

Reading 301

Quiz 1

301-1

Name _____

Date _____

80	
100	

Score _____

Read the story on page 3 and answer the questions. 

Circle *T* for *true* or *F* for *false*. (4 points each.) [20]

1. The bell rang after Matt and Lee got inside the schoolhouse. T F
2. Matt thought he and Lee should go to the store after school and spend the money. T F
3. Matt got angry because Lee would not share the money with him. T F
4. Lee never found out who the money belonged to. T F
5. If Lee had kept the money, a first-grader would have missed a field trip. T F

Underline the correct answers. (4 points each.) [48]

6. How much money did Lee find?
five dollars ten dollars
7. Matt said Lee could never find out who the money belonged to because...
the wind had probably blown it onto the steps.
someone at the parent-teacher meeting had probably dropped it.
8. When did the janitor sweep the steps?
First thing in the morning three days a week.
Every morning before the children got there.

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9. What statement in the story tells us Lee was happy the rest of the day?
He smiled the rest of the day.
He carried a black scowl on his face the rest of the day.
10. What statement in the story tells us Matt was unhappy the rest of the day?
He smiled the rest of the day.
He carried a black scowl on his face the rest of the day.
11. Who had lost the money?
the teacher a first grader
12. What does the word *tough* mean in the sentence, "That's tough for whoever it was?"
too bad hard to chew
13. What does *finders, keepers* mean?
If you find something, its yours.
If you find something, you should try to find the owner.
14. Matt said, "You must share it with me. Half of it is mine."
What kind of a boy do you think Matt was?
selfish kind
15. Lee said, "Finding it doesn't make it mine. That would be the same as stealing." What kind of a boy do you think Lee was?
bad honest
16. Which statement is likely true?
The next time Lee finds money, he will try to find the owner.
The next time Lee finds money, he will keep it.
17. Which statement is better to remember about this story?
Matt was angry with Lee.
Doing what is right makes you happy.

Five-Dollar Bill

The bell was ringing as Lee ran up the schoolhouse steps behind Matt. Suddenly he stopped and picked up something. “Look here,” he cried.

“What have you got there?” asked Matt, stopping and turning around.

“It’s a five dollar bill.”

“Sure enough! That’s great!” exclaimed Matt. “You must share it with me because I was with you when you found it. If you hadn’t seen it, I would have, so half of it is mine.”

“Well, it isn’t mine,” said Lee. “I can’t share something that doesn’t belong to me.”

“Likely someone who was at the parent-teacher meeting last night lost it, so you’d never be able to find out who it belonged to.”

“I don’t think so,” said Lee slowly as he put the bill into his pocket. “The janitor sweeps the porch and steps first thing in the morning before any children get here. He’d have seen it if it had been dropped last night.”

“Let’s go ask the janitor then. Maybe he didn’t sweep after all,” said Matt.

“He always does. I’m sure one of the students lost it this morning.”

“That’s tough for whoever it was. You found it, so it’s yours. But remember, I get half of it,” stated Matt.

“No,” said Lee. “Finding it doesn’t make it mine.”

“It does so! ‘Finders, keepers.’ Everyone knows that! Let’s head for the store the minute school is out this afternoon.

Think what all we can buy with five dollars between us!”

“No, Matt,” said Lee firmly, as they went into the building. “That would be the same as stealing. I can’t keep it until I have done my best to find the owner. I’ll give it to

the teacher and let him try to find the owner. Suppose you had lost the five dollars. Would you want me to say ‘Finders, keepers’ then?”

Matt didn’t answer that question, but said crossly, “I think you are mean. If I had found it, I’d go halves with you. Why don’t we ask some of the other fellows what to do with it?”

“I don’t need to ask anyone else. I know what is right and that’s what I’m going to do. You may as well be quiet about it!”

“Well, I never saw anyone so mean,” said Matt angrily as they reached their classroom.

Lee did not reply, but went straight to the teacher’s desk and said, “I found this on the steps. Will you see if you can find the owner?”

* * * * *

Now here is something strange. Matt had not lost the five dollar bill. He had not found it. He had not given it up. But from that minute on till the end of the day, he carried a black scowl on his face.

Lee had found the money. He could have kept it for himself, but he turned it in to the teacher. He smiled the rest of the day. Can you explain that?

* * * * *

The next morning a little first grader came to Lee and said, “Thank you for finding my money. Mommy gave it to me to pay for our field trip. It was all she could spare, so if you hadn’t found it, I would have to stay home.”

“Well, I am glad, too, that I found it,” said Lee. And his smile grew bigger than ever.

301-Quiz 1

Match the glossary words with their meanings. (4 points each.) [12]

18. honest ~~more than two and less than many~~
19. several ~~a fast singing of one or two sounds~~
20. trilling ~~being truthful and fair~~

Use the glossary words from 18-20 to fill in the blanks. (4 points each.) [12]

21. Lee was an honest boy.
22. Many frogs and toads were trilling at night.
23. It took Kenny several hours to put his cherries into baskets.

Underline the better thing to remember from these reader stories. (4 points each.) [8]

24. "Too Honest"

You can make money selling cherries.

It is never too late to start doing what you should do.

25. "Adventure After Dark"

The darkness is full of many things you don't need to be afraid of.

Some people think that handling toads will give you warts.

Reading 302

Quiz 1

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302-1

Read the story on page 3 and answer the questions. 

