

# DO *California!*

by Amy Headley  
and Victoria Smith



# LESSONS AT A GLANCE



Before reading *The Gold Rush*, students will:

- complete Vocabulary Cards for *admired, blacksmith, carpenter, citizens, Civil War, Confederate Army, conflict, Congress, construction, customs, defend, donation, fertile, former, general, Great Britain, hostile, illegally, invaded, islands, lieutenant, military, pioneers, poverty, prospectors, reservations, sacred, sawmill, shafts, temporary, threatened, treaty, tributaries, Union Army.*

After reading *The Gold Rush*, students will:

- answer *The Gold Rush* Reading Comprehension Questions.
- read about George Custer and Sitting Bull and create the game Find the Fib.  
**Note: You will need to make four copies of the Find the Fib Cards for students.**
- take a Vocabulary Quiz for *The Gold Rush*.

# VOCABULARY CARD



word: \_\_\_\_\_

definition: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



# VOCABULARY CARD



word: \_\_\_\_\_

definition: \_\_\_\_\_

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# VOCABULARY CARD

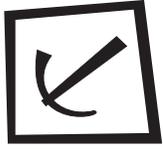


word: \_\_\_\_\_

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# THE GOLD RUSH



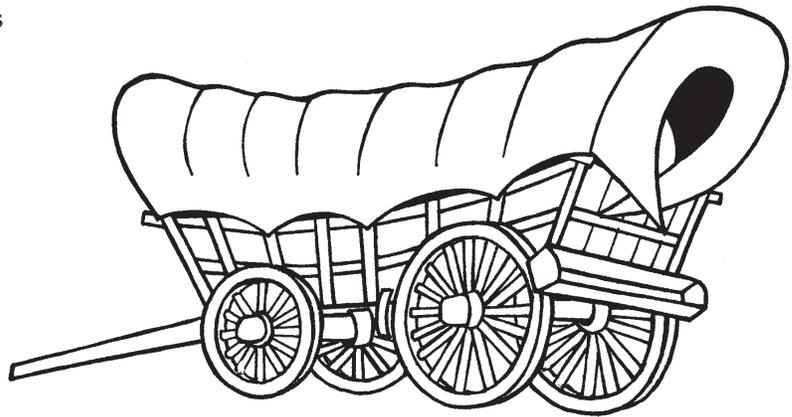
In 1848, just a few months before the **Treaty** of Guadalupe-Hidalgo ended the Mexican War, something happened that would change the history of the United States forever. In California, John Sutter was having a **sawmill** built on his property. He hired a **carpenter** named James Marshall to be in charge of the **construction**. Mr. Marshall and his crew were building the sawmill on the American River, near present-day Sacramento. It was there, in the muddy waters of the American River, that James Marshall found gold nuggets.

John Sutter tried to keep James Marshall's discovery quiet. He did not want people entering his property to search for gold. Within a few months, the secret was out. Most of Sutter's workers left him in search of their own fortunes. Sutter was unable to keep hundreds of **prospectors** from trampling his land, destroying his crops, and killing his cattle. People all around him were "striking it rich," but John Sutter lost everything and died a poor man.

## THE FORTY NINERS

Within a year of James Marshall's discovery, thousands of people from the United States and other countries traveled to California to claim a piece of gold for themselves and hopefully become rich.

Gold-seekers from Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii, and China traveled across the ocean by boat. Prospectors from the United States and Mexico arrived on horseback and in covered wagons. Nearly 100,000 people traveled to California during that first year. Because the year was 1849, they became known as the "Forty Niners."

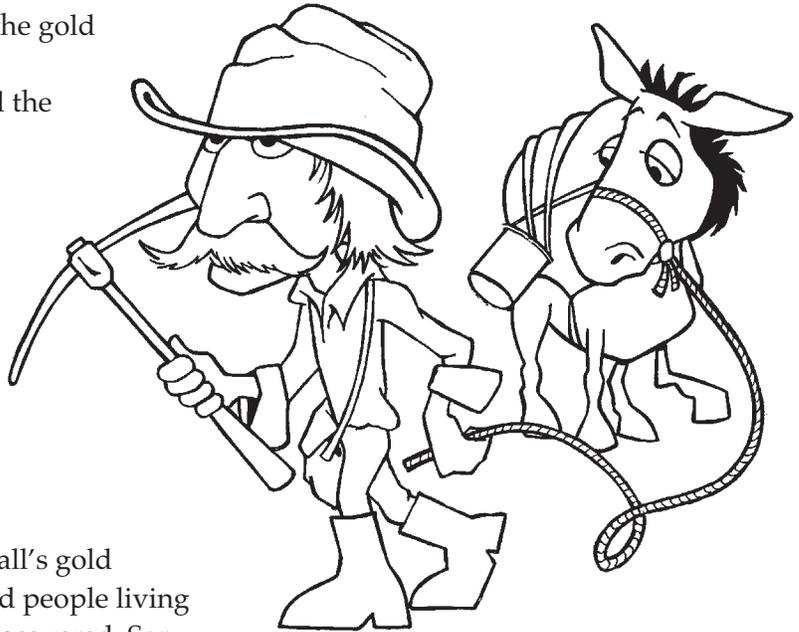


## MINING FOR GOLD

In the beginning of the Gold Rush, miners “panned” for gold by scooping pans with screen bottoms into the muddy waters of California’s rivers and streams. The holes in the screens were big enough to let sand fall through, but small enough to stop any flakes of gold large enough to have value.

Later, the miners used a method known as cradle rocking to search for gold. They scooped up the mud, sand, and water from the bottom of the river and dumped it into a box with a screen bottom. The miners rocked the box back and forth to separate the gold from the mud and sand.

After the gold in and around the streams had been removed, miners turned their attention to the land around the rivers. To remove the gold, hard-rock miners used picks and axes to dig **shafts** and tunnels that were up to 40 feet deep. Ox-drawn wagons carried supplies into the mines and gold out of the mines.



