

High School

Basic Skills

Curriculum

Thank you for choosing this curriculum. This all-in-one high school course was created to help students strengthen the essential academic and practical skills needed for everyday life, future education, and the workplace.

The purpose of this curriculum is to provide students with a strong foundation in the basics. While it covers many important skills, it is not intended to replace every possible high school subject. We encourage families to continue exploring additional areas of interest based on each student's goals, strengths, and future plans.

This curriculum is designed to be completed over 35 weeks.

Each learning day includes four pages:

Page 1: Spelling

Page 2: Math

Page 3: English

Page 4: Vocabulary

A suggested schedule is: Complete 4 pages per day, 3 days per week.

This allows students to focus on the material without feeling overwhelmed while still making steady progress throughout the year.

The remaining days of the week are a wonderful opportunity to include real-life learning experiences.

Some of the most valuable education happens outside of a textbook. Real-life experiences help students apply what they have learned and prepare for independence.

Every student learns differently. Adjust the pace, provide extra practice when needed, and spend more time on areas where your student needs additional support.

The goal of this curriculum is not simply to finish assignments. The goal is to help students become confident learners who are prepared with the skills they need for adulthood.

We hope this course provides a helpful foundation as your student continues growing, learning, and preparing for the future. ❤️

Week 1 Spelling Words – Everyday Misspellings

Copy in cursive or print

definitely

separate

because

tomorrow

business

beautiful

beginning

friend

believe

calendar

This is a very basic addition math facts page. It is very crucial that you know all of these well. Speed is important but accuracy must come first. If you need more practice, copy the ones you don't know well on index cards and learn them.

0 <u>8</u>	5 <u>8</u>	9 <u>8</u>	2 <u>8</u>	6 <u>8</u>	3 <u>8</u>	7 <u>8</u>	8 <u>8</u>	4 <u>8</u>
1 <u>7</u>	4 <u>7</u>	7 <u>7</u>	0 <u>7</u>	5 <u>7</u>	8 <u>7</u>	3 <u>7</u>	6 <u>7</u>	9 <u>7</u>
1 <u>6</u>	3 <u>6</u>	2 <u>6</u>	4 <u>6</u>	5 <u>6</u>	7 <u>6</u>	6 <u>6</u>	0 <u>6</u>	9 <u>6</u>
1 <u>5</u>	3 <u>5</u>	5 <u>5</u>	7 <u>5</u>	9 <u>5</u>	0 <u>5</u>	4 <u>5</u>	6 <u>5</u>	8 <u>5</u>
9 <u>4</u>	0 <u>4</u>	5 <u>4</u>	3 <u>4</u>	1 <u>4</u>	8 <u>4</u>	6 <u>4</u>	4 <u>4</u>	2 <u>4</u>
1 <u>3</u>	3 <u>3</u>	0 <u>3</u>	7 <u>3</u>	9 <u>3</u>	2 <u>3</u>	4 <u>3</u>	6 <u>3</u>	8 <u>3</u>
4 <u>2</u>	6 <u>2</u>	0 <u>2</u>	8 <u>2</u>	7 <u>2</u>	9 <u>2</u>	2 <u>2</u>	5 <u>2</u>	1 <u>2</u>
1 <u>1</u>	2 <u>1</u>	0 <u>1</u>	4 <u>1</u>	5 <u>1</u>	6 <u>1</u>	7 <u>1</u>	8 <u>1</u>	9 <u>1</u>

Capitalization

Review of rules:

Capitalize the first word in a sentence.

Capitalize the names of specific people, places, events, and organizations.

Capitalize the beginning of a sentence in quotation marks.

Never capitalize the names of the seasons.

Always capitalize the titles of people.

Capitalize directions only when they refer to a specific area of the country/world.

In the following sentences, circle the word or words that contain capitalization errors.

although collin had lived in detroit for the last twenty years, he originally came from the south.

mr. maryon, who exercises regularly at the club, called doctor jablecki about the unusual pain in his knee.

florists sell more flowers on mother's day than on any other holiday of the year.

the environmental protection agency last week declared, "pollution is still threatening the future of america."

after mrs. king's son graduated from high school, he worked two years before entering a vocational program at rock valley community college.

since the air controllers' strike last spring, many unions have increased their political activities.

the quality of american cars has increased as a result the sale of japanese and german cars has decreased.

ed j. king reports people are taking cheaper trips in the summer.

she went to lake summit this past summer.

as of friday, april 16 martin luther king's birthday will be a holiday.

the plant will, of course, still be closed on the fourth of july, labor day, and new year's eve.

after a scary flight, she landed on a french beach.

after nixon resigned from the office of the presidency, vice president ford became president.

in michigan, linda farrer broke the coleman lantern, and her mother tried to buy a new one at a camping store.

Vocabulary –Character

This Week's Focus: Character

The words we learn each week are words you will see in books, hear in conversations, and use throughout your life. Vocabulary is more than knowing a definition—it is understanding what a word means and how it applies to real situations.

This week we are learning words that describe **character**. Character is the way a person thinks, acts, and treats others. Strong character helps people make good choices, build trust, and handle challenges.

Read through this week's words and definitions. Think about each word and ask yourself:

- Have I seen this word before?
- What does this word look like in everyday life?
- How can I practice this quality myself?

You do not need to memorize everything today. Your goal is to become familiar with the words and begin connecting them to real-life examples.

Integrity (noun): Doing the right thing even when no one is watching. Being honest and having strong moral principles.

***Example:** Ethan showed **integrity** by returning the wallet he found instead of keeping the money.*

Honesty (noun): Telling the truth and being truthful in your words and actions.

***Example:** Maya showed **honesty** when she admitted she had made a mistake.*

Responsibility (noun): Being dependable and doing what you are expected to do. Taking ownership of your choices and actions.

***Example:** Taking care of your work and keeping your promises are signs of **responsibility**.*

Respect (noun): Showing kindness, consideration, and appreciation toward others, yourself, and their belongings.

***Example:** Listening when someone is speaking is a way to show **respect**.*

Perseverance (noun): Continuing to work toward a goal even when something is difficult or takes a long time.

***Example:** Through **perseverance**, she learned a new skill even though it was challenging at first.*

Word in the Real World:

Character traits like **integrity**, **honesty**, **responsibility**, **respect**, and **perseverance** help build trust. Employers, teachers, friends, and family members value people who can be counted on and who continue trying even when things are difficult.

Spelling Practice

Divide Words into Syllables

A **syllable** is a word part that contains one vowel sound. Breaking a word into syllables helps you pronounce longer words and makes them easier to spell.

Say each word slowly. Listen for the natural breaks in the word. Draw a line between the letters where the word breaks apart.

Example:

Responsibility

re | spon | si | bil | i | ty

The word **responsibility** has 6 syllables. Dividing the word into smaller parts makes it easier to remember how each section is spelled.

Now divide each of your spelling words into syllables. Put a line between each word part.

Example:

accommodate → ac | com | mo | date

Divide each spelling word into syllables. Draw a line between the letters where each syllable breaks apart.

definitely
separate
because
tomorrow
business
beautiful
beginning
friend
believe
calendar

Did You Know?

Necessary has one collar (c) and two sleeves (ss).

Think of a shirt:

-  One collar = c
-  Two sleeves = ss

necessary

This is a basic column addition of numbers. Remember speed is important, but accuracy is best.

5 4 <u>3</u>		3 6 <u>2</u>		6 3 <u>6</u>		8 1 <u>3</u>		5 3 <u>8</u>
4 9 <u>6</u>		8 1 <u>4</u>		1 4 <u>8</u>		4 3 <u>6</u>		7 5 <u>6</u>
8 1 6 <u>7</u>		7 3 4 <u>6</u>		4 3 8 <u>5</u>		5 3 4 <u>7</u>		6 2 5 <u>7</u>
7 4 3 <u>9</u>		8 3 5 <u>6</u>		4 3 6 <u>8</u>		3 5 6 <u>7</u>		1 4 9 <u>7</u>
3 2 4 7 <u>8</u>		2 4 3 6 <u>5</u>		4 2 2 9 <u>5</u>		2 3 4 1 <u>7</u>		3 3 1 4 <u>9</u>

Comma use

Review of rules:

Use a comma to separate more than two items in a list.

Use commas to separate a descriptive word or phrase from the noun being described.

Use a comma to separate a part of a sentence that cannot stand alone only when that part comes first. Ex: When the rain started, we all ran into the building.

Use comma to set of words or phrases that can be removed from a sentence. Mike, my cousin, is a fine cook.

Use commas to add facts and information. Ex: The tall, old trees shade the grounds on even the hottest day.

Do not use a comma to separate adjectives that have to stay in a specific order. It took many long days to get to the woods. (Long must come after many. No comma is needed.)

Use commas to separate two complete thoughts. Join the complete parts with a connecting word and put the comma before the connecting word. EX: The weather was bad the first day, so everyone stayed inside.

Insert commas where needed in the following sentences.

Volunteers to prepare food package individual meals and deliver food to elderly shut-ins are needed by the Community Action Center.

The newspaper editor asked the reporter to investigate the accident determine the real cause and identify the person responsible for the damage.

Patients are taught about sound nutrition appropriate exercise and stress reduction.

Table salt a mineral is found in rocks soil and oceans.

Isaac Trow an award winning scientist has also written many books.

On the way to her job Amy Maryon drops off her son at the Sunnyside Child Day Care Center.

On April 3 1968 he gave his last public speech in Memphis Tennessee.

Born in Texas in 1905 billionaire Michael Howes led a sad life.

The cute cuddly Teddy Bear is a popular toy.

However while hunting in 1900 he would not shoot a bear that had been tied to a tree.

The man who drew a picture of the tense exciting scene started a fad.

They saw a lot of rabbits while camping but they saw no deer.

After they left the camp they put all their trash in bins.

After gathering information from more than 500 county employees Michael concluded "Most of them get enough protein."

Vocabulary Practice

Find the Synonym

A **synonym** is a word that has the same or a similar meaning as another word.
Read each vocabulary word. Circle the word that has a similar meaning.

Integrity

dishonesty
character
confusion
weakness

Honesty

truthfulness
fear
silence
doubt

Responsibility

blame
reliability
laziness
forgetfulness

Respect

kindness
anger
disrespect
carelessness

Perseverance

giving up
determination
impatience
avoidance

Day 3 – Spelling Test

Ask your teacher, parent, or another person to give you this week's spelling words. Have them say each word aloud, and choose the method that works best for you:

- Write each word down as you hear it.
- Spell the word aloud back to them.
- Type the word and send it to them by text or another method.

After you complete your spelling test, check your answers and correct any words you missed. Pay attention to the parts of the words that were difficult so you can continue improving your spelling skills.

- definitely
- separate
- because
- tomorrow
- business
- beautiful
- beginning
- friend
- believe
- calendar

**if you missed any, copy them 5 times each.

Adding larger numbers. Start in the one's column, then move to the tens, hundreds, thousands, etc.

633 <u>264</u>		337 <u>242</u>		382 <u>17</u>		507 <u>421</u>
134 <u>55</u>		274 <u>725</u>		720 <u>250</u>		35 <u>64</u>
4536 <u>3343</u>		4167 <u>3522</u>		7135 <u>2564</u>		2535 <u>6442</u>
3270 <u>4621</u>		6328 <u>1050</u>		7006 <u>2893</u>		3516 <u>4102</u>
1275 <u>3521</u>		2369 <u>6530</u>		1733 <u>6254</u>		1783 <u>5214</u>

Semicolons and Colons

Semicolon (;)

A semicolon connects **two complete sentences** that are closely related. Do **not** use a semicolon when the sentences are joined by the words **and, or, nor, for, so, but, or yet**.

Example:

She liked to eat meat once a day; he wanted to eat only fish.

(Each side of the semicolon could be its own sentence.)

Colon (:)

Use a colon to introduce a **list of items**.

You can also use a colon after the greeting in a **business letter**.

Example:

My friend told me to buy these items: milk, bread, cheese, and eggs.

Business letter example:

Dear Mr. Smith:

Add semicolons (;) and colons (:) to the following sentences.

People like to watch royal weddings the best they also watch shows about royal birthdays.

The wedding took place July 14, 2014 it was held at 4 30 p.m.

My mom told me to do the following feed the dog, clean the cage, and bathe the cat.

Newborn babies are very tiny and helpless they need very special care.

There were TV shows on the following topics parties, cost, and guests.

Day 3 Vocabulary Practice – Character Words

Today you will practice using your vocabulary words in your own words. Choose one of the activities below to show that you understand each word.

Week 1 – Character Vocabulary

- integrity
- honesty
- responsibility
- respect
- perseverance

Choose one way to practice:

- Write a sentence for each vocabulary word.
- Write a short paragraph using as many of the vocabulary words as you can.
- Text your sentences or paragraph to your teacher, parent, or another person.
- Tell your sentences or paragraph to your teacher, parent, or another person out loud.

Remember: The goal is not just to memorize the definitions, but to understand how these character traits are used in everyday life.

Week 2 Spelling Words – Double Letters

Copy in cursive or print

accommodate

embarrass

committee

committed

occurrence

occurred

necessary

opportunity

successful

recommend

Renaming in Addition

When adding numbers, if the sum in a column is **more than 9**, you need to **regroup** (rename) the amount and carry the extra value to the next column.

525 <u>356</u>		516 <u>247</u>		354 <u>237</u>
337 <u>427</u>		327 <u>555</u>		335 <u>528</u>
234 <u>439</u>		217 <u>374</u>		235 <u>518</u>
459 <u>321</u>		612 <u>178</u>		575 <u>315</u>
475 <u>336</u>		329 <u>584</u>		616 <u>595</u>

Quotation marks (“ ”) are used to show **someone’s exact words**.

A **comma** is used before a quotation to introduce what someone said.

Commas and other punctuation marks are placed **inside the closing quotation mark**.

Example:

“It’s time for you children to go to bed,” said Mom.

Insert quotation marks and commas in the following sentences.

I said It’s very nice to meet you.

We provide the best service claimed the car dealer and can arrange financing for almost anyone.

The lottery winner screamed I can’t believe I won!

I’m not coming in because I am having fun said Mike.

When the twelve minutes passed, Mick’s partner said, It’s time to come in.

Get back in here before it gets dark, Michael pleaded.

We have to go shopping for the party Maria said.

Vocabulary Focus: Work Ethic

This week we are learning words that describe **work ethic**. Work ethic is the way a person approaches tasks, responsibilities, and goals. A person with a strong work ethic shows effort, takes responsibility, uses their time wisely, and works hard even when something is challenging.

Read through this week's words and definitions. Think about each word and ask yourself:

- Have I seen this word before?
- What does this word look like in everyday life?
- How can I practice this quality myself?

You do not need to memorize everything today. Your goal is to become familiar with the words and begin connecting them to real-life examples.

A strong work ethic is something that grows through practice. Each time you work hard, take initiative, keep your commitments, and do your best, you are building habits that will help you throughout your life.

Diligent: Working carefully, consistently, and with great effort to complete a task.

The diligent student studied every night and completed all of her assignments on time.

Think About It:

How can you show diligence when something is difficult?

Initiative: Taking action and starting something without being told what to do.

James showed initiative by cleaning up the kitchen before anyone asked him to help.

Think About It:

What is something you can do on your own without being reminded?

Dependable: Someone who can be trusted to do what they say they will do.

Sarah is dependable because her friends know they can count on her to keep her promises.

Think About It:

What actions show others that they can trust you?

Punctual: Being on time and arriving when you are expected to.

The punctual employee arrived at work early and was ready to begin the day.

Think About It:

Why is being on time important?

Productive: Using time and effort wisely to accomplish goals and get things done.

The productive worker finished the project and used the extra time to help others.

Think About It:

How can you use your time wisely each day?

Practice This Week

Look for opportunities to practice these qualities:

- ☐ Be **diligent** by giving your best effort.
- ☐ Show **initiative** by helping without being asked.
- ☐ Be **dependable** by keeping your promises.
- ☐ Be **punctual** by being on time and prepared.
- ☐ Be **productive** by using your time wisely.

Day 2 Spelling Practice – Breaking Words into Syllables

Today you will practice breaking your spelling words into **syllables**. Syllables are the parts or “beats” in a word. Breaking words into smaller parts can help you spell longer and more difficult words.

When you study a spelling word, say the word slowly and listen for the different sounds or beats. Draw a line between each syllable to help you see how the word is divided.

Example:

The word **window** has two syllables:

win | dow

Try breaking apart these words:

accommodate

embarrass

committee

committed

occurrence

occurred

necessary

opportunity

successful

recommend

Did You Know?

Dessert has two S's because everyone wants two servings of dessert!

Desert (dry land) only has one S because there isn't much water there.

Reading and Writing Large Numbers

Large numbers are easier to read when they are separated into groups of three digits. **Commas** are placed after every three numbers to help separate the groups and make the number easier to read.

Example:

7,654,321

is read as:

seven million, six hundred fifty-four thousand, three hundred twenty-one

Remember:

- ✓ Start reading from the left.
- ✓ Read each group of three numbers.
- ✓ Say the name of each group (**million, thousand**) when needed.
- ✓ Do **not** use the word **“and”** when reading whole numbers.

1,957	
1,805	
10,980	
25,007	
123,456	
756,000	
8,400,000,000,000	
1,658,002	

Apostrophes

Review

Apostrophes (') have two important uses:

1. Use apostrophes in contractions to show where letters have been left out.

Examples:

- do not → **don't**
- cannot → **can't**
- she is → **she's**

2. Use apostrophes to show possession (that something belongs to someone or something).

Examples:

- the dog's bone (the bone belongs to the dog)
- Maria's book (the book belongs to Maria)

In the following sentences, place apostrophes where needed:

Ten students put test papers on the teachers desk.

The judge replied that he couldnt preside at the hearing.

Floridas residents are generally older than residents in the other states.

He gets up at six o'clock to make his childrens breakfast.

Matthew drove his wifes car to work yesterday.

The workers goggles were hanging by the door.

Both of my sisters houses are quite large.

I saw him yesterday at Gregs house.

Lets admit that Sarah isnt really that good.

Vocabulary Practice – Synonyms

What is a Synonym?

A **synonym** is a word that has the **same or almost the same meaning** as another word.

Learning synonyms helps you understand new words and gives you more ways to express your thoughts when speaking and writing.

Example:

Happy and joyful are synonyms because they have similar meanings.

Read each vocabulary word below. **Circle the synonym** (the word that means the same or almost the same).

Diligent

careless
hardworking
lazy
unfocused

Initiative

leadership
waiting
complaining
avoiding

Dependable

reliable
forgetful
uncertain
careless

Punctual

late
prompt
slow
unprepared

Productive

successful
wasteful
inactive
unhelpful

Day 3 – Spelling Test

Ask your teacher, parent, or another person to give you this week's spelling words. Have them say each word aloud, and choose the method that works best for you:

- Write each word down as you hear it.
- Spell the word aloud back to them.
- Type the word and send it to them by text or another method.

After you complete your spelling test, check your answers and correct any words you missed. Pay attention to the parts of the words that were difficult so you can continue improving your spelling skills.

- accommodate
- embarrass
- committee
- committed
- occurrence
- occurred
- necessary
- opportunity
- successful
- recommend

**if you missed any, copy them 5 times each.

Subtraction is the **opposite of addition**. It means to **take away** or find the difference between two numbers.

$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \underline{5} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \underline{2} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \underline{4} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \underline{5} \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ \underline{9} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ \underline{9} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ \underline{7} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ \underline{5} \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 58 \\ \underline{33} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} 79 \\ \underline{45} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} 98 \\ \underline{75} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} 45 \\ \underline{21} \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} \$6.96 \\ \underline{2.51} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} \$8.77 \\ \underline{3.42} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} \$9.87 \\ \underline{2.53} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} \$4.48 \\ \underline{2.22} \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 1576 \\ \underline{834} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} 1769 \\ \underline{825} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} 1398 \\ \underline{745} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} 1275 \\ \underline{542} \end{array}$

Ending punctuation

Use a period (.) to end a declarative sentence.

Use a question mark (?) at the end of an interrogative sentence.

Use an exclamation mark (!) at the end of an exclamatory sentence.

In the following sentences, use correct ending punctuation.

When are you planning on moving

Don't eat that cake

A circle has 360 degrees

That's great

It's amazing that the show was done live on a budget of less than \$300 per episode

Watch out for the broken glass

How are you feeling today

Day 3 Vocabulary Practice – Character Words

Today you will practice using your vocabulary words in your own words. Choose one of the activities below to show that you understand each word.

Week 2 – Work Ethic

- **diligent**
- **initiative**
- **dependable**
- **punctual**
- **productive**

Choose one way to practice:

- Write a sentence for each vocabulary word.
- Write a short paragraph using as many of the vocabulary words as you can.
- Text your sentences or paragraph to your teacher, parent, or another person.
- Tell your sentences or paragraph to your teacher, parent, or another person out loud.

Remember: The goal is not just to memorize the definitions, but to understand how these character traits are used in everyday life.

Week 3 Spelling Words – **I Before E**

Copy in cursive or print

receive

receipt

ceiling

believe

piece

field

chief

friend

neighbor

weird

Renaming in Subtraction

Sometimes when subtracting, the number on the top is **smaller** than the number below it in a certain column. When this happens, you cannot subtract the bottom number from the top number without making a change. You will need to **rename** (regroup) a digit in the top number by borrowing from the column to the left.

Remember:

- Look at the ones column first.
- If the top number is too small, **borrow from the neighbor next door**.
- The borrowed amount changes the value of the digit so you can complete the subtraction.
- Continue working from **right to left**.

$\begin{array}{r} 74 \\ \underline{25} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} 75 \\ \underline{49} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} 53 \\ \underline{29} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} 86 \\ \underline{39} \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 754 \\ \underline{275} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} 625 \\ \underline{247} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} 843 \\ \underline{544} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} 647 \\ \underline{258} \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 1776 \\ \underline{798} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} 1655 \\ \underline{727} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} 1293 \\ \underline{454} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} 1472 \\ \underline{958} \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} \$12.65 \\ \underline{4.52} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} 16.77 \\ \underline{7.38} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} 14.95 \\ \underline{9.59} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} 12.32 \\ \underline{5.84} \end{array}$

Circle the correct word to complete each sentence.

People have a lot to say about (their, they're) jobs.

"(Its/It's/Its') crazy!" says a mom of twelve children.

My parents are always so busy that (they're/their) never available.

(You're/Your) always helping someone out.

(Who's/Whose) going to come over today.

I know one thing about being in a large family (it's/its/its') never boring.

My dad said (they're/their, there) never going to come back over to visit again.

I am happy when (your/you're) at home each evening.

(Who's/Whose) unhappy when dad burns the dinner?

Last (week/weak) we all went to the zoo.

My family thinks the law is (fair/fare) but I don't.

This is the (forth/fourth) baby in our family.

We need to (lessen/lesson) our need on the government.

We need a (hole/whole) plan for taking better care of ourselves.

The store was so crowded that all the (isles/aisles) were packed.

Can we (accept/except) more help?

Vocabulary Focus: Communication

The words we learn each week are words you will see in books, hear in conversations, and use throughout your life. Vocabulary is more than knowing a definition—it is understanding what a word means and how it applies to real situations.

This week we are learning words that describe **communication**. Communication is the way people share ideas, thoughts, feelings, and information with others. Strong communication skills help people build relationships, solve problems, work together, and express themselves clearly.

Good communication is a skill that improves with practice. The way you speak, listen, and respond to others can help you become a better friend, student, teammate, and leader.

Articulate: Able to express thoughts and ideas clearly and effectively.

Emma was able to articulate her ideas during the class discussion so everyone understood her point.

Remember:

Someone who is articulate chooses their words carefully and explains their thoughts clearly.

Think About It:

How can you explain your ideas so others understand you?

Concise: Using only the words needed to clearly communicate an idea; brief but complete.

The student gave a concise answer that explained the problem without adding unnecessary details.

Remember:

Being concise does not mean leaving out important information. It means saying what you need to say in a clear way.

Think About It:

Can you explain something clearly without using extra words?

Persuade: To convince someone to believe something or do something.

The student tried to persuade his parents to let him get a pet by explaining how he would take care of it.

Remember:

Persuasion uses reasons, facts, and explanations to influence someone's thinking.

Think About It:

What is something you have tried to persuade someone about?

Negotiate: To discuss something with another person in order to reach an agreement.

The two friends negotiated which game they would play so everyone was happy.

Remember:

Negotiating often means listening, sharing ideas, and finding a solution that works for everyone.

Think About It:

How can listening help when trying to solve a disagreement?

Collaborate: To work together with others to complete a task or reach a goal.

The students collaborated on a project by sharing ideas and helping each other.

Remember:

Collaboration requires teamwork, respect, and a willingness to listen to others.

Think About It:

What makes someone a good teammate?

Remember: Good communication is not just about speaking—it is also about listening and understanding.

Spelling Practice – Fill in the Missing Letters

Good spellers learn to notice the patterns inside words. Today you will practice spelling by filling in the missing letters.

Look carefully at each word. Think about the spelling pattern, then write the missing letters to complete the word.

Remember this week's spelling focus:

I Before E (except after C)

Fill in the missing letters.

rec__ive

rece__pt

ce__ling

bel__eve

p__ece

f__eld

ch__ef

fr__end

ne__ghbor

we__rd

Did You Know?

Separate has "a rat" hiding in the middle.

sepa **rat** e

Many people accidentally spell it *seperate*, but remember the little rat!

Multiplication facts. Remember speed is important, but accuracy is more important and must come first.

$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \underline{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \underline{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \underline{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \underline{3} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \underline{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \underline{3} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \underline{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \underline{4} \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \underline{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \underline{5} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \underline{3} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \underline{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \underline{8} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \underline{9} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \underline{8} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \underline{5} \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \underline{5} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \underline{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \underline{6} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \underline{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \underline{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \underline{3} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \underline{8} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \underline{4} \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \underline{7} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \underline{6} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \underline{5} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \underline{5} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \underline{8} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \underline{3} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \underline{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \underline{8} \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \underline{6} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \underline{6} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \underline{7} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \underline{8} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \underline{9} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \underline{7} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \underline{5} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \underline{7} \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \underline{9} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \underline{7} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \underline{5} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \underline{3} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \underline{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \underline{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \underline{6} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \underline{8} \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \underline{6} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \underline{9} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \underline{5} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \underline{7} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \underline{8} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \underline{9} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \underline{5} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \underline{9} \end{array}$

Contractions

A contraction is a word that is formed by joining two other words. An apostrophe shows where a letter or letters have been left out.

In the following write the word that each contraction replaces.

_____ I'm so happy you are over at our home.

_____ I didn't know that you enjoyed classical music so much.

_____ I'd like to know where you got your perfume.

_____ I'll go with you to the store today.

_____ She can't come over because she has to do her school.

_____ Our family wasn't pleased with all the rain we are having.

_____ There's not much information about where she came from.

_____ I won't go to the park with you today.

_____ There is a lot of information that we've never even know.

_____ I am happy when you're happy.

Vocabulary Practice – Communication

What is a Synonym?

A **synonym** is a word that has the **same or almost the same meaning** as another word. Synonyms help us understand words better and give us more choices when we speak and write.

Example:

Happy and joyful are synonyms because they have similar meanings.

Read each vocabulary word below. **Circle the synonym** that means the same or almost the same.

Articulate

- clear
- confident
- silent
- unclear

Concise

- brief
- long
- confusing
- careless

Persuade

- convince
- ignore
- avoid
- question

Negotiate

- compromise
- argue
- demand
- refuse

Collaborate

- cooperate
- compete
- separate
- quit

Day 3 – Spelling Test

Ask your teacher, parent, or another person to give you this week's spelling words. Have them say each word aloud, and choose the method that works best for you:

- Write each word down as you hear it.
- Spell the word aloud back to them.
- Type the word and send it to them by text or another method.

After you complete your spelling test, check your answers and correct any words you missed. Pay attention to the parts of the words that were difficult so you can continue improving your spelling skills.

- receive
- receipt
- ceiling
- believe
- piece
- field
- chief
- friend
- neighbor
- weird

****if you missed any, copy them 5 times each.**

Multiplying Larger Numbers

$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \underline{4} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ \underline{2} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ \underline{7} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} 21 \\ \underline{3} \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \underline{12} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ \underline{23} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} 42 \\ \underline{21} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} 44 \\ \underline{22} \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 234 \\ \underline{12} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} 203 \\ \underline{25} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} 1212 \\ \underline{321} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} 2401 \\ \underline{21} \end{array}$

Nouns

A **noun** names a **person, place, or thing**.

There are two types of nouns:

Common Nouns

A **common noun** names a general person, place, or thing.

Examples:

park, school, test, girl, writer

Proper Nouns

A **proper noun** names a **specific** person, place, or thing.

A proper noun **always begins with a capital letter**.

Examples:

Stephen, First Street, McDonald's

Practice

Circle the proper nouns and underline the common nouns in each sentence.

My daughter, Jadyn, enjoys the television program Gunsmoke.

The show was the first and most popular adult Western.

The program started on the radio in the spring of 1952 with William Conrad.

Brooklyn lives down the road on Elm Street.

I want to visit Africa one day with my husband, Gregory.

My favorite thing to eat is a banana split dessert from Shelly's Café.

We live in the state of North Carolina, in a town called Tuxedo.

Concrete and Abstract Nouns

All nouns can also be classified as **concrete** or **abstract**.

Concrete Nouns

Concrete nouns are things that can be identified through one or more of the **five senses**.

You can **see, hear, smell, taste, or touch** a concrete noun.

Examples:

phone, noise, rainbow, coffee, chair

Abstract Nouns

Abstract nouns name things that cannot be detected by your five senses.

They are often **ideas, feelings, qualities, or concepts**.

Examples:

anxiety, beauty, comfort, trust, patience, love, courage

You cannot see or touch love, but you can experience it.

Practice

Circle all of the concrete nouns. The words that are not concrete nouns are abstract nouns.

dare music idea coffee

imagination newspaper life fear

fish jealousy anger tragedy

thought beauty partnership sympathy

Day 3 Vocabulary Practice – Character Words

Today you will practice using your vocabulary words in your own words. Choose one of the activities below to show that you understand each word.

Week 3 – Communication

- **articulate**
- **concise**
- **persuade**
- **negotiate**
- **collaborate**

Choose one way to practice:

- Write a sentence for each vocabulary word.
- Write a short paragraph using as many of the vocabulary words as you can.
- Text your sentences or paragraph to your teacher, parent, or another person.
- Tell your sentences or paragraph to your teacher, parent, or another person out loud.

Remember: The goal is not just to memorize the definitions, but to understand how these character traits are used in everyday life.

Week 4 Spelling Words - Homophones

Copy in cursive or print

accept

except

affect

effect

advice

advise

than

then

your

you're

Regrouping in Multiplication

$\begin{array}{r} 43 \\ \underline{9} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} 65 \\ \underline{5} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} 87 \\ \underline{3} \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} \$.79 \\ \underline{5} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} \$.77 \\ \underline{5} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} \$36 \\ \underline{8} \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 55 \\ \underline{37} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} 77 \\ \underline{43} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} 88 \\ \underline{23} \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 618 \\ \underline{34} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} 912 \\ \underline{18} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} 452 \\ \underline{16} \end{array}$

Pronouns

Pronouns take the place of a noun.

Case refers to the different forms that the pronouns take. The case shows how the word is used in a sentence.

Personal pronouns have three cases: nominative, objective, and possessive.

Personal pronouns in the nominative case act as the subject of a sentence.

I, you, he, she, it, we, they

Personal pronouns in the objective case act as the direct or indirect object of a verb or the object of a preposition.

Me, you, him, her, it, us, them

Personal pronouns are in the possessive case when it shows ownership.

My, mine, your, yours, his, her, hers, its, our, ours, you, yours, their, theirs

In the following circle the correct pronoun to be used.

(Us/We) have to find a band for the wedding.

(Him/He) wants a band to play the hits.

(We/Me) can't agree on a band at all.

(Her/She) does not know much about music.

My friend gave (us/we) tickets to the concert.

My mother gave (I/me) five dollars towards snacks.

Between the two of (we/us) we should have enough money.

I wanted to include Ron and Marie, so I gave (they/them) tickets.

Among the four of (us/they), we decided to give Ken the fifth ticket.

Jentzen, who works with me, left (his/he's) wallet at home.

(His/He) squinting has become apparent to us.

Do you mind (me/my) giving you some advice?

Week 4 Vocabulary Focus: Critical Thinking

This week we are learning words that describe **critical thinking**. Critical thinking means using your brain to carefully examine information, ask questions, make connections, and form thoughtful ideas. These skills help you become a better reader, problem solver, decision maker, and learner.

When you read a story, study a topic, or face a problem, you use critical thinking skills to understand what is happening and decide what you think.

Strong thinkers do not just accept information—they ask questions, look for evidence, and use what they know to make wise choices.

Analyze: To examine something carefully by breaking it into smaller parts to understand it better.

The student analyzed the story by looking at the characters, setting, and important events.

When you analyze something, you look closely and think about how the parts work together.

Evaluate: To carefully judge or decide the value, quality, or importance of something.

The teacher asked students to evaluate the information and decide if the source was trustworthy.

When you evaluate, you make a decision based on facts, evidence, or careful thought.

Interpret: To explain the meaning of something or understand what it represents.

The reader interpreted the poem by thinking about the author's message.

When you interpret something, you think about what it means beyond just the words you see.

Infer: To make a smart guess or conclusion using clues and what you already know.

The dark clouds helped me infer that a storm was coming.

An inference is not a random guess—it is a conclusion based on evidence.

Conclude: To make a final decision or opinion after thinking about information.

After reading the article, the student concluded that exercise is important for good health.

A conclusion is what you decide after gathering information and thinking carefully.

Spelling Practice – Homophones

What are Homophones?

Homophones are words that **sound the same but have different meanings and spellings**.

Because they sound alike, it is important to understand what each word means so you know which spelling to use.

Example:

to = moving toward something

two = the number 2

too = also or more than enough

The words sound the same, but their meanings are different.

Match the Homophone to Its Meaning

Draw a line from each word to the correct meaning.

advice	to leave out or exclude something
your	to receive or agree to something
except	a result or consequence
then	to influence or change something
affect	a suggestion or recommendation
you're	to give someone a suggestion
accept	used when comparing two things
than	at that time or next
advise	shows ownership (belongs to you)
effect	short for "you are"

Choose the Correct Word

Circle the correct homophone.

I will **accept** / **except** your apology.

Everyone came to the party **accept** / **except** James.

The weather can **affect** / **effect** how we feel.

The **affect** / **effect** of the medicine was amazing.

My mom gave me good **advice** / **advise**.

I would **advice** / **advise** you to study for the test.

I would rather read a book **than** / **then** watch television.

We ate dinner and **than** / **then** watched a movie.

Is this **your** / **you're** backpack?

Your / **You're** going to love this story!

Did You Know?

Principal (the school principal)
is your **PAL**.

PrincipPAL

Principle is a rule or belief.

Simple Division Practice

$6 \overline{)42}$	$6 \overline{)30}$	$8 \overline{)40}$
$7 \overline{)56}$	$9 \overline{)45}$	$7 \overline{)42}$
$8 \overline{)72}$	$7 \overline{)77}$	$9 \overline{)54}$
$9 \overline{)81}$	$8 \overline{)80}$	$6 \overline{)48}$
$7 \overline{)63}$	$7 \overline{)14}$	$8 \overline{)56}$
$8 \overline{)48}$	$8 \overline{)16}$	$7 \overline{)35}$
$6 \overline{)54}$	$6 \overline{)18}$	$9 \overline{)63}$
$9 \overline{)72}$	$9 \overline{)45}$	$6 \overline{)36}$
$7 \overline{)49}$	$7 \overline{)35}$	$8 \overline{)64}$

Pronoun Antecedents

A **pronoun** is a word that takes the place of a noun.

A pronoun gets its meaning from the noun it refers to. This noun is called the **antecedent**.

An **antecedent** is the word that a pronoun refers to.

Example:

Every cat in the shelter received **its** shots.

- **Cat** is the antecedent.
- **Its** is the pronoun that refers to the cat.

Practice

Circle the pronoun and its antecedent in each sentence.

After eating, the satisfied cat licked her paws.

Madelyn couldn't recall which box did not have their top sealed.

Neither Paul nor Ashlyn brought along their pictures of the wedding.

Each of the students received their grades at the end of the year.

You may forget the bag if you leave it in the locker room during class.

The Maryon family enjoyed their summer vacation.

The women asked for diet soda to drink with their meal.

I helped my neighbor carry his television into the living room.

Danielle and Amy have to weed their flower garden before dinner.

Remember

When finding a pronoun and its antecedent, ask:

"What noun is this pronoun talking about?"

The noun is the **antecedent**.

The word that replaces the noun is the **pronoun**.

Vocabulary Practice – Critical Thinking

A **synonym** is a word that has the **same or almost the same meaning** as another word.

Synonyms help us understand words better and give us more choices when we speak and write.

Example:

Happy and joyful are synonyms because they have similar meanings.

Read each vocabulary word below. **Circle the word that is the best synonym.**

Analyze

Circle the synonym:

look over

ignore

forget

guess

Evaluate

Circle the synonym:

judge

copy

hide

change

Interpret

Circle the synonym:

explain

remove

build

confuse

Infer

Circle the synonym:

figure out

repeat

write

notice

Conclude

Circle the synonym:

decide

begin

question

collect

Day 3 – Spelling Test

Ask your teacher, parent, or another person to give you this week's spelling words. Have them say each word aloud, and choose the method that works best for you:

- Write each word down as you hear it.
- Spell the word aloud back to them.
- Type the word and send it to them by text or another method.

After you complete your spelling test, check your answers and correct any words you missed. Pay attention to the parts of the words that were difficult so you can continue improving your spelling skills.

(I have given definition for teacher to read)

Accept – to receive or agree to something.

Except – leaving out or not including something.

Affect – to change or influence something.

Effect – the result of something.

Advice – a helpful suggestion.

Advise – to give a suggestion or recommendation.

Than – used when comparing two things.

Then – next or at that time.

Your – shows something belongs to you.

You're – means you are.

**if you missed any, copy them 5 times each.

Long Division ..write the answers with any remainders

$$6 \overline{)348}$$

$$3 \overline{)192}$$

$$3 \overline{)195}$$

$$5 \overline{)165}$$

$$5 \overline{)85}$$

$$4 \overline{)212}$$

Adjectives

An **adjective** is a word that describes a **noun or pronoun**.

Adjectives answer these questions:

How much?

How many?

Which one?

What kind?

Examples:

- red light (*What kind of light?*)
- this box (*Which box?*)
- any choice (*Which choice?*)
- hot shower (*What kind of shower?*)

An adjective can also come **after the word it describes**.

Example:

The tree is **green** with new leaves.

Proper Adjectives

A **proper adjective** is a proper noun that is used to describe another noun.

A proper adjective **always begins with a capital letter**.

Example:

I love the **Florida** sunshine.

(Florida is a proper noun being used as an adjective to describe sunshine.)

Practice

Circle all the adjectives in the following sentences.

Dogs first served people as skilled hunters.

German shepherds and English collies are a common breed of dog.

Dogs make good workers because many of their senses are strong.

At the restaurant we saw the biggest lobster we've ever seen.

The fender of the car was smoother after the repair shop fixed it.

Our family enjoys the warm, summer evenings in the mountains.

My favorite thing to eat is mint chocolate chip ice cream.

Is your Italian sister going to take a cold shower later?

Remember

When looking for adjectives, ask:

"Does this word describe a person, place, thing, or idea?"

Adjectives make writing more interesting by adding details and helping readers create a picture in their minds.

Day 3 Vocabulary Practice –Thinking Skills

Today you will practice using your vocabulary words in your own words. Choose one of the activities below to show that you understand each word.

Thinking Skills

- **analyze**
- **evaluate**
- **interpret**
- **infer**
- **conclude**

Choose one way to practice:

- Write a sentence for each vocabulary word.
- Write a short paragraph using as many of the vocabulary words as you can.
- Text your sentences or paragraph to your teacher, parent, or another person.
- Tell your sentences or paragraph to your teacher, parent, or another person out loud.

Remember: The goal is not just to memorize the definitions, but to understand how these character traits are used in everyday life.

Week 5 Spelling Words-Homophones

Copy in cursive or print.

principal

principle

capital

capitol

desert

dessert

complement

compliment

stationary

stationery

Dividing by two place numbers.
Write answers with a remainder.

$$13 \overline{)91}$$

$$16 \overline{)96}$$

$$17 \overline{)85}$$

$$13 \overline{)91}$$

$$42 \overline{)126}$$

$$25 \overline{)150}$$

$$33 \overline{)165}$$

$$11 \overline{)258}$$

Adverbs

An **adverb** is a word that describes a **verb, an adjective, or another adverb**.

Adverbs answer these questions:

Where?

When?

How?

How often?

To what extent?

Many adverbs end in **-ly**, but not all do.

Examples:

- Arrived **early** (*When?*)
- Moves **aside** (*Where?*)
- **Almost** done (*To what extent?*)
- **Fully** healed (*To what extent?*)

Practice

Circle all the adverbs in the following sentences.

We often eat chicken.

I was very happy to hear about your success.

Stephen moves very slowly until he has his coffee.

Are people ever really happy with their appearance?

He is completely hopeful for the success of his diet.

The room was lit very brightly.

My son works poorly when it comes to his homework.

My boss lives far from work.

I work very hard at being a mom.

Is the movie going to start now?

Remember

When you are looking for an adverb, ask:

“Is this word describing how, when, where, or how much something happens?”

Adverbs add details to sentences and help readers understand **how actions happen**.

Vocabulary Focus: Problem Solving

This week we are learning words that describe **problem solving**. Problem solving is the ability to think through challenges, make decisions, and find ways to overcome difficulties. Everyone faces problems, but strong problem solvers learn to stay calm, look for solutions, and use the resources available to them.

When you are solving a problem, you may need to make a plan, decide what is most important, overcome challenges, and think creatively.

Good problem solvers do not give up when something is difficult. They think carefully, try different approaches, and learn from their experiences.

Strategy: A plan or method used to solve a problem or reach a goal.

The student created a strategy for studying by reviewing a little bit each day before the test.

Priority: Something that is more important and needs attention before other things.

Finishing her homework was a priority before she watched her favorite show.

Obstacle: Something that blocks progress or makes something more difficult.

The broken bike was an obstacle that kept him from getting to school quickly.

Solution: An answer or way to solve a problem.

The solution to the math problem was found after carefully checking the work.

Resourceful: Able to find clever ways to solve problems by using what is available.

The resourceful camper built a shelter using branches and materials from the forest.

This week, look for ways to practice problem-solving skills:

- ☐ Create a **strategy** before starting a difficult task.
- ☐ Decide what is a **priority**.
- ☐ Find ways to overcome an **obstacle**.
- ☐ Look for a **solution** instead of giving up.
- ☐ Be **resourceful** by using what you have.

Spelling

Match the Homophone to the Correct Definition

Write the correct letter on the line next to each word.

Words

- _____ principal
- _____ compliment
- _____ stationery
- _____ desert
- _____ principle
- _____ capital
- _____ stationary
- _____ dessert
- _____ capitol
- _____ complement

Did You Know?

Stationery (paper and envelopes) has an E for Envelope.

Stationery → Envelope

Stationary means not moving.

Definitions

- A. A sweet food eaten after a meal.
- B. The leader of a school.
- C. A rule, belief, or idea that guides behavior.
- D. A city where a government is located; also the most important city in a state or country.
- E. A building where lawmakers meet.
- F. A dry area with little rainfall and few plants.
- G. Paper and writing materials used for letters.
- H. A kind or positive statement about someone.
- I. Staying still; not moving.
- J. Something that completes or goes well with something else.

More division

$$24 \overline{) 5112}$$

$$17 \overline{) 3757}$$

$$214 \overline{) 7490}$$

$$312 \overline{) 9984}$$

$$216 \overline{) 48389}$$

$$275 \overline{) 556619}$$

Comparative and Superlative Adjectives and Adverbs

When you want to compare **two or more people, places, or things**, you use the **comparative** or **superlative** form of an adjective or adverb.

Comparative

A comparative word compares **two** people, places, or things.

Superlative

A superlative word compares **more than two** people, places, or things.

Base	Comparative	Superlative
big	bigger	biggest
slow	slower	slowest
short	shorter	shortest
high	higher	highest

Some longer adjectives and adverbs use **more** and **most**:

Base	Comparative	Superlative
carefully	more carefully	most carefully
slowly	more slowly	most slowly
difficult	more difficult	most difficult

Circle the correct form of the word in each sentence.

Shopping on Friday is (**harder / more hard**) than shopping on Monday.

Sunday is the day the stores are the (**most crowded / more crowded**).

Even the bags seem (**heavier / heaviest**) to me on Fridays.

Can you get to work (**earlier / more earlier**)?

At the restaurant, we saw the most (**bigger / biggest**) lobster we have ever seen.

It is (**difficulter / more difficult**) than I thought to put up your own lights.

The fender of the car was (**more smoother / smoother**) after the repair shop finished it.

He said he felt (**more rested / most rested**) today than he did yesterday.

Of the two friends, Marie was always the (**neater / neatest**) one.

Vocabulary Practice – Antonyms

What is an Antonym?

An **antonym** is a word that has the **opposite meaning** of another word.

Learning antonyms helps you understand words more deeply because you can compare what a word means with what it does not mean.

Example:

Hot and cold are antonyms because they have opposite meanings.

Read each vocabulary word below. **Circle the antonym** (the word that means the opposite).

Strategy

- plan
- confusion
- method
- approach

Priority

- importance
- choice
- insignificance
- focus

Obstacle

- challenge
- barrier
- help
- difficulty

Solution

- answer
- problem
- fix
- resolution

Resourceful

- creative
- helpless
- clever
- prepared

Day 3 – Spelling Test

Ask your teacher, parent, or another person to give you this week's spelling words. Have them say each word aloud, and choose the method that works best for you:

- Write each word down as you hear it.
- Spell the word aloud back to them.
- Type the word and send it to them by text or another method.

After you complete your spelling test, check your answers and correct any words you missed. Pay attention to the parts of the words that were difficult so you can continue improving your spelling skills.

I am giving the teacher an easy definition to share when they test you

Principal – school leader

Principle – rule or belief

Capital – main city; money

Capitol – government building

Desert – dry, sandy place

Dessert – sweet treat

Complement – completes something

Compliment – praise or kind words

Stationary – not moving

Stationery – writing paper

**if you missed any, copy them 5 times each.

A **fraction** shows a part of a whole. Fractions are used when something is divided into **equal parts**.

Sharing a Whole

Greg and Amy bought a pizza. They agreed they would each get the same share. How much of the pizza did each person get?

The pizza was divided into **2 equal parts**. Each person received **one-half**.

One-half is written as:

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

Two halves make one whole:

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

There are four friends in Brooklyn's class. They share one pizza equally. What part of the whole pizza did each friend receive?

The pizza was divided into **4 equal parts**. Each person received **one-fourth**.

One-fourth is written as:

$$\frac{1}{4}$$

Four fourths make one whole:

$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{4}{4} = 1$$

Parts of a Fraction

In the fraction $\frac{1}{4}$:

4 tells how many equal parts the whole is divided into.

This number is called the **denominator**.

1 tells how many parts are being used.

This number is called the **numerator**.

1 ← numerator (parts being used)

4 ← denominator (total equal parts)

Write the Fractions

Write the fraction for each:

Three-fourths: _____

Two-fourths: _____

Five-sixths: _____

Which number is the denominator? _____

Which number is the numerator? _____

Irregular Adjectives and Adverbs

Most adjectives and adverbs follow regular rules when comparing two or more things by adding **-er** or **-est** or using **more** and **most**.