Circle *T* for *true* or *F* for *false*. (4 points each.) [28]

1. January Nelson was a girl with brown eyes. (T) F
2. January was going to a new school. (T) F
3. The lady in the office wrote January's name on four papers. T (F)
4. January was afraid that she would be teased about her name. (T) F
5. The lady handed January's teacher a white paper. T (F)
6. There were four other girls in the class with names of the months. T (F)
7. January was happy at the end of the story. (T) F

Underline the correct answers. (4 points each.) [40]

8. Where were January and her mother at the beginning of the story?
They were walking to school.
They were in the school office.
9. Which girl squeezed January's hand?
April June
10. What does the word *blessed* mean?
happy sad

302-Quiz 1

11. Why did January not like her name?
She thought it was a strange name.
It was a word no one had ever heard.
12. Why did January's parents give her that name?
It was a name that no one else had.
She was born on the first day of January.
13. Why did January feel sure the boys would tease her about her name?
She knew these boys were unkind.
The boys at her old school had teased her.
14. The class did not laugh at January because...
they already knew girls who had the names of months.
they were very kind children.
15. What does *corridor* mean in paragraph 9?
hallway room
16. January's teacher was a...
woman man
17. Which is better to remember from this story?
April can be a girl's name.
Kindness to strangers makes everyone happy.

Blessed January

January and her mother were in the new school office. She watched her mother give the lady her transfer from the old school.

“January Nelson.” The lady smiled as she read the name. “Born January 1.” She smiled again and wrote January’s name and birthday on three papers: one white, one pink, and one yellow.

January’s brown eyes filled with tears. She knew it would soon happen again. Her new teacher would tell the class her name. Then everybody would smile or grin. Some boys would laugh. Later they would tease her and ask her when she would blow and snow and make icicles grow on trees and telephone wires.

“January,” the lady said, picking up the white paper, “I’ll take you to your new classroom.”

One tear slid down January’s pink cheek.

“This is a fine school,” her mother said softly. “You’ll like it. And don’t forget that God made you special, dear.”

“Not my name,” January whispered.

“Your name too,” Mother whispered back. “It’s a pretty name. You are blessed January.”

Mother kissed her; she kissed Mother back. Then she went with the lady down a corridor to a classroom that was numbered 202.

“This will be your room, January,” the lady said kindly. She opened the classroom door and gave her the white paper.

January went in with a pounding heart. Her new teacher smiled at her as he took the paper and looked at it. But January could not smile back. It would happen again—any minute!

It did! The teacher had her stand in front of the class. He stood beside her and said, “Class, this is January Nelson. She was born on the first day of January. What a special New Year’s gift for God to send her parents! Let’s all welcome January and make her feel at home in our classroom!”

Everybody smiled or grinned. January wished she could run away. She waited for laughter. None came. She was surprised. The new teacher walked down the aisle and tapped a girl on the head, then another, and then another. “Girls,” he said, “go and stand beside January.”

The three girls came smiling up the aisle to the front and stood beside her.

Then the teacher returned to the front of the class.

“What is your name?” he asked one girl.

“April,” the girl said, smiling.

“And what is your name?” he asked the second.

“May,” the girl said, grinning.

“And what is your name?” he asked the third girl.

“June.” The girl tried hard not to laugh.

“And your name is January,” the teacher said. “How blessed we are to have an April, May, June, and January in our room.”

“April?” January whispered to herself. She had heard of girls named May and June, but not April.

“That’s me,” said the girl next to her. She gave January a smile and squeezed her hand.

“Four special names for four special girls,” the teacher said. Everybody smiled or grinned. Even January. *Special January*, she thought. But she really liked *blessed* January better, because *blessed* means “happy.”

302-Quiz 1

Write the glossary words beside their meanings. (4 points each.) [24]

dreadful conquers forenoon cloak chuckle spied

18. terrible dreadful
19. coat cloak
20. controls conquers
21. saw, spotted spied
22. in the morning forenoon
23. to laugh chuckle

Underline the better thing to remember from these reader stories. (4 points each.) [8]

24. "The Dreadful Paul"

We may turn an enemy into a friend by being nice to them.
Paul liked to hear Laura squeal.

25. "The Last Pumpkin Seed"

The Chase family had company for Thanksgiving dinner.
God helped the last pumpkin seed grow three pumpkins.

Reading 303

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Name _____

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Score _____

Read the story on page 3 and answer the questions. 

Circle *T* for true or *F* for false. (4 points each.) [28]

1. The white boy's name was Running Wolf. T F
2. Running Wolf wanted a fire stick more than anything. T F
3. Running Wolf had six arrows for his bow. T F
4. Running Wolf asked his father if he could trade his bow for a knife. T F
5. The white men's words were easy for Running Wolf to understand. T F
6. The white boy and Running Wolf were nearly the same size. T F
7. Running Wolf used words to say that he wanted to trade. T F

Underline the correct answer. (4 points each.) [40]

8. How were the white men like the Indians?
They wore the same kind of clothes.
They laughed together as they worked.
9. How did Running Wolf know the footsteps he heard were not an Indian's?
An Indian would not make that much noise walking in the forest.
He knew no Indian would come so far from his home village.

303-Quiz 1

10. What does “Wa-chee-ya” mean?

friend

knife

11. How do you know the white boy was eager to trade with Running Wolf?

He immediately put his knife into Running Wolf’s hand.

He had started walking to the Indian village to trade for a bow.

12. What really was the fire stick?

a match

a gun

13. Why did Running Wolf want a white man’s knife?

They were sharp and shiny.

They could kill animals from far away.

14. In the second paragraph *stroke* means...

to chop with a tool

to rub gently

15. Why was Running Wolf so afraid of the fire stick?

Even from far away, animals dropped dead.

The loud bang from it hurt his ears.

16. Running Wolf went *flying through the woods* means that...

he ran very fast.

he let the wind blow him toward home.

17. Which statement is more likely true?

If Running Wolf sees the white boy again, he will run away from him.

If Running Wolf sees the white boy again, he will say, “Wa-chee-ya.”

Want to Trade?

Running Wolf had never seen white men, and he was much afraid of them. He had heard many stories about them—about their white faces, and the houses they built, their funny clothes, and their dreadful fire sticks. When smoke and the big bang came out of those sticks, animals dropped dead even though they were far away.

But that day one of the Indian braves had come with a white man's knife. How sharp and shining it was. The brave had traded his bow and arrows for the sharp shining knife. He could slice through a small branch with one stroke.

Suddenly Running Wolf wanted a white man's knife more than he had ever wanted anything before.

