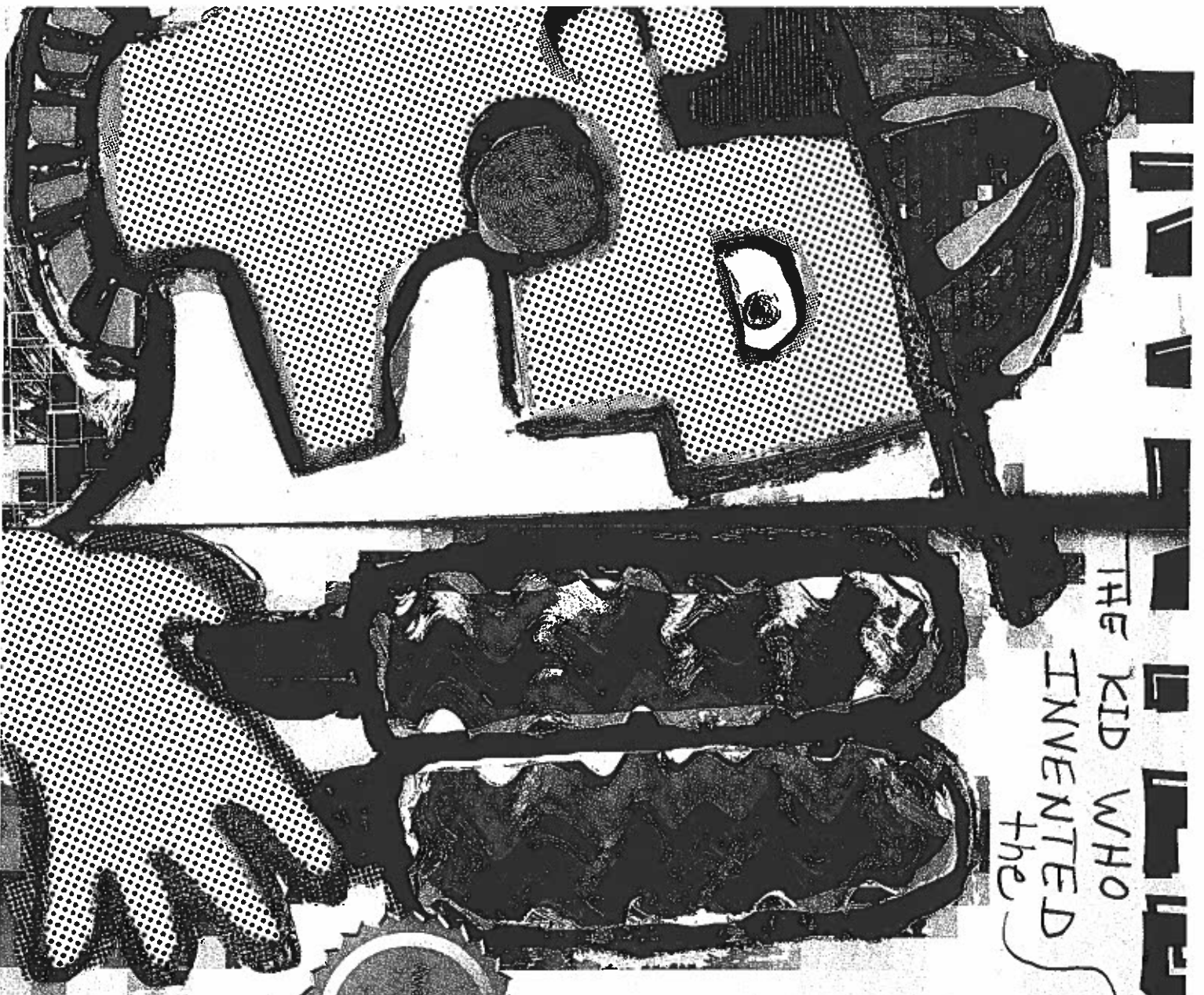
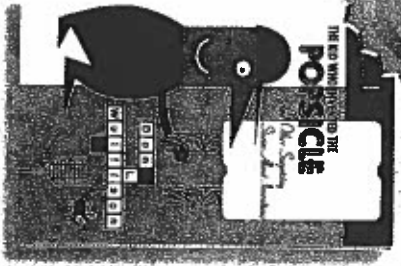
f. \_\_\_\_\_

# THE KID WHO INVENTED the

**M**any people take everyday items like the flashlight and the paper cup for granted. But they would miss these items if they weren't available. Who invented these useful things? How did the inventors get their ideas? The answers may surprise you.



# POPPERSICLE

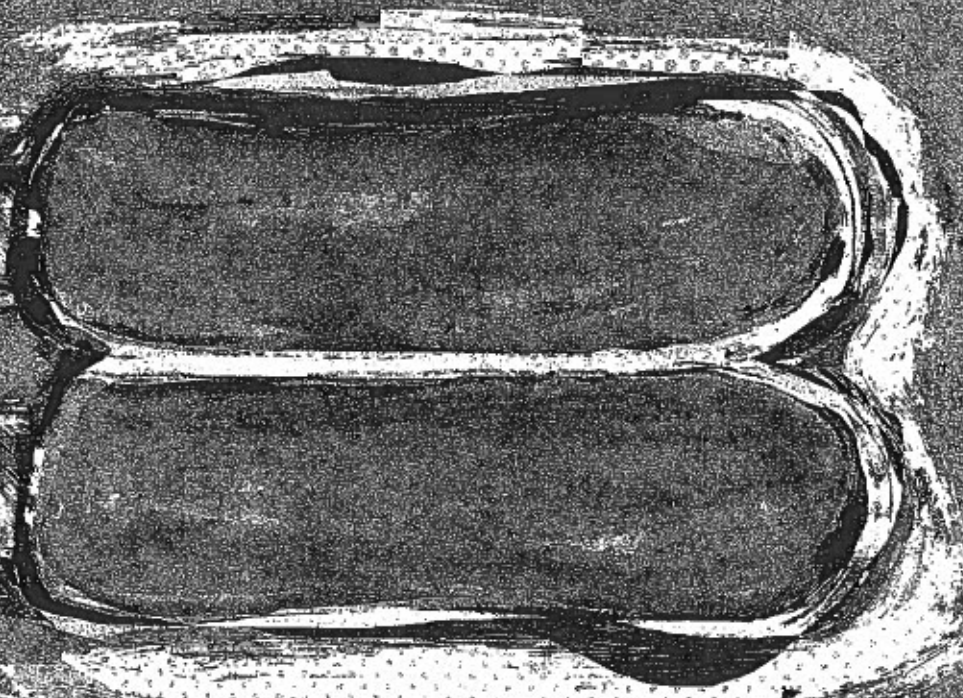




# POP SICLE

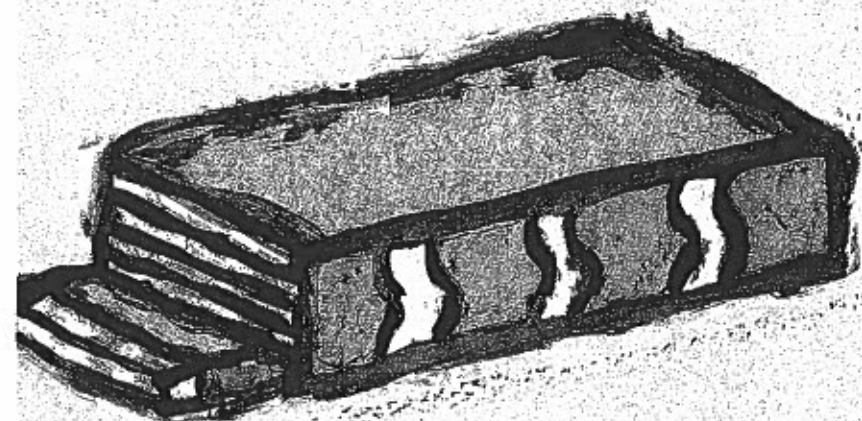
one day in the winter of 1905 eleven-year-old Frank Epperson mixed a jar of powdered soda pop mix and water. Accidentally he left the mix on his back porch that night. The next morning Frank found the still frozen with the stirring stick standing straight up. Pulling out the frozen soda pop stick and all he realized he had accidentally invented something pretty good.

Calling it the Epperson Sicle (which he soon changed to Sicle), the next summer he made them in the family icebox and sold them around the neighborhood at five cents apiece. Later he remained his product the



Pop Sicle  
with Soda Pop!

# CHEWING



# GUM

For centuries, the Mayans of Mexico chomped on *chicle*, the dried sap of the sapodilla tree.

