

“Colors of Innovation: A History of African American inventors”

TEXT DEPENDENT QUESTIONS

Directions: Use your text to answer the text-dependent questions. Select the best answer.

1. What problem did Granville T. Woods' telephony solve?
 - a. Standardized train rails
 - b. Steam power for trains
 - c. Slowing down trains quickly
 - d. Communication between trains and stations
2. Read the section “Granville T. Woods.” Which sentence from the section shows why Woods became a full-time inventor?
 - a. Born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1856, Granville T. Woods dedicated his life to railroad inventions.
 - b. His most noted invention was a system that told the engineer of a train how close his train was to others.
 - c. Alexander Graham Bell's company purchased the rights to Woods' telephony.
 - d. Still, Edison hoped to win over Woods and use his inventions.
3. Why did engineers want “the real McCoy”?
 - a. McCoy's lubricant was well advertised
 - b. McCoy's lubricant was the least expensive.
 - c. McCoy's lubricant made machines run smoother
 - d. McCoy lubricant made trains stay on the track
4. Read the selection from the section “Elijah McCoy”.

McCoy was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1843, the son of slaves. Educated in Scotland, he returned to the United States to find a job in engineering. He could only become a train fireman and oilman for the Michigan Central Railroad. Because of his training, he was able to identify and solve the problems of engine lubrication and overheating. Railroads began using McCoy's new lubricators.

Which of the following is the **MOST** accurate explanation of this paragraph?

- a. McCoy changed his plans to be an engineer when he started to work on the railroad.
- b. McCoy could not be an engineer in the US, but he applied his skills to his inventions.
- c. McCoy left Scotland to come to the US, but there were few jobs for engineers.
- d. McCoy escaped slavery by going to Scotland and training to become an engineer.

5. What problem did Majorie Joyner's machine solve?
- a. It separated parts of blood
 - b. It painlessly removed cataracts
 - c. It sent three dimensional images
 - d. It created longer lasting hairstyles
6. Read the paragraph from the section "Lewis Latimer."

His talent led him to invent a way of making carbon filaments used to make electric lamps light up. In 1881, he oversaw these electric lights being installed in New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Montreal, Canada, and London, England.

What is the meaning of the word "filaments" as it is used in the paragraph above?

- a. Electric switches
 - b. Glass light bulbs
 - c. Electric currents
 - d. Very thin wires
7. Who invented a breathing device used by soldiers and firefighters?
- a. Patricia Bath
 - b. Garrett Morgan
 - c. Valerie Thomas
 - d. George Washington Carver
8. Read the paragraph from the introduction (paragraphs 1-3).

Slaves could not receive patents on their inventions. Free African American inventors were allowed to get patents, but most did not. They were afraid to get recognition. They thought their fame would lead to prejudice and hurt their chances to make money.

What does the author mean by "prejudice"?

- a. Hurting someone's feelings
- b. Having a negative opinion
- c. Judging someone unfairly
- d. Being disadvantaged.