All day and all night Running Wolf thought about the knife. The next morning, without a word to anyone, he took his best bow and six arrows, and slipped off to the forest.

He walked until he came close to where the white men lived. Then he lay down and watched.

White men and boys were working together, chopping down trees. Many of the men swung sharp, bright axes. Others were cutting shingles with shining knives.

The white men talked with strange words. They looked strange, but they laughed too, just as the Indians did. Little by little, Running Wolf forgot to be afraid of the white men.

Then he saw it! There, standing against a tree, was one of the dreadful fire sticks. Running Wolf's heart began to beat hard again. He turned cold all over.

The Indian boy slipped back into the forest. He felt like running home. But then he thought about the bright knives, and how much he wanted one of them. He stopped.

Suddenly he heard footsteps. None of his people made that much noise walking in the forest. He slipped behind a bush

and peered down the trail. There came a white boy, just about as tall as he was. A shining knife was stuck in his belt.

When Running Wolf stepped out, the other boy stopped. The two boys stood very still and looked hard at each other. Running Wolf's heart beat faster and faster. He held his breath.

Suddenly, the white boy smiled and said something. It was an Indian word for friend, a word that Running Wolf knew. "Wa-chee-ya?" the white boy said. "Wa-chee-ya?"

Running Wolf took a long breath. "Wacheeya," he replied.

The white boy came closer, and smiled at him. At last Running Wolf smiled back.

Very slowly, Running Wolf put out his hand and pointed to the knife in the white boy's belt.

"My knife?" questioned the white boy. He held it out. Then Running Wolf held out his bow and arrows. He touched first the knife and then the bow.

"What do you mean?" the white boy asked.

Running Wolf did not know the white man's words, but he tried to make the other boy understand. Again he touched the knife, then his bow as he held it out.

"Do you mean that you will give me your bow and arrows if I give you my knife?" asked the white boy. He immediately put the knife into Running Wolf's hand.

At once Running Wolf put his bow and arrows into the white boy's hand. Then off he went, flying through the woods. But just where the big dark trees began, he turned and smiled.

"Wacheeya!" he called, and ran home like the wind, the happiest Indian boy in the world.

303-Quiz 1

Write the letter of the glossary word beside its meaning. (4 points each.) [24]

18. e small jobs done for others
19. d a fence made of shrubs or bushes
20. f shook or trembled
21. c pants
22. a a horse drawn vehicle
23. b heavy scarf worn about the shoulders

- a. carriage
b. shawl
c. trousers
d. hedge
e. errands
f. quavered

Underline the better thing to remember from these reader stories. (4 points each.) [8]

24. "I Wish I Were a Rich Grown-Up"

You don't need to wait until you are rich and grown-up to help others.
You will become rich after you grow up.

25. "Do-As-You-Please Land"

Doing as you please does not make you happy.
Harry thought it would be fun to do as he pleased.

Reading 304

Quiz 1

Name _____

Date _____

80	
100	

Score _____

Read the story on page 3 and answer the questions.

Who said each of these statements? Choose from the list of names and write them on the lines. Use one name twice. (4 points each.) [20]

Irvin Father James Grandmother

1. "When you think how many big things in this world are made up of many little things, you see how important little things are." Father
2. "Little drops of water, little grains of sand, make the mighty ocean and the pleasant land." Grandmother
3. "After that I will finish stacking this wood piece by piece and show you what a good job I can do." Irvin
4. "I like to see things coming out straight and right as my hands work. That's the fun of any job." James
5. "We need to remember that the Lord lets us share in the work of His big earth by giving us many little things to do in life." Father

One by One

“Pile them on straight and even, son,” said Father. He came and stood near Irvin as he was placing wood on the stack.

“But then I shall have to put them on piece by piece,” objected Irvin.

“That is the only way to do a good job. One by one is the way to build a good, even stack of wood. When you try to put on a whole armful at once, the pieces lie this way and that. Before long your stack begins to fall.”

“One by one! Oh, dear, it takes so long. I’ll never get done if I lay them on one by one!”

“Little by little, one by one, is the way most great things in life are done,” said his father.

“That is the way I must make this walkway,” said big brother James, working nearby. “One brick at a time, and then another and another. What would this walk look like if I dropped half a dozen bricks at a time and then tried to put the mortar between them?”

“It is the way I am doing this knitting,” said Grandmother from her seat under the shade tree. “One stitch at a time.”

“If I had my way, I’d do it differently. I’d do things and have it over with in one big lump,” said Irvin.

“Not me,” declared James. “I like to see things coming out straight and right as my hands work. That’s the fun of any job.”

“When you think how many big things in this world are made up of many little things, you see how important little things are,” said Father.

“‘Little drops of water, little grains of sand, make the mighty ocean and the pleasant land,’” sang Grandmother.

“And who would want a tree to be only one big branch

with one big leaf?”

“Sure enough, there are a lot of littles that make up big things,” said Irvin. “At school it is day after day after day until the end. I guess I wouldn’t want the whole year to be in one long stretch with no nights or weekends.

“And words are made up of one letter after the other. Each must be the right one in its right place or you couldn’t read it.”

“Yes,” said Father with a laugh. “Suppose you put letters down in any old way like you were dropping those sticks of wood. Just what would you have?”

“Another thing,” said James, tucking a brick carefully in place, “what would there be for us to do if there weren’t one thing and then another? Would you want to get through with everything and have nothing more to do?”

“I never thought of that,” said Irvin. “No, I don’t think I’d want to be through with everything right away.”

Father spoke again. “We need to remember that the Lord lets us share in the work of His big earth by giving us many little things to do in life. The Bible talks about people who despised the day of small things. God was not pleased with them. Now let’s go in to dinner.”

“After that I will finish stacking this wood piece by piece and show you what a pretty job I can do,” said Irvin, looking as if he were eager to begin.

“Then we will have our game of ball, and that will be pitch by pitch,” said James, “and hit by hit.”

A bit later as they sat down at the table, Father said, “One bite after the other. Isn’t that right, son?”