However, some words do **not** follow these rules. These are called **irregular adjectives and adverbs** because they change in a different way.

Base	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
many	more	most
bad	worse	worst
far	farther	farthest
little	less	least
badly	worse	worst
well	better	best
much	more	most

Few and Less

Both **few** and **less** are used when comparing amounts.

Use **few** and **fewer** when you are comparing things that can be **counted**.

Example:

I have **fewer** books than my sister.

Use **less** and **least** when you are comparing things that **cannot be counted**.

Example:

I have **less** time to finish my project.

Practice

Circle the correct form of the word in each sentence.

Amy is not a good map reader, but Linda is even (**worse** / **worst**).

Bill is the (**worse** / **worst**) of all, though.

Our new home is (**far** / **farther**) from town than the last one.

This group has (**fewer** / **less**) free time than the previous group.

Campers who go for a month have the (**more** / **most**) time of all.

It is a good thing that Brent was feeling (**best** / **better**) when he awoke.

Of all the memory techniques, repetition is the (**more effective** / **most effective**) of all.

Using Vocabulary in Real Life

Words become easier to remember when you connect them to situations you experience in everyday life.

Read each situation carefully. Choose the vocabulary word that best describes what is happening.

Circle the correct word.

You have a big test coming up. You decide to make a study schedule, review your notes each night, and practice difficult questions. You created a _____ to help you succeed.

strategy | obstacle | solution

You have several things to do today. You decide that finishing your important school assignment must come before watching television or playing games. Your homework is your _____.

priority | resourceful | strategy

You are trying to finish a project, but your computer stops working and you cannot access your files. The broken computer is a _____ that makes your work harder.

obstacle | solution | priority

You cannot figure out how to complete a difficult assignment. After thinking carefully, you find an answer that fixes the problem. You found a _____.

solution | strategy | obstacle

You need to repair something, but you do not have the exact tools you need. You use items you already have in a creative way to complete the job. You are being _____.

resourceful | priority | obstacle

Think and Apply

Describe a problem you have faced and explain how you solved it.

The problem was:

The solution was:

The word that best describes how I solved it is:

Week 6 Spelling Words- Silent Letters

Copy in cursive or print.

knowledge

knock

knew

answer

psychology

rhythm

aisle

honest

debt

doubt

Adding fractions

To add fractions with like denominators, add the numerators and place the sum over the common denominator.

$$\frac{4}{8}$$

$$\frac{1}{5}$$

$$\frac{3}{9}$$

$$\frac{2}{4}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{1} \\ + 8 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{2} \\ + 5 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{1} \\ + 9 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{1} \\ + 4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{1} \\ 12 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{4} \\ 20 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{1} \\ 9 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{5} \\ 12 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{3} \\ 20 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{3} \\ 9 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{3} \\ + 12 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{6} \\ + 20 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{2} \\ + 9 \end{array}$$

$$75 + 125 =$$

$$1000 - 475 =$$

$$\text{Double } 18 =$$

$$\text{Half of } 26 =$$

$$\text{Half of } 150 =$$

If 5 notebooks cost \$15, how much does one notebook cost?

Verbs are words that show **action** or a state of being. There are three simple tenses for verbs.

Past tense – something already happened.

Present tense – something happening now or regularly happens.

Future tense – something that will happen later.

Circle the correct form of the verb.

1. Last summer, I _____ my grandparents every week.

- a. visit
- b. will visit
- c. visited
- d. visits

2. Sarah _____ her homework before dinner every night.

- a. finished
- b. finishes
- c. will finish
- d. finishing

3. Tomorrow, we _____ a new chapter in our book.

- a. read
- b. reads
- c. will read
- d. reading

4. Yesterday, the students _____ a science experiment in class.

- a. complete
- b. completed
- c. will complete
- d. completes

5. I _____ my room every Saturday morning.

- a. cleaned
- b. will clean
- c. clean
- d. cleaning

6. Next week, Brooklyn _____ in the school play.

- a. performed
- b. performs
- c. will perform
- d. performing

7. The dog _____ outside when it started raining.

- a. plays
- b. played
- c. will play
- d. play

Vocabulary Focus: Leadership

This week we are learning words that describe **leadership**. Leadership is the ability to guide, encourage, and help others work toward a goal. A good leader does not just tell people what to do; a good leader listens, supports others, takes responsibility, and helps people grow.

Everyone can practice leadership skills. You do not have to be in charge of a group to be a leader. You can show leadership at school, at work, at home, and in your community.

Influence: The ability to affect the way someone thinks, acts, or makes decisions.

Her positive attitude had a strong influence on her friends and encouraged them to work harder.

Motivate: To encourage someone to take action or work toward a goal.

The coach motivated the team by reminding them to believe in themselves.

Delegate: To give a task or responsibility to another person.

The team leader decided to delegate different jobs so everyone could help complete the project.

Mentor: A person who gives guidance, advice, and support to help someone learn and grow.

The older student became a mentor to the new student and helped her adjust to school.

Accountable: Responsible for your actions, choices, and responsibilities.

He was accountable for finishing his work on time and correcting his mistakes.

Think About It

Strong leaders:

- ✓ Use their **influence** to encourage others.
- ✓ **Motivate** people to do their best.
- ✓ **Delegate** tasks and trust others.
- ✓ **Mentor** and help others grow.
- ✓ Stay **accountable** for their choices.

Leadership is not about being the most powerful person in the room—it is about helping others become better.

Fill in the missing silent letter to complete each word.

k__nowledge

k__ock

k__ew

ans__er

__sychology

rh__thm

a__sle

hones__

de__t

dou__t

Did You Know?

Piece of pie!

There's a pie inside piece.

piece

**That helps remember the ie
spelling.**

Simplifying Improper Fractions

Sometimes a fraction has a **numerator that is larger than the denominator**.

Example: $\frac{5}{2}$

The top number (5) is larger than the bottom number (2), so this is called an **improper fraction**.

An **improper fraction** is a fraction where the numerator is greater than or equal to the denominator.

Improper fractions should be changed into a **whole number** or a **mixed number**.

A **mixed number** contains a whole number and a fraction.

Steps to Change an Improper Fraction

1. Divide the numerator by the denominator.
2. The answer becomes the whole number.
3. The remainder becomes the new numerator.
4. Keep the same denominator.

Example: $\frac{5}{2}$

2 goes into 5 two times with a remainder of 1.

Whole number = 2

Remainder = 1

Denominator = 2

Answer: $\frac{5}{2} = 2\frac{1}{2}$

Simplify the Following Improper Fractions:

$$\frac{13}{12} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\frac{21}{16} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\frac{4}{3} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Add the Following and Simplify:

$$\frac{3}{10} + \frac{5}{10} + \frac{9}{10} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{5}{6} + \frac{7}{6} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Perfect Tenses

Perfect tenses show that an action has been **completed** or connected to another time.

There are three perfect tenses: **present perfect, past perfect, and future perfect.**

Perfect tenses are formed by using a form of the verb **“to have”** with the **past participle** of the verb.

Tense	Form	Use
Present Perfect	have/has worked	An action that happened in the past and is completed or continues into the present.
Past Perfect	had worked	An action that was completed before another action happened in the past.
Future Perfect	will have worked	An action that will be completed before another future action or time.

Examples:

Present Perfect: I **have finished** my homework.

Past Perfect: She **had finished** her homework before dinner.

Future Perfect: They **will have finished** the project by Friday.

Progressive Tenses

Progressive tenses show an action that is **ongoing or continuing**.

Progressive tenses use a form of the verb **“to be”** and the **present participle** (verb ending in **-ing**).

Tense	Form
Present Progressive	am/is/are working
Past Progressive	was/were working
Future Progressive	will be working
Present Perfect Progressive	has/have been working
Past Perfect Progressive	had been working
Future Perfect Progressive	will have been working

Circle the correct verb form to complete each sentence.

1. My brother (**listened / was listening**) to the television when he heard his name called.
2. He (**is listening / has been listening**) to the same preacher for two years.
3. At this time next month, she (**will drive / will be driving**) a new car.
4. Before leaving camp last year, Jentzen (**learned / had learned**) how to tie several kinds of knots.
5. The airline (**had inspected / have inspected**) the plane two weeks before the accident.
6. She (**has studied / had studied**) Spanish for three years and continues to practice.
7. They (**were working / have worked**) on the project when the power went out.

Vocabulary Practice – Antonyms

An **antonym** is a word that has the **opposite meaning** of another word.

Learning antonyms helps you understand vocabulary by comparing what a word means with what it does **not** mean.

Example:

Hot and cold are antonyms because they have opposite meanings.

Read each vocabulary word below. **Circle the antonym** (the word that means the opposite).

Influence

control
ignore
guide
affect

Motivate

encourage
inspire
discourage
support

Delegate

assign
share
keep
divide

Mentor

teach
guide
neglect
support

Accountable

responsible
careless
reliable
honest

Day 3 – Spelling Test

Ask your teacher, parent, or another person to give you this week's spelling words. Have them say each word aloud, and choose the method that works best for you:

- Write each word down as you hear it.
- Spell the word aloud back to them.
- Type the word and send it to them by text or another method.

After you complete your spelling test, check your answers and correct any words you missed. Pay attention to the parts of the words that were difficult so you can continue improving your spelling skills.

- knowledge
- knock
- knew
- answer
- psychology
- rhythm
- aisle
- honest
- debt
- doubt

**if you missed any, copy them 5 times each.

Reducing Fractions

We learned how to change **improper fractions** (fractions where the numerator is larger than the denominator) into whole numbers or mixed numbers.

Now we will learn how to reduce **proper fractions**.

A **proper fraction** has a numerator that is **smaller than the denominator**.

All fractions should be reduced to their **simplest form**. A fraction is in simplest form when the numerator and denominator cannot be divided by the same number.

Imagine a pizza cut into **8 equal slices**. If you have **4 slices**, you have: $\frac{4}{8}$ However, $\frac{4}{8}$ can be reduced because both numbers can be divided by 4.

$$4 \div 4 = 1$$

$$8 \div 4 = 2$$



You would say you have **one-half** of the pizza.

Steps to Reduce a Fraction

1. Find the **greatest common factor (GCF)** — the largest number that divides evenly into both the numerator and denominator.
2. Divide both the numerator and denominator by that number.

Example: $\frac{3}{9}$ The greatest common factor of 3 and 9 is 3. $3 \div 3 = 1$ $9 \div 3 = 3$ Answer: $\frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$

Reduce the following fractions down:

$$\frac{10}{15} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\frac{9}{12} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\frac{6}{18} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\frac{12}{32} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Fractions can also be changed into **equivalent fractions** by multiplying the numerator and denominator by the same number.

Equivalent fractions have the **same value**, even though they look different.

Example: $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{8}{16}$

To create each equivalent fraction, multiply both the top and bottom numbers by the same number.

Complete the Equivalent Fractions

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\hspace{1cm}}{32}$$

$$\frac{5}{8} = \frac{\hspace{1cm}}{32}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{\hspace{1cm}}{16}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{\hspace{1cm}}{12}$$

A **helping verb** is a verb that is used with another verb to add meaning or show the time of an action. The helping verb works together with the main verb to create a complete verb phrase.

Example:

She **is running** in the race.

(**is** is the helping verb and **running** is the main verb.)

The helping verb “**to be**” is one of the most common helping verbs. It is used to form **progressive tenses**, which show an action that is continuing.

Other helping verbs show different meanings:

Can / Could – show ability

I can swim.

May / Might – show possibility or permission

We might go to the park.

Must – shows something that is required or necessary

You must complete your assignment.

Should – shows advice or a good idea

You should study for the test.

Common Helping Verbs

am	is	are	was	were	be	being	been	has	have
had	do	does	did	can	could	may	might	must	should
will	would								

Practice

Circle the correct helping verb to complete each sentence.

The sheriff (**will be / am being / are being**) running again.

(**Does / Do / Be**) you think the mayor has a chance of winning?

Jadyn (**did / have / has**) never skied before.

I (**am / still have / can**) not gotten a chance to see the new baby.

(**Are / Is / Does**) tonight seem like a good night for a walk?

You (**are / have / do**) learned well; we are proud of you.

She (**has / is / can**) been practicing the piano for three years.

We (**will / have / do**) finish the project tomorrow.

The students (**were / have / can**) working when the bell rang.

You (**should / are / did**) check your answers before turning in your paper.

Vocabulary Practice – Using Vocabulary in Real Life

Leadership

Words become easier to remember when you connect them to situations you experience in everyday life.

Read each situation carefully. Choose the vocabulary word that best describes what is happening.

You notice that your friends start making better choices because they see your positive attitude and actions. You have a strong _____ on the people around you.

influence | mentor | delegate

The coach gives an encouraging speech to the team before the game to help them believe they can succeed. The coach is trying to _____ the players.

motivate | influence | accountable

The group leader assigns different jobs to each person so the project can be completed faster. The leader decided to _____ responsibilities.

delegate | mentor | motivate

An experienced employee helps a new worker learn the job by giving advice, answering questions, and offering support. The employee is acting as a _____.

mentor | influence | accountable

A student forgets to complete an assignment and admits the mistake instead of blaming someone else. The student is being _____ for their actions.

accountable | motivated | delegated

A team captain encourages younger players, teaches them new skills, and helps them improve.

mentor | influence | accountable

A manager trusts employees by giving them different tasks to complete instead of doing everything alone.

delegate | motivate | influence

A person who works hard and sets a good example causes others to want to work harder too.

influence | accountable | delegate

A student takes responsibility for finishing a group project on time and making sure their part is completed.

accountable | mentor | motivate

Week 7- Spelling Words- School Words
Copy in cursive or print.

analyze

analysis

paragraph

grammar

literature

mathematics

vocabulary

syllable

pronunciation

thesis

Add and reduce down as needed.

$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} =$$

$$\frac{7}{6} + \frac{5}{6} =$$

$$\frac{5}{12} + \frac{9}{12} =$$

$$\frac{15}{12} + \frac{11}{12} =$$

What is the fraction $\frac{1}{2}$ as a percent?

Which is heavier 2 lbs or 30 oz?

What comes next: 10,20,30, _____, _____

What is the average of : 10,30, 50?

Finley has 125 stickers. He receives 75 more. How many does he have now?

What is 144 divided by 12=

What is 15% of 100=

What is 50% of 80=

What is $7 \times 5 - 10$ =

Word Usage – Commonly Confused Words

Some words sound similar or are used in similar ways, but they have different meanings. Learning the difference will help you become a stronger writer.

Lie, Lay, and Lain

Lie – lay – lain means **to rest or recline** (you are not placing an object).

Example: I **lie** down when I am tired.

Yesterday, I **lay** down for a nap.

I have **lain** there for an hour.

Lay, Laid

Lay – laid means **to place something down**.

It always needs an object.

Example: I **lay** the book on the table.

She **laid** the keys on the counter.

Rise, Rose, Risen

Rise – rose – risen means **to go up or get up**.

Example: The sun **rises** every morning.

The temperature **rose** yesterday.

Sit, Sat

Sit – sat means **to take a seat**.

Example: Please **sit** in the chair.

Yesterday, I **sat** beside my friend.

Raise, Raised

Raise – raised means **to lift something up**.

Example: She **raised** her hand to answer the question.

Set means **to place or put something somewhere**.

Example: I **set** the cup on the table.

Circle the Correct Word

1. When the patient had (**rose / risen**) the next morning, the pain had almost disappeared.
2. During the family picnic, my sister and I went outside and (**lay / laid**) under the trees where it was cool.
3. On the way home from the party, our mom (**lay / laid**) her presents on the back seat of the car.
4. I have (**sat / set**) on this seat and read many books to my children.
5. I picked up over forty shells that I found (**laying / lying**) on the beach.
6. The chair is (**sitting / setting**) in the corner.

Who, Whom, Whoever, Whomever

Who and **whoever** are used as **subjects** (the person doing the action).

Example: **Who** called you?

Whom and **whomever** are used as **objects** (the person receiving the action).

Example: To **whom** did you speak?

Helpful Hint:

If you can replace the word with **he/she/they**, use **who**.

If you can replace it with **him/her/them**, use **whom**.

Circle the Correct Word

1. To (**who / whom**) did you send invitations?
2. Mom, (**who / whom**) worked very hard, was given a party for her efforts.
3. Only people (**who / whom**) have car insurance are allowed to drive.
4. (**Whoever / Whomever**) left their wallet in the church can claim it at the desk.
5. Most students (**who / whom**) have used social media like the feedback they receive.

Week 7 Vocabulary Focus: Emotions

This week we are learning words that describe **emotions and how people respond to situations**. Emotions are feelings that affect the way we think, act, and interact with others. Learning words for emotions helps us better understand ourselves and the people around us.

Strong emotional skills help people handle challenges, show kindness, and make good choices. Everyone experiences difficult moments, but the way we respond can help us grow.

Empathy: The ability to understand and share the feelings of another person.

She showed empathy by listening to her friend who was having a difficult day.

Compassion: A caring feeling that makes you want to help someone who is struggling.

He showed compassion by helping the injured animal and making sure it was safe.

Resilient: Able to recover and keep going after facing problems or challenges.

The resilient student kept trying even after making mistakes on the assignment.

Optimistic: Having a positive attitude and believing that good things can happen.

She stayed optimistic and believed she could reach her goals with hard work.

Discouraged: Feeling disappointed, less confident, or like you want to give up.

He felt discouraged after losing the game, but he decided to keep practicing.

Understanding emotions helps us communicate better and build stronger relationships.

Spelling fill in the missing letters:

an__lyze

anal__sis

paragr__ph

gram__ar

liter__ture

mathemat__cs

vocab__lary

syll__ble

pronunc__ation

thes__s

Did You Know?

Receive starts with "rec-" just like receipt.

If you receive something, you often get a receipt.

More random information:

English has one of the largest vocabularies of any language.
There are hundreds of thousands of words, and new words are added all the time.

The longest word in many English dictionaries is:
pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis
(It is a lung disease caused by breathing in very fine dust.)

The dot over the letters "i" and "j" is called a tittle.

The shortest complete sentence in English is "I am."

The word "queue" has four silent letters.
Even though it has five letters, it sounds like the letter Q.

Adding Fractions with Unlike Denominators

When adding fractions, the **denominators must be the same** before you can add.

If the denominators are different, they are called **unlike denominators**. You must first change the fractions into **equivalent fractions** with a common denominator.

Example:

$$1/3 + 1/4$$

The denominators are different, so we need to find a common denominator.

Look at the numbers 3 and 4.

The smallest number that both 3 and 4 divide into evenly is **12**.

This is called the **least common denominator (LCD)**.

Now change each fraction:

$$1/3 = 4/12$$

$$1/4 = 3/12$$

Now add:

$$4/12 + 3/12 = 7/12$$

Rewrite the following problems vertically and solve.

$$1/3 + 1/4 =$$

Steps for Adding Fractions with Unlike Denominators

1. Check the denominators.
2. Find the least common denominator (LCD).
3. Change each fraction into an equivalent fraction.
4. Add the numerators.
5. Keep the denominator the same.
6. Reduce your answer if needed.

$$2/5 + 3/8 =$$

$$4/6 + 5/9 =$$

$$3/10 + 2/15 =$$

$$7/12 + 5/18 =$$

You cannot add fractions until the pieces are the same size. The denominator tells the size of the pieces.

Possessives

A possessive noun shows that something belongs to someone or something.

Apostrophes are used to show ownership.

Rules for Possessive Nouns

Singular nouns

For most singular nouns, add 's.

Examples:

wife → wife's

child → child's

Greg → Greg's

The child's backpack was left at school.

Plural nouns that do not end in "s"

Add 's.

Examples:

children → children's

men → men's

women → women's

The children's books were on the shelf.

Plural nouns that end in "s"

Add only an apostrophe (').

Examples:

workers → workers'

families → families'

teachers → teachers'

The teachers' lounge was recently painted.

Proper nouns

For singular proper nouns, add 's.

Examples:

Bill → Bill's

Mary → Mary's

For plural proper nouns ending in s, add only an apostrophe.

Example:

Maryons → Maryons'

Circle the Correct Spelling

(Greg's / Gregs) workday begins very early.

He gets up at five o'clock to make his (children's / childrens') lunches.

Greg enjoys his work painting car (bodies' / body's) parts.

All of the (workers' / worker's) clothing is protected from the paint by uniforms.

Tonight Kim and Jim will go over to a (friend's / friends') home to have dinner.

The (dog's / dogs) leash was hanging by the door.

The (students' / student's) projects were displayed in the hallway.

(More than one student completed projects.)

The (girl's / girls') soccer team won the championship.

(The team belongs to more than one girl.)

The (Maryons' / Maryon's) family enjoys spending time together.

(The family name is plural.)

Vocabulary– Emotions

Empathy

Circle the antonym:

kindness
understanding
uncaring
sympathy

Compassion

Circle the antonym:

cruelty
help
kindness
caring

Resilient

Circle the antonym:

strong
giving up
determined
persistent

Optimistic

Circle the antonym:

hopeful
positive
pessimistic
confident

Discouraged

Circle the antonym:

hopeless
motivated
disappointed
defeated

Day 3 – Spelling Test

Ask your teacher, parent, or another person to give you this week's spelling words. Have them say each word aloud, and choose the method that works best for you:

- **Write each word down as you hear it.**
- **Spell the word aloud back to them.**
- **Type the word and send it to them by text or another method.**

After you complete your spelling test, check your answers and correct any words you missed. Pay attention to the parts of the words that were difficult so you can continue improving your spelling skills.

Week 7 – School Words

- analyze
- analysis
- paragraph
- grammar
- literature
- mathematics
- vocabulary
- syllable
- pronunciation
- thesis

****if you missed any, copy them 5 times each.**

Fractions -add and reduce down so no improper fractions

$$5 \frac{1}{3}$$

$$+ 8 \frac{1}{12}$$

$$14 \frac{1}{6}$$

$$+ 6 \frac{1}{3}$$

$$12 \frac{1}{4}$$

$$+ 7 \frac{13}{12}$$

$$15 \frac{1}{5}$$

$$+ 9 \frac{1}{3}$$

$$15 \frac{5}{6}$$

$$+ 7 \frac{3}{4}$$

$$5 \frac{1}{2}$$

$$+ 9 \frac{2}{3}$$

Subject/Verb Agreement

Subjects and verbs must agree in number.

A **singular subject** uses a singular verb.

Example: The dog **runs** fast.

A **plural subject** uses a plural verb.

Example: The dogs **run** fast.

Remember:

- Ignore words between the subject and verb.

Example: The box of pencils **is** on the desk.

- **Each, everyone, everybody, someone, nobody, and nothing** are singular.

Example: Everyone **has** a job.

- With **either/or** and **neither/nor**, the verb agrees with the subject closest to it.

Example: Neither the teacher nor the students **are** ready.

Circle the Correct Verb

The accident victims (**was / were**) taken to Pardee Hospital.

The members (**has / have**) been discussing meeting each month.

In the afternoon, I (**tries / try**) to be home by the time my husband arrives.

There (**has / have**) been very little rainfall this year.

(**Does / Do**) anybody want to come to the park with me?

Each of the packages (**was / were**) examined carefully.

Nothing, not even an increase in awareness, (**has / have**) resulted in fewer accidents.

Neither the president nor his advisors (**want / wants**) to take the risk.

Nobody, not even the parents, (**has / have**) offered to volunteer.

Several of the packages (**was / were**) returned because they (**was / were**) damaged.

(**Do / Does**) the new phone have more memory?

The recent bills from our electric company (**show / shows**) an increase in price.

Vocabulary Practice – Fill in the Blanks- Emotions

Word Bank

empathy
compassion
resilient
optimistic
discouraged

Use the correct vocabulary word from the word bank to complete each sentence.

After failing the first attempt, Jenna felt _____, but she decided to keep trying.

A person who can understand how someone else feels is showing _____.

Even after facing many challenges, Marcus stayed _____ and continued working toward his goals.

Helping someone who is struggling shows kindness and _____.

Although the project was difficult, Sarah remained _____ and believed things would work out.

A good friend listens and tries to understand your feelings. This shows _____.

People who are _____ do not give up easily when life becomes challenging.

Donating food to families who need help is an example of showing _____.

After receiving a disappointing grade, he felt _____, but he asked for help and improved.

Someone who expects positive results and looks for the good in a situation is _____.

Week 8 Spelling Words- Writing Words

Copy in cursive or print.

conclusion

conclusion

evidence

summarize

compare

contrast

evaluate

emphasize

interpret

infer

describe

Review addition of fractions

Find equivalent fractions:

$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{\quad}{12}$$

$$\frac{4}{5} = \frac{\quad}{20}$$

$$\frac{5}{6} = \frac{\quad}{30}$$

$$\frac{5}{8} = \frac{\quad}{16}$$

Reduce:

$$\frac{12}{16} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\frac{5}{15} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\frac{6}{9} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Reduce to whole or mixed numbers:

$$\frac{15}{5} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\frac{9}{3} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\frac{7}{2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$6\frac{5}{6}$$

$$24\frac{7}{10}$$

$$+ 7\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$+ 109\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$9$$

$$8\frac{3}{4}$$

$$+ 15\frac{7}{8}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$+ 12\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Rewrite the following vertically and add: $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + 7 =$

Circle the word that is most similar in meaning to the word provided.

describe

repeat
depict
decry
sanction

respond

delude
rectify
reply
reiterate

choose

pick
base
check
maintain

argue

quarrel
plead
hasten
arrange

interpret

make clear
flourish
accumulate
anticipate

construct

separate
build
expand
verify

refer

carry
rush
reinstate
attribute

convey

express
beckon
commence
pilfer

ascertain

maintain
placate
determine
polarize

Week 8 Words: Relationships

Compromise: To find an agreement by each person giving up something or making changes.

The two friends reached a compromise by choosing a movie that they both wanted to watch.

Loyalty: Being faithful, supportive, and standing by someone or something.

Her loyalty to her team was shown when she continued to support them during difficult times.

Commitment: A promise or decision to continue working toward something or supporting someone.

His commitment to practicing every day helped him improve his skills.

Trustworthy: Someone who can be trusted to be honest, responsible, and dependable.

Maria is trustworthy because she keeps her promises and tells the truth.

Considerate: Thinking about other people's feelings and showing kindness and respect.

It was considerate of him to lower his voice because others were studying.

Strong relationships are built by people who:

- ✓ Listen to others
- ✓ Keep their promises
- ✓ Show kindness and respect
- ✓ Work through disagreements
- ✓ Think about how their actions affect others

These qualities help build healthy relationships at home, school, work, and in the community.

Week 8 Spelling Practice – Academic Words

Many spelling words are easier to remember when you understand how they are used. Read each sentence and choose the vocabulary word that best completes it.

Word Bank

conclusion

evidence

summarize

compare

contrast

evaluate

emphasize

interpret

infer

describe

After reading the article, Maria wrote a short paragraph explaining the main points. She had to _____ the information.

The detective collected _____ to help prove what happened.

When you look at two things and find how they are alike, you _____ them.

When you look at two things and find how they are different, you _____ them.

The scientist had to _____ the results and decide if the experiment was successful.

The teacher asked students to _____ the character's actions and explain what they meant.

The author used bold words to _____ the most important ideas.

After reading all the information, the student made a _____ about what happened.

You can _____ that someone is tired if they are yawning and rubbing their eyes.

The writer had to _____ the main character by explaining his appearance, actions, and personality.

Did You Know?

Embarrass has two R's and two S's.

When you're embarrassed, your face gets really red (RR) and you might start to sweat (SS).

Subtraction with like denominators. Same method as with addition.

$$\frac{9}{10}$$

$$- \frac{8}{10}$$

$$\frac{5}{8}$$

$$- \frac{2}{8}$$

Subtraction with unlike denominators. Use same method as with addition. Get the bottom number the same.

$$\frac{11}{4}$$

$$- \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{3}{4}$$

$$- \frac{3}{8}$$

Subtracting with mixed numbers

$$16 \frac{3}{4}$$

$$- \frac{1}{12}$$

$$11 \frac{3}{5}$$

$$- \frac{2}{10}$$

Active and Passive Voice

Voice refers to the form of a verb that shows whether the subject **does the action** or **receives the action**.

There are two types of voice:

Active Voice

The subject **performs the action**.

Example:

Madelyn lost a gold ring.

(Madelyn is doing the action.)

Passive Voice

The subject **receives the action**.

Example:

A gold ring was lost by Madelyn.

(The ring receives the action.)

Write **A** if the sentence is active voice.

Write **P** if the sentence is passive voice.

_____ I always watch the news after dinner.

_____ The news is always watched by me after dinner.

_____ I look at the top news story first.

_____ The sports reports are scanned by me next.

_____ The ads are skimmed quickly by me.

_____ Social media is saved for last to scroll through.

_____ A coat for spring was bought by me.

_____ I will buy a coat for spring.

_____ Samuel closed the door.

_____ The door was closed by Samuel.

Week 8 Vocabulary Practice – Antonyms

Circle the antonym:

Compromise

agreement
cooperation
refusal
settlement

Loyalty

faithfulness
support
betrayal
devotion

Commitment

dedication
promise
abandonment
responsibility

Trustworthy

honest
reliable
dishonest
dependable

Considerate

kind
thoughtful
selfish
caring

Day 3 – Spelling Test

Ask your teacher, parent, or another person to give you this week's spelling words. Have them say each word aloud, and choose the method that works best for you:

- Write each word down as you hear it.
- Spell the word aloud back to them.
- Type the word and send it to them by text or another method.

After you complete your spelling test, check your answers and correct any words you missed. Pay attention to the parts of the words that were difficult so you can continue improving your spelling skills.

Week 8 – Writing Words

- conclusion
- evidence
- summarize
- compare
- contrast
- evaluate
- emphasize
- interpret
- infer
- describe

****if you missed any, copy them 5 times each.**

Subtraction from whole numbers. Before subtracting a fraction from a whole number, you must rename the whole number to an improper fraction.

15

$$\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ - \frac{1}{3} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

9

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ - \frac{9}{10} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

6

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ - \frac{5}{8} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

8

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ - \frac{7}{10} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Renaming with unlike denominators. Find the common denominators before subtracting mixed numbers. Borrow from whole number if needed.

$17 \frac{1}{8}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 17 \frac{1}{8} \\ - 9 \frac{1}{4} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$9 \frac{1}{3}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \frac{1}{3} \\ - 5 \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Sentence Fragments

A sentence must have a subject and a predicate and MUST express a complete thought.

Write C if the sentence is COMPLETE and write F if it is a FRAGMENT.

_____ Mr. Maryon, the only resident who is against the plan.

_____ To repair over half of the state's crumbling bridge.

_____ It was the highest rated series of all time.

_____ Tend to be poorer, older, and alone.

_____ Mark is taking a Spanish class.

_____ Studied for a long time.

_____ Most of the drug related deaths reported in 2012.

_____ Children are afraid they will become.

_____ I like to play at the park with my children.

_____ The mountains are a beautiful sight to behold.

Week 8 Vocabulary Quiz – Relationships

Word Bank

Compromise loyalty commitment trustworthy considerate

Two friends disagree about where to eat. They both listen to each other and choose a restaurant that they are both happy with.

The friends showed _____.

Autumn always keeps her promises, tells the truth, and can be counted on when others need help. Autumn is _____.

After joining the basketball team, Stephen continued attending practices and worked hard all season to improve.

Stephen showed _____.

Even when his friend was going through a difficult time, Jentzen continued to support and stand by him.

Jentzen showed _____.

Madelyn noticed her sister was tired after work, so she cleaned the kitchen without being asked. Madelyn was being _____.

A group project becomes difficult because everyone has different ideas. The students discuss their opinions and agree on a plan that works for everyone.

The students reached a _____.

You tell your teacher you will complete your assignment by Friday, and you make sure you finish it on time.

You showed _____.

A friend shares a personal problem with you because they know you will not share it with others. They believe you are _____.

A teammate continues encouraging the group even after they lose several games.

The teammate shows _____.

Before making a decision, a student thinks about how their choice will affect other people.

The student is being _____.

Week 9 Spelling Words- Workplace Words
Copy in cursive or print

professional

responsibility

maintenance

schedule

colleague

reference

personnel

correspondence

recommendation

opportunity

Handwriting practice lines for the words listed on the left. Each word is followed by three sets of blank lines (top, middle, bottom) for copying the word in cursive or print.

Rounding Numbers Review

How to Round

Look at the digit **to the right** of the place you are rounding.

5 or more → Round up

4 or less → Keep the same

Practice

Round to the nearest ten:

$34 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$68 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$125 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Round to the nearest hundred:

$246 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$583 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$1,749 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Round to the nearest thousand:

$2,456 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$8,721 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$15,499 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Round to the nearest ten thousand:

$23,456 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$67,890 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Round to the nearest million:

$3,400,000 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$7,800,000 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Round to the nearest tenth:

$4.36 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$8.92 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Round to the nearest hundredth:

$6.274 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$9.856 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Choose the word closest in meaning.

universal

exceptional

exclusive

far-reaching

makeshift

implied

specific

inferred

obvious

fictional

contrast

difference

solution

light

exponential

excerpt

volume

journey

part

difficulty

criticism

decorative

evaluation

notation

progressive

image

sensory impression

information

ability

particle

similar

loud

alike

style

link

relationship

connection

inkling

memorable

forecast

ridicule

praise

relate

pose

mock

Week 9 Vocabulary Focus: Personal Growth

This week we are learning words that describe **personal growth**. Personal growth is the process of improving yourself, learning from experiences, and developing qualities that help you succeed in life.

Growing as a person takes effort. It involves believing in yourself, accepting challenges, learning from mistakes, and continuing to improve.

Confidence: Believing in yourself and your abilities.

She showed confidence by sharing her ideas during the class discussion.

Humility: Being modest and not thinking you are better than others.

Even after winning the award, he showed humility by thanking the people who helped him.

Discipline: The ability to control your actions and continue working toward a goal.

Her discipline helped her practice every day until she improved.

Maturity: The ability to act responsibly, make good decisions, and handle situations in a thoughtful way.

His maturity was shown when he calmly solved the disagreement instead of arguing.

Ambition: A strong desire to achieve a goal or be successful.

Her ambition motivated her to work hard and pursue her dream career.

The person you become is shaped by the choices you make every day.

Personal Growth Reflection

What is one thing you are proud of about yourself?

What is one skill or habit you would like to improve?

What is one goal you would like to work toward, and what can you do to reach it?

Week 9 Spelling Practice – Breaking Words Into Syllables

Long words are easier to spell when you break them into smaller parts. A **syllable** is a word part that has one vowel sound.

Say the word slowly and draw a line between each syllable.

Example:

professional

pro | fes | sion | al

Now practice breaking apart each spelling word.

professional

responsibility

maintenance

schedule

colleague

reference

personnel

correspondence

recommendation

opportunity

Did You Know?

Calendar ends with "-dar", not "-der."

Remember:

A calendar has A date to remember.

Comparing fractions using cross multiplication.

Example:

Compare:

$$\frac{2}{3} \quad \frac{3}{5}$$

Cross multiply:

$$2 \times 5 = 10$$

$$3 \times 3 = 9$$

10 is bigger than 9, so:

$$\frac{2}{3} > \frac{3}{5}$$

Comparing Fractions Practice

Write $>$, $<$, or $=$ in the blank.

$$\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{4}{15} \quad \frac{3}{10}$$

$$\frac{2}{5} \quad \frac{3}{7}$$

$$\frac{3}{6} \quad \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\frac{6}{7} \quad \frac{8}{9}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \quad \frac{7}{10}$$

Rename as mixed numbers:

$$\frac{10}{4} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\frac{16}{3} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\frac{21}{8} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Write as improper fractions

$$4\frac{1}{2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$7\frac{3}{4} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$6\frac{3}{5} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 354 \\ -178 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 587 \\ +128 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1002 \\ +874 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Choose the best synonym

thesis

temperature
main idea
brain storm
exercise

topic

extremity
fabric
subject
sensitivity

structure

façade
engage
rustle
plan

introduction

prelude
condemnation
explanation
supposition

develop

expand
destroy
command
general

essay

recipe
composition
purpose
special

organize

direct
transfer
arrange
believe

outline

stamp
artistic
form
end game

body

figure
main part
pinpoint
struggle

Read each statement. Decide if the person is showing the quality described.

Write **Yes** if the person is showing the word. Write **No** if the person is not showing the word.

Confidence

A person believes they can learn a new skill, so they try even though it may be difficult.

Yes / No

A person refuses to try anything new because they are afraid of making a mistake.

Yes / No

Humility

A person wins a competition but thanks the people who helped them succeed.

Yes / No

A person constantly reminds others that they are better than everyone else.

Yes / No

Discipline

A person creates a schedule and follows it to reach their goals.

Yes / No

A student gives up on a project because it requires too much effort.

Yes / No

Maturity

A person stays calm during a disagreement and listens to the other person's opinion.

Yes / No

Someone blames others for every mistake they make.

Yes / No

Ambition

A person sets goals and works hard to achieve their dreams.

Yes / No

Someone has no goals and does not care about improving.

Yes / No

A student works hard because they want to succeed in their future career.

Yes / No

Spelling Test

Ask your teacher, parent, or another person to give you this week's spelling words. Have them say each word aloud, and choose the method that works best for you:

- Write each word down as you hear it.
- Spell the word aloud back to them.
- Type the word and send it to them by text or another method.

After you complete your spelling test, check your answers and correct any words you missed. Pay attention to the parts of the words that were difficult so you can continue improving your spelling skills.

Week 9 – Workplace Words

- professional
- responsibility
- maintenance
- schedule
- colleague
- reference
- personnel
- correspondence
- recommendation
- opportunity

****if you missed any, copy them 5 times each.**

Multiplying fractions and whole numbers

To multiply fractions from whole numbers, place the whole number over 1 (because it means one whole) and then reduce. You can reduce from top to bottom, not across. Then multiply across as usual.

$$4 \times \frac{1}{3} =$$

$$6 \times \frac{4}{5} =$$

$$18 \times \frac{5}{6} =$$

$$24 \times \frac{3}{8} =$$

Multiplying fractions by fractions. Do the same method, reduce down first and then multiply across.

$$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} =$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{5} =$$

$$\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{8} =$$

$$\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{3}{10} =$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{6}{7} =$$

$$\frac{5}{11} \times \frac{3}{10} =$$

Multiplying mixed numbers. First change the mixed number to an improper fraction, reduce down, then multiply.

$$4\frac{2}{3} \times 9 =$$

$$6\frac{1}{8} \times 16 =$$

$$2\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{2}{3} =$$

$$18 \times \frac{1}{2} =$$

$$21 \times \frac{2}{3} =$$

Choose the Best Synonym

cause

purpose
reason
casual
mitigation

compares

likens
reduces
entitles
strives

status

strident
makeshift
sensation
position

valid

opposition
sound
distinct
appreciably

distribution

district
allocation
interception
quantity

emphasis

instinct
immediate
stress
dissertation

evidence

heading
makeshift
plausible
proof

Week 9 Vocabulary Practice – Personal Growth

Word Bank

confidence

humility

discipline

maturity

ambition

Read each situation carefully. Choose the vocabulary word that best describes what is happening. Write the correct word on the line.

Autumn practiced her presentation several times before giving it to the class. She believed in herself and felt prepared to share her ideas.

Autumn showed _____.

Madelyn won an award for her artwork, but she thanked her teacher and friends for helping her instead of bragging about her success.

Madelyn showed _____.

Jentzen wanted to improve at basketball, so he practiced every day and stayed focused even when it was difficult.

Jentzen showed _____.

Stephen handled a disagreement calmly, listened to the other person's opinion, and worked toward a solution instead of getting angry.

Stephen showed _____.

Brooklyn set a goal to earn better grades and create a plan to work harder throughout the school year.

Brooklyn showed _____.

Jadyn was nervous about trying something new, but she reminded herself of her abilities and gave it her best effort.

Jadyn showed _____.

Evan made a mistake during a project, accepted responsibility, and learned how to do better next time.

Evan showed _____.

Collin wanted to become a better musician, so he created a practice schedule and followed it even when he did not feel like practicing.

Collin showed _____.

Ashlyn achieved a high score on her test but stayed humble and encouraged classmates who were struggling.

Ashlyn showed _____.

Andrew dreamed of becoming an engineer one day and worked hard in school because he wanted to reach that goal.

Andrew showed _____.

Week 10 Spelling Words – Business Words

Copy in cursive or print

budget

finance

investment

negotiate

profit

purchase

customer

advertise

advertisement

guarantee

Dividing fractions. You must invert the second number. To invert means to flip over.
2 inverted equals $\frac{1}{2}$. $\frac{1}{3}$ inverted equals 3.

Invert the following:

4 inverted = _____ $\frac{1}{4}$ inverted = _____

Divide, remember invert the divisor, reduce down and multiply:

$$\frac{8}{9} \div 2 =$$

$$\frac{4}{5} \div 2 =$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \div \frac{1}{8} =$$

$$\frac{2}{9} \div \frac{3}{4} =$$

Mixed numbers. Convert to an improper fraction first and then invert, reduce, and multiply.

$$20 \div 1 \frac{1}{4} =$$

$$5 \frac{3}{5} \div 7 =$$

Change to improper fractions

$$4 \frac{1}{3} =$$

$$5 \frac{2}{3} =$$

$$8 \frac{5}{8} =$$

$$25 \frac{3}{4} =$$

Rename as mixed number

$$\frac{17}{3} =$$

$$\frac{19}{4} =$$

$$\frac{19}{6} =$$

$$\frac{17}{8} =$$

Reduce to simplest form

$$\frac{10}{15} =$$

$$\frac{12}{18} =$$

$$\frac{16}{40} =$$

$$\frac{25}{35} =$$

REVIEW

Circle what is incorrect in the sentence. Number of mistakes at end of sentence.

dr james was at the hospital for twenty one days. (3)

Raleigh is the capital of north Carolina. (1)

By the end of the year over 200 inches of rain fell.(1)

Mr. maryon made piece with his family before departing.(2)

my favorite class is science 7 because we learn about animals plants and the human body.
(4)

Circle the correct verb.

Each person (**try / tries**) to win the game.

Family game night (**is / are**) very popular among our friend groups.

I had (**began / begun**) a three-week fast.

The car sank after it had (**went / gone**) over the bridge into the river.

He (**lay / laid**) his wallet on the table.

The office manager (**set / sit**) the coffee down on the table.

To make good bread, let it (**rise / raise**) for at least an hour before placing it into the oven.

Mr. Maryon had (**laid / lain**) in the hospital for two days before they could identify him.

Week 10 Vocabulary Focus – Decision Making

These words describe skills that help us make thoughtful choices. Good decision-making means thinking about possible results, learning from experiences, and taking ownership of our actions.

Consequence: A result or effect that happens because of a choice or action.

He understood that forgetting his homework would have the consequence of losing points on his assignment.

Judgment: The ability to make a careful decision by thinking about what is right or best.

She used good judgment by asking questions before making a big decision.

Wisdom: The ability to use knowledge and experience to make good choices.

His wisdom helped him give helpful advice to his younger brother.

Discernment: The ability to recognize and understand the difference between good and bad choices.

She showed discernment by noticing that the information online was not trustworthy.

Responsibility: Being dependable and accepting that your choices and actions are your own.

He showed responsibility by completing his work on time without being reminded.

Good decisions often require:

- ✓ Thinking before acting
- ✓ Considering consequences
- ✓ Learning from mistakes
- ✓ Taking responsibility for choices
- ✓ Using wisdom and good judgment

Copy spelling words and separate into syllable to better remember how to spell.

budget	
finance	
investment	
negotiate	
profit	
purchase	
customer	
advertise	
advertisement	
guarantee	

Did You Know?

Because can be remembered with this sentence:

Big **E**lephants **C**an **A**lways **U**nderstand **S**mall **E**lephants.

B E C A U S E

9 <u>x1</u>	2 <u>x2</u>	5 <u>x1</u>	4 <u>x3</u>	0 <u>x0</u>	9 <u>x9</u>	3 <u>x5</u>	8 <u>x5</u>	2 <u>x6</u>	4 <u>x7</u>
5 <u>x6</u>	7 <u>x5</u>	3 <u>x0</u>	8 <u>x8</u>	1 <u>x3</u>	3 <u>x4</u>	5 <u>x9</u>	0 <u>x2</u>	7 <u>x3</u>	4 <u>x1</u>
2 <u>x3</u>	8 <u>x6</u>	0 <u>x5</u>	6 <u>x1</u>	3 <u>x8</u>	1 <u>x1</u>	9 <u>x0</u>	2 <u>x8</u>	6 <u>x4</u>	0 <u>x7</u>
7 <u>x7</u>	1 <u>x4</u>	6 <u>x2</u>	4 <u>x5</u>	2 <u>x4</u>	4 <u>x9</u>	7 <u>x0</u>	1 <u>x2</u>	8 <u>x4</u>	6 <u>x5</u>
3 <u>x2</u>	4 <u>x6</u>	1 <u>x9</u>	5 <u>x7</u>	8 <u>x2</u>	0 <u>x8</u>	4 <u>x2</u>	9 <u>x8</u>	3 <u>x6</u>	5 <u>x5</u>
8 <u>x9</u>	3 <u>x7</u>	9 <u>x7</u>	1 <u>x7</u>	6 <u>x0</u>	0 <u>x3</u>	7 <u>x2</u>	1 <u>x5</u>	7 <u>x8</u>	4 <u>x0</u>
8 <u>x3</u>	5 <u>x2</u>	0 <u>x4</u>	9 <u>x5</u>	6 <u>x7</u>	2 <u>x7</u>	6 <u>x3</u>	5 <u>x4</u>	1 <u>x0</u>	9 <u>x2</u>
7 <u>x6</u>	1 <u>x8</u>	9 <u>x6</u>	4 <u>x4</u>	5 <u>x3</u>	8 <u>x1</u>	3 <u>x3</u>	4 <u>x8</u>	9 <u>x3</u>	2 <u>x0</u>
8 <u>x0</u>	3 <u>x1</u>	6 <u>x8</u>	0 <u>x9</u>	8 <u>x7</u>	2 <u>x9</u>	9 <u>x4</u>	0 <u>x1</u>	7 <u>x4</u>	5 <u>x8</u>
0 <u>x6</u>	7 <u>x1</u>	2 <u>x5</u>	6 <u>x9</u>	3 <u>x9</u>	1 <u>x6</u>	5 <u>x0</u>	6 <u>x6</u>	2 <u>x1</u>	7 <u>x9</u>

Choose the Best Synonym

mass

bulk round length size

factor

harmony path divisor amount

aquatic

umbrage on or in water agile blue-green

orbit

circular path map minion alignment

intensity

precipitous rugged informal strong effect

generate

handle reproduce portray act

vapor

halo gaseous state pleasure vacant

vacuum

site cove hideout empty space

pure

link unadulterated masked depleted

dormant

obvious active noisy latent

Using Vocabulary in Real Life

Word Bank

Consequence judgment wisdom discernment responsibility

Read each situation carefully. Choose the vocabulary word that best describes what is happening.

Finley had a big test coming up. Instead of waiting until the night before, he made a study plan and reviewed his notes each day.

Finley showed _____.

Charlotte forgot to complete her homework and received a lower grade. She realized her choice had a result she did not like.

Charlotte experienced a _____.

Kayleigh noticed that a website was sharing information that did not seem accurate. She checked other sources before believing it.

Kayleigh showed _____.

Charles asked his grandfather for advice because he had many years of experience and could help him make a good choice.

Charles used _____.

Samuel had to decide whether to join his friends in making a poor choice. He stopped and thought about what was right before deciding.

Samuel showed _____.

