

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

DIRECTIONS

Read the text and then answer the questions.

Some things that you want to have are not too expensive, and you don't need to have a lot of money to get them. But other things cost more, so you need to save up for those things. For example, suppose you want a new computer or bike. You need to save up money for those things because they cost a lot. You could keep your money in a special place in your room, but you might lose it. You might also spend it instead of saving it. Then, you will not be able to buy what you want. That's why many people save their money in a bank account. A bank account is a good way to save your money. You will not lose your money if you put it in the bank. You will not forget to save your money if it is in the bank.

1. Which is a safe place to keep money?

- (A) under the bed
- (B) in the freezer
- (C) in a bank account
- (D) on a shelf

2. Which sentence most closely captures the main idea?

- (A) For example, suppose you want a new computer or bike.
- (B) But other things cost more, so you need to save up for those things.
- (C) That's why many people save their money in a bank account.
- (D) You will not forget to save your money if it is in the bank.

3. The root word in *expensive* is

- (A) ex.
- (B) pen.
- (C) expend.
- (D) expense.

4. The opposite of *forget* is

- (A) remember.
- (B) save.
- (C) buy.
- (D) expensive.

5. This text is most like

- (A) a biography on money.
- (B) a chapter book on investing.
- (C) a collection of money-themed poems.
- (D) a fable featuring bank tellers.

SCORE

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

___ / 5

Total

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4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

___ / 5

Total

Banks do many different things. One thing banks do is store money securely. When you put your money in a bank account, it is safe. It will be ready for you when you want it. Banks also make loans. Sometimes, people need to buy things that are more expensive than everyday items. For example, suppose your parents want to buy a car; the bank can lend your parents the money. The bank charges your parents money for the loan. That money is called *interest*. Your parents pay the interest back, too. Where does the bank get the money for loans? From people who have their money in bank accounts. The bank uses its customers' money for loans. When people pay their loans, the bank puts the money back in the customers' accounts. The bank pays them to use their money. That is called interest, too.

1. A diagram in which order makes the most sense?

- (A) withdraw money from bank, spend money, free money from bank
- (B) deposit money in bank, borrow money from bank, bank pays you back extra
- (C) deposit money in bank, bank borrows your money, bank pays you back less
- (D) deposit money in bank, bank borrows your money, bank pays you back extra

2. Which would help you find the meaning of the word *interest*?

- (A) a table of contents
- (B) an appendix
- (C) the preface
- (D) none of the above

3. *Customers'* has

- (A) two syllables.
- (B) three syllables.
- (C) four syllables.
- (D) none of the above

4. Which is an antonym of *lend*?

- (A) borrow
- (B) give
- (C) advance
- (D) beginning

5. What is the author's purpose?

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

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DIRECTIONS

Read the text and then answer the questions.

Banks are safe places to keep money, but most people don't want to go to a bank every time they need money. Instead, many people prefer to use debit cards. Here's how a debit card works. Suppose you go shopping and you want to buy a nice shirt. When it's your turn to pay, you slide your debit card through a card reader. The card reader takes money from your bank account. It moves that money to the store's account. You can also get cash with a debit card. To do that, you use an ATM. You insert your debit card into the ATM. It takes money out of your bank account. Then, it gives you the money in cash. ATMs and card readers work very quickly. Everything happens in seconds.

SCORE

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

___ / 5

Total

1. Which question could best help a reader understand this text?

- (A) How are people's debit cards connected to their bank accounts?
- (B) How large are debit cards, and are they heavy?
- (C) Where can a person find an ATM?
- (D) What percent of people prefer using debit cards?

2. Which index entry would help a reader locate the text?

- (A) credit-card tips
- (B) shopping for clothes
- (C) things that happen quickly
- (D) credit and debit card usage

3. Which word does **not** have a suffix?

- (A) debit
- (B) quickly
- (C) works
- (D) happens

4. Another way to say *prefer to* is

- (A) do not know how to.
- (B) are afraid to.
- (C) would rather.
- (D) do not like to.

5. This text is most like

- (A) an autobiographical text on the president.
- (B) a theater program.
- (C) an expository text on using computers.
- (D) a fantasy novel about vampires.

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

BANK ON IT!

Banks are very important in our lives. Why? How did they get to be so important? Long ago, people had to trade things to get what they wanted; now, people use money. But it isn't a good idea to keep a lot of money in your home. For one thing, you might lose it. And if you dropped your money somewhere, someone might take it. That's why most people keep their money in banks.

There are many kinds of bank accounts, but most people have savings accounts and checking accounts. People use savings accounts to save up for big things. You might use a savings account to save up for college, a vacation, or a car. People use checking accounts to pay bills and buy food and other things they need.

Banks do not just keep people's money in one place, though. They use that money to make loans for people. People get loans when they need something expensive. You might get a loan to buy a car. Banks charge interest on those loans. When people pay back their loans, they also pay the interest. That's how banks make their money.

Do you have a bank account? If you do, then you make money, too! How does that happen? The bank uses your money to make loans. It also uses money that other people put in the bank. The bank pays you interest to use your money. Is your money always there when you want it? Yes! Many people keep their money in the bank. And people pay their loans back. So the bank always has plenty of money. When you are ready to get your money, it is ready for you. The more money you keep in the bank, the more interest you will earn.

Banks have changed a lot over the years. Today, many people use debit cards instead of cash. They also use online banking. Now, people can use the bank any time they want.



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Read "Bank On It!" and then answer the questions.

1. After reading this text, a reader will know

- (A) more about banks.
- (B) more about bank accounts.
- (C) more about loans and when to use them.
- (D) all of the above

2. The author most likely wrote this

- (A) to tell about history.
- (B) to tell a personal story.
- (C) to get you to buy something.
- (D) to tell how banks work.

3. How do banks make their money?

- (A) Many people use online banking.
- (B) They give you interest.
- (C) They charge interest when they make loans.
- (D) Many people use debit cards.

4. The author proposes that people keep their money in a bank to

- (A) keep it safe and to pay interest on their money.
- (B) keep it safe and to earn interest on their money.
- (C) help out banks so they don't go out of business.
- (D) keep it safe, but that they should also keep a piggy bank.

5. Why might you put money into a savings account?

- (A) for a vacation
- (B) for the phone bill
- (C) for food
- (D) for a pair of socks

6. What is the main idea?

- (A) People get loans when they need a car.
- (B) Never take your money out of the bank.
- (C) Banks help people with savings and loans.
- (D) It's better to trade than use money.

SCORE

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

6. (Y) (N)

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Total

