

1. Historians are trying to solve the mystery of Stonehenge, a monument in England that is made up of a ring of huge stones. Some stones weigh fifty tons and were brought from three hundred miles away! Scientists think that Stonehenge was a place of worship many years ago. Others think that the stones were used to help people predict changes in the sun and moon.

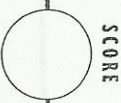
2. Researchers studied snack foods to determine which ones caused cavities. Raisins and bananas caused the most cavities. Chocolate and peanuts weren't quite as bad. Fatty foods coat and protect the teeth, but sticky foods cling. The acids in sticky foods have more time to rot the teeth.

3. Lasers are instruments that produce a special kind of light. The light from a laser is very narrow and doesn't spread out the way sunlight does. The beam is powerful because the light is concentrated. Some laser beams cut through steel. Other lasers can be used to send television signals. Doctors use lasers to burn diseased cells, do eye operations, or close wounds. Lasers are useful scientific tools.

4. Pearls are formed when an oyster swallows a bit of sand. The oyster covers the sand grain with *nacre*, a smooth, shiny substance that keeps the sand from hurting the oyster. The nacre grows into a pearl. As the pearl grows, it can become white, black, pink, orange, purple, or gold. From tiny bits of sand, the oyster can grow a pearl that weighs more than 14 pounds and costs more than 32 million dollars!

5. Scientists have discovered kites. They've been finding that kites used for experiments perform better than balloons and aircraft. Kites may be used over any surface, such as water, land, or ice. They can reach far distances and stay aloft for days.

SCORE



Name: Normie

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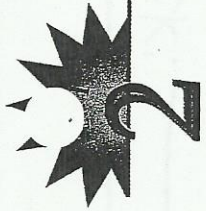
1. The story mainly tells
A. where the Stonehenge monument is located
B. how big the rocks at Stonehenge are
C. how far some of the Stonehenge rocks were carried
D. what scientists believe Stonehenge's purpose was

2. The story mainly tells
A. why cake causes tooth decay
B. when sweet foods cause cavities in teeth
C. why some foods cause more cavities than others
D. why fatty foods are very likely to cause cavities

3. The story mainly tells
A. whether a laser beam is wide or narrow
B. why a laser's light is so powerful
C. some of the ways laser beams are useful
D. what things can be cut with a laser

4. The story mainly tells
A. how pearls are formed
B. what colors natural pearls may be
C. what sea animals can create pearls
D. what the biggest pearl in the world is worth

5. The story mainly tells
A. how kites can be used over water
B. what scientists have discovered about kites
C. how long kites can be kept aloft
D. how high kites can go



Cold Ears

Chester Greenwood loved the outdoor life at his home in Farmington, Maine. But he couldn't keep his ears warm during the cold winters. He complained about it so much that he was known as "the boy with the coldest ears in town."

In the winter of 1873, on Chester's fifteenth birthday, he asked his grandmother to make something special just for him. He gave her two small wire loops. Then he asked her to sew pieces of beaver fur on one side of the loops and pieces of velvet on the other. Next Chester asked her to use wire to connect the covered loops to his winter cap. These earflaps on his cap kept his ears warm during the coldest weather. His friends liked his cap. Before the winter was over, Chester's family was busy making and selling caps with earflaps to the people in town.

Over the next two years, Chester improved the design of his earflaps. He joined the two flaps with a flat metal spring that fit over the head. Then the ear protectors could be worn without a hat. By the time he was 19, Chester was selling Greenwood Ear Protectors throughout New England. At some point people began calling them *earmuffs*. While he was still a young man, Chester designed machines that made earmuffs quickly. Then he built the Greenwood Ear Protector Factory. Farmington became the earmuff capital of the world.

Chester also made many other things. He found a special way of using pipes and steam to make heaters. He also made a new kind of mousetrap, an improved spark plug for cars, and a metal garden rake. But the factory was his most successful business. When Chester died at age 79, the factory was still operating 24 hours a day.

In Chester's honor the state of Maine made December 21 Chester Greenwood Day. That day is the first day of winter. People in Farmington have a parade and hold a special contest. The prize goes to the person with the coldest ears.

SCORE



1. Put these events in the order that they happen happened first? Write the number 1 on the line sentence. Then write the number 2 by the sentence that happened next. Write the number 3 sentence that tells what happened last.

_____ Chester asked his grandmother for help.

_____ Chester complained about his cold ears.

_____ The Greenwood family went into business.

2. When did Chester invent earflaps?

A. in 1837

B. when he was 15

C. when he was 19

3. When did Chester sell ear protectors all over New England?

A. on his birthday

B. after he built the factory

C. when he was 19

4. What did Chester do after he built the factory

A. became a plumber

B. invented a new mousetrap

C. bought an automobile

5. When is the coldest-ears contest held?

A. on Chester's birthday

B. on the first day of winter

C. 24 hours a day