Andrew admitted that he broke something and offered to fix it instead of blaming someone else.

Andrew showed _____.

Owen thought carefully before spending his money because he wanted to make sure he was making a smart choice.

Owen used good _____.

Alina learned from a past mistake and used what she learned to make a better decision in the future.

Alina showed _____.

Which decision-making quality do you think is most important: **wisdom, responsibility, judgment, discernment, or understanding consequences?** Why?

Spelling Test

Ask your teacher, parent, or another person to give you this week's spelling words. Have them say each word aloud, and choose the method that works best for you:

- Write each word down as you hear it.
- Spell the word aloud back to them.
- Type the word and send it to them by text or another method.

After you complete your spelling test, check your answers and correct any words you missed. Pay attention to the parts of the words that were difficult so you can continue improving your spelling skills.

Week 10 – Business Words

- budget
- finance
- investment
- negotiate
- profit
- purchase
- customer
- advertise
- advertisement
- guarantee

**if you missed any, copy them 5 times each.

Decimals – Understanding Place Value

We have finished studying fractions. Now we will learn about **decimals**.

A fraction shows parts of a whole. A decimal is another way to write parts of a whole.

A fraction such as $\frac{1}{6}$ is called a **common fraction** because it has a numerator (top number) and denominator (bottom number).

Line A					
--------	--	--	--	--	--

Fractions and Decimals

Line A is divided into **6 equal parts**.

Each part represents **one-sixth** of the line.

How many sixths are shown? _____

How many sixths make one whole? _____

Line B									
--------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Line B is divided into **10 equal parts**.

Each part represents **one-tenth** of the line.

How many tenths are shown? _____

How many tenths make one whole? _____

The fraction $\frac{1}{10}$ can also be written as **0.1** or **0.10**.

This is called a **decimal**.

The dot in a decimal is called the **decimal point**.

Example:

\$4.25 can be read as:

Four and twenty-five hundredths

When reading decimals, use the word **“and”** for the decimal point.

6.33 = six and thirty-three hundredths

Decimal Place Values

0.1 = one-tenth

0.01 = one-hundredth

0.001 = one-thousandth

0.0001 = one-ten thousandth

0.00001 = one-hundred thousandth

0.000001 = one-millionth

Read These Decimals

Write each decimal using words.

125.1 _____

125.0001 _____

0.05 _____

2647.0105 _____

125.51 _____

Remember:

The first number after the decimal is **tenths**.

The second number is **hundredths**.

The third number is **thousandths**.

Example:

0.456

4 = tenths

5 = hundredths

6 = thousandths

Write the decimal:

Three-tenths = _____

Fifteen hundredths = _____

Twenty-five thousandths = _____

Three-tenths = _____

Five-tenths = _____

Twenty-five hundredths = _____

Strategies for Taking Multiple-Choice Tests

Multiple-choice questions are easier when you have a plan. Use these strategies:

1. Read Carefully

Read the question slowly. Make sure you understand exactly what it is asking.

2. Find Key Words

Underline important words like:

compare, contrast, main idea, best, most, least, similar, different

3. Answer Before Looking at Choices

Try to answer the question in your head first. Then look for the choice that matches your answer.

4. Read All Choices

Do not choose the first answer that looks correct. Read every option before deciding.

5. Eliminate Wrong Answers

Cross out answers that you know are incorrect. This helps narrow down your choices.

6. Do Not Overthink

The question usually means exactly what it says. Do not look for hidden tricks.

7. Skip and Return

If a question is taking too long, mark it and come back later.

8. Trust Yourself

Your first answer is often correct. Change it only if you find a clear reason.

9. Watch for Extreme Words

Be careful with words like:

always, never, only, completely

These words can make an answer incorrect because they leave no exceptions.

Practice Multiple-Choice Questions

1. A person wants to save money for a car. What is the best choice? _____

- A. Spend all extra money on entertainment
- B. Create a budget and save each month
- C. Borrow money from friends often
- D. Ignore expenses

2. Which sentence shows responsibility? _____

- A. Samuel blamed someone else for his mistake.
- B. Andrew forgot his assignment and made excuses.
- C. Alina admitted her mistake and fixed the problem.
- D. Owen ignored the problem and walked away.

3. A paragraph explains the causes of pollution. What is the main idea? _____

- A. Pollution affects the environment and has many causes.
- B. Cars are the only cause of pollution.
- C. Everyone should stop traveling.
- D. Pollution is not a serious problem.

4. Which person shows good judgment? _____

- A. Someone who makes a decision without thinking
- B. Someone who listens to advice before making a choice
- C. Someone who ignores the consequences of actions
- D. Someone who follows others without asking questions

Week 10 Vocabulary Practice – Decision Making

Word Bank

consequence judgment wisdom discernment responsibility

Read each paragraph carefully. Think about the situation and decide which vocabulary word best describes the person's actions. Write the correct word on the line.

Finley had been saving money from his part-time job for several months. When his friends invited him to spend all of his savings on a new gaming system, he stopped and thought about his long-term goal of buying a car. He decided to save his money instead because he knew his choice would affect his future.

Charlotte was given the opportunity to lead a group project at school. She knew everyone had different strengths, so she made sure each person had a job and checked that the work was completed on time. She understood that the success of the project depended on her choices.

Kayleigh received a message online asking for personal information. Instead of immediately responding, she questioned whether the message was trustworthy and researched the company before making a decision.

Charles was struggling with a difficult situation and asked his grandfather for advice. His grandfather shared lessons he had learned through years of experience, helping Charles understand what choice would be best.

Samuel was offered a chance to skip an assignment because his friends were not completing their work either. He thought about the possible results and decided that finishing his assignment was the better choice.

Andrew forgot to complete an important task at home. Instead of blaming someone else, he admitted his mistake, apologized, and made a plan to prevent it from happening again.

Owen wanted to join a new activity, but he considered his schedule, his other commitments, and whether he would have enough time to do everything well before making his decision.

Olivia noticed that a classmate was being treated unfairly. She carefully considered the situation, listened to both sides, and decided how she could help without making the problem worse.

nutrition

exercise

hygiene

disease

medicine

emergency

environment

fatigue

healthy

appetite

Adding and Subtracting Decimals

When adding or subtracting decimals, line up the numbers the same way you would line up money. The **decimal points must always be directly underneath each other**. Once the decimals are lined up, add or subtract just like you would with whole numbers. If the numbers do not have the same number of decimal places, you can **add zeros to the end of a decimal** to help keep the numbers lined up correctly. Remember to bring the decimal point straight down into your answer.

Example:

\$4.5 is the same as \$4.50. The zero does not change the value, but it helps keep the numbers organized when solving problems.

Helpful reminder:

Line up the decimals, add zeros if needed, and solve!

You fill in the charts with the following problems

$$327.50 + 48.275 + 6.9 =$$

	4	5	.	2	3	0									
		6	.	4											
+		0	.	0	5	6		+							

Fill in the bottom 2 boxes with the following subtraction by lining up decimals.

$430.250 - 68.74 =$

$1,500. - 18.6 =$

			.						.						
-			.						-						
			.						.						

You have \$10, you spend \$2.75 and \$4.50. How much is left? _____

A recipe calls for 1.25 cups of sugar. You only have 0.75 cups. How much more do you need? _____

Circle the correct answer.

Which sentence is complete?

Because I was tired.

I went to bed early because I was tired.

After school.

When the bell rang.

Which sentence is a run-on sentence?

I finished my homework before dinner.

I finished my homework, and I watched TV.

I finished my homework I watched TV.

After dinner, I read a book.

Choose the correct pronoun.

Everyone should bring _____ own pencil.

their

they're

them

theirs

Choose the sentence with correct commas.

After school I went to the store.

After school, I went to the store.

After, school I went to the store.

After school I, went to the store.

Is this sentence a fragment or complete sentence?

Because the weather was cold.

Fragment

Complete sentence

Choose the correct verb.

The students _____ excited about the field trip.

was

were

is

be

Choose the sentence that is correct.

After finishing his homework Jentzen went outside.

After finishing his homework, Jentzen went outside.

After, finishing his homework Jentzen went outside.

After finishing, his homework Jentzen went outside.

Vocabulary Focus – Time Management

These words describe skills that help you use your time wisely, complete tasks, and reach your goals. Good time management helps reduce stress and helps you stay prepared.

Schedule: A plan that shows what you need to do and when you need to do it.

Charlotte created a schedule for the week so she knew when to study, work, and complete her chores.

Deadline: A specific time or date when something must be completed.

Samuel finished his project before the deadline so he would not lose points.

Efficiency: The ability to complete a task quickly and effectively without wasting time or resources.

Andrew improved his efficiency by organizing his work space and completing his assignments faster.

Organize: To arrange things in a neat and planned way so they are easier to find or complete.

Alina organized her school papers into folders so she could find important assignments easily.

Procrastinate: To delay or put off doing something until later, often making it harder to finish on time.

Owen procrastinated on his homework and had to rush to complete it before class.

Think About It

Good time management means:

- Planning ahead
- Staying organized
- Meeting deadlines
- Using time wisely
- Avoiding procrastination

What is one thing you could do this week to manage your time better?

Find Your Spelling Words

Read the paragraph below. Circle **all of the spelling words** you find.

Your spelling words may appear more than once.

Number of spelling words to find: 27

Living a healthy life requires paying attention to your nutrition, exercise, and hygiene. Good nutrition gives your body the energy it needs, while regular exercise helps you stay strong. Proper hygiene can help prevent disease and keep you feeling your best. When someone becomes sick, medicine may be needed to help the body recover. In an emergency, it is important to stay calm and know what steps to take.

The environment around us can also affect our health. A clean environment can support good hygiene and reduce the spread of disease. Sometimes people experience fatigue when they do not get enough rest, exercise, or proper nutrition. A healthy person usually has a balanced appetite and chooses foods that help the body grow and function properly.

Making time for exercise, eating foods that support nutrition, and maintaining good hygiene are important habits. These choices can help prevent disease, improve energy, and reduce fatigue. If an emergency happens, having the right medicine and knowing how to respond can make a difference. Taking care of your body, your environment, and your health can lead to a stronger and more healthy life.

Did you know?

There is a lie hiding inside believe.

believe

Just don't believe the lie!

Decimal and common fractions. Every common fraction can be changed into a decimal.

One-tenth = $1/10 = .1$

six and fifteen-hundredths = $6 \frac{15}{100} = 6.15$

Write the fraction form or mixed number and the decimal form of the following numbers.

	Fraction form	Decimal form
Three-tenths		
Fifteen-hundredths		
Four and six-tenths		
Fifteen and seven-tenths		
Thirty and three-hundredths		
One hundred twenty and two-thousandths		
Fifteen and fifteen ten-thousandths		
Six and five-millionths		

Change each fraction to new fraction and then the decimal equivalent

$$\frac{1}{5} = \frac{2}{10} = .2$$

$$\frac{3}{5} = \frac{\quad}{10} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\frac{4}{5} = \frac{\quad}{10} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\quad}{10} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{\quad}{100} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{\quad}{100} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\frac{7}{20} = \frac{\quad}{100} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\frac{9}{25} = \frac{\quad}{100} = \underline{\quad}$$

Subjects and Predicates

Every complete sentence has two main parts:

Subject: Who or what the sentence is about.

Predicate: The verb and everything that tells what the subject does or is.

Directions:

Underline the **subject** with one line.

Double underline the **predicate** (the verb and the rest of the sentence).

A truck loaded with pigs overturned on Kenockee Road.

Several confused pigs wandered through the backyards of local residents.

The dogs in the neighborhood barked themselves hoarse.

The elderly gentleman tripped over a skateboard on the sidewalk.

The shy young woman found a book at the library.

Alaska has a much harsher winter than Texas.

Four Types of Sentences

Declarative – Makes a statement or gives information. Ends with a period (.).

Interrogative – Asks a question. Ends with a question mark (?).

Imperative – Gives a command or request. Usually ends with a period (.) or may use an exclamation point (!).

Exclamatory – Shows strong emotion or excitement. Ends with an exclamation point (!).

Identify the Sentence Type

The library closes at six o'clock.

Did you finish your homework?

Please clean your room before dinner.

That was the best concert ever!

The students studied for their final exam.

Why are you late today?

Time Management Practice

Word Bank

schedule | deadline | efficiency | organize | procrastinate

Which One Am I?

I wrote down my assignments and planned when I would complete them.

I waited until the night before my project was due and had to rush.

I arranged my backpack so I could quickly find my school supplies.

I finished my work faster because I avoided distractions.

My teacher said the project must be turned in by Friday.

Spelling Test

Ask your teacher, parent, or another person to give you this week's spelling words. Have them say each word aloud, and choose the method that works best for you:

- Write each word down as you hear it.
- Spell the word aloud back to them.
- Type the word and send it to them by text or another method.

After you complete your spelling test, check your answers and correct any words you missed. Pay attention to the parts of the words that were difficult so you can continue improving your spelling skills.

**if you missed any, copy them 5 times each.

Week 11 – Health Words

- nutrition
- exercise
- hygiene
- disease
- medicine
- emergency
- environment
- fatigue
- healthy

Comparing decimals

The decimals .5, .50, .500, .5000, 0.5 all have the same value. They are equivalent. We can see that the zeros at the end of the decimal have no value. But zeros between the decimal point and any number have a distinct value. Thus .5, .05, .005, and .0005 are not the same.

Compare the numbers in each pair. Circle the one that is greater. If two are equal, circle both.

.3 and .30	.5 and .500	.035 and .35	.25 and .3
.625 and .6250	.035 and .03500	.26 and .3	.6 and .65

Write whether each number is equivalent

NUMBER EQUIVALENT OR NOT?		YES OR NO
One hundred twenty-five	.125	
One and six-tenths	1.6	
Ten and one-fifth	10.5	
Three-fourths	.34	
Four and twenty-fifths	4.25	

write as decimal fractions

$$1/10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 3/10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad \frac{1}{2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad \frac{3}{4} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Rename as common fractions

$$.3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad .20 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad .25 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad .75 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Change to a mixed number

$$1.1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 1.5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 8.2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 6.25 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Change to a mixed decimal (whole number and decimal)

$$3\frac{1}{10} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 7\frac{3}{5} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 2\frac{1}{2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 8\frac{3}{4} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Write the following as decimals:

Six-thousandths twelve hundred-thousandths

Fourteen-millionths four-hundredths

Circle the correct form of the verb.

The dog has been (lying, laying) on my bed again.

Don't (sit/set) on that chair with the broken leg.

A cadet (rises/raises) the flag at exactly 6:00 a.m.

She (sat/set) the coffee cup carefully on the table.

Who (lay/laid) this money on my desk?

Mike (rose/raised) from his seat and strode to the platform.

The jewelry has (laid/lain) in the bank vault for years.

Are you (sitting/setting) in the front row?

We've (lain/laid) our plans carefully.

I'd love to be (lying/laying) on a beach right now.

I want to go over (there/their/they're) and get the ball.

I want to go to (there/their/they're) home for a visit.

Are you sure that (there/their/they're) going to come tonight?

Week 11 – Time Management Vocabulary Quiz

Choose the vocabulary word that best matches the meaning of each sentence.

Word Bank

schedule | deadline | efficiency | organize | procrastinate

A plan that shows what tasks need to be completed and when they should be done.

The final date or time when something must be finished.

The ability to complete a task quickly and successfully without wasting time.

To arrange things in a neat and planned way so they are easier to find or complete.

To delay doing something until later, often making the task more difficult.

Maria writes down her homework, appointments, and activities for the week so she knows what she needs to accomplish.

Jacob waited until the night before his project was due and had to rush to finish it.

Emily cleaned her workspace and labeled her folders so she could find her assignments easily.

The science project must be turned in by Friday at 3:00 p.m.

Nathan completes his chores by planning his steps and avoiding distractions.

Week 12 Spelling Words- Government
Copy in cursive or in print.

government

governor

citizen

democracy

legislature

constitution

president

election

privilege

responsibility

Using decimals and fractions

When working with fractions and decimals, the numbers must be in the same form before you can add or subtract them. Convert each problem so that all numbers are either fractions or decimals before solving.

Mr Maryon has two vehicles. One car averages $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the gallon for gas. The other car averages 28.4 miles per gallon. How many miles more per gallon does the second car average?

Yesterday apples sold for $43\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. Today they sell for 43.8 cents a pound. How much is the increase?

Collin had a piece of steel that was 2.6 inches wide. He filed off $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. How wide was the piece of steel after he filed it down?

Evan had $1\frac{3}{4}$ gallon of white paint. He mixed in 1.6 gallons of blue paint. How much light blue paint did he get?

It takes $\frac{3}{4}$ hour to fly to Michigan. To drive to Michigan, it takes 3.9 hours. How much time is saved by flying?

We would like to thank you for you're kind words.

What changes should be made to the above sentence?

- a) Change would to wood
- b) Capitalize thank you
- c) Change you're to your
- d) All of the above

When we got there, we discovered _____ car was missing.

What word would go in the space above?

- a) Their
- b) They're
- c) There

As a manufacturer, we try to produce the best possible goods for consumers.

What corrections need to be made in the above sentence?

- d) Change manufacturer to manufactures
- e) Change produce to produse
- f) Delete the comma after manufacturer
- g) None of the above

The keyboard's we produce do not often receive the recognition your review gives us, and it is much appreciated.

What corrections need to be made to the above sentence?

- a) Change keyboard's to keyboards
- b) Change receive to recieve
- c) Change appreciated to appreciation
- d) Capitalize keyboard's

But not all brands of bottled water are the same.

What corrections need to be made to the above sentence?

- e) But not all brands of bottled water are
- f) Not all brands of bottled water are
- g) But, not all brands of bottled water is
- h) Not all brands of bottled water is

Bottled spring waters are different.

What corrections need to be made to the above sentence.

- a) Bottled spring waters are different.
- b) Bottled, spring waters are different.
- c) Bottled spring waters were different.
- d) Bottled spring waters is different.

Week 12 – Financial Literacy Vocabulary

Understanding Financial Literacy

Financial literacy is the ability to understand and manage money wisely. Learning financial vocabulary helps you make smart decisions about earning money, spending money, saving for the future, and growing your wealth. These skills are important for managing your personal finances as you become more independent.

Budget: A plan that shows how much money you earn, how much money you spend, and how you will manage your money.

Maria created a monthly budget to make sure she had enough money for her bills, food, and savings.

Income: Money that a person receives from working, investments, or other sources.

After getting a part-time job, Jake used his income to pay for his expenses and save for college.

Expense: Money that is spent on goods, services, bills, or other needs.

Rent, groceries, and electricity are common expenses that people pay each month.

Savings: Money that is set aside and not spent so it can be used for future needs or goals.

Emma put \$50 from each paycheck into her savings account to prepare for unexpected expenses.

Investment: Money that is used to purchase something with the goal of earning more money in the future.

John made an investment by buying shares of a company because he hoped they would increase in value over time.

Spelling – Government & Civics Vocabulary Practice

Word Bank

government | governor | citizen | democracy | legislature | constitution | president | election | privilege | responsibility

Fill in the Blank

Directions: Use the words from the word bank to complete each sentence. Write the correct word on the line.

The system or group of people that makes and enforces laws for a community or nation is called the _____.

A person who legally belongs to a country and has rights and duties is called a _____.

A _____ is a leader who is elected to manage a state.

A _____ is a form of government where citizens have the power to choose their leaders through voting.

The group of people who create and pass laws is called the _____.

The _____ is the highest law of a country that explains how the government should operate and protects citizens' rights.

The leader of the United States government is called the _____.

An _____ is a process where citizens vote to choose their leaders.

A special right or benefit given to a person or group is called a _____.

A duty or task that a person is expected to complete is called a _____.

Did You Know?

Rhythm

This word has almost no regular vowels!

Some people remember it as:

Rhythm Helps Your Two Hips Move.

(R H Y T H M)

Multiplying Decimals

When multiplying decimals, multiply the numbers as you normally would without worrying about the decimal points at first. Then, count the total number of decimal places in both numbers being multiplied. Add those decimal places together, and place the decimal point in the answer that many places from the right.

Example: $0.33 \times 0.3 = 0.099$

Step 1: Multiply as whole numbers: $33 \times 3 = 99$

Step 2: Count decimal places:

- 0.33 has **2** decimal places
- 0.3 has **1** decimal place
- $2 + 1 = 3$ **total decimal places**

Step 3: Place the decimal point three places from the right: $99 \rightarrow 0.099$

$\begin{array}{r} 1.8 \\ \times 1.2 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ \times 1.5 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1.7 \\ \times 15 \\ \hline \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} .862 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1.63 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 70 \\ \times 5.0 \\ \hline \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 25.02 \\ \times 1.04 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 16.50 \\ \times 2.8 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4.28 \\ \times 5.01 \\ \hline \end{array}$

In the following sentences, circle the letters that are to be capitalized.

this year, senator smith will visit our school.

the girl scouts of america sell delicious cookies.

kim said, "let me know when you are finished eating."

greg and amy are both graduates of marysville high school.

ashlyn's new car is a red dodge neon, which she purchased at the dodge dealership in detroit.

glaciers from the ice age still exist today.

our english teacher will be reviewing the first thirty pages of the book of mice and men with the class.

the case went as high as the united states court of appeals.

at the baseball game last night, the los angeles dodgers beat the new york yankees by ten runs.

we will be spending easter day with our aunt clara who lives near the mississippi river.

Find and highlight your vocabulary words:

budget
income
expense
savings
investment

I	N	C	O	M	E	O	G	K	I
P	E	H	A	C	W	P	T	N	Q
S	I	X	C	Q	V	X	V	G	E
A	K	E	P	N	G	E	Q	U	D
V	T	E	S	E	S	H	A	L	T
I	V	A	N	T	N	C	X	E	V
N	Q	N	M	N	T	S	G	C	N
G	I	E	Z	Y	D	D	E	E	F
S	N	J	G	C	U	I	D	B	I
T	L	P	V	B	W	R	K	P	I

Ask your teacher, parent, or another person to give you this week's spelling words. Have them say each word aloud, and choose the method that works best for you:

- **Write each word down as you hear it.**
- **Spell the word aloud back to them.**
- **Type the word and send it to them by text or another method.**

After you complete your spelling test, check your answers and correct any words you missed. Pay attention to the parts of the words that were difficult so you can continue improving your spelling skills.

****if you missed any, copy them 5 times each.**

Week 12 – Government

- government
- governor
- citizen
- democracy
- legislature
- constitution
- president
- election
- privilege
- responsibility

Multiplying by 10, 100, and 1000

When multiplying whole numbers by 10, 100, or 1000, add the same number of zeros as the multiplier.

$$10 \times 5 = 50$$

$$100 \times 5 = 500$$

$$1000 \times 5 = 5000$$

When multiplying decimals, move the decimal point to the **right** the same number of places as the number of zeros.

$\times 10 \rightarrow$ move 1 place

$\times 100 \rightarrow$ move 2 places

$\times 1000 \rightarrow$ move 3 places

Examples:

$$2.4 \times 10 = 24$$

$$0.54 \times 10 = 5.4$$

$$5.4 \times 100 = 540$$

$$0.24 \times 10 = 2.4$$

Multiply the following using this shortcut:

58 <u>10</u>	.58 <u>10</u>	3.6 <u>10</u>	.058 <u>10</u>
45 <u>10</u>	.83 <u>10</u>	7.5 <u>10</u>	5.4 <u>100</u>
.07 <u>100</u>	.7 <u>100</u>	.07 <u>100</u>	2.8 <u>100</u>
3.15 <u>100</u>	3.15 <u>1000</u>	.076 <u>10</u>	.076 <u>1000</u>
.007 <u>1000</u>	.076 <u>1000</u>	719.35 <u>100</u>	25.25 <u>10</u>

In the following sentences correctly supply periods, question marks, and exclamation points.

“Goodness” she said “Didn’t you know that I was coming”

Mr. Maryon works for the FBI

Evan wondered if it was time to go

“How many boxes did you buy” asked Dr. Carrs

Mady asked if anyone had the time

Who cried “Help”

What else can I do I lost all my money

Place a colon and semi colon where needed.

I have only one thing to say don’t do it.

They seemed compatible yet they did not get along.

By the end of the day there were only two things on her mind rest and relaxation.

For camp, you will need the following a tent, a lantern, and a backpack.

Week 12 – Financial Literacy Final Review

Real-Life Vocabulary Scenarios

Directions: Read each situation carefully. Choose the correct vocabulary word from the word bank. Write the word that best completes each sentence.

Word Bank

budget | income | expense | savings | investment

Olivia created a plan for how she would spend her money each month. She wrote down how much she earned, how much she needed for bills, and how much she wanted to save. Olivia created a _____.

Stephen works after school and earns money each week. The money he receives from his job is his _____.

Owen bought a new pair of shoes and paid for a movie ticket with his money. The money he spent on these items was an _____.

Gabe puts \$25 from every paycheck into a bank account because he wants to have money available for future needs. Gabe is building his _____.

Ethan decided to use some of his money to buy shares of a company because he hopes the value will increase over time. Ethan made an _____.

Autumn wants to save money for a new laptop. She looks at how much money she earns, how much she spends, and decides how much she can save each month. Autumn is creating a _____.

Madelyn receives money from her part-time job and uses some of it to pay for gas, food, and other things she needs. Her paycheck is her _____, and the money she spends is her _____.

Week 13 Spelling Words Prefixes
Copy in cursive or print.

disappear

disappoint

disapprove

dissatisfied

dishonest

disconnect

disorder

dislike

disobedient

discourage

Word problems

Mr. Maryon drives 6.2 miles to his work, one way. How far does he drive in 5 days going to work both ways??

Amy painted her home. She used 7 gallons of paint. The paint cost \$23.21 per gallon. How much did she spend?

Evan bought 5 quarts of oil at \$2.46 a quart and an air filter for \$8.97. What was the total that he spent?

Collin bought 43.5 feet of pipe for \$1.75 per foot. How much was the total?

Lauren worked 38.6 hours at her job last week. She earns \$12.25 per hour. How much did she earn?

Place commas wherever necessary.

However I am willing to reconsider.

She descended the long winding staircase.

While driving Evan never took his eyes off the road.

Miss can I ask you for the time?

He was after all an ex-convict.

I'm so bored aren't you?

The author James Grace was awarded the prize.

The family who won the lottery lives in New York.

Incidentally he called last night.

Autumn did you see Jentzen at the party last night?

Really I can't believe that is the truth.

Week 13 – Career Vocabulary

Understanding Careers

A career is a person's work or profession over a period of time. Learning career vocabulary helps you understand the steps needed to find a job, prepare for employment, and succeed in the workplace. These words are important when exploring future career choices and opportunities.

Profession: A type of work or career that usually requires special skills, training, or education.

Teaching is a profession that requires knowledge, preparation, and the ability to work with students.

Qualification: A skill, experience, education, or ability that makes someone suitable for a job.

A college degree and computer skills were qualifications needed for the position.

Résumé: A written document that lists a person's education, skills, work experience, and accomplishments.

Olivia created a résumé that highlighted her volunteer work and job skills when applying for a position.

Interview: A meeting where an employer asks questions to learn more about a person applying for a job.

Stephen answered questions about his experience during his job interview.

Employer: A person, company, or organization that hires people to work and pays them for their services.

The employer hired Owen after he successfully completed the interview process.

Understanding the Prefix

The prefix **dis-** is added to some words to create a new word with an opposite or negative meaning. Knowing the meaning of prefixes can help you understand and spell unfamiliar words.

Examples:

agree → disagree (to not agree)

honest → dishonest (not truthful)

like → dislike (to not like)

disappear – to vanish or no longer be seen

disappoint – to fail to meet someone's hopes or expectations

disapprove – to have a negative opinion about something

dissatisfied – unhappy because something is not good enough

dishonest – not truthful or trustworthy

disconnect – to separate or break a connection

disorder – a lack of organization or a state of confusion

dislike – to not enjoy or have a negative feeling toward something

disobedient – refusing to follow rules or instructions

discourage – to cause someone to lose confidence or hope

Did You Know?

The word **accommodate** has **2 C's** and **2 M's**.

Think: *A room has two cots and two mattresses to accommodate guests.*

Directions: Use the correct spelling word from the word bank to complete each sentence.

Word Bank:

disappear | disappoint | disapprove | dissatisfied | dishonest | disconnect | disorder | dislike | disobedient | discourage

The magician made the coin _____ during the performance.

A person who lies or cheats is being _____.

The teacher may _____ of students who refuse to follow classroom rules.

Leaving your room messy and unorganized can create _____.

I was _____ with the product because it did not work properly.

Please _____ the computer before moving it.

Negative comments should not _____ someone from trying their best.

A student who refuses to follow instructions is being _____.

Some people _____ certain foods because they do not enjoy the taste.

The broken promise did not mean to _____ her, but it hurt her feelings.

Look at the following to examine how to do it. *** Note the division symbol is using the square root for typing character on this page.

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 9 & .9 & .09 & 9 & .009 & .0009 \\ 2\sqrt{18} & 2\sqrt{1.8} & 2\sqrt{.18} & .02\sqrt{.18} & .02\sqrt{.00018} & .2\sqrt{.00018} \end{array}$$

Place the decimal point where it belongs

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} 06 & 06 & 062 & 00031 & 026 \\ 6\sqrt{3.6} & .8\sqrt{.48} & 16\sqrt{.992} & .23\sqrt{.00713} & 25\sqrt{6.50} \end{array}$$

$26.5 \div 5$	$1.92 \div 16$	$.0546 \div 9.1$	$478.4 \div .016$
---------------	----------------	------------------	-------------------

Choose the correct homophone.

Brooklyn was so (bored/board) with the lectures that she left early.

Washington, D.C., is the (capital/capitol) of the United States.

The sand felt (coarse/course) against his (bear/bare) feet.

You should (council/counsel) Collin on his inappropriate behavior.

I had (two/too) ice cream (sundaes/Sundays) for dessert after lunch.

You (great/grate) the cheese and I'll make the salad.

Jadyn will graduate (forth/fourth) in her class.

The cat fed (its/it's) kittens.

I saw a good (sail/sale) on a (pear/pair) of shoes.

The (soul/sole) of my sneaker is wearing away.

(Here/hear) today and gone tomorrow.

There's a (whole/hole) in my pocket.

Find your Career Vocabulary Words in the Puzzle

W	A	S	V	M	V	E	R	O	B	P	K	C	F	T
J	N	M	I	T	F	E	M	J	W	R	J	S	A	Z
W	U	T	Z	U	Y	T	O	U	V	O	O	P	Z	C
E	R	C	P	O	C	C	A	T	S	F	T	W	C	C
I	Q	K	L	Y	V	G	R	O	R	E	K	M	I	T
V	I	P	E	Q	P	F	D	F	F	S	R	Y	B	X
R	M	D	C	A	Q	I	C	K	W	S	H	N	U	N
E	C	N	O	I	T	A	C	I	F	I	L	A	U	Q
T	R	C	X	R	H	T	Y	H	Y	O	T	B	E	R
N	N	Y	Z	R	N	B	J	T	B	N	L	V	C	P
I	U	R	M	S	H	H	T	G	B	K	X	Y	Y	N
Y	P	E	D	K	J	Q	F	H	Q	E	W	P	H	R
J	V	A	Z	Q	N	I	S	O	Q	L	Z	N	L	N
Z	A	J	B	W	E	D	X	L	J	F	H	T	N	R
H	F	V	C	Z	K	T	R	M	F	M	T	D	Y	L

employer
qualification

interview
resume

profession

Spelling Test

Ask your teacher, parent, or another person to give you this week's spelling words. Have them say each word aloud, and choose the method that works best for you:

- Write each word down as you hear it.
- Spell the word aloud back to them.
- Type the word and send it to them by text or another method.

After you complete your spelling test, check your answers and correct any words you missed. Pay attention to the parts of the words that were difficult so you can continue improving your spelling skills.

****if you missed any, copy them 5 times each.**

Week 13 – Prefixes (Dis-)

- disappear
- disappoint
- disapprove
- dissatisfied
- dishonest
- disconnect
- disorder
- dislike
- disobedient
- discourage

Dividing smaller numbers by larger numbers.

Whenever the divisor is larger than the dividend, add as many zeros to the dividend as may be necessary –to the right of the decimal point.

Remember that adding zeros at the right does not change the value of decimal.

For ex: $.1 = .10 = .100 = .1000$

$18 \div 75 =$ rewritten as $75 \overline{)18.00}$ ^{.24}

Remember how we changed a fraction to its decimal equivalent? Another way to do that is just to divide the numerator by the denominator. The fraction bar also means divide. $\frac{1}{2}$ means 1 divided by 2. Which equals .50

Change each fraction to its decimal equivalent, by dividing the numerator by the denominator.

$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{7}{8}$
$\frac{17}{100}$	$\frac{13}{25}$	$\frac{9}{20}$

Essay Writing

Directions: Give yourself 45 minutes to write an essay on the topic below.

Media often causes the viewer to lose touch with reality and become completely passive and unaware. Like other addictions, television provides a pleasurable escape route from action to inaction.

Is this statement true or false? Do you feel media's effects are good or bad? Respond to this statement in an essay of approximately 250 words. Support your opinion with examples from your own experiences, observations, or knowledge of other people's experiences.

Prewriting

Before you begin writing, take time to organize your thoughts.

First, decide what you believe about the topic. Do you agree or disagree with the statement? What reasons support your opinion?

If writing your ideas is difficult, try one of these methods first:

- **Talk through your ideas out loud** as if you are explaining your opinion to a friend or giving a speech.
- **Record yourself explaining your thoughts**, then use those ideas to help write your essay.
- **Make a simple list** of your reasons and examples.
- **Write short notes** instead of complete sentences while planning.

Think about:

- What is your opinion about media?
- What are some good or bad effects of media?
- What examples have you seen in your own life or in the lives of others?
- What is the strongest reason for your opinion?

After you have organized your ideas, write your essay on the following page or tell your teacher.

Week 13 – Career Vocabulary Final Review

Real-Life Career Scenarios

Directions: Read each situation carefully. Choose the correct vocabulary word from the word bank. Write the word that best completes each sentence.

Word Bank

profession | qualification | résumé | interview | employer

Olivia has always wanted to become a nurse. She knows this career requires education, training, and special skills. Nursing is a _____.

Stephen is applying for a job and wants to show his skills, education, and past work experience. He creates a _____ to give to the company.

Owen has a meeting with a company manager who asks him questions about his skills and experience before deciding if he should be hired. Owen is attending an _____.

Gabe wants to apply for a position that requires computer skills and a college degree. These skills and education are his _____.

Ethan owns a business and hires people to work for his company. Ethan is the _____.

Autumn is interested in becoming a teacher. She researches the education and training needed before choosing this career. The required skills and training are her _____.

Madelyn applies for a summer job. Before she is hired, she meets with the person in charge of hiring and answers questions about herself. This meeting is called an _____.

Week 14- Spelling words- Prefixes
Copy in cursive or print.

unnecessary

unusual

uncomfortable

incomplete

incorrect

inaccurate

independent

inevitable

invisible

incapable

Rounding Nonterminating Decimals

Sometimes when dividing, the answer does not end. A decimal that continues forever is called a **nonterminating or repeating decimal**. These answers can be rounded to make them easier to use. To round a decimal:

- Divide until you have **one more decimal place** than you need.
- If the next digit is **less than 5**, drop it and leave the number the same.
- If the next digit is **5 or greater**, drop it and increase the digit before it by 1.

Example:

Round **4.12548** to the nearest thousandth.

4.12548 → The fourth decimal place is 4, so keep the 5 the same.

Answer: 4.125

Practice

Round each decimal to the nearest thousandth.

.1684 = _____

.78952 = _____

4.12548 = _____

Directions: Divide. Round your answer to the nearest thousandth when necessary.

$12 \div 4 =$ _____

$1 \div 3 =$ _____

$7 \div 6 =$ _____

$5 \div 8 =$ _____

$2 \div 9 =$ _____

$11 \div 7 =$ _____

$11.06 \div 431$	$.072 \div .002$	$2842 \div 1.4$
------------------	------------------	-----------------

Lauren likes blueberry pie _____ it is made with freshly picked blueberries.

- Whether
- Because
- When
- As if

Stephen loves listening to classical music. Jentzen, _____ will only listen to country.

- However
- Then
- Too
- Therefore

_____ our low annual fee, you will receive a 20% discount if you sign up this week.

- Because
- While
- In spite of
- In addition to

My neighbor is deathly afraid of dogs; _____, I never let my Boxer, Mitch, outside without a leash.

- Moreover
- Yet
- Mainly
- Consequently

Ashlyn wasn't feeling well. _____ she decided to stay home from work.

- Therefore
- Meanwhile
- However
- Anyway

_____ he waited for the doctor to call him in, Evan sat in the waiting room and read the newspaper.

- So that
- While
- Even if
- Besides when

I _____ the speech you gave last Friday night, but I was in bed with the flu.

- Will have heard
- Would hear
- Might hear
- Would have heard

Amy is trying to read all three books in the series before summer _____

- Ended
- Will have ended
- Will end
- Ends

Week 14 – Workplace Vocabulary

Understanding the Workplace

The workplace is where people use their skills and knowledge to complete jobs and work with others. Learning workplace vocabulary helps you understand how to communicate, solve problems, and act professionally in a job setting. These words are important for building positive relationships with coworkers, supervisors, and customers.

Colleague: A person you work with, especially someone who has a similar position or role.

Olivia worked with her colleagues to complete the project before the deadline.

Supervisor: A person who manages, oversees, or gives direction to employees.

Stephen asked his supervisor for help when he had a question about his assignment.

Customer: A person who purchases goods or services from a business.

The customer thanked Ethan for helping him find the right product.

Professionalism: The behavior, attitude, and skills that show you are responsible and respectful in the workplace.

Madelyn showed professionalism by arriving on time and speaking politely to her coworkers.

Correspondence: Written communication, such as emails, letters, or messages exchanged between people.

Gabe checked his work correspondence to respond to important emails from his manager.

Week 14 – Spelling: Prefixes un- and in-

Understanding the Prefixes

The prefixes **un-** and **in-** are added to words to create a new meaning. Both prefixes often mean “**not**” or “**the opposite of**.” Learning these prefixes can help you understand and spell many new words.

Examples:

happy → unhappy (not happy)

correct → incorrect (not correct)

visible → invisible (not able to be seen)

Vocabulary Words

Unnecessary: Not needed or not required.

Unusual: Different from what is normal or expected.

Uncomfortable: Not comfortable; causing discomfort.

Incomplete: Not finished or missing something.

Incorrect: Not correct; wrong.

Inaccurate: Not accurate; containing mistakes or errors.

Independent: Able to do things without help from others.

Inevitable: Certain to happen and unable to be avoided.

Invisible: Unable to be seen.

Incapable: Not able to do something.

Did You Know?

Affect is usually a **verb** (an action), while **effect** is usually a **noun** (a result).

Directions: Use the correct spelling word from the word bank to complete each sentence.

Word Bank:

unnecessary | unusual | uncomfortable | incomplete | incorrect | inaccurate | independent | inevitable | invisible | incapable

The directions were _____ because they contained the wrong information.

The student turned in an _____ assignment because several questions were missing.

Wearing shoes that were too small made Ethan feel _____.

The weather was _____ for that time of year because it was much warmer than normal.

Adding extra steps to the project was _____ and did not help complete the work.

The report was _____ because the numbers were not correct.

As she got older, Olivia became more _____ and learned to complete tasks on her own.

Some people believe that change is _____ because it will happen no matter what.

The magician made the object appear _____ during the performance.

Stephen felt _____ of completing the difficult task without more practice.

Dividing by 10, 100, and 1000

Remember the shortcut for multiplying by 10, 100, and 1000? When dividing, use the same idea, but move the decimal point to the **left**.

$\div 10 \rightarrow$ move the decimal **1 place left**

$\div 100 \rightarrow$ move the decimal **2 places left**

$\div 1000 \rightarrow$ move the decimal **3 places left**

Example:

$$4.5 \div 100 = 0.045$$

Move the decimal point two places to the left because 100 has two zeros.

Practice dividing using this shortcut.

$11265.15 \div 100 =$	$275.3 \div 100 =$	$6 \div 100 =$	$.6 \div 100$
$.5 \div 100 =$	$125.3 \div 1000 =$	$642.5 \div 100 =$	$5 \div 100 =$

The Metric System

The metric system is the most common system of measurement in the world. The United States is one of the few countries that still commonly uses the standard system.

Unlike the US system, where **12 inches = 1 foot** and **3 feet = 1 yard**, the metric system is based on groups of **10**.

The basic units of measurement are:

Meter – length

Gram – weight

Liter – capacity

Prefixes are added to show larger or smaller amounts.

Prefix	Meaning	Example
Kilo-	1,000 times the basic unit	1 kilometer = 1,000 meters
Hecto-	100 times the basic unit	1 hectometer = 100 meters
Deca-	10 times the basic unit	1 decameter = 10 meters
Basic Unit	The standard measurement	1 meter
Deci-	0.1 times the basic unit	1 decimeter = 0.1 meter
Centi-	0.01 times the basic unit	1 centimeter = 0.01 meter
Milli-	0.001 times the basic unit	1 millimeter = 0.001 meter

Complete the Following Table

Kiloliter	Hectoliter	Decaliter	Liter	Deciliter	Centiliter	Milliliter
.4683	4.683	46.83	468.3	4683	46830	468300

We have _____ more sweets since that wonderful bakery opened down the block.

- Ate
- Been eating
- Been eat
- Eat

_____ the police immediately.

- Call
- Called
- Been calling
- To call

The biggest problem with Greg's garden _____ too many weeds.

- Will have been
- Were
- Will have
- Was

The noise from the lawn mowers _____ louder as the morning progresses.

- Gets
- Get
- Have gotten
- Are getting

The person _____ made these delicious candied figs has my vote.

- That
- Whom
- Who
- Whose

If you don't stop playing _____ video games, you will miss the bus.

- That
- Those
- Them
- This

Craig and Alex left _____ backpacks at school.

- His
- Their
- There
- Its

My parents approved of _____ taking piano lessons.

- My
- Me
- I
- Mine

Separate the vocabulary words into syllables.

colleague

supervisor

customer

professionalism

correspondence

Spelling Test

Ask your teacher, parent, or another person to give you this week's spelling words. Have them say each word aloud, and choose the method that works best for you:

- Write each word down as you hear it.
- Spell the word aloud back to them.
- Type the word and send it to them by text or another method.

After you complete your spelling test, check your answers and correct any words you missed. Pay attention to the parts of the words that were difficult so you can continue improving your spelling skills.

****if you missed any, copy them 5 times each.**

Week 14 – Prefixes

- unnecessary
- unusual
- uncomfortable
- incomplete
- incorrect
- inaccurate
- independent
- inevitable
- invisible
- incapable

US Customary System

The US Customary System is the measurement system commonly used in the United States. Unlike the metric system, which is based on groups of 10, the US Customary System uses different conversions for each type of measurement.

Time	Length	Weight	Capacity
60 seconds = 1 minute	12 inches = 1 foot	16 ounces = 1 pound	Liquid:
60 minutes = 1 hour	3 feet = 1 yard	2,000 pounds = 1 ton	8 fluid ounces = 1 cup
24 hours = 1 day	5,280 feet = 1 mile		2 cups = 1 pint
7 days = 1 week	1,760 yards = 1 mile		2 pints = 1 quart
12 months = 1 year			4 quarts = 1 gallon
10 years = 1 decade			
100 years = 1 century			

Dry Capacity

8 quarts = 1 peck
4 pecks = 1 bushel

12 inches = _____ feet

3 yards = _____ feet

2 pounds = _____ ounces

1 gallon = _____ quarts

2 hours = _____ minutes

1 kilometer = _____ meters

500 centimeters = _____ meters

3 kilograms = _____ grams

750 milliliters = _____ liters

5 decades = _____ years

We arranged the flowers and placed _____ in the center of the table.

- It
- This
- Them
- That

_____ met more than nine years ago at a mutual friend's birthday party.

- Her and I
- Her and me
- She and me
- She and I

In many popular books, the heroes are _____ armed than the villains.

- More heavily
- More heavy
- Heavier
- More heavier

The cake I made last week tasted _____ than the one I made today.

- Best
- More better
- Better
- More good

Of the three sisters, Kim is the _____.

- Taller
- Tallest
- More tall
- Most tallest

After winning the baking contest, Jadyn skipped _____ down the street.

- Happy
- Happiest
- More happily
- Happily

This year our company sold _____ magazine subscriptions than ever before.

- Less
- Lesser
- Few
- Fewer

Riding the roller coaster was _____ than I thought it would be.

- More terrifying
- More terrifyingly
- Terrifying
- Most terrifying

Week 14 – Workplace Vocabulary Test

Real-Life Workplace Scenarios

Directions: Read each situation carefully. Choose the correct vocabulary word from the word bank. Write the word that best completes each sentence.

Word Bank

colleague | supervisor | customer | professionalism | correspondence

Olivia works at a clothing store. She helps shoppers find the right size and answers their questions. The people who buy items from the store are the _____.

Stephen works with several other employees at a restaurant. The people he works alongside are his _____.

Owen is having trouble completing a task at work, so he asks the person who manages the employees for help. Owen asks his _____.

Gabe arrives to work on time, dresses appropriately, treats others with respect, and completes his responsibilities. Gabe is showing _____.

Ethan checks his work email each morning and responds to messages from his manager and coworkers. These written messages are examples of _____.

Autumn works at a daycare and communicates respectfully with parents, coworkers, and her manager. Her behavior shows _____.

Madelyn received an email from her manager about a schedule change. She reads the message and replies professionally. This email is workplace _____.

Week 15 Spelling Words – Suffixes

Copy in cursive or print.

happiness

kindness

confidence

independence

performance

appearance

development

movement

excitement

enjoyment

Handwriting practice lines for cursive or print. Each word is followed by three sets of three-lined guides (top, middle, bottom) for copying practice.

Adding measures

7 hour 15 min <u>4 hour 45 min</u>	1 week 5 days 18 hours <u>2 weeks 3 days 9 hours</u>
1 feet 4 inch <u>8 inch</u>	12 ft 10 inch <u>5 ft 4 inch</u>
5 lb 6 oz <u>4 lb 10 oz</u>	3 yards <u>7 inches</u>
3 T. 500 lbs <u>4 T. 1500 lbs</u>	10 hour 30 min <u>2 hour 30min</u>

Subtracting measures

15 ft 9 in <u>5 ft 4 in</u>	5 yd 2 ft 8 in <u>2 yd 1 ft 6 in</u>
5 gal. 3 qt. 1 pt. <u>2 gal 2 qt</u>	8 ft. <u>16 inch</u>

Circle the word in each row that is spelled incorrectly

wretched	whose	wholy	whole	while
wether	weird	weigh	week	Wednesday
visiter	village	villian	view	vicinity
versatile	vengeance	vein	vegetable	varietie
tiranny	twelve	twelfth	tries	truly
toward	tongue	title	together	tenent
write	soldier	solem	telephone	site
rhythm	ridiculus	roll	role	secretary

Week 15 – Education Vocabulary

Understanding Education Terms

As students prepare for college, trade school, or other forms of higher education, they will encounter many new words. Learning these terms helps students understand applications, costs, schedules, and requirements for continuing their education.

Scholarship: Money awarded to a student to help pay for education, usually based on achievements, talents, or need.

Olivia earned a scholarship that helped pay for her college expenses.

Tuition: The cost of taking classes at a school, college, or university.

Stephen saved money to help pay for his college tuition.

Transcript: An official record of a student's classes, grades, and academic history.

Owen requested his high school transcript when applying to college.

Semester: A division of the school year, usually lasting about half of the academic year.