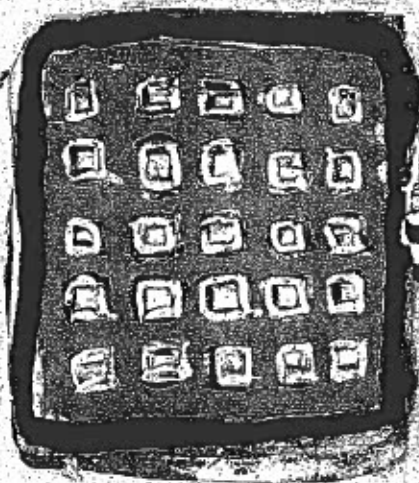
In 1845, after he was defeated by the Americans in Texas, Mexican General Santa Anna was exiled to New York. Like many of his countrymen, Santa Anna chewed chicle. One day he introduced it to inventor Charles Adams, who began experimenting with it as a substitute for rubber. Adams tried to make toys, masks, and rain boots out of chicle, but every experiment failed. Sitting in his workshop one day, tired and discouraged, he popped a piece of surplus stock into his mouth. Chewing away, the idea suddenly hit him to add flavoring to the chicle. Shortly after that, he opened the world's first chewing gum factory.

Gum caught on quickly with Americans. Many doctors, however, said it was unhealthy. In 1869, one wrote that chewing gum would "exhaust the salivary glands and cause the intestines to stick together." Despite such weird warnings, people kept chewing. Today, the average American chews 200 sticks a year.

# FLYSWATTER

In 1905, schoolteacher Frank H. Rose of Topeka, Kansas, made a fly-smashing device by attaching a square of wire screen to the end of a yardstick. Initially, Rose called his

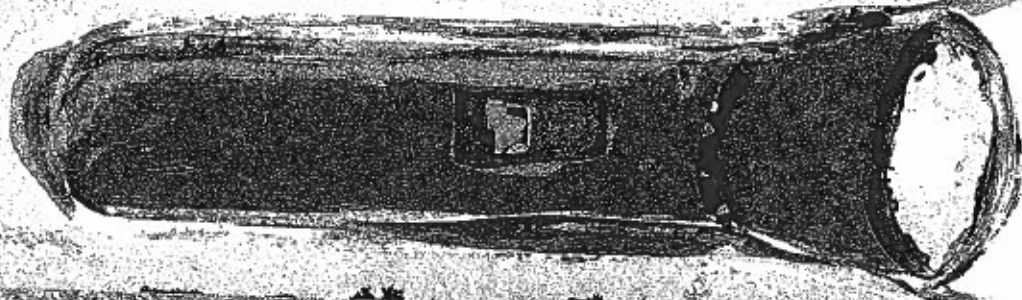
invention the "fly bat," but changed it to "flyswatter" at the suggestion of a friend. The holes in the wire screen were essential because a fly can sense the air pressure of a solid object, such as a rolled-up newspaper, coming at it.



# FLASHLIGHT

The flashlight began as a novelty item called the "electric flowerpot." It consisted of a slender battery in a tube with a light bulb at one end. The tube rose up through the center of a flowerpot and illuminated an artificial plant.

When the novelty item bombed, the inventor found himself with a huge overstock. Attempting to salvage a little of his investment, he separated the light and tube (which was made of cardboard) from the pot. He was soon selling what he dubbed the "Portable Electric Light"—and made a fortune.



# BARBIE



**A** little hard to believe, but the Barbie Doll started out as a human being! She was Barbara Handler, the daughter of Ruth and Elliot Handler, cofounders of the Mattel Toy Company. The idea for the teenage fashion doll came to Mrs. Handler one day when she noticed that her preteen daughter, Barbie, was losing interest in playing with baby dolls. Instead, she preferred paper cutouts of young women in fashion magazines, even changing their attire by snipping and gluing on changes of clothing.

Barbie Dolls were introduced at the New York Toy Fair in 1959. To date, more than 500 million have been sold.

By the way, the Handlers had a son. His name was Ken.

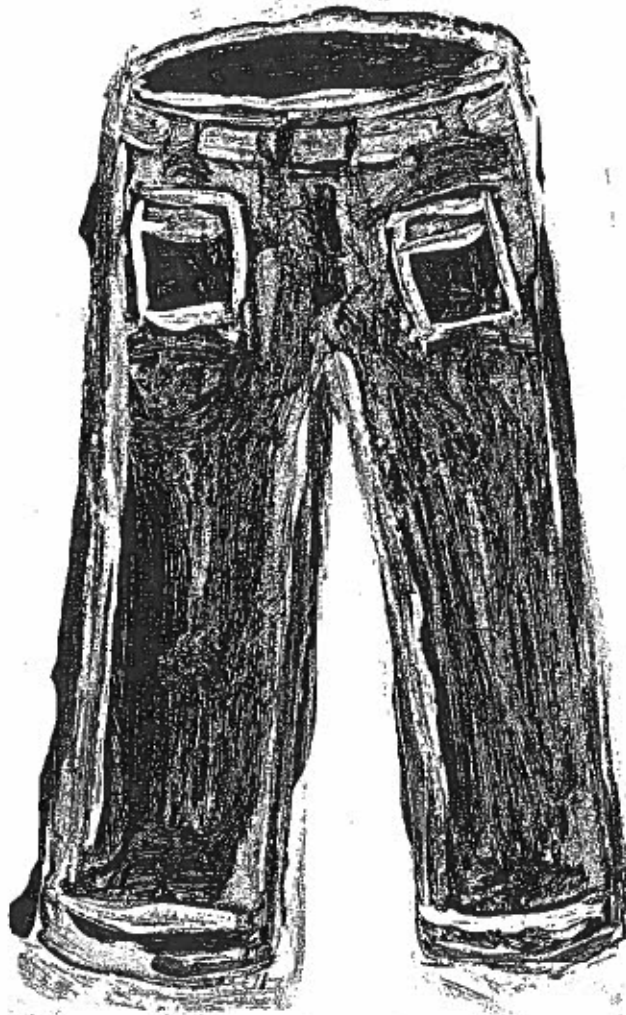
GOOD LUCK

**L**evi Strauss was a tailor who arrived in San Francisco at the age of seventeen during the Gold Rush of the 1850s. Levi noticed that the miners needed tougher pants, ones that would hold up to the rough work they were doing. Seeing a business opportunity, he stitched tent canvas into overalls. Though coarse and stiff, they held up so well they were soon in great demand.

Not entirely happy with canvas, Levi started using a new fabric, one that was much softer but almost as tough and sturdy. Weavers in the Italian city of Genoa, where the fabric was made called it "genes." Strauss changed the spelling to "jeans." To minimize stains, he found that it was best to dye them indigo blue.

Today, "blue jeans" are the best-selling type of pants in the Western world.

# BLUE



# JEANS

# PAPER

# CUP



The story of the paper cup begins in 1908. A young inventor, Hugh Moore, produced a vending machine to dispense a cup of pure, chilled drinking water at a penny a serving.

To Moore's disappointment, nobody was interested in paying for a cup of water. At that time,

people drank water out of a bucket, using a common tin dipper. Because the dipper was used by the sick and the healthy alike, and was seldom washed or sterilized, it was a real health hazard. By chance, Moore met a rich man who greatly disliked the unsanitary dippers, and who, after one meeting, decided to invest \$200,000, not in Moore's water-vending machines, but just in his paper cups. Overnight, Health Kups were invented.

Moore's office happened to be in the same building as the Dixie Doll Company. He liked the name, and in 1919 changed Health Kups to Dixie Cups.

# BALL-POINT

# PEN

In the 1930s, in Hungary, Ladislao Biro was getting fed up with his old-fashioned fountain

pen. He was tired of the way it leaked and had to be endlessly refilled. Fiddling around in his workshop, Biro filled a pen with printer's ink and on the tip of it he fashioned a little ball that picked up more ink as it rolled.

In England, Biro helped set up a factory to manufacture "high-altitude, nonleaking writing sticks" for the British Air Force. The factory was eventually taken over by Bic, a French company, which developed an even better and cheaper throw-away pen.

In America, following World War II, Milton Reynolds invented his own version of the ball-point pen. As a sales gimmick, he advertised it as the "pen that writes underwater." To attract customers, he arranged a demonstration in the display window of a department store. While sitting in a tank of water, a demonstrator scribbled with a ball-point pen on white plastic. In one day, nearly 10,000 had been sold! The price: \$12.50 apiece.