“Yes,” said Irvin. “I wouldn’t like to swallow it all at one time.”

304-Quiz 1

Circle the glossary word that fits the meaning. (4 points each.) [32]

16. a hard kind of wood **teak** polder
17. small houses mangosteens **cottages**
18. earth's largest grass with stiff hollow stems stilts **bamboo**
19. to poke with a stick sprout **prod**
20. large, flat-bottomed boat **barge** dike
21. a wide, deep ditch to carry water **canal** dike
22. a bank of earth and stones to hold back water canal **dike**
23. a juicy fruit that grows on trees **mangosteens** sprouts

Write the letter of the Bible verse beside its meaning. (4 points each.) [8]

- a. "And the beasts of the field have I given him also to serve him"
(Jeremiah 27:6).
- b. "And said, 'Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further'" (Job 38:11).
24. **b** God only lets the seas and oceans come so far.
25. **a** God has made some animals that can help us work.

Magic Marks

Do you think you are writing magic when you write your name? Does it surprise you when Father reads some words on a paper and comes back from the grocery store with exactly what Mother wanted?

Reading and writing do not seem wonderful to you. But to many people, writing is a strange thing. In some faraway places, it is a kind of magic.

Mr. Williams was a missionary to the people in the South Sea Islands. He could speak their language, but no one had ever put their words into writing.

Mr. Williams was building them a church house. One day he went to work without his carpenter's square, which he needed badly. Since the native chief was helping with the building, Mr. Williams decided to send him back to the house for the square.

However, the language of the natives had no word for "square." There was no way the chief could say, "Mr. Williams wants a *square*."

So, using a piece of charcoal, he wrote a few English words on a smooth chip of wood. He gave it to the chief. "Please take that to my house and give it to my wife. She will give you something I forgot this morning."

"Take *that*!" replied the chief in surprise. "She will think I am crazy to give her a chip of wood."

"No, she will not," said Mr. Williams.

The chief saw that the missionary was in earnest, so he took the chip and looked at the charcoal marks. "What must I say when I give her this?"

"You need say nothing. The chip will tell Mrs. Williams what I want."

The native man held up the chip. "How can this speak? Has it a mouth? Can it say words? How can a piece of wood know what you need?"

Mr. Williams smiled but sent the chief on his way. On arriving at the house, the native man gave the chip to the missionary's wife. Mrs. Williams looked at it, then tossed it aside and went to the toolbox for the square.

The chief took the square, then asked, "How did you know that this is what Mr. Williams wanted?"

"Did you not bring me a chip just now?"

"Yes," exclaimed the astonished man; "but I did not hear it say anything."

"Well, I know what it said. It told me what he wanted."

At that, the chief leaped out of the house and snatched up the chip of wood. He ran among the village huts holding the chip in one hand and the square in the other. As he went, he shouted, "See the magic of the English people. They can make a chip of wood talk!"

Mr. Williams did all in his power to explain what writing and reading are. But the chief could not understand. It seemed so much like magic that he tied a string around the talking chip and wore it around his neck for a long time.

* * * * *

We know that writing is not magic, but truly it is a wonderful invention. Through writing we can know what other people in other times and places said and did.

You can put certain marks on paper and send it miles away to someone else. That person by looking at the marks can tell what you were thinking as you wrote them.

Most wonderful of all is that the marks which certain men made long ago tell us what God Himself thought before the earth was created. Some of those marks tell us that God loves us. Some of them tell us what we need to do to be happy all the days of our life. Some of these marks tell us how to get to heaven.

Is there anything more wonderful than that?

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Write the missing word in the story Bible verse. (4 points each.) [8]

19. We know that an idol is nothing in the world (1 Corinthians 8:4).

20. Underline the better meaning of the story verse.

An idol has no power to do anything at all.

There are no idols in the world.

Use the glossary words to complete the sentences. (4 points each.) [16]

wick factory shriek discover

21. Chan's father worked in a factory where they made shoes.

22. Chan wanted to discover if the idol could see.

23. When Chan's mother found out the idol was gone, she gave a loud

shriek.

24. Smoke from the candle wick blew in Chan's face.

Underline the correct answer. (4 points each.) [4]

25. Which statement is more important to remember from "The Wooden God or the God of Heaven"?

Chan's father god a better job that paid more money.

An idol can't do anything to help us.

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Read the story on page 3 and answer the questions. 

Number these sentences in the order they happened in these Eskimo games.

(3 points each.) [18]

1. Reindeer Hunting
 - a. 2 The sledgers begin to shoot as soon as they got close enough to the antlers.
 - b. 3 On the way back up, each boy picks up the antlers he has shot.
 - c. 1 They gather all the reindeer antlers they can find left lying around after their fathers' last hunt.
2. Blanket Toss
 - a. 3 If they bounce him off his feet, his turn is over.
 - b. 1 Men hold a skin in a tight grip all around the edge.
 - c. 2 The one who is "it" jumps into the hide.

Circle *fact* or *opinion* to answer the questions. (4 points each.) [8]

3. Eskimo children like to play games together. fact opinion
4. Eskimo games are more fun than the ones you play. fact opinion

Underline the correct answers. (4 points each.) [40]

5. How many Eskimo games did you read about?
three four five
6. What things are needed to play "reindeer hunting"?
antlers, spears, bows and arrows, sleds
sleds, balls, whips
antlers, spears, and reindeer hides

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7. What does *kill more reindeer* in paragraph 6 really mean?
knock over more antlers
make more reindeer dead
stay on your sled longer
8. It was against the rules in “reindeer hunting” to...
stick the antlers in the snow.
knock over the antlers by holding a spear or arrow as they passed.
go back up the hill for another try.
9. Which game has a rule against touching a ball with hands or feet?
blanket toss
“nuglugaktak”
the game with no name
10. Which statement about “nuglugaktak” is probably true.
The ball often goes flying high into the air.
This game gives the boys practice in using the dog-team whips.
The boys have a hard time being good sports when they play this game.
11. In paragraph 4, “the same number of arrows” means...
one or two. two or three. four or five.
12. In paragraph 7, “hurl back a spear” means...
to throw it. to hold it out. to drag it along.
13. What does *freezes* mean in this statement from the story? “Every child freezes when another says ‘ika’.”
hides in the snow
moves very slowly and quietly
doesn’t move or make a sound
14. Which of these choices would be best for another title?
Eskimo Fun Reindeer Hunting Whip Ball

Eskimo Games

¹ Did you ever wonder what kinds of games Eskimo children play? One thing is sure, they are just like you, and enjoy a good game with their friends. Of course, they don't play some of the games that you like to play. And they play some that you very likely don't.