Gabe signed up for new classes at the beginning of the fall semester.

Prerequisite: A class, skill, or requirement that must be completed before taking another class or starting a program.

Ethan had to complete a basic math course as a prerequisite before taking advanced math.

Week 15 – Spelling: Suffixes -ness, -ance, -ence, -ment

Understanding Suffixes

A **suffix** is a group of letters added to the end of a word to change its meaning or create a new word.

Many suffixes help turn words into nouns.

Examples:

happy → happiness (the state of being happy)

kind → kindness (the quality of being kind)

develop → development (the process of growing or changing)

Learning common suffixes helps you spell and understand new words.

Directions: Use the correct spelling word from the word bank to complete each sentence.

Word Bank:

happiness | kindness | confidence | independence | performance | appearance | development
| movement | excitement | enjoyment

Finley showed great _____ when he helped a classmate who was struggling.

Charlotte gained more _____ after practicing her speech and preparing for the presentation.

Charles noticed his skills improved through hard work and personal _____.

Samuel worked hard to improve his _____ during the school play.

Kayleigh changed her _____ by getting a new hairstyle.

Collin felt great _____ when he found out he made the team.

Lauren learned to complete more tasks on her own, which helped her gain _____.

Evan noticed the dancer's graceful _____ across the stage during the performance.

Spending time with friends brought Charlotte a lot of _____.

Helping others and doing things she loved brought Finley a feeling of _____.

Directions: Solve each problem. Show your work and include the correct unit of measurement in your answer.

Greg is **20 years and 8 months** old. His sister Julie is **2 years and 10 months younger**. How old is Julie?

Jim is **5 feet 8 inches** tall. Kim is **4 feet 10 inches** tall. The difference in their heights is the length of Kim's foot. How long is Kim's foot?

A trucker had a load of rock containing **2 tons**. He unloaded **1 ton 1,200 pounds**. How much rock does he have left on the truck?

Mrs. Kim had a roll of shelf paper **9 meters** long. She cut off a piece that was **2.1 meters** long for a shelf. How much shelf paper does she have left?

Multiplying Measures

When multiplying **compound or mixed measures**, multiply each unit by the number you are multiplying by. Then, **convert the answer when necessary** so the units are written correctly.

Example:

Multiply: **2 ft. 8 in. $\times$ 3**

Multiply each measurement:

$$2 \text{ ft.} \times 3 = 6 \text{ ft.}$$

$$8 \text{ in.} \times 3 = 24 \text{ in.}$$

Since **12 inches = 1 foot**, convert:

$$24 \text{ in.} = 2 \text{ ft.}$$

Add the measurements:

$$6 \text{ ft.} + 2 \text{ ft.} = \mathbf{8 \text{ ft.}}$$

Answer: 8 feet

I bought a chicken weighing **3 lbs. 2 oz.** at **\$0.72 per pound**. What was the total cost?

It took **7 hours 30 minutes** for us to drive the last **285 miles** of our trip. How many miles per hour did we average?

Mr. Maryon bought a ham weighing **12 lbs. 10 oz.** at **\$3.10 per pound**. What did the ham cost Mr. Maryon?

Choose the best synonym for the following words:

precious

necessary
valuable
irregular
simple
usual

bulky

skinny
simply
tender
sick
awkward

advocate

predict
pronounce
support
determine
celebrate

unique

simple
allowed
typical
special
alike

assist

attend
apply
reproach
help
intend

authorize

protect
question
empower
verify
neglect

Choose the best antonym for the following words:

vicious

gentle
healthy
helpful
dangerous
cruel

conquer

surrender
descend
punish
divide
triumph

criticize

berate
enjoy
fault
acclaim
disapprove

enormous

very thin
very loose
very large
very small
very light

instigate

incite
create
mediate
flourish
hesitate

relegate

prevaricate
promote
import
secrete
revitalize

Week 15 – Education Vocabulary Reading Practice

Directions: Read the paragraph below. Find each vocabulary word from the word bank and underline it when you find it.

Word Bank:

scholarship | tuition | transcript | semester | prerequisite

After graduating from high school, Olivia began planning for college. She applied for a scholarship to help pay for her education expenses. The college explained that she would need to pay tuition for each class she took. Before applying, Olivia sent the school her transcript, which showed her grades and completed courses. During her first semester, she worked hard to complete her classes and prepare for future courses. Before enrolling in an advanced science class, Olivia had to complete a prerequisite course that was required before moving on to the next level.

Did You Know?

Employers notice spelling mistakes on résumés and applications. Careful spelling helps create a professional first impression

Spelling Test

Ask your teacher, parent, or another person to give you this week's spelling words. Have them say each word aloud, and choose the method that works best for you:

- Write each word down as you hear it.
- Spell the word aloud back to them.
- Type the word and send it to them by text or another method.

After you complete your spelling test, check your answers and correct any words you missed. Pay attention to the parts of the words that were difficult so you can continue improving your spelling skills.

****if you missed any, copy them 5 times each.**

Week 15 – Suffixes

- happiness
- kindness
- confidence
- independence
- performance
- appearance
- development
- movement
- excitement
- enjoyment

Percents

A **percent** means **hundredths** or **out of 100**. A discount of **20% off** means you pay 20% less than the original price.

To find a discount:

1. Change the percent to a decimal.
2. Multiply the price by the decimal.
3. Subtract the discount from the original price.

Example:

A \$3.00 hat is 20% off.

$$20\% = .20$$

$$\$3.00 \times .20 = \$0.60$$

$$\$3.00 - \$0.60 = \mathbf{\$2.40}$$

Changing Percent to Decimals

Move the decimal point **2 places to the left** and remove the % sign.

$$20\% = .20$$

$$50\% = .50$$

$$75\% = .75$$

30%=	70%=	5%=	8%=
90%=	66%=	37%=	40%=
1 %=	35%=	22%=	99%=

To change a **decimal to a percent**, move the decimal point **2 places to the right** and add the % sign.

Examples:

$$.15 = 15\%$$

$$.1 = 10\%$$

$$125 = 12.5\% \text{ or } 12 \frac{1}{2} \%$$

.10=	.40=	.60=	.75=
.09=	.45=	.09=	.65=
0.285=	.375=	.085=	.015=

Choose the best synonym for the following words:

cogent

tentative
forced
convincing
truculent
brusque

tenuous

salubrious
lengthy
delicate
significant
ponderous

juvenile

apathetic
immature
fawning
painful
nascent

ponderous

contemplative
compact
unwieldy
dreamy
abstract

contrite

stolid
disheartened
fascist
apologetic
defeated

austere

destitute
ostentatious
lavish
strict
prodigal

Choose the best antonym for the following words:

cautious

elusive
playful
circumspect
foolhardy
jovial

turbid

transparent
bemused
muddled
auspicious
dark

ingenuous

shady
bucolic
candid
frank
honest

surreptitious

venerable
tricky
clandestine
hazy
artless

jovial

lewd
heterogeneous
depraved
energetic
melancholy

ascetic

lachrymose
erudite
acclaimed
prodigal
disciplined

Week 15 – Education Vocabulary Quiz

Word Bank:

scholarship | tuition | transcript | semester | prerequisite

Finley applied for money to help pay for college because of her excellent grades and community service. She received a _____ to help with her education costs.

Charlotte looked at the cost of attending college and planned how she would pay for her classes. The money charged by the school for classes is called _____.

Charles needed to send a record of his grades and completed classes when he applied to a university. He requested his _____ from his high school.

Samuel started college in the fall and completed several classes before the winter break. The first half of his school year was his fall _____.

Kayleigh wanted to take an advanced biology class, but she had to complete a beginning science class first. The beginning class was a _____ for the advanced course.

Collin worked hard in school because he hoped his grades would help him earn a _____ for college.

Lauren checked her college account to see how much she owed for her classes. She was looking at her _____ costs.

Evan's new school needed proof of the classes he had already completed and the grades he earned. He sent them his _____.

Week 16 Spelling Words- Common Endings

Copy in cursive or print.

practical

logical

musical

historical

beautiful

hopeful

careful

peaceful

successful

wonderful

Changing Fractions to Percents

To change a fraction to a percent:

1. Divide the **numerator** by the **denominator** to change the fraction into a decimal.
2. Move the decimal point **2 places to the right** and add the **% sign**.

Example:

Change $\frac{1}{5}$ to a percent.

$$1 \div 5 = 0.20$$

$$0.20 = 20\%$$

Answer: $\frac{1}{5} = 20\%$

$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{7}{10}$	$\frac{9}{10}$
$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{2}{5}$

Some fractions do not divide evenly. When this happens, continue the division to get a decimal. Then change the decimal to a percent by moving the decimal point **2 places to the right** and adding the **% sign**.

Example:

Change $\frac{1}{8}$ to a percent.

$$1 \div 8 = 0.125$$

$$0.125 = 12.5\% \text{ or } 12\frac{1}{2}\%$$

$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{5}{12}$
$\frac{3}{16}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{11}{16}$

Pronunciation and enunciation.

When a speaker mispronounces or mumbles a word, the listener is distracted. It is important to learn the correct saying of words and practice them. Whenever you have a word you do not know, look it up on a dictionary and practice saying it.

See if you can say the following words correctly:

absolutely	faucet	khaki
admirable	February	laboratory
alloy	final	orchestra
ally	finale	parliamentary
alternate	finance	particular
banquet	forehead	penalize
champion	chastisement	column
comfortable	corpse	coupon
decade	interesting	influence
hospitable	hearth	grievous
gesture	formerly	usually
solemnity	secretive	salve
romance	recipe	positively

Understanding Government Terms

Government vocabulary helps us understand how a country is organized, how decisions are made, and the rights and responsibilities people have as members of a society.

Citizen: A person who legally belongs to a country and has certain rights and responsibilities.

Finley became a citizen and learned about the responsibilities that come with living in her country.

Democracy: A form of government where citizens have the power to make decisions, often by voting for leaders.

In a democracy, citizens can vote to choose their representatives.

Constitution: A written document that explains the basic laws, rights, and rules of a government.

The Constitution protects the rights and freedoms of citizens.

Legislation: Laws or rules that are created and considered by a government.

The lawmakers worked together to create new legislation to improve safety.

Liberty: The freedom to make choices and live without unnecessary restrictions.

Many people believe liberty is an important right that should be protected.

Fun Facts

- The United States Constitution is the oldest written national constitution still in use today.
- The US flag has **50 stars** representing the 50 states.
- The first ten amendments to the Constitution are called the **Bill of Rights** and protect important freedoms.
- US citizens can vote when they turn **18 years old**.

Week 16 – Spelling: Words Ending in -ful and -ical

Understanding the Spelling Pattern

The suffixes **-ful** and **-ical** are added to words to create new words. These endings often change a word into an adjective that describes a person, place, thing, or idea.

Examples:

hope + ful = hopeful (full of hope)

history + ical = historical (related to history)

Word Bank

practical

logical

musical

historical

beautiful

hopeful

careful

peaceful

successful

wonderful

Fill in the Blank

Finley used a _____ solution to solve the problem because it worked well in real life.

Charlotte made a _____ decision by thinking carefully and using good reasoning.

Charles enjoys singing and playing instruments because he has a love for _____ activities.

Samuel visited a museum to learn about important events from the past. The museum was full of _____ information.

Kayleigh thought the sunset over the ocean was _____.

Collin stayed _____ about his goals and believed he could succeed.

Lauren was _____ while carrying the glass dishes so she would not break them.

Evan enjoyed the quiet and _____ atmosphere of the countryside.

Finley worked hard and became _____ at reaching her goals.

Charlotte had a _____ time at the family celebration.

Change the following fractions to decimals and then to percents. Round off any remainders to the nearest tenth.

$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{5}{7}$
$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{4}{9}$	$\frac{7}{9}$
$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{5}{12}$	$\frac{5}{6}$

Did You Know?

A lot is always **two words**.

"Alot" isn't considered standard English.

Here is a list of sentences, practice reading them out loud clearly to someone.

My mom drove me to school fifteen minutes late on Tuesday.

The girl wore her hair in two braids, tied with two blue bows.

The mouse was so hungry he ran across the kitchen floor without even looking for humans.

The tape got stuck on my lips so I couldn't talk anymore.

Susie asked whether it is humid in the arctic.

My shoes are blue with yellow stripes and green stars on the front.

The chocolate chip cookies smelled so good that I ate one without asking.

He had a sore throat so I gave him my bottle of water and told him to keep it.

Is there likely to be a prodigy among a hundred children?

I went to the dentist the other day and he let me pick a prize out of the prize box.

What is the average length of an Antarctica summer?

Are you going to have a blue birthday cake for your next birthday?

My mom made a milkshake with frozen bananas and chocolate sauce.

He was driving me crazy so I told a joke and made him laugh.

Given a pencil and a blank wall, any young child will be tempted to draw.

I piled my books in my arms and then they fell all over the floor.

My lunch box had a peanut butter sandwich, crackers, juice, and a cheese stick in it.

I accidentally left my money in my pants pocket and it got ruined in the washer.

Week 16 – Government Vocabulary Quiz

Word Bank:

citizen | democracy | constitution | legislation | liberty

Finley was born in the United States and has the rights and responsibilities that come with belonging to the country. He is a US _____.

Charlotte lives in a country where people vote for their leaders and have a voice in government decisions. This type of government is called a _____.

Charles learned that the rules and basic laws that organize the US government are written in an important document called the _____.

Samuel's representatives worked together to create a new law about protecting the environment. The new law is an example of _____.

Kayleigh believes people should have the freedom to make choices and express their opinions. She believes in protecting _____.

Collin voted in an election because he wanted to help choose leaders who represent his community. His actions show the responsibilities of a _____.

Lauren studied the rights protected by the US government, including freedoms that come from the _____.

Evan learned that in a _____, citizens have the ability to vote and participate in choosing their leaders.

Spelling Test

Ask your teacher, parent, or another person to give you this week's spelling words. Have them say each word aloud, and choose the method that works best for you:

- Write each word down as you hear it.
- Spell the word aloud back to them.
- Type the word and send it to them by text or another method.

After you complete your spelling test, check your answers and correct any words you missed. Pay attention to the parts of the words that were difficult so you can continue improving your spelling skills.

****if you missed any, copy them 5 times each.**

Week 16 – Common Endings

- practical
- logical
- musical
- historical
- beautiful
- hopeful
- careful
- peaceful
- successful
- wonderful

percent	decimal	fraction
1%	0.01	1/100
5%		
10%		
12 ½%	0.125	1/8
20%		
25%		
33 1/3%		
50%		
75%		
80%		
90%		
99%		
100%	1	
125%	1.25	5/4
150%		
200%		

Pronunciation Practice – Final Consonant Combinations

Final consonant combinations can be difficult to pronounce clearly. Practice saying each word slowly, then say it again at a normal speaking speed.

Directions: Read each word aloud. Make sure you pronounce **each ending sound** clearly.

breadth
width
hundredth
lifts

fifths
twelfths
months
folds

shifts
crafts
tufts
hyacinths

fields
builds
adjusts
masks

lengths
respects
acts
sects

desks
youths
faiths
accepts

facts
tracts
mists
tests

depths
precincts
tastes
asks

Directions: Read each situation. Decide which vocabulary word best matches. Write the word.

Word Bank: citizen | democracy | constitution | legislation | liberty

A group of lawmakers meets to discuss creating a new law about school safety.

A student says, "I have the freedom to share my opinion respectfully because people have certain freedoms protected by law."

A person who lives in the United States follows laws, pays taxes, and votes in elections.

A country allows its people to vote for leaders and have a say in government decisions.

A student reads the document that explains the rights and rules of the US government.

Week 17 Spelling Words- Frequently Confused

Copy in print or cursive.

loose

lose

breathe

breath

farther

further

among

between

passed

past

When solving percents remember that the word “of” means multiply.

50% of 60 to solve you take $.50 \times 60 = 30$

This is helpful when figuring a tip when going to a restaurant. If your bill is \$100 and you leave a 15% tip, you would leave \$15.

Your turn:

25% of 400	20% of 60	35% of 60	60% of 160
37 ½ % of 80	21% of 200	14% of 500	26% of 150
22% of \$16,000	8% of \$21,000	40% of \$15,000	29% of \$12,000

Percents larger than 100%. Do the same thing, change the percent to decimal by moving the decimal point 2 places to the left and then dropping percent sign.

300% = 3

125% = 1.25

Your turn:

Change percents to decimals:

150%	175%	199%	162.5%
------	------	------	--------

Find the percent of each number:

100% of 20	200% of 20	500% of 120	110% of 100
------------	------------	-------------	-------------

more words to practice enunciating

accept	asked	exactly	length
library	picture	probably	recognize
strength	huge	human	humane
humble	humor	humorous	accidentally
actually	average	champion	chocolate
cruel	electric	family	finally
generally	geography	giant	grocery
history	mathematics	memory	mystery
suppose	realm	known	grown
athlete	burglar	chimney	draw
grievous	hindrance	idea	laundry
lightning	translate	umbrella	perspiration
poinsettia	prescription	prodigy	tragedy
modern	irrelevant	hundred	youths
precepts	bitten	riding	writing
medal	metal	pedal	petal
padding	patting	beading	beating
true	through	taught	thought
tent	tenth	tree	three
tie	thigh	tow	throw
tinker	thinker		

Week 17 – Healthy Lifestyle Vocabulary

Living a healthy lifestyle means making choices that help your body and mind stay strong. The words below are commonly used when talking about physical health, mental well-being, exercise, nutrition, and everyday habits.

Wellness: The overall state of being healthy in both your body and mind.

*Eating nutritious foods, exercising, and getting enough sleep all contribute to your overall **wellness**.*

Resilience: The ability to recover quickly from difficulties, challenges, or setbacks.

*After injuring her ankle, Maya showed **resilience** by working hard in physical therapy until she could play soccer again.*

Moderation: Avoiding too much or too little of something; keeping a healthy balance.

*Eating sweets in **moderation** can be part of a healthy diet.*

Hydration: The process of getting enough water and fluids to keep your body functioning properly.

*Proper **hydration** is especially important when exercising in hot weather.*

Recovery: The process of returning to good health or regaining strength after illness, injury, or exercise.

*Getting enough sleep helps your muscles with **recovery** after a workout.*

Directions: Choose the correct word from the pair in parentheses to complete each sentence.

Loose or Lose

Be careful not to _____ your wallet.

(loose / lose)

My backpack strap is _____ and needs to be tightened.

(loose / lose)

If our team doesn't practice, we might _____ the game.

(loose / lose)

The dog's collar became _____ during our walk.

(loose / lose)

Breathe or Breath

Take a deep _____ before speaking.

(breathe / breath)

It is important to _____ slowly during exercise.

(breathe / breath)

I could see my _____ in the cold air.

(breathe / breath)

Remember to _____ through your nose.

(breathe / breath)

Farther or Further

The gas station is _____ away than the grocery store.

(farther / further)

For _____ information, visit the library.

(farther / further)

We walked _____ down the trail than we planned.

(farther / further)

Before making a decision, we need _____ discussion.

(farther / further)

Among or Between

The teacher divided the snacks _____ the four students.

(among / between)

The agreement was made _____ the two neighbors.

(among / between)

The secret was shared _____ close friends.

(among / between)

The fence sits _____ the two houses.

(among / between)

Passed or Past

We _____ the museum on our way home.

(passed / past)

The car drove _____ our house.

(passed / past)

Olivia _____ her science test with an A.

(passed / past)

We cannot change the _____.

(passed / past)

Percents Smaller Than 1% – Answers

Remember:

1. Change the fraction to a decimal.
2. Move the decimal **2 places to the left** (because it is a percent).

Example:

- $\frac{3}{4}\% = 0.75 \rightarrow \mathbf{0.0075}$

Your turn:

Change the fractional percents to decimals:

$\frac{1}{4}\%$	$\frac{2}{5}\%$	$\frac{1}{8}\%$
$\frac{5}{12}\%$	$\frac{7}{10}\%$	$\frac{1}{20}\%$

Find the following numbers:

$\frac{1}{2}\%$ of 200	$\frac{1}{4}\%$ of 400	$\frac{3}{4}\%$ of 800
$\frac{3}{8}\%$ of 400	$\frac{1}{10}\%$ of 500	$\frac{2}{5}\%$ of 500

Sharpening Your Listening Skills

Listening is an active skill. When you listen carefully, you pay attention, think about what is being said, and remember important details. Good listeners can separate facts from opinions, identify the main ideas, and ignore distractions. Developing strong listening skills will help you succeed in school, at work, and in everyday life.

Listening to Gain Information

Most people forget much of what they hear within an hour if they do not review it. To remember important information, listen carefully, focus on key details, and review what you heard as soon as possible.

Teacher Instructions

Give this page to your teacher, parent, or another adult. They should read each exercise aloud while you write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

Exercise I – Listening for Details

Listen carefully and answer each question.

- In the series of numbers **7, 6, 3, 5, 8**, what is the **fourth** number?
- In the list of words **cat, boy, grass, car, shirt**, what is the **third** word?
- In the list of words **and, off, in, under, car, sat**, which word begins with the letter **O**?
- Listen to this announcement:

"Send your entries together with \$1 to Food Contest, Post Office Box 155, New York, NY 10006."

What is the **Post Office Box number**?

- Listen to this statement:

"Kim and Jim will make the campfire. Lauren and Matthew will set up the tent, and Collin will cook the food."

What is Lauren's job?

Exercise II – Memory Challenge

Your teacher will read the following names **one time only**.

Steve, Jim, Jeff, Bob, Frank, Kim, Patty, Stacy, Abbey, Megan

After your teacher finishes reading the list, write down as many names as you can remember.

Exercise III – What's Missing?

Your teacher will read the following instructions aloud.

"To make pancakes, put milk, egg, and butter in a bowl. Mix lightly. Grease the griddle. Turn the pancakes when the edges look cooked and when the tops are covered with bubbles."

Question:

What important information is missing from these directions?

Answer Key (Teacher):

The instructions leave out:

- the amount of flour or pancake mix needed, and
- the step of pouring the batter onto the griddle before cooking.

Healthy Lifestyle: Small Choices, Big Impact

Many people think being healthy is only about how they look, but true health is about how you feel, how you function, and how well your body can handle everyday challenges. The choices you make today can affect your energy, mood, and overall wellness in the future.

A healthy lifestyle is not about being perfect. It is about finding **balance**. Eating nutritious foods, staying hydrated, getting enough sleep, moving your body, and taking care of your mental health all work together to create wellness.

There are also habits that can slowly hurt your health. Too much sugar, too many processed foods, not getting enough sleep, spending too much time sitting, and constantly being stressed can leave your body feeling tired and worn down. These habits may seem harmless at first, but over time they can affect your energy, focus, and ability to handle challenges.

Building healthy habits takes **resilience**. You will have days when you make poor choices, miss a workout, or fall back into old routines. The goal is not to give up but to recover and keep moving forward.

Remember, health is built one decision at a time. Drinking water instead of a sugary drink, taking a walk instead of sitting all day, or choosing a balanced meal are small actions that can create big changes. Your future self is created by the choices you make today.

Reflection Questions

1. What is one healthy habit you already have?

2. What is one habit you would like to improve

3. Why is moderation important when building a healthy lifestyle?

4. How does resilience help someone create lasting healthy habits?

Spelling Test

Ask your teacher, parent, or another person to give you this week's spelling words. Have them say each word aloud, and choose the method that works best for you:

- Write each word down as you hear it.
- Spell the word aloud back to them.
- Type the word and send it to them by text or another method.

After you complete your spelling test, check your answers and correct any words you missed. Pay attention to the parts of the words that were difficult so you can continue improving your spelling skills.

****if you missed any, copy them 5 times each.**

Week 17 – Frequently Confused

Loose – My shoelaces are loose, so I need to tie them.

Lose – I do not want to lose my favorite book.

Breathe – Remember to breathe slowly when you feel stressed.

Breath – She took a deep breath before giving her speech.

Farther – The grocery store is farther away than the library.

Further – Please contact me if you need further information.

Among – The teacher divided the supplies among the students.

Between – The decision was made between the two choices.

Passed – She passed her driving test on the first try.

Past – We walked past the school on our way home.

Finding Commissions and Net Amounts Worksheet

To find the amount of **commission**, multiply the amount sold or collected by the commission rate.

Commission = Amount $\times$ Rate

To find the **net amount**, subtract the commission from the original amount.

Net Amount = Original Amount – Commission

Example

A salesperson sells an item for **\$500** and earns a **10% commission**.

Commission:

$$\$500 \times 0.10 = \$50$$

Net Amount:

$$\$500 - \$50 = \$450$$

The salesperson earns **\$50** in commission, and the remaining amount is **\$450**.

Practice Problems

1. Attorney Commission

Caleb Jones is an attorney. Sometimes he collects bad debts for his clients. Last week he collected a debt of **\$4,000** and charged a fee (commission) of **15%**.

Commission earned:

\$ _____

Amount the client received (net amount):

\$ _____

2. Real Estate Commission

Greg sold a house for **\$77,600**. He paid the real estate agent **5%** for the sale.

Commission paid to the agent:

\$ _____

Amount Greg received (net amount):

\$ _____

3. Appliance Sales Commission

An appliance sales agent sold:

- 2 stoves at **\$445 each**
- 2 lamps at **\$65 each**

She was paid a commission of **10%**.

Total amount of sales:

\$ _____

Commission paid:

\$ _____

Amount the store received (net amount):

\$ _____

4. Inheritance Tax

Tammy recently inherited **\$9,800** from one of her relatives. The inheritance was taxed at a rate of **18%**.

Amount of tax taken out:

\$ _____

Amount Tammy received (net amount):

\$ _____

Listening for Important Details

Directions for Teacher/Parent: Read the paragraph aloud one time. The student should listen carefully and answer the questions afterward.

Read Aloud:

"The community center is hosting a food drive on Saturday, October 14th. Donations can be dropped off between 9:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. Items needed include canned vegetables, pasta, cereal, and peanut butter. Volunteers should bring donations to the front entrance near the parking lot."

Questions:

What is the event?

What day is the event?

What time can donations be dropped off?

Name two items that are needed.

Where should donations be brought?

Following Multi-Step Directions

Directions for Teacher/Parent: Read these directions aloud. Do not repeat them.

Read Aloud:

"Take a blank piece of paper. Write your first name in the top right corner. Draw a small circle in the bottom left corner. Under your name, write today's date. Fold the paper in half and write the word SUCCESS on the back."

Questions:

Where should your name be written?

What should be drawn in the bottom left corner?

What word should be written on the back?

Listening for Accuracy

Directions: Listen carefully. Decide if the statement is correct or incorrect.

Read Aloud:

"The meeting will be held on Tuesday at 4:30 p.m. in Room 204. Students should bring a notebook and a pencil."

Statements:

The meeting is on Wednesday.

Correct / Incorrect

The meeting begins at 4:30 p.m.

Correct / Incorrect

The meeting is in Room 204.

Correct / Incorrect

Students need to bring a calculator.

Correct / Incorrect

Listening for the Main Idea

Read Aloud:

"Many people believe getting enough sleep is important for good health. Sleep helps your body recover, improves concentration, and gives you energy for daily activities. Without enough sleep, people may have trouble focusing and may feel tired throughout the day."

Questions:

What is the main idea?

Name one benefit of sleep.

What can happen if someone does not get enough sleep?

Healthy Lifestyle Vocabulary in Real Life

Directions: Read each scenario. Think about how each vocabulary word connects to real-life choices and healthy habits.

Wellness

Definition: The overall state of being healthy in your body, mind, and emotions.

Scenario:

Jennifer has been feeling tired lately, so she decided to make some changes. She started going to bed earlier, drinking more water, eating balanced meals, and taking time to relax each day. Jennifer understands that **wellness** is about caring for her whole self, not just one part of her health.

Question:

What choices did Jennifer make to improve her wellness?

Resilience

Definition: The ability to recover from challenges, mistakes, or difficult situations and keep moving forward.

Scenario:

Paul started exercising but became discouraged when he did not see results right away. Instead of quitting, he changed his routine, asked for advice, and continued working toward his goals. Paul showed **resilience** by staying committed even when things were difficult.

Question:

How did Paul show resilience?

Moderation

Definition: Making balanced choices by avoiding too much or too little of something.

Scenario:

Matthew enjoys eating snacks and desserts, but he knows that eating too much sugar every day can affect his energy and health. Instead of completely avoiding treats, Matthew practices **moderation** by enjoying them occasionally while still choosing nutritious foods most of the time.

Question:

How is Matthew practicing moderation?

Hydration

Definition: Maintaining enough water and fluids in your body to stay healthy and function properly.

Scenario:

Jennifer joined a sports team and noticed she felt tired during practice. Her coach reminded her that **hydration** is important, especially when exercising. Jennifer started carrying a water bottle and drinking water throughout the day.

Question:

Why is hydration important when exercising?

Recovery

Definition: The process of resting, healing, and rebuilding strength after activity, stress, illness, or injury.

Scenario:

Paul worked hard during a workout and wanted to exercise every day without breaks. His coach explained that **recovery** is just as important as training because the body needs time to repair and become stronger.

Question:

Why does the body need recovery?

Week 18 Spelling Words- More Confused Words

Copy in cursive or print.

all right

a lot

everyday

every day

beside

besides

already

all ready

quite

quiet

All right – Means okay, acceptable, or everything is fine.

Example: I hope you are all right after your fall.

A lot – Means many or much. It is always written as two words.

Example: I have a lot of homework tonight.

Everyday – Means ordinary or common.

Example: These are my everyday shoes.

Every day – Means each day.

Example: I exercise every day.

Beside – Means next to or by the side of something.

Example: The book is beside the computer.

Besides – Means in addition to or also.

Example: Besides math, I enjoy science.

Already – Means something happened before now.

Example: I already finished my assignment.

All ready – Means completely prepared.

Example: We are all ready to leave.

Quite – Means very, completely, or fairly.

Example: The movie was quite interesting.

Quiet – Means making little or no noise.

Example: The library is a quiet place to study.

Percents of Decrease and Increase

Directions:

When something **decreases**, the amount becomes smaller.

When something **increases**, the amount becomes larger.

Decrease: Find the percent amount, then subtract it from the original amount.

Increase: Find the percent amount, then add it to the original amount.

Example

A bike costs **\$500** and decreases by **20%**.

$20\% \text{ of } \$500 = \100

$\$500 - \$100 = \$400$

The new price is **\$400**.

Practice

Greg bought a car last year for **\$7,000**. This year the value decreased by **20%**.

Car value this year: _____

A coat was marked **\$45** and the price was decreased by **20%**.

Sale price: _____

Last year the rainfall was **28.8 inches**. This year it decreased by **25%**.

This year's rainfall: _____

Kim raised **3,200 bushels** of corn. Because of better weather, she expects to raise **25% more**.

Expected amount: _____

Lauren earned **\$212.89 a day** and received a **10% increase**.

New daily pay: _____

Paul increased his sales by **20%**. Last month he sold **\$22,500** worth of merchandise.

Sales this month: _____

Remember

Decrease = Subtract

The amount gets smaller.

Increase = Add

The amount gets larger.

Life Skills Unit: Sharpening Your Listening Skills

Directions:

Your teacher, parent, or another person will read the information aloud.

Listen Carefully:

"The community center is hosting a food drive on Saturday, October 14th. Donations can be dropped off between 9:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. Items needed include canned vegetables, pasta, cereal, and peanut butter. Volunteers should bring donations to the front entrance near the parking lot."

Questions:

What is the event?

What day is the event?

What time can donations be dropped off?

List two items that are needed.

Where should donations be brought?

Directions:

Your teacher will read the directions aloud one time. Listen carefully and complete the task.

Listen Carefully:

"Take a blank piece of paper. Write your first name in the top right corner. Draw a small circle in the bottom left corner. Under your name, write today's date. Fold the paper in half and write the word SUCCESS on the back."

Answer the Questions:

Where should your name be written?

What should be drawn in the bottom left corner?

What should be written under your name?

What word should be written on the back?

Reflection:

Why is it important to listen carefully when someone gives directions?

Directions:

Your teacher will read a list of names one time. Do not write while listening. After the list is finished, write down as many names as you can remember.

Names Read Aloud:

Steve

Jim

Jeff

Bob

Frank

Kim

Patty

Stacy

Abbey

Megan

Names I Remember:

Reflection:

What strategy helped you remember the names?

Tips for Remembering Someone's Name:

- Repeat the person's name when you first meet them. For example, say, "Nice to meet you, Sarah."
- Use their name again during the conversation to help your brain remember it.
- Connect the name with something you notice about the person or something familiar to you.
- Picture the name written in your mind or think about how it is spelled.
- If you forget someone's name, politely ask them to repeat it instead of avoiding the person.

Week 18 – Technology Vocabulary

Technology has changed the way people learn, work, communicate, and solve problems. From smartphones and computers to online banking and digital tools, technology is part of everyday life. Understanding how technology works and learning how to use it responsibly can help people protect their information, make better decisions, and become more confident in the modern world.

Cybersecurity

The practice of protecting computers, networks, and personal information from hackers, viruses, and online threats.

Using strong passwords and avoiding suspicious links are important parts of cybersecurity.

Digital

Information or technology that uses computers, electronic devices, or the internet.

Many students use digital resources to complete assignments and learn new information.

Privacy

The ability to keep personal information safe and control who can access it.

People should protect their online privacy by being careful about what information they share.

Software

Programs and applications that tell a computer or device how to perform tasks.

The computer needs updated software to run the newest programs.

Database

An organized collection of information that can be stored, searched, and managed using a computer.

The school stores student records in a secure database.

Did You Know?

The first computer was so large that it filled an entire room. Today, smartphones are thousands of times more powerful than those early computers.

The first computer mouse was made of wood in 1964. It was called a “mouse” because the cord looked like a tail.

The first text message was sent in 1992. It only said, “Merry Christmas.”

Directions: Choose the correct word from the choices at the end of each sentence to complete the sentence.

I hope you are _____ after your long day. (*all right / alright*)

She spends _____ of time reading books. (*a lot / alot*)

These are my _____ shoes that I wear to school. (*everyday / every day*)

I brush my teeth _____ before bed. (*everyday / every day*)

The backpack is sitting _____ the chair. (*beside / besides*)

_____ math, I also enjoy science class. (*beside / besides*)

I have _____ finished my assignment. (*already / all ready*)

We are _____ for the trip and can leave now. (*already / all ready*)

The library is a _____ place to study. (*quite / quiet*)

The movie was _____ interesting. (*quite / quiet*)

My mom said everything was _____ after we solved the problem. (*all right / alright*)

There were _____ people at the event. (*a lot / alot*)

I use my _____ backpack for school. (*everyday / every day*)

I practice the piano _____ after dinner. (*everyday / every day*)

The dog sat _____ its owner. (*beside / besides*)

_____ playing soccer, he enjoys swimming. (*beside / besides*)

Are you _____ to begin the project? (*already / all ready*)

She had _____ eaten lunch before the meeting started. (*already / all ready*)

Please be _____ while the baby is sleeping. (*quite / quiet*)

The test was _____ difficult, but I finished it. (*quite / quiet*)

Simple Interest

Interest is the fee paid for borrowing or using money. Interest is usually calculated using a yearly rate.

- Principal (P) = the amount of money borrowed or invested
- Rate (R) = the percent of interest
- Time (T) = the amount of time the money is used (in years)
- Interest (I) = the amount earned or paid

Interest Formula

$$I = P \times R \times T$$

$$\text{Interest} = \text{Principal} \times \text{Rate} \times \text{Time}$$

Remember to change the percent to a decimal before multiplying.

Example:

Find the interest on \$400 at $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ for 3 months.

Convert:

- $5\frac{1}{2}\% = 0.055$
- 3 months = $\frac{1}{4}$ year = 0.25

$$I = 400 \times 0.055 \times 0.25$$

$$I = \$5.50$$

Practice

Find the interest for each amount.

\$500 at 5% for 1 year	\$225 at 6% for 1 year	\$500 at 6% for 1 year
\$700 at 9% for 1 year	\$1000 at 7.75% for 1 year	\$350 at 6% for 1 year

Interest for Less Than One Year

When the time is less than one year, convert the months into a fraction of a year.

Remember:

3 months = $\frac{1}{4}$ year

6 months = $\frac{1}{2}$ year

9 months = $\frac{3}{4}$ year

Find the interest.

\$300 at 6% for 4 months	\$600 at $5\frac{1}{4}\%$ for 10 months	\$600 at $10\frac{1}{2}\%$ for 4 months
\$225 at $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ for 8 months	\$800 at 9% for 9 months	\$600 at 18% for 7 months

Here are some good manners to remember for life:

Table Etiquette: Basic Rules

Before the Meal

- Wash your hands before eating.
- Wait until everyone is seated before beginning the meal.
- Place your napkin on your lap when you sit down.
- Sit up straight and keep good posture.
- Keep your phone away from the table during meals.

During the Meal

- Chew with your mouth closed.
- Do not talk with food in your mouth.
- Take small bites and eat at a reasonable pace.
- Use polite words such as **please** and **thank you**.
- Wait until others are served before eating when appropriate.
- Ask someone to pass an item instead of reaching across the table.
- Keep elbows off the table while eating.
- Use utensils properly.
- Cut only a few bites of food at a time.
- Avoid making negative comments about food that someone prepared.

Conversation at the Table

- Include others in the conversation.
- Listen when someone else is speaking.
- Avoid interrupting.
- Ask questions and show interest in others.
- Use respectful language.
- Avoid topics that may make others uncomfortable.

After the Meal

- Thank the person who prepared the meal.
- Clear your dishes when appropriate.
- Place your napkin neatly beside your plate.
- Help clean up after the meal.

Restaurant Etiquette

- Be polite to servers and restaurant workers.
- Speak quietly so you do not disturb others.
- Wait until everyone has food before eating when possible.
- Use appropriate manners when ordering.
- Tip appropriately when expected.

Technology: Your Digital Footprint

Read the following passage

Most people use technology every day without thinking about how much information they leave behind. Every search, message, photo, purchase, and account created online can become part of a person's **digital** footprint.

A digital footprint is the record of information that exists about someone online. Some parts of this information are shared intentionally, such as posting a picture or creating a social media profile. Other information may be collected automatically by websites and apps.

Because so much personal information is stored online, **privacy** has become an important issue. Protecting privacy means understanding what information you share, who can access it, and how it may be used. Before posting something online, it is important to remember that information can be difficult to completely remove once it has been shared.

Cybersecurity helps protect people and organizations from online threats such as identity theft, scams, and hacking.

Strong passwords, two-factor authentication, and being cautious with emails and links are simple ways to improve cybersecurity.

The programs and applications people use every day are called **software**. Software allows devices to complete tasks such as sending messages, editing documents, managing money, and organizing information. Keeping software updated is important because updates often fix security problems.

Many businesses, schools, and organizations use a **database** to store and manage large amounts of information. A database can contain customer records, employee information, medical records, or student files. Because databases often contain private information, they must be protected carefully.

Technology can create amazing opportunities, but it also requires responsibility. The choices people make online can affect their education, employment, finances, and relationships. Learning how to use technology wisely is an important skill for adulthood.

Explain what a digital footprint is and why it matters.

Why is privacy important in today's world?

List two actions someone can take to improve cybersecurity.

Why should people keep their software updated?

Why would a business need to protect its database?

You are applying for your first job. Before hiring you, the company looks at your online presence. What are three things you should consider before posting something online?

Spelling Test

Ask your teacher, parent, or another person to give you this week's spelling words. Have them say each word aloud, and choose the method that works best for you:

- Write each word down as you hear it.
- Spell the word aloud back to them.
- Type the word and send it to them by text or another method.

After you complete your spelling test, check your answers and correct any words you missed. Pay attention to the parts of the words that were difficult so you can continue improving your spelling skills.

**if you missed any, copy them 5 times each.

Week 18 – More Confused Words

All right – I hope you are all right after your long day.

A lot – She has a lot of homework to complete tonight.

Everyday – These are my everyday shoes that I wear to school.

Every day – I drink water every day to stay healthy.

Beside – The backpack is sitting beside the chair.

Besides – Besides math, he also enjoys science class.

Already – I have already finished my assignment.

All ready – We are all ready to leave for the trip.

Quite – The movie was quite interesting.

Quiet – The library is a quiet place to study.

When Interest Is Left in the Bank – Compound Interest

When you leave the interest earned in the bank, it is added to the original amount of money (**principal**). The new total becomes the principal for the next year.

This means that each year you are earning interest on a larger amount of money.

Steps:

- Find the interest for the first year.
- Add the interest to the principal.
- Use the new amount to find the interest for the next year.
- Continue until you have completed the amount of time given.

Example

You deposit **\$500** at **5% interest** for **2 years**.

First year:

$$\$500 \times 0.05 = \$25 \text{ interest}$$

New principal:

$$\$500 + \$25 = \$525$$

Second year:

$$\$525 \times 0.05 = \$26.25 \text{ interest}$$

Total interest earned:

$$\$25 + \$26.25 = \$51.25$$

Compound Interest

In many savings accounts, the interest earned during a period is added to the account to create a new principal. The next interest payment is then calculated using this new amount.

This process of earning **interest on interest** is called **compound interest**.

Simple Interest: Interest is paid only on the original principal.

Compound Interest: Interest is paid on the principal plus any interest that has already been added.

Interest can be compounded:

- Annually (once a year)
- Semiannually (twice a year)
- Quarterly (four times a year)
- Daily

Example

A savings account has **\$500** and earns **10% interest compounded semiannually**.

First period:

$$\$500 \times 0.05 = \$25 \text{ interest}$$

New balance:

$$\$500 + \$25 = \$525$$

Second period:

$$\$525 \times 0.05 = \$26.25 \text{ interest}$$

Final amount:

$$\$525 + \$26.25 = \$551.25$$

\$150 at 6% for 2 years	\$325 at 6% for 2 years	\$1200 at 8% for 2 years
\$400 at 5 ½ % for 2 years	\$450 at 6% for 2 years	\$600 at 5% for 2 years

Amy has \$300 in the savings bank and is paid 8% semiannually. How much will she have at the end of the year?	Jentzen has \$500 in savings and is paid 6% semiannually. How much will he have at the beginning of the second year?	Mrs. Maryon has \$1600 in a savings account paying 5.5% interest compounded quarterly. How much will she earn for the year?
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Life Skills: Job Interview Etiquette

Making a Good First Impression

A job interview is your opportunity to show an employer who you are and why you would be a good choice for the position. Your attitude, communication, and preparation can be just as important as your experience.

Many employers are looking for someone who is responsible, dependable, respectful, and willing to learn. A good first impression begins before you even answer your first question.

Before the Interview

- Research the company and learn what they do.
- Know the location and plan to arrive early.
- Dress neatly and appropriately for the job.
- Bring a resume or any information the employer requests.
- Practice answering common interview questions.
- Turn off or silence your phone.

During the Interview

- Greet the interviewer politely. Firm handshake-practice.
- Make eye contact and smile.
- Sit up straight and show confidence.
- Listen carefully before answering questions.
- Speak clearly and respectfully.
- Be honest about your skills and experience.
- Show enthusiasm and a willingness to learn.

Avoid These Mistakes

- Arriving late without an explanation.
- Looking at your phone during the interview.
- Speaking negatively about past employers or teachers.
- Giving one-word answers.
- Acting like you are not interested in the job.
- Dressing in a way that is not appropriate for the workplace.

Interview Practice

Choose the better response.

The interviewer asks: "Tell me about yourself."

A. "I don't know. Whatever."

B. "I am a hardworking person who enjoys learning new skills and helping others."

C. "My friends think I should work here."

You do not know the answer to an interview question. What should you do?

A. Make up a story.

B. Say you are not sure but explain how you would learn.

C. Ignore the question.

You arrive at your interview 15 minutes early. This shows:

A. Responsibility and preparation

B. That you are impatient

C. That you do not value your time

After an interview, a good choice is to:

A. Forget about it immediately

B. Send a polite thank-you message

C. Call the company several times a day

Week 18 – Technology Vocabulary Review

Cybersecurity is the practice of protecting:

- A. Only computer screens
- B. Computers, networks, and personal information
- C. Video games from being deleted
- D. Phones from running out of battery

A digital footprint is:

- A. The size of your shoe when using a computer
- B. A record of information you leave behind online
- C. A password for your phone
- D. A type of computer program

Why is privacy important when using technology?

- A. It helps protect your personal information
- B. It makes your internet faster
- C. It allows everyone to see your information
- D. It prevents computers from working

Software is:

- A. The physical parts of a computer
- B. A type of internet connection
- C. Programs and applications that allow devices to perform tasks
- D. A place where computers are stored

A database is used to:

- A. Organize and store information
- B. Charge electronic devices
- C. Create computer viruses
- D. Increase internet speed

Which password is the strongest?

- A. password123
- B. amy2026
- C. T7!kP9#zL2
- D. birthday

Two-factor authentication helps protect an account by:

- A. Making your computer larger
- B. Requiring an extra step to verify your identity
- C. Removing the need for passwords
- D. Sharing your account with others

A computer virus is:

- A. A program designed to harm or disrupt a device
- B. A new computer model
- C. A type of keyboard
- D. A faster internet connection

Cloud storage allows people to:

- A. Store files online and access them from different devices
- B. Make computers disappear
- C. Fix broken screens
- D. Create stronger batteries

A browser is used to:

- A. Wash a computer screen
- B. Access and explore websites on the internet
- C. Protect a phone case
- D. Create a database

A phishing scam is when someone:

- A. Sends a fake message to trick people into giving information
- B. Cleans a computer
- C. Creates a new app
- D. Updates software

An app is another name for:

- A. An application or software program
- B. A computer battery
- C. A type of database
- D. An internet cable

Why should software updates be installed?

- A. They can fix problems and improve security
- B. They make passwords unnecessary
- C. They delete all files
- D. They slow down devices

Which is an example of protecting your online privacy?

- A. Sharing your password with friends
- B. Posting your address publicly
- C. Checking privacy settings on your accounts
- D. Clicking every link you receive

Technology is most useful when people:

- A. Use it responsibly and safely
- B. Share all personal information
- C. Ignore security warnings
- D. Use the same password everywhere

Week 19 Spelling Words College words

Copy in cursive or print.

diligent

initiative

integrity

objective

perspective

concise

authentic

advocate

resilient

proficient

Handwriting practice lines for the words listed on the left. Each word is followed by three sets of three-lined guides (top solid, middle dashed, bottom solid) for copying the word in cursive or print.

Finding Part of a Number

Remember: The word “**of**” means **multiply**.

Change the percent to a decimal, then multiply.

Example:

Susan inherited **25% of a \$9,000 estate** from her mother. What was Susan’s share?

$$25\% \times 9,000$$

$$.25 \times 9,000 = \mathbf{2,250}$$

Susan’s share was **\$2,250**.

A flat-screen TV that regularly sells for **\$485** is on sale for **20% off**. What is the sale price?

Evan earns **\$232.50 per week**. He saves **10%** of his earnings each week. How much will he save in one year?

Mr. Maryon is paid **10% of his sales**. Last month he sold **\$12,250** worth of goods. How much was his commission?

Finding a Number From Its Percent

Sometimes you know the part, but you need to find the original amount.

Remember: Change the percent to a decimal and **divide**.

Example:

The Green River Association was hoping to collect a certain amount of money for a park. They collected **80% of their goal**, which was **\$2,400**. What was the original goal?

$$\$2,400 \div .80 = \mathbf{\$3,000}$$

The original goal was **\$3,000**.

Stephen has **\$645** in his savings. This is **14% less** than he had a year ago. How much did he have a year ago?

Kim bought a dress that was **25% off**. She paid **\$168** for the dress. What was the original price?

