

## **STRATEGIES & SKILLS**

#### Comprehension

**Strategy:** Reread **Skill:** Main Idea and Key Details

#### **Vocabulary Strategy**

Suffixes

#### Vocabulary

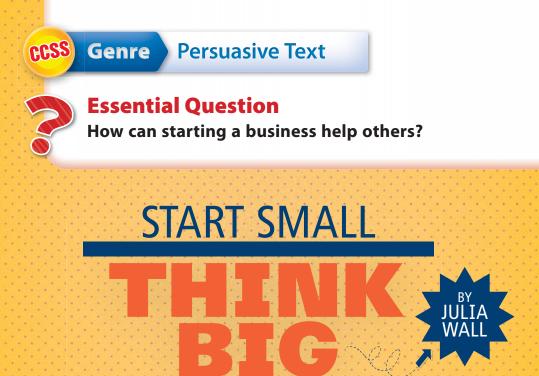
compassionate, enterprises, exceptional, funds, innovative, process, routine, undertaking

#### Content Standards Social Studies Economics

Word Count: 1,062\*\*

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\*\*The total word count is based on words in the running text and headings only. Numerals and words in captions, labels, diagrams, charts, and sidebars are not included.



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# Chapter 1 FROM SMALL BEGINNINGS

Starting a business takes time, energy, and courage. Every business begins with a great idea, but a great idea is not enough.

People who start businesses are called entrepreneurs. They work hard to make something that people will want to buy. Entrepreneurs have to convince people that their ideas are good. They need to find money to start their businesses.

Entrepreneurs often have setbacks. People may say their enterprises won't work. But when they succeed, entrepreneurs can make a big difference.



Bettmann/CORBIS

Lila and DeWitt Wallace took big risks to start a new business.

DeWitt and Lila Wallace decided to start a new magazine in 1919. DeWitt Wallace began a process of finding nonfiction articles that had been published. He made the articles shorter and put them into a magazine called *Reader's Digest*.

DeWitt Wallace sent 200 copies of the magazine to publishers. He hoped one of them would want to publish the magazine. None of the publishers thought the Wallaces' idea would work. So, the Wallaces decided to sell the magazine through the mail.

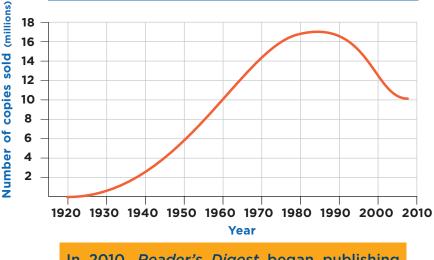
The Wallaces raised enough funds to print 5,000 copies of *Reader's Digest* in 1922.

The magazine was successful. In 1926, 20,000 copies were sold by mail in the United States. By 1929, *Reader's Digest* was sold on newsstands, as well as by mail.



*Reader's Digest* still sells millions of copies today.

# Number of Copies of *Reader's Digest* Sold in the United States



In 2010, *Reader's Digest* began publishing ten times a year instead of twelve. This meant that fewer copies were published.

The Wallaces wanted to help their community. They gave money to The Juilliard School. This school in New York City teaches dance, music, and drama.

The Wallaces died in the 1980s. They left all their money to educational organizations and arts programs. *Reader's Digest* is still one of the most popular magazines in the world.

#### **STOP AND CHECK**

What problems did the Wallaces have when they started *Reader's Digest*?

# Chapter 2 WHAT A PERFORMANCE!

Alvin Ailey had the idea of making dance more exciting. He wanted more people to take up dance.

Alvin was born in Texas in 1931. His father left when he was a baby, and his mother worked many different jobs. When Alvin was 11, they moved to Los Angeles.

## The American South in the 1930s

During the Great Depression in the 1930s, many banks and businesses closed. Millions of people lost their jobs and homes. Many people had no work.

Most black people couldn't get as good an education as white people. It was harder for them to get work. Many black people moved north, where there were more jobs.



In Los Angeles, Ailey became interested in dance. In the early 1950s, Ailey moved to New York City. He studied ballet, modern dance, and acting. He also worked as a dancer and actor.

Ailey formed the Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater in 1958. He wanted to use dance to help show what the African-American experience was really like.

The company's first big performance was an innovative ballet called *Blues Suite*.

*Blues Suite* had modern dance, jazz, ballet, and African dance.



Many of Ailey's works were inspired by his childhood. His most famous dance routine is *Revelations*. It tells the story of Ailey growing up in Texas.

Ailey was enthusiastic and caring. He started programs to teach children dance. The children also learned life skills such as teamwork and respect. Alvin Ailey died in 1989, but his dance company is still around.



# Chapter 3 HELPING "THE LITTLE FELLOWS"



Amadeo Giannini was a compassionate person. He started a business to help others.

Before the 1900s, only rich customers and businesses could open bank accounts and borrow money.

The banks didn't want customers who were immigrants, like Giannini's parents. They had moved from Italy to the United States in the 1860s. Giannini decided to start his own bank. Many buildings were destroyed when an earthquake struck San Francisco in 1906.



Giannini opened his bank in San Francisco in 1904. He called it the Bank of Italy.

The new bank was for "the little fellows," as Giannini called them. He lent money to farmers, laborers, and store owners.