² Eskimo boys love to play at reindeer hunting. First they need a snowy hill and their sleds. Then they gather all the reindeer antlers they can find left lying around after their fathers' last hunt.

³ These they stick in the snow part way down the hill, making alleyways through which the sleds must pass. They make as many alleyways as there are sleds.

⁴ Each boy carries with him two or three short spears, or a bow and the same number of arrows.

⁵ They start together at the top, each choosing an alleyway. Sitting on their sleds, they push off. As they fly down the hill, they throw the spears and shoot the arrows at the antlers as they go by. They try to knock over as many antlers as possible. Antlers that are knocked over with a spear or bow held in the hand do not count.

⁶ The boys do not try to beat the others to the bottom of the hill. In fact, they try to go as slowly as possible so as to have a better chance to "kill" more reindeer.

⁷ The sledders begin to shoot as soon as they get close enough, and even after passing the antlers, some will twist around and hurl back a spear to bring down another antler.

⁸ When all have reached the bottom, they walk back up the hill pulling their sleds. On the way up, each boy picks up the antlers he has shot and puts them on his sled.

⁹ They set up any antlers that were accidentally knocked over and collect their spears and arrows from the snow. At

the top of the hill, they unload their antlers on their piles. Then they line up again for another slide down and another attempt to knock over more antlers.

¹⁰ Sometimes in the end there is but one remaining antler. Then the race becomes very exciting, for now speed counts in reaching the antler first.

¹¹ When all antlers are shot down, each boy counts those on his pile. The victor, of course, is the one who has the greatest number.

¹² Another game Eskimo boys like to play is called *nuglugaktak* (næg lü' gæk tæk). It would be easier to call it Whip Ball. The ball is made of tough reindeer hide. It is stuffed with moss.

¹³ Each player carries a long dog-team whip. He flicks the ball with the whip, making it roll this way and that. It is against the rules to touch the ball with hands or feet.

¹⁴ *Nuglugaktak* is somewhat like *Keep Away*. There are no goals. Nor do the players keep score. Boys play *nuglugaktak* just for the fun of the game.

¹⁵ Small Eskimo children love to play a game that has no name. They can play it inside or outside. Whenever one child calls, "ika," everyone "freezes." They must keep as still and quiet as a rabbit hiding from a fox. The first child who moves or makes a sound loses the game. Then the other children hoot and laugh in great glee, until someone else cries, "ika."

¹⁶ Eskimo men play a kind of blanket toss that they enjoy. They use a tough reindeer hide instead of a blanket. The men hold the skin in a tight grip all around the edge. The one who is "it" jumps onto the hide. He tries to stay on his feet as the men flip the skin and toss him into the air. If they can bounce him off his feet, his turn is over. Then another gets to try.

306-Quiz 1

Write these glossary words beside their meanings. (3 points each.) [15]

clustered assured fervently exhausted conference

- 15. very tired exhausted
- 16. to make sure assured
- 17. gathered together clustered
- 18. a meeting to talk about important things conference
- 19. with strong feeling fervently

Write these glossary words from Lesson 3 in the correct sentences. (4 points each.) [16]

igloos walrus ivory polar

- 20. An Eskimo man killed a walrus and made a beautiful carving from its ivory tusks.
- 21. You would not find trees growing in the polar lands.
- 22. Eskimo hunters built igloos to protect themselves from the blizzard.

Write the missing word in the story Bible verse. (3 points.) [3]

- 23. Blessed is he that readeth (Revelation 1:3).

Reading 307

Quiz 1

Name _____

Date _____

80	
100	

Score _____

Read the story on page 3 and answer the questions.

Scan the story and complete the sentences. (4 points each.) [20]

1. Hans Vrill carved wooden ducks and geese for weather vanes.
2. People from America and all over the world came to his shop.
3. Hans Vrill “never worked and never will.”
4. Carving and painting is not work because it is fun.
5. You don’t call it work because you enjoy doing it.

Underline the correct answer. (4 points each.) [44]

6. Where did Hans Vrill live?
in an American village
in a Swiss village
in a German village
7. What colors did Mr. Vrill use to paint his ducks?
white or soft grays
red, orange, yellow, blue
green, brown, tan, black
8. Where did people put Hans Vrill’s ducks and geese after they bought them?
on barn roofs in chicken houses on house tops

307-Quiz 1

9. People went away shaking their heads because they did not...
get to talk to Hans Vrill.
like Hans Vrill.
understand Hans Vrill and his sign.
10. What does *contented* mean?
grouchy satisfied woodcarver
11. A happy, contented person will...
have a tiny shop.
have visitors from all over the world.
be a pleasant person to talk to.
12. Some children thought Hans Vrill was a foolish old man. *Foolish* means...
lazy. silly. unkind.
13. This story teaches us that...
woodcarving is not work.
you cannot make a living by carving ducks and geese.
if you enjoy what you do, it will not seem like work.
14. What kind of people will know the secret of Mr. Vrill's sign?
contented people
lazy people
people from America
15. Which title is best for this story?
A Swiss Village
Hans Vrill's Secret
Beautiful Barn Roofs
16. Which is most important?
to have visitors from all over the world
to like your work
to do a good job at whatever work you have to do

Never Worked and Never Will

Once upon a time, there lived a contented old man who loved to make things out of wood. He had a tiny shop on a street in a little Swiss village.