Mr. Smith bought a car for **\$8,670**. This price was **15% off** the original price. What was the original price?

Hint: If something is 15% off, the sale price is 85% of the original price.

Brooklyn bought a purse that was **20% off**. She paid **\$11.92** for the purse. What was the original price?

Job Interview Practice Questions

- Tell me about yourself.
- Why are you interested in this job?
- Why should we hire you?
- What are your strengths?
- What is one area you are working to improve?
- What skills do you have that would help you in this position?
- What does being a good employee mean to you?
- How do you handle challenges or difficult situations?
- Tell me about a time you solved a problem.
- Tell me about a time you worked with a team.
- Describe a time you helped someone.
- How do you handle disagreements with others?
- How would your teacher, coach, or previous employer describe you?
- What is something you are proud of accomplishing?
- What is a mistake you have made and what did you learn from it?
- How do you stay organized?
- How do you handle stress?
- What motivates you to do your best work?
- What are your goals for the future?
- Where do you see yourself in five years?
- What do you know about our company?
- Why did you apply for this position?
- What kind of work environment helps you do your best?
- How would you handle an unhappy customer?
- What would you do if you did not know how to complete a task?
- Describe yourself in three words.
- If you could learn any new skill instantly, what would it be?
- If you were stranded on a deserted island, what three items would you bring and why?
- If you could have dinner with anyone from history, who would you choose and why?
- If you had \$1,000 to solve a problem in your community, what would you do?
- If you could change one thing about the world, what would it be?
- What is a goal you have set for yourself and how did you work toward it?
- What is something people may not know about you?
- What is the best advice you have ever received?
- What makes someone a great leader?
- What does success mean to you?
- Do you have any questions for us?

Week 19 – Academic Vocabulary

Academic words are commonly used in school, research, writing, and problem-solving.

Understanding these words will help students explain their ideas clearly, organize information, and support their answers with facts.

Hypothesis:

An educated guess or prediction about what you think will happen before testing or researching an idea.

A scientist might predict that plants grow faster with more sunlight before beginning an experiment.

Evidence:

Facts, information, examples, or details that support an idea or claim.

The student used information from the article to support the answer.

Summarize:

To explain the main ideas or important details of something using fewer words.

After reading the chapter, the student wrote a short explanation of the most important events.

Compare:

To identify how two or more things are similar.

The student looked at two stories to find what they had in common.

Contrast:

To identify how two or more things are different.

The student explained the differences between the two characters in the novel.

Week 19

Word Bank:

diligent | initiative | integrity | objective | perspective | concise | authentic | advocate | resilient | proficient

A person who works hard and pays close attention to their responsibilities is _____.

Taking action without always being told what to do shows _____.

Being honest and doing the right thing even when no one is watching shows _____.

The goal or purpose you are trying to achieve is called an _____.

Listening to another person's point of view helps you understand their _____.

A short answer that includes only the important information is _____.

Someone who is genuine and true to themselves is _____.

A person who supports or speaks up for a cause or another person is an _____.

Someone who can recover and keep going after facing challenges is _____.

A person who has a high level of skill or ability in something is _____.

Finding What Percent One Number Is of Another

To find what percent one number is of another number:

1. Find the difference if needed.
2. Write the numbers as a fraction.
3. Divide.
4. Change the decimal to a percent.

Example

I bought a **\$30 shirt** for **\$24** at a sale. What percent discount did I receive?

First find the amount saved:

$$\$30 - \$24 = \$6$$

Write the amount saved as a fraction of the original price.

$$\frac{6}{30} = 0.20$$

Change the decimal to a percent:

$$0.20 = 20\%$$

The discount was **20%**.

Practice

By paying cash, Matthew bought a coat for **\$360**. Otherwise, it would have cost him **\$400**. What percent did he save?

Work: _____

Answer: _____ %

Jean paid **\$22.50** for a purse that had been marked **\$60**. What percent did she save?

Work: _____

Answer: _____ %

15 is _____ % of 20

25 is _____ % of 60

17 is _____ % of 50

40% of _____ is 100

25% of _____ is 10

50% of **\$21.50** is _____

9 is _____ % of 100

Social Skills & Everyday Etiquette

Meeting New People

The way you introduce yourself can leave a lasting impression. Whether you are meeting a new coworker, teacher, employer, neighbor, or friend's family member, simple manners show confidence and respect.

- Make eye contact and smile.
- Say your name clearly.
- Offer a friendly greeting such as "Nice to meet you."
- Pay attention when someone tells you their name.
- Use their name during the conversation if it feels natural.
- Ask questions to learn about the other person.
- Show interest instead of only talking about yourself.

Ways to remember someone's name:

- Repeat their name when you first hear it.
- Connect their name with something you remember about them.
- Use their name later in the conversation.
- Pay attention instead of thinking about what you will say next.

Conversation Skills

Good conversations are not just about talking — they are about listening and showing respect.

- Let people finish speaking before responding.
- Avoid interrupting.
- Ask follow-up questions.
- Give others a chance to share their thoughts.
- Be aware of your tone and body language.
- Think before speaking.
- Avoid gossip or making negative comments about others.

Sometimes people have different opinions. You do not have to agree with everyone, but you can still be respectful.

Instead of saying:

"That's stupid."

Try:

"I see it differently."

Instead of saying:

"I don't care."

Try:

"That's not something I agree with."

Instead of saying:

"You're wrong."

Try:

"I understand your point, but I see it another way."

When having conversations with others...you do most of the listening and you let them talk. Keep asking questions about the things they are talking about. Some basic questions you can always ask friends or adults are:

- Are you more of a morning person or a night person?
- What is something you have been interested in lately?
- If you had a free day with nothing planned, what would you do?

Successful students and employees need to know how to think carefully and explain their ideas. Whether you are completing a science experiment, writing a report, or making an important decision, you need to know how to find information and decide what it means.

A **hypothesis** is a prediction or possible answer that can be tested. After making a prediction, people collect **evidence** to see if their idea is supported. Evidence can include facts, examples, measurements, or information from reliable sources. When learning new information, it is important to **summarize**. A summary includes the main ideas without adding unnecessary details.

People often need to **compare** and **contrast** information. When you compare, you look for similarities between things. When you contrast, you look for differences. These skills help people become better problem-solvers because they learn to ask questions, examine information, and make decisions based on facts.

Word Bank:

hypothesis | evidence | summarize | compare | contrast

A scientist makes a _____ before beginning an experiment.

Photos, facts, and examples can be used as _____ to support an idea.

After reading a chapter, a student may _____ the information by writing the most important points.

When you look at how two things are alike, you _____ them.

When you explain how two things are different, you _____ them.

Think About It

A student thinks that plants grow better with music playing. Before testing the idea, they write down their prediction. What is the student's hypothesis?

The student measures plant growth every day and records the results. What would be considered evidence?

Two students are deciding which phone to buy. They look at price, features, and reviews. Are they comparing, contrasting, or both? Explain.

Spelling Test

Ask your teacher, parent, or another person to give you this week's spelling words. Have them say each word aloud, and choose the method that works best for you:

- Write each word down as you hear it.
- Spell the word aloud back to them.
- Type the word and send it to them by text or another method.

After you complete your spelling test, check your answers and correct any words you missed. Pay attention to the parts of the words that were difficult so you can continue improving your spelling skills.

**if you missed any, copy them 5 times each.

Week 19 – College Vocabulary

- diligent
- initiative
- integrity
- objective
- perspective
- concise
- authentic
- advocate
- resilient
- proficient

Area of a Rectangle

The area of a rectangle tells how much space is inside the rectangle.

To find the area of a rectangle, multiply:

$$\text{Length} \times \text{Width} = \text{Area}$$

Remember to make sure both measurements are in the same unit before multiplying.

Area is measured in **square units** (such as square feet or square yards).

Example

A garden is **20 feet long** and **10 feet wide**.

$$20 \text{ ft} \times 10 \text{ ft} = 200 \text{ square feet}$$

The area of the garden is **200 square feet**.

Practice Problems

Miriam's garden measures **160 ft by 120 ft**.

How many square feet is her garden?

Answer: _____ square feet

Mr. Kenny wants to have his yard sodded. His yard measures **60 ft by 40 ft**.

How many square feet of sod does he need?

Answer: _____ square feet

A concrete walk is **100 yards long** and **1 ½ yards wide**.

The cost is **\$7.50 per square yard**.

First find the area, then find the total cost.

Area:

Cost:

Total cost: \$ _____

A living room measures **13 ft by 16 ft**.

A rug measuring **9 ft by 12 ft** covers part of the floor.

How many square feet of floor are not covered by the rug?

First find the total floor area.

Then find the rug area.

Then subtract.

Floor area:

Rug area:

Uncovered floor:

Area is the amount of space something covers. You use area when figuring:

- flooring needed for a room
- paint for walls
- grass or sod for a yard
- tile for a floor
- materials needed for a project

Workplace Etiquette: Becoming a Great Employee

Getting a job is only the first step. The employees who stand out are the ones who are willing to learn, improve, and treat others with respect.

A great question to ask your employer is:

“Is there anything I can do to improve?”

This question shows maturity and a willingness to grow. Employers appreciate people who want to become better.

Even if you do not get the job after an interview, you can politely ask:

“Thank you for taking the time to interview me. I appreciate the opportunity. Is there anything I could improve on for future interviews?”

Not every employer will give feedback, but when they do, it can help you become better prepared for the next opportunity.

Being a Good Employee

Good employees:

- Arrive on time and are ready to work.
- Come prepared and bring what they need.
- Take responsibility for their mistakes.
- Ask questions when they are unsure.
- Accept feedback without becoming defensive.
- Help coworkers when possible.
- Stay positive, even when work is challenging.
- Look for ways to improve instead of waiting to be told.

Remember:

A person who is willing to learn is often more valuable than someone who thinks they already know everything.

Customer Service Skills

Many jobs involve working with customers. Your attitude and how you handle problems can make a big difference.

When Greeting a Customer

A friendly greeting can make someone feel welcome.

Examples:

“Hi, how can I help you today?”

“Welcome in. Let me know if you need anything.”

When a Customer Is Upset

Sometimes customers may be frustrated. Even if you believe they are wrong, your job is not to argue. Your goal is to solve the problem calmly.

Avoid:

“That’s not my fault.”

“You’re wrong.”

“I already told you that.”

Instead try:

“I understand why that would be frustrating.”

“Let me see what I can do to help.”

“I’m sorry you had that experience. Let me find a solution.”

Remember

You can disagree with someone without arguing.

A professional employee:

- stays calm,
- listens,
- shows respect,
- focuses on solving the problem.

The customer may not always be right, but they should always be treated with respect.

A good employee does not have to be perfect. A good employee is someone who is dependable, respectful, and willing to keep learning.

Real-Life Scenarios

Scenario: Choosing a New Phone

Jennifer wants to buy a new phone. She thinks one phone will have better battery life than another phone. Before buying it, she reads reviews, compares prices, checks features, and looks at customer ratings.

What is Jennifer's hypothesis?

What information would be considered evidence?

Is Jennifer comparing, contrasting, or both? Explain.

Scenario: Improving Study Habits

Jack notices that he remembers information better when he studies in a quiet room. He decides to test his idea by studying in different locations and recording his results.

What is Jack's hypothesis?

What would be evidence from his experiment?

What conclusion might he make after reviewing his results?

Scenario: Choosing a Job

Matthew is deciding between two jobs. One job pays more money, but the other job is closer to his home and has better hours.

He makes a list of the positives and negatives of each job before making a decision.

What is Matthew doing when he looks at the differences between the jobs?

What information should Matthew research before choosing?

Why is it important to evaluate information before making a decision?

Scenario: Reading an Article

A student reads a long article about healthy eating. After reading, she writes down the three most important ideas instead of copying every detail.

What skill is the student using?

Why is summarizing useful?

Think Like a Problem Solver

A friend says:

"Online classes are better than in-person classes."

Is this a claim, a fact, or a hypothesis?

Explain what evidence you would need to support this statement.

Week 20 Spelling Test- Character
Copy in cursive or print.

courageous

considerate

generous

humble

loyal

patient

responsible

trustworthy

dependable

Volume of a Rectangular Figure

Volume measures how much space is inside a three-dimensional object.

To find the volume of a rectangular figure, multiply:

Length $\times$ Width $\times$ Height = Volume

Remember: All measurements must be in the **same unit** before multiplying.

Volume is measured in **cubic units** (such as cubic feet or cubic inches).

Example

A storage box is:

Length: 5 feet

Width: 3 feet

Height: 2 feet

$$5 \times 3 \times 2 = 30$$

The volume is **30 cubic feet**.

Practice Problems

Our pool is **45 feet long** and **30 feet wide**. It is filled to a depth of **6 feet**.

How many gallons of water does the pool hold?

Answer: _____ gallons

Apple Storage Bin

A bin is **8 feet wide**, **10 feet long**, and **5 feet deep**.

How many bushels of apples can be stored in the bin?

Answer: _____ bushels

A car's gas tank measures **21 inches by 11 inches by 10 inches**.

How many gallons will it hold?

Answer: _____ gallons

Collin had a concrete floor laid at **\$9 per square yard**.

The floor measures **36 feet by 50 feet**.

How much did the concrete floor cost?

Remember to find the area first and convert square feet to square yards.

Cost: \$ _____

How much dirt had to be removed to make a basement measuring:

25 feet long $\times$ 27 feet wide $\times$ 8 feet deep

Answer: _____ cubic feet

You use volume when finding:

- how much water a pool holds
- how much storage space a container has
- how much material fills a space
- how much dirt, concrete, or other materials are needed

Volume is a skill used in construction, farming, transportation, and everyday problem-solving.

Personal Awareness: Understanding Yourself and Others

Being socially aware means paying attention to what is happening around you and understanding how your words, actions, and behavior affect other people. These skills are important in friendships, school, work, and everyday life.

Reading the Room

“Reading the room” means noticing the mood of the people around you and adjusting your behavior when needed. Before you speak or act, ask yourself:

- Is this the right time to joke?
- Does the other person seem comfortable?
- Are people interested in the conversation?
- Am I speaking too loudly?
- Am I interrupting someone?
- Does this situation require a more serious attitude?

A joke that is funny with friends may not be appropriate during a job interview or a serious conversation. Being aware of your surroundings shows maturity and respect.

Body Language

People communicate with more than just words. Your facial expressions, posture, and actions can send a message. Match the body language with what it may communicate.

- _____ Shows confidence and good posture.
- _____ May show someone is distracted or not fully listening.
- _____ Can show someone feels closed off or uncomfortable.
- _____ Shows someone is listening and following the conversation.
- _____ Can show friendliness and that someone feels comfortable.
- _____ May show nervousness, discomfort, or a lack of confidence.

Body Language

Crossed arms

Looking at your phone

Standing straight

Smiling

Avoiding eye contact

Nodding while someone talks

Respecting Other People’s Space

Everyone has different comfort levels when it comes to personal space and communication. Being respectful means paying attention to other people’s boundaries.

Remember:

- Give people enough personal space when talking.
- Ask before touching someone or entering their personal space.
- Do not look through someone’s phone, bag, room, or belongings without permission.
- Respect that people may have different opinions, beliefs, and experiences.
- Be aware that different cultures may have different expectations for greetings, communication, and personal space.

Real-Life Situations

Your friend is looking at their phone and giving short answers while you are talking. What could you do?

You are at work and a customer is upset. Should you joke with them to lighten the mood? Why or why not?

A coworker has a different opinion than you. How can you disagree respectfully?

Week 20 – Writing Vocabulary

Writing is a skill used every day. Whether you are writing a school paper, a job email, a report, or a personal story, knowing how to organize your thoughts and communicate clearly is important.

Thesis: The main idea or argument of a paper. It tells the reader what the writing will be about.

Learning financial skills before adulthood is important because it helps people make responsible decisions.

Paragraph: A group of sentences that focus on one main idea. A good paragraph usually includes a topic sentence, supporting details, and a closing sentence.

A paragraph about exercise might explain the benefits of staying active and include examples to support the idea.

Citation: A way of giving credit to where information came from, such as a book, article, or website.

A student lists the author and website used when writing a research paper.

Revise: To make changes to improve writing by adding details, removing unnecessary information, or making ideas clearer.

After reading her paper, Maria added more details and changed sentences to make her ideas easier to understand.

Draft: The first version of a piece of writing that can be changed and improved.

Before turning in his final essay, Jake wrote a draft and corrected his mistakes.

Types of Writing : Writers choose different types of writing depending on their purpose.

Narrative Writing:

Tells a story about an experience, event, or imaginary situation.

Example:

Writing about a memorable family vacation or a challenge you overcame.

Descriptive Writing:

Uses details to help the reader picture a person, place, or thing.

Example:

Describing a favorite place by explaining what it looks like, sounds like, and feels like.

Informative Writing:

Explains a topic using facts and information.

Example:

Writing a report about how exercise affects your health.

Persuasive Writing:

Tries to convince the reader to agree with an opinion or take action.

Example:

Writing an essay explaining why students should learn money management skills.

Remember

Good writers do not usually write a perfect paper the first time.

The writing process:

Draft → Revise → Edit → Final Copy

Strong writing comes from organizing your ideas, checking your work, and making improvements.

Character traits describe how a person acts, treats others, and handles situations. We can learn from behaviors we see in nature and connect them to our own choices.

Courageous: Showing bravery when facing something difficult.

Animal example: A mother bird protects her young even when danger is near.

Real life: A student gives a presentation even when they feel nervous.

Copy the word: _____

Considerate: Thinking about the feelings and needs of others.

Animal example: Elephants care for and protect younger members of their herd.

Real life: A considerate person notices when someone needs help.

Copy the word: _____

Generous: Willing to give, share, or help others.

Animal example: Wolves work together and help care for their pack.

Real life: A generous person shares their time or resources.

Copy the word: _____

Humble: Not needing attention or praise for everything you do.

Animal example: A working animal quietly does its job without seeking attention.

Real life: A humble person accepts success without bragging.

Copy the word: _____

Loyal: Being faithful and standing by others.

Animal example: Dogs are known for their loyalty and strong bonds.

Real life: A loyal friend supports others during difficult times.

Copy the word: _____

Patient: Waiting calmly without becoming upset.

Animal example: A spider waits for the right moment to catch food.

Real life: A patient person keeps practicing until they improve.

Copy the word: _____

Responsible: Taking care of duties and making good choices.

Animal example: Bees work together and complete important jobs in their hive.

Real life: A responsible person finishes tasks and keeps commitments.

Copy the word: _____

Trustworthy: Being honest and someone others can depend on.

Animal example: Animals in groups depend on each other for survival.

Real life: A trustworthy person keeps promises and tells the truth.

Copy the word: _____

Dependable: Someone others can count on.

Animal example: A beaver consistently works to maintain its home.

Real life: A dependable employee shows up and does their job.

Copy the word: _____

A triangle is a figure with three sides. The perimeter of a triangle is the sum of all three sides. The area of a triangle is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the base times the height. $A = \frac{1}{2} b h$

What is the area of a triangle whose base is 16 ft and altitude is 20 ft?

The gable of a barn forms a triangle. If a gable is 10 ft high and the barn is 30 ft wide (base) how many square feet in the gable?

What is the perimeter of an isosceles triangle whose two sides are 8ft and 6 ft long?

What is the perimeter of an equilateral triangle whose one side is 10 inches?

Circle

The perimeter of a circle is called the circumference. A straight line drawn through the center is called the diameter of the circle. A straight line from the center to the circumference (outer edge) is called the radius. The radius is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the diameter.

How much is the radius of a circle when the diameter is 12 inches?

How much is the diameter of a circle whose radius measures 4.5 inches?

To find the circumference of a circle multiply π times the diameter. $\pi = 3.14$ or $\frac{22}{7}$

Find the circumference of a circle whose diameter is 3.5 meters?

The zoo has a circular pool for its otters. The pool's diameter is 28 ft. how much fence will be needed to enclose the pool?

Choosing a Strong Opening Sentence

When writing a paragraph, the first sentence introduces the topic. A strong opening sentence should tell the reader what the paragraph will be about and be **specific enough to guide the information that follows**.

A weak opening sentence is too broad and does not give the reader much information.

Example:

Too broad:

“Summer is fun.”

This does not tell the reader what the paragraph will discuss.

More specific:

“Many people enjoy spending summer days outside, but too much sun exposure can harm your skin.”

This introduces the topic and gives the reader a better idea of what is coming.

Remember:

Choose the sentence that is the **most specific** and best prepares the reader for the paragraph.

Your Turn

For each topic below, choose the best opening statement.

Topic: Avoiding Sun Exposure

_____ There are all kinds of sunscreens and sunscreen clothing options on the market.

_____ You don’t have to stay inside to avoid the danger of too much sun.

_____ Many people like to spend hot summer days outside.

Topic: Every Citizen Should Vote

_____ Some people don’t believe in voting.

_____ Voting in elections is a strong American tradition.

_____ Voting is not only a right, but also a responsibility of every American citizen.

Topic: The Importance of Exercise

_____ Exercise is something many people do.

_____ Regular exercise can improve your health, increase energy, and help prevent health problems.

_____ Some people enjoy walking, running, or playing sports.

Topic: Learning How to Manage Money

_____ Money is something everyone uses.

_____ Learning how to budget and save money helps people make responsible choices as adults.

_____ Some people like to buy things they want.

Topic: Protecting the Environment

_____ The Earth is a place where people live.

_____ Small daily choices, such as reducing waste and saving resources, can help protect the environment.

_____ Many people enjoy spending time outdoors.

Directions: Read each description. Decide which type of writing best matches the example.

Word Bank:

Narrative | Descriptive | Informative | Persuasive

Emily wrote about the day she got her driver's license. She explained what happened from beginning to end and included how she felt during the experience.

Jacob wrote a paper explaining how tornadoes form. He included facts, diagrams, and information from reliable sources.

Maria described walking through a quiet forest by explaining the sounds of birds, the smell of pine trees, and the cool breeze.

Matthew wrote a paper explaining why every high school student should learn basic money management before graduating. He included reasons and examples to support his opinion.

Jennifer wrote about her family's camping trip. She described the people, the events, and what happened each day.

Paul explained how to change the oil in a car using step-by-step instructions.

Lauren described her grandmother's kitchen so clearly that the reader could imagine standing in the room.

Jack wrote a letter to the school board asking for healthier cafeteria lunches and explained why they would benefit students.

Writing Vocabulary

Complete each sentence using the correct vocabulary word.

Word Bank:

thesis | paragraph | citation | revise | draft

A _____ is the first version of a paper before it is finished.

The main idea or argument of an essay is called the _____.

When you make changes to improve your writing, you _____ it.

A _____ gives credit to the book, website, or article where information was found.

A _____ is a group of sentences about one main idea.

Spelling Test

Ask your teacher, parent, or another person to give you this week's spelling words. Have them say each word aloud, and choose the method that works best for you:

- Write each word down as you hear it.
- Spell the word aloud back to them.
- Type the word and send it to them by text or another method.

After you complete your spelling test, check your answers and correct any words you missed. Pay attention to the parts of the words that were difficult so you can continue improving your spelling skills.

****if you missed any, copy them 5 times each.**

Week 20 – Character

- courageous
- considerate
- generous
- humble
- loyal
- patient
- responsible
- trustworthy
- dependable
- respectful

Finding the Area of a Circle

Practice

A circle has a diameter of **14**. What is the radius?

Answer: _____

Find the area of a circle that has a radius of **3.5 inches**.

Answer: _____ square inches

A painter needs to know the area of a circular dance floor to know how much paint to buy.

The dance floor has a diameter of **42 feet**.

What is the area of the dance floor?

Answer: _____ square feet

Cylinder Volume

A cylinder has two circular bases. Since we know the area of a circle:

$$A = \pi r^2$$

we can multiply the base area by the height to find the volume.

The formula for the volume of a cylinder is:

$$V = \pi r^2 h$$

Remember:

- Find the radius first.
- Square the radius.
- Multiply by height.
- Volume is measured in cubic units.

Area measures the surface inside a shape.

Volume measures how much space is inside a three-dimensional object.

A gasoline storage tank has a diameter of **28 feet** and a height of **30 feet**.

If **1 cubic foot holds about 7.5 gallons**, how many gallons will the tank hold?

Answer: _____ gallons

A veterinarian uses a syringe to give a vaccine. The syringe is **2 centimeters across** and filled **3.5 centimeters deep**.

How many cubic centimeters of vaccine does it hold?

Answer: _____ cubic centimeters

Circle measurements are used in real life for:

- calculating paint needed for round rooms or floors
- finding the size of tanks and containers
- measuring materials for construction
- calculating storage capacity

The area of a circle tells how much space is inside the circle.

The formula for finding the area of a circle is:

$$A = \pi r^2$$

Use **3.14** for π .

Remember:

- **Radius** = half the distance across a circle
- **Diameter** = the distance all the way across a circle
- If you know the diameter, divide by 2 to find the radius.

$$\text{Radius} = \text{Diameter} \div 2$$

Example

A circle has a diameter of **14 inches**.

$$14 \div 2 = 7$$

The radius is 7 inches.

Narrative Writing

Narrative writing tells a story about a person, event, or experience.

Personal Narrative:

A story about your own life or an experience you had. Written in **first person** using words like **I, me, my, and mine**.

Example: *I learned how to ride a bike when I was eight years old.*

Third Person:

A story about someone else. Uses words like **he, she, they, him, her, and them**.

Example: *Sarah learned how to ride a bike when she was eight years old.*

Second Person:

A story written using the word **you** to speak directly to the reader.

Example: *You walk into the room and see a surprise waiting.*

Types of Narratives

Autobiography: A person writes the story of their own life.

Biography: Someone writes the story of another person's life.

Anecdote: A short story about a specific event or experience.

Read the passage and answer the questions.

Passage 1

I was nervous on my first day at my new job. My manager showed me what to do, and I learned that asking questions helped me improve.

By the end of the day, I felt proud of myself because I had learned something new.

Point of view: _____

Words that show the point of view: _____

Type of narrative: _____

Passage 2

Emma loved animals from a young age. She spent years studying and working hard before becoming a veterinarian. Her dedication allowed her to help many pets and families in her community.

Point of view: _____

Is this a biography or autobiography? _____

How do you know? _____

Passage 3

Last summer, Jake went fishing with his grandfather for the first time. He remembers sitting by the water, learning how to bait a hook, and laughing with his grandfather. It became a special memory that he will never forget.

Type of narrative: _____

Why? _____

Passage 4

Maria opened the door to the old house and looked around. The wooden floors creaked beneath her feet, and sunlight came through the dusty windows. She wondered what stories the house could tell.

What type of writing is this? _____

What details help you decide? _____

Passage 5

You walk into the kitchen and smell fresh bread baking in the oven. You look around and notice the warm lights, the sound of laughter, and the feeling that you are home.

What point of view is used? _____

What word shows the point of view? _____

Passage 6

The article explained that Amelia Earhart was one of the first women to become a famous pilot. She broke records, inspired others, and became an important figure in aviation history.

Is this a biography or autobiography? _____

How do you know? _____

Week 20 – Writing Vocabulary Practice

Word Bank:

thesis | paragraph | citation | revise | draft

Fill in the Blank

A first version of a paper that can be changed and improved is called a _____.

The main idea or argument of an essay is called the _____.

A group of sentences that focuses on one main idea is called a _____.

When you make changes to improve your writing, you _____ your work.

Giving credit to the source where you found information is called a _____.

Read each situation. Choose the correct vocabulary word.

Emily writes down her ideas before beginning her research paper. She knows her paper may change as she adds more information.

What is Emily creating?

Jacob's essay explains why students should learn financial skills before graduating. His first sentence explains his main argument.

What is this main argument called?

Maria used information from a website in her report. She includes the website name and author to show where she found the information.

What is she adding?

After reading his paper, Noah changes some sentences, adds more details, and fixes parts that are confusing.

What is Noah doing?

Sarah writes five sentences about the importance of exercise. All of the sentences focus on the same main idea.

What did Sarah write?

Read the topic below.

Topic: Students should learn how to manage money before becoming adults.

Write a possible thesis statement:

Write one supporting detail that could belong in a paragraph about this topic:

Week 21 Spelling Words- Communication
Copy in cursive or print.

conversation

communicate

announcement

audience

presentation

discussion

explanation

information

opinion

persuade

Review

Find the perimeter and area of the rectangles

l	w	P	A
30	18		
15	9		

Find the volume of the rectangular prisms

l	w	h	V
10	12	15	
8.5	10	10	

Find the area of the triangles

a	b	A
15	10	
22	12	

Find the circumference of the circles

r	d	C
	12	
25		

Find the area of the circles

r	d	A
14		
	14	

Find the volume of the cylinders

r	h	V
7	10	
5	14	

Everyday Manners & Being Aware of Others

Good manners are not just about saying “please” and “thank you.” They are about noticing the people around you, showing respect, and understanding that your actions affect others.

Be Aware of Your Surroundings

- Look up from your phone when you are walking or in public.
- Pay attention to what is happening around you.
- Do not block doorways, aisles, or walkways while standing or using your phone.
- Notice when someone may need help.
- Be aware of your volume when talking in public places.
- Make eye contact when someone is speaking to you.
- Do not ignore people because you are distracted by technology.

Show Respect to Older Adults and Those Who Need Help

- If an elderly person, injured person, or someone who needs assistance enters a crowded area, offer your seat.
- Hold doors open for people behind you.
- Offer to help someone carrying heavy items.
- Be patient when someone moves more slowly.
- Treat older adults with the same respect you would want others to show you.

Thoughtful Habits That Show Character

- Say hello and greet people politely.
- Say “thank you” when someone helps you.
- Apologize when you make a mistake.
- Keep your promises.
- Listen when others are talking.
- Put your phone away during conversations.
- Include people who may feel left out.
- Clean up after yourself in shared spaces.

Traditional Courtesy

- Hold the door open for someone.
- Offer your help when you notice a need.
- Walk on the outside of the sidewalk when walking with someone as a way of being aware and protective.
- Offer your jacket, seat, or assistance when someone may need it.
- Let others go first when it makes sense.

Remember

A respectful person does not only think about what is convenient for themselves. They notice the people around them and look for small ways to make life easier and kinder for others.

Manners are simply kindness in action.

Week 21 – Science Vocabulary

Science helps us understand the world around us. Scientists study living things, materials, and how different parts of the world work together. These words are used in many areas of science and everyday life.

Experiment: A test or investigation done to answer a question or learn something new. Scientists change one thing, observe what happens, and record results.

Example:

A student grows two plants with different amounts of sunlight to see which grows better.

Organism: Any living thing, including plants, animals, fungi, and tiny organisms such as bacteria.

Example:

A tree, a dog, and a mushroom are all examples of organisms.

Ecosystem: A community where living things interact with each other and their environment.

Example:

A pond ecosystem includes fish, plants, insects, water, sunlight, and soil.

Biology: The study of living things and how they grow, function, and interact with their environment.

Example:

A biologist may study animals, plants, or the human body.

Chemistry: The study of matter, including what substances are made of and how they change.

Example:

Chemistry helps explain why metal rusts or why baking ingredients change when heated.

Science: Words That Mean “The Study Of”

Scientists often use specific words to describe the area of science they study. Many of these words end in **-ology**, which means “the study of.”

Biology: The study of life and living things. *Bio = life*

Example: A biologist studies plants, animals, cells, or the human body.

Ecology: The study of how living things interact with each other and their environment. *Eco = environment/home*

Example: An ecologist studies how pollution affects a lake ecosystem.

Zoology: The study of animals. *Zoo = animal*

Example: A zoologist studies animal behavior, health, and habitats.

Botany: The study of plants.

Example: A botanist studies how plants grow and how they affect the environment.

Geology: The study of Earth, rocks, and the processes that shape the planet. *Geo = Earth*

Example: A geologist studies volcanoes, earthquakes, and rock formations.

Astronomy: The study of space, stars, planets, and objects beyond Earth.

Example: An astronomer studies galaxies and planets.

Meteorology: The study of weather and the atmosphere.

Example: A meteorologist studies storms and predicts weather patterns.

Chemistry: The study of matter, substances, and how they change.

Example: A chemist studies how different materials react with each other.

Psychology: The study of the mind, thoughts, emotions, and behavior.

Example: A psychologist studies how people think and make decisions.

Oceanography: The study of oceans and marine environments.

Example: An oceanographer studies ocean life, currents, and climate.

Separate each spelling word into syllables.

conversation

communicate

announcement

audience

presentation

discussion

explanation

information

opinion

persuade

9 <u>x1</u>	2 <u>x2</u>	5 <u>x1</u>	4 <u>x3</u>	0 <u>x0</u>	9 <u>x9</u>	3 <u>x5</u>	8 <u>x5</u>	2 <u>x6</u>	4 <u>x7</u>
5 <u>x6</u>	7 <u>x5</u>	3 <u>x0</u>	8 <u>x8</u>	1 <u>x3</u>	3 <u>x4</u>	5 <u>x9</u>	0 <u>x2</u>	7 <u>x3</u>	4 <u>x1</u>
2 <u>x3</u>	8 <u>x6</u>	0 <u>x5</u>	6 <u>x1</u>	3 <u>x8</u>	1 <u>x1</u>	9 <u>x0</u>	2 <u>x8</u>	6 <u>x4</u>	0 <u>x7</u>
7 <u>x7</u>	1 <u>x4</u>	6 <u>x2</u>	4 <u>x5</u>	2 <u>x4</u>	4 <u>x9</u>	7 <u>x0</u>	1 <u>x2</u>	8 <u>x4</u>	6 <u>x5</u>
3 <u>x2</u>	4 <u>x6</u>	1 <u>x9</u>	5 <u>x7</u>	8 <u>x2</u>	0 <u>x8</u>	4 <u>x2</u>	9 <u>x8</u>	3 <u>x6</u>	5 <u>x5</u>
8 <u>x9</u>	3 <u>x7</u>	9 <u>x7</u>	1 <u>x7</u>	6 <u>x0</u>	0 <u>x3</u>	7 <u>x2</u>	1 <u>x5</u>	7 <u>x8</u>	4 <u>x0</u>
8 <u>x3</u>	5 <u>x2</u>	0 <u>x4</u>	9 <u>x5</u>	6 <u>x7</u>	2 <u>x7</u>	6 <u>x3</u>	5 <u>x4</u>	1 <u>x0</u>	9 <u>x2</u>
7 <u>x6</u>	1 <u>x8</u>	9 <u>x6</u>	4 <u>x4</u>	5 <u>x3</u>	8 <u>x1</u>	3 <u>x3</u>	4 <u>x8</u>	9 <u>x3</u>	2 <u>x0</u>
8 <u>x0</u>	3 <u>x1</u>	6 <u>x8</u>	0 <u>x9</u>	8 <u>x7</u>	2 <u>x9</u>	9 <u>x4</u>	0 <u>x1</u>	7 <u>x4</u>	5 <u>x8</u>
0 <u>x6</u>	7 <u>x1</u>	2 <u>x5</u>	6 <u>x9</u>	3 <u>x9</u>	1 <u>x6</u>	5 <u>x0</u>	6 <u>x6</u>	2 <u>x1</u>	7 <u>x9</u>

Writing a Letter

Letters are a way to communicate with someone in a clear and organized way. A letter can be personal, such as writing to a friend or family member, or it can be professional, such as writing to a business or employer.

Parts of a Letter

Heading:

Includes your address and the date.

(Usually placed at the top of the letter.)

Greeting:

The opening of the letter.

Examples:

- Dear Grandma,
- Dear Mr. Smith,
- Hello Sarah,
- To whom it may concern:

Body:

The main message of the letter. Explain why you are writing and include important details.

Closing:

A polite ending before your name.

Examples:

- Sincerely,
- Thank you,
- Your friend,

Signature:

Your name written at the end.

Write a simple letter to a friend, grandparent, or to a company thanking them for a great product or a complaint.

Directions: Choose the correct science word that matches each description.

Word Bank:

Biology | Ecology | Zoology | Botany | Geology | Astronomy | Meteorology | Chemistry | Psychology | Oceanography

The study of living things, including plants, animals, cells, and the human body.

The study of how living things interact with each other and their environment.

The study of animals and their behavior, health, and habitats.

The study of plants and how they grow.

The study of Earth, rocks, volcanoes, and earthquakes.

The study of stars, planets, galaxies, and objects in space.

The study of weather, storms, and the atmosphere.

The study of matter, substances, and how they change.

The study of thoughts, emotions, and human behavior.

The study of oceans, marine life, and ocean environments.

Biologist | Ecologist | Zoologist | Botanist | Geologist | Astronomer | Meteorologist | Chemist | Psychologist | Oceanographer

A person who studies weather patterns: _____

A person who studies animals: _____

A person who studies plants: _____

A person who studies rocks and Earth: _____

A person who studies the human mind: _____

A person who studies oceans: _____

A person who studies chemicals and reactions: _____

A person who studies stars and planets: _____

Spelling Test

Ask your teacher, parent, or another person to give you this week's spelling words. Have them say each word aloud, and choose the method that works best for you:

- Write each word down as you hear it.
- Spell the word aloud back to them.
- Type the word and send it to them by text or another method.

After you complete your spelling test, check your answers and correct any words you missed. Pay attention to the parts of the words that were difficult so you can continue improving your spelling skills.

**if you missed any, copy them 5 times each.

Week 21 – Communication

- conversation
- communicate
- announcement
- audience
- presentation
- discussion
- explanation
- information
- opinion
- persuade

Finding Missing Factors

When multiplying two or more numbers, each number being multiplied is called a **factor**. The answer to a multiplication problem is called the **product**.

To find a missing factor, use the information you already know and work backward using division.

Example:

$$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times 5 = 40$$

Since we know one factor is 5 and the product is 40:

$$40 \div 5 = 8$$

The missing factor is **8**.

Your Turn

Fill in the missing factors.

$$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times 4 = 32$$

$$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \div 15 = 3$$

$$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \div 15 = 5$$

$$6 \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = 30$$

$$120 \div \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = 10$$

$$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \div 14 = 7$$

Finding a Missing Factor in Real Life

You can use missing factors to solve everyday problems.

Example:

The area of a rectangle is **480 square feet**. The length is **24 feet**. What is the width?

Formula:

$$\text{Area} = \text{Length} \times \text{Width}$$

$$480 = 24 \times \text{Width}$$

To find the missing factor:

$$480 \div 24 = 20$$

The width is **20 feet**.

Your Turn

Mr. Skip knows that a parking lot measures **85,000 square feet**. He also knows that it is **340 feet wide**. How long is the parking lot?

Answer: _____

Sia paid **\$26 in interest** on a loan of **\$200 for 1 year**. What rate of interest did she pay?

Remember:

$$\text{Interest} = \text{Principal} \times \text{Rate} \times \text{Time}$$

Answer: _____ %

Circle the following word in the list that is misspelled.

alot
ability
absence
absent

agree
asle
all right
almost

abundance
accept
accident
accomodate

angel
althoght
already
amateur

accomplish
accumulate
accuse
acustomed

antiseptic
anxious
apologize
apparatus

ache
achieve
acknowledge
acquaintance

appearance
appear
apply
apetite

across
address
adequete
advantage

approximate
approval
argue
arouse

advice
adviser
aerial
affect

article
ascend
assistance
artificial

Week 21 – Science Vocabulary Quiz

experiment | organism | ecosystem | biology | chemistry

Directions: Read each situation and choose the correct vocabulary word.

A student wants to know if plants grow better with sunlight or artificial light. She places two plants in different conditions and records their growth each week.

A scientist studies how animals, plants, water, and weather all work together in a forest.

A veterinarian studies how the cells, organs, and body systems of animals work.

A scientist studies why a metal fence rusts and how different substances react when mixed together.

A mushroom growing in the woods is a living thing that grows, uses energy, and reproduces.

A group of students collect water samples from a pond to study the plants, insects, fish, and other living things that depend on that environment.

A researcher tests different types of fertilizer to see which one helps a garden grow the best.

A scientist studies living things and how they grow, change, and interact with the world around them.

A scientist examines how baking ingredients change when they are heated and mixed together.

A single bird, tree, or bacteria is an example of a living thing that can be studied by scientists.

Choose the science field that matches each career.

Biologist | Chemist | Ecologist

A person who studies how pollution affects rivers and wildlife:

A person who studies medicines and how different substances react:

A person who studies animals, plants, and living cells:

Week 22 Spelling Test – Technology
Copy in print or cursive.

computer

internet

password

software

hardware

keyboard

database

digital

technology

security

Speed, Distance, and Time

The formula for finding distance is:

$$\text{Distance} = \text{Rate} \times \text{Time}$$

$$D = R \times T$$

- **Distance** = how far something travels
- **Rate (Speed)** = how fast something is moving
- **Time** = how long the trip takes

To find a missing part:

- $\text{Distance} \div \text{Time} = \text{Speed}$
- $\text{Distance} \div \text{Speed} = \text{Time}$

Practice Problems

A car travels **60 miles per hour** for **4 hours**. How far does it travel?

A runner completes a **12-mile race** in **2 hours**. What was the runner's average speed?

A cyclist travels **45 miles** at a speed of **15 miles per hour**. How long did the trip take?

A plane travels **540 miles** in **3 hours**. What is the average speed of the plane?

A delivery driver travels **210 miles** in **5 hours**. What was the driver's average speed?

A family drives **360 miles** on a road trip. They travel at an average speed of **60 miles per hour**. How long was the trip?

A person walks **9 miles** in **3 hours**. What was their walking speed?

A boat travels **120 miles** in **4 hours**. What is the boat's average speed?

A train travels **80 miles per hour** for **6.5 hours**. How far does it travel?

A student rides a bike to work. The trip is **8 miles** and takes **40 minutes**. What is the average speed per hour?

Real-Life Challenge

You are planning a road trip that is **600 miles away**.

If you drive an average of **65 miles per hour**, about how long will the trip take?

Choose the word that is most nearly the opposite in meaning to the first word.

vacate	abandon	charter	sever	occupy	discharge
amass	disperse	meld	muster	compile	infuse
enamored	entice	enlighten	loathe	subdue	fascinate
festive	serene	hearty	gruesome	jaunty	dreary
forgo	despise	revere	indulge	abstain	waive
porous	fragile	waterproof	consolidated	dense	spongy
amplify	magnify	intensify	allay	withdraw	lessen
expend	stash	dispatch	splurge	exhaust	smother
renown	acclaim	prestige	infamy	villainy	obscurity

Math Vocabulary

Math is used every day to solve problems, make decisions, compare information, and understand the world around us. Many math words have specific meanings that help us explain how numbers and ideas work together.

Equation: A math statement that shows two expressions are equal. An equation usually contains an equal sign (=).

Example: $5 + 3 = 8$

Real Life: If you know the price of items you buy and the total cost, you can use an equation to find a missing amount.

Variable: A letter or symbol that represents an unknown number or a value that can change.

Example: $x + 5 = 12$

The variable x represents the missing number.

Real Life: A variable could represent the amount of money you earn, the time spent working, or the distance traveled.

Ratio: A comparison between two quantities using division.

Example: A recipe that uses 2 cups of flour for every 1 cup of sugar has a ratio of **2:1**.

Real Life: Ratios are used in recipes, maps, sports statistics, and mixing solutions.

Probability: The chance or likelihood that something will happen.

Example: A coin has a 50% chance of landing on heads.

Real Life: Probability helps people make predictions about weather, games, and risks.

Geometry: The branch of mathematics that studies shapes, sizes, angles, lines, and space.

Example: Finding the area of a room or the amount of material needed to build something uses geometry.

Real Life: Geometry is used in construction, art, design, engineering, and architecture.

Other Helpful Math Words

Formula: A rule or equation used to solve a problem.

Example: $\text{Area} = \text{length} \times \text{width}$

Integer: A whole number that can be positive, negative, or zero.

Example: -5, 0, and 8 are integers.

Percent: A number that means “out of 100.”

Example: 25% means 25 out of 100.

Average (Mean): Finding the total of a group of numbers and dividing by how many numbers there are.

Example: Adding test scores and dividing by the number of tests gives the average score.

Estimate: A close guess or approximate answer.

Example: Estimating the cost of groceries before checking out.

Sort the Technology Words

Place each spelling word into the correct category.

Word Bank:

computer | internet | password | software | hardware | keyboard | database | digital | technology | security

Devices & Computer Parts Words you can physically touch	Online & Information Words connected to using, storing, or protecting information	Programs & Systems Words related to how computers work

Equations

An equation is a statement of equality. Thus $2x+4$ is an equation. $A=\frac{1}{2}bh$ is a formula not an equation. A formula is a rule used to solve a certain type of problem. An equation shows that two expressions are equal and can be solved to find an unknown value. When solving equations, you may change the form of the equation by addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division as long as you perform the same operation on both sides of the equation.

Jim's father is three times as old as Jim. The sum of their ages is 76 years. How old is each?

Let a = Jim's age.

Then, $3a$ = Father's age

Then, $a + 3a = 76$

$4a = 76$

$a = 76 \div 4$

$a = 19$

$3a = 57$

Your turn:

Together Jady and Brooklyn have \$4.80. Jady has three times as much as Brooklyn. How much does each have?	Autumn is twice as old as her sister. The sum of their ages is 63 years. What is the age of each?	Amy and Jeff inherited an estate of \$15,000. Amy is to receive three times as much as Jeff. How much does each receive?
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Now that we have practiced using equations in real-life situations, we can solve equations that only use numbers and variables.

Simplifying equations by combining similar terms. Remember what you do to one side, you have to do to the other side.

$5x + 3 = 18$	$3x + 3 = x + 5$	$3x - 2 = 2(x + 2)$
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Learning Propaganda in the Media

Every day we hear messages from advertisements, social media, politicians, and other sources that try to influence what we think or do. **Propaganda** is information used to persuade people, often by appealing to emotions rather than presenting all the facts.

Learning to recognize propaganda helps you become a more thoughtful and informed decision-maker.

Common Propaganda Techniques

Name-Calling

Using negative words or insults to attack a person or group instead of discussing the actual issue.

Example:

“Anyone who believes that idea is foolish.”

Remember:

An insult is not proof. Look for facts and evidence before forming an opinion.

Slogans

Short, catchy phrases that are easy to remember but may leave out important information.

Example:

A company says, “The best choice ever!” without explaining why.

Remember:

A slogan can be memorable, but it does not tell the whole story. Look deeper.

Testimony

Using a person’s opinion or recommendation to persuade others.

Example:

A celebrity promotes a product online.

Ask yourself:

- Is this person an expert on the topic?
- Are they being paid to promote it?
- Do they have a reason to be biased?
- Is there evidence to support their claim?

Bandwagon

Encouraging people to believe or do something because many other people are doing it.

Example:

“Everyone is buying this, so you should too!”

Remember:

Popularity does not always mean something is true or the best choice.

Be a Smart Consumer of Information

Before believing a message, ask:

- What evidence supports this?
- Is someone trying to influence my emotions?
- Am I hearing only one side?
- Who benefits if I believe this?
- Are there other viewpoints to consider?

Good thinkers do not simply accept everything they hear. They ask questions, look for evidence, and make informed decisions.

Different areas of mathematics are used in different careers to design, build, analyze, and understand the world around us.

Arithmetic

What it studies: Basic operations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and working with numbers.

Used in careers such as:

- Cashiers and business owners calculating money
- Chefs measuring ingredients
- Workers creating budgets
- Anyone managing personal finances

Algebra

What it studies: Using variables, equations, and formulas to solve for unknown values.

Used in careers such as:

- Engineers solving design problems
- Business owners predicting costs and profits
- Scientists calculating measurements
- Computer programmers creating formulas

Example: A business may use algebra to figure out how many products must be sold to make a profit.

Geometry

What it studies: Shapes, angles, measurements, area, volume, and space.