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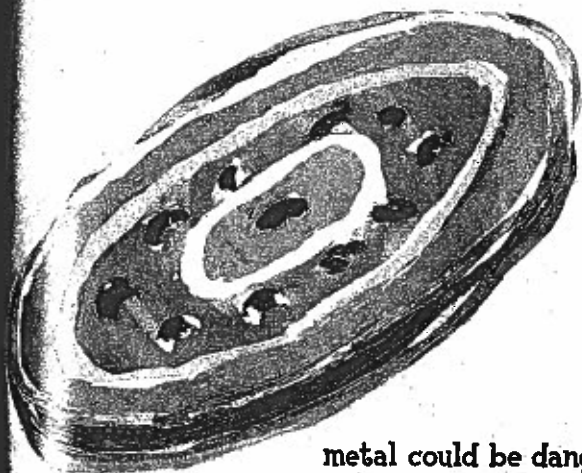
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**T**he calculator was invented by a nineteen-year-old French boy named Blaise Pascal way back in the year 1642. Blaise made it to help his father in his work.

The man was a clerk, and all day long he had to do a tremendous number of mathematical calculations. The boy's invention consisted of a wooden box with sixteen dials on it. By turning the dials, one could do simple addition and subtraction very quickly.



# CALCULATOR



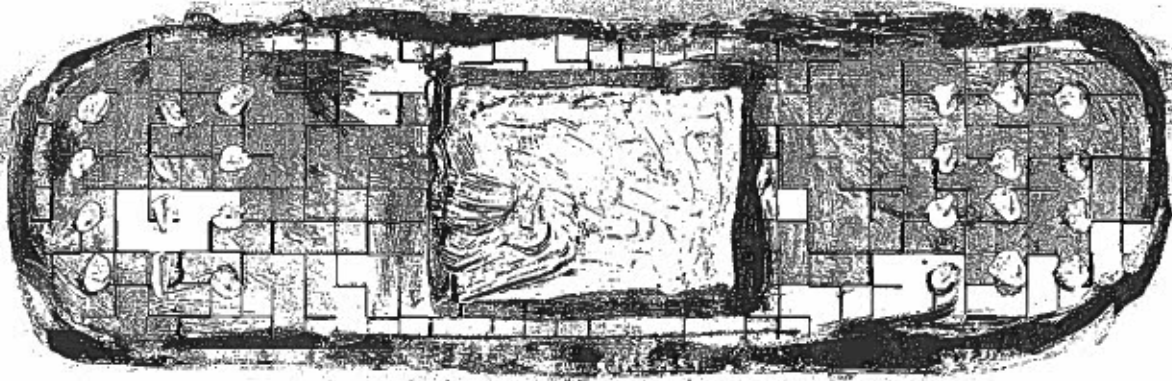
**T**he Frisbee is named after the Frisbie Pie Company, a Connecticut bakery that first opened for business during the 1870s. For fun, people tossed around the empty pie tins, which had the name "Frisbie" embossed on the bottom.

In the early 1950s, a man by the name of Walter Morrison devised a metal tossing toy he called the "Flying Saucer." Soon, because metal could be dangerous, he changed the metal to plastic. Then he changed the name. Morrison, at the time, was living in California, but recalling his younger days in Connecticut where he and his friends had tossed around pie tins from the local bakery, he decided to name his invention the "Frisbee."

# FRISBEE



# BAND-AID



In the 1920s, the Johnson & Johnson Company was in the business of manufacturing large cotton-and-gauze bandages for hospitals and soldiers wounded on the battlefield. One of the employees of the company, a man named Earle Dickson, had a wife who was very accident-prone, frequently cutting or burning herself in the kitchen. Though the injuries were painful and needed tending to, they were far too small to require the company's large sterile dressings. In a moment of inspiration, Dickson cut a little patch of gauze, placed it at the center of an adhesive strip—and invented the Band-Aid.

Johnson & Johnson was soon marketing them, but sales were poor. In a clever advertising gimmick to popularize their new product, the company distributed an unlimited number of free Band-Aids to Boy Scout troops across the country. Sales skyrocketed. The company estimates that since the product was introduced in 1921 more than 120 billion Band-Aids have been sold worldwide.

P. 380

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# POTATO

In the summer of 1853, American Indian George Crum was a chef at a fancy restaurant in New York. One guest ordered French fries, which at the time were flat wedges of fried potatoes. The man kept sending back his fries, complaining that they were too thick. Annoyed, Crum decided to play a trick on the guest by producing French fries that were ridiculously thin and crisp. Instead of being angry with Crum's little practical joke, the guest was ecstatic over the browned, paper-thin fries. Soon "potato chips" had become a specialty of the restaurant.

In the 1920s, a salesman named Herman Lay began traveling the country selling bags of potato chips out of the trunk of his car. Within a few years, Lay was rich and Americans everywhere were eating the crisp, salty snack that had originated as a practical joke.

# FRIES

## Think About It

- ① Why do you think the author chose these particular inventions to write about? Give examples to support your answer.
- ② Which person in the selection do you think was the most inventive? Why?
- ③ What important traits do the inventors in the selection share?



Name \_\_\_\_\_

The Kid Who  
Invented the  
Popsicle

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Vocabulary

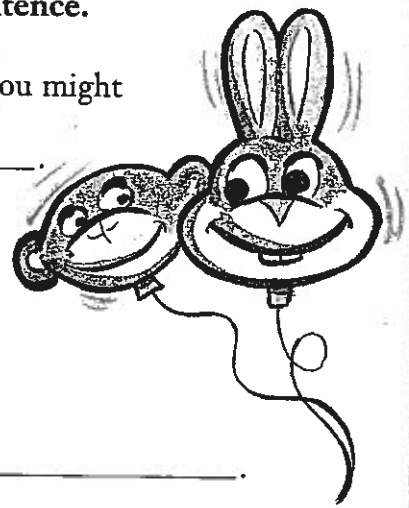
► Read the paragraph below, using context clues to determine the meanings of the underlined words. Then write each underlined word next to its definition.

What do essential products such as plumbing pipes and toothbrushes have in common with novelty items like fake noses and funny balloons? They all can be made of plastic! Plastic originated in 1870 when a man named John Wesley Hyatt developed a billiard ball by combining cellulose, nitric acid, and camphor. He tried pressing the material into a mold. Hyatt's demonstration showed that the material, which was soft when it was warm, became hard when it cooled. His billiard ball was the first molded plastic item. People who had the opportunity to play with the ball didn't like it, though, because it didn't behave like the old ivory balls. Back then, plastic must have seemed to be just a silly gimmick. But now, plastic is everywhere!

1. \_\_\_\_\_ a right or convenient occasion; a good chance to advance or improve
2. \_\_\_\_\_ a small, cheap article
3. \_\_\_\_\_ a clever idea to attract attention
4. \_\_\_\_\_ a public showing of how something works
5. \_\_\_\_\_ very important, basic, or necessary
6. \_\_\_\_\_ brought into existence, began

► Write the Vocabulary Word that best completes each sentence.

7. If something has recently been made for the first time, you might say it has just now \_\_\_\_\_.
8. If something is necessary, you might say it is \_\_\_\_\_.
9. To show how a product works, you might give a \_\_\_\_\_.
10. A great chance might be called an \_\_\_\_\_.



Harcourt



Make a list of things that you think are essential to your life. Tell why you chose each one. Use some of the Vocabulary Words.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

► Read each passage. Then answer each question.

John and Will Kellogg had tried many ways of turning boiled wheat into a healthful, tasty food for hospital patients, but the results were poor. One day someone interrupted their work. When they returned several days later and put the boiled wheat through rollers, they discovered that it separated into flakes. Patients loved the new product when it was mixed with milk.



1. Based on the passage, which of these is a valid conclusion? \_\_\_\_\_

- Boiled wheat can never be tasty.
- Sometimes solutions to problems are found by accident.
- Inventors should never be interrupted at work.

2. What information helped you draw this conclusion? \_\_\_\_\_

3. What conclusion can readers draw about the Kellogg brothers' motivation? \_\_\_\_\_

- They wanted the fame that comes with starting a new industry.
- They wanted to study wheat scientifically.
- They were determined to improve patients' nutrition.

4. What information helped you draw this conclusion? \_\_\_\_\_

If you had milk with your breakfast this morning, you profited from the work of the French chemist Louis Pasteur. He developed the process called *pasteurization*. The process involves heating milk enough to kill most of the bacteria but not enough to destroy its flavor. The milk is then chilled so that the remaining bacteria won't multiply rapidly and spoil the milk.

5. Based on the passage, which of these is a valid conclusion? \_\_\_\_\_

- Bacteria help milk taste good.
- Pasteurization makes milk safe to drink.
- Cold milk tastes better than warm milk.