Hans Vrill carved wooden ducks and geese for weather vanes. He sold them to people to put up on their barns to show which way the wind was blowing.

He painted the ducks the greens and browns and tans and black of wild ducks. The geese he painted white or the soft grays of real geese.

People from America and all over the world came to his shop to buy the birds he made. They loved to talk to him because he was such a contented and happy old man.

But there was one thing that the people could not understand. Over the wood-carver's door was a large sign with the old man's name on it.

HANS VRILL
NEVER WORKED
AND NEVER WILL

"Hans Vrill," said the people, "you work at your workbench all day. You have spent your whole life carving wood. What does that sign mean?"

"It means exactly what it says," answered Mr. Vrill.

"Yes, I make my living carving wood, but I have never worked and I never will." Then he laughed because he was so happy and contented.

So the people from all over the world shook their heads and went away with the wooden ducks and geese they had bought for weather vanes.

One day a group of lazy children came to Hans' shop. When they saw his sign, they said "Hans Vrill, your sign sounds silly to us. It says you don't work, but you work from morning to night."

Hans looked at them and smiled. "Would you like to try painting my ducks?" he asked.

"Oh, no," they cried, "that is too much work. We do not know how. It would be too hard to learn."

Hans shook his head and said, "Go away, you lazy children. You will never know what the sign means. That's a secret of mine!"

So the lazy children wandered off, thinking Hans Vrill was a foolish old man. They never found out his secret.

On another day some other children from the village came around to see the contented old man.

They stood near his workbench and watched him carve. They came on many days and loved to talk with the happy old man.

One day he said, "Would you like to try painting my ducks?"

"Oh, could we? Do you think we could? Will you show us how?"

So Mr. Vrill gave them brushes and paint and showed them just where to put the different colors to make the birds look real.

"Isn't this fun!" they said to each other whenever they got together to help paint. "Mr. Vrill, no wonder you carve and paint from morning to night. You are having fun all the time."

Suddenly they cried, "Now we know what your sign means. Carving and painting is not work because it is fun. You don't call it work because you enjoy doing it."

"Now you know the secret of my sign," laughed Mr. Vrill. "Now you understand why I can say, 'Never worked and never will.'"

307-Quiz 1

Match the glossary words to their meanings. (4 points each.) [20]

17. e what you ought to do
18. d to get something done
19. b those with you
20. a a ruler
21. c a country

- a. duke
b. companions
c. Scotland
d. accomplish
e. duty

Underline the main idea of these stories from your reader. (4 points each.) [8]

22. "How Can Steam Be Strong?"

James Watt lived in Scotland.

James Watt worked hard to improve the steam engine.

James Watt invented the word *horsepower*.

23. "I Cannot"

Honesty and faithfulness are more important than money.

The Grand Duke paid for Herman's schooling.

Herman could not leave his master's sheep.

Write the missing word in the story Bible verse. (4 points.) [4]

24. Be ye steadfast, unmovable (1 Corinthians 15:58).

Underline the best meaning for the story verse. (4 points each.) [4]

25. You should never change your mind.

Do not quit doing what is right.

Do not move to a new house.

Reading 308

Quiz 1

Name _____

Date _____

80	
100	

Score _____

Read the story on page 3 and answer the questions. 

Underline the correct month for the Indian name (4 points each.) [48]

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Planting Moon | <u>May</u> | April | June |
| 2. Thunder Moon | <u>July</u> | October | December |
| 3. Wild Goose Moon | April | October | <u>March</u> |
| 4. Hunting Moon | <u>September</u> | August | November |
| 5. Snow Moon | <u>January</u> | February | August |
| 6. Strawberry Moon | February | <u>June</u> | July |
| 7. Hunger Moon | June | <u>February</u> | September |
| 8. Green Corn Moon | September | October | <u>August</u> |
| 9. Grass Moon | July | <u>April</u> | May |
| 10. Falling Leaf Moon | January | August | <u>October</u> |
| 11. Long Night Moon | January | <u>December</u> | November |
| 12. Beaver Moon | October | <u>November</u> | December |

Underline the best answer. (4 points each.) [28]

13. Why did the Indians call a month “a moon”?
- They thought *moon* sounded better.
- They looked at the moon to know when a new month began.
- They had never heard the word *month*.

308-Quiz 1

14. The phrase *if your eyes are sharp* means...
if you have good eyesight.
if your eyes can cut.
if your eyes are bright and sparkly.
15. In the phrase *wild geese were streaming from the south, streaming* means...
swimming upstream.
flying after one another.
honking loudly.
16. Why would an Indian have had trouble remembering our names for the months?
Ours are harder to say.
Ours do not tell what happens during the months.
Ours only tell what we do during the months.
17. In which month would the Indians have had the most to eat?
Crow Moon
Hunger Moon
Hunting Moon
18. Which month would Indians not have liked?
Planting Moon
Hunger Moon
Strawberry Moon
19. Which other title is best for this story?
Indian Months
When Geese Fly North
Indian Hunters

Indian Names of the Months

The Indian names of the months tell us a good deal about Indian life. Their name for *month* was *moon*. They noticed that the shape of the moon is always changing. They noticed that it is full and round about once a month. Every night after full moon, it appears smaller. Finally there is only a thin sliver of light left. The next night that thin sliver is gone. Then, if your eyes are sharp, you can see a dim circle, which is the new moon.

From one new moon to the next is about 28 days. We call this time a month. The Indians called it a moon.

Our names of the months from January to December are words Indians never heard. None of those twelve names tells us anything about what happens in those months. The Indians gave each moon a name which told something about Indian life during that month.

Our first month they called the Snow or the Cold Moon. If you live in the North, you know that this name fits January very well.

Our February was called the Hunger Moon. That was the month when Indians found little food in the forest. All the berries were long gone. Many of the animals were asleep for the winter. Most birds had gone south. Few animals moved about in the snow. If the Indians had not stored enough food, it was almost gone by February. Many Indians did, indeed, go hungry in February.