Used in careers such as:

- Architects designing buildings
- Construction workers measuring materials
- Interior designers planning spaces
- Artists creating designs

Example: A builder uses geometry to determine how much flooring, paint, or materials are needed.

Trigonometry

What it studies: The relationship between angles and sides of triangles.

Used in careers such as:

- Engineers designing bridges
- Pilots calculating flight paths
- Surveyors measuring land
- Construction workers calculating slopes and heights

Example: A surveyor can use trigonometry to find the height of a building without climbing it.

Calculus

What it studies: How things change and how quantities move over time.

Used in careers such as:

- Scientists studying motion and change
- Doctors studying growth and medicine levels
- Engineers designing machines
- Economists studying trends

Example: Engineers use calculus to design safer cars, airplanes, and structures.

Statistics

What it studies: Collecting, organizing, and understanding data.

Used in careers such as:

- Doctors studying health information
- Businesses understanding customers
- Sports teams analyzing players
- Researchers studying information

Example: A company uses statistics to understand what products customers prefer.

Spelling Test

Ask your teacher, parent, or another person to give you this week's spelling words. Have them say each word aloud, and choose the method that works best for you:

- Write each word down as you hear it.
- Spell the word aloud back to them.
- Type the word and send it to them by text or another method.

After you complete your spelling test, check your answers and correct any words you missed. Pay attention to the parts of the words that were difficult so you can continue improving your spelling skills.

****if you missed any, copy them 5 times each.**

Week 22 – Technology

- computer
- internet
- password
- software
- hardware
- keyboard
- database
- digital
- technology
- security

A **ratio** is a comparison of two similar quantities using division. Ratios show how much of one thing there is compared to another.

Ratios can be written in three ways:

- **20 to 10**
- **20:10**
- **20/10**

Example:

Collin is **20 years old** and his brother Stephen is **10 years old**.

The ratio of Collin's age to Stephen's age is:

$$\mathbf{20\ to\ 10 = 2\ to\ 1 = 2:1}$$

This means Collin is **twice as old** as Stephen.

Remember: The order of a ratio matters.

The first number is the amount being compared to the second number.

A ratio of **20:10** is different from **10:20**.

Your Turn

A tree is **60 feet tall**, and a nearby telephone pole is **20 feet tall**.

What is the ratio of the height of the tree to the height of the pole?

Answer: _____

Mr. Timms spent **\$5,400** on rent and **\$2,400** on utilities last year.

What is the ratio of rent to utilities?

Answer: _____

Our maple tree is **30 feet tall**, while our neighbor's maple tree is **20 feet tall**.

What is the ratio of the maple tree in our yard to our neighbor's maple tree?

Answer: _____

Proportions

When two ratios are equal, they form a **proportion**.

Example:

$$\mathbf{1:2 = 4:8}$$

Both ratios represent the same comparison.

You can check a proportion by **cross multiplying**:

$$\mathbf{1 \times 8 = 2 \times 4}$$

$$\mathbf{8 = 8}$$

Because both sides are equal, the ratios form a proportion.

Real-Life Uses of Ratios

Ratios are used every day:

- Recipes (2 cups flour to 1 cup sugar)
- Maps (distance on a map compared to real distance)
- Building and construction measurements
- Sports statistics
- Comparing prices
- Mixing paint or cleaning solutions

Try These

Write each ratio in simplest form.

The ratio of **12 red shirts to 6 blue shirts**:

The ratio of **15 minutes of exercise to 45 minutes of homework**:

The ratio of **8 cups of water to 2 cups of juice**:

Writing Stories

Most stories follow a basic structure. Understanding these parts helps you write better stories and understand books, movies, and real-life experiences.

Setting: The time and place where the story happens.

Characters: The people or individuals in the story.

Protagonist: The main character or person the story focuses on.

Antagonist: The person, problem, or force working against the main character.

Conflict: The problem or challenge the character faces.

Action: The events that happen as the character tries to solve the problem.

Climax: The most important or exciting moment in the story.

Outcome: The ending where the problem is solved or the character learns something.

Practice: Identify the Parts of the Story

Read the story below.

Emma had always wanted to try out for the school soccer team, but she was afraid she was not good enough. She practiced every day after school and asked her coach for advice. During tryouts, she missed an important shot but kept trying. In the final minutes, she scored a goal and earned a spot on the team. Emma learned that confidence comes from effort and not giving up.

Setting: Where and when does the story take place?

Protagonist: Who is the main character?

Conflict: What problem does the character face?

Action: What did the character do to work through the problem?

Climax: What was the most important moment?

Outcome: How did the story end?

Math Vocabulary Review

Word Bank:

equation | variable | ratio | probability | geometry

A letter or symbol that represents an unknown number is called a _____.

A comparison of two quantities using division is called a _____.

The chance that something will happen is called _____.

A statement that shows two expressions are equal is called an _____.

The study of shapes, measurements, angles, and space is called _____.

A recipe uses a ratio of **2 cups of flour to 1 cup of sugar**. If you use 4 cups of flour, how much sugar do you need?

Answer: _____

A jacket costs **\$80** and is on sale for **25% off**. How much money will you save?

Answer: _____

A car travels **65 miles per hour** for **4 hours**. How far did the car travel?

Answer: _____

A room is **12 feet long and 10 feet wide**. How many square feet of flooring are needed?

Answer: _____

A bag has **20 pieces of candy**. Five pieces are chocolate and the rest are fruit flavored. What is the probability of choosing a chocolate piece?

Answer: _____

Week 23 Spelling Words – Science
Copy in cursive or print.

experiment

hypothesis

laboratory

biology

chemistry

physics

organism

energy

environment

research

A **proportion** is an equation that shows two ratios are equal.

A **ratio** compares two amounts. A **proportion** shows that the relationship between two ratios stays the same.

Example:

$$2:3 = 4:6$$

Both ratios represent the same comparison.

Proportions can also be written as fractions:

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{6}$$

To find a missing number, use **cross multiplication**.

Example:

$$\frac{3}{5} = \frac{x}{10}$$

Multiply across:

$$3 \times 10 = 5 \times x$$

$$30 = 5x$$

Divide both sides by 5:

$$x = 6$$

So:

$$3:5 = 6:10$$

Proportions in Real Life

Proportions are used when something needs to stay the same as the amount changes.

Recipes

A recipe uses **2 cups of flour for every 1 cup of sugar**.

If you use **6 cups of flour**, how much sugar do you need?

Answer: _____ cups of sugar

Speed

A car travels **180 miles in 3 hours**.

At the same speed, how far will it travel in **5 hours**?

Answer: _____ miles

Shopping

A store sells **4 notebooks for \$8**.

At the same price, how much would **10 notebooks** cost?

Answer: \$ _____

Maps

A map shows that **1 inch represents 20 miles**.

If two towns are **5 inches apart on the map**, how far apart are they in real life?

Answer: _____ miles

Work

A worker earns **\$150 for 10 hours of work**.

How much would they earn for **25 hours** at the same rate?

Answer: \$ _____

Critical Reading: Fact vs. Opinion

Being able to tell the difference between a **fact** and an **opinion** is an important life skill. Whether you are reading the news, scrolling through social media, watching videos, or listening to advertisements, not everything you hear is a proven fact.

Fact: A statement that can be proven true or false with evidence.

Opinion: A belief, judgment, or personal view that cannot be proven true or false.

Tip: Opinions often include words such as *best*, *worst*, *should*, *beautiful*, *boring*, *amazing*, or *I think*.

Practice

Write **F** for Fact or **O** for Opinion.

- _____ Drinking enough water helps your body stay hydrated.
- _____ The beach is the best place to spend a vacation.
- _____ The United States has 50 states.
- _____ Reading every day is the most enjoyable hobby.
- _____ A standard basketball team has five players on the court at one time.
- _____ Electric vehicles are better than gasoline vehicles.
- _____ The Earth revolves around the sun.
- _____ School should begin later in the morning.

Think Critically

Read each statement. Circle the words that make it sound like an opinion.

- "This is the **best** smartphone on the market."
- "Our restaurant serves the **most delicious** pizza in town."
- "Everyone **should** own a pet."
- "This movie is **the funniest** film ever made."

Can It Be Proven?

For each statement, write **Fact** or **Opinion**, then explain **how you would verify it** if needed.

"Exercise can reduce the risk of some diseases."

Type: _____

How could you verify this?

"Our school has the best teachers."

Type: _____

How could you verify this?

"Most employers value employees who arrive on time."

Type: _____

How could you verify this?

Remember

A fact may support an opinion, but **an opinion is not automatically a fact**. Good readers ask questions, look for reliable evidence, and avoid believing something simply because they hear it often or because someone says it confidently.

Week 23 – Geography Vocabulary ** go over and make sure you know these.

Continent: One of Earth's seven large landmasses.

Example: Africa is the second-largest continent.

Climate: The average weather conditions of a place over many years.

Example: Southern Florida has a warm, humid climate.

Hemisphere: Half of the Earth divided by the Equator or the Prime Meridian.

Example: The United States is in the Northern Hemisphere.

Terrain: The physical features of an area of land.

Example: Mountainous terrain is more difficult to build roads on.

Population: The number of people living in a particular area.

Example: Tokyo has one of the largest populations of any city in the world.

Helpful Geography Terms

Equator: An imaginary line around the middle of the Earth that divides the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.

Latitude: Imaginary lines that measure how far north or south a place is from the Equator.

Example: Latitude helps determine a location's climate.

Longitude: Imaginary lines that measure how far east or west a place is from the Prime Meridian.

Example: Latitude and longitude are used together to find an exact location.

Elevation: The height of a place above sea level.

Example: Denver has a high elevation compared to many U.S. cities.

Natural Resource: Materials found in nature that people use.

Example: Water, timber, coal, and oil are natural resources.

Landform: A natural feature of Earth's surface.

Example: Mountains, valleys, plains, and plateaus are all landforms.

Peninsula: A piece of land surrounded by water on three sides.

Example: Florida is a peninsula.

Island: A piece of land completely surrounded by water.

Example: Hawaii is made up of volcanic islands.

Delta: Land formed where a river empties into a larger body of water, leaving behind soil and sediment.

Example: The Mississippi River Delta supports rich farmland and wildlife.

Valley: A low area of land between hills or mountains.

Example: Many farms are located in fertile river valleys.

Plain: A large, flat area of land.

Example: The Great Plains are important for farming.

Plateau: A large, flat area of land that is higher than the surrounding land.

Example: The Colorado Plateau covers parts of the southwestern United States.

Lets' separate your spelling words by syllables.

experiment

hypothesis

laboratory

biology

chemistry

physics

organism

energy

environment

research

Proportions in Real Life

We can solve many real-life problems using **proportions**. Set up the ratios so that **the same units are across from each other**. For example, if **feet** are on the top of the first fraction, **feet** should also be on the top of the second fraction. Then solve by **cross multiplication**.

Lauren buys **6 feet of wire for \$21.66**. At the same rate, how much would **10 feet** of the same wire cost?

Answer: _____

Tim bought **3 yards of fabric for \$12.75**. How much would **5 yards** of the same fabric cost?

Answer: _____

Mom bought a **14-ounce bottle of ketchup for \$0.77**. At the same rate, how much would a **20-ounce bottle** cost?

Answer: _____

A picture measuring **7 inches by 12 inches** is enlarged so that the **7-inch side becomes 14 inches**. What will the other dimension of the enlarged picture be?

Answer: _____

Critical Reading: Recognizing Bias in Everyday Life

Bias is a tendency to present information from one point of view. Sometimes bias is intentional, and sometimes people do not realize they are being biased.

A good reader asks questions before accepting information as true.

Ask yourself:

- Who is giving this information?
- What evidence is provided?
- Is another point of view missing?
- Does this person benefit if I believe them?
- Is the information meant to inform, persuade, or sell something?

Read each situation and answer the question.

Your favorite social media creator recommends a new energy drink and says, "It's the healthiest drink you'll ever buy."

What questions should you ask before buying it?

You read a headline that says, "Scientists Prove Chocolate Makes You Live Longer!"

Should you believe the headline alone? What else would you want to know?

A friend tells you, "Everyone at school says this teacher is terrible."

Is that enough information to form your own opinion? Why or why not?

An advertisement says, "Nine out of ten people recommend this product."

What information is missing that you would want to know?

Someone shares an article online but only quotes one sentence from it.

What would be the best thing to do before sharing it yourself?

A company advertises a product using a famous athlete instead of explaining how the product works.

Does being famous automatically make someone an expert? Explain.

Think Before You Believe

Circle the best answer.

A website makes a surprising claim but does not list any sources. You should:

- A. Believe it because it sounds convincing.
- B. Share it so others can decide.
- C. Look for reliable sources that confirm the information.
- D. Ignore all information on the internet.

Two news articles describe the same event but focus on different details. You should:

- A. Read only the one you agree with.
- B. Read both and compare the information.
- C. Assume one article is completely false.
- D. Believe whichever article has the better headline.

A friend says, "I saw it on social media, so it must be true." Your best response is:

- A. "Then it must be true."
- B. "Let's see if we can find reliable evidence."
- C. "Social media never makes mistakes."
- D. "It doesn't matter."

**** make sure you know where these are all at and examples of them.**

The Seven Continents

- North America
- South America
- Europe
- Africa
- Asia
- Australia
- Antarctica

The Five Oceans

- Pacific Ocean
- Atlantic Ocean
- Indian Ocean
- Arctic Ocean
- Southern Ocean (also called the Antarctic Ocean)

Major Landforms

- Mountain – A high area of land rising above the surrounding land.
- Valley – A low area of land between hills or mountains.
- Plain – A large, flat area of land.
- Plateau – A flat area of land that is higher than the surrounding land.
- Desert – A very dry area that receives little rainfall.
- Peninsula – Land surrounded by water on three sides.
- Island – Land completely surrounded by water.
- Delta – Land formed by sediment where a river empties into a larger body of water.
- Canyon – A deep valley with steep sides, often carved by a river.

Map Vocabulary

- **Equator:** An imaginary line that divides Earth into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.
- **Prime Meridian:** An imaginary line that divides Earth into the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.
- **Latitude:** Imaginary lines that measure distance north or south of the Equator.
- **Longitude:** Imaginary lines that measure distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.

Spelling Test

Ask your teacher, parent, or another person to give you this week's spelling words. Have them say each word aloud, and choose the method that works best for you:

- Write each word down as you hear it.
- Spell the word aloud back to them.
- Type the word and send it to them by text or another method.

After you complete your spelling test, check your answers and correct any words you missed. Pay attention to the parts of the words that were difficult so you can continue improving your spelling skills.

**if you missed any, copy them 5 times each.

Week 23 – Science

- experiment
- hypothesis
- laboratory
- biology
- chemistry
- physics
- organism
- energy
- environment
- research

Round each number as directed:

Round 8,621 to the hundreds place_____

Round 5,099,620 to the nearest million. _____

Round 46,055 to the nearest ten thousand_____

Round 10,562 to the nearest thousand_____

What is the VALUE of the number 5 in the following numbers:

5,234_____ 4,235_____ 3,250_____

What is the total of 36, 9, 74, 48, 6, and 15? _____

How much more is 419,003 and 12,018? _____

Find the difference from 37,500 and 18,642. _____

Find the product of 15, 663 and 8 _____

Divide 712,000 by 25 _____

Critical Reading: Reliable vs. Unreliable Sources

Not everything you read online is accurate. A reliable source provides information that is supported by evidence, while an unreliable source may contain opinions, rumors, or false information.

Which Source Would You Trust?

A science teacher explains a topic using a biology textbook.

OR

A stranger on social media says, "Trust me—I know it's true."

A government weather service issues a hurricane warning.

OR

A friend says, "I don't think the storm will be that bad."

A mechanic inspects your car and explains the problem.

OR

Someone online says, "Every car makes that noise."

Your doctor explains how to take a medication.

OR

A random online comment says, "I took twice as much and I was fine."

A financial advisor explains how interest works.

OR

A video promises, "Get rich in one week with no work!"

Ask These Questions

Before believing information, ask yourself:

- Who wrote or published this?
- Is the author qualified to speak on this topic?
- Does the source provide evidence?
- Can the information be verified somewhere else?
- Is the purpose to inform, persuade, entertain, or sell something?

Real-Life Situations

A website claims a new supplement cures every illness but provides no studies or sources.

What should you do before believing the claim?

A news story includes interviews, statistics, and links to official reports.

What makes this source more reliable?

Two websites disagree about the same topic.

What is the best next step?

A friend sends you an article with a shocking headline.

Should you share it immediately? Why or why not?

Reliable Sources

- Provide facts supported by evidence.
- List the author or organization.
- Use trustworthy references or research.
- Can often be verified by other reliable sources.
- Correct mistakes when new information is available.

Unreliable Sources

- Make claims without evidence.
- Use emotional or exaggerated language.
- Do not identify the author or source.
- Depend on rumors or hearsay.
- Try to persuade without providing proof.

Word Bank:

continent | climate | hemisphere | terrain | population

A large landmass on Earth is called a _____.

The average weather conditions of a place over many years is its _____.

Half of the Earth is called a _____.

The physical features of the land, such as mountains, valleys, or plains, are called _____.

The number of people living in an area is its _____.

List the seven continents.

List the five oceans.

What imaginary line divides the Earth into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres?

What is the name of the imaginary line that divides the Earth into the Eastern and Western Hemispheres?

Which continent is the largest?

Which ocean is the largest?

Name one country located in North America.

What landform is surrounded by water on three sides?

What is the difference between weather and climate?

Name one natural resource that people use every day.

Week 24 Spelling Words- Geography
Copy in cursive or print.

geography

continent

peninsula

mountain

valley

prairie

climate

hemisphere

equator

territory

Mr. and Mrs. Maryon are remodeling their kitchen. They spent \$548 for new cabinets and \$618 on plumbing. The tiles for the kitchen floor will cost \$3 each. If they need 240 tiles, how much will the tiles cost?

This week, Nick earned \$456 as an administrative assistant. Last month, he earned \$2112 at the same job. If he is paid \$12 an hour, how many hours did he work this week?

A camera is regularly priced at \$89. The sale price for this weekend is \$59. Rick buys the camera at the sale using a \$10 off coupon. How much does he pay for the camera?

Sally's weekly gross salary is \$615. If \$172 is taken out for taxes and \$35 is taken out for other deductions, what is the amount of Sally's weekly take home salary?

Alan buys a computer and pays for it in 24 equal monthly installments. If each installment is \$78, how much will he pay in all for the computer?

As an adult, you will sign papers, make purchases, receive emails, and see advertisements every day. Learning to read carefully helps you avoid costly mistakes, scams, and misunderstandings.

Reading Contracts Before Signing

A contract is a legal agreement. Before signing, make sure you understand:

- The total cost
- Payment schedule
- Cancellation rules
- Deadlines
- Fees or penalties
- Your responsibilities

Never sign something you do not understand. Ask questions first.

Understanding Advertisements

Advertisements are designed to persuade you to buy something. Ask yourself:

- What is this trying to sell?
- What facts are provided?
- Are opinions or emotions being used?
- Is important information missing?
- Does the promise sound realistic?

Reading Product Reviews Critically

Reviews can help you make decisions, but not every review is reliable. Look for:

- Many reviews, not just a few
- Specific details instead of only "great" or "terrible"
- Common problems mentioned by multiple people
- Reviews that sound honest, not exaggerated

Detecting Scams and Phishing Emails

Scammers often try to make you act quickly without thinking. Warning signs include:

- Requests for passwords or personal information
- Messages saying "act now"
- Unknown senders
- Suspicious links
- Offers that seem too good to be true

If you are unsure, do not click the link. Contact the company through an official website or phone number.

Practice

A website says, "Buy now! This offer ends in 10 minutes!"

What should you do before purchasing?

An email asks you to click a link and enter your bank password.

What should you do?

A product has hundreds of reviews, but many were posted on the same day and sound exactly alike. What might this mean?

A contract has extra fees listed in small print. Why is reading everything important before signing?

Remember: Good readers slow down, ask questions, check information, and think carefully before making decisions.

History Vocabulary

Civilization: A society with organized communities, governments, traditions, and systems of living.

Example: Ancient Egypt was a civilization known for pyramids, writing, and advanced farming.

Revolution: A major change or overthrow of a government, system, or way of life.

Example: The American Revolution was a fight for independence from British rule.

Independence: Freedom from being controlled by another country or power.

Example: The United States declared independence from Great Britain in 1776.

Alliance: An agreement between groups or countries to work together for a common purpose.

Example: Countries may form alliances for protection during times of conflict.

Treaty: A formal agreement between countries or groups.

Example: A peace treaty may officially end a war.

Additional History Words

Government: The system used to create laws and lead a country or group of people.

Example: The United States government is based on a Constitution.

Democracy: A system of government where citizens have a voice, often through voting.

Example: In a democracy, people vote for leaders and representatives.

Empire: A group of territories controlled by one ruler or government.

Example: The Roman Empire controlled large areas of Europe, Africa, and Asia.

Colony: A territory controlled by another country.

Example: The thirteen American colonies were controlled by Great Britain before independence.

Conflict: A disagreement, struggle, or fight between people, groups, or countries.

Example: Many historical events began because of conflicts over land, power, or resources.

Migration: The movement of people from one place to another.

Example: People have migrated throughout history seeking safety, jobs, or better opportunities.

Culture: The beliefs, traditions, language, art, and customs of a group of people.

Example: Food, music, and holidays are parts of a culture.

Economy: The system of producing, buying, and selling goods and services.

Example: A country's economy is affected by jobs, businesses, and trade.

Trade: The exchange of goods and services between people or countries.

Example: Ancient civilizations traded resources such as food, metals, and spices.

Artifact: An object made by humans that gives information about the past.

Example: Pottery, tools, and ancient writings are historical artifacts.

Separate your spelling words by syllables to remember how to spell them properly.

geography

continent

peninsula

mountain

valley

prairie

climate

hemisphere

equator

territory

Change each improper fraction to a whole or mixed number:

$7/2=$	$10/3=$	$42/6=$	$9/2=$
$77/9=$	$19/4=$	$15/3=$	$25/5=$

Reduce each fraction to lowest terms:

$2/4=$	$6/8=$	$5/20=$	$24/36=$
$6/9=$	$10/25=$	$8/16=$	$7/42=$

Paul earns 10 vacation days per year. He has used $4\frac{1}{2}$ days this year. How many vacation days does he have left?

Marie planned to spend $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours organizing the stockroom. She has been working for $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours. How many more hours does she plan to work on this task?

Bob kept records of how much gas he purchased this month. He bought $8\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, $9\frac{3}{10}$ gallons, and $8\frac{7}{10}$ gallons. How many gallons did he buy this month?

A furniture factory has a stack of 40 tabletops. If each tabletop is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick, what is the height of the stack?

Choose the word that is most nearly the opposite in meaning to the first word.

Chide	Notice	Admonish	Laud	Scold	Allow
Barren	Moist	Parched	Sterile	Dewy	Fertile
Deny	Corroborate	Commend	Renounce	Verbalize	Muffle
Avert	Abide	Preclude	Divert	Gaze	Skipper
Bewitch	Invite	Revolt	Ravage	Inflict	Allure
Irritate	Mollify	Acknowledge	Appreciate	Peeve	Vex
Mutilate	Deface	Adapt	Augment	Mar	Mend
Luminous	Brilliant	Mournful	Pessimist	Gloomy	Radiant
Verify	Justify	Equivocate	Invalidate	Corroborate	Approximate
Ingenious	Crafty	Inane	Incompetent	Inventive	skillful

Word Bank:

civilization | revolution | independence | alliance | treaty

1. A society with organized communities, traditions, government, and ways of life is called a _____.
2. A major change or overthrow of a government or system is called a _____.
3. Freedom from control by another country or power is called _____.
4. An agreement between countries or groups to work together is called an _____.
5. A formal agreement between countries, often used to end conflict, is called a _____.

Part 2: History Basics

6. What document begins with the words "We the People" and explains the structure of the United States government?
7. What year did the United States declare independence?
8. What are the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution called?
9. What is the purpose of a government?
10. Why do countries create alliances?

Part 3: Think Like a Historian

Read each situation and answer.

A group of people are unhappy with their ruler. They believe the government is unfair and decide to fight for change.

What historical term describes this?

Two countries agree to stop fighting and create a written agreement to maintain peace.

What historical term describes this?

A country is controlled by another nation but the people want to govern themselves.

What historical term describes what they want?

Archaeologists discover tools, pottery, and buildings from an ancient society.

What does this help historians learn about?

Part 4: History in Everyday Life

Why is it important to learn history?

How can learning about past mistakes help people today?

Spelling Test

Ask your teacher, parent, or another person to give you this week's spelling words. Have them say each word aloud, and choose the method that works best for you:

- Write each word down as you hear it.
- Spell the word aloud back to them.
- Type the word and send it to them by text or another method.

After you complete your spelling test, check your answers and correct any words you missed. Pay attention to the parts of the words that were difficult so you can continue improving your spelling skills.

****if you missed any, copy them 5 times each.**

Week 24 – Geography

- geography
- continent
- peninsula
- mountain
- valley
- prairie
- climate
- hemisphere
- equator
- territory

A stack of books is 24 inches high. Each book in the stack is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick. How many books are in the stack?

You have 10 cups of sugar. Your cookie recipes calls for $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups of sugar for one batch. What is the greatest number of batches of cookies you can make with the sugar you have?

A cook uses $\frac{1}{3}$ pound of hamburger to make the lunch special. How many specials can he make from 15 pounds of hamburger?

Kim works part time in a toy store as a bike assembler. She can build a bike in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours. If she works 25 hours per week, how many bikes can she assemble?

Amy cuts a piece of ribbon that is $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards long into 3 equal pieces. What is the length of the pieces?

Richard has 4 cups of flour and uses $\frac{2}{3}$ of it for a recipe. How many cups of flour are left?

At Tammy's Café the cook uses $\frac{1}{3}$ cup of gravy on each serving of mashed potatoes. How many servings can she make from 12 cups of gravy?

Theme: The main message, lesson, or idea the author wants the reader to understand.
A theme is not just one word. It is a complete thought about life, people, or experiences.

Example:

A story about a student who struggles but keeps practicing may have the theme:

"Hard work and perseverance can help people overcome challenges."

Common themes:

- The importance of honesty
- Learning from mistakes
- Never giving up
- The value of friendship
- Courage during difficult times
- Treating others with kindness

Read each example. Choose the best theme.

A student fails a test, studies harder, asks for help, and improves their grade.

- A. Tests are too difficult.
- B. Asking for help and working hard can lead to success.
- C. Students should avoid difficult subjects.

Theme: _____

A girl finds a lost wallet and returns it even though she could have kept the money inside.

- A. Honesty is important even when no one is watching.
- B. Money solves problems.
- C. Lost items are easy to replace.

Theme: _____

A young athlete does not make the team at first but continues practicing until they improve.

- A. Winning is the only thing that matters.
- B. Giving up is the easiest choice.
- C. Persistence can help people reach their goals.

Theme: _____

Remember:

The theme is the lesson or message the author wants you to learn. Ask yourself: **"What can this story teach me about life?"**

Word Bank:

civilization | revolution | independence | alliance | treaty

1. A society with organized communities, traditions, government, and systems of living is called a _____.
2. A major change or overthrow of a government or system is called a _____.
3. Freedom from control by another country or power is called _____.
4. An agreement between countries or groups to work together is called an _____.
5. A formal agreement between countries or groups, often used to end conflict, is called a _____.
6. What are the first ten amendments to the United States Constitution called?
7. What document announced that the American colonies were separating from Great Britain?
8. What is a government led by the people through voting called?
9. What do historians study to learn about people who lived in the past?
10. What is a person who studies the past called?

Word Bank:

colony | culture | conflict | artifact | migration

11. A disagreement or struggle between people or groups.
12. A place controlled by another country.
13. The traditions, beliefs, language, and customs of a group of people.
14. An object from the past that helps historians learn about history.
15. The movement of people from one place to another.

Part 4: Think Like a Historian

16. Why do historians study ancient civilizations?
17. Why might two countries create an alliance?
18. Why are treaties important after a war or conflict?
19. How can learning about history help people today?
20. Name one historical event you have learned about and explain why it was important.

Week 25 Spelling Words- Advanced Misspellings
Copy in cursive or print.

conscience

conscious

conscientious

convenient

convenience

relevant

irrelevant

privilege

separate

exaggerate

Handwriting practice lines for the words listed on the left. Each word has a set of three horizontal lines (top, middle, bottom) for copying the word in cursive or print.

Write the following in words:

5.25	
6.008	
0.37	
1.01	
0.08	
12.6	

Round 3.5719 to the tenths place_____

Round 5.132 to the hundredths place_____

Round 0.543 to the ones place_____

Round 7.0813 to the tenths place_____

Round 1.0699 to the thousandths place_____

Reading & Writing: Tone

Tone: The author's attitude or feeling toward the subject, topic, or audience.

Writers create tone through their **word choices**. The same topic can have different tones depending on how it is written.

Example:

Positive Tone:

"The small garden was filled with colorful flowers and the sweet smell of fresh herbs."

Tone: peaceful, happy, welcoming

Negative Tone:

"The neglected garden was covered with weeds and dying plants."

Tone: disappointed, sad, negative

Common Tones in Writing

Serious: The author treats the topic as important.

Humorous: The author uses words to make the reader laugh.

Hopeful: The author shows confidence that things will improve.

Angry: The author shows frustration or strong disagreement.

Encouraging: The author tries to inspire or support the reader.

Sad: The author shows grief or disappointment.

Excited: The author shows enthusiasm or joy.

Read each sentence. Choose the best tone.

The team practiced every day and believed they could accomplish their goal.

A. Hopeful

B. Angry

C. Humorous

Tone: _____

The broken playground sat empty, covered with trash and forgotten by the community.

A. Excited

B. Sad

C. Funny

Tone: _____

The puppy ran through the yard, chasing its tail and falling over in the funniest way.

A. Humorous

B. Serious

C. Angry

Tone: _____

The author explains the dangers of texting while driving and encourages people to make safer choices.

A. Encouraging

B. Silly

C. Confused

Tone: _____

Week 25 – Strong Verbs Vocabulary

Strong verbs make writing more powerful by showing **specific actions**. Instead of using simple words like *do*, *make*, *get*, or *go*, strong verbs help explain exactly what someone is doing.

Accomplish: To successfully complete or achieve something.

Example: She worked hard to accomplish her goal of finishing the project.

Appreciate: To recognize the value of something or be thankful for it.

Example: I appreciate the time my parents spent teaching me important lessons.

Encourage: To give someone support, confidence, or hope.

Example: A good friend will encourage others when they are struggling.

Establish: To create, begin, or set something up.

Example: The business worked to establish a good reputation with customers.

Pursue: To continue working toward a goal or dream.

Example: He decided to pursue a career in engineering.

More Strong Verbs

Achieve: To successfully reach a goal.

Adapt: To adjust to new situations or changes.

Analyze: To examine something carefully to understand it.

Communicate: To share information, thoughts, or ideas clearly.

Contribute: To give time, effort, ideas, or resources to help.

Demonstrate: To show something through actions or examples.

Develop: To grow, improve, or create over time.

Maintain: To keep something in good condition or continue doing something.

Overcome: To successfully deal with a challenge or problem.

Recognize: To notice, understand, or acknowledge something.

Respond: To answer or react to something.

Support: To help, encourage, or provide assistance.

Circle the correct spelling word.

After making a mistake, his (**conscience / conscious**) bothered him because he knew it was wrong.

She was fully (**conscience / conscious**) of what was happening around her.

A (**conscientious / conscious**) employee checks their work carefully and takes responsibility.

Online shopping is a (**convenient / convenience**) way to save time.

Having a grocery store nearby is a great (**convenient / convenience**).

Make sure your answer includes information that is (**relevant / irrelevant**) to the topic.

Talking about your favorite movie during a math test would be (**relevant / irrelevant**).

Driving is a (**privilege / separate**) that comes with responsibility.

Please keep these two ideas (**separate / exaggerate**) so they are easier to understand.

Do not (**exaggerate / relevant**) a story by making it seem bigger than it really was.

9 <u>x1</u>	2 <u>x2</u>	5 <u>x1</u>	4 <u>x3</u>	0 <u>x0</u>	9 <u>x9</u>	3 <u>x5</u>	8 <u>x5</u>	2 <u>x6</u>	4 <u>x7</u>
5 <u>x6</u>	7 <u>x5</u>	3 <u>x0</u>	8 <u>x8</u>	1 <u>x3</u>	3 <u>x4</u>	5 <u>x9</u>	0 <u>x2</u>	7 <u>x3</u>	4 <u>x1</u>
2 <u>x3</u>	8 <u>x6</u>	0 <u>x5</u>	6 <u>x1</u>	3 <u>x8</u>	1 <u>x1</u>	9 <u>x0</u>	2 <u>x8</u>	6 <u>x4</u>	0 <u>x7</u>
7 <u>x7</u>	1 <u>x4</u>	6 <u>x2</u>	4 <u>x5</u>	2 <u>x4</u>	4 <u>x9</u>	7 <u>x0</u>	1 <u>x2</u>	8 <u>x4</u>	6 <u>x5</u>
3 <u>x2</u>	4 <u>x6</u>	1 <u>x9</u>	5 <u>x7</u>	8 <u>x2</u>	0 <u>x8</u>	4 <u>x2</u>	9 <u>x8</u>	3 <u>x6</u>	5 <u>x5</u>
8 <u>x9</u>	3 <u>x7</u>	9 <u>x7</u>	1 <u>x7</u>	6 <u>x0</u>	0 <u>x3</u>	7 <u>x2</u>	1 <u>x5</u>	7 <u>x8</u>	4 <u>x0</u>
8 <u>x3</u>	5 <u>x2</u>	0 <u>x4</u>	9 <u>x5</u>	6 <u>x7</u>	2 <u>x7</u>	6 <u>x3</u>	5 <u>x4</u>	1 <u>x0</u>	9 <u>x2</u>
7 <u>x6</u>	1 <u>x8</u>	9 <u>x6</u>	4 <u>x4</u>	5 <u>x3</u>	8 <u>x1</u>	3 <u>x3</u>	4 <u>x8</u>	9 <u>x3</u>	2 <u>x0</u>
8 <u>x0</u>	3 <u>x1</u>	6 <u>x8</u>	0 <u>x9</u>	8 <u>x7</u>	2 <u>x9</u>	9 <u>x4</u>	0 <u>x1</u>	7 <u>x4</u>	5 <u>x8</u>
0 <u>x6</u>	7 <u>x1</u>	2 <u>x5</u>	6 <u>x9</u>	3 <u>x9</u>	1 <u>x6</u>	5 <u>x0</u>	6 <u>x6</u>	2 <u>x1</u>	7 <u>x9</u>

Reading & Writing: Mood

Mood: The feeling or emotion that a reader gets while reading a story, poem, or piece of writing.

The **author creates mood** through:

- Word choice
- Descriptions
- Setting
- Characters' actions
- Details the author includes

Example:

"The wind howled through the empty streets. Dark clouds covered the sky, and the old house creaked in the distance."

Mood: **Scary, mysterious, or gloomy**

"Sunlight poured through the windows. Birds sang outside, and the fresh smell of flowers filled the air."

Mood: **Happy, peaceful, or cheerful**

Common Moods in Writing

Happy: Creates feelings of joy or excitement.

Peaceful: Creates feelings of calm and comfort.

Suspenseful: Creates feelings of curiosity or nervousness.

Sad: Creates feelings of disappointment or loss.

Scary: Creates feelings of fear or worry.

Hopeful: Creates feelings of confidence and possibility.

Angry: Creates feelings of frustration or conflict.

Read each sentence and choose the best mood.

The children laughed as they ran through the field, chasing butterflies under the warm sunshine.

A. Scary

B. Happy

C. Angry

Mood: _____

The hallway was dark and silent. A strange noise came from the empty classroom at the end of the hall.

A. Suspenseful

B. Peaceful

C. Humorous

Mood: _____

The old man sat alone, looking at pictures of the family members he missed.

A. Excited

B. Sad

C. Funny

Mood: _____

The team had lost the first game, but they continued practicing because they believed they could improve.

A. Hopeful

B. Frightened

C. Bored

Mood: _____

Part 1: Choose the Best Synonym

Circle the word that means the same or almost the same as the bold word.

Accomplish

- a. fail
- b. achieve
- c. forget

Appreciate

- a. value
- b. ignore
- c. remove

Encourage

- a. support
- b. discourage
- c. prevent

Establish

- a. destroy
- b. create
- c. hide

Pursue

- a. avoid
- b. chase
- c. stop

Part 2: Choose the Best Antonym

Circle the word that means the opposite of the bold word.

Accomplish

- a. complete
- b. achieve
- c. fail

Appreciate

- a. value
- b. dislike
- c. respect

Encourage

- a. support
- b. discourage
- c. inspire

Establish

- a. begin
- b. create
- c. destroy

Pursue

- a. follow
- b. avoid
- c. continue

Spelling Test

Ask your teacher, parent, or another person to give you this week's spelling words. Have them say each word aloud, and choose the method that works best for you:

- Write each word down as you hear it.
- Spell the word aloud back to them.
- Type the word and send it to them by text or another method.

After you complete your spelling test, check your answers and correct any words you missed. Pay attention to the parts of the words that were difficult so you can continue improving your spelling skills.

****if you missed any, copy them 5 times each.**

Week 25 – Advanced Misspellings

- conscience
- conscious
- conscientious
- convenient
- convenience
- relevant
- irrelevant
- privilege
- separate
- exaggerate

Mary ordered 14 parts that cost \$2.99 per part. How much was the total order?

A breakfast cereal cost \$4.23 a box. It contains 18 servings. What is the cost for one serving?

A brand of hot cereal costs 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per serving. What is the price of a box containing 24 servings?

What is the cost per pound of a 20 pound bag of dog food that sells for \$12.75?

If gasoline sells for \$2.29 per gallon, how much would 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons cost?

A can of beans contains 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. If one serving is 3.75 ounces, how many servings are in one can?

Sam bought a laptop that costs \$1620 and made a down payment of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the cost. How much was the down payment?

Reading & Writing: Symbolism

Symbolism: When an object, person, place, or action represents a deeper meaning beyond what it actually is. Writers use symbolism to help communicate ideas, feelings, and messages without directly stating them.

Common Symbols

A heart ❤️

Represents: Love, kindness, or emotions

A dove 🕊️

Represents: Peace or hope

A storm 🌩️

Represents: Trouble, conflict, or difficult times

A journey 🚶

Represents: Growth, change, or a new experience

A broken object

Represents: Loss, failure, or something damaged

A light or sunrise 🌅

Represents: Hope, new beginnings, or understanding

Examples

A character keeps an old photograph of a loved one.

The photograph may symbolize:

- Memories
- Love
- The importance of the past

A story describes a character walking through a dark forest.

The forest may symbolize:

- Fear
- Confusion
- A difficult challenge

A character plants a tree after a difficult time in their life.

The tree may symbolize:

- Growth
- Healing
- A fresh start

Practice: What Could It Symbolize?

Write what the object might represent.

A character carries a key everywhere they go.

The key could symbolize _____

A character loses a watch that belonged to their grandfather.

The watch could symbolize _____

A bird flying out of an open cage could symbolize _____

A character climbs a mountain after many struggles.

The mountain could symbolize _____

Write the correct word from the word bank.

Word Bank:

accomplish | appreciate | encourage | establish | pursue

- A. To work toward a goal or dream: _____
- B. To successfully complete something: _____
- C. To support someone and give confidence: _____
- D. To recognize the value of something or be thankful: _____
- E. To create, begin, or set something up: _____

Circle the correct strong verb.

The teacher wanted to _____ her students to do their best.
(accomplish / encourage / establish)

After years of practice, she was able to _____ her goal of becoming a musician.
(pursue / accomplish / appreciate)

The company worked hard to _____ a good reputation with customers.
(establish / encourage / pursue)

I truly _____ the people who take time to help others.
(appreciate / accomplish / establish)

He decided to _____ a career in science because he enjoys learning about how things work.
(pursue / encourage / accomplish)

Replace the weak verb with a stronger verb from the word bank.

Word Bank: accomplish | appreciate | encourage | establish | pursue

She wanted to **do** her dream job someday.

Better verb: _____

The coach told the players they could **do better**.

Better verb: _____

The business wanted to **make** a name for itself.

Better verb: _____

I **like** the kindness others show me.

Better verb: _____

Week 26 Spelling Words -Words with "c"

Copy in cursive or print.

ceiling

receive

deceive

perceive

conceive

concede

precede

proceed

process

procedure

How much would 2.6 pounds of Swiss cheese cost at \$4.86 per pound?

A package of ground sirloin costs \$8.24. If the price per pound is \$3.45, how many pounds of ground sirloin are in the package, rounded to the nearest tenth of a pound?

On a test, a student got 80% of the items correct. If the student got 56 items correct, how many items were on the test?

Eighty percent of the IHappy employees are drivers. If there are 300 drivers in the company, how many employees work for IHappy?

16 is what percent of 80?

Find 3% of 500=

Find 85% of 140=

What is 45% of \$10.80?

What is 75% of 80?

What Is Irony?

Irony is when what happens is different from what is expected. Writers use irony to surprise readers, create humor, build suspense, or emphasize an important idea.

There are **three main types of irony**:

Verbal Irony – A person says the opposite of what they really mean.

Example: It starts pouring rain during a picnic, and someone says, *"What beautiful weather we're having!"*

Situational Irony – The actual outcome is the opposite of what was expected.

Example: A fire station catches on fire.

Dramatic Irony – The audience knows something that the characters do not know.

Example: In a mystery story, the reader knows who the thief is, but the detective has not figured it out yet.

Identify the Type of Irony

Write **Verbal Irony**, **Situational Irony**, or **Dramatic Irony** after each example.

A student studies all week for a test, but the teacher accidentally hands out the wrong exam.

A character hides in a closet while the audience knows the villain is waiting outside.

After dropping an entire plate of food, someone says, *"Well, that went perfectly."*

A lifeguard forgets how to swim.

The audience knows a surprise party is being planned, but the birthday person does not.

After getting stuck in traffic for two hours, a driver says, *"That was fast."*

Read each example and explain why it is ironic.

A police station is robbed.

A person buys an expensive alarm system but forgets to lock the front door.

During a power outage, an electrician cannot get the lights working in his own house.

Think of a book, movie, or TV show you have read or watched.

What is the title?

Describe one example of irony from the story.

What type of irony is it? (Verbal, Situational, or Dramatic)

Why Are Powerful Adjectives Important?

Powerful adjectives make writing more interesting, descriptive, and precise. Instead of using simple words like *good*, *bad*, or *nice*, strong adjectives help readers clearly picture people, places, objects, and ideas. They also make writing more engaging by adding detail and emotion. Choosing the right adjective allows writers to communicate their thoughts more effectively and helps readers better understand the message.

authentic: genuine or real; not fake or copied.

Example: The museum displayed a genuine painting from the 1800s.

significant: important or having a major effect.

Example: The discovery changed the way scientists understood the disease.

efficient: able to complete a task quickly and with little waste of time or effort.

Example: The new system allowed workers to finish the project much faster.

evident: clear or easy to see or understand.

Example: Her excitement showed on her face as soon as she opened the letter.

versatile: able to do many different things well or be used in many ways.

Example: This tool can be used for gardening, woodworking, and simple home repairs.

ceiling | receive | deceive | perceive | conceive | concede | precede | proceed | process | procedure

Write each spelling word next to its definition.

_____ : the inside surface of the top of a room

_____ : to get or be given something

_____ : to trick or mislead someone

_____ : to notice, understand, or become aware of something

_____ : to create an idea or plan in your mind

_____ : to admit that something is true or give up an argument

_____ : to come before something in time or order

_____ : to continue or move forward

_____ : a series of steps used to complete a task

_____ : a set of instructions or steps for doing something

Evan needs to have 140 cartons loaded onto a truck. By lunch, 119 cartons have been loaded. What percent of the job is complete?

Stan was given a raise. His new monthly pay is \$1,508. Previously, his monthly pay was \$1,450. What percent raise did he receive?

Greg took a test with 50 items. He answered 44 of the items correctly. What percent of the test items did he answer correctly?

Mike bought some stereo equipment for \$150 plus 5% sales tax. How much sales tax did he pay?

Collin wants to leave a 15% tip on a \$20 restaurant bill. How much money should he leave for the tip?

Jeff's insurance paid \$7500 for his surgery. If the insurance paid 80% of the total bill, what was the amount of the bill?

Last year, Kim paid 15 % of her annual income in federal income tax. If her tax bill was \$3,555 , what was her annual income?

What Is Foreshadowing?

Foreshadowing is a literary device in which an author gives clues or hints about events that will happen later in the story. These clues help build suspense, create anticipation, and prepare readers for future events without revealing exactly what will happen.

Example:

As Mia left the house, her grandmother warned, "*Be careful on the old bridge today.*" Later in the story, the bridge collapses during a storm.

Read each example. Explain what clue is being given and predict what might happen later in the story.

Dark storm clouds gather as the family begins their camping trip.

Before leaving for school, Liam notices that his bicycle tire is almost flat.

A detective finds a broken watch at the crime scene but decides it is unimportant.

A character repeatedly mentions having a fear of heights before climbing a tall mountain.

The lights flicker several times before the power suddenly goes out.

A dog begins barking nervously every time someone walks past the old abandoned house.

Read each situation and identify the detail that serves as the foreshadowing.

Emma packs an umbrella even though the sky is clear.

The coach tells the team, "Stay focused. One mistake could change everything."

A cracked tree branch hangs over the hiking trail.

The main character keeps hearing strange noises coming from the attic each night.

Foreshadowing in Literature or Film

Think of a book, movie, or TV show you have read or watched.

What is the title?

Describe one example of foreshadowing.

What event did the foreshadowing hint would happen later?

Choose the best answer for each question.

Authentic means:

- A. fake or copied
- B. real and genuine
- C. old and damaged
- D. difficult to understand

Significant means:

- A. small and unimportant
- B. confusing or unclear
- C. important or meaningful
- D. temporary or short-lived

Efficient means:

- A. working well without wasting time or resources
- B. moving slowly and carefully
- C. requiring a lot of extra effort
- D. unable to complete a task

Evident means:

- A. hidden from view
- B. clear and easy to see
- C. impossible to explain
- D. unlikely to happen

Versatile means:

- A. able to do many different things
- B. useful for only one purpose
- C. hard to control
- D. expensive and rare

Choose the Correct Word

authentic | significant | efficient | evident | versatile

The historical document was proven to be _____ after experts examined it.

The new computer program made the workers more _____ by saving hours of time.

The athlete's improvement was _____ after months of practice.

The discovery was _____ because it changed the way people understood the topic.

A smartphone is a _____ tool because it can be used for many different purposes.

Spelling Test

Ask your teacher, parent, or another person to give you this week's spelling words. Have them say each word aloud, and choose the method that works best for you:

- Write each word down as you hear it.
- Spell the word aloud back to them.
- Type the word and send it to them by text or another method.

After you complete your spelling test, check your answers and correct any words you missed. Pay attention to the parts of the words that were difficult so you can continue improving your spelling skills.

****if you missed any, copy them 5 times each.**

Week 26 – Words with "C"

- ceiling
- receive
- deceive
- perceive
- conceive
- concede
- precede
- proceed
- process
- procedure

Sam buys an insurance policy that costs \$7.43 for every \$2500 of insurance. If he buys a policy worth \$30,000 of insurance, how much does it cost him?

A lamp regularly priced at \$45 is part of an internet promotion of 15% off all lamps. What is the price of the lamp during the promotion?

