

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

DIRECTIONS

Read the text and then answer the questions.

Today, many people go to college to prepare for their careers. Others go to schools to learn the skills they will need. It wasn't always that way, though. Many years ago, people became *apprentices* (uh-PREN-tis-ez) to learn their jobs. They worked with a master who taught them their skills. Apprentices learned by watching, doing small tasks, and practicing on their own. When they were ready, they became *journeymen*. Journeymen had all the skills they needed but were not yet ready to be masters. They became masters when other masters agreed that their work was good enough.

1. What is the text about?

- (A) finding the right college
- (B) how people learned their jobs
- (C) what apprentices did
- (D) what a journeyman did

2. What is **not** a way that apprentices learned their jobs?

- (A) by doing small, easy tasks
- (B) by practicing on their own
- (C) by watching a master
- (D) by going to special schools

3. Which is a compound word?

- (A) apprentices
- (B) master
- (C) journeymen
- (D) all of the above

4. Which is a synonym for *tasks*?

- (A) chores
- (B) skills
- (C) masters
- (D) schools

5. What word best describes the tone of the text?

- (A) informational
- (B) informal
- (C) bored
- (D) lighthearted

SCORE

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

___ / 5
Total

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Read the text and then answer the questions.

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1. (Y) (N)

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3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

___ / 5

Total

What kind of job do you want when you grow up? There are many careers from which you can choose. Today, people become teachers, doctors, bus drivers, store managers, or bankers. But many years ago, people did different things. Coopers made wooden barrels for storing and shipping things. Silversmiths made candlesticks, dishes, and even jewelry. Cobblers made shoes and boots. Weavers made cloth. And tailors made clothing. Today, many of these jobs can be done by machines in factories, but there are still people who know how to do these jobs by hand.

1. Which title would best fit the text?

- (A) Jobs Now and Then
- (B) How to Find the Right Job
- (C) The Life of a Cooper
- (D) Learn to Be a Tailor

2. What did a cooper do?

- (A) made shoes and boots
- (B) made wooden barrels
- (C) made cloth
- (D) made candlesticks

3. Which word makes a new word by adding the prefix *re-*?

- (A) who
- (B) do
- (C) many
- (D) bus

4. Which is a compound word?

- (A) different
- (B) barrels
- (C) factories
- (D) candlesticks

5. *By hand* means

- (A) helping someone.
- (B) clapping your hands.
- (C) using only one hand to do something.
- (D) doing something without using a machine.

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DIRECTIONS

Read the text and then answer the questions.

Today, it is easy to print something. One click of a button is enough. But a long time ago, people used printing presses to print newspapers, flyers, and other papers. Printing presses are machines that transfer, or move, letters and images onto paper or cloth. Blocks with letters or pictures on them were covered with ink and then pressed onto paper. Then, the ink was allowed to dry. When it was dry, people could read what was printed. The first printing presses were worked by hand. Later, printing presses ran on steam power. Today, printing is much easier. Now we use electricity and computers to print.

1. When skimming, which words give the reader a general idea about the text?

- (A) *print, pressed, ink*
- (B) *something, long, paper, steam*
- (C) *transfer, button, printed*
- (D) *computers, electricity, easier*

2. Which sentence is the summary sentence of the text?

- (A) the last sentence
- (B) the second sentence
- (C) the first sentence
- (D) the third sentence

3. Which is the correct pronunciation of *machines*?

- (A) MACK-ines
- (B) mack-EENZ
- (C) MUH-sheenz
- (D) muh-SHEENZ

4. Which words are antonyms?

- (A) *transfer* and *move*
- (B) *ink* and *steam*
- (C) *today* and *now*
- (D) *easy* and *difficult*

