8TH GRADE WORKBOOK

Supplemental Homeschool Workbook
Calibrated to the California Achievement Testing standards
by: Jbucker

8th Grade Capitalization Day 1

the weather was cool and dry. A shredded newspaper blew against a lamp post, the heading *the Wanted Tyler Jones* was still legible on the tattered paper. Tyler m. Jones was on the run again. The constable Ralph pickens set out a wanted ad in the paper, accusing him of pillaging the town of west Chester.

Of course, the pillaging had happened in september, and the weather was turning cold. It must have been his enemy, mama Fry, that set the constable after him. It was probably her and her gang that was truly responsible for pillaging the town, especially her number one sidekick, whom they called the big uncle, joe.

It wouldn't be long before mr. Pickens would send out a search team to holme's Detective Center. He would be recruiting agents to figure out where Tyler Jones had been seen last.

"Tyler Jones won't come near your town again by the time i'm finished with him!" Mr. Holmes bragged. he ran a detective agency that scanned all of new England, from New York City to norfolk. He encouraged mr. Pickens, "he's got a few more days of freedom before I find him!"

Tyler knew he had until friday to find a new part of town in which to hide. He was near a freight company, so he decided to work the freight boats. After working on the freight boats he could escape to london. Tyler wondered if he could fit in among english folk. He muttered to himself, "even though I am innocent, mama Fry is going to find a way to pin this on me."

8th Grade Punctuation Day 2

In the letter below, add the proper punctuation: commas, periods, question marks, apostrophes, and quotation marks.

45 Bone Ave
Boston Mass
Sept 12 1979

Dear Freight Worker

     I saw you working in the cold wet, and windy weather yesterday. Loading all that freight looked like a monstrous job for you and your crew I am writing this letter because Im looking for a short term job. Do you think an extra hand could make the days work load easier? Surely it would be nice for you to take a break while I loaded the cargo!

     I bet the captains cabin could use a nice washing. While the captain is off duty for a spell, do you think my furniture repair services would be appreciated I could put his bed frame and wardrobe in pristine condition.

     I thought I overheard your manager saying, If the crew can't finish the workload I will have to decrease their pay!" Thats got to be a bit of an ugly thought. If you help get me to Liverpool England, I would be happy to help you finish your workload with no extra pay for myself. I bet thats the best offer you ever had! There wouldn't be too much need to let Mr Captain know the full circumstances of my hire With your help, I would blend right in with the crew

Sincerely

Tyler Jones

8th Grade Spelling Day 3

Circle which item is misspelled. If they are all spelled correctly, circle "none of these." Write the correct spelling of the misspelled word.

1. drank, leisure, offer, stairs, none of these

2. escape, often, really, soak, none of these

3. allright, niece, sixty, split, none of these

4. canal, kettle, telephone, waste, none of these

5. compel, haste, moral, sentury, none of these

6. anual, replace, solve, target, none of these

7. elapse, respect, sauser, whom, none of these

8. mere, patient, silence, vegetable, none of these

9. intense, prairie, presence, tangle, none of these

10. lining, narrow, senery, terrible, none of these

11. delicious, interfere, oxygin, remit, none of these

12. accord, brilliant, disposition, magnifecent, none of these

13. entire, lisened, losing, trout, none of these

14. asist, paddle, special, weight, none of these

15. insect, pantry, willow, wistle, none of these

16. arrival, comply, economy, mariage, none of these

17. colum, graze, inquire, misspell, none of these

18. carear, efficiency, laboratory, suburb, none of these

19. acquire, assure, celery, thoroghly, none of these

20. chosen, grease, innosent, length, none of these

21. noisy, paw, sleeve, switch, none of these

22. discipline, foliage, gripe, nuisance, none of these

23. accent, diamond, examenation, foreign, none of these

24. attitude, durable, luxury, referense, none of these

25. cattle, invite, jelly, piece, none of these

26. estate, evidance, mortal, salute, none of these

27. cucumber, expand, lease, misterious, none of these

28. aim, clerk, indeed, sliped, none of these

29. prison, singuler, sow, unable, none of these

30. campain, indifferent, permanent, stubborn, none of these

31. horrid, investegate, orphan, strain, none of these

32. equiped, indecent, stationery, volcanoes, none of these

8th Grade Language Usage and Structure Day 4

Language Usage and Structure is about using the standard usage of words and construction of sentences.