GOLD PROSPECTOR

## GOLD RUSH TOWNS

In 1848, before James Marshall’s gold discovery, there were a few hundred people living in San Francisco. After gold was discovered, San Francisco became the starting place for most miners hoping to strike it rich during California’s Gold Rush.

Thousands of wagon trains packed the Oregon and California trails. Ships sailed across the Pacific Ocean. All were loaded with supplies and eager miners who started their golden journeys in San Francisco. By 1850, San Francisco’s population had grown to 25,000.

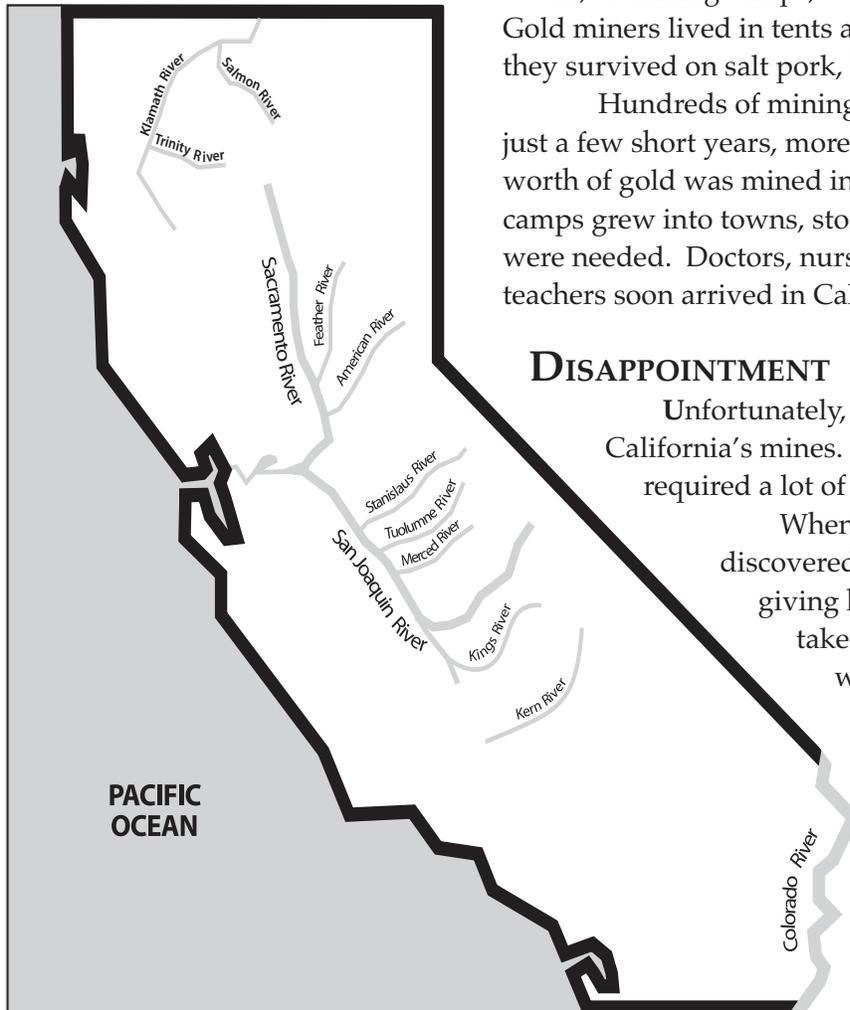
From San Francisco, miners traveled to the towns of Sacramento or Stockton. These towns became the center of activity for prospectors heading to the northern and southern mines. After a long week panning for gold, miners returned to one of these towns for a hot meal, a warm bed, entertainment, and new supplies for the next week. Everything could be purchased with gold nuggets or bags of gold dust.

## GOLD RUSH MINING CAMPS

After the first discovery along the American River, gold was discovered in the **tributaries** (TRIB•yoo•tair•reez) of the Sacramento and San Joaquin (wah•KEEN) rivers. Other gold discoveries were made around the Trinity, Klamath, and Salmon rivers. **Temporary**

towns, or mining camps, were built near the mines. Gold miners lived in tents and wooden shacks where they survived on salt pork, biscuits, and molasses.

Hundreds of mining camps were created. In just a few short years, more than 465 million dollars worth of gold was mined in California. As these mining camps grew into towns, store owners with supplies were needed. Doctors, nurses, lawyers, ministers, and teachers soon arrived in California's new towns.



## DISAPPOINTMENT

Unfortunately, not everyone found gold in California's mines. It was difficult work that required a lot of patience and money.

When a miner thought he had discovered gold, he filed a claim giving him the right to mine and take all of the gold he found. It was impossible to do all of the work by himself, so the claim holder hired miners to dig holes, lift large stones, and remove the gold.

Sometimes it took months or even years to actually find and remove the gold. During this time, the claim holder was

responsible for paying his workers and supplying them with food, picks, shovels, pans, and mules. Most of the time, claim holders went broke before any gold was actually found and removed.

## OTHER GOLD DISCOVERIES

California may have had the most famous gold discoveries, but it was not the only territory in the West experiencing a Gold Rush. Many disappointed miners left California when they heard the news that gold had been discovered in the Colorado Rockies, Montana, Oregon, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and the Dakotas.

## NATIVE AMERICAN CONFLICTS

Many of the gold discoveries were right in the middle of Native American territories that the United States government had promised would be protected from white settlement. The gold seekers didn't care about the government's rules or protected land. They trampled through Native American villages, hunting territories, and farms on their way to find gold.

Native Americans throughout the West fought back and tried to keep the white miners from entering their land. Because the Native Americans were not United States **citizens**, they had no rights. Bloody battles broke out. The United States Army was sent in to protect the miners and their families.