Our March was called the Crow Moon or the Wild Goose Moon. Great flocks of Canada Geese were streaming from the south. They were heading toward their nesting grounds in the far north. The return of the geese brought happiness because it meant the spring had come.

April was the Grass Moon. That name tells us that grass

began to grow. Now the deer and elk and moose had plenty to eat. And the Indians again had plenty of meat.

May, the Planting Moon, was the time Indians planted corn and the other crops they raised.

Wild roses and wild strawberries made June a month of beauty and good things to eat. The Indians called it the Rose or Strawberry Moon.

Next came July, the Heat Moon, which was also called the Thunder Moon. The hot days of July produce many thunderstorms.

The hot summer days with their rainstorms made the Indians' corn grow, just as it does ours. They called August the Green Corn Moon.

September was the Hunting Moon. This, too, was a happy month, for game was plentiful in the forest. Now was the time to dry meat and gather berries for the winter that was ahead.

October was the Falling Leaf Moon. We call the whole season fall. Most leaves have fallen by the end of October, though there still is another month to fall.

November was the Beaver Moon. That was the time when the beaver is busy cutting down trees. He gnaws the trunks and branches into pieces small enough for him to store away. When winter comes, he eats the bark. Some Indians called November the Frosty Moon. Can you guess why?

December was the Long Night Moon. That is the month with the shortest day of the whole year. So it has the longest night.

Snow, Hunger, Wild Goose, Grass, Planting, Strawberry, Thunder, Green Corn, Hunting, Falling Leaf, Beaver, and Long Night—don't you think the Indian names for the months are more interesting than ours?

308-Quiz 1

Circle the glossary word that fits the meaning. (4 points each.) [20]

20. to build

snaring

construct

moccasins

21. footwear

moccasins

thatched

construct

22. burned black

thatched

snaring

charred

23. covered with grass

thatched

snaring

charred

24. trapping

thatched

snaring

moccasins

Write the missing word in the story Bible verse. (4 points.) [4]

25. Boast not thyself of tomorrow (Proverbs 27:1).

Reading 309

Quiz 1

Name _____

Date _____

80	
100	

Score _____

Read the story on page 3 and answer the questions.

Circle *T* for *true* or *F* for *false*. (4 points each.) [40]

1. Bobby was driving the duke's cow to the duke's home. T F
2. It was rather easy to drive the cow to the duke's house. T F
3. The butler helped drive the cow to the duke's house. T F
4. Bobby did not know who the duke was. T F
5. The duke used a rope to help get the cow home. T F
6. Bobby offered to give half of the money he earned to the duke. T F
7. The duke told the butler to give Bobby two shillings. T F
8. Bobby thought two shillings was enough for the work he did. T F
9. The butler had been dishonest. T F
10. The butler lost his job. T F

Circle the best answer. (4 points each.) [20]

11. The story used the word *contrary* three times. *Contrary* means...
 hard to get along with. very noisy. old and feeble.
12. A shilling is worth more than a...
 gold piece. penny. quarter.
13. The butler lost the money, his job, and everyone's...
 forgiveness. gold pieces. trust.

309-Quiz 1

14. Two people were tested in the story. Who was **not** tested?

Bobby the butler the duke

15. Who in the story passed the test?

Bobby the butler none of them

Write the letter to match glossary words to their meanings. (4 points each.) [28]

16. d soaked

17. c ruler

18. f units to measure temperature

19. e against the law

20. g lotion for a cut

21. s left empty

22. b a cover for a bed

a. deserted

b. comforter

c. premier

d. sodden

e. illegal

f. degrees

g. ointment

Underline the main idea of these stories from your reader. (4 points each.) [8]

23. "Beaver Rescue"

Children brought different kinds of pets to school.

Too many beavers were being trapped.

Beavers can make interesting pets.

24. "My Quilt or Our House?"

Katy had a crazy quilt.

It is best to share your things right away.

Many trees were burned in the forest fire.

Write the missing word in the story Bible verse. (4 points.) [4]

25. Withhold not good from them to whom it is due (Proverbs 3:27).

Test for Two

There was once a duke who took a great interest in farming. He enjoyed dressing in farmers' clothes and going about the neighborhood talking with the country people about their crops and animals.

One day he bought a cow from a farmer who promised to send it to the duke's house the next day.

Early in the morning as the duke was coming back from a walk, a boy came along the road behind him driving the cow the duke had bought.

Bobby had been told to drive the cow to the duke's big house, but the cow was contrary and the poor boy could hardly manage her.

Bobby saw the duke, but he did not know who he was. "Hallo, sir, could you help me with this beast? Please help me, and I will give you half of whatever they pay me for bringing this contrary animal to the man who bought her."

So the duke stopped. With the help of his walking stick, he soon had the cow going along quite nicely.

"And now," he said as they trudged along, "how much do you think you will get for the job?"

"I do not know, sir," said Bobby, "but I am sure they will give me a little something, for the folks of the big house are good to everybody."

Soon they came to a lane that forked off near the big house. "I go this way," said the duke. "The cow seems to be acting well enough now."

"Yes," said Bobby, turning the cow into the other fork. "Thank you for your help. I will be back before long."

The duke hurried around and entered his house a different way. Calling a servant he put two **gold pieces**¹ into his hand. "Give these gold pieces to the boy who is coming with the cow I bought."

1. **gold piece:** a coin worth several dollars

Then he hurried back to the fork in the lane and waited for Bobby to come back from the big house.

Bobby soon came whistling along. "Oh, here you are," he said, on seeing the duke. "I was afraid you had gone, and I would not be able to give you your share."

"Well, how much did you get?" asked the Duke.

"Two **shillings**,² and here is yours," said Bobby.

"But surely you got more than that," said the duke.

"No," said Bobby, "that is all the man gave me. I think it is quite enough."

"Well, I do not think so. You should have gotten more for all the trouble that contrary cow gave you. I know these people. Come back with me. I will see that you get more."

