

YOUR NAME: _____

PARTICIPANT ID: _____

DIRECTIONS:

1. Read the passage quickly to get the general meaning.
2. Write **exactly one** word in each blank. Contractions (example: *don't*) and possessives (*John's bicycle*) are one word.
3. Check your answers.

NOTE: Spelling will *not* count against you as long as the scorer can read the word.

EXAMPLE: The boy walked up the street. He stepped on a piece of ice.
He fell down but he didn't hurt himself.

MAN AND HIS PROGRESS

Man is the only living creature that can make and use tools. He is the most teachable of living beings, earning the name of Homo sapiens. _____ ever restless brain has used the _____ and the wisdom of his ancestors _____ improve his way of life. Since _____ is able to walk and run _____ his feet, his hands have always _____ free to carry and to use _____. Man's hands have served him well _____ his life on earth. His development, _____ can be divided into three major _____, is marked by several different ways _____ life.

Up to 10,000 years ago, _____ human beings lived by hunting and _____. They also picked berries and fruits, _____ dug for various edible roots. Most _____, the men were the hunters, and _____ women acted as food gatherers. Since _____ women were busy with the children, _____

men handled the tools. In a _____ hand, a dead branch became a _____ to knock down fruit or to _____ for tasty roots. Sometimes, an animal _____ served as a club, and a _____ piece of stone, fitting comfortably into _____ hand, could be used to break _____ or to throw at an animal. _____ stone was chipped against another until _____ had a sharp edge. The primitive _____ who first thought of putting a _____ stone at the end of a _____ made a brilliant discovery: he _____ joined two things to make a _____ useful tool, the spear. Flint, found _____ many rocks, became a common cutting _____ in the Paleolithic period of man's _____. Since no wood or bone tools _____ survived, we know of this man _____ his stone implements, with which he _____ kill animals, cut up the meat, _____ scrape the skins, as well as _____ pictures on the walls of the _____ where he lived during the winter.

_____ the warmer seasons, man wandered on _____ steppes of Europe without a fixed _____, always foraging for food. Perhaps the _____ carried nuts and berries in shells _____ skins or even in light, woven _____. Wherever they camped, the primitive people _____ fires by striking flint for sparks _____ using dried seeds, moss, and rotten _____ for tinder. With fires that he kindled himself, man could keep wild animals away and could cook those that he killed, as well as provide warmth and light for himself.