5. What is the author's purpose?

- (A) to entertain
- (B) to instruct
- (C) to inform
- (D) to clarify

SCORE

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

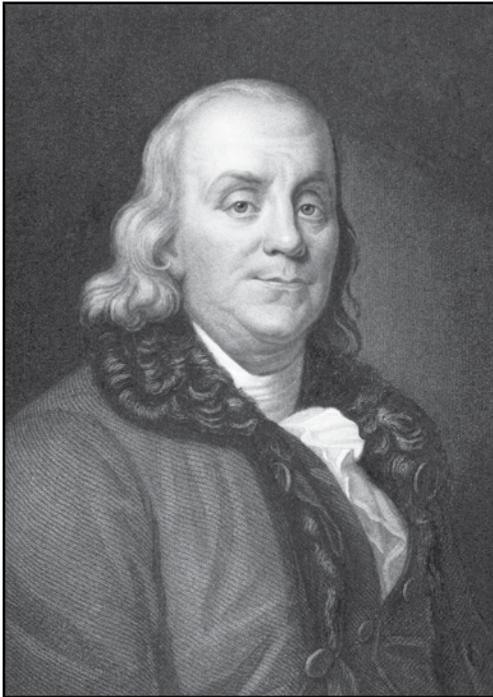
5. (Y) (N)

___ / 5

Total

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, PRINTER



Benjamin Franklin

Benjamin Franklin is famous for many things. He was an American leader. He was an inventor and a scientist. But did you know that he was also a printer? That was Ben's first job. Ben always loved books and reading. That is why his parents thought that being a printer would be a good job for him.

When Ben was twelve years old, he went to work. He was an apprentice. He worked with his older brother, James. James was a printer, and Ben learned the trade. He learned to use the printing press. He did other tasks around the printing shop, too. He also learned how to work with customers. He was a fast learner. James started a newspaper called *The New England Courant* (KOOR-uhnt). Ben printed the pages and got people to buy the paper. Ben did a good job as a printer. So when he was twenty-two, he was ready for his own print shop.

Ben and a friend moved from Boston to Philadelphia. Ben got a job as a journeyman printer. After a few years, he opened his own shop. He took over a newspaper called *The Pennsylvania Gazette*. It soon became very popular. Then, he printed an almanac (AWL-muh-nak). Almanacs are printed every year. They have facts about weather, tides, and other things. They also have good advice and recipes. Franklin called his almanac *Poor Richard's Almanack*. Soon, it was the most popular book in the colonies.

Ben believed that newspapers should be for everyone. He wanted people to be able to get new ideas. He wanted people to get the news. So he put cartoons and pictures in his newspaper. That way, even people who could not read could still know what was going on.

Most people think of Benjamin Franklin as a famous scientist and inventor. They also think of him as an American leader. He was all of those things. But before any of them, he was a printer.

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DIRECTIONS

Read "Benjamin Franklin, Printer" and then answer the questions.

1. The title tells the reader that the text is about

- (A) the history of printing.
- (B) how to write using cursive.
- (C) Benjamin Franklin's job as a printer.
- (D) Benjamin Franklin's handwriting.

2. Which is the author's purpose?

- (A) to entertain
- (B) to inform
- (C) to persuade
- (D) There is no purpose.

3. How did Ben make sure that everyone could understand the news?

- (A) by including cartoons and pictures
- (B) by delivering newspapers
- (C) by putting all the news in *Poor Richard's Almanack*
- (D) by printing lots of words

4. When did Ben move to Philadelphia?

- (A) after he published *The Pennsylvania Gazette*
- (B) after he published *Poor Richard's Almanack*
- (C) after he was an apprentice to his brother James
- (D) after he opened his own printer shop

5. Which describes Benjamin Franklin?

- (A) printer
- (B) leader
- (C) scientist
- (D) all of the above

6. Which happened first?

- (A) Ben moved to Philadelphia.
- (B) Ben worked with his brother, James.
- (C) Ben published *Poor Richard's Almanack*.
- (D) Ben opened his own printer shop.

SCORE

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

6. (Y) (N)

___ / 6

Total