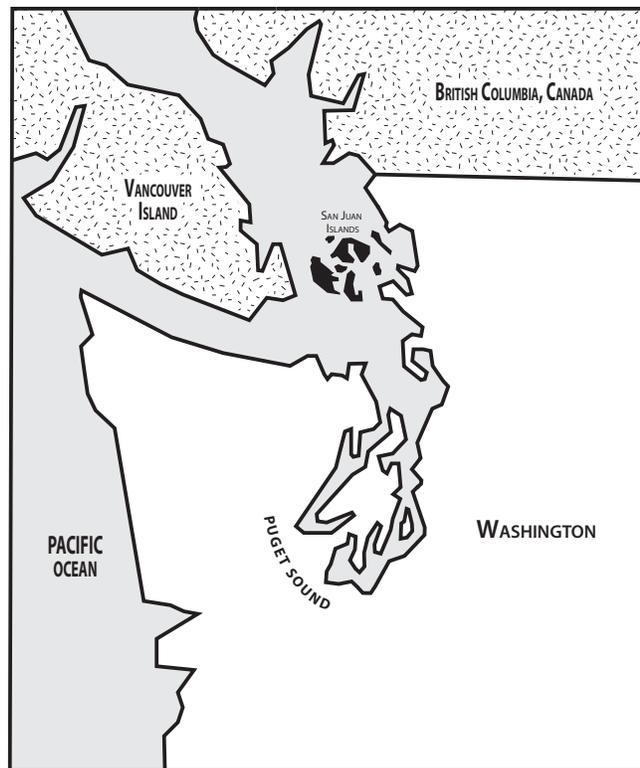
Sometimes a peace treaty was arranged between the Native Americans and the United States government. Most of the time, the Native Americans were forcefully removed from their land and sent to live on small **reservations** that were unfit for hunting, farming, or fishing. The United States government promised to give them food and shelter, but these promises were broken. The Native Americans lived in **poverty**. They watched helplessly as their **former** hunting grounds were destroyed.

## OREGON COUNTRY

While the Gold Rush of California and other gold discoveries brought many settlers West, **fertile** farm land and wide open spaces in Oregon Country awaited families who wanted to settle and own a piece of land.

Remember, in 1818, the United States and **Great Britain** had signed a treaty that allowed people from both countries to trade and settle in Oregon Country. Thirty years later, thousands of American **pioneers** had made the dangerous journey across the Oregon Trail. As more American settlers entered the region, it was clear that the United States wanted Oregon Country for itself.

The United States and Great Britain did not want to go to war. Instead, in 1846, the two countries signed another treaty. In the agreement, Great Britain kept Vancouver Island and the land in the north that later became part of Canada. The United States took control of the land to the south. Both countries still claimed ownership of the San Juan Islands.



## THE OREGON TERRITORY

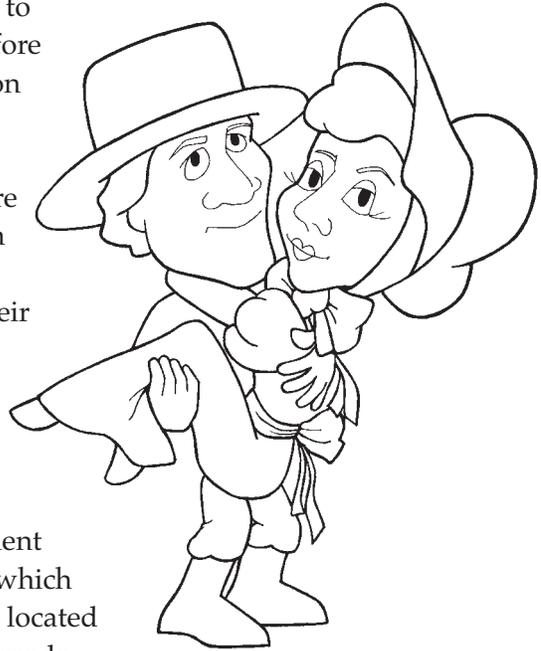
In 1848, the United States created the Oregon Territory. This huge area of land would later become the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and parts of Montana and Wyoming. By 1850, only 13,000 people lived in the Oregon Territory.

## THE DONATION LAND ACT

In 1850, **Congress** passed the **Donation** Land Act. Congress hoped that giving away free land would encourage more people to settle in the Oregon Territory.

The Donation Land Act gave 320 acres of land to any white man who lived in the Oregon Territory before 1850. He simply needed to build a house and work on the land for four years. If the man was married, his wife was also given 320 acres of land.

White pioneers arriving from 1850 to 1855 were given 160 acres of land. An extra 160 acres was given to these men if they were married. Thousands of families poured into the Oregon Territory to claim their free land.



PIONEER COUPLE

## THE PIG WAR

You have already read that in 1846, the United States and Great Britain signed a treaty that divided Oregon Country between them. The agreement did not include the San Juan Islands. It was unclear which country legally controlled this small group of islands located south of the border between the United States and Canada. Both countries thought the islands should belong to them. American and English farmers and fur traders living on the

islands had many disagreements.

In 1859, an American farmer shot and killed a pig belonging to an English settler from the Hudson's Bay Company. The United States and Great Britain sent soldiers to the islands to keep peace. It was feared that killing a pig would finally send the United States and Great Britain to war over ownership of the San Juan Islands.

Instead of fighting, the United States and Great Britain asked Germany's ruler, William I, to decide which country owned the islands. After listening to both sides, William I decided that the United States had a stronger claim to the San Juan Islands. From that point on, the San Juan Islands became the property of the United States and the present-day state of Washington. Even though no shots were ever fired, the **conflict** was known as the Pig War.

## THE HOMESTEAD ACT

In 1862, Congress encouraged settlement in the Nebraska and Kansas territories by passing the Homestead Act. The Homestead Act gave 160 acres of free farm land to any man who was at least 21 years old. He simply needed to agree to live and work on the land for at least five years. The Homestead Act granted more than 270 million acres of land to homesteaders.





