

Name _____

currency	global	marketplace	entrepreneur
economics	invest	transaction	merchandise

A. Write each word next to its definition.

1. things that are bought and sold _____
2. to spend money on improving something _____
3. place where products are bought and sold _____
4. the money that is used in a country _____
5. a person who starts a business _____
6. the science that deals with how people use resources to produce goods and services _____
7. a business deal _____
8. worldwide _____

B. Write two sentences. Use one vocabulary word in each sentence.

9. _____

10. _____

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Name _____

Read the selection. Complete the main idea and details graphic organizer.

Main Idea
Detail
Detail
Detail

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Name _____

Read the passage. Use the ask and answer questions strategy to better understand key details in the text.

American Money

13 Think about a dollar bill. On it is an image of George Washington.
24 But Washington was not always on the dollar. American money has
changed over time.

27 Continental Currency

29 Continentals were a kind of paper money. They were used to pay
41 for the American Revolution. But Continentals were not backed by
51 gold or silver. After the war they lost their worth.

61 A New Country, A New Currency

67 If at first you don't succeed try, try again. In 1785 the first United
81 States dollars were made. The first pennies were made in 1793. These
93 pennies showed a woman with long hair. She stood for freedom.
104 President Lincoln is on the penny we use today. Other presidents are
116 on our money also. George Washington is on the quarter. Thomas
127 Jefferson is on the nickel. Andrew Jackson is on the \$20 bill.

139 Honoring Great Americans

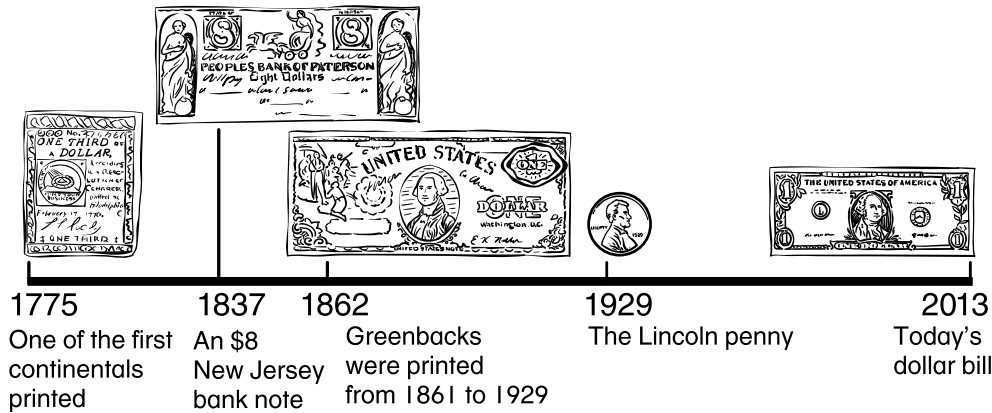
142 Ben Franklin is on the \$100 bill. He was a writer and leader. He
156 is known for his love of science. Sacagawea was a Native American
168 woman. She helped Lewis and Clark reach the West Coast of North
180 America. She is on a special dollar coin.

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Free Banking Era

A good name is better than riches. In 1836 any bank could print money called bank notes. Some banks did not have any gold or silver to back up the dollars they made. Too many banks made their own dollars. A dollar from Maine might not be worth much in New York. The dollars might be different sizes. They might be different colors, too. One proverb says, “Don’t put all your eggs in one basket.” Some Americans had dollars only from one bank. These dollars lost their worth.

Greenbacks



In 1861 the first greenbacks were made. These were made with green ink. \$5, \$10, and \$20 bills were the first greenbacks. They were the same in all the states. Americans liked using greenbacks. Later, \$1, \$2, \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1000 bills were made. George Washington was first seen on the dollar in 1862. The North used greenbacks during the Civil War. The South made its own money to pay for the war. But they did not have much gold or silver. History repeats itself. The North won the war. Money in the South lost its worth.

American Money Today

The dollars we use today are still green. They are not as big as greenbacks were. Who knows what our money will look like in a hundred years!

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A. Reread the passage and answer the questions.

1. Reread paragraph 3. What did the penny look like at this time? What does the penny look like today?

2. Reread the section called “Greenbacks.” Name two key details.

3. What is the main idea of the whole passage?

B. Work with a partner. Read the passage aloud. Pay attention to accuracy. Stop after one minute. Fill out the chart.

	Words Read	–	Number of Errors	=	Words Correct Score
First Read		–		=	
Second Read		–		=	

Name _____

Where Does *Dollar* Come From?