6. What knowledge and information helped you draw this conclusion? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Harcourt



► Read the passages. Then mark the correct answer.

Mrs. Josephine Cochrane was unhappy that her servants broke so many of her plates, so in 1886 she invented a dishwasher. Operated by a hand crank, her machine sprayed soapy water over the dirty dishes.

- 1 What conclusion can you draw about Mrs. Cochrane?
  - Problems didn't bother her.
  - She solved problems creatively.
  - She didn't have enough dishes.
  - She had far too many dishes.
- 2 What information and knowledge help a reader know the answer to question 1?
  - She saw a problem and found a way to solve it.
  - Other people washed dishes for her.
  - Dishes are very fragile.
  - Hand cranks are hard to use.
- 3 Which of these is probably true of Mrs. Cochrane?
  - She was very poor.
  - She was financially well-off.
  - She had electricity.
  - She never told anyone about her invention.
- 4 What information and knowledge help a reader know the answer to question 3?
  - Generally, only people who are financially well-off have servants.
  - She already had a dishwasher.
  - An electric dishwasher would have made more sense.
  - Over a century later, dishwashers are still used.

Walter Hunt made a great contribution to the development of the sewing machine, but he gained no fame for it. In 1834 Hunt created the lock stitch, which was used on all sewing machines that were developed later by other inventors. However, Hunt had decided not to patent his lock stitch because his daughter had persuaded him that it might harm the business of people who did sewing by hand.

- 5 Based on the passage, what conclusion can you draw about Walter Hunt?
  - He was very concerned about making money.
  - He didn't like to sew.
  - He was a professional inventor.
  - He had a deep concern for the welfare of others.
- 6 What information and knowledge help a reader know the answer to question 5?
  - He didn't patent his invention in order not to harm others' business.
  - He disagreed with his daughter.
  - He became famous for his invention.
  - New inventions are always a good thing.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

1

## The Kid Who Invented the Popsicle

Directions: For items 1-10, fill in the circle in front of the correct answer. For items 11-12, write the answer.

1. When did sales of the Johnson & Johnson Band-Aid zoom upward?
  - (A) just before an adhesive strip was used
  - (B) after Boy Scout troops received free ones
  - (C) when Mrs. Dickson had a serious accident
  - (D) as soon as they were first introduced
  
2. Why was the paper cup invented?
  - (A) Nobody wanted to pay for a cup of water.
  - (B) Moore's office was in the same building as Dixie Doll Company.
  - (C) Hugh Moore wanted to sell water from a vending machine.
  - (D) A rich man did not like drinking from a tin dipper.
  
3. Why are there holes in flyswatters?
  - (A) Flies think they can get through the holes.
  - (B) A schoolteacher invented the flyswatter.
  - (C) Holes make the flyswatter more lightweight.
  - (D) Holes prevent flies from sensing a solid object.
  
4. Why did Ladislao Biro invent the ball-point pen?
  - (A) He was tired of using his leaky fountain pen.
  - (B) He was constantly running out of ink.
  - (C) He wanted a pen that would write underwater.
  - (D) He kept losing his fountain pen.
  
5. After making canvas overalls, Levi Strauss made the first blue jeans that were \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) stiff and rough
  - (B) soft and smooth
  - (C) tough and resisted stains
  - (D) blue and tan

6. Why did Blaise Pascal invent the calculator?
- (A) His father was a famous mathematician.
  - (B) His father had to do many calculations in his work.
  - (C) He was nineteen years old.
  - (D) His invention could multiply and divide.
7. The electric flowerpot later became known as a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) lamp
  - (B) novelty item
  - (C) cardboard tube
  - (D) flashlight
8. Why did Ruth Handler invent the Barbie Doll?
- (A) She liked dolls.
  - (B) She needed something new to sell for the holiday season.
  - (C) Her daughter liked dressing paper dolls in grown-up fashions.
  - (D) She and her husband started the Mattel Toy Company.
9. The Frisbee is named after a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) bakery
  - (B) metal tossing toy
  - (C) flying saucer
  - (D) plastic pie plate
10. What started as a practical joke and then became very popular?
- (A) Band-Aids
  - (B) paper cups
  - (C) flyswatters
  - (D) potato chips

11. Explain briefly how the first Popsicle was made.

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12. According to the selection, what is chewing gum made from?

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Vocabulary 6<sup>th</sup> – The Kid Who Invented the Popsicle

\_\_\_\_\_demonstration

A. a small, often cheap, toy, decoration, or souvenir

\_\_\_\_\_originated

B. presentation; explanation

\_\_\_\_\_novelty

C. a clever gadget, trick, or idea

\_\_\_\_\_opportunity

D. brought into being; created; invented

\_\_\_\_\_essential

E. a time or occasion that is right for doing something; good chance

\_\_\_\_\_gimmick

F. most important; vital

For:

## READING PROJECT: *The Kid Who Invented the Popcicle*

Remember from our story that most everything that was invented was inspired by a need and/or a happy accident. Try writing a BUG LIST to get your creative juices flowing. List 5 things that might bug or irritate you throughout any given day: (No, you cannot list family members. Nice try. ☺). This list might inspire you to come up with some creative idea and /or solution that you, yourself can invent.

You need not write it all at once. Think about it as you live through any given day. Also, you may go back to the story for ideas.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

- Create/invent an original toy? animal? household helper? Etc...using the "Bag of Tricks" you received. Note: You can add items from home, and you can add color with crayons, markers, etc...
- Try to use as many items (or parts of the items) as you can from the bag.
- Name your creation/invention and explain to me in a paragraph or two what it is, what it does, and what inspired you to invent it.
- Finally, take a picture of yourself with your "labeled" creation/invention so that it is easily seen, and TEXT it to me.

The GOAL of this project is to use the items in your bag. Everyone will work with the "same" items. I'm looking forward to seeing what each of your imaginations can create from the stuff in your bag! ☺

This project is worth 35 points: Invention/creation \_\_\_\_\_ 20 pts.

Project Paragraphs \_\_\_\_\_ 10 pts.

Project Picture. \_\_\_\_\_ 5 pts.

**CAPITALIZATION:**

1. michael jordan led the chicago bulls to several national basketball association championships.

**PUNCTUATION:**

2. Yeah Peters uncle is coming

**PARTS OF SPEECH: PRONOUNS**

Circle the correct pronoun: *Note: You better look this up in your language book to be sure!!*

3. The winner of the baby contest was ( he, him ).

**PARTS OF SPEECH: PREPOSITIONS** *(LOOK ON P. 247 to be sure!!)*

Circle any preposition:

4. at and until above his here from before except in for

**SPELLING:**

Write the correct spelling of the following words:

5. A. stun + ing - \_\_\_\_\_  
B. smirk + ed - \_\_\_\_\_  
C. scan + er - \_\_\_\_\_

**SENTENCE COMBINING:**

6. Peach cobbler was served.  
It was warm.  
It was served with vanilla ice cream.

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**DAY 30**

**CAPITALIZATION:**

1. "when i had measles, grammy remze and i played rummy," said leah.

**PUNCTUATION:**

2. Please get the following change nickels dimes and quarters

**PARTS OF SPEECH: ADJECTIVES**

Some limiting adjectives tell *which one*.

Circle any limiting adjectives telling *which one*:

3. This cotton shirt is cooler than those rayon ones.

**ANTONYMS/HOMONYMS/SYNONYMS:**

Antonyms are words with opposite meanings.

Synonyms are words with similar meanings.

Homonyms are words that are spelled differently but sound alike.

4. A. An antonym for *old* is \_\_\_\_\_.  
B. A synonym for *old* is \_\_\_\_\_.

**SENTENCES/FRAGMENTS:**

Write S if the group of words is a sentence; write F if the group of words is a fragment:

5. A. \_\_\_\_\_ Art class late in the day.  
B. \_\_\_\_\_ A heifer fed at a trough.

**SENTENCE COMBINING:**

6. The brain weighs only three pounds.  
It has 400 thousand million nerve cells.

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**CAPITALIZATION:**

- 1. joy will be attending the national association of manufacturers' meeting.

**PUNCTUATION:**

- 2. These houses by the way are small secluded ones

**PARTS OF SPEECH:**

A regular verb adds ed to form both the past and past participle.

	past	past participle
Example: to yell:	yelled	(has, have, had) yelled

An irregular verb does not form the past or past participle by adding ed.

