# DRAWING MORE CONCLUSIONS!

**Directions**: Read each of the stories the answer the question, drawing a conclusion.

When Bessie Smith was a young girl, both of her parents died. But Smith's love of music helped her through hard times. By the age of nine, Smith was singing on street corners for spare change, and ten years later, Smith was singing the blues in cities throughout the South. Despite a life full of trouble and hardship, Smith managed to survive because of her music. Before her death in 1937, she was known throughout the world as the Empress of the Blues.

From the story you can tell that Smith:
a. Was rewarded for her love of music.
b. Couldn't sing very well.
c. Had a happy childhood.
d. Is still alive today.

Born in Costa Rica, Franklin Chang-Diaz dreamed all his young life of flying in space. At the age of 17, he moved to the United States. He couldn't speak English, but he learned it quickly and became a top student. Then in 1980, Franklin was selected as an astronaut. He trained hard to reach his goal. In 1986, his boyhood dream came true. He soared through space on the shuttle *Columbia*.

From this story you **cannot** tell:
a. Where Chang-Diaz was born.
b. About the boyhood dream of Chang-Diaz.
c. How many astronauts flew with Chang-Diaz.
d. When Chang-Diaz flew in space.

The parachute is not a modern invention. In 1797, Andre Garnerin of France used one for the first time. A balloon lifted him high into the sky. Then he cut the cord that held him to the balloon. For a while he fell very rapidly, but then he suddenly slowed down because the parachute began unfolding. As a crowd looked on in awe, he landed safely on the ground.

You can conclude that:
a. Garnerin fell to his death.
b. The crowd had seen many parachutes before.
c. Garnerin's parachute did not open.
d. The crowd was amazed by Garnerin's landing.

Black holes are regions of space from which nothing can escape. The gravity of black holes is so strong that even light cannot escape. Black holes are caused mostly by stars that cave in upon themselves and whose mass is decreased to a very small size. As their size shrinks, their gravity grows stronger.
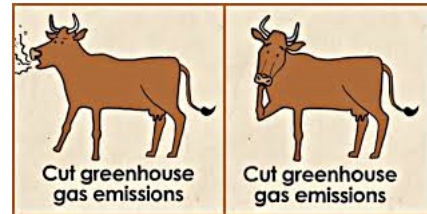
The story suggests that black holes:
a. Are dug by Martians.
b. Are black because light can't escape from them.
c. Occur on the ocean floor.
d. Are caused by comets

Scientists know that cars and factories cause pollution. This pollution can make Earth's heat rise. But did you know that the belching of cows is also a problem? When cows belch, they produce the gas methane. Methane can worsen the greenhouse effect.

From the story you cannot tell:
a. Which things cause pollution.
b. What cow belching produces.
c. Whether cow belching is a problem.
d. How many times a cow belches each day.



Aaron Burr is remembered as one man who almost became President of the United States. He had been successful in life. He had been a soldier and a lawyer. He became a senator at age 35. Then he ran for President against Thomas Jefferson. The number of votes for the two men was equal. So the House of Representatives had to decide who would become leader. Burr lost.

The story suggests that Aaron Burr:
a. Was a total failure.
b. Liked to get haircuts.
c. Was never President of the United States.
d. Received more votes than Jefferson.



Wind and water often work to wear down rock. The process of nature is called erosion. There is a machine called a rock tumbler that can do the same thing. Rocks are placed inside a small barrel. A motor turns the barrel, and the rocks grind against each other. It takes nature thousands of years to make a rock smooth. But a rock tumbler can achieve the same result in a month.

From this story you can tell that:
a. Rock tumblers imitate the process of erosion.
b. Nature works faster than a rock tumbler.
c. Rock tumblers make rocks jagged.
d. Wind and water make rocks bigger.



Wyomia Tyus loved to run. This love won her many honors. She was African American and born in Georgia in 1945. She ran track in high school and college. She went on to win a gold and a silver medal in the 1964 Olympics. Tyus returned to the Olympics four years later. There she showed her great talent once again. She won two more gold medals for her efforts.

From the story you **cannot** tell:
a. Where Tyus was born.
b. In which Olympics Tyus took part.
c. How many Olympic medals Tyus won.
d. What kind of track races Tyus won.

The early Navajo lived in an earth-covered dwelling called a hogan.  The hogan was circle-shaped.  Its framework was made of forked poles.  The poles were covered with branches, brush, and soil.  The hogan was always built to face east.  The Navajo believed that the first hogan had been built in this way.

You can conclude that the Navajo:
a.  Also built skyscrapers.
b.  Used bricks to build their hogans.
c.  Used materials from nature.
d.  Grew crops.

Some people think that Friday is an unlucky day.  But many key things in American history have taken place on this day.  Columbus set sail for the New World on a Friday.  It was on a Friday that he found the mainland of North America.  The Pilgrims reached the new land on a Friday.  Also, George Washington was born on a Friday.

From the story you **cannot** tell:
a.  On which day Washington was born.
b.  Why people think Friday is an unlucky day.
c.  Which continent was discovered by Columbus.
d.  On which day the Pilgrims reached America.

Peter Salem was a soldier in the American Revolution.  Salem was a slave, as were most African Americans at the time.  But he was set free to join the army.  He fought bravely at Concord and Lexington and was a hero at Bunker Hill.  Salem took part in many more battles, too.  After the war ended, the United States became a free nation.  Salem became a free man.

From the story you can tell that Peter Salem:
a.  Had to become a slave again after the war.
b.  Joined the British Army.
c.  Fought for himself and the freedom of his country.
d.  Was a coward.

Texas became a state in 1845.  Before that time, it was a nation that had its own laws and money.  It was known as the Republic of Texas and is the only nation to have ever become a state.

You can conclude that Texas:
a.  Changed some of its laws when it became a state.
b.  Never joined the United States.
c.  Is a republic today.
d.  Still uses its own money.

Most babies learn to talk by imitating the sounds they hear. Babies first babble, and later they are able to say words. A study on babies has made some amazing discoveries. The study shows that deaf babies with deaf parents also babble, but they babble with their hands. They imitate the sign language that their parents use.

The story suggests that:
- a. All parents babble.
- b. Babies who are deaf learn to communicate by imitating.
- c. All parents know sign language.
- d. All babies say words first.

Dolores Huerta is a labor leader. In 1962, she stopped teaching school. She said, "I quit because I couldn't stand seeing kids come to class hungry and needing shoes." She started to work with Cesar Chavez. They both founded the United Farm Workers. Huerta wanted to help farm workders so their children would not go hungry.

From this story you can tell that:
- a. Huerta is a farm worker.
- b. Chavez had hungry children.
- c. Chavez was a teacher.
- d. Farm workers often do not have enough food.

Fannie Lou Hamer grew up in the South. Like many other African Americans there, she was poor. Life was hard, and her people had few rights. In 1962, Fannie was fed up. She wanted to change things. She registered to vote but was arrested for no reason. Bullets were fired at her. She was even beaten. Still she worked to gain voting rights for all people. In 1965, her dream came true. Congress passed a voting rights bill.

The story suggests that Fannie Lou Hamer:
- a. Liked being poor.
- b. Was arrested for running a stop sign.
- c. Never achieved her goal.
- d. Had a dangerous fight to win her rights.