# THE GOLD RUSH

Directions: Read each question carefully. Darken the circle for the correct answer.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1 <b>Who discovered gold on John Sutter's property?</b></p> <p>A John Sutter</p> <p>B Native Americans</p> <p>C Kit Carson</p> <p>D James Marshall</p> <p>2 <b>Why were the gold seekers in California known as "Forty Niners?"</b></p> <p>F It took them 49 days to travel to California.</p> <p>G The year was 1849.</p> <p>H There were only 49 people living in California before the Gold Rush started.</p> <p>J It took 49 years for prospectors to find gold.</p> <p>3 <b>What kinds of tools did hard-rock miners need?</b></p> <p>A Pans with screen bottoms.</p> <p>B Picks and axes.</p> <p>C Pans that rocked back and forth.</p> <p>D Trucks with very large tires.</p> <p>4 <b>After reading about California's Gold Rush mining camps, you get the idea that –</b></p> <p>F after gold was discovered, only a few hundred people traveled to California</p> <p>G gold was only discovered along the American River</p> <p>H gold mining did not offer comfortable living conditions or large amounts of food</p> <p>J less than one million dollars worth of gold was mined in California</p> | <p>5 <b>Which statement about California's gold miners is <u>true</u>?</b></p> <p>A Most claim holders went broke before ever finding and removing any gold.</p> <p>B Mining for gold was easier than most people first thought.</p> <p>C Claim holders usually did all of the work themselves to remove gold from a mine.</p> <p>D Everyone found gold in California's mines.</p> <p>6 <b>What happened to Native Americans during the Gold Rush?</b></p> <p>F They became wealthy when gold was discovered on their land.</p> <p>G The government protected Native American lands from white miners.</p> <p>H The Native Americans were forced to sign treaties and give up their land.</p> <p>J The Native Americans helped the white miners find gold.</p> <p>7 <b>What was the outcome of the Pig War?</b></p> <p>A Great Britain took control of the San Juan Islands.</p> <p>B The Hudson's Bay Company took control of the San Juan Islands.</p> <p>C The United States and Great Britain agreed to continue sharing the San Juan Islands.</p> <p>D The United States took control of the San Juan Islands.</p> |
|---|---|

READING

**Answers**

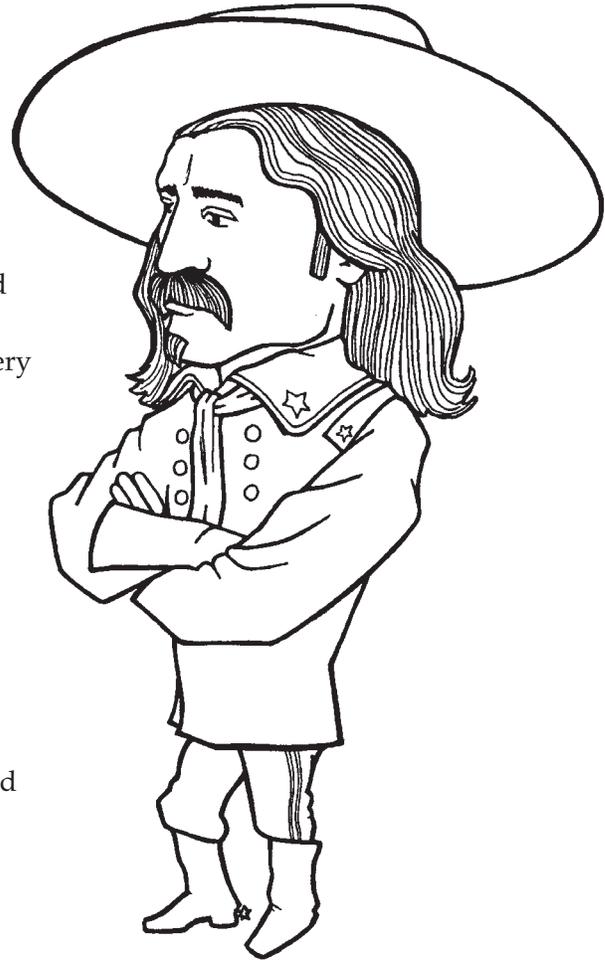
- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 5 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 2 (F) (G) (H) (J) | 6 (F) (G) (H) (J) |
| 3 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 7 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 4 (F) (G) (H) (J) |                   |

# FAMOUS PEOPLE: GEORGE CUSTER AND SITTING BULL

George Armstrong Custer was born on December 5, 1839, in New Rumley, Ohio. His father was a farmer and a **blacksmith**. As a child, George was sent to live with his half-sister in Michigan where he attended school. After graduating from high school, Custer became a teacher.

In 1861, Custer graduated last in his class from the United States **Military Academy**. Normally, someone who graduated last in his class would not become a high ranking officer in the military. George was lucky. The **Civil War** had just started and the **Union Army** was in need of officers. He became a second **lieutenant** and led battles against the **Confederate Army**. Lieutenant Custer was **admired** by other soldiers for his bravery and fearless leadership. He was even made a temporary **general** during the war.

After the Civil War, the United States Army reduced General Custer's rank to captain. Custer planned to earn back his military rank of general by helping the United States government with its battle against **hostile** Native Americans in the West.



GEORGE ARMSTRONG CUSTER

## SITTING BULL

Sitting Bull was born in 1831, near the Grand River in South Dakota. For the first year of his life in the Lakota Sioux (SOO) tribe, he was known as Jumping Badger. He received the name "Slow" because of his careful speech and ability to take food and objects without being caught. As a young boy, Slow loved to run and ride horses. He learned to shoot a bow and arrow and killed his first buffalo when he was just 10 years old.

At the age of 14, Slow fought in his first battle against enemies of the Crow tribe. He knocked a Crow warrior from his horse. His father was so proud that he changed Slow's name to Sitting Bull.

Sitting Bull grew up to be a fearless leader who had the ability to communicate with animals and the spiritual world. He led his warriors in attacks against United States soldiers and white settlers who **invaded** Sioux hunting grounds and tried to push the Sioux from their land in the Dakotas. For his bravery and outstanding leadership abilities, Sitting Bull was chosen to be chief of the entire Sioux Nation.

