***Grade 5***

***Semester A***

***Unit 1 Week 4 Quiz***

Which of the following is an example of a compound sentence?

****A. I like cherry pie and vanilla ice cream for dessert.

****B. Sally and Ben went to the mall yesterday afternoon.

****C. My mom was working, so I went shopping.

****D. They went to Venice, Italy, in the summer last year.

Identify the coordinating conjunction in the sentence.

   I am on a diet, but I still want a cookie.

****A. on

****B but

****C. still

****D. want

Choose the correct spelling of the word in the sentence.

Philo took many hard             in college to be able to lead the future of technology.

Arthur in “Fantasy Becomes Fact” and Philo in “The Boy Who Invented TV” were both inspired. Which of the following choices correctly states their inspirations?

****A. From an early age, both were passionate about science.

****B. From an early age, both were passionate about family.

****C. From an early age, both were passionate about science fiction.

****D. From an early age, both were passionate about travel.

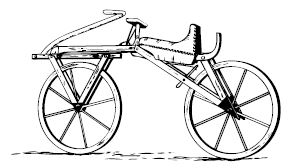
Which choice correctly states a main idea in both “The Boy Who Invented TV” and “Fantasy Becomes Fact”?

****A. Don't give up on your fantasies.

****B. Always patent your ideas.

****C. You should go to college, no matter what.

****D. Technology is dangerous.



 Bicycles, Then and Now

Sometimes, today’s modern products have a very remarkable resemblance to earlier inventions. Today’s balance bikes for children look like an early model by Baron Karl von Drais Sauerbrun. Bicycles began with this German inventor. A biography of him reveals that he was born in 1785. He worked for his uncle and was given the title of professor of mechanics. In 1817, he made a bicycle-like contraption. It had two wheels and was made of wood. It had a seat but no pedals. To move, the rider had to use his legs to push the machine forward. It weighed about 50 pounds! It must have been like riding a very heavy scooter.

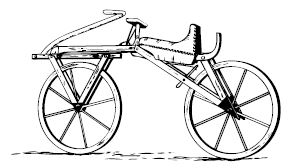
Drais exhibited his running machine in 1818. He was given a patent for it the same year. In Germany, it was called the Draisine. In France, it became the Draisienne. And in England, it was called a hobby horse. For a number of reasons, this early bicycle was popular for only a short time. Riders’ boots wore out too quickly. It was hard to steer. There were very few evenly paved streets. Many roads were rutted, sunken, and full of holes at this time in history. Therefore, it was even more difficult to balance on these new inventions. Riders who decided to use sidewalks instead were crashing into pedestrians and causing injuries.

The history of bicycles shows the chronological order of events as inventors kept improving the design. A Scottish blacksmith named Kirkpatrick Macmillan is believed to have invented the foot pedal for a bicycle in 1840. In the 1860s, the velocipede, which means “fast feet,” first appeared. It had pedals, two wooden wheels, and an iron frame.

Next came a British bicycle maker named James Starley. He made improvements in both the bicycle and the tricycle, a three-wheeled rider. His nephew John Kemp Starley worked for him. The younger man had extraordinary mechanical skills. He built the Rover in 1885. It is often described as the first modern bicycle. It had two 26-inch wheels, ball bearings, and rubber tires. It had a chain drive, as well. The chain drive had been used before on other machines but not on bicycles. The chain transfers power from one part of the machine to another. On bicycles, it distributes power between the two wheels.

In the United States, an amazing number of bicycles were produced in the late 1800s. This spectacular growth led to more inventions. During the 1900s, the wooden wheels were replaced with air-filled rubber tires. These wheels made for a much more comfortable ride. Other improvements followed. The invention of two-speed and three-speed bicycles improved efficiency, for example.

The market for bicycles decreased with the rising popularity of cars and motorcycles. These motorized vehicles became a faster and more convenient way to get around. As a result, in the 1920s through the 1950s, children became the primary target market for bicycle manufacturers. So, many bicycles were designed to appeal to America’s youth. In the 1960s and 1970s, adults grew more interested in fitness and preserving the environment. Then the industry began growing again.



This question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.

### Part A:

The root of chronological is chron, meaning “time.” What does chronological mean?

****A. importance

****B. interest

****C. when things happen

****D. why things happen

### Part B:

Which phrase from the text **best** supports your answer to Part A?

****A. “order of events”

****B. “much lighter”

****C. “became popular”

****D. “improving the design”

Read this sentence from the text.

A biography of him reveals that he was born in 1785, worked for his uncle, was given the title of professor of mechanics, and even worked on an early version of the typewriter.

The word biography comes from two Greek roots, bio and graph. Bio means “life.” The root graph can mean “write.” What does biography mean?

****A. spending a lifetime reading

****B. a story told with illustrations and photographs

****C. a written story about a person’s life

****D. something written in two sections

This question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.

### Part A:

How does the author help the reader understand that the design of bicycles improved through the years?

****A. by comparing different bicycles

****B. by telling the sequence of improvements

****C. by contrasting the Draisine and balance bikes

****D. by explaining what caused people to start using cars

### Part B:

Which sentence from the text **best** supports your answer in Part A?

****A. “It must have been like riding a very heavy scooter.”

****B. “For a number of reasons, this early bicycle was popular only a short time.”

****C. “Riders who decided to use sidewalks instead were crashing into pedestrians and causing injuries.”

****D. “The history of bicycles shows the chronological order of events as inventors kept improving the design.”

What **two** events led to the increase in the bicycle’s popularity in the 1960s and 1970s?

****A. Rubber wheels replaced wooden ones.

****B. Bicycles were built with chain drives.

****C. People became interested in fitness.

****D. Cars became a convenient way to get around.

****E. There was concern for the environment.

****F. Balance bikes were made for children.

Drag the options into the boxes so that events appear in the sequence in which they occur.

* **Drais received a patent for his running machine.**
* **The chain drive was added to the bicycle.**
* **Air-filled rubber tires replaced wooden wheels.**
* **Kirkpatrick Macmillan invented the pedal for the bike.**
* **Cars became a convenient way to get around.**
* **Children became the primary market for bicycles.**
* Choose the correct vocabulary word from each drop-down menu to complete the sentences.
* After working on the new machine for years, the inventor finally had a           and finished it.
* The children were happy to be at the pool so they played the game          .
* You can use many different          to accomplish that task.