Example: to give:	gave	(has, have, had) given
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Write RV if the verb is regular; write IV if the verb is irregular:

- |                       |                     |                  |
|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 3. A. _____ to sneeze | C. _____ to pretend | E. _____ to live |
| B. _____ to stand     | D. _____ to do      | F. _____ to like |

*Remember the irregular verb test:*

*Can you add ed to it?*

*If you can't, it's*

*irregular!*

*Ex. to read →*

*Today I read.  
Yesterday I readed!*

*LOL*

*Note: If you are laughing, you know it's*

*irregular.*

*!!*

**PARTS OF SPEECH: PRONOUNS**

Circle the correct pronoun:

*(If your pronoun is in the subject, you want a subjective case pronoun.)*

- 4. George and ( he, him ) will swim in a race.

**ANALOGIES:**

Circle the answer that best completes the analogy:

- 5. forgery : real :: flattery : \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) false (b) blush (c) criticism (d) compliment

**SENTENCE COMBINING:**

- 6. Her favorite food is chicken.  
She likes it marinated in mustard sauce.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**DAY 32**

**CAPITALIZATION:**

1. the zimbo restaurant on crestview avenue features southern fried chicken and louisiana red beans.

**PUNCTUATION:**

2. The newly formed choir led by Mrs Lewis sang Home on the Range

**PARTS OF SPEECH: ADVERBS**

Circle any adverbs telling *how*:

3. Jana hit the ball hard and ran fast to first base.

**PARTS OF SPEECH: NOUNS**

Write C if the word is a common noun; write P if the noun is a proper noun:

4. A. \_\_\_\_\_ hospital                      C. \_\_\_\_\_ tree                      E. \_\_\_\_\_ dog  
B. \_\_\_\_\_ Taylor Hospital              D. \_\_\_\_\_ elm                      F. \_\_\_\_\_ Lassie

**SPELLING:**

Write the correct spelling of the following words:

5. A. gaze + ing - \_\_\_\_\_  
B. strand + ed - \_\_\_\_\_  
C. strap + ed - \_\_\_\_\_

**SENTENCE COMBINING:**

6. He was hunting for his missing shoe.  
He found a five dollar bill.

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**CAPITALIZATION:**

1. they fished for yellow perch at davis creek reservoir in ord, nebraska.

**PUNCTUATION:**

2. Mike do you take swimming lessons at the YMCA

**SENTENCE TYPES:**

Write the sentence type:

*Remember the (4) types of sentences ...*

3. A. Please pass this bread. \_\_\_\_\_  
B. My friend loves to read. \_\_\_\_\_  
C. You're right! \_\_\_\_\_

*Declarative  
Imperative  
Interrogative  
Exclamatory*

**PARTS OF SPEECH: VERBS**

Select the verb that agrees with the subject:

4. Those plumbers ( work, works ) long hours.

**ANALOGIES:**

Circle the answer that best completes the analogy:

5. tie : bind :: rise : \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) regain (b) incense (c) ascend (d) obstruct

**SENTENCE COMBINING:**

6. The first grader sounded out a word.  
Then, the first grader smiled at his father.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**DAY 34**

**CAPITALIZATION:**

1. on st. patrick's day, paul took route 206 to malheur national wildlife refuge.

**PUNCTUATION:**

2. Ms Diaz is the ladies bowling team competing today

**PARTS OF SPEECH:**

**NOUNS**

Person  
Place  
Thing

idea

Write C if the word is a concrete noun; write A if the noun is an abstract noun:

3. A. \_\_\_\_\_ water                      C. \_\_\_\_\_ honesty                      E. \_\_\_\_\_ scissors  
    B. \_\_\_\_\_ respect                      D. \_\_\_\_\_ plug                              F. \_\_\_\_\_ freedom

**PARTS OF SPEECH: ADJECTIVES/ADVERBS**

Circle the correct word:

4. The carpet cleaner didn't shampoo the rug ( good, well ).

**SPELLING:**

Write the correct spelling of the following words:

5. A. price + less - \_\_\_\_\_  
    B. pit + ed - \_\_\_\_\_  
    C. relieve + ing - \_\_\_\_\_

**SENTENCE COMBINING:**

6. Vikings launched raids in longboats.  
Longboats had one row of oars on each side.

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**CAPITALIZATION:**

1. ty cobb, the first baseball player elected to the national baseball hall of fame, stole 892 bases.

**PUNCTUATION:**

2. The boys club will meet at 5 30 P M on Monday June 5th

**PARTS OF SPEECH: NOUNS**

Write the plural of the following nouns:

3. A. storm - \_\_\_\_\_ C. table - \_\_\_\_\_ E. speech - \_\_\_\_\_  
B. man - \_\_\_\_\_ D. ditch - \_\_\_\_\_ F. deer - \_\_\_\_\_

**PARTS OF SPEECH: VERBS**

Write the present tense and the past tense:

- |                  | <i>present</i> | <i>past</i> |
|------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 4. A. to scare - | _____          | _____       |
| B. to follow -   | _____          | _____       |
| C. to eat -      | _____          | _____       |

**ANALOGIES:**

Circle the answer that best completes the analogy:

5. part : component :: donor : \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) receiver (b) disease (c) blood (d) giver

**SENTENCE COMBINING:**

6. The English sparrow was introduced into the United States.  
It was introduced to fight cankerworms.

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**DAY 36**

**CAPITALIZATION:**

1. the road crew from straban township opened the chambersburg pike after the blizzard.

**PUNCTUATION:**

2. Dear Deka  
Bring your new blue dress with you  
Love  
Sally

**PARTS OF SPEECH: ADVERBS**

Circle any adverbs that tell *where*:

3. The little boy looked up and fell down.

**PARTS OF SPEECH: NOUNS**

Nouns name persons, places, things, and ideas.

Circle any nouns:

4. An electrician installed a light in the garage.

**CATEGORIES:**

Items can be classified in a number of ways. Frequently, a list is given and a heading is assigned to that list.

Example: beverages  
- lemonade  
- juice  
- soda

Write a heading for this list:

5. \_\_\_\_\_  
-ring  
-bracelet  
-necklace

**SENTENCE COMBINING:**

6. Stuffed bears were collected.  
Large red bows were attached.  
They were donated to a children's hospital.
- 
-

**CAPITALIZATION:**

Capitalize these lines of poetry by Percy Bysshe Shelley:

- 1. music, when soft voices die,  
vibrates in the memory--

**PUNCTUATION:**

- 2. This half filled balloon most certainly needs more air Micah

**PARTS OF SPEECH: PREPOSITIONS (p.247) !!**

Circle any preposition: Try 1st then check to see if you're correct. !!

- 3. from or of with bring across beyond after in off

**DICTIONARY: ALPHABETIZING**

Place the following words in alphabetical order: system, sack, mental, nearby, metal, sea

- 4. 1.(a) \_\_\_\_\_ 3.(c) \_\_\_\_\_ 5.(e) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.(b) \_\_\_\_\_ 4.(d) \_\_\_\_\_ 6.(f) \_\_\_\_\_

**CATEGORIES:**

Items can be classified in a number of ways. Sometimes, items are listed under a heading.

Write a list:

- 5. sports
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

**SENTENCE COMBINING:**

- 6. Warfare was common in Europe during the Middle Ages.  
Castles were built for protection.

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**DAY 38**

**CAPITALIZATION:**

1. after shopping at rubio's department store, mom will take us to greenbelt park.

**PUNCTUATION:**

2. Roy said Ive lost my keys and my wallet

**PARTS OF SPEECH:**

**Write the present tense and past tense:**

- |                   | <i>present</i> | <i>past</i> |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 3. A. to decide - | _____          | _____       |
| B. to run -       | _____          | _____       |
| C. to see -       | _____          | _____       |
| D. to play -      | _____          | _____       |

**PARTS OF SPEECH: ADJECTIVES**

**Some adjectives limit rather than describe.**

4. A. The three articles are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- B. The four demonstrative adjectives that begin with *th* are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

**ANALOGIES:**

**Circle the answer that best completes the analogy:**

5. admit : confess :: abbreviate : \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) shorten      (b) word      (c) dictionary      (d) create

**SENTENCE COMBINING:**

6. Melissa likes to read mysteries.  
Carli likes to read science fiction.
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

# LESSON 29

More twins in this lesson— *ll*, *ee*, and *ss*. Make them carefully.  
Think about the things you love best. What would you guard most carefully?

DAY 1

*F*

*Follow*

*My*

*advice*

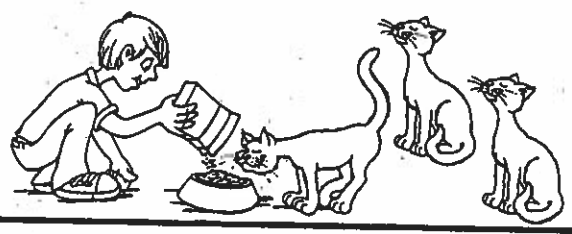
DAY 2

*O*

*Oberly*

*keep*

*stick*



DAY 3



Me

Guard

precious

possession

DAY 4



Follow My advice...; always keep it in mind and stick to it. Obey Me and live! Guard My words as your most precious possession.