They went back together. The duke went to the front door and rang the bell. Then, while Bobby watched in amazement, the man ordered that all the servants should come and stand before him. Then he turned to Bobby.

"Now, point to the person who gave you the two shillings."

"It was that man there," said Bobby, pointing to the **butler**.³

The butler fell on his knees, confessing that he had kept the gold pieces and given Bobby the shillings instead. He begged to be forgiven.

"I will forgive you for keeping the gold pieces," said the duke, "but your job with me is ended. I cannot have a servant who will steal and keep money from a poor boy. Now, hand over those gold pieces, and leave immediately. You have lost the money. You have lost your job. And no one will trust you anymore. All for two gold pieces. What a foolish man you are!"

2. **shilling:** a coin worth about 13 cents
3. **butler:** the head servant in a rich man's house.

Adapted from "Who Deceived Who," The Third Reader, Cowperthwait and Company, "Test for Two," © 2000, Christian Light Publications, Inc., Harrisonburg, VA. All rights reserved.

Reading 310

Quiz 1

Name _____

Date _____

80	
100	

Score _____

Read the story on page 3 and answer the questions. 

Match what the wise old man knew about the camel to how he knew it. (4 points each.) [24]

1. d blind in his right eye

2. c carried an old
bag of wheat

3. e lame in his left leg

4. b missing a front tooth

5. f had not been stolen

6. a carried a cracked
honey jar

a. flies buzzing around something sticky

b. grass was not grazed evenly

c. ants were carrying grains of wheat

d. ate only on the left side of the road

e. print of left front foot not as deep

f. no footprints of man

Circle *T* for *true* or *F* for *false*. (4 points each.) [20]

7. The old man had not seen the camel.

T F

8. The old man could tell the men were merchants by their clothes.

T F

9. The merchants took the old man to the king.

T **F**

10. The old man and his family had lived at the oasis for for many years.

T **F**

11. The judge believed the old man was telling the truth.

T F

310-Quiz 1

Underline 3 sentences that show how God made camels for desert travel.

(4 points each.) [16]

12. They can travel for days without food and water.
13. They have long necks to eat leaves in treetops.
14. They can close their lips and noses tightly to keep out blowing sand.
15. They have thick pads on their feet to keep from sinking into the sand.

Underline the best answer. (4 points each.) [20]

16. What is an oasis?
a place where an old man lives in a desert
a place in a desert where there is water, grass, and trees
a wide rolling plain of hot sand
17. The word *grazed* in paragraphs 17 and 18 means...
walked. eaten. slept.
18. Why did the merchants think the old man had seen their camel?
He came from the direction the camel had gone.
He was used to living in the desert.
He knew so much about the camel.
19. This story teaches us that we can learn many things if...
we have good eyesight.
we pay attention to the things we see.
we live all alone for many years.
20. Another good title for this story could be...
Life in the Desert.
Look at What You See.
The Cracked Honey Pot.

The Lost Camel

An old man once lived in the desert alone at an oasis (ō ā' sēs). Only at an oasis are there trees, grass, and water to be found in a desert. On those wide rolling plains of hot sand, people travel on camels. God made camels so that they can travel for days without water or food.

Camels have thick eyelids that keep out the sun. They can close their lips and noses tightly to keep out the blowing sand. Thick pads on their feet keep them from sinking into the sand as they walk.

One day this old man was walking near his oasis home when he met two merchants. "You have lost a camel, have you not?" he inquired.

"Yes, we have," they answered.

"He is blind in his right eye and lame in his left leg, isn't he?" asked the man.

"Yes, he is," the merchants answered in surprise.

"Has he lost one of his front teeth?" asked the man.

"Yes, he has," admitted the merchants.

"Is he carrying a cracked jar of honey on one side and an old bag of wheat on the other?" asked the old man.

"All that is true. Since you have seen him, please tell us where we can find him," said the merchants.

"I have not seen your camel. But you can be glad he has not been stolen, but only strayed away."

"You must have seen him!" cried the merchants. "You could not know so much about him if you hadn't."

The merchants were positive the old man knew where their camel was. They took him before the judge.

"Explain yourself," commanded the judge.

"I have lived alone at the oasis for many years," said the man. "I have learned to see what I am looking at. A short while ago I saw the footprints of a camel. There were no

prints of a man, so I knew the camel was alone.

"The print of his left front foot was not as deep as the print of the right foot, so I knew he was limping.

"As I followed the footprints, I saw that the camel had grazed only on the left side of the road. From this I knew he must be blind in his right eye or he would have seen the grass on the right side too.

"Then I noticed that the grass had not been grazed evenly. Several blades of grass were left growing wherever the camel had taken a bite. This showed that he had lost one of his front teeth.

"Next, I saw on one side of the footprints that flies were buzzing around something. I looked, then stuck my finger into what I saw, and found it to be honey. On the other side of the footprints, ants were carrying off grains of wheat. By that I knew the camel was loaded with honey and wheat. The honey jar must have been cracked and the bags must have been old, or they would not have been dropping anything."

"But how did you know we were the ones who had lost the camel?" cried the merchants.

"That was simple," replied the old man. "Merchants do not travel on foot across the desert. They are rich enough to own a camel. I could tell by your clothes that you are merchants. Since you were walking, I felt sure you were hunting for the camel which had gone that way."

The judge and the merchants looked at the old man in complete astonishment.

"You are indeed a wise man," said the judge.

"A wise man indeed," agreed the merchants.

"I am no wiser than you," said the man. "I just use the eyes God gave me to see what I am looking at."

310-Quiz 1

Write glossary words to complete the sentences. (4 points each.) [16]

shavings project encircle ruined

21. Randy was not sure what to do for his part of the Thanksgiving

project.

22. Randy swept up the sawdust and shavings around Dad's workbench.

23. Weeds had begun to encircle the burned-down house.

24. Phil cried, "You have ruined my project."

Write the missing word in the story Bible verse. (4 points.) [4]

25. But grievous words stir up anger (Proverbs 15:1)