If the statement is written in standard English, select "True." If it is not in standard English, select, "False."

1. While most bananas are yellow, these bananas are green.
   a. True
   b. False

2. Will you lay the tax form on the desk before me?
   a. True
   b. False

3. All of we friends are volunteering this Christmas.
   a. True
   b. False

4. The fawns and the bucks run quickly.
   a. True
   b. False

5. She could of climbed Mount Mitchell.
   a. True
   b. False

6. When the choir sung, the people gathered around.
   a. True

b. False

7. When the alarm had truly rung, the race began.
   a. True
   b. False

8. A popular fiction series is entitled *Harry Potter.*
   a. True
   b. False

9. The wedding banquet was held in the pavilion on account of it was raining.
   a. True
   b. False

10. Let's us fix up some lunch.
    a. True
    b. False

11. We griped about what he was waiting for.
    a. True
    b. False

12. Had she gotten a grade for the exam, she would have studied.
    a. True
    b. False

13. A hot dog and drink was on sale.
    a. True

b. False

14. The coach gave instructions to the team and I.
    a. True
    b. False

15. Strength and stamina requires daily training.
    a. True
    b. False

16. There are flowers and chocolates lying on the porch.
    a. True
    b. False

17. Sitting in the toolbag, I saw the measuring tape.
    a. True
    b. False

18. My mom asked Sam and myself to clean our rooms.
    a. True
    b. False

19. She said she will pay for a new dishwasher provided the price is
    right.
    a. True
    b. False

20. She can't hardly go outside without getting wet in the pouring rain.
    a. True

b. False

21. The cat had ran after the mouse.
   a. True
   b. False

22. Henry, along with his fiance, has eloped in Tucson, Arizona.
   a. True
   b. False

23. She hadn't ought to reheat the lasagna.
   a. True
   b. False

24. The book should explain the recipe details, or the lemon chiffon pie may not turn out right.
   a. True
   b. False

25. At the ball, either one or two dances are going to be waltzes.
   a. True
   b. False

26. The dog which had the wagging tail was excited to see his family come home from vacation.
   a. True
   b. False

27. Each of the candidates speak at the debate.
   a. True

b. False

28. She had less chances to make the recipe correctly because she was running low on butter.
    a. True
    b. False

Memorize these notes to help you answer the following questions correctly:

When you transform a statement into a question, a negative statement, or an exclamatory statement, make sure the verb does not change tenses. Example: if the tense of the verb "being" is changed to "was", then the sentence is not properly transformed.

 Example: to transform "the dog **was** happy" into a negative statement, it will read, "the dog **was not** happy." If the statement reads, "the dog **is not** happy" or "the dog **had not been** happy" then the statement was not correctly transformed because the verb has changed tenses.

29. Statement 1: Many millionaires have a habit of waking up early.
    Statement 2: Why do many millionaires have a habit of waking up early?
    a. Statement 2 has correctly transformed statement 1 into a question
    b. Statement 2 has not correctly transformed statement 2 into a question

30. Statement 1: Many millionaires have a habit of waking up early.
    Statement 2: Which millionaires have a habit of waking up early?

a. Statement 2 has correctly transformed statement 1 into a question
b. Statement 2 has not correctly transformed statement 2 into a question

31. Statement 1: Puss wore boots and carried a rapier.
Statement 2: What wore boots and carried a rapier?
   a. Statement 2 has correctly transformed statement 1 into a question
   b. Statement 2 has not correctly transformed statement 2 into a question

32. Statement 1: Puss wore boots and carried a rapier.
Statement 2: Puss didn't wear boots and he didn't carry a rapier.
   a. Statement 2 has correctly transformed statement 1 into a negative statement
   b. Statement 2 has not correctly transformed statement 2 into a negative statement