We use dollars all the time. Most people don't know where the name comes from, though. The word *dollar* comes from another word, *thaler*. Its spelling changed over time. Thalers are silver coins that were used in Europe. They got their name from the town where the silver came from, Joachimsthal. People called these coins *Joachimsthaler* at first. But later they shortened the name to *thaler*.



Answer the questions about the text.

1. Expository text gives you information about a topic. What topic does this text tell you about?

2. What text feature is included?

3. What does a glossary tell you?

4. Where does the word *dollar* come from?

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Proverbs and **adages** are short sayings that have been used for a long time. To understand the meaning of a proverb or an adage, look for context clues. Here is an example:

It was a tough climb. We did not think we would make it, but we did!
All's well that ends well.

The underlined sentences tell me that “**All's well that ends well**” means “there's a solution to everything, even though there are doubts.”

Read each passage. Underline the paragraph clues that help you understand the meaning of each proverb or adage in bold. Then circle the letter of the correct meaning of the proverb or adage.

1. But Continentals were not backed by gold or silver. After the war they lost their worth. **If at first you don't succeed try, try again.** In 1785 the first United States dollars were made.
 - a. If something doesn't work the first time, you should keep trying.
 - b. Dollars are worth more than gold or silver.

2. One proverb says, “**Don't put all your eggs in one basket.**” Some Americans had dollars only from one bank. These dollars lost their worth.
 - a. Don't put all your hopes in one thing.
 - b. Baskets are bad places to keep eggs.

3. But Continentals were not backed by gold or silver. After the war they lost their worth. **History repeats itself.** The North won the war. Money in the South lost its worth.
 - a. There is always a winner in wartime.
 - b. The same things happen over and over.

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A suffix is a group of letters added to the end of a word that changes the word's meaning. Review the following suffixes and their meanings:

- less = lacking: *hopeless* -ness = the quality or state of: *fullness*
 -ful = having the quality of: *hopeful* -y or -ly = in a certain way: *fully*

A. Read each word and circle the suffix. Then write the suffix on the line. The first one has been done for you.

1. cordless **less** 4. foggy _____
 2. purely _____ 5. joyful _____
 3. fitness _____ 6. tasteless _____

The Greek and Latin roots of many English words are clues to their meaning.

- The Greek root *astr* or *aster* means "star."
- The Greek root *log*, *logo*, or *logy* means "word, topic, or speech."
- The Latin root *port* means "carry."
- The Latin root *vis* or *vid* means "see."

B. Draw a line from each word to its root. The first one has been done.

- | | |
|--------------|------|
| 1. catalog | logy |
| 2. transport | vis |
| 3. astronomy | port |
| 4. vision | astr |
| 5. apology | log |
-

Name _____

A. Read the draft model. Use questions that follow the draft to help you think about what content words you can add.

Draft Model

It is important to work. When you work, you make money. This allows you to pay for things you need. Working teaches you to be responsible. It is a way to help society.

1. How do the words used in this model help you understand the main topic?
2. What word could be used to better explain what the writer means by “work”?
3. Where could the writer include words like *income* to help the reader better understand what the topic is about?

B. Now revise the draft by adding content words to help explain more specifically the importance of work.

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Hassan used text evidence from two different sources to answer the prompt: *How do the laws of supply and demand affect Pedro's grain milling business?*

In *The Big Picture of Economics*, David Adler explains how supply and demand are connected. As supply goes up, prices go down, and as supply goes down, prices go up. As demand goes up, prices go up, and as demand goes down, prices go down. In "The Miller's Good Luck," Pedro's supply is the amount of grain he can mill. At first, when he is poor, Pedro can't mill much grain. So there isn't much demand for his work. Later, when Pedro makes some money, he invests it in his mill and makes it larger. All the farmers begin to bring their grain to Pedro's mill. Demand for his work goes up, so Pedro could probably charge more money for his work. On the other hand, since he can mill more grain and his supply is also up, Pedro might decide to lower his price. Whichever choice Pedro makes, he will probably be successful. He invests in his business, and he works hard.

Reread the passage. Follow the directions below.

1. **Circle** one of the transition words in the paragraph.
2. **Draw a box** around a detail about the mill that comes from "The Miller's Good Luck."
3. **Underline** two content words Hassan used to help explain the topic.
4. **Write** three prepositions Hassan used on the line below.