Proverbs 7:1,2

TLB

# LESSON 30

This week practice two letters that are *not* twins— *h* and *h* . On this page you can see that they are relatives—but not twins!

Have you ever been in trouble because you got off the main track? King Solomon warns Christians to stick to the path and be safe. That's good advice.

DAY 1

*W*

*Watch*

*step*

*path*

DAY 2

*S*

*Stick*

*safe*

*pull*



DAY 3



D

Don't

sidetrack

danger

DAY 4



Watch your step. Stick to the path and be safe. Don't sidetrack; pull back your foot from danger.

Proverbs 4: 26, 27

TLB



**QUIZ 9**

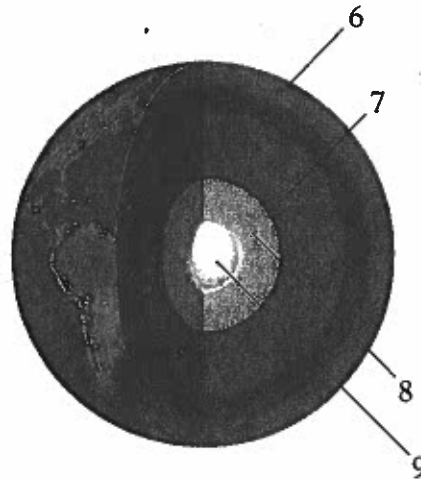
Sect. 3.1

**I. SHORT ANSWER:** Write the correct answer in the blank.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. What do we call the study of the earth and its structure?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. What is the boundary between the earth's crust and mantle called?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. What is the process that causes rocks to gradually break or crumble into smaller pieces, thereby forming new soil?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. What do we call the huge pieces of the earth's crust that "float" like rafts on the upper mantle?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. What do we call the underwater mountain ranges that occur where pieces of the earth's crust are moving away from each other?

**II. LABELING:** Write the name of each of the earth's layers numbered on the diagram.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9.



**QUIZ 10**

Sect. 3.3

**I. MATCHING:** Match the term with the definition.

- |       |   |                     |
|-------|---|---------------------|
| _____ | 1. volcanic fragments called "little stones"  | <b>A.</b> epicenter |
| _____ | 2. lava fragments that solidify almost immediately                                    | <b>B.</b> fault     |
| _____ | 3. monstrous ocean waves that may be caused by earthquakes                            | <b>C.</b> focus     |
| _____ | 4. melted rock  | <b>D.</b> fumaroles |
| _____ | 5. a break that appears in the rock at the boundary between two moving masses of rock | <b>E.</b> lapilla   |
| _____ | 6. molten rock that has reached the earth's surface                                   | <b>F.</b> lava      |
| _____ | 7. holes or cracks serving as escape vents for underground gases                      | <b>G.</b> magma     |
| _____ | 8. the point underground where an earthquake begins                                   | <b>H.</b> tephra    |
|       |   | <b>I.</b> tsunamis  |
|       |   | <b>J.</b> vent      |

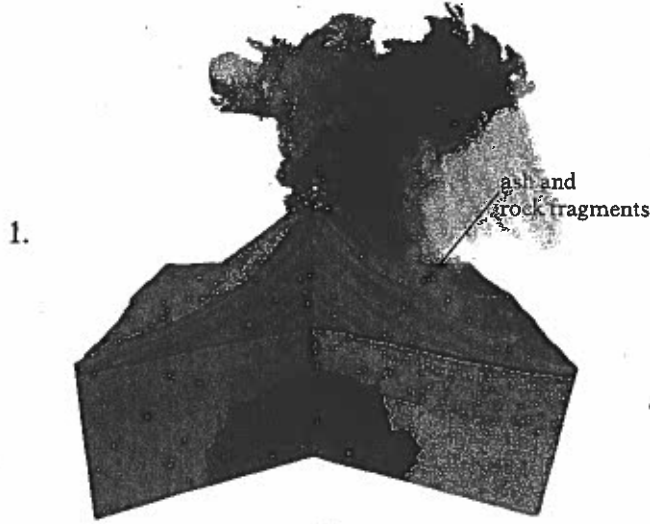
**II. FILL IN THE BLANK:** Write the answer that best completes the statement.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The study of earthquakes is known as   ?  .
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The belt of volcanoes that encircles the Pacific Ocean is the   ?  .
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The strength of an earthquake is known as its   ?  .
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. The most famous scale used to measure earthquake strength is the   ?   scale.

Science Worksheet 10

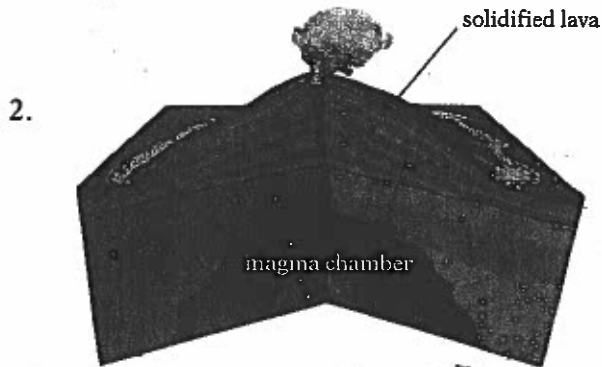
Ch. 3

IDENTIFY each type of volcano by its formation. In the space provided, explain how the volcano is formed and give an example of that volcano type.



\_\_\_\_\_ volcano

Example: \_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_ volcano

Example: \_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_ volcano

Example: \_\_\_\_\_

# 6<sup>th</sup> Grade New World History – May Assignments

**May 5** – Read p. 204-206 and do Comp. Check 11E

**May 6** - do Chapter 11 Checkup

**May 7** – Study Chapters 10 and 11, become familiar with sections of chapters, read over pages

**May 8** – Test 9 on Ch. 10 & 11 – you MAY use your book for help

**May 11** – Read p. 208-212 do & Comp. Check 12A

**May 12** – Read p. 212-215 & do Comp. Check 12B

**May 13** – Read p. 215-218 & do Comp. Check 12C

**May 14** – Read p. 219-222 & do Comp. Check 12D

**May 15** – Read p. 222-226 & do Comp. Check 12E

**May 18** – Do Chapter 12 Checkup

**May 19** – Study over Chapter 12

**May 20** – Take Test on Chapter 12 using your book for help

**May 21** – Check over and finish test

**May 26** – Read p. 228-230 & do Comp. Check 13A

**May 27** – Read p. 230-232 & do Comp. Check 13B

**May 28** – Read p. 233-239 & do Comp. Check 13C

**May 29** – Read p. 240-243 & do Comp. Check 13D

**June 1-5** – Do Chapter 13 Check Up

## Comprehension Check 11D

1. The title and name of the man who urged our government to buy Russian America:
2. Two crops that Americans went to Hawaii to raise:
3. The American ship that mysteriously sank off the shore of Cuba:
4. A group of Americans who were led by Theodore Roosevelt and who played an important role in the Battle of San Juan Hill:
5. How and when did the Alaskan Purchase first prove to be profitable?
6. Name the two results of the Spanish-American war?

## Chapter 11 Checkup

A. Define the following terms:

RESERVATION

HOMESTEAD ACT

OKLAHOMA LAND RUSH

ALASKA

HAWAII

"REMEMBER THE MAINE"

B. Who am I?

1. Pony express rider, army scout, Indian fighter
2. Indian scout and town marshal known for his courage and good reputation
3. Famous baseball player who became an evangelist
4. Brought the steel industry to America; donated much of his fortune to charity
5. Discovered the Hawaiian Islands

6. Destroyed a fleet of Spanish ships in the Philippines during the Spanish-American War

C. Tell why these people are important:

JAMES A GARFIELD

CHARLES FINNEY

DWIGHT L MOODY

JOHN D ROCKEFELLER

WILLIAM H SEWARD

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

D. Answer these questions:

1. What is the name given to a person who comes into a new country to live?
2. What nickname has been given to the US because so many immigrants have made their home here and added their influence to this country?

