

If he hadn't turned to politics, Abe Lincoln might have done well as a comic. I been said that he was always ready join in a laugh at his own expense. There is particular story that he always told with great glee.

In his early days as a lawyer, Lincoln was on the "circuit." This meant goin from town to town to hear and judge legal cases. During one of these many tri he was sitting in a train when a strange man came up to him. The stranger loo at the tall, gawky lawyer quite sternly and explained that he had something he believed belonged to Lincoln. Lincoln was a bit confused. He had never seen the man before. He didn't see how a total stranger could have something of his. Lincoln how this could be. The stranger pulled out a gleaming penknife and began to explain. Many years before, he had been given the pocketknife. He had been told to keep it until he was able to find a man uglier than himself.

Lincoln's eyes always sparkled when he reached this part of the story. He was never considered a handsome man. The stranger had decided that Lincoln was enough to deserve the knife. The story always brought smiles to the faces of the audience that heard it. The tale itself was funny. But even more delightful was a fact that a man as great as Lincoln could still laugh at himself.

Mark the main idea Mark the statement that is too broad Mark the statement that is too narrow	Answer M B N
a. Abe Lincoln used to tell a funny story that showed he could laugh at himself.	
b. A good sense of humor can be a rare gift.	
 Lincoln's story makes fun of his ugliness. 	

Process for questions 1-6. Union the total hate

Hagraph on page 216.

March 1	Subject Matter	2 This	passage is about
nas	ers of his time, he	10 9 🗆 a	. Abe Lincoln's legal practice.
ne	This chemical is so	200 🗔 t	a funny story that Abe Lincoln used to tell.
	about tow dozen i		the value of a penknife.
	phosphorous. Ir		l. traveling on trains, slegger well south usoft all (18 <u>21 as</u>
s,			was so expensive that lighting a match was like burning
ed	Supporting	3 As a	tribute to his ugliness, Lincoln was given a
	Details	no 🗆 a	. handshake. haggin sagar in exolg goldenno colong
e			o. good laugh.
coln	driw tallingt ou	577 🔲 0	penknife. and hanga? m 3381 linu masawal
Mary Publish	s lighted by fric-		l. train ticket.
d	f smel, which for	as will b	non. Everyone could afford these matches, They replace
	Conclusion	4 We	can conclude that Lincoln's good sense of
ıs	opic who nisde	hun	curse as well as a blessing. Phosphorous is a deadly p 100
ugly	d from swallow	h sa 🔲 i	t. was frowned upon by most.
			o. made him a more popular person.
the	phosphorous, Fle	lo sole of	c. was developed when we was a traveling
	tatelrinakers	orli lla o	lawyer, and aniving of men riedberte me thamid bevore
			d. was the reason he was elected president.
	Clarifying	5 Thi	s passage
core	Devices		a. gives many facts about Lincoln.
15	over Score		b. gives a short history lesson.
5	VI 15		c. tells a story.
5	8 8		d. is a fable.
Wint -	P 1	1949	his passage the word <u>expense</u> means
	Vocabulary		
	in Context		a. price.
			b. amount of money.
	-		c. charge. homeoni kowulonim
			d. loss, or sacrifice.
			mutches was deadly poissonius.
			C. Murches are made from chemicals
			Test
to be	Charles and the second		ons 1-6. Enter the total here Total
SAME SALL ST	and on the graph	on page	216. Score

31 A Perfect Match

The first matches were made by a German experimenter. Like others of his time was trying to make gold. Instead, he came up with phosphorous. This chemical sensitive that it bursts into flame when exposed to the air. The first match was n in 1680. In those days, few people could afford even an ounce of phosphorous. was so expensive that lighting a match was like burning money. The first matche were toys for the rich. They were not matches as we know them. They were sma bottles containing pieces of paper dipped in phosphorous. When exposed to the they caught fire.

It was not until 1827, in England, that the type of match we are familiar win was made. It used phosphorous too, but in smaller amounts. It was lighted by fit tion. Everyone could afford these matches. They replaced flint and steel, which it ages had been the only tools for starting fires. But these matches proved to be a curse as well as a blessing. Phosphorous is a deadly poison. The people who made matches often died from a disease caused by the poison. Babies died from swalled ing match heads. Some people used them to commit suicide.