John is saving \$80 each month for a vacation that costs \$720. If he has already saved \$480, how many more months will it take him to save the whole amount?

A car odometer reads 8,867.3 miles. How many more ,miles will it take to reach 10,000?

The Maryon's borrow \$5000 for 3 years at 14% interest. What is the total amount they will pay back to the bank?

What Is Character Motivation?

Character motivation is the reason a character thinks, feels, or acts a certain way in a story. Motivation explains a character's goals, choices, and decisions. Understanding a character's motivation helps readers understand why events happen and how characters change throughout a story.

Characters are often motivated by:

Desires: Things a character wants to achieve or obtain.

Example: A student studies hard because they want to earn a scholarship.

Needs: Things a character feels are necessary for survival, safety, or happiness.

Example: A character searches for shelter because they need a safe place to stay.

Fears: Things a character wants to avoid or overcome.

Example: A character avoids speaking in public because they fear embarrassment.

Beliefs and Values: Ideas or principles that influence a character's choices.

Example: A character tells the truth because honesty is important to them.

Read each situation and explain what motivates the character.

Ava practices the piano every day because she wants to perform at the school concert.

What is Ava's motivation?

Marcus refuses to give up during a difficult race because he believes hard work is important.

What is Marcus's motivation?

Ella does not enter the competition because she is afraid of failing.

What is Ella's motivation?

James helps a stranger because he believes people should be kind to others.

What is James's motivation?

Today you will practice using your vocabulary words in your own words. Choose one of the activities below to show that you understand each word.

Week 26 – Powerful Adjectives

- authentic
- significant
- efficient
- evident
- versatile

Choose one way to practice:

- Write a sentence for each vocabulary word.
- Write a short paragraph using as many of the vocabulary words as you can.
- Text your sentences or paragraph to your teacher, parent, or another person.
- Tell your sentences or paragraph to your teacher, parent, or another person out loud.

Remember: The goal is not just to memorize the definitions, but to understand how these character traits are used in everyday life.

Week 27 Spelling Test - Words with "tion"
Copy in cursive or print.

education

attention

celebration

population

conversation

information

communication

explanation

preparation

organization

Handwriting practice lines for the words listed on the left. Each word has a corresponding set of three horizontal lines (top, middle, bottom) for copying the word in cursive or print.

Stephen pays \$33 per month for insurance. He also pays a \$5 fee each time he visits the doctor. He went to the clinic six times during two months. How much did he pay altogether for insurance and doctor visits?

The city park is planning to fence the driving range. The dimensions are 310 yards by 120 yards. How many yards of fencing will it take to enclose the driving range?

The city park needs to buy grass seed to cover the driving range. The dimensions are 310 yards by 120 yards. If one bag of grass seed covers 75 square yards, how many bags will the city need to buy?

A comedy club had the following ticket sales: 184, 176, 202, 178, and 190. What was the average number of tickets sold?

Greg uses 5 gallons of fertilizer on his lawn. How many pints of fertilizer does he use?

A rectangular box measures 5 yards long, 4 yards wide, and 2 yards high. What is the volume of the box in cubic feet?

Remember: 1 yard = 3 feet

Crystal can pick 14.5 baskets of strawberries per hour. At this rate, how many baskets can she pick in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours?

What Is Point of View?

Point of view is the perspective from which a story is told. It helps readers understand who is telling the story and how much information the narrator knows.

There are three common types of point of view:

First Person Point of View – The narrator is a character in the story and uses words like **I, me, my, and we**. The reader experiences the story through that character's thoughts and feelings.

Example: I walked into the room and wondered why everyone was staring at me.

Second Person Point of View – The narrator speaks directly to the reader using **you**. This point of view is often used in instructions or interactive writing.

Example: You open the door and discover a hidden room.

Third Person Point of View – The narrator is outside of the story and uses words like **he, she, they**, or the character's name.

There are two common types of third person:

Third Person Limited – The narrator shares the thoughts and feelings of one character.

Example: Sarah felt nervous as she entered the classroom. She hoped she would make new friends.

Third Person Omniscient – The narrator knows the thoughts and feelings of all characters.

Example: Sarah worried about the test, while Jake secretly hoped the class would be canceled.

Write **First Person, Second Person, Third Person Limited, or Third Person Omniscient**.

The narrator says, "I couldn't believe my eyes when I opened the gift."

The narrator explains what both Anna and Ben are thinking during their argument.

The narrator describes what Maria sees and feels but does not reveal the thoughts of other characters.

The narrator tells the reader, "You walk down the hallway and hear a strange noise."

Read each situation and answer the questions.

A story is told by a character who describes their own experiences and feelings.

Who is telling the story?

How does this point of view affect what the reader knows?

A story is told by a narrator who knows what every character is thinking.

How does this point of view help the reader understand the story?

Week 27 – Business

Why Are Business Words Important?

Understanding business vocabulary helps us learn how companies operate and how people make decisions about money, products, and services. Whether someone owns a business, works for a company, or buys products as a customer, these words help explain how businesses are created, managed, and grown. Learning these terms also helps students understand important ideas like earning money, spending money, and making smart financial choices.

entrepreneur: a person who starts and manages their own business, often taking risks to create a product or service.

The entrepreneur opened a bakery after creating her own recipes and developing a plan for her business.

marketing: the process of promoting and advertising a product or service to attract customers.

The company used social media and advertisements as part of its marketing plan.

revenue: the money a business earns from selling products or services before expenses are taken out.

The store earned \$10,000 in revenue from sales during its first month.

consumer: a person who buys and uses goods or services.

The consumer compared several brands before choosing which phone to purchase.

profit: the money left after a business subtracts its expenses from its revenue.

The restaurant made a profit after paying for supplies, workers, and other costs.

Words: education, attention, celebration, population, conversation, information, communication, explanation, preparation, organization

Write the correct spelling word next to each definition.

_____ : the process of learning and gaining knowledge

_____ : the act of focusing your mind on something

_____ : a special event held to honor or enjoy something

_____ : the number of people living in a specific area

_____ : a talk or discussion between two or more people

_____ : facts or details learned about something

_____ : the exchange of thoughts, ideas, or messages

_____ : a description that makes something clear or easier to understand

_____ : the act of getting ready for something

_____ : the act of arranging things in an orderly way

Spelling Pattern: The Suffix -tion

Many of this week's spelling words end in **-tion**. This ending is called a suffix, and it is added to the end of a word to create a new word. The suffix **-tion** often changes a verb (an action word) into a noun (a word that names a person, place, thing, or idea). Words ending in **-tion** often describe an action, process, or result of something happening.

Examples:

educate → education

communicate → communication

prepare → preparation

Learning common word endings like **-tion** can help you spell longer words and understand their meanings.

What is the cost of 5 pounds of tomatoes if they are \$0.79 per pound?

Stephen bought a leather jacket for \$145.37. Jentzen bought a different leather jacket for \$128.58. What is the difference between the prices of the two jackets?

At a football game, 825 people bought tickets that cost \$4.75 each. Another 489 people bought tickets that cost \$6.25 each. How much money was collected from ticket sales altogether?

Madelyn decided to do some fall cleaning. She estimated that it would take 2 hours and 15 minutes to scrub the floors, 25 minutes to dust and polish, 45 minutes to vacuum, 1 hour and 45 minutes to clean the windows, and 1 hour and 30 minutes to wash and rehang the curtains. How much total time will her cleaning project require?

Autumn took a math final exam with 120 students. Twenty percent of the students failed the exam. Two-thirds of the students who failed were girls. How many girls failed the exam?

What Is Figurative Language?

Figurative language is when writers use words or phrases in a creative way that goes beyond their literal meaning. Authors use figurative language to make writing more interesting, create strong images, and help readers better understand feelings, ideas, and experiences.

Three common types of figurative language are **idioms, metaphors, and similes**.

Idioms

An **idiom** is a phrase that has a meaning different from the exact words being used. The meaning must be understood as a whole.

Example:

"Break a leg" means to wish someone good luck.

Example:

"She spilled the beans about the surprise party" means she revealed the secret.

Metaphors

A **metaphor** compares two things by saying one thing **is** another thing. It does not use the words *like* or *as*.

Example:

"Her voice is music to my ears."

This means her voice sounds beautiful or pleasing.

Example:

"The classroom was a zoo."

This means the classroom was noisy and chaotic.

Similes

A **simile** compares two things using the words **like** or **as**.

Example:

"His smile was as bright as the sun."

Example:

"The baby slept like a peaceful angel."

Write **Idiom, Metaphor, or Simile** for each example.

The old house was a haunted castle waiting to be discovered.

She was as busy as a bee preparing for the event.

After hearing the good news, he was walking on air.

The athlete's determination was a fire burning inside him.

The puppy was as playful as a child.

My brother finally let the cat out of the bag about the gift.

expense – money that a person or business spends to operate

budget – a plan for how money will be earned and spent

investment – money or resources put into something with the hope of gaining a benefit later

customer – a person or organization that buys a product or service

supply and demand – the relationship between how much of something is available and how much people want it

Use the word bank to complete each sentence.

entrepreneur | marketing | revenue | consumer | profit | expense | budget | investment | customer | supply and demand

A person who starts and manages their own business is called an _____.

A company uses _____ to advertise products and attract buyers.

The money a business earns from selling products or services is called _____.

A person who purchases and uses a product is a _____.

The money left after a business pays all of its costs is called _____.

Rent, supplies, and employee wages are examples of a business _____.

A plan that shows how money will be earned and spent is called a _____.

Buying equipment to help a business grow is an example of an _____.

A person who buys goods or services from a business is a _____.

The relationship between the amount of a product available and how much people want it is called _____.

Answer the questions using complete sentences.

Why is marketing important for a business?

Why is it important for a business to track expenses?

How can a business increase its profit?

What qualities do you think a successful entrepreneur needs?

Spelling Test

Ask your teacher, parent, or another person to give you this week's spelling words. Have them say each word aloud, and choose the method that works best for you:

- Write each word down as you hear it.
- Spell the word aloud back to them.
- Type the word and send it to them by text or another method.

After you complete your spelling test, check your answers and correct any words you missed. Pay attention to the parts of the words that were difficult so you can continue improving your spelling skills.

**if you missed any, copy them 5 times each.

Week 27 – Words with "Tion"

- education
- attention
- celebration
- population
- conversation
- information
- communication
- explanation
- preparation
- organization

Whole numbers review

In the numeral 4,682,159,370, the number 8 is in the _____ place and 1 is in the _____ place.

***rewrite these

4718+65+1835+427	4684-2998	6007-3978
534x6	85x47	843x69
679x538	4765÷8	8493÷37

What Is Active and Passive Voice?

Voice shows whether the subject of a sentence is doing the action or receiving the action.

Active Voice

In **active voice**, the subject performs the action. Active voice is usually clearer, stronger, and more direct. It is commonly used in everyday writing, business communication, and storytelling.

Formula:

Subject + Action + Object

Example:

The manager approved the new schedule.

(The manager is doing the action.)

Example:

The student completed the assignment.

(The student is doing the action.)

Passive Voice

In **passive voice**, the subject receives the action instead of performing it. Passive voice is formed using a form of "**to be**" plus a past participle. It is sometimes useful when the person doing the action is unknown, unimportant, or intentionally left out.

Formula:

Object + Form of "to be" + Past Participle + (by the doer)

Example:

The new schedule was approved by the manager.

(The schedule receives the action.)

Example:

The assignment was completed by the student.

(The assignment receives the action.)

Why Does It Matter?

Strong writers know when to use active and passive voice. Active voice often makes writing easier to understand and more engaging. Passive voice can be useful in scientific writing, formal reports, or situations where the action matters more than the person who performed it.

Write **Active** or **Passive** for each sentence.

The chef prepared the meal.

The meal was prepared by the chef.

The company released a new product.

A new product was released by the company.

The homework was finished before dinner.

The team won the championship game.

Week 27 – Business Vocabulary Test

Read each scenario and choose the best vocabulary word to complete the sentence.

Word Bank:

entrepreneur | marketing | revenue | consumer | profit | expense | budget | investment | customer | supply and demand

Ava created a plan to open her own bakery. She bought supplies, created recipes, and became the owner of the business. Ava is an _____.

A clothing company creates advertisements, posts on social media, and offers special promotions to attract buyers. This is called _____.

A store earned \$25,000 from selling products this month. The money earned from sales is the store's _____.

Jacob bought a new pair of shoes online. Jacob is the _____ because he purchased and used the product.

A business earned \$10,000 but spent \$7,000 on supplies, workers, and bills. The remaining \$3,000 is the company's _____.

The owner tracks the cost of rent, electricity, and supplies because these are business _____.

Maria writes down how much money she earns and plans how much she can spend each month. She is creating a _____.

A company buys new equipment that will help it produce more products in the future. This purchase is an _____.

A person who purchases a product or service from a business is called a _____.

A popular toy becomes harder to find because many people want to buy it. This is an example of _____ affecting the price and availability.

Week 28 Spelling Words – Career Readiness
Copy in cursive or print.

application

interview

employer

employee

résumé

occupation

experience

qualification

supervisor

promotion

Resume vs. Résumé

The word **resume** can have different meanings depending on how it is written.

Resume (no accent marks) means **to continue or begin again after stopping**.

Example: The students will resume their work after lunch.

Résumé (with accent marks) means **a document that lists a person's education, skills, and work experience when applying for a job**.

Example: She updated her résumé before applying for a new position.

The accent marks help show the difference between the two meanings, but in modern writing, **resume** is often used for both meanings when the context is clear.

Fractional review. Reduce to the lowest terms.

$\frac{3}{5} + \frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{14}{15} - \frac{4}{15}$	$\frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{12}$
$\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{4}{21}$	$\frac{4}{15} \div \frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{56}{81} \times \frac{54}{42}$	$\frac{6}{13} \div \frac{9}{26}$
$\frac{6}{7} = \frac{\quad}{42}$	$\frac{5}{9} = \frac{25}{\quad}$	$\frac{15}{20} = \frac{\quad}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{\quad}{100}$
$6\frac{1}{4} + 5\frac{3}{8}$	$7\frac{2}{3} - 3\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{3}$	$8\frac{3}{4} \div 5\frac{1}{2}$

Research Skills: Finding Trustworthy Sources

When researching a topic, it is important to use sources that are accurate, reliable, and created by people or organizations with knowledge about the subject. A trustworthy source provides information that can be supported by evidence rather than opinions, guesses, or false information.

Learning how to find reliable sources helps students write stronger papers, make better decisions, and become responsible users of information.

How to Identify a Trustworthy Source

Authority:

Who created the information? Look for authors, experts, organizations, or institutions with knowledge about the topic.

Accuracy:

Is the information supported by facts, research, or evidence? Check if the information can be confirmed by other reliable sources.

Purpose:

Why was the information created? A trustworthy source should inform rather than only sell a product, persuade, or spread an opinion.

Currency:

When was the information published or updated? Some topics require the most recent information available.

Citations:

Does the source list where its information came from? Reliable sources usually include references, data, or links to supporting evidence.

The CRAAP Test

A helpful way to evaluate a source is the **CRAAP Test**:

C – Currency: Is the information recent?

R – Relevance: Does it answer your research question?

A – Authority: Who created it, and are they qualified?

A – Accuracy: Is it supported by evidence?

P – Purpose: Why was the information created?

Research Challenge

Choose a topic you would like to research.

Topic: _____

Find one possible source and answer:

Who created the source?

What evidence shows that it is trustworthy?

What questions should you ask before using this information?

Remember: Good researchers do not believe everything they read. They ask questions, check information, and choose sources carefully.

Managing a Home: Vocabulary and Life Skills

Managing a home requires more than cleaning. Responsible homeowners and renters must understand how to maintain their belongings, keep their living space safe, manage household supplies, and make wise decisions about money and resources. These skills help people become more independent and prepared for adulthood.

maintenance: The regular care, upkeep, and repair of a home, vehicle, appliance, or other item to keep it working properly and prevent costly problems.

Changing air filters, checking smoke detectors, and repairing small problems are all parts of home maintenance.

sanitation: The practices used to keep an environment clean, healthy, and free from harmful germs or bacteria.

Proper food storage, cleaning surfaces, and washing hands are important parts of household sanitation.

appliance: A machine designed to perform a household task, usually using electricity or another energy source.

A refrigerator, oven, washing machine, and dishwasher are common household appliances.

inventory: A detailed list of items, supplies, or belongings that are available or needed. Keeping an inventory helps people avoid waste and plan purchases.

A family may keep a pantry inventory to know which foods need to be replaced.

utility: A service required to operate and maintain a home, such as electricity, water, natural gas, trash collection, or internet service.

Paying monthly utility bills is part of managing household expenses.

Additional Home Economics Words to Know

budget: A plan for managing income and expenses to make sure money is used wisely.

Example: Creating a monthly budget helps a person plan for bills, savings, and unexpected costs.

expense: Money spent on goods, services, or necessities.

Example: Rent, groceries, insurance, and utilities are common household expenses.

conservation: The responsible use of resources to reduce waste and save money.

Example: Conserving water by fixing leaks and turning off the faucet saves resources.

organization: The process of arranging items and information so they are easier to find and use.

Example: Organizing important documents helps a household stay prepared.

safety: Practices used to prevent accidents, injuries, or damage.

Example: Following appliance instructions and keeping cleaning products stored safely improves household safety.

Spelling Words Practice

application | interview | employer | employee | résumé | occupation | experience | qualification | supervisor | promotion

A person who hires workers for a company is called an _____.

A person who works for a company or organization is an _____.

A document that lists a person's education, skills, and work history is called a _____.

A meeting where a company asks questions to learn more about a job applicant is an _____.

A person's job or career is their _____.

Skills, knowledge, or time spent working in a field are called _____.

A skill, degree, or requirement needed for a job is a _____.

A person who manages or oversees other workers is a _____.

A person completes an _____ when applying for a job.

When a worker receives a higher position or more responsibility, they may receive a _____.

Decimal fractions review

Express each as a decimal fraction. If rounding is needed, round to the nearest hundredth.

$\frac{7}{100} =$	$\frac{183}{1000} =$	$\frac{2}{3} =$	$5\frac{3}{4} =$
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Express as a common fraction in lowest terms or as a mixed number.

13.35 =	.015 =	12.324 =
---------	--------	----------

Solve the following:

9.5+1.27+72.6	61.27-45.88	.81x75	36.24÷.08
84+2.13+.075	15.8-2.674	.067x4.11	76.39÷.0008

Avoiding Plagiarism

Plagiarism is using someone else's words, ideas, or work and presenting them as your own without giving credit. Plagiarism can happen intentionally or accidentally, but both can cause problems in school, work, and professional settings. Being an honest writer means showing where your information comes from and giving credit to the original creator.

Ways to Avoid Plagiarism

Use your own words:

When you read information from a source, explain the idea using your own writing style instead of copying the original sentence.

Give credit to sources:

If you use someone else's ideas, facts, quotes, images, or research, acknowledge where the information came from.

Use quotation marks:

When you use someone's exact words, place them inside quotation marks and identify the source.

Keep track of sources:

As you research, record the websites, books, articles, or people who provided your information.

Summarize correctly:

A summary explains the main ideas of a source in your own words while still giving credit to the original source.

Examples

Original source:

"Exercise improves physical health and can reduce stress."

Plagiarism:

Exercise improves physical health and can reduce stress.

(Copied exactly without credit.)

Correct:

According to health experts, regular exercise can improve physical health and help manage stress.

(The idea is credited and rewritten.)

Using a Quote:

Health experts explain, "Exercise improves physical health and can reduce stress."

(The exact words are placed in quotation marks.)

Common Mistakes That Lead to Plagiarism

- Copying and pasting information without citing the source
- Changing only a few words from the original sentence
- Forgetting to include where information came from
- Using someone else's ideas without giving credit
- Turning in another person's work as your own

Write **Plagiarism** or **Not Plagiarism**.

A student copies a paragraph from a website and does not mention the source.

A student reads three articles and writes a summary using their own words while listing the sources.

A student uses a famous quote in an essay and places quotation marks around it with the author's name.

A student changes a few words from a website but keeps the same sentence structure and does not give credit.

Maintenance means:

- a. A list of items in a home
- b. Regular care and repairs to keep something working
- c. A machine used for cleaning
- d. A bill that must be paid

Sanitation is important because it:

- a. Helps prevent the spread of germs and keeps people healthy
- b. Makes appliances use more energy
- c. Creates a list of household supplies
- d. Increases the cost of utilities

An appliance is:

- a. A person who repairs a home
- b. A household machine used to complete a task
- c. A type of cleaning product
- d. A monthly household expense

An inventory helps a person:

- a. Repair broken items
- b. Pay household bills
- c. Keep track of what they have and what they need
- d. Clean their home

A utility is:

- a. A household service such as water or electricity
- b. A tool used for cooking
- c. A cleaning schedule
- d. A list of belongings

Spelling Test

Ask your teacher, parent, or another person to give you this week's spelling words. Have them say each word aloud, and choose the method that works best for you:

- *Write each word down as you hear it.*
- *Spell the word aloud back to them.*
- *Type the word and send it to them by text or another method.*

After you complete your spelling test, check your answers and correct any words you missed. Pay attention to the parts of the words that were difficult so you can continue improving your spelling skills.

***if you missed any, copy them 5 times each.*

Week 28 – Career Readiness

- application
- interview
- employer
- employee
- résumé
- occupation
- experience
- qualification
- supervisor
- promotion

Find the sum : $-32+(-18)$

- a) -14
- b) 14
- c) -50
- d) 50

The cost of three tickets at \$3 each and two tickets at \$9.50 each is ?

- a) \$28
- b) \$38
- c) \$12.50
- d) \$34.50

Solve $16 = \frac{t}{4} + 4$

- a) $t=80$
- b) $t=192$
- c) $t=60$
- d) $t=48$

Which number is to the left of -6 on a number line?

- a) -8
- b) 0
- c) $|-6|$
- d) 7

Solve $-13n=52$

- a) $n=-4$
- b) $n=-676$
- c) $n=4$
- d) $n=676$

How to Take Good Notes

Taking notes helps you remember important information and organize your thoughts. You can take notes while reading a book, listening to a speaker, attending a class, or even during a church message. Good notes do not include every word—they capture the most important ideas.

Simple Steps for Taking Notes

Listen for the main idea

Ask yourself: *What is the speaker or source trying to teach me?*

Write key words and phrases

Do not try to write every sentence. Write short phrases that remind you of the main points.

Look for important details

Listen for examples, stories, facts, instructions, or ideas that support the main message.

Use your own words

Writing information in your own words helps you understand and remember it better.

Leave space to add more information

Your thoughts may grow as you continue listening or learning.

A Simple Note-Taking Method

Topic or Title: _____

Main Idea:

What is the most important thing I learned?

Important Points:

- _____
- _____
- _____

Questions or Thoughts I Have:

Something I Want to Remember or Apply:

Tips for Listening and Taking Notes

- ✓ Pay attention to repeated ideas
- ✓ Write down words or phrases the speaker emphasizes
- ✓ Record examples that help explain the topic
- ✓ Use abbreviations to write faster
- ✓ Review your notes afterward while the information is fresh

Remember: Good note-taking is not about writing everything down. It is about capturing the ideas that matter most so you can remember, understand, and use what you learned.

Words:

maintenance | sanitation | appliance | inventory | utility

Read each situation and choose the correct vocabulary word.

A homeowner changes the air filter, checks for leaks, and repairs small problems before they become expensive. This is an example of _____.

A family keeps a list of the food, cleaning supplies, and household items they have available. This list is called an _____.

A refrigerator, washing machine, and oven are all examples of a household _____.

A family cleans kitchen counters, washes hands before cooking, and stores food properly to prevent illness. These practices improve household _____.

A homeowner pays monthly bills for electricity, water, and gas. These services are called _____.

A dishwasher stops working because it has not been cleaned or cared for properly. What type of responsibility could have prevented this problem?

Before going grocery shopping, Maria checks what items are already in her pantry and freezer. What household skill is she using?

Jordan is moving into his first apartment. He needs to set up electricity and water service before moving in. What type of services does he need?

A family replaces a broken refrigerator instead of trying to repair it. The refrigerator is an example of a:

Keeping a home clean, safe, and healthy requires good:

Week 29 Spelling Words – Financial Literacy

Copy in cursive or print

mortgage

interest

insurance

investment

savings

checking

budget

income

expenses

taxes

How would you move the decimal point to change 47.5mm to m?

- a) 2 places to the right
- b) 2 places to the left
- c) 3 places to the right
- d) 3 places to the left

Evaluate $(2b)^3$ when $b=4$

- a) 512
- b) 32
- c) 128
- d) 216

Find the sum $-12+(-18)$

- a) -6
- b) -30
- c) 6
- d) 30

A rectangle has a perimeter of 28cm and width of 3cm. Use the formula $P=2l+2w$ to find the length of the rectangle.

- a) 25cm
- b) 17cm
- c) 22cm
- d) 11cm

Solve $15-4y=3$

- a) $y=3$
- b) $y=4.5$
- c) $y=-3$
- d) $y=-4.5$

The length of a book is about 230 mm. About how many centimeters long is the book?

- a) 0.23
- b) 2300
- c) 2.3
- d) 23

Using Information from Sources

When researching and writing, it is important to use information from other sources correctly. Writers often use three methods: **summarizing, quoting, and paraphrasing**. Knowing the difference helps you avoid plagiarism and communicate ideas clearly.

Summarizing

A **summary** gives the main ideas of a source in a shorter form using your own words. A summary does not include every detail.

Original Source:

Regular exercise improves physical health, strengthens muscles, helps maintain a healthy weight, and can improve mood by reducing stress.

Summary:

Exercise benefits both physical and mental health.

Use a summary when:

- You need only the main idea
- You want to shorten a large amount of information
- The details are not necessary for your purpose

Quoting

A **quote** uses the exact words from a source. Quoted words must be placed inside quotation marks and the source should be given credit.

Original Source:

"Reading every day can increase vocabulary and improve communication skills."

Quote:

The author explains, "Reading every day can increase vocabulary and improve communication skills."

Use a quote when:

- The exact wording is powerful or important
- You want to use an expert's words
- The wording should not be changed

Paraphrasing

Paraphrasing means rewriting information from a source using your own words while keeping the original meaning. A paraphrase is usually about the same length as the original information.

Original Source:

Recycling reduces the amount of waste sent to landfills and helps protect natural resources.

Paraphrase:

Recycling helps the environment by lowering landfill waste and saving important resources.

Use a paraphrase when:

- You want to explain information in a way that fits your writing
- You need details but do not want to copy the source
- You want to show understanding of the topic

Quick Comparison

Summary: Shortens the main ideas

Quote: Uses the exact words from the source

Paraphrase: Restates the information in your own words

Practice

Read the original sentence and identify whether each example is a **summary, quote, or paraphrase**.

Original:

"Plants need sunlight, water, and nutrients from soil to grow and survive."

A: Plants require certain resources to grow.

B: The article states, "Plants need sunlight, water, and nutrients from soil to grow and survive."

C: Plants need light, water, and minerals from the ground in order to stay alive and continue growing.

Why Are Legal Words Important?

Legal words are used in many everyday situations, even when we do not realize it. People use contracts when starting jobs, renting homes, or purchasing services. Understanding basic legal vocabulary helps people know their responsibilities, make informed choices, and protect their rights.

contract: A legal agreement between two or more people or groups that explains promises, responsibilities, and expectations.

Example: Before starting her new job, Emma signed a contract that explained her work schedule, pay, and responsibilities.

liability: Legal responsibility for an action, injury, damage, or problem that occurs.

Example: A business may have liability if a customer is injured because the company failed to provide a safe environment.

warranty: A promise from a company that a product will work properly for a certain period of time and may be repaired or replaced if there is a problem.

Example: The new computer came with a warranty that covered repairs for one year.

consent: Permission or agreement given by a person before something happens.

Example: A person must give consent before their photograph can be shared publicly.

dispute: A disagreement or conflict between people, businesses, or organizations that may need to be resolved.

Example: The neighbors had a dispute about where the property line between their homes was located.

Everyday Legal Situations

Legal words appear in many parts of adult life:

- Signing a **contract** when accepting a job or service
- Understanding **liability** when owning property or operating a business
- Using a **warranty** when buying electronics, vehicles, or appliances
- Giving **consent** before agreeing to something
- Resolving a **dispute** through communication or legal processes

Understanding these words helps you become a more responsible consumer and make better decisions in everyday life.

Words:

mortgage | interest | insurance | investment | savings | checking | budget | income | expenses | taxes

Use the correct spelling word to complete each sentence.

A loan used to purchase a home is called a _____.

The extra money paid when borrowing money or earned when saving money is called _____.

Protection that helps cover costs from accidents, illness, or damage is called _____.

Money or resources placed into something with the hope of gaining a future benefit is an _____.

Money that a person sets aside for future needs or goals is called _____.

A bank account used for everyday spending and paying bills is a _____ account.

A plan that helps a person manage how much money they earn and spend is called a _____.

Money received from working, a business, or other sources is called _____.

Money spent on needs and wants, such as food, housing, and transportation, are called _____.

Money paid to the government to support public services is called _____.

Which figure has no lines of symmetry?

- a) regular octagon
- b) square
- c) scalene triangle
- d) rhombus
- e) none of the above

Evaluate the difference $a - b$ when $a = 51.2$ and $b = 3.43$

- a) 1.69
- b) 54.63
- c) 47.77
- d) 8.55

Find the measure of an angle that is supplementary to an angle with a measure of 83 degrees.

- a) 97
- b) 277
- c) 7
- d) 263

A pictograph shows that 900 people bought tapes and 600 people bought CDs. If 6 symbols represent the people who bought tapes, how many people does one symbol represent?

- a) 250
- b) 100
- c) 150
- d) 300

Solve $-4n + 8 = 32$

- a) $n = -10$
- b) $n = -6$
- c) $n = 6$
- d) $n = 10$

Write $\frac{5}{12}$ as a decimal.

- a) 0.416 (no line over)
- b) $0.4\overline{16}$ (line over 6)
- c) $0.4\overline{16}$ (line over 16)
- d) $0.\overline{416}$ (line over 416)

Why Learning These Words Matters

Some English words are commonly misused in conversations, writing, and social media. Understanding the correct meaning of these words helps you communicate clearly and professionally. The right word choice can change the meaning of a sentence.

Literally: Exactly; something that actually happened, not an exaggeration.

Example: The car was literally covered in mud after driving through the field.

Irony: A situation where the result is different from what is expected.

Example: A fire station catching on fire is ironic because it is a place designed to stop fires.

Regardless: Despite something; without being affected by something.

Example: She continued working regardless of the difficulty.

Accept: To receive, agree to, or approve something.

Example: He decided to accept the job offer.

Except: Not including; leaving something out.

Example: Everyone came to the meeting except John.

Imply: To suggest something without directly saying it.

Example: The teacher implied that the test would be challenging by telling students to study.

Infer: To figure something out using clues or evidence.

Example: The students inferred that the test would be challenging because of the teacher's warning.

Compliment: A positive comment or praise.

Example: She gave her coworker a compliment about the presentation.

Complement: Something that completes or improves something else.

Example: The spices complement the flavor of the meal.

Remember:

Accept = Agree

Except = Exclude

Imply = Speaker suggests

Infer = Listener figures out

Compliment = Praise

Complement = Complete

Everyday Legal Words Vocabulary Practice

contract | liability | warranty | consent | dispute

Use the correct vocabulary word to complete each sentence.

Before starting her new job, Maria signed a _____ that explained her responsibilities and pay.

A company may have _____ if a customer is injured because of unsafe conditions.

The new phone came with a one-year _____ that covered certain repairs.

A person must give _____ before sharing private information or using their photograph.

The neighbors had a _____ about where the property line should be located.

Circle the word that best completes each sentence.

The customer read the agreement carefully before signing the: contract / dispute

The store replaced the broken appliance because it was covered under the: warranty / liability

The business owner wanted to reduce the chance of being held responsible for accidents and injuries. This relates to: consent / liability

The patient gave permission before the doctor began treatment. The patient gave: consent / dispute

The two companies disagreed about payment and needed to solve their: contract / dispute

Spelling Test

Ask your teacher, parent, or another person to give you this week's spelling words. Have them say each word aloud, and choose the method that works best for you:

- Write each word down as you hear it.
- Spell the word aloud back to them.
- Type the word and send it to them by text or another method.

After you complete your spelling test, check your answers and correct any words you missed. Pay attention to the parts of the words that were difficult so you can continue improving your spelling skills.

****if you missed any, copy them 5 times each.**

Week 29 – Financial Literacy

- mortgage
- interest
- insurance
- investment
- savings
- checking
- budget
- income
- expenses
- taxes

Simplify $\frac{x^9}{x^3}$

- a) x^3
- b) x^6
- c) x^{12}
- d) x^{-6}

At noon, the temperature was -9 degrees C. During the next 5 hours, it fell 4 degrees. What was the temperature at 5:00pm?

- a) 5 degree C
- b) -5 degree C
- c) 13 degree C
- d) -13 degree C

Choose the fraction that is not equivalent to $\frac{3}{4}$

- a) $\frac{39}{52}$
- b) $\frac{75}{100}$
- c) $\frac{21}{28}$
- d) $\frac{69}{96}$

Simplify $8a^6 \cdot 5a^2$

- a) $3a^4$
- b) $13a^8$
- c) $40a^{12}$
- d) $40a^8$

What is the prime factorization of 80?

- a) $8 \cdot 10$
- b) $2^4 \cdot 5$
- c) $2 \cdot 5 \cdot 8$
- d) $5 \cdot 16$

Decide which is the appropriate form of the answer. Vans hold 12 students each. If 5 students plan to travel in vans, how many vans will be needed?

- a) decimals
- b) dollars
- c) fraction
- d) whole number

literally | irony | regardless | accept | except | imply | infer | compliment | complement

The teacher did not directly say the assignment was difficult, but she _____ that students should begin early.

The students used the clues from the story to _____ what the ending meant.

Everyone was invited to the event _____ Sarah, who was out of town.

The company offered him the position, and he decided to _____ the job.

The blue decorations _____ the colors used in the room.

She received a kind _____ from her manager about her hard work.

The team continued practicing _____ the bad weather.

The firefighter's station burning down was an example of _____.

The runner was _____ covered in mud after finishing the race.

The speaker **(implied / inferred)** that the meeting would be shorter by saying only a few topics needed to be discussed.

The audience **(implied / inferred)** the speaker was nervous because he kept looking at his notes.

The restaurant received a nice **(compliment / complement)** from a customer.

The spices **(compliment / complement)** the flavor of the meal.

She decided to **(accept / except)** the award.

Everyone attended **(accept / except)** James.

contract | liability | warranty | consent | dispute

Read each real-life situation and choose the correct vocabulary word.

Before moving into her new apartment, Sarah signs an agreement explaining the rent amount, rules, and responsibilities of both the renter and landlord. This agreement is a _____.

A store sells a new refrigerator with a promise that repairs will be covered if it stops working within a certain amount of time. This promise is called a _____.

A person agrees to allow a company to use their photograph in an advertisement. The person has given _____.

A customer slips and falls in a store because the floor was unsafe. The store may have _____ because it could be responsible for the injury.

Two neighbors disagree about where the property line between their homes should be located. They have a _____.

A worker reads and signs an agreement before starting a new job. Why is it important to understand this document?

A person buys a phone and wants to know if repairs are covered if something goes wrong. What legal word should they look for?

A teenager wants to share a friend's picture online. What should the teenager get first?

A company creates safety rules to help prevent accidents. Why might this help reduce their legal responsibility?

A customer and a business disagree about a service that was provided. What steps could they take to solve the problem?

Week 30 Spelling Words- Consumer Words
Copy in print or cursive.

receipt

warranty

customer

purchase

guarantee

comparison

quality

quantity

advertisement

discount

Simplify s^{-6}

- a) $-6s$
- b) $s-6$
- c) $\frac{s}{6}$
- d) $\frac{1}{s^6}$

Solve $9x + 2 + 4x = 41$

- a) $x=3$
- b) $x=2$
- c) $x=507$
- d) $x=3\frac{4}{13}$

Write 0.0000498 in scientific notation.

- a) 4.98×10^{-4}
- b) 4.98×10^4
- c) 4.98×10^5
- d) 4.98×10^{-5}

On a trip, Evan plans to spend 10 days camping, and then 11 days at a resort. How many weeks long is his trip?

- a) 21
- b) 7
- c) 2
- d) 3

An angle that measures 79 degrees is a(n) _____ angle.

- a) obtuse
- b) right
- c) acute
- d) adjacent

Five rulers cost \$1.95. What is the cost of 12 rulers?

- a) 4.68
- b) 9.75
- c) 23.40
- d) 3.90

What Are Logical Fallacies?

A **logical fallacy** is a mistake in reasoning that makes an argument sound convincing but is based on weak evidence, assumptions, or misleading ideas. Fallacies are common in advertisements, social media, news, conversations, and everyday decisions.

Learning to recognize fallacies helps you think carefully, question information, and make better choices.

Common Logical Fallacies

Ad Hominem (Attacking the Person)

Instead of addressing an idea, someone attacks the person sharing it.

Example: “Don’t listen to his advice about saving money. He is bad with money.”

Bandwagon (Everyone Is Doing It)

Assuming something is correct or better because many people believe or do it.

Example: “Everyone has this phone, so it must be the best one.”

Appeal to Emotion

Using feelings instead of facts to persuade someone.

Example: “If you really cared about your family, you would buy this product.”

False Dilemma (Either/Or Thinking)

Presenting only two choices when more options exist.

Example: “Either you go to college or you will never succeed.”

Hasty Generalization

Making a conclusion based on too little information.

Example: “Two people from that company were rude, so everyone there must be rude.”

Slippery Slope

Claiming one small action will automatically lead to extreme results.

Example: “If students use phones at lunch, soon they will never learn.”

Appeal to Authority

Believing something is true only because an important person says it.

Example: “This celebrity uses this product, so it must work.”

How to Think Critically

Before believing an argument, ask:

- What is the person trying to convince me to believe?
- What evidence supports this claim?
- Is the argument using facts or only emotions?
- Are there other possible explanations?
- Is the person attacking the idea or attacking the person?

Why Community Words Matter

Being part of a community means understanding how people work together to help others and create positive change. These words are often used when discussing service, helping organizations, and making a difference in the world. Learning this vocabulary helps you understand how individuals can contribute to their communities.

volunteer: A person who gives their time and effort to help others without being paid.

Example: Emma volunteers at a local food bank on weekends to help families in need.

nonprofit: An organization created to help a cause or serve a community rather than make money for owners or shareholders.

Example: A nonprofit organization may provide food, education, or support services to people who need help.

charity: An organization or action that helps people in need, often by providing money, resources, or services.

Example: The charity collected donations to provide meals for families during the holidays.

advocate: A person who publicly supports a cause, idea, or group and works to bring attention to an issue.

Example: She became an advocate for protecting the environment by educating others and encouraging recycling.

contribution: Something that a person gives to help a cause, group, or effort, such as time, money, skills, or resources.

Example: His contribution to the community project helped make the event successful.

Community Involvement in Real Life

People can make a difference in many ways:

- Volunteering time to help others
- Supporting nonprofit organizations
- Donating to charities
- Advocating for causes they believe in
- Making contributions through skills, ideas, or resources

Remember: You do not have to be famous or wealthy to make a difference. Small actions and contributions can have a positive impact on the people around you.

Words:

receipt | warranty | customer | purchase | guarantee | comparison | quality | quantity | advertisement | discount

Use the correct spelling word to complete each sentence.

After buying the shoes, Jenna kept the _____ in case she needed to return them.

The store offered a one-year _____ that covered repairs if the product stopped working.

A person who buys goods or services from a business is called a _____.

The new laptop was an expensive _____ that required careful planning.

The company gave a _____ that the product would meet certain standards.

Before buying a car, many people make a _____ between different models and prices.

The _____ of a product refers to how well it is made and how long it lasts.

The _____ of something refers to how much of it there is.

The television _____ showed the features and benefits of the new product.

The store offered a 20% _____ to encourage customers to buy.

What is 45% of 120?

- a) 45
- b) 2.6
- c) 54
- d) 0.45

The radius of a circle is 10 in. What is the area of the circle?

- a) 31.4in^2
- b) 100in^2
- c) 62.8in^2
- d) 314in^2

The lengths of the legs of a right triangle are 0.3cm and 0.4cm. What is the length of the hypotenuse?

- a) 0.84 cm
- b) 0.5 cm
- c) 0.25 cm
- d) 0.7 cm

Solve $\frac{x}{7} = -21$

- a) $x=3$
- b) $x= -3$
- c) $x= -147$
- d) $x= 147$

Write in decimal notation 6.35×10^5

- a) 63.5×10^4
- b) 635,000
- c) .0000635
- d) 63.5

Why Physical Books Still Matter

Today, many people read on phones, tablets, and computers. Digital books are convenient, easy to carry, and provide quick access to thousands of resources. However, physical books still offer something valuable that technology cannot completely replace.

A printed book is something you can hold, highlight, write notes in, return to years later, and pass on to another person. A bookshelf can become a record of what you have learned and the ideas that have shaped you.

Reading Deeply vs. Reading Quickly

Digital technology often encourages fast reading, scrolling, and searching for short pieces of information. Reading a physical book encourages patience, focus, and deeper thinking.

When you sit with a book, you learn to:

- Concentrate for longer periods of time
- Follow a complete story or argument
- Think carefully about ideas
- Develop imagination and understanding

Learning From Living Books

The educator **Charlotte Mason** encouraged students to read “**living books**” instead of only textbooks filled with facts.

A living book is usually written by someone who has:

- A deep understanding of the topic
- A personal connection to the subject
- A passion for sharing knowledge

Examples:

- A diary written by someone who experienced a historical event
- A biography written about a person’s life and struggles
- A history book written by an author who brings the past to life through stories

Instead of only memorizing dates and facts, living books help you understand people, decisions, cultures, and the world they lived in.

Why History Books Matter

History is more than a list of events. It is the story of real people.

Reading firsthand accounts and well-written history books helps us:

- Understand different perspectives
- Learn from past mistakes
- Appreciate the challenges people faced
- Recognize how ideas and decisions shape the future

A physical history book can become a lasting record of knowledge that can be revisited many years later.

Books Preserve Ideas

Technology changes quickly. Websites disappear, links stop working, and digital information can be edited or removed. A printed book creates a lasting physical record of the words and ideas that were written.

A book can sit on a shelf for generations and continue teaching people long after the original author is gone.

Finding Balance

Technology is a useful tool, but reading printed books remains an important skill. A strong reader learns from many sources while still making time to slow down, think deeply, and connect with great ideas.

A book is not just information—it is a conversation with another person’s thoughts, experiences, and wisdom.

volunteer | nonprofit | charity | advocate | contribution

A student spends Saturday helping clean up a local park. The student is: **volunteer / advocate**

A group provides meals and housing assistance for families but does not operate to make a profit. It is a: **nonprofit / charity**

A person works to bring attention to protecting the environment and encourages others to recycle. This person is an: **advocate / volunteer**

A business donates supplies to a community event. The supplies are their: **contribution / charity**

An organization collects donations to help people after a natural disaster. This organization is a: **nonprofit / contribution**

A person gives their time to help at a local animal shelter without being paid. They are a: **volunteer / advocate**

A group raises money to support families facing difficult situations. It is a: **charity / contribution**

A person speaks publicly about improving education and encourages others to support the cause. They are an: **advocate / nonprofit**

Short Answer

Why is volunteering important in a community?

How can a person make a contribution without giving money?

Why do nonprofit organizations often depend on volunteers and donations?

Spelling Test

Ask your teacher, parent, or another person to give you this week's spelling words. Have them say each word aloud, and choose the method that works best for you:

- Write each word down as you hear it.
- Spell the word aloud back to them.
- Type the word and send it to them by text or another method.

After you complete your spelling test, check your answers and correct any words you missed. Pay attention to the parts of the words that were difficult so you can continue improving your spelling skills.

****if you missed any, copy them 5 times each.**

Week 30 – Consumer Skills

- receipt
- warranty
- customer
- purchase
- guarantee
- comparison
- quality
- quantity
- advertisement
- discount

The scale of a statue of a famous citizen is 5 inch:3 ft. The actual person is 6ft tall. Find the height of the statue.

- a) 6 inch
- b) 2.5 inch
- c) 10 inch
- d) 3.6 inch

Jadyn plans to put a wallpaper border around her rectangular bedroom. Which measurement of the room should she find?

- a) area
- b) diameter
- c) circumference
- d) perimeter

Simplify $12+4(3-5)^2$

- a) 64
- b) -1
- c) 28
- d) -64

Simplify $\frac{15n^2}{n^6}$

- a) $15n^8$
- b) $15n^4$
- c) $\frac{15}{n^3}$
- d) $\frac{15}{n^4}$

Simplify $-5(-4)+6(-2)$

- a) 8
- b) -32
- c) 20
- d) -52

Discovering What Matters to You

Understanding your values, goals, and purpose can help you make better decisions and create a plan for your future. This writing activity will help you think about what is important to you and the kind of person you want to become.

My Values

Values are the beliefs and principles that guide your choices.

Choose three values that are important to you and explain why they matter.

Examples: honesty, family, faith, kindness, responsibility, courage, creativity, respect, hard work

One value that is important to me is:

This value matters to me because:

Another value I want to practice is:

I can show this value by:

My Goals

Goals are things you want to accomplish through effort and planning.

One goal I have for my future is:

Steps I can take to reach this goal are:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

A challenge I may face is:

I can overcome this challenge by:

My Purpose

Purpose is the reason behind what you do and how you want to use your life to make a difference.

I believe my strengths or talents are:

One way I can use my abilities to help others is:

The kind of person I want to become is:

Final Reflection

Complete the paragraph:

My values guide me by _____.

My goals help me work toward _____.

I want my purpose in life to be _____.

Day 3 Vocabulary Practice – Character Words

Today you will practice using your vocabulary words in your own words. Choose one of the activities below to show that you understand each word.

Choose one way to practice:

- Write a sentence for each vocabulary word.
- Write a short paragraph using as many of the vocabulary words as you can.
- Text your sentences or paragraph to your teacher, parent, or another person.
- Tell your sentences or paragraph to your teacher, parent, or another person out loud.

Remember: The goal is not just to memorize the definitions, but to understand how these character traits are used in everyday life.

Week 30 – Community

- volunteer
- nonprofit
- charity
- advocate
- contribution

Week 31 Spelling Words- Strong Verbs
Copy in cursive or print.

achieve

accomplish

appreciate

determine

encourage

establish

improve

influence

participate

pursue

The length of one side of a regular octagon is 15cm. Find the perimeter.

- a) 90 cm
- b) 120 cm
- c) 23 cm
- d) cannot be determined

The measure of an angle is 73 degrees. What is the measure of its complement?

- a) 17 degrees
- b) 107 degrees
- c) 27 degrees
- d) 117 degrees

There are 3 teachers for every 50 students in a school. the school has 750 students How many teachers are there at the school?

- a) 125
- b) 703
- c) 50
- d) 45

Solve: $r-13 = -2$

- a) $r=15$
- b) $r=11$
- c) $r=-15$
- d) $r=-11$



Identify the figure

- a) cone
- b) sphere
- c) cylinder
- d) pyramid

Divide $\frac{3x^4+12x^2-6x}{3x}$

- a) x^4+4x^2-2x
- b) x^3+4x-2
- c) x^3+12x^2-6x
- d) $9x^5+36x^3-18x^2$

Directions

The paragraph below contains mistakes in spelling, grammar, punctuation, and capitalization. Rewrite the paragraph correctly. 18 mistakes

Yesterday i went to the grocery store because I needed to buy some supplies for my family. The store was realy busy and there was alot of people shopping? I seen several customers walking around and they was looking at different items.