3. What was the name of the first successful steamboat?
4. Name the system of tapping dots and dashes over telegraph wires?
5. What was the method of production called that uses moving belts to allow each person to do a special job?
6. Name the most important battle of the Spanish American War:

E. List the invention(s) for the following inventors:

1. Cyrus McCormick –
2. Robert Fulton –
3. Samuel Morse –
4. Alexander Graham Bell –
5. Thomas Edison –
6. Henry Ford –
7. Jan Ernst Matzeliger –
8. Norbert Rillieux –
9. Grandville T. Woods –
10. Garrett A. Morgan –
11. Wilbur and Orville Wright –
12. Robert Goddard –



**TEST 9**

*New World History & Geography*

Ch. 10-11; Map Masteries 13-14

**I. MATCHING:** Match the inventor with the invention.

- |                               |                              |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| _____ 1. cotton gin           | A. Alexander Graham Bell     |
| _____ 2. mechanical reaper    | B. Thomas Edison             |
| _____ 3. steamboat            | C. Henry Ford                |
| _____ 4. telegraph            | D. Robert Fulton             |
| _____ 5. telephone            | E. Robert Goddard            |
| _____ 6. electric light bulb  | F. Jan Ernst Matzeliger      |
| _____ 7. airplane             | G. Cyrus McCormick           |
| _____ 8. produced the Model T | H. Garrett A. Morgan         |
| _____ 9. liquid-fuel rocket   | I. Samuel Morse              |
| _____ 10. gas mask            | J. Eli Whitney               |
|                               | K. Wilbur and Orville Wright |

**II. TRUE/FALSE:** If the statement is true, write *true*. If the statement is false, replace the underlined word(s) with the word or phrase that will make the statement true. Do not write *false* in any blank.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The law which gave 160 acres of land to families settling parts of the West was the Homestead Act.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Sections of land set aside by the government for Indian tribes are called provinces.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. One of the greatest land rushes was in what is now the state of Indiana.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. A person who comes into a new country to live is an abolitionist.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. John D. Rockefeller organized America's oil industry.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The steel industry was brought to America by Samuel Morse.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The man who developed the assembly line method of production was Thomas Edison.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The system of dots and dashes used to send messages over the telegraph is called the Bell code.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Russian America eventually became the state of Alaska.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. "Remember the Maine" became a slogan during the Spanish-American War.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The leader of the Rough Riders was Theodore Roosevelt.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. The territory that became our 50th state was Oregon.

**III. MULTIPLE CHOICE:** Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The first battle of the Civil War began at ? in 1861.
- a. Ft. Pickens  
b. Ft. Sumter  
c. Ft. Ticonderoga  
d. Ft. McHenry
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. One of the most famous leaders of the Underground Railroad was ?.
- a. Sojourner Truth  
b. Harriet Beecher Stowe  
c. Phillis Wheatley  
d. Harriet Tubman
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The Union's ironclad ship was the ?.
- a. *Monitor*  
b. *Merrimac*  
c. *Constitution*  
d. *Bonhomme Richard*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. President Lincoln's announcement that all slaves would be considered free in any state fighting against the Union was called ?.
- a. the 13th amendment  
b. Abolition  
c. the Emancipation Proclamation  
d. the Missouri Compromise
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The general who became commander of all Union armies in 1864 was ?.
- a. Ulysses S. Grant  
b. Robert E. Lee  
c. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson  
d. William T. Sherman
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The turning point of the Civil War was the Battle of ?.
- a. Appomattox  
b. Saratoga  
c. Vicksburg  
d. Gettysburg
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Why was the battle of Vicksburg important?
- a. The South captured a major city in Union territory.  
b. The French came to the aid of the Union forces.  
c. The Union Army cut the South in two by gaining control of the Mississippi River.  
d. The defeat of the Confederates at Vicksburg caused them to surrender and end the war.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Test 9, page 3**

*New World History & Geography*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The Union general whose "march to the sea" hastened the end of the war was \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. William T. Sherman
  - b. Ulysses S. Grant
  - c. Robert E. Lee
  - d. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The capital of the Confederate states was \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Atlanta, Georgia
  - b. Richmond, Virginia
  - c. Washington, D.C.
  - d. Vicksburg, Mississippi
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The president of the Confederacy was \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Stonewall Jackson
  - b. Robert E. Lee
  - c. Abraham Lincoln
  - d. Jefferson Davis
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. What happened in Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia, on April 9, 1865?
- a. Abraham Lincoln was shot.
  - b. Lee surrendered to Grant.
  - c. Grant surrendered to Lee.
  - d. The Emancipation Proclamation was read.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. The 16th United States President was \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Andrew Johnson
  - b. Jefferson Davis
  - c. Abraham Lincoln
  - d. Ulysses S. Grant
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. What is John Wilkes Booth remembered for?
- a. He became President after Lincoln was shot.
  - b. He invented the cotton gin.
  - c. He commanded the Confederate army.
  - d. He shot President Lincoln.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. To carry mail across the United States quickly, \_\_\_\_\_ began to operate in 1860 and continued for 19 months.
- a. the Pony Express
  - b. air mail
  - c. Union Pacific Company
  - d. telegraph lines
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. For what accomplishment is Clara Barton best remembered?
- a. She founded Tuskegee Institute.
  - b. She invented the gas mask.
  - c. She founded the American Red Cross.
  - d. She made 285 products from peanuts.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. For what is D. L. Moody famous?
- a. He was America's most famous evangelist during the 19th century.
  - b. He invented the light bulb.
  - c. He became President after Lincoln was shot.
  - d. He founded Tuskegee Institute.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. For what accomplishment is Booker T. Washington remembered?
- a. He invented the cotton gin.
  - b. He founded a Bible Institute in Chicago.
  - c. He founded Tuskegee Institute.
  - d. He made 285 products from peanuts.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Whose lab was known as "God's Little Workshop"?
- a. Thomas Edison's
  - b. Alexander Graham Bell's
  - c. Booker T. Washington's
  - d. George Washington Carver's

**IV. SHORT ANSWER:** Write the correct answer in the blank.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. People who spent much time trying to outlaw slavery were called \_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The system of escape routes and hiding places that developed in the mid-1800s to help slaves flee to freedom was called the \_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A decision that tries to satisfy both sides of an argument is called a(n) \_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The southern states that left the Union formed their own nation, the \_\_\_\_ of America.

**V. DISCUSSION:** Answer the question using complete sentences.

What two important issues were settled by the Civil War? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Comprehension Check 12 A

The five major world powers in 1900:

The average life expectancy for men and for women in 1900:

The average life expectancy for men and women today (you may google this info as your book is older):

The statement of loyalty to America first published in 1892:

The first black American woman to head a federal agency:

List 2 familiar sayings children often heard in 1900:

---

## Comprehension Check 12B

Three famous American gospel preachers who preached in the US during the late 1800s and early 1900s:

The form of transportation that increased the speed and efficiency of mail delivery:

The inventor of the wireless telegraph:

Why did the US lead the world in railroading?

How many miles of railroad track were there in 1900?

How did standard time originate?

## Comprehension Check 12C

The toy that was made in honor of the 26<sup>th</sup> President of the US:

The first American to be awarded the Nobel Prize for peace:

The year the Panama Canal opened and the countries eligible to use it:

The leader of the first expedition to reach the North Pole and the members of the group that accompanied him:

## Comprehension Check 12D

The "unsinkable" ocean liner that sank off the coast of Newfoundland in 1912:

A binding agreement between 2 or more countries to help each other in time of war:

The group of countries that fought against Germany during World War 1:

The group of countries that fought with Germany in WW1:

The countries that did not take sides in WW1:

The event that began WW1:

The name for German WW1 submarines:

Why did the Zimmermann Note enrage the US?



## **Comprehension Check 12E**

The first American President to give his inaugural address over the radio:

The British naturalist who rejected the Scriptures and developed a theory that tried to prove that man had evolved from animals:

People who still believed the fundamental truths of Christianity and the Bible:

Eight men who fought against evolution and for biblical principles:

The period from 1929 to 1939 when Americans had severe economic difficulties:

What happens to a family that spends money it does not have? And explain how that can happen to the government?

## Chapter 12 Checkup

A. Tell the most important fact about each person:

MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE

CASEY JONES

GUGLIELMO MARCONI

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

ROBERT PEARY

MATTHEW HENSON

KAISER WILHELM II

ARCHDUKE FERDINAND

WOODROW WILSON

CALVIN COOLIDGE

CHARLES DARWIN

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

B. Who am I?

1. First superintendent of the school that would become Moody Bible Institute:
2. Preacher who held great revival campaigns both in the US and England:
3. Three great English preachers who preached in the US
4. President who said "Speak softly and carry a big stick":
5. President during WW1 who said, "The world must be made safe for democracy":
6. President who said, "The strength of the nation depends upon the character of the people.":
7. Famous lawyer who won the Scopes trial against evolution:
8. Spoke in universities and wrote books to refute evolution:
9. Professor of Greek at Princeton who gave radio talks about the truth of the Bible:

C. Define the following terms:

LIFE EXPECTANCY

ALLIANCE

NEUTRAL NATION

U-BOAT

MODERNISM

FUNDAMENTALIST

D. Answer these questions:

1. What is the statement of loyalty to the US written by Francis Bellamy and first printed in the *Youth's Companion*?
2. Name the famous mail train that traveled between New York and Chicago in 24 hours:
3. Name the fleet of 16 US battleships sent on a world tour by President Roosevelt:
4. Which ship considered to be "unsinkable" sank off the coast of Newfoundland in 1912?
5. What name was given to the countries that sided against Germany in WW1?

