

Nat Love was a man with a dream. His dream was to become a cowboy. Although this formerly enslaved man was an excellent rider, not many African American men were cowboys. Love took a job breaking horses in Tennessee. Then one day he won a raffle, and he began to realize his dream. The prize in the raffle was a horse. After selling that horse, he gave his mother half the money and headed west.

Nat Love traveled to South Dakota. He won so many shooting, riding, and roping contests that people who once believed an African American man couldn't be a cowboy changed their minds.

Fearless Nat Love was once captured. The leader of the group that captured him respected Love's bravery and asked him to become a member of the group. Love refused the offer. He loved being a cowboy and escaped by jumping on a speedy horse and riding away.

- 1 Before he went west, Nat Love had a job
 - a. plowing fields.
 - b. breaking horses.
 - c. selling groceries.
 - d. building houses.
- 2 Love got to go west because he won a
 - a. race.
 - b. raffle.
 - c. train ticket.
 - d. salary increase.
- 3 Before he went west, Love lived in
 - a. Tennessee.
 - b. Missouri.
 - c. Kentucky.
 - d. Alabama.

- 4 Which state did Love live in when he went west?
 - a. California
 - b. New Mexico
 - c. Arizona
 - d. South Dakota
- 5 The article says that the leader who captured Love wanted him to join their group because he was
 - a. brave.
 - b. ill.
 - c. without friends.
 - d. a member of another group.
- 6 Love escaped from the group by
 - a. talking his way out.
 - b. digging his way out.
 - c. riding out on a speedy horse.
 - d. becoming a member of the group.
- 7 Nat Love was good at
 - a. riding.
 - b. roping.
 - c. sharpshooting.
 - d. All of the above

The ancestor of the bicycle was built in France around 1700. It was called the walk-along. It looked like two wagon wheels held together by a hardwood bar. The bike couldn't be steered, and it had no pedals. The rider straddled the bike and walked or ran, occasionally lifting his or her feet to coast.

In 1816 an inventor developed a vehicle that could be steered. Before then a rider had to get off of the bike, pick it up, and turn it to change direction.

In about 1840 pedals were put on the front wheel so that the bike would travel a long distance on each turn of the pedal. Meanwhile the back wheel was being made smaller and smaller. These bikes were called high-wheelers or penny-farthings.

- 1 The ancestors of the bicycle was built about
 - a. 1200.
 - b. 1600.
 - c. 1700.
 - d. 1900.
- 2 The walk-along was built in
 - a. America.
 - b. Germany.
 - c. England.
 - d. France.
- 3 The walk-along had
 - a. pedals.
 - b. only one wheel.
 - c. a steering wheel.
 - d. None of the above
- 4 The rider moved the walk-along by
 - a. using the pedals.
 - b. walking or running with it.
 - c. turning on its motor.
 - d. Both a and b
- 5 To change direction a walk-along rider had to
 - a. get off the bike.
 - b. turn the handlebars.
 - c. pedal very fast.
 - d. apply the brakes.
- 6 Pedals were added to the bicycle in about
 - a. 1700
 - b. 1820
 - c. 1840
 - d. 1920
- 7 A high-wheeler had a
 - a. small back wheel.
 - b. large back wheel.
 - c. large front wheel.
 - d. Both a and c

Mildred “Babe” Didrikson Zaharias was a great athlete. In 1932 she was the star of the track and field events at the Olympics.

Zaharias attended high school in Texas where she excelled at basketball. Zaharias loved all sports and the challenge of competition.

Zaharias got her nickname from the famous baseball player, Babe Ruth. She was known to hit as many home runs as he did!

In 1932 her spirit of competition led Zaharias to the Olympic tryouts where she entered eight events. People cheered on Zaharias as she won six of the eight events.

In the Olympic games Zaharias entered three events. She won first place in the 80-meter hurdles and the javelin throw. She won second place in the high jump. Even though she jumped as high as the winner, it took her more tries.

Zaharias loved the game of golf too. She won thirteen tournaments as an amateur. Later she became one of the best female players of all time. She won thirty-one professional tournaments.

- 1 Zaharias was a star in the
 - a. 1932 Olympics.
 - b. men’s 1932 track and field.
 - c. Texas track contest.
 - d. Both a and b
- 2 When Zaharias was in Texas, she
 - a. played basketball well.
 - b. played basketball poorly.
 - c. played volleyball.
 - d. Both a and c
- 3 Zaharias got her nickname from
 - a. a cartoon character.
 - b. a famous baseball player.
 - c. her young sister.
 - d. a candy bar.

- 4 In the 1932 Olympic tryouts, Zaharias won
 - a. seven events.
 - b. five events.
 - c. six events.
 - d. eight events.
- 5 In the 1932 Olympics Zaharias won first place in the
 - a. hurdles and the javelin.
 - b. shot put and the high jump.
 - c. marathon.
 - d. Both b and c
- 6 Zaharias was awarded second place in the high jump because she jumped
 - a. fewer times than the winner.
 - b. higher than the winner.
 - c. faster than the winner.
 - d. more times than the winner.
- 7 Later, Zaharias won
 - a. thirteen amateur golf tournaments.
 - b. three professional golf tournaments.
 - c. thirty-one professional tournaments.
 - d. Both a and c

Bronco is a name for an untamed horse. The word *bronco* means “wild” in Spanish. Broncos are used for rough-riding contests in rodeos. Broncos in rodeos are called broncs.

A rider who wants to win a saddle-bronc event at a rodeo must stay on a bucking bronc until a signal sounds.

The rider must spur the horse as it comes out of a chute. The spurs must touch the bronc over its shoulder when its front hooves hit the ground. Then the rider’s boots must stay in the stirrups.

The rider can use only one hand to hold on. The other hand can never touch any part of the horse.

Judges watch the rider carefully to make sure these rules are followed.

- 1 A bronco is
 - a. an untamed horse.
 - b. a rodeo rider.
 - c. a spotted horse.
 - d. Both a and c
- 2 Broncos are used
 - a. in rodeos.
 - b. for rough-riding contests.
 - c. in fox hunts.
 - d. Both a and b
- 3 In a saddle-bronc event a rider must
 - a. stay on a bucking horse.
 - b. ride a horse through a chute.
 - c. ride a horse very fast.
 - d. jump from one horse to another.

- 4 The saddle-bronc rider must ride the bronc until
 - a. the bronc quits bucking.
 - b. sunset.
 - c. a signal sounds.
 - d. the horse comes out of the chute.
- 5 In a saddle-bronc event a rider must spur the bronc
 - a. over its shoulder.
 - b. behind its ribs.
 - c. on its rear legs.
 - d. None of the above
- 6 In a saddle-bronc event the rider must
 - a. hold on with both hands.
 - b. hold on with only one hand.
 - c. use one hand for the lasso.
 - d. use only one spur.
- 7 In a saddle-bronc event a rider’s
 - a. hands must be free.
 - b. spurs must not touch the horse.
 - c. boots must stay in the stirrups.
 - d. Both a and c