His undertaking was a success. Soon the bank had thousands of customers.

In 1906, an earthquake destroyed much of San Francisco. The Bank of Italy building was ruined. Giannini set up his bank out on the street. He loaned businesses money so they could rebuild after the quake. Giannini opened more branches of the bank across California. He bought other banks as well. In 1930, he renamed all of his banks the Bank of America.

In 1932, the Bank of America gave money to help build the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco. The bank's money made it possible to build the bridge.

#### **STOP AND CHECK**

Why did Giannini want to start a bank?

People crossed San Francisco Bay by ferry before the Golden Gate Bridge was built.



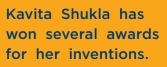


# Chapter 4 ASMART INVENTOR

Kavita Shukla was 13 when she started a business. She invented the Smart Lid to keep chemicals safe.

The lid has an alarm. It sounds when a container of chemicals is opened or leaks. Kavita got the idea when her mom forgot to screw on the gas cap after filling up the car!

Kavita's second invention came after she drank polluted water in India. Her grandmother gave her a mixture of spices so she would not get sick. It was an old remedy, and it worked.



Kavita wondered if some of the spices could be used to preserve food. She found that food lasted longer if it was wrapped in paper treated with the spices. The spiced paper was also natural. It broke down in the trash.

Now Kavita runs a company that sells the paper she created. She believes her invention can help more people eat fresh food.

# Start It Up

Businesses help communities by bringing jobs to an area. Businesses give their money and time to community events. Communities use the money to help people in need.

Communities must encourage businesses to start up in their areas. The businesses help communities grow. They make them better places to live. Bill Gates started Microsoft when he was a teenager. He and his wife, Melinda, have donated about \$26 billion to good causes.

You read about entrepreneurs who took big risks to start new businesses. Entrepreneurs sometimes have to borrow money from banks. They have to work hard. Some entrepreneurs give some of the money they make back to their communities.

You can look out for new ideas. You, too, could be an exceptional entrepreneur who starts small, thinks big, and helps your community.

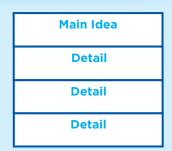
#### **STOP AND CHECK**

What gave Kavita ideas for her inventions?



## Summarize

Summarize how starting a business can help other people in *Start Small, Think Big.* Details from your graphic organizer may help.



# **Text Evidence**

- 1. What features on page 13 show you that "Start It Up" is persuasive text? GENRE
- What is the main idea in Chapter 2? What are the key details that support the main idea?
   MAIN IDEA AND KEY DETAILS
- 3. What is the suffix of *invention* on page 12? How does the suffix change the meaning of the verb *invent*? **SUFFIXES**
- 4. Choose one of the entrepreneurs in *Start Small, Think Big.* Write about how the entrepreneur helped other people. Use details from the text in your answer.



#### **Compare Texts**

Read about how you can use your own money to help yourself and others.

Spending and Saving

Do you spend your own money, or do you **deposit** it into a savings account?

It's fun to spend money on things you want. It's also a smart idea to save money. You may also want to save some money to help others.

Some things may take only a few weeks to save for, such as a T-shirt. Others may take months. You might want to buy a bike that costs \$200. You need to do the math and make a savings plan. You can set up a **budget**. It will help you plan how much to save and how much to spend.

# Setting Up a Budget

- 1. List the money you get, such as your allowance or birthday money.
- 2. List the things that you buy every week.
- 3. Figure out how much you can save each week.
- 4. Figure out how long it will take you to reach your goal.

Money In	
\$10	
\$8	
\$18	
Money Out	
\$3	
\$10	
\$2	
\$15	
MONEY SAVED = \$3	

Check your budget each week to see how close you are to your goal. If you spend less, you'll reach your goal faster.

You can use your savings for all kinds of things. You might even use your money to start a small business!

#### **Make Connections**

How can making a budget help you to help others? **ESSENTIAL QUESTION** 

Why do you think the people who started businesses in *Start Small, Think Big* used some of their money to help others? What kind of organization would you like to support with your money? **TEXT TO TEXT** 

# Glossary

budget (BUHJ-it) a plan for spending and saving
(page 17)

- deposit (di-PAHZ-it) put money into a bank account
   (page 16)
- entrepreneurs (ahn-truh-pruh-NUHRS) people who have their own businesses (page 2)

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# Social Studies

**Purpose** To understand how a plan can help you raise money to help others

## Procedure

Step

Step 2

Step .

Step

 Choose an organization or activity in your community.

Think about how you could raise money for the organization or activity. You might think about having a bake sale, a theme night, or a fun run. You might choose something that will go on for several weeks. Think big.

Figure out how much money you'll need to raise to reach your goal. How much time will you need to reach it?

Now make a plan to raise the money. What will you need to do?

## **Literature Circles**

# Nonfiction Thinkmark

## **Text Structure**

How does the author organize information in *Start Small, Think Big*?

## Vocabulary

What are the key words in this text that relate to the topic?

## Conclusions

What is the most important thing you learned in *Start Small, Think Big*?

What conclusions can you draw about people who start businesses?

## **Author's Purpose**

Why do you think the author wrote *Start Small, Think Big*?

## **Make Connections**

How are the people who started businesses in *Start Small, Think Big* like people you know?