## THE FORT LARAMIE TREATY

In April 1868, the United States government and the Sioux Nation signed the Fort Laramie Treaty. Sitting Bull refused to sign the agreement, but other chiefs and their tribes agreed to end their war with the United States. In return, the Sioux Nation was permitted to keep about 240,000 square miles of its land. The United States government promised that the Sioux could remain on this land forever. White settlers would not be permitted to enter or settle on the Sioux Reservation.

Sitting Bull and many of his followers refused to move to the new reservation. For the next several years, they watched helplessly as white miners trampled through the Sioux territory and hunted buffalo for fun. The United States government made plans to lay railroad tracks right through Sitting Bull's former hunting grounds.

## BROKEN PROMISES

In 1874, the United States government sent George Custer and a group of soldiers into the Black Hills of South Dakota. Custer was told to protect the railroad workers from Native American attacks. While in the Black Hills, Custer and his men discovered gold. The United States offered to buy the Black Hills for six million dollars. The Sioux Nation refused. They considered the Black Hills to be **sacred** and holy.

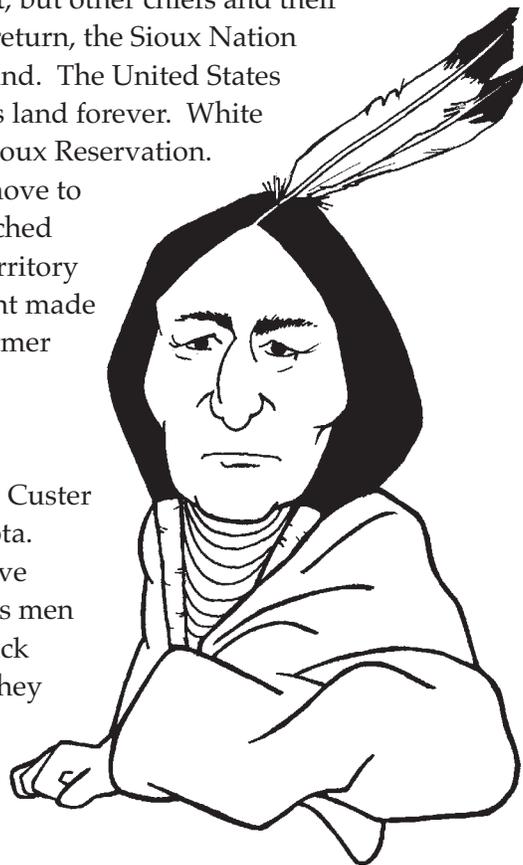
By the middle of 1875, thousands of prospectors had traveled to the Black Hills to seek their fortunes. They **illegally** set up camps right in the middle of the Sioux Reservation. Chief Sitting Bull and his warriors prepared to **defend** their land.

The United States government made plans of its own. If the Sioux wouldn't sell the Black Hills of South Dakota, the United States was prepared to take it by force. The United States government opened the Black Hills for mining and warned the Sioux warriors to return peacefully to their reservation.

In early 1876, George Custer was sent to the Dakota Territory to force the Native Americans to return to their reservations. General H. Terry was in charge of the operation. In June, the group reached an area in the Montana Territory where they expected to find Sitting Bull and his Sioux tribe. General Terry ordered Custer's troops to travel ahead and position themselves south of the Native Americans.

## SITTING BULL'S VISION

In the spring of 1876, Chief Sitting Bull gathered his warriors around him. He told the Native Americans that he saw a vision. The vision showed him that all of his enemies would be delivered into his hands. Chief Sitting Bull demanded that his warriors change their way of fighting. Instead of showing off to prove their bravery, the Sioux should fight to kill. If they didn't do this in the next battle, Sitting Bull believed that they would lose all of their land to the white settlers.



CHIEF SITTING BULL

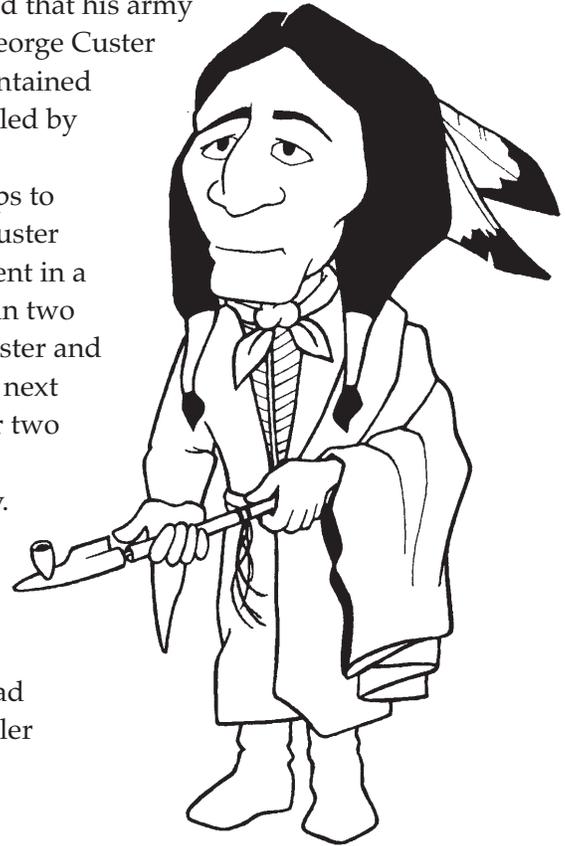
## THE BATTLE OF LITTLE BIGHORN

On the morning of June 25, 1876, George Custer's men found a Native American village. The village was in the valley along the Little Bighorn River. Custer thought there were about 1,000 Native Americans in the village. He believed that his army of 650 soldiers could easily capture the small village. George Custer was mistaken. The Native American village actually contained at least 2,000 Sioux and Cheyenne warriors. They were led by powerful war chiefs Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull.