At last, in 1911, William Fairburn devised a <u>nontoxic</u> type of phosphorous. proved himself an unselfish man by giving the formula to all the matchmakers, rather than keeping it for his own profit.

DESERVED SEE TO SEE TO

your scores for questions 1-6. Enter the until item

on the graph on page 216.

Main Idea	El b. gives a short history lesson	Answer	Sca
	Mark the main idea	M	1:
	Mark the statement that is too broad	B	
	Mark the statement that is too narrow	N	
	a. Matches went through many stages of development before the modern match was invented.		180100
	b. The phosphorous used in early matches was deadly poisonous.		
	c. Matches are made from chemicals.		

he is so nade

Subject Matter	2	This passage deals with
as de invasion	yr al u	a. the dangers of phosphorous.
New York bened		b. the invention of gold.
		c. the invention of matches.
advantage of the	ris de	d. flint and steel.
		people, the Albies carefully planned their arreck. British, Canad
		Phosphorous was a good chemical to use for show more
		matches because it was very
		a. poisonous. The Germans long with the Germans long in the Germans long in the long in th
		b. expensive. grown sinds that or bein mill and i stands
ach Belyland	condi	c. flammable, denouir amos bluow noizevoi adi adguori
dell Japan	Visite	d. fire resistant. Almos radicul basi co bobbosb soll And
		Semans had foreified this argion with gons, land miles, and
Conclusion	4	Fairburn's decision to share his formula probably
bedeen Lenn b		caused him to lose and have a minimum and noneval
weibiyore agai	u Telli	a. bets akma aman mark this water and szone salla
of five bearing.	loving	b. friends. A west with old at lace of T groupper guidance
		C. money. Smalat svora blings square and more
ballA	ds dane	d. respect. where O is now gridge show sit to small.
AA sararin ron	KINW Y	oldiers had to climb street cliffs to make sure German gunner
Clarifying	5 "	The author compares lighting one of the earliest
Devices	arlytas	matches to burning money in order to describe
	4-1	a. how unlikely it was that an inexpensive and staff of the
		match could be made.
	49-	b. how foolishly people spent their money.
res Scape		c. how expensive phosphorous was.
1.5	M	d. how flammable phosphorous was.
1	B	Mark the statement that is too broad
Vocabulary	6	Nontoxic means
in Context	-	a. unsafe.
		□ b. not poisonous.
		c. inexpensive.
		d. less flammable.
		the invasion would take place.
Add your score	s for	questions 1-6. Enter the total here Total
and on the grat	oh on	page 216. Score
		The state of the s

32 The Great Invasion

In 1944 an event occurred that changed the course of history. It was the invasion of France by the Allied forces. This invasion was the beginning of the end of World War II.

By 1944 most of Western Europe was controlled by German armies. To free the people, the Allies carefully planned their attack. British, Canadian, and American troops would set out from England and sail across the English Channel. They would land on the mainland of Europe and take back the land the Germans had grabbed.

The Germans knew the invasion was coming. They did not know where or when. The Allies tried to fool their enemy, and they succeeded. The Germans thought the invasion would come through northern France or through Belgium. The Allies decided to land further south, along France's Normandy coast. The Germans had <u>fortified</u> this region with guns, land mines, and barbed wire fences. But their main troops weren't there.

Invasion Day was June 6, 1944. Some 175,000 men were carried one hundred miles across the water. With them came tanks, trucks, and fighter planes providing bombing support. The goal in the first few days was to gain control of five beaches. From there troops could move inland.

Some of the worst fighting was at Omaha Beach. Just beyond the beach, Allied soldiers had to climb steep cliffs to make sure German gunnery was not there. At Omaha, over two thousand men died or were injured.

But the invasion was successful. The Allies established a beachhead by the end of the first day. Within a year, the Germans would be defeated.

