

Name _____

currency

global

marketplace

entrepreneur

economics

invest

transaction

merchandise

Finish each sentence using the vocabulary word provided.

1. (currency) In the United States _____

_____.

2. (economics) Goods and services _____

_____.

3. (global) Many businesses _____

_____.

4. (invest) People say it is wise _____

_____.

5. (marketplace) After the farmer harvests her corn, _____

_____.

6. (transaction) Paying dollars for a piece of fruit _____

_____.

7. (entrepreneur) With a new and creative idea, _____

_____.

8. (merchandise) At the shopping mall _____

_____.

Name _____

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

Main Idea
Detail
Detail
Detail

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.
26 But Washington was not always on the dollar. And the dollar was not
always green. American money has changed over time.

34 Continental Currency

36 The American Revolution cost money. The colonists thought of a
46 way to pay for the war. They printed a kind of paper money. These
60 bills were called Continentals. But Continentals were not backed by
70 gold or silver. After the war they lost their worth.

80 A New Country, A New Currency

86 If at first you don't succeed try, try again. The United States
98 had won the war. Now they needed their own money. The dollar
110 became the United States unit of currency in 1785. The first United
122 States pennies were made in 1793. They were worth one cent each.
134 One hundred pennies equaled one dollar. The first pennies showed
144 a woman with flowing hair. She was called Lady Liberty. Today,
155 President Lincoln is on the penny. Other presidents are on our money
167 too. George Washington is on the quarter. Thomas Jefferson is on
178 the nickel. Andrew Jackson is on the \$20 bill.

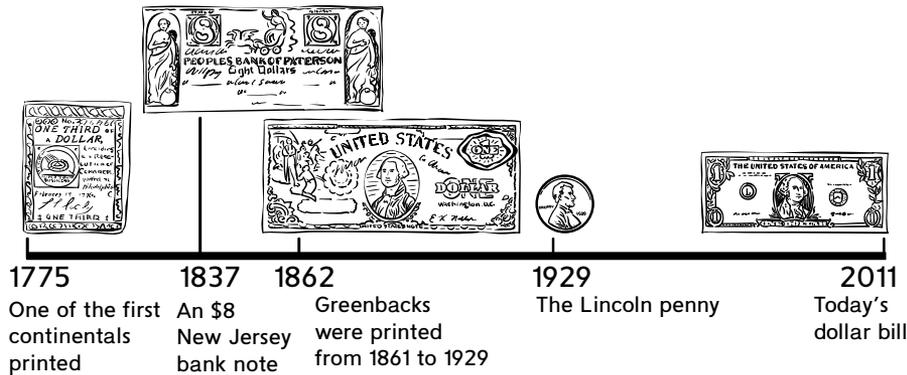
187 Honoring American Leaders

190 Ben Franklin was a famous author, scientist, and statesman.
199 He is on the \$100 bill. Sacagawea was a Native American woman.
211 She helped Lewis and Clark reach the West Coast of North America.
223 She is on a special dollar coin.

Name _____

Free Banking Era

A good name is better than riches. In 1836 most banks did not have good reputations. Any bank could print money called bank notes. Bank notes came in many colors, shapes, and sizes. A dollar note in Maine did not look the same as a dollar note in New York. Often bank notes could only be turned in for coins at the bank that made them. Some banks did not have gold or silver to back them up. There is a proverb that says, "Don't put all your eggs in one basket." Many people only had dollars from one bank. Soon people had dollars that they could not use.



Greenbacks

In 1861 the first greenbacks were made. These notes used green ink. They were the same in all the states. \$5, \$10, and \$20 bills were the first greenbacks. Later, \$1, \$2, \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1000 bills were printed too. The faces of presidents were shown on them. George Washington was on the dollar bill for the first time in 1862. The North used greenbacks during the Civil War. The South used their own paper money called Confederate dollars. History repeats itself. Just like Continentals, Confederate dollars lost their worth when the war ended.

American Money Today

The Federal Reserve is in charge of printing money today. In 1929, it started printing smaller dollars. We still use these dollars today. Our money has changed over time. Who knows what the dollar will look like in 100 years!

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Name _____

A. Reread the passage and answer the questions.

1. What are two key details in paragraph 3?

2. What kind of money was being printed during the Free Banking Era?

3. Name two key details from the section called "Greenbacks."

4. 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, but where does the name come from? The word *dollar* actually comes from an older word, *thaler*, and its spelling has changed over time. Thalers are silver coins once widely used throughout Europe. They got their name from the place where the silver was mined, Joachimsthal, a town in what today is the Czech Republic. At first, these coins were called Joachimsthaler, but this long name was shortened to become *thaler*.



Answer the questions about the text.

1. How can you tell that this is an expository text?

2. What topic does the text tell you about?

3. What text feature is included? What does it tell you?

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

Name _____

Read each passage. Underline the paragraph clues that help you understand the meaning of each proverb or adage in bold. On the line, write the meaning of the proverb or adage.

1. The colonists printed a kind of paper money. They were called Continentals. 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.** The United States had won the war. Now they needed their own money. The dollar became the United States unit of currency in 1785.

2. Some banks did not have gold or silver to back them up. There is a proverb that says, "**Don't put all your eggs in one basket.**" Many people only had dollars from one bank. Soon people had dollars that they could not use.

3. The South used their own paper money called Confederate dollars. **History repeats itself.** Just like Continentals, Confederate dollars lost their worth when the war ended.

Name _____

A. Sort the words in the box below based on their suffixes.

sorrowful	tasteless	certainly	happiness
hairy	fitness	handful	wireless

<i>-ful</i>	<i>-less</i>	<i>-ness</i>	<i>-y/-ly</i>
1. _____	3. _____	5. _____	7. _____
2. _____	4. _____	6. _____	8. _____

B. Read the definitions below. Then read each word and circle the Greek or Latin root. Write the meaning of the root on the line.

<p>The Greek root <i>astr</i> or <i>aster</i> means "star."</p> <p>The Greek root <i>log</i>, <i>logo</i>, or <i>logy</i> means "word, topic, or speech."</p>	<p>The Latin root <i>port</i> means "carry."</p> <p>The Latin root <i>vis</i> or <i>vid</i> means "see."</p>
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- portable _____
- video _____
- asteroid _____
- dialogue _____
- visible _____
- apology _____

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.

Name _____

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.