Instead of waiting for General Terry and his troops to arrive, George Custer decided to attack immediately. Custer divided his troops into three groups. Each group was sent in a different direction across the Little Bighorn River. Within two hours, Sitting Bull saw his vision come true. George Custer and his entire group of 210 soldiers had been killed. For the next 24 hours, the Sioux and Cheyenne fought Custer's other two groups.

General Terry and his troops arrived the next day. It was too late. The Native Americans had left the village. The Sioux and Cheyenne had been successful in the Battle of Little Bighorn. Still, the United States Army was stronger. Thousands of troops were sent to the area. By the end of 1876, the Native Americans had been forced to give up the Black Hills and move to smaller reservations within the Dakota Territory.

Sitting Bull and many of his followers escaped to Canada. In 1881, Sitting Bull returned to the United States. He was captured and thrown in prison. When he was released two years later, he moved to Standing Rock Reservation in South Dakota. He lived in a cabin on the Grand River, near the same place he had been born 50 years before.



CHIEF CRAZY HORSE

## THE GHOST DANCE

A few years later, Sitting Bull started performing and teaching the Ghost Dance. The Ghost Dance was a special celebration that encouraged Native Americans to return to their native **customs** and religions. The celebration reminded them of a life free of hunger, disease, and constant fighting. The Native Americans believed that performing the Ghost Dance would cause the Great Spirit to return. The Great Spirit would raise the dead and destroy all white people in a flood.

The Ghost Dance frightened white settlers. They believed that the Native Americans were calling upon evil spirits to keep white families from settling on Native American land. The United States government **threatened** to attack if the Ghost Dance wasn't stopped.

Native American police officers were sent to arrest Sitting Bull. During the arrest, Sitting Bull, his son, and 12 others were killed. The great leader of the Sioux Nation was buried in present-day North Dakota.

## FIND THE FIB

General George Custer and Chief Sitting Bull were two of history's most popular leaders.

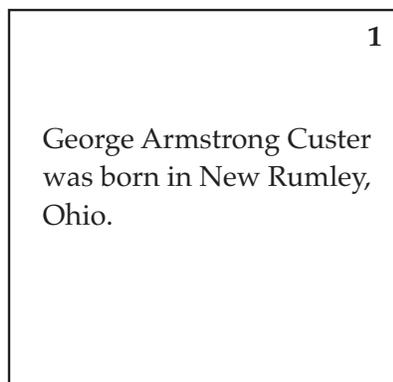
In this activity, you will collect facts about General George Custer or Chief Sitting Bull to make a game called "Find the Fib."

### DIRECTIONS:

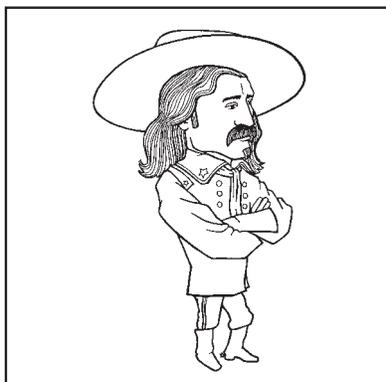
1. Choose either George Custer or Chief Sitting Bull to make the game "Find the Fib."
2. Use your scissors to cut apart the George Custer or Sitting Bull "Find the Fib" cards given to you by your teacher. You will need 20 cards.
3. Neatly color the pictures of George Custer or Sitting Bull on each card.
4. Use your information about George Custer and Sitting Bull, encyclopedias, books in the library, and the Internet to find 15 true facts about the leader you have chosen.
5. Write each fact on a separate card. Try to fit the whole fact on one side of the card.
6. Make up 5 false facts, or "fibs" about George Custer or Sitting Bull. Make the fib as believable as possible so that it can't be easily seen as a fib.
7. Write each fib on a separate card, just like you did with the true facts. Again, try to fit the whole fib on one side of the card.
8. Mix and shuffle all of the cards together, so the true facts and fibs are mixed together.
9. Number the cards 1-20.
10. Make yourself an answer key so you will know which cards are the true facts and which cards are the fibs.