Main Idea	De Box operate pleasplantewat	Answer	Score
	Mark the main idea	M	_15_
	Mark the statement that is too broad	B	5_
	Mark the statement that is too narrow	N	ratud 500
	a. Sometimes an invasion can change history.		
	b. The Germans did not know where the invasion would take place.		
+3	c. The Allied invasion of France was an important turning point in World War II.	graphes on	idd your s ud on the

	Sco	ore 15 points for each correct answer.
Subject Matter	2	This passage mainly deals with
consumorative and	im bs	a. how the invasion was planned and carried out.
o walls this line	glus, o	☐ b. how the Germans got revenge.
and homine g	nisan	c. the problems at Omaha Beach.
g elxe, rice. It can	nida	d. how one Allied soldier felt during the
licio a apecial	nd si	and the state of t
Supporting	3	The Germans expected that the attack would
Details	ballo	come through
fore world want	ralles	a. southern France.
or same uniline	yd y	b. Belgium.
		☐ c. England.
a storage place	ei qir	d. Italy. Italy. It was been such a division to be determined by the second of the sec
Conclusion	4	The same accessory to gain control of the beaches
oil) no gaing il i	,keep	a. so that more men and supplies could be
gions. This gift	er biz	D b because many German troops were there
	ALME	□ a as a point of pride
wavy occan.	00.0	A because the troops that were landing
Of the Desert	girkg"	didn't speak French.
Clarifying	5	When the passage says that the invaders had
Devices		"established a beachhead," it means that they had
Score Score	words.	a. set up a bathing area.
÷ĭ	M	□ b. gotten control of land along the beach.
grant.	8	c. set up pit toilets.
2	图	☐ d. begun building a place to hold prisoners of war. ———
Vocabulary	6	Fortified means
in Context		The Third is the state of the control of the contro
		h ontared
		C. overrun.
		d. strengthened against attack.
Add your ecore	s for	questions 1–6. Enter the total here Total
and on the graj		
B^-		1 0

33 The Ship with Four Legs

There is just one four-legged animal that can walk two hundred miles without stopping once to rest. It would take a person two days and two nights to walk this far, and only one man has ever done it without stopping. What amazing animal has such endurance? The camel! The camel is well known for something else, too. It can cross an entire desert without a single drink of water. Its body is built in a special way to help it store water and food.

this close vinters coasts with

A person has just one stomach, but a camel has quite a few. Within each stomach are layers and layers of cells. These cells are like tiny water balloons, storing liquids until the camel needs them. When the camel drinks, the cells grow larger and larger. For a whole week, they can keep the animal's thirst away by sending water to all parts of its body.

Did you ever wonder why the camel has a hump? The hump is a storage place for fat. Because it has this storage area, the camel does not need to eat very often. When the animal needs energy, the layers of fat serve as fuel to keep it going on the long, hot days in the burning sun.

The camel has one other gift that makes it well suited to <u>arid</u> regions. This gift is its amazing nose. A camel can smell a water hole from miles away!

When a camel moves, it sways from side to side like a ship on a wavy ocean. Because of this swaying motion, the camel has been called the "Ship of the Desert."

vr · vi halv	at the second se		The second
Main Idea	(L) a, see up a bathing area.	Answer	Score
	Mark the main idea	M	15
	Mark the statement that is too broad	B	5
82	Mark the statement that is too narrow	N	5
	a. Desert animals have great endurance.		vial odkou ?
*	b. Camels can store liquids in their bodies for long periods.		In Contest
	c. The camel is built to survive in the desert.		

Add your south for questions I-6, and on the graph on page 216.

	Scor	re 15 points for each correct answer.	The C	Score
Subject Matter	2	This passage is mainly about		
I I do la debe		a. long-distance walking.	rist - synd ou	
URSIN DEVIL IVIII		b. mysterious ships.	Maden. 25	ustand to
Advanced room		c. the camel.		
Division and Mark		d. desert animals.	u samila i	The state of
		a paye been lenove to disperse over	Somethin the C	
Supporting	3	The camel's hump is a storage place for	Liberty Time	ng (n) Ekm
Details	I vi	a. muscles.	NEW VINEE	ala di s
second sich el lu		b. extra water.	3300 EV 5	
named also the		c. body sugars.	g population of	
Stom some		d. fat. Hod glad blans gnol ran	who up to five	n data
and the second second	Timber.	or weed won stormed, beauty Treaswat 2	Piner When	
Conclusion	4	We can conclude from this passage that	it cameis	div ilmino
and add of the	i.	a. feel at home in the desert.	employmen	HI RETURN
		b. like to carry heavy loads.	3070 8	SAM REL
Total (IEE) amendos	de d	C. look like ships from a distance.	orthern Uni	The n
wast depends offered		d. love to drink water.	of anald any jo	15214 44
Swamper - 15 P		nyem some use for louden and raise it wil	i pinos ago:	amerik 24
Clarifying	5	The author compares cells with water	balloons	
Devices		in order to		
200		a. make you think of summer.		
		☐ b. help you visualize the cells.	-r :	
Score		c. show how rubber is elastic.		
21 (d. show how many shapes cells car	n have.	
15	21	tele the statement that is too broad		
Vocabulary	6	The word arid is closest in meaning to	D	
in Context		a. sunny.		
		b. flat.		
		c. dry. neizoza lios reigii qlad		
		d. sandy.		
		has become a peur in the southern		
91		United States.		
		Southern farmers face many		
		difficulties in mining creps		
Add	s for	questions 1-6. Enter the total here	Total	
and on the gray	oh on	page 216.	Score	-

