

Student/Classroom: \_\_\_\_\_ Examiner: \_\_\_\_\_

## The Printing Press 607

The Six-Minute Solution, Sopris West

Imagine having to copy an entire book by hand. That's what people had to **(do)** before the printing press was invented. **(Books)** sometimes took years to copy. They **(were)** very rare and extremely expensive. Monks **(spent)** their entire lives just making one **(copy)** of the Bible.

In the early (fifteenth) century, a German named Johann Gutenberg (had) a wonderful idea. He thought of (a) way to print books instead of (copying) them by hand. Gutenberg took small (blocks) of wood and made them all (the) same size. He then took each (block) of wood and carved one letter (of) the alphabet on it. When Gutenberg (wanted) to print a word, he would (line) up the blocks with the letters (that) would spell that word. He would (spread) ink on each of the letters (and) then press down on a piece (of) parchment paper. He could use the (same) alphabet letter blocks over and over (again), as he strung out the blocks (together) to make words. This method still (took) a great deal of time, but (then) Gutenberg thought of a way to (design) a machine that would print an (entire) page at one time.

Gutenberg invented (that) printing machine, called the printing press, (in) 1448. He printed three hundred Bibles in (Latin), the language of the church at (that) time. Forty of those 300 Bibles still (exist) today. They are called the Gutenberg (Bibles), and they are worth millions and (millions) of dollars. The next time you (pick) up a book to read, imagine (how) long it would take to print (just) one page if you had to (line) up blocks of wood letters before (it) could be printed.



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Imagine having to copy an entire book by hand. That's what people had to (do, three, to) before the printing press was invented. (Books, Strung, Those) sometimes took years to copy. They (each, were, if) very rare and extremely expensive. Monks (way, spent, by) their entire lives just making one (monks, size, copy) of the Bible.

In the early (be, deal, fifteenth) century, a German named Johann Gutenberg (design, same, had) a wonderful idea. He thought of (bible, church, a) way to print books instead of (made, copying, print) them by hand. Gutenberg took small (blocks, thought, press) of wood and made them all (that, it, the) same size. He then took each (spread, spent, block) of wood and carved one letter (letters, but, of) the alphabet on it. When Gutenberg (small, wanted, copying) to print a word, he would (in, invented, line) up the blocks with the letters (just, took, that) would spell that word. He would (instead, spread, word) ink on each of the letters (when, and, alphabet) then press down on a piece (he, dollars, of) parchment paper. He could use the (piece, same, of) alphabet letter blocks over and over (again, bibles, on), as he strung out the blocks (he, what, together) to make words. This method still (how, took, pick) a great deal of time, but (entire, worth, then) Gutenberg thought of a way to (design, you, up) a machine that would print an (a, parchment, entire) page at one time.

Gutenberg invented (ink, that, again) printing machine, called the printing press, (in, hundred, they) 1448. He printed three hundred Bibles in (having, at, Latin), the language of the church at (people, page, that) time. Forty of those 300 Bibles still (early, wood, exist) today. They are called the Gutenberg (books, years, Bibles), and they are worth millions and (extremely, this, millions) of dollars. The next time you (their, johann, pick) up a book to read, imagine (hand, was, how) long it would take to print (just, today, one) one page if you had to (line, method, do) up blocks of wood letters before (it, take, with) could be printed.