6. What name was given to the countries that sided with Germany in WW1?

7. Name the British passenger liner sunk by German U-Boats in 1915, killing more than 1,000 people:

8. What letter sent to Mexico by Germany asked for help in the war and promised Mexico part of America if they helped?

9. Name the period of time between 1929-1939 when the US had severe economic difficulties:

E. Give the noted events for these dates:

1914

May 1915

April 1917

November 11, 1918

**TEST 10**

*New World History & Geography*

**Ch. 12; Map Masteries 7, 14-15**

**I. SHORT ANSWER:** Write the correct answer in the blank.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Who was the first black-American woman to head a federal agency?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. What were the 16 white battleships that President Roosevelt sent on a world tour called?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. What was the name of the famous mail train that traveled between New York and Chicago in 24 hours?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. What are the difficult years of 1929-1939 called?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. What are people called who affirm the truth of the Bible?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. What do we call the statement of loyalty to America written by Francis Bellamy?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. What toy was made in honor of Theodore Roosevelt?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. What were Germany's underwater boats called?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. What do we call November 11, the day we honor all those who have fought for our country in any war or served in our nation's armed forces?

**II. MULTIPLE CHOICE:** Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The dates of World War I are \_\_\_\_\_.
 

a. 1814-1818	c. 1914-1918
b. 1839-1845	d. 1939-1945
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. What incident served as an excuse for the beginning of World War I?
 

a. the sinking of the <i>Lusitania</i>	c. the assassination of President McKinley
b. the sending of the Zimmermann Note	d. the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The countries that sided **with** Germany in World War I were called the \_\_\_\_\_.
 

a. Central Powers	c. Neutral Powers
b. Allied Powers	d. Axis Powers
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The countries that sided **against** Germany in World War I were called the \_\_\_\_\_.
 

a. Central Powers	c. Neutral Powers
b. Allied Powers	d. Axis Powers

- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The President of the United States during World War I was \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Theodore Roosevelt                      c. Franklin D. Roosevelt  
b. William McKinley                         d. Woodrow Wilson
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The "unsinkable" ocean liner that sank off the coast of Newfoundland in 1912 was \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. the *Lusitania*                                c. U-boats  
b. the Great White Fleet                      d. the *Titanic*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The action which proved that Germany was a threat to the United States as well as to Europe was \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand                      c. the invasion of Belgium by Germany  
b. the sending of the Zimmermann Note                      d. the sinking of the *Lusitania*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The man who wrote several books refuting the theory of evolution was \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Charles Darwin                              c. F. B. Meyer  
b. Gypsy Smith                                 d. Dr. Harry Rimmer

**III. TRUE/FALSE:** If the statement is true, write *true*. If the statement is false, replace the underlined word(s) with the word or phrase that will make the statement true. Do not write *false* in any blank.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The first successful expedition to the North Pole was led by Robert Peary.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The famous railroad engineer who died while trying to save his passengers was Matthew Henson.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A British naturalist who rejected the Scriptures and developed the theory of evolution was Billy Sunday.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Standard time was instituted by factories in the United States.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The life expectancy of men in the 1900s was shorter than it is today.

**IV. MATCHING:** Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank.

- |       |   |                           |
|-------|---|---------------------------|
| _____ | 1. This letter promised Mexico a part of the United States if it fought with Germany in World War I.  | A. April 14, 1912         |
| _____ | 2. He invented the wireless telegraph.  | B. William Jennings Bryan |
| _____ | 3. He said, "The world must be made safe for democracy."  | C. Calvin Coolidge        |
| _____ | 4. World War I ended on this date.  | D. <i>Lusitania</i>       |
| _____ | 5. He said, "Speak softly and carry a big stick."   | E. J. Gresham Machen      |
| _____ | 6. The President who created jobs during the Great Depression with money the government did not have. | F. Guglielmo Marconi      |
| _____ | 7. Over 100 Americans died when this British passenger liner sank in May 1915.                        | G. November 11, 1918      |
| _____ | 8. He said, "The strength of the nation depends upon the character of the people."                    | H. Franklin D. Roosevelt  |
| _____ | 9. The lawyer who won the Scopes trial against evolution.   | I. Theodore Roosevelt     |
| _____ | 10. The professor who gave radio talks about the truth of the Bible and the falseness of modernism.   | J. <i>Titanic</i>         |
|       |   | K. Woodrow Wilson         |
|       |   | L. Zimmermann Note        |



## **Comprehension Check 13A**

Russia's first dictator under its Communist government:

The Communist who became dictator of the Soviet Union in 1929:

The Italian dictator and leader of the Fascist Party:

The Nazi dictator of Germany:

The Japanese emperor during WW2

What happened in Russia when the Communist Party took over?

## Comprehension Check 13B

The event that began WW2

The President of the US at the time WW2 began:

The collective name given to Germany, Italy, and Japan:

The name given to the countries which fought against Germany, Italy, and Japan:

How did the rest of the world react at first to Hitler's aggression in eastern Europe?

When did the free countries of the world begin to take action?

## Comprehension Check 13C

The first day of the Allied invasion of Nazi-occupied France:

The first black officer to attain the rank of major general in the US Air Force:

The most decorated infantry unit in all the US Army and the name for its Japanese-American members:

The Big Four and their countries:

What tragedy did Allied soldiers find in German prison camps after the war?

What was the Holocaust?

What promise did General MacArthur make to the Filipino people and did he keep that promise?

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## Comprehension Check 13D

The organization, similar to the League of Nations, which was formed after WW2 to help nations live together peaceably:

The leader of China during WW2:

The Communist tyrant who took over China after WW2:

The German city that was divided after WW2:

The year Israel became a nation once again:

The foreign policy which forced American troops to stay on the defensive and simply prevent Communism from spreading:

Why did President Truman release General MacArthur from his command?

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## Chapter 13 Checkup

### A. Who am I?

1. Communist leader who took control of Russia in 1917
2. Succeeded Lenin in 1929; brutal dictator in control of Soviet Union during WW2
3. Fascist dictator of Italy during WW2
4. Nazi dictator of Germany during WW2
5. Emperor of Japan before and during WW2
6. Military leader of Japan who became more powerful than their emperor
7. President of the US during WW2
8. Prime Minister of Great Britain during WW2

### B. Identify these people:

1. First black American to reach the rank of general in any branch of the US military
  2. American general who led the D-Day invasion and later became President
  3. American general who promised the Filipinos, "I shall return" and later commanded UN Troops in Korea:
-

4. Once a prisoner of war in Japan, later a missionary to Japan
5. Leader of China during WW2; also fought against the Chinese communists
6. Chinese Communist tyrant who overthrew Chiang Kai-shek
7. Became President when FDR died; followed the policy of containment regarding Communism

C. Define these terms:

DICTATOR

COMMUNISM

FASCIST PARTY

NAZI PARTY

NISEI

HOLOCAUST

UNITED NATIONS

---

11. Name the struggle between Communist North Korea and free South Korea from 1950-1953?

12. Name the policy to prevent Communism from spreading instead of eliminating it?

E. Give the noted event for these dates:

1917

1939-1945

1941

December 7, 1941

June 6, 1941

May 8, 1945

May 1948

1950-1953

F. Identify the country from its description:

1. Had non-aggressive pact with Germany, but after Hitler attacked in 1941, sided with Allies becoming one of the "Big Four"

---

2. Axis Power led by Mussolini, attacked by the Allies in 1943, Mussolini removed from power in 1944
  3. Axis Power led by Hitler whose 1939 attack on Poland began WW2, surrendered in 1945
  4. Part of the Axis Powers, ruled by military leaders; first atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki led to its surrender
  5. Member of Allies and one of the "Big Four"; led by Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill
  6. Tried to stay neutral; joined on the side of Allies after bombing of Pearl Harbor
  7. Part of Allied Powers; attacked by Japan; taken over by Communism after WW2
  8. Fell to Germany in 1940; freed by Allied troops in 1944
  9. Divided after WW2; Soviet Union controlled the north; US controlled the south
-