34 The Octopus Plant

Unless you have visited the southern United States, you probably have never heard of kudzu. Kudzu, as any farmer in the South will sadly tell you, is a super-powered weed. It is a strong climbing vine. Once it gets started, kudzu is almost impossible to stop. It climbs to the tops of the tallest trees. It can cover large buildings. Whole barns and farmhouses have been known to disappear from view. It has even been said to engulf small, slow-moving children, but that is probably an exaggeration. Still, wherever it grows, its thick, twisting vines are extremely hard to remove.

Kudzu was once thought to be a helpful plant. Originally found in Asia, it was brought to America to help fight erosion. It was planted where its tough roots, which grow up to five feet long, could help hold back the soil. But the plant soon spread to places where it wasn't wanted. Farmers now have to fight to keep it from eating up all the nutrients in the soil and killing other plants. In a way, it works as a sign of unemployment in the South; where there is no one to work the fields, kudzu soon takes over.

The northern United States faces no threat from kudzu. Harsh winters kill off its vines. The plant loves the warmth of the South. But the South surely doesn't love it. If someone could invent some use for kudzu and take it off southern farmers' lands, his or her fortune would be assured.

Iain Idea	Mark the main idea Mark the statement that is too broad Mark the statement that is too narrow	Answer M B	15 5 5
	a. Kudzu is a plant that was used to help fight soil erosion.		
	b. Kudzu is a fast-growing vine that has become a pest in the southern United States.		
	c. Southern farmers face many difficulties in raising crops.		d your s

and on the graph on page 216

Score

	Sco	re 15 points for each correct answer.	Score
Subject Matter	2	This passage is mostly concerned with	
	10 20 6	🕞 an kudzu. Giogo is altov ob na volnom se la se in	
Moscor ale ste	1	i□ b. farming. The or to the of more selection and	
	3 11	c. the South.	
		d. soil erosion: Agree, bon avail for a server della	
		ราร สโดย ละ เกษายอกโดย โดยใน ความโดย สายเราะ	
Supporting	: 3 ,	When fields are neglected in the South,	
Details will be	ag mi	a. erosion becomes a problem.	
essily acw yeshed		□ b. farmers attack the kudzu.	
bod or	is all vi	c employment is bound to improve.	
diad secien	1 1913	Lidikudzu soon grows over them.	1
		e noidea ni bolicov massisida ero ompilosolo e = 1	
Conclusion	4	We can conclude from the passage that kudzu	
		a. is more helpful than harmful.	
de a beam	191.51	, a the same harmful than helpful.	nose bow
TO LEVY DEVINE I	; ? -) ; },	.c. is spreading to the North.	
nali zaroden sit).	abylg	d, holds promise as a seasonal food.	i igadiyet
troton terri	F tob	a last truction. Wire to be two hongry month or	
Clarifying	5	The author makes a case against kudzu by	
Devices		a. citing opinions.	
		b. predicting its future.	
	11.	d. criticizing its defenders.	
1.5	2/1	I di substence i madri attanti attanti di	
Vocabulary	86	The word engulf means	
in Context	101	a. take root.	
		b. confuse.	
1k S80		C. completely cover.	
2		d. carry off.	
		b. Some animals are very somethic and	
		a Scientific layer smalled monkeys?	
		inclligence for a long time.	
Add your scores	for q	uestions 1-6. Enter the total here Total	
and on the grap			