### SAMPLE CARD

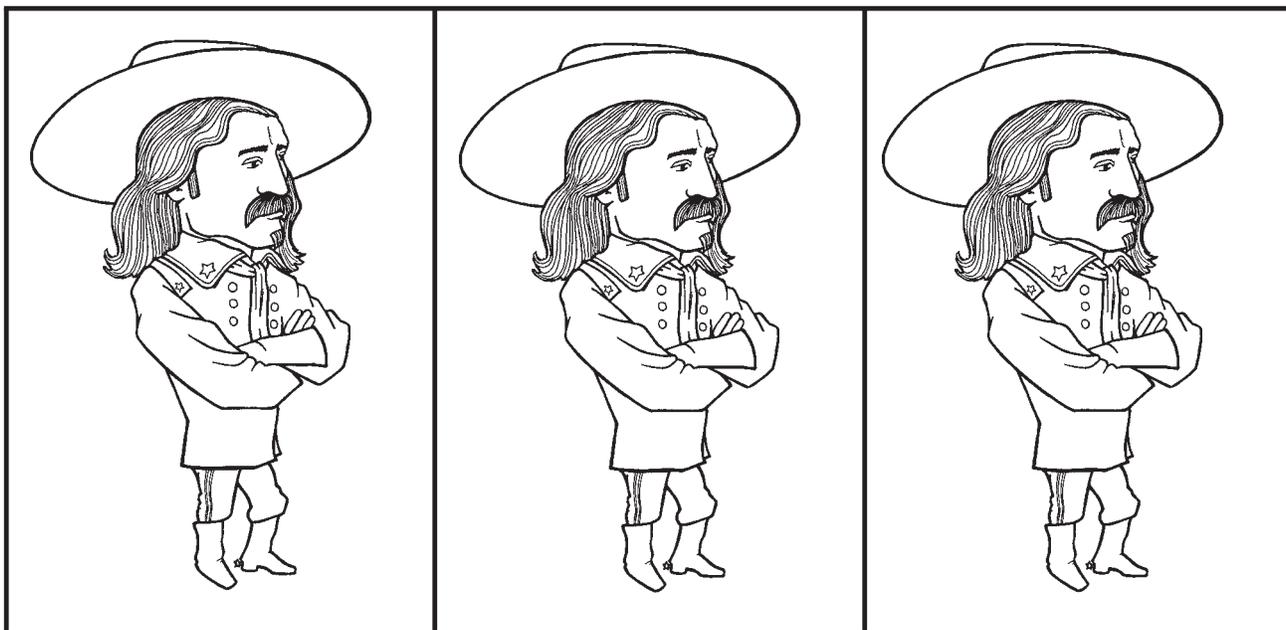
FRONT



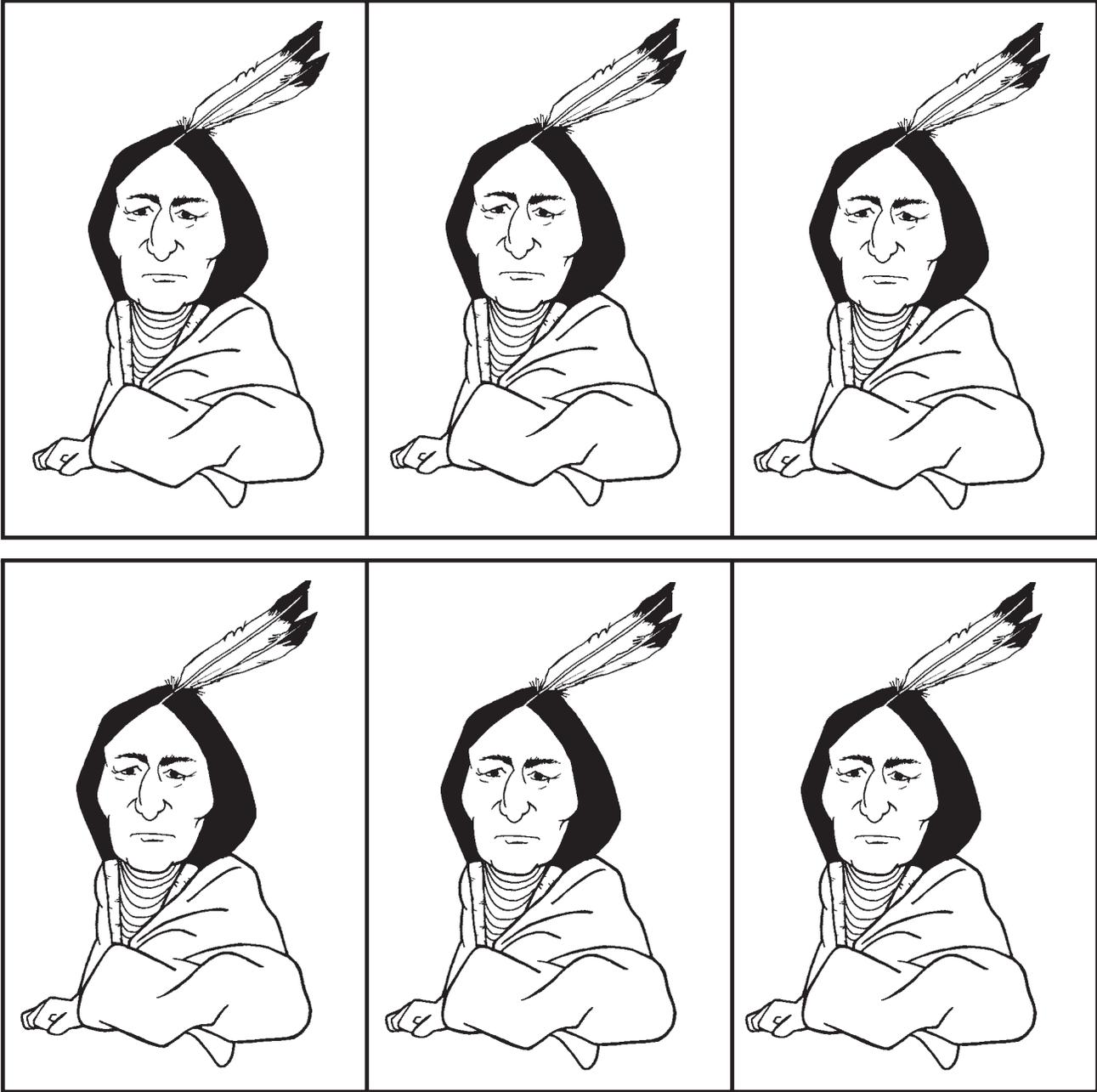
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# GEORGE CUSTER FIND THE FIB CARDS



SITTING BULL FIND THE FIB CARDS

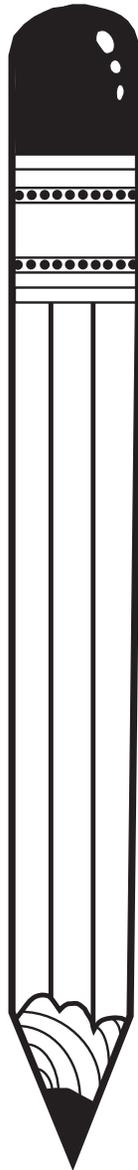


# VOCABULARY QUIZ

## THE GOLD RUSH

**DIRECTIONS:** Match the vocabulary word on the left with its definition on the right. Put the letter for the definition on the blank next to the vocabulary word it matches. Use each word and definition only once.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ admired
2. \_\_\_\_\_ citizens
3. \_\_\_\_\_ blacksmith
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Civil War
5. \_\_\_\_\_ fertile
6. \_\_\_\_\_ invaded
7. \_\_\_\_\_ carpenter
8. \_\_\_\_\_ prospectors
9. \_\_\_\_\_ conflict
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Great Britain
11. \_\_\_\_\_ construction
12. \_\_\_\_\_ Congress
13. \_\_\_\_\_ hostile
14. \_\_\_\_\_ defend
15. \_\_\_\_\_ donation



