Ben Franklin 707
Sopris West Six-Minute Solutions

Benjamin Franklin is a famous name in American history. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, (on) January 17, 1706. There were 17 children in Ben's (family). When Ben was only 12 years old, (he) went to work in a printing (shop) and learned to use a printing (press). In 1723, Ben moved to Philadelphia at (the) age of 17. He quickly found a (job) as a printer and settled down (in) his new city. Ben Franklin wrote (and) published a book called Poor Richard's (Almanac). This book included a calendar and (information) about the weather, the sun, and (the) moon. It also gave practical advice. (Ben) Franklin is the author of famous (sayings), such as "A penny saved is (a) penny earned" and "Early to bed, (early) to rise makes a man healthy, (wealthy), and wise," which were published in (the) Almanac.

In addition to being an (author), Benjamin Franklin was also an inventor. (He) invented the Franklin stove, for example. (The) Franklin stove used less wood to (produce) more heat than a fireplace. He (also) invented lightning rods. These rods conducted (lightning) into the ground. This helped to (prevent) lightning from striking buildings and causing (fires). Franklin is credited with starting the (first) lending library in America. He also (developed) bifocal glasses. Bifocals enable people to (see) close up and at a distance (using) the same glasses.

Franklin loved Philadelphia. (He) worked hard to help his new (country). In 1766, Franklin went to England on (the) colonies' behalf. He argued against the (Stamp) Act. The Stamp Act made the (colonists) pay unfair taxes. Benjamin Franklin persuaded (France) to help the colonies. Many people (give) Benjamin Franklin credit for helping the (colonies) win the American Revolution.
Benjamin Franklin is a famous name in American history. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, (keep, weary, on) January 17, 1706. There were 17 children in Ben’s (pocket, family, jagged). When Ben was only 12 years old, (build, he, cruel) went to work in a printing (shop, collar, energetic) and learned to use a printing (sister, press, wooden). In 1723, Ben moved to Philadelphia at (regret, harass, the) age of 17. He quickly found a (job, crooked, glamorous) as a printer and settled down (in, amongst, done) his new city. Ben Franklin wrote (seat, and, boiling) published a book called Poor Richard's (Almanac, wildly, uneven). This book included a calendar and (juicy, information, act) about the weather, the sun, and (the, learning, greasy) moon. It also gave practical advice. (Ben, Discover, Copy) Franklin is the author of famous (sayings, business, sang), such as "A penny saved is (form, a, unit) penny earned" and "Early to bed, (promptly, early, attention) to rise makes a man healthy, (disgusted, wealthy, cruel), and wise," which were published in (right, the, family) Almanac.

In addition to being an (angrily, author, forgive), Benjamin Franklin was also an inventor. (Distribution, Over, He) invented the Franklin stove, for example. (Rejoice, The, Sold) Franklin stove used less wood to (produce, apparatus, seed) more heat than a fireplace. He (also, teaching, naughty) invented lightning rods. These rods conducted (lightning, brief., foolishly) into the ground. This helped to (bed, tame, prevent) lightning from striking buildings and causing (fires, small, chin). Franklin is credited with starting the (boot, first, reign) lending library in America. He also (developed, hand, roll) bifocal glasses. Bifocals enable people to (enormously, boot, see) close up and at a distance (using, existence, encouraging) the same glasses.

Franklin loved Philadelphia. (Excuse, He, Offend) worked hard to help his new (blush, glamorous, country). In 1766, Franklin went to England on (the, language, appear) colonies’ behalf. He argued against the (Stamp, copy, boldly) Act. The Stamp Act made the (before, fetch, colonists) pay unfair taxes. Benjamin Franklin persuaded (tomorrow, soak, France) to
help the colonies. Many people (give, run, error) Benjamin Franklin credit for helping the (colonies, gladly, frighten) win the American Revolution.