Directions: Today you will be taking a short test using what you have learned about reading nonfiction texts.

1) (RI.4.5) Preview the article “Pass the Nacho Dip and Grab a Soda!” looking for clues about how the information is organized. Write down your thoughts on how the text is organized below. Make sure to include what clues helped you understand this.
2) **(RI.4.10)** Preview the article, “Pass the Nacho Dip and Grab a Soda!” What do you think this article will be about? *(Hint: you may want to start your writing with, “This article is mostly about...but will also teach me...”).* Make sure you explain what words or features from the text helped you understand this.

Now read the article, “Pass the Nacho Dip and Grab a Soda!” When you are done, answer the questions below.

3) **(RI.4.7)** The section of text below includes parenthesis that hold important information. Read the section of text and then explain in the space provided what the information in the parenthesis is telling you.

The schools were rivals, meaning they were very competitive against each other, so the game was probably pretty rough. Each team fielded 25 players *(not 11 as in today's game)*, and Rutgers won 6-4.
4) **RI.4.2** Underline the standout sentence in the paragraph below, then write down the main idea of this section in the space provided.

What you watch on Sunday though will be very different from the first football game in 1869. That game between Princeton and Rutgers universities was a cross between rugby, an English sport, and soccer. The schools were rivals, meaning they were very competitive against each other, so the game was probably pretty rough. Each team fielded 25 players (not 11 as in today’s game), and Rutgers won 6-4.

5) **RI.4.4** Use clues to help you determine the meaning of the word “rival” in the section below. Rewrite the sentence in the space provided with a word or phrase that means the same thing.

In 1892, a football club in the Pittsburgh area, called the Allegheny Athletic Association (AAA), wanted to win a game so badly against a rival club nearby that it hired a player for $500 to help it. The AAA won, and professional football was born.
6) **(RI.4.1)** After reading the article, “Pass the Nacho Dip and Grab a Soda!” check your understanding by answering the following questions.

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<th><strong>Who</strong> is this article mostly about?</th>
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<td><strong>What</strong> did this article teach you?</td>
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<td><strong>Where</strong> does this article take place?</td>
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<td><strong>Why</strong> did the author write this article?</td>
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<td><strong>How</strong> did the author present the information?</td>
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Backpedaling in bicycle history

First ‘running machine’ amazed people in 1817

“Ooh, the kids went crazy when they saw the first bicycle,” said Russell Mamone, a bicycle consultant for the Smithsonian’s National Museum of American History. (Yes, we think that would be a really cool job, too!)

“The boys and girls lined up on the side of the road waiting to see this man flying by on two wheels,” said Mamone. “Whew! Nobody had ever seen that before.”

It may be hard to imagine being amazed by a bicycle — a type of childhood transportation that many kids take for granted today. But consider that it was the summer of 1817 when inventor Karl Drais first tried out the device he called a “laufmaschine.” That means “running machine” in German.

Drais came up with the word because he had his bottom on a seat, steered with his hands and used his two legs to “run” up to 25 miles a day over the bumpy country roads.

“I guess that word made sense to him,” said Hans-Erhard Lessing, a professor at the University of Ulm in Germany who has written popular books and academic papers on Drais and his invention. “The word bicycle didn’t exist, you know.” (We bet you can figure out how it got that name, though.)

It was a time, after all, before airplanes or cars, passenger trains or motor boats, cellphones, televisions or computers. In fact, there were no motors, no electricity, and even the fastest ships used sails and the wind to cross rivers and seas.

“Everybody walked everywhere, or used horses,” Lessing said. “So, we remember Drais because he built the first reliable two-wheel, steerable, human-propelled machine, and it is with us everywhere to this day.”

Here is how bicycles looked originally.

(Continued on the next page →)
But it took a while for the bicycle to become popular.

Drais’s first bicycles had pedals on the front wheel, but in the 18th century the idea of balance was unknown, explained Lessing. Most people back then stayed on their two feet all their lives, only using balance for activities such as ice skating. So the bicycle scared many people.

But by 1819, Baltimore had the first bicycle shop in the United States. Soon craftsmen across the United States and Europe were improving on Drais’s ideas. Today, there are more than a billion bicycles worldwide, with about 70 million in the United States, according to the Department of Transportation.

By the year 1900, bicycles had become enormously popular, added Ken Gray of Reston, who heads the Wheelmen, a group for people interested in the history of cycling. Even Woodrow Wilson, our 28th president, was crazy about cycling but had to give it up when he moved into the White House for security reasons.

Women’s rights leader Susan B. Anthony enjoyed the freedom that bike riding offered, saying in 1896, “I stand and rejoice every time I see woman ride by on a wheel... the picture of free untrammeled womanhood.”

“That’s the fun of bikes, we can all still rejoice today,” said Gray, who owns hundreds of cycle.

― Raymond M. Lane

DID YOU KNOW?

Bicycle riding is also called “cycling.” People cycle not only to get around, but also for recreation.

The most famous bicycle race is called the Tour de France. Cyclists from around the world bike about 2,000 miles over three weeks. That’s the distance of over 75 marathons!