- A. people who explore areas for gold or other minerals.
- B. lasting for a limited amount of time.
- C. people in a city, town, state, or country who enjoy the freedom to vote and participate in government decisions.
- D. a business with big machines that saw wood into planks and boards.
- E. the lowest ranking officer in the United States Army.
- F. work that involves putting something together.
- G. army officer of one of the five highest ranks.
- H. very unfriendly.
- I. lands set aside by the United States government for Native Americans.
- J. entered an area and took it over by force.
- K. the Northern troops who fought against slavery during the Civil War.
- L. the war fought from 1861 to 1865 between the Union and the Confederacy over the issue of slavery.
- M. a craftsman who heats and hammers iron into different shapes.

16. \_\_\_\_\_ former
17. \_\_\_\_\_ customs
18. \_\_\_\_\_ Confederate Army
19. \_\_\_\_\_ threatened
20. \_\_\_\_\_ tributaries
21. \_\_\_\_\_ sacred
22. \_\_\_\_\_ general
23. \_\_\_\_\_ illegally
24. \_\_\_\_\_ islands
25. \_\_\_\_\_ lieutenant
26. \_\_\_\_\_ military
27. \_\_\_\_\_ pioneers
28. \_\_\_\_\_ poverty
29. \_\_\_\_\_ reservations
30. \_\_\_\_\_ sawmill
31. \_\_\_\_\_ shafts
32. \_\_\_\_\_ temporary
33. \_\_\_\_\_ treaty
34. \_\_\_\_\_ Union Army



- N. long, narrow openings dug into the Earth.
- O. rich soil that produces a large number of crops.
- P. the group of men and women in Washington, D. C. who are elected to make laws for the United States.
- Q. early settlers who prepared the way for others to follow.
- R. streams that flow into larger bodies of water.
- S. a formal agreement.
- T. a craftsman who makes and repairs objects made of wood.
- U. usual ways of doing things.
- V. an island which includes England, Scotland, and Wales.
- W. coming from the past.
- X. holy; not meant for human use.
- Y. areas of land that are completely surrounded by water.
- Z. well liked.
- AA. a free gift given to someone in need.
- BB. extremely poor living conditions.
- CC. problem.
- DD. to keep safe from danger, attack, or harm.
- EE. the Southern troops who fought to continue slavery during the Civil War.
- FF. people who are part of the armed forces who may be asked to go to war.
- GG. warned of danger or harm.
- HH. against the law.

# GLOSSARY



**ad•mired** well liked.

**black•smith** a craftsman who heats and hammers iron into different shapes.

**car•pen•ter** a craftsman who makes and repairs objects made of wood.

**cit•i•zens** people in a city, town, state, or country who enjoy the freedom to vote and participate in government decisions.

**Civ•il War** the war fought from 1861 to 1865 between the Union and the Confederacy over the issue of slavery.

**Con•fed•er•ate Ar•my** the Southern troops who fought to continue slavery during the Civil War.

**con•flict** problem.

**Con•gress** the group of men and women in Washington, D. C. who are elected to make laws for the United States.

**con•struc•tion** work that involves putting something together.

**cus•toms** usual ways of doing things.

**de•fend** to keep safe from danger, attack, or harm.

**do•na•tion** a free gift given to someone in need.

**fer•tile** rich soil that produces a large number of crops.

**for•mer** coming from the past.

**gen•er•al** army officer of one of the five highest ranks.

**Great Bri•tain** an island which includes England, Scotland, and Wales.

**hos•tile** very unfriendly.

**il•le•gal•ly** against the law.

**in•vad•ed** entered an area and took it over by force.

**is•lands** areas of land that are completely surrounded by water.

**lieu•ten•ant** the lowest ranking officer in the United States Army.

**mil•i•tar•y** people who are part of the armed forces who may be asked to go to war.

**pi•o•neers** early settlers who prepared the way for others to follow.

**po•ver•ty** extremely poor living conditions.

**pros•pec•tors** people who explore areas for gold or other minerals.

**res•er•va•tions** lands set aside by the United States government for Native Americans.

**sa•cred** holy; not meant for human use.

**saw•mill** a business with big machines that saw wood into planks and boards.

**shafts** long, narrow openings dug into the Earth.

**tem•po•rar•y** lasting for a limited amount of time.

**threat•ened** warned of danger or harm.

**trea•ty** a formal agreement.

**trib•u•tar•ies** streams that flow into larger bodies of water.

**Un•ion Ar•my** the Northern troops who fought against slavery during the Civil War.

# ANSWERS



## ANSWERS TO COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. D
2. G
3. B
4. H
5. A
6. H
7. D

## ANSWERS TO VOCABULARY QUIZ

- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| 1. Z   | 18. EE |
| 2. C   | 19. GG |
| 3. M   | 20. R  |
| 4. L   | 21. X  |
| 5. O   | 22. G  |
| 6. J   | 23. HH |
| 7. T   | 24. Y  |
| 8. A   | 25. E  |
| 9. CC  | 26. FF |
| 10. V  | 27. Q  |
| 11. F  | 28. BB |
| 12. P  | 29. I  |
| 13. H  | 30. D  |
| 14. DD | 31. N  |
| 15. AA | 32. B  |
| 16. W  | 33. S  |
| 17. U  | 34. K  |

## FIND THE FIB GRADING CHART

CRITERIA	POINTS POSSIBLE	POINTS EARNED
Fifteen True Facts	<b>60</b> (4 pts. each)	
Five False Facts	<b>20</b> (4 pts. each)	
Spelling/Grammar	<b>10</b>	
Neatness	<b>5</b>	
Answer Sheet	<b>5</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	