One person was buying a new appliance and another customer was getting there groceries. The cashier was very friendly, but the line was long so it took forever to check out. I was literally waiting a million years.

After I finally paid, I realized I forgot my reciept which was important because I bought something that had a warrenty. I went back inside and asked the employee if they could help me, and they said yes they would print another one.

Overall the trip was okay but it could of went better. Next time I will make a list before I go shopping so I dont forget important things

Why Reading Vocabulary Matters

Strong readers do more than just read words on a page. They think about the meaning behind the words, the author's message, and the deeper ideas in a text. Understanding these reading terms helps you analyze stories, articles, and real-life information more effectively.

context: The information surrounding a word, sentence, or event that helps explain its meaning.

Example: The context of a story can help readers understand why a character made a certain decision.

literal: The exact meaning of words without exaggeration, symbolism, or hidden meaning.

Example: The sentence "The dog is sleeping on the couch" has a literal meaning that the dog is actually resting on the couch.

figurative: Language that uses words in a creative way to express ideas beyond their exact meaning.

Example: The phrase "Her smile was sunshine" is figurative because it compares her smile to something bright and cheerful.

symbolism: When an object, person, or event represents a deeper idea or meaning.

Example: A dove can be a symbol of peace in a story.

theme: The main message, lesson, or idea that an author wants readers to understand.

Example: A story about a character overcoming challenges may have the theme that perseverance leads to success.

Literal = What the words directly say

Figurative = A deeper or creative meaning

Symbolism = Something represents another idea

Theme = The lesson or message

Context = Clues that help you understand

Let's separate our spelling words by syllables to make them easier to spell.

achieve

accomplish

appreciate

determine

encourage

establish

improve

influence

participate

pursue

9 <u>x1</u>	2 <u>x2</u>	5 <u>x1</u>	4 <u>x3</u>	0 <u>x0</u>	9 <u>x9</u>	3 <u>x5</u>	8 <u>x5</u>	2 <u>x6</u>	4 <u>x7</u>
5 <u>x6</u>	7 <u>x5</u>	3 <u>x0</u>	8 <u>x8</u>	1 <u>x3</u>	3 <u>x4</u>	5 <u>x9</u>	0 <u>x2</u>	7 <u>x3</u>	4 <u>x1</u>
2 <u>x3</u>	8 <u>x6</u>	0 <u>x5</u>	6 <u>x1</u>	3 <u>x8</u>	1 <u>x1</u>	9 <u>x0</u>	2 <u>x8</u>	6 <u>x4</u>	0 <u>x7</u>
7 <u>x7</u>	1 <u>x4</u>	6 <u>x2</u>	4 <u>x5</u>	2 <u>x4</u>	4 <u>x9</u>	7 <u>x0</u>	1 <u>x2</u>	8 <u>x4</u>	6 <u>x5</u>
3 <u>x2</u>	4 <u>x6</u>	1 <u>x9</u>	5 <u>x7</u>	8 <u>x2</u>	0 <u>x8</u>	4 <u>x2</u>	9 <u>x8</u>	3 <u>x6</u>	5 <u>x5</u>
8 <u>x9</u>	3 <u>x7</u>	9 <u>x7</u>	1 <u>x7</u>	6 <u>x0</u>	0 <u>x3</u>	7 <u>x2</u>	1 <u>x5</u>	7 <u>x8</u>	4 <u>x0</u>
8 <u>x3</u>	5 <u>x2</u>	0 <u>x4</u>	9 <u>x5</u>	6 <u>x7</u>	2 <u>x7</u>	6 <u>x3</u>	5 <u>x4</u>	1 <u>x0</u>	9 <u>x2</u>
7 <u>x6</u>	1 <u>x8</u>	9 <u>x6</u>	4 <u>x4</u>	5 <u>x3</u>	8 <u>x1</u>	3 <u>x3</u>	4 <u>x8</u>	9 <u>x3</u>	2 <u>x0</u>
8 <u>x0</u>	3 <u>x1</u>	6 <u>x8</u>	0 <u>x9</u>	8 <u>x7</u>	2 <u>x9</u>	9 <u>x4</u>	0 <u>x1</u>	7 <u>x4</u>	5 <u>x8</u>
0 <u>x6</u>	7 <u>x1</u>	2 <u>x5</u>	6 <u>x9</u>	3 <u>x9</u>	1 <u>x6</u>	5 <u>x0</u>	6 <u>x6</u>	2 <u>x1</u>	7 <u>x9</u>

The Foundation of Good Writing

Strong writing does not happen by simply putting sentences together. Good writers organize their thoughts, explain their ideas, and guide the reader through their message.

A strong paragraph has a clear purpose. Every sentence should connect to the main idea and help the reader understand the writer's point.

The Parts of a Strong Paragraph

Topic Sentence

The topic sentence introduces the main idea of the paragraph. It tells the reader what the paragraph will be about.

Example:

Reading books can help people develop important skills that benefit them throughout life.

Supporting Details

Supporting details explain, describe, or prove the main idea. They answer questions like:

- Why is this important?
- How does this happen?
- What examples show this?

Example:

Books can improve vocabulary because readers are exposed to new words and ideas.

Examples and Evidence

Examples make writing stronger by showing the reader what you mean.

Example:

A person who reads regularly may become a stronger communicator because they see how ideas are organized and explained.

Closing Sentence

The closing sentence brings the paragraph to an ending and reminds the reader of the main point.

Example:

Because of these benefits, reading remains an important habit for lifelong learning.

Common Problems in Writing

Topic Changes

A paragraph should focus on one main idea. Avoid jumping between unrelated thoughts.

Repeating the Same Idea

Instead of repeating the same sentence, add new information or examples.

Too Many Short Sentences

Combine ideas to create smoother writing.

Choppy:

I like reading. Reading helps me learn. Reading teaches me new things.

Improved:

I enjoy reading because it helps me learn new ideas and develop new skills.

Writing Practice ** save this

Choose one topic and write a strong paragraph.

Topic Choices:

- A skill everyone should learn before adulthood
- A person who has influenced your life
- Why responsibility is important
- A goal you want to accomplish

Your paragraph should include:

- ☐ Topic sentence
- ☐ At least three supporting details
- ☐ An example
- ☐ Closing sentence

The information surrounding a word or event that helps explain its meaning is called:
context / setting

The exact meaning of words without hidden meanings or comparisons is:
literal / figurative

Language that uses comparisons, exaggeration, or creative descriptions is:
literal / figurative

An object or image that represents a deeper meaning in a story is called:
symbolism / conflict

The main message or lesson an author wants readers to understand is the:
theme / tone

The person, animal, or figure who takes part in the events of a story is the:
character / setting

The time and place where a story happens is the:
setting / mood

The problem or struggle that drives a story forward is the:
conflict / symbolism

The author's attitude or feeling toward the topic is the:
tone / theme

The feeling or emotion a story creates for the reader is the:
mood / perspective

A story about a character learning that honesty matters most likely has a theme about:
life lessons / the location of the story

A stormy night in a story that creates fear and suspense is an example of:
setting and mood / character and conflict

A character says, "I am so hungry I could eat a horse." This is:
literal / figurative

A black bird in a story representing death or sadness is an example of:
symbolism / context

Ask your teacher, parent, or another person to give you this week's spelling words. Have them say each word aloud, and choose the method that works best for you:

- Write each word down as you hear it.
- Spell the word aloud back to them.
- Type the word and send it to them by text or another method.

After you complete your spelling test, check your answers and correct any words you missed. Pay attention to the parts of the words that were difficult so you can continue improving your spelling skills.

****if you missed any, copy them 5 times each.**

Week 31 – Strong Verbs

- achieve
- accomplish
- appreciate
- determine
- encourage
- establish
- improve
- influence
- participate
- pursue

Integers and algebraic expressions

Remember if you have a subtraction, you change the sign and the sign right after the subtraction sign and then add.

$$(+7) + (+5) =$$

$$(-1) - (+5) =$$

$$(-6) + (-5) =$$

$$(-12) - (-60) =$$

$$(+824) + (-155) =$$

$$(-1482) + (-59) =$$

$$(+7) + (-5) + (-4) + (+9) =$$

$$(-12) + (-38) + (+75) - (+52) =$$

Multiplying/division rule

Signs same, answer is positive

Signs different, answer is negative

REMEMBER PEMDAS

$$(-2)(+3) =$$

$$(-6)(-1)(+2) =$$

$$(+6)(-5) =$$

$$(+15) \div (-3) =$$

$$(-4) \div (-1) =$$

$$(-64) \div (+4) =$$

$$(-25) - 4 \times 3^2 =$$

$$(2)(-7) - (3)(-4) =$$

**** use last lessons writing assignment.**

Writing Practice Self-Check

After writing your paragraph, read it again and check each item.

☐ **Topic Sentence:**

My first sentence clearly tells the reader what my paragraph is about.

☐ **Main Idea:**

Every sentence connects to my topic and does not go off-topic.

☐ **Supporting Details:**

I included at least **three details** that explain my main idea.

☐ **Examples:**

I gave an example, personal experience, or explanation to make my writing stronger.

☐ **Organization:**

My ideas are in a logical order and are easy to follow.

☐ **Closing Sentence:**

My last sentence finishes my paragraph and reminds the reader of my main point.

☐ **Complete Sentences:**

Each sentence has a subject and a verb and makes sense.

☐ **Capitalization:**

I used capital letters correctly at the beginning of sentences and for names and places.

☐ **Punctuation:**

I used periods, commas, apostrophes, and other punctuation correctly.

☐ **Word Choice:**

I avoided vague words like *good*, *bad*, *nice*, *thing*, and *stuff* when possible.

☐ **Proofreading:**

I read my paragraph one more time and corrected mistakes.

Final Question

What is one thing you improved in your writing after revising?

Day 3 Vocabulary Practice – Character Words

Today you will practice using your vocabulary words in your own words. Choose one of the activities below to show that you understand each word.

Choose one way to practice:

- Write a sentence for each vocabulary word.
- Write a short paragraph using as many of the vocabulary words as you can.
- Text your sentences or paragraph to your teacher, parent, or another person.
- Tell your sentences or paragraph to your teacher, parent, or another person out loud.

Remember: The goal is not just to memorize the definitions, but to understand how these character traits are used in everyday life.

Week 31 – Reading

- context
- literal
- figurative
- symbolism
- theme

Week 32 Spelling Words- Academic Words
Copy in print or cursive.

evaluate

investigate

interpret

demonstrate

illustrate

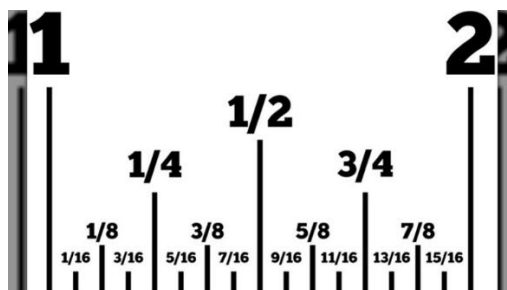
compare

identify

summarize

analyze

explain



Reading a Ruler or Tape Measure

A ruler or tape measure is divided into **inches**. Each inch is further divided into **16 equal parts**, called **sixteenths (1/16)**.

The image below shows every measurement between one inch and the next. Use it as a reference whenever you need to identify a measurement.

How to Measure

1. Place the **0 mark** at the beginning of the object.
2. Look where the object ends.
3. Read the **whole number of inches** first.
4. Then read the **fraction of an inch** using the chart below.

For example:

- 3½ inches
- 5¼ inches
- 7⅝ inches
- 10 13/16 inches

The more you use a ruler or tape measure, the easier it becomes to recognize the markings without counting every line.

Hands-On Practice

Find a ruler or tape measure and measure the following items to the nearest **1/16 inch**.

Object	Measurement
Pencil	_____
Book	_____
Cell Phone	_____
Spoon	_____
Notebook	_____
Water Bottle	_____
Table	_____
Door Width	_____

Life Skill: Reading a ruler or tape measure is an important skill used in carpentry, sewing, construction, home improvement, crafting, landscaping, and many everyday tasks.

Life Skills

School teaches many important subjects, but some of the most valuable lessons are the practical skills you use every day. From reading a tape measure and creating a budget to cooking a meal and writing a professional email, these life skills will help prepare you for adulthood. Some skills may be familiar, while others may be completely new. Use this checklist as a guide and challenge yourself to master each skill. The more you know, the more confident and independent you will become.

Measuring & Math Skills

- Read a ruler or tape measure
- Measure length, width, and height
- Read an analog clock
- Read a calendar
- Calculate elapsed time
- Read a thermometer
- Convert fractions, decimals, and percentages
- Estimate measurements
- Read a scale (weight)
- Read a measuring cup
- Use measuring spoons
- Convert common cooking measurements

Speaking

Why Speaking Clearly Matters

Speaking is an important life skill. The way we communicate affects our relationships, education, and future career opportunities. Being able to explain your thoughts clearly helps others understand you, builds confidence, and allows you to share your ideas. Good speakers are not always the loudest people in the room. They are people who prepare, organize their thoughts, listen to others, and communicate in a way that their **audience** can understand.

Tips for Becoming a Better Speaker

- **Think before you speak.** Take a moment to organize your thoughts before answering.
- **Speak clearly.** Use a strong voice, pronounce your words, and avoid mumbling.
- **Know your audience.** Consider who is listening and adjust your words so your message makes sense to them.
- **Make eye contact.** Looking at the person or group you are speaking to shows confidence and respect.
- **Slow down.** Speaking too quickly can make it difficult for others to follow your ideas.
- **Use details.** Give examples and explanations to help people understand your point.
- **Practice.** Confidence grows when you practice speaking in front of others.

Vocabulary Words

Audience – the people who are listening to or watching a speaker, presentation, or performance.

Presentation – a speech, talk, or demonstration given to share information with others.

Confident – feeling sure of yourself and your abilities.

Clarify – to make something easier to understand by explaining it more clearly.

Emphasize – to give special importance or attention to something.

Spelling Practice – Academic Vocabulary

Directions: Fill in the blanks using the correct spelling word from the word bank. Write each word carefully and use the meaning of the sentence to help you choose.

evaluate | investigate | interpret | demonstrate | illustrate | compare | identify |
summarize | analyze

Scientists must _____ the evidence before making a conclusion.

The detective will _____ the mystery to find out what happened.

Students were asked to _____ the meaning of the poem and explain the author's message.

The teacher asked the student to _____ how to solve the math problem by showing each step.

The diagram was used to _____ how the parts of the machine work together.

When writing an essay, students may _____ two different ideas to find similarities and differences.

The witness was able to _____ the person they saw at the scene.

After reading the article, the student had to _____ the main points in a short paragraph.

A good reader learns how to _____ information instead of only memorizing facts.

9 <u>x1</u>	2 <u>x2</u>	5 <u>x1</u>	4 <u>x3</u>	0 <u>x0</u>	9 <u>x9</u>	3 <u>x5</u>	8 <u>x5</u>	2 <u>x6</u>	4 <u>x7</u>
5 <u>x6</u>	7 <u>x5</u>	3 <u>x0</u>	8 <u>x8</u>	1 <u>x3</u>	3 <u>x4</u>	5 <u>x9</u>	0 <u>x2</u>	7 <u>x3</u>	4 <u>x1</u>
2 <u>x3</u>	8 <u>x6</u>	0 <u>x5</u>	6 <u>x1</u>	3 <u>x8</u>	1 <u>x1</u>	9 <u>x0</u>	2 <u>x8</u>	6 <u>x4</u>	0 <u>x7</u>
7 <u>x7</u>	1 <u>x4</u>	6 <u>x2</u>	4 <u>x5</u>	2 <u>x4</u>	4 <u>x9</u>	7 <u>x0</u>	1 <u>x2</u>	8 <u>x4</u>	6 <u>x5</u>
3 <u>x2</u>	4 <u>x6</u>	1 <u>x9</u>	5 <u>x7</u>	8 <u>x2</u>	0 <u>x8</u>	4 <u>x2</u>	9 <u>x8</u>	3 <u>x6</u>	5 <u>x5</u>
8 <u>x9</u>	3 <u>x7</u>	9 <u>x7</u>	1 <u>x7</u>	6 <u>x0</u>	0 <u>x3</u>	7 <u>x2</u>	1 <u>x5</u>	7 <u>x8</u>	4 <u>x0</u>
8 <u>x3</u>	5 <u>x2</u>	0 <u>x4</u>	9 <u>x5</u>	6 <u>x7</u>	2 <u>x7</u>	6 <u>x3</u>	5 <u>x4</u>	1 <u>x0</u>	9 <u>x2</u>
7 <u>x6</u>	1 <u>x8</u>	9 <u>x6</u>	4 <u>x4</u>	5 <u>x3</u>	8 <u>x1</u>	3 <u>x3</u>	4 <u>x8</u>	9 <u>x3</u>	2 <u>x0</u>
8 <u>x0</u>	3 <u>x1</u>	6 <u>x8</u>	0 <u>x9</u>	8 <u>x7</u>	2 <u>x9</u>	9 <u>x4</u>	0 <u>x1</u>	7 <u>x4</u>	5 <u>x8</u>
0 <u>x6</u>	7 <u>x1</u>	2 <u>x5</u>	6 <u>x9</u>	3 <u>x9</u>	1 <u>x6</u>	5 <u>x0</u>	6 <u>x6</u>	2 <u>x1</u>	7 <u>x9</u>

Here are some more life skills, do you know how to do them??

Money Skills

- Count money and make change
- Learn how to count money back to a customer.
- Create a simple budget
- Compare unit prices
- Calculate sales tax
- Calculate discounts
- Calculate a tip
- Read a receipt
- Read a pay stub
- Write a check
- Balance a checking account
- Understand debit vs. credit cards
- Understand interest and loans
- Build good credit habits

Speaking Skills: Building an Effective Speech

The Parts of a Strong Speech

A good speaker does not simply stand up and talk. A strong speech has organization, preparation, and a clear purpose.

Introduction

The beginning of a speech should capture the listener's attention and introduce the topic.

A strong introduction can include:

- A question to make the audience think
- An interesting fact
- A short story or example
- A clear statement of the topic

Body

The body contains the main information the speaker wants to share.

A strong body:

- Explains important ideas
- Uses examples and details
- Includes facts or personal experiences
- Keeps information organized

Conclusion

The ending should remind the audience of the main message.

A strong conclusion:

- Summarizes important points
- Restates the purpose
- Leaves the audience with something to remember

Speaking Delivery Skills

How you deliver your message can affect how others understand it.

Voice

A strong speaker:

- Speaks loud enough to be heard
- Uses changes in tone to keep attention
- Avoids speaking too quickly
- Pronounces words carefully

Body Language

Your body communicates even when you are not speaking.

Positive body language includes:

- Standing straight
- Keeping a relaxed posture
- Looking at your audience
- Using natural hand movements

Listening Skills

Good communication requires listening as well as speaking.

Good listeners:

- Pay attention
- Do not interrupt
- Ask questions when needed
- Respond respectfully

Spelling Test

Ask your teacher, parent, or another person to give you this week's spelling words. Have them say each word aloud, and choose the method that works best for you:

- Write each word down as you hear it.
- Spell the word aloud back to them.
- Type the word and send it to them by text or another method.

After you complete your spelling test, check your answers and correct any words you missed. Pay attention to the parts of the words that were difficult so you can continue improving your spelling skills.

****if you missed any, copy them 5 times each.**

Week 32 – Academic Verbs

- evaluate
- investigate
- interpret
- demonstrate
- illustrate
- compare
- identify
- summarize
- analyze
- explain

Algebra review

Solve for x or y

$X+7=23$	$y+7+3y=-9$	$15-x=18$	$X=36\% \text{ of } 25$
$X^2+2x+1=0$	$X^2-36=0$	$\frac{y}{4} = \frac{7}{14}$	$Y+11=39$
$21-y=41$	$y-14=3y+18$	$45\% \text{ of } 81=x$	$\frac{x}{5} = \frac{3}{135}$

More life skills...do you know how to do them?

Cooking Skills

- Read a recipe
- Kitchen measuring basics
- Knife safety
- Boil pasta
- Cook eggs
- Brown ground beef
- Bake safely
- Store food properly
- Read expiration dates
- Read nutrition labels
- Prevent cross-contamination
- Freeze leftovers properly

Common Speaking Mistakes to Avoid

- Reading every word from notes instead of connecting with the audience
- Using filler words such as “um,” “like,” or “you know” too often
- Speaking too quietly
- Losing focus on the main idea
- Failing to prepare or practice

Choose a topic you know something about or one that allows you to share your thoughts and experiences. A good short speech should be about **1–3 minutes long**.

Personal Experience Topics

- A challenge I overcame and what I learned
- A mistake that taught me an important lesson
- A person who has influenced my life
- A skill I want to learn and why
- A hobby that is important to me
- A memorable moment from my life
- Something I am proud of accomplishing
- A lesson I learned from failure

Informative Topics

- How social media affects teenagers
- The importance of sleep for students
- How exercise benefits the body and mind
- Why learning a new skill is valuable
- How technology has changed everyday life
- The history of an invention
- How a healthy diet affects energy
- The importance of saving money

Persuasive Topics

- Why students should learn basic life skills
- Why reading is still important in the digital age
- Why people should spend more time outdoors
- Why volunteering benefits communities
- Why everyone should learn how to manage money
- Why protecting the environment matters
- Why schools should teach more practical skills
- Why kindness makes a difference

Career and Future Topics

- A career I am interested in and why
- A job I would never want and why
- Skills needed for success in the workplace
- The importance of a good work ethic
- What makes someone a good leader
- Goals I have for my future

Fun and Creative Topics

- If I could visit anywhere in the world
- If I could invent something new
- Three things I could not live without
- The best advice I have ever received
- A book, movie, or song that changed my thinking
- If I could teach everyone one thing

Speech Challenge Ideas

1-Minute Speech: Explain a topic without using notes.

Persuasive Speech: Convince your audience to agree with your opinion.

How-To Speech: Teach your audience how to do something.

Personal Story Speech: Share an experience and what you learned from it.

Speech Planning Reminder:

Introduction: What is your topic? Why should people care?

Body: What are your main points and examples?

Conclusion: What do you want your audience to remember?

Week 33 Spelling Words – Frequently Misspelled
Copy in cursive or print.

accommodate

embarrass

definitely

occurrence

separate

privilege

recommendation

maintenance

restaurant

calendar

Express each decimal as a percent

Decimal	Percent	Decimal	Percent
.64		.45	
.44		.5	
.4		.36	
.28		.33	
.56		.1	

Finding a percent of a number

20% of 737	
33% of 454	
85% of 567	
95% of 659	
15% of 375	
90% of 261	
100% of 441	
100% of 2	
8% of 814	
10% of 939	
61% of 228	

Life Skills, do you know how to do these?

Cleaning & Laundry

- Sort laundry
- Read laundry symbols
- Remove common stains
- Fold clothes
- Iron clothes
- Clean a bathroom
- Clean a kitchen
- Mop different floor types
- Vacuum properly
- Make a bed
- Organize a closet

The Importance of Faith

Faith is a belief and trust in something greater than ourselves. For many people, faith provides guidance, strength, hope, and purpose during both good times and difficult seasons.

Faith is not only shown through words but also through actions. The way we treat others, handle challenges, make decisions, and serve those around us can reflect what we believe.

Growing in faith often involves learning, prayer, reflection, gratitude, forgiveness, and showing kindness toward others. Faith can help people develop perseverance, compassion, and a desire to make a positive difference in the world.

Ways to Grow in Faith

- **Practice gratitude.** Take time to recognize the blessings in your life.
- **Show kindness.** Look for opportunities to encourage and help others.
- **Serve others.** Use your time and abilities to make a difference.
- **Be faithful.** Stay committed to your beliefs and values.
- **Reflect and learn.** Spend time thinking about your choices and how you can grow.

Vocabulary Words

Gratitude – the feeling of being thankful and appreciating what you have.

Generosity – the willingness to give, share, or help others without expecting something in return.

Faithful – remaining loyal, dependable, and committed to your beliefs or responsibilities.

Servant – a person who helps or serves others with humility and care.

Compassion – showing kindness, understanding, and concern for someone who is hurting or in need.

Additional Faith Vocabulary Options:

- **belief** – something a person accepts as true.
- **hope** – a feeling of trust and expectation for something good.
- **forgiveness** – choosing to release anger or resentment toward someone who has caused harm.
- **humility** – having a modest view of yourself and valuing others.
- **integrity** – doing what is right even when no one is watching.
- **wisdom** – the ability to make good choices based on knowledge and understanding.
- **perseverance** – continuing forward despite difficulties.
- **purpose** – the reason something exists or the reason a person feels called to do something.
- **devotion** – strong commitment and dedication.

Spelling Tips

Some words are difficult to spell because they contain double letters, unusual patterns, or sounds that do not match the way they are written. Learning common spelling patterns can help you become a stronger writer.

- **Double letters matter.** Some words require two of the same letters.
Example: *accommodate* has two **c's** and two **m's**.
- **Break long words into smaller parts.** Saying a word slowly can help you remember each section.
Example: *recommendation* → recommend + ation
- **Watch for words that sound different than they look.** English spelling does not always follow simple rules.
Example: *restaurant* and *calendar*
- **Look for common word endings.** Many words share the same endings.
Example: *privilege, occurrence, maintenance*
- **Practice writing words correctly.** Repeatedly seeing and writing a word helps your brain remember the correct spelling.

Write each word carefully. Pay attention to every letter.

accommodate

embarrass

definitely

occurrence

separate

privilege

recommendation

maintenance

restaurant

calendar

Express each fraction as a percent

Fraction	Percent	Fraction	Percent
$10/16$		$9/17$	
$9/13$		$2/22$	
$5/23$		$\frac{1}{4}$	
$1/3$		$2/5$	
$7/8$		$3/5$	
$4/5$		$2/3$	
$\frac{1}{2}$		$5/6$	

Here is a list of real-life skills to be able to do. Can you do them?

Home Maintenance

- Use a hammer
- Use a screwdriver
- Measure for furniture
- Hang a picture
- Change a light bulb
- Replace smoke detector batteries
- Reset a circuit breaker
- Unclog a drain
- Turn off the home's water supply
- Use basic hand tools safely

Real-Life Scenarios: What Would You Do?

Scenario 1: Showing Compassion

A new student joins your class and sits alone during lunch. Other students ignore them.

What could you do?

How could you show compassion?

Scenario 2: Choosing Integrity

You notice that a classmate accidentally received extra change back from a cashier.

What would you do?

Why does honesty matter?

Scenario 3: Practicing Generosity

A friend is struggling with a difficult situation and needs encouragement.

How could you help without expecting anything in return?

Scenario 4: Showing Forgiveness

Someone says something hurtful about you and later apologizes.

How could forgiveness help both people move forward?

Scenario 5: Staying Faithful

You have made a goal to improve yourself, but progress is slow and frustrating.

What can help you continue instead of giving up?

Spelling Test

Ask your teacher, parent, or another person to give you this week's spelling words. Have them say each word aloud, and choose the method that works best for you:

- Write each word down as you hear it.
- Spell the word aloud back to them.
- Type the word and send it to them by text or another method.

After you complete your spelling test, check your answers and correct any words you missed. Pay attention to the parts of the words that were difficult so you can continue improving your spelling skills.

****if you missed any, copy them 5 times each.**

Week 33 – Frequently Misspelled Review

- accommodate
- embarrass
- definitely
- occurrence
- separate
- privilege
- recommendation
- maintenance
- restaurant
- calendar

If a grocery bill totaling \$15.75 is paid with a twenty-dollar bill, how much change should be returned?

How much is 75% of \$9.89?

Jentzen took his dog for 3 long walks on Sunday. First they walked 1 mile, then they walked 720 yards, and for the last walk they walked 3,500 feet. How many feet did they walk?

Kim wants to cover a small chest with contact paper. The chest is 24 x 12 x 10 inches. How much contact paper is needed? Draw this out to help solve.

Taking care of a vehicle will be a skill that will be invaluable to you. Do you know how to do these basic skills?

Vehicle Basics

- Check tire pressure
- Add air to tires
- Check engine oil
- Add windshield washer fluid
- Fill the gas tank
- Understand dashboard warning lights
- Jump-start a car (safety)
- Change a windshield wiper

When No One Is Watching

Character is revealed by the choices we make when there is no reward, recognition, or pressure from others.

Examples:

- Returning something that does not belong to you
- Admitting when you made a mistake
- Doing your best even when no one checks your work
- Being honest even when dishonesty would be easier

Reflection:

Why do you think private choices reveal a person's true character?

Responding to Difficult People

Everyone will encounter people who are frustrating, unfair, or difficult to understand. Faith challenges us to respond with wisdom instead of reacting with anger.

Consider:

- Am I responding with patience or emotion?
- Am I trying to understand before judging?
- Are my words helping or hurting the situation?

Reflection:

How can showing compassion change the way we handle conflict?

Using Your Influence

Every person influences others through their words, actions, and attitudes. Leadership is not only about having a title; it is about setting an example.

A person with strong character:

- Encourages others
- Takes responsibility for mistakes
- Keeps their commitments
- Treats people with respect

Reflection:

What qualities make someone a person others can trust?

Character Strengths to Develop

Integrity – choosing honesty and doing what is right even when it is difficult.

Humility – recognizing your strengths while also being willing to learn from others.

Wisdom – using knowledge and experience to make good decisions.

Perseverance – continuing forward when facing challenges or setbacks.

Self-control – managing your thoughts, emotions, and actions.

Compassion – recognizing the struggles of others and responding with care.

Week 34 Spelling Words- Real Life Review
Copy in cursive or print.

responsibility

opportunity

successful

government

business

professional

schedule

colleague

convenience

guarantee

Amy bought a sofa priced at \$995 and a chair priced at \$149. The sales tax is 8 %. How much must she pay for the sofa, the chair, and the tax?

Simplify $38 + (-17) + 91 + (-58)$

Ken won at tennis 4 out of 6 matches. What percentage did he win?

Evan was looking for the smallest wrench in his tool box. If he has 5 wrenches, and the sizes are $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch and $\frac{9}{16}$ inch, then which is the smallest?

Kyle runs track. Last week he ran 8 miles on Monday, 3 miles on Tuesday, 9 miles on Wednesday, 5 miles on Thursday, and 10 miles on Friday. Find the mean.

Life Skills---Do you know how to do them??

Health & Safety

- Read medicine labels
- Build a basic first aid kit
- Treat minor cuts and burns
- Use a fire extinguisher
- Create an emergency plan
- Call 911 correctly

Communication Skills

- Address an envelope
- Write a thank-you note
- Write a professional email
- Leave a voicemail
- Answer a phone professionally
- Fill out forms
- Complete a job application
- Read workplace instructions

Building a Strong Vocabulary

As students move into high school and adulthood, they will encounter more complex words in books, news articles, workplace communication, and everyday conversations. A strong vocabulary helps people express their thoughts clearly, understand information, and communicate with confidence.

Advanced vocabulary words often describe ideas, opinions, situations, and concepts. Learning these words helps improve reading comprehension and writing skills.

Why Vocabulary Matters

A strong vocabulary can help you:

- Understand more challenging information
- Explain your ideas more accurately
- Communicate more effectively
- Write stronger essays and assignments
- Participate in meaningful conversations
- Prepare for college, careers, and adult life

Vocabulary Words

Inevitable – certain to happen and impossible to avoid.

Substantial – large in amount, importance, or value; significant.

Perspective – a particular way of viewing or understanding something.

Objective – based on facts rather than personal feelings or opinions; a goal or purpose.

Relevant – connected to the topic or situation; important to what is being discussed.

Inevitable:

Change is an inevitable part of life. Learning how to adapt helps people handle new situations.

Substantial:

Saving a substantial amount of money can help prepare for future expenses.

Perspective:

Listening to another person's perspective can help you better understand their experiences.

Objective:

A student's objective is to complete their work accurately and on time.

Relevant:

When researching a topic, it is important to use information that is relevant to the subject.

Think About It

Why do you think having a larger vocabulary can help someone become a better communicator?

Read each sentence carefully. Choose the correct word from the word bank to complete each sentence. Write the word neatly and check your spelling.

Word Bank

responsibility | opportunity | successful | government | business | professional | schedule
| colleague | convenience | guarantee

A person who takes care of their duties and follows through on commitments shows _____.

The job fair gave students an _____ to learn about different careers.

Hard work, dedication, and a positive attitude can help someone become _____.

The laws and decisions that organize a country are made by the _____.

Many people dream of starting their own _____ one day.

A person who acts respectfully and responsibly in the workplace is considered _____.

Keeping a daily _____ can help you manage your time and complete important tasks.

A person you work with is called a _____.

Online shopping is popular because of the _____ it provides.

A company cannot always _____ that every product will work perfectly.

Out of a 52-card deck, what is the probability of drawing one of the four kings?

Multiply 10 $(-3w+2)$

There are 650 seniors at Sunnydale High School. What percentage of the seniors are girls if 351 of the seniors are boys?

Joe has seven marbles in his pocket. Two are red, four are blue, and one is white. What is the probability that he will NOT pull out a red marble if he picks one at random?

Real Life Skills----Can you do them?

Organization & Time Management

- Use a planner
- Make a to-do list
- Set priorities
- Organize paperwork
- Create a weekly schedule
- Keep important documents organized
- Set SMART goals

Technology Skills

- Create strong passwords
- Spot online scams
- Send an email
- Attach a file to an email
- Create and save documents
- Organize computer files
- Print documents
- Search the internet effectively
- Protect personal information online

Word Bank

inevitable | substantial | perspective | objective | relevant

Change is a natural part of life, and some events are _____ and cannot be avoided.

The student made a _____ improvement in their grades after studying and practicing regularly.

Listening to another person's _____ can help you understand their thoughts and experiences.

The main _____ of the project was to learn how to solve a real-world problem.

When researching a topic, it is important to use information that is _____ and connected to the subject.

A large amount of time, effort, or money can be described as _____.

A person's viewpoint or way of seeing a situation is their _____.

A goal or purpose that someone wants to accomplish is an _____.

Facts should be considered _____ when making an unbiased decision.

Some challenges in life are _____, but people can learn how to respond to them.

Spelling Test

Ask your teacher, parent, or another person to give you this week's spelling words. Have them say each word aloud, and choose the method that works best for you:

- Write each word down as you hear it.
- Spell the word aloud back to them.
- Type the word and send it to them by text or another method.

After you complete your spelling test, check your answers and correct any words you missed. Pay attention to the parts of the words that were difficult so you can continue improving your spelling skills.

****if you missed any, copy them 5 times each.**

Week 35 – Real-Life Review

- responsibility
- opportunity
- successful
- government
- business
- professional
- schedule
- colleague
- convenience
- guarantee

Which expression is equivalent to $t^2 - 36$?

- a) $(t-6)(t-6)$
- b) $(t+6)(t-6)$
- c) $(t-12)(t-3)$
- d) $(t-12)(t+3)$

A school purchases boxes of candy bars: each box contains 50 candy bars and each box costs \$30. How much does the school have to charge for each candy bar to make a profit of \$10 per box?

- a) 40 cents
- b) 50 cents
- c) 80 cents
- d) \$1.25

The math club sells candy bars and drinks during football games. They sell 150 candy bars for \$265. How much does each candy bar sell for?

A cellphone company offers four choices for purchasing talk time. Which of the following has the lowest cost per minute?

- a) 200 minutes for \$24.50
- b) 550 minutes for \$68.00
- c) 700 minutes for \$80.25
- d) 850 minutes for \$99.50

Life Skills to learn if you don't know how to do these.

Job & Career Skills

- Write a résumé
- Complete a job application
- Prepare for an interview
- Dress professionally
- Understand workplace etiquette
- Read a work schedule
- Read a paycheck
- Communicate with a supervisor

Outdoor & Practical Skills

- Read a map
- Use a compass
- Plant a garden
- Identify common tools
- Read seed packets
- Water plants correctly
- Tie basic knots
- Pack for a trip

Directions: Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

After moving to a new city, people often need to _____ to a different environment and way of life.

adapt analyze maintain require

Before making a decision, it is important to _____ the information carefully.

communicate analyze establish prioritize

A good leader knows how to _____ ideas clearly with others.

evaluate communicate determine maintain

The teacher asked students to _____ their projects and think about what they could improve.

evaluate adapt require establish

A person who manages their time well learns how to _____ important tasks.

prioritize analyze maintain communicate

The organization worked hard to _____ a strong reputation in the community.

establish determine adapt evaluate

The instructions _____ students to complete all parts of the assignment.

require maintain communicate prioritize

Regular exercise can have a _____ impact on a person's health.

significant objective relevant inevitable

It takes effort to _____ healthy habits over time.

maintain determine analyze establish

The scientist had to _____ the cause of the problem before creating a solution.

determine adapt require communicate

Week 35 Spelling Words- Final Challenge

Copy in cursive or print.

conscientious

perseverance

pronunciation

miscellaneous

questionnaire

entrepreneur

indispensable

extraordinary

recommendation

congratulations

Handwriting practice lines for the words listed on the left. Each word is followed by three sets of three horizontal lines (top, middle, bottom) for copying the word in cursive or print.

Directions: Choose the best answer for each problem.

What is the value of:

$\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} =$

- 1
- $\frac{2}{4}$
- $\frac{3}{8}$
- $\frac{4}{8}$

Which decimal is equal to **$\frac{1}{2}$** ?

- 0.25
- 0.50
- 0.75
- 1.50

What is **25% of 80**?

- 10
- 15
- 20
- 40

Solve:

$5 \times 8 + 10 =$

- 40
- 50
- 60
- 90

Solve:

$x + 12 = 20$

- $x = 6$
- $x = 8$
- $x = 10$
- $x = 12$

A shirt costs \$40 and is on sale for 25% off. What is the sale price?

- \$10
- \$20
- \$30
- \$35

A recipe calls for 2 cups of flour. You want to make half the recipe. How much flour do you need?

- 1 cup
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups
- 2 cups
- 4 cups

Directions: Choose the best answer for each question.

The word **inevitable** means:

- certain to happen
- difficult to understand
- easy to change
- rarely seen

Which sentence uses the word **perspective** correctly?

- The student changed his perspective after hearing another person's experience.
- The perspective was placed on the table beside the book.
- The teacher asked for a perspective of paper.
- The perspective broke during the experiment.

Choose the correctly spelled word.

- accomodate
- accommodate
- acommodate
- accomadate

Which sentence is written correctly?

- Because the weather was cold.
- The students completed their assignment on time.
- Running quickly across the field.
- Although she studied hard.

Choose the sentence with the correct punctuation.

- My goals are simple I want to learn, grow, and improve.
- My goals are simple: I want to learn, grow, and improve.
- My goals are simple I want, to learn grow and improve.
- My goals are simple; I want to learn grow and improve.

A paragraph's **topic sentence** should:

- introduce the main idea
- provide unrelated details
- repeat every sentence
- end the paragraph

Which word best completes the sentence?

- The scientist carefully _____ the results before making a conclusion.
- analyzed
 - celebrated
 - ignored
 - decorated

A person who takes ownership of their duties and follows through on commitments shows _____.
responsibility opportunity convenience schedule

The chance to learn, grow, or experience something new is an _____.
objective opportunity perspective presentation

A person who reaches their goals through effort and dedication is considered _____.
successful relevant faithful substantial

The organization that creates laws and manages a country is the _____.
government business audience community

A person who owns or manages a company is involved in _____.
professional business maintenance service

Someone who behaves responsibly and follows workplace expectations is _____.
professional confident inevitable generous

A plan that helps organize your time is called a _____.
schedule recommendation guarantee perspective

A person you work with is called a _____.
colleague servant audience citizen

Something that saves time or makes life easier provides _____.
convenience compassion integrity objective

A promise that something will happen or work correctly is a _____.
guarantee illustration presentation analysis

A person's way of viewing a situation is their _____.
perspective maintenance responsibility occurrence

Something that is certain to happen and cannot be avoided is _____.
inevitable relevant substantial confident

Information that connects directly to a topic is _____.
relevant generous objective faithful

A large amount or important degree of something is _____.
substantial separate clarified identified

To carefully examine information is to _____.
analyze illustrate emphasize compare

Showing kindness and concern for others demonstrates _____.
compassion business analysis convenience

Doing what is right even when no one is watching shows _____.
integrity opportunity presentation recommendation

Spelling Practice – Breaking Words Into Parts

Many difficult words become easier to spell when you break them into smaller parts. Copy each word by writing the word parts first, then write the complete word.

conscientious

con + sci + en + tious

perseverance

per + sev + er + ance

pronunciation

pro + nun + ci + a + tion

miscellaneous

mis + cel + la + ne + ous

questionnaire

ques + tion + naire

entrepreneur

en + tre + pre + neur

indispensable

in + dis + pen + sable

extraordinary

ex + tra + or + din + ary

recommendation

rec + om + men + da + tion

congratulations

con + grat + u + la + tions

What is the area of a rectangle that is 8 feet long and 5 feet wide?

- 13 square feet
- 26 square feet
- 40 square feet
- 80 square feet

Convert **3 feet** into inches.

- 12 inches
- 24 inches
- 36 inches
- 48 inches

A car travels 240 miles using 10 gallons of gas. How many miles per gallon does it get?

- 12 mpg
- 24 mpg
- 30 mpg
- 240 mpg

Which fraction is the largest?

- $\frac{1}{4}$
- $\frac{1}{2}$
- $\frac{3}{4}$
- $\frac{1}{8}$

A budget shows:

Income: \$2,000

Expenses: \$1,500

How much money is left?

- \$250
- \$500
- \$1,000
- \$3,500

What is the average of these numbers?

10, 20, 30

- 15
- 20
- 25
- 30

Which sentence uses **objective** correctly?

- A good researcher uses objective information based on facts.
- The objective was painted blue.
- She objective the answer.
- The objective person was very emotional.

A strong speaker should:

- organize ideas and consider the audience
- speak as quickly as possible
- avoid practicing
- use complicated words that confuse people

Which word means "to make something easier to understand"?

- clarify
- compare
- maintain
- illustrate

Which sentence has the strongest word choice?

- The movie was good.
- The movie was interesting.
- The movie was enjoyable and memorable because of its powerful message.
- The movie was okay.

A person who shows **integrity**:

- does what is right even when no one is watching
- changes their opinion to please everyone
- avoids responsibility
- only helps when they receive a reward

Which word best completes the sentence?

- The information in the article was _____ to the research topic.
- relevant
 - inevitable
 - substantial
 - confident

Which sentence is the best example of a conclusion?

- First, recycling helps protect the environment.
- Another reason recycling matters is that it reduces waste.
- In conclusion, recycling is a simple action that can make a positive difference.
- Recycling is something many people discuss.

A person who can **evaluate** something can:

- judge its quality or importance
- avoid thinking about it
- copy it exactly
- forget information quickly

To make something easier to understand is to _____.
clarify maintain evaluate demonstrate

To give special attention or importance to something is to _____ it.
emphasize interpret summarize identify

To explain the meaning of information is to _____ it.
interpret compare accommodate recommend

To judge the quality or value of something is to _____ it.
evaluate illustrate maintain guarantee

To show or explain something by using examples is to _____.
demonstrate separate schedule prioritize

To show something clearly through pictures, examples, or descriptions is to _____.
illustrate investigate interpret establish

To find similarities and differences between things is to _____.
compare identify summarize accommodate

To recognize or name something is to _____ it.
identify analyze maintain require

To shorten information and include only the main points is to _____.
summarize evaluate investigate demonstrate

To examine something carefully to discover information is to _____.
investigate communicate illustrate emphasize

The people listening to a speaker are the _____.
audience colleague servant government

A planned speech or talk used to share information is a _____.
presentation recommendation objective occurrence

Feeling sure of yourself and your abilities means being _____.
confident substantial separate relevant

A person who helps others with humility and care is a _____.
servant leader audience professional

Being thankful and appreciating what you have is _____.
gratitude privilege maintenance perspective

Giving your time or resources to help others shows _____.
generosity objective schedule guarantee

Remaining committed and dependable is being _____.
faithful inevitable significant successful

Spelling Test

Ask your teacher, parent, or another person to give you this week's spelling words. Have them say each word aloud, and choose the method that works best for you:

- Write each word down as you hear it.
- Spell the word aloud back to them.
- Type the word and send it to them by text or another method.

After you complete your spelling test, check your answers and correct any words you missed. Pay attention to the parts of the words that were difficult so you can continue improving your spelling skills.

****if you missed any, copy them 5 times each.**

Week 35 – Final Challenge

- conscientious
- perseverance
- pronunciation
- miscellaneous
- questionnaire
- entrepreneur
- indispensable
- extraordinary
- recommendation
- congratulations

Directions: Choose the best answer.

A store sells a jacket for \$60. The sales tax is \$5. What is the total cost?

\$55 \$60 \$65 \$70

Convert **0.75** into a fraction.

$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{4}{5}$

A recipe needs 3 cups of flour. You only have a 1-cup measuring cup. How many times will you need to fill it?

2 times 3 times 4 times 6 times

Solve:

$15 + 8 \times 2 =$

23 31 46 60

A car travels 300 miles in 5 hours. What is the average speed?

50 miles per hour 60 miles per hour 75 miles per hour 150 miles per hour

Which number is the greatest?

0.45 0.54 0.405 0.504

A phone costs \$800. You save \$100 each month. How many months will it take to save enough?

4 months 6 months 8 months 10 months

What is the perimeter of a rectangle that is 10 feet long and 4 feet wide?

14 feet 20 feet 28 feet 40 feet

A student scored 80, 90, and 100 on three tests. What is the average score?

85 90 95 100

If a bill is \$50 and you leave a 20% tip, how much is the tip?

\$5 \$10 \$15 \$20

Which sentence contains a complete thought?

- Because the rain was heavy.
- The students studied for their final exam.
- Running through the park.
- Although he was tired.

Which word is the best replacement for **very happy**?

- excited
- joyful
- delighted
- all of the above

Which sentence uses correct capitalization?

- my favorite month is july.
- My favorite month is July.
- My Favorite Month is july.
- my Favorite month is July.

A persuasive essay is written to:

- tell a fictional story
- convince the reader of an opinion
- describe a person
- summarize a book

Which sentence uses a strong verb?

- She went to the store.
- She walked to the store.
- She traveled to the store.
- She moved to the store.

A paragraph should usually focus on:

- many unrelated ideas
- one main idea
- only questions
- random facts

Which word is spelled correctly?

- seperate
- separate
- sepparate
- seperete

A person giving a speech should consider their:

- audience
- dictionary
- punctuation
- spelling

Which sentence uses a semicolon correctly?

- I studied hard; I passed the test.
- I studied; hard I passed the test.
- I; studied hard I passed the test.
- I studied hard I; passed the test.

A summary should include:

- every detail from the original
- the main ideas and important points
- only personal opinions
- new information

Directions: Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

A person who continues working toward a goal despite difficulties shows _____.
perseverance convenience audience objective

Something that cannot be replaced because it is extremely important is _____.
indispensable inevitable separate relevant

A person who creates and manages a new company is an _____.
entrepreneur colleague servant citizen

A careful person who pays attention to details is _____.
conscientious confident successful substantial

A written list of questions used to collect information is a _____.
questionnaire presentation recommendation schedule

Something unusual, amazing, or beyond ordinary is _____.
extraordinary objective professional significant

The correct way to say a word is called its _____.
pronunciation interpretation illustration communication

A suggestion about what someone should choose or do is a _____.
recommendation guarantee responsibility perspective

A collection of different things that do not fit into one category is called _____.
miscellaneous substantial relevant faithful

When someone achieves something important, people may say _____.
congratulations clarification maintenance evaluation