33. Statement 1: Chemical biology is a whole new branch of research.
Statement 2:What a whole new branch of research chemical biology is!
   a. Statement 2 has correctly transformed statement 1 into an exclamatory statement
   b. Statement 2 has not correctly transformed statement 2 into an exclamatory statement

34. Statement 1: The pirate had looted cursed aztec gold.
Statement 2: What had the pirate looted?

a. Statement 2 has correctly transformed statement 1 into a question
b. Statement 2 has not correctly transformed statement 2 into a question

Memorize these notes to help you answer the following questions correctly:

How to determine if a sentence is complex:

1. A complex sentence contains a dependent clause that is dependent on the independent clause to be complete.

2. The word "because" or "when" is used as a subordinate conjunction relating cause and effect; causing the latter part of the sentence to be dependent on the first.

How to determine if a sentence is compound:

1. There are two independent clauses linked with a conjunction such as "if," "and," or "but."

How to determine if a sentence is a fragment

1. There is a dependant clause that leaves the statement incomplete

2. The sentence does not contain a verb (action word, including verbs relating to being such as "to be," "being," "had been," "was," and "is.")

35. Because the list of names for the baseball team and the soccer team
    a. Complex sentence
    b. Compound sentence
    c. Sentence fragment
    d. Simple sentence
    e. None of these

36. After the frog jumped onto the lily pad looking and croaking

a. Complex sentence

b. Compound sentence

c. Sentence fragment

d. Simple sentence

e. None of these

37. After looking for his wallet in his bedroom he found it in the laundry room.

a. Complex sentence

b. Compound sentence

c. Sentence fragment

d. Simple sentence

e. None of these

38. She stayed up late studying French because her French exam was the next day.

a. Complex sentence

b. Compound sentence

c. Sentence fragment

d. Simple Sentence

e. None of these

39. The dog gets an appointment to see the vet when he needs flea medicine.

a. Complex sentence

b. Compound sentence

c. Sentence fragment

d. Simple sentence

e. None of these

40. The team members pulled weeds and the team-lead mowed the lawn.

   a. Complex sentence
   b. Compound sentence
   c. Sentence fragment
   d. Simple sentence
   e. None of these

Memorize these notes to help you answer the following questions correctly:

1. An adverb often ends in "ly" and explains in what manner a verb (action word) takes place. (*Sometimes an adverb can also explain an adjective or another adverb*). For example, an adverb could explain how an artist engages in the act of drawing. The artist could draw "smoothly," "quickly," "roughly," "happily," "beautifully," or "majestically." An adverb could describe how fast a car is going: The car is going "fast," "quickly," "speedily," "slowly," "carefully," etc. Notice that "draw" and "going" are verbs, and the adverb explains how the verb is taking place. Keep in mind that "is" is a verb. So to explain how something "is" would require an adverb. For example, the word "empty" is an adverb in this sentence: The town is empty.

2. A noun is a person, place, or thing. A proper noun is the name of a person, place, or thing: Jim is a person. "Jim" is a proper noun" and "person" is a noun.

3. A conjunction is a word that combines two independent clauses to make a compound sentence. Conjunctions are usually "and," "but," and "if."

4. An adjective is a descriptive word that describes a noun: The butter is soft. "Soft" describes the noun "butter" and is therefore an adjective.

5. Examples of "determiners" include words such as "a," "the," and "every," and they reference nouns or a noun. Examples include: "**a** bird," "**the** plates," "**every** day," etc.

6. An "inflectional morpheme" is a suffix/ending that is added to a verb or noun to explain the tense or the plurality of the word. For example, adding "-d" or "-ed" to a verb may change it to a past tense form i.e. "jump" "jumped," "lift," "lifted." Adding "-s" or "-es" may change a noun to a plural form i.e. "dish" "dishes", "plate," "plates."

7. A preposition relates to where something occurs in relation to something else. You can think of a box, and prepositions explain where an item is in relation to the box. An item may be "above" the box, "below" the box, "outside" or "inside" the box, "near" or "away from" the box, "to" the box, "for" the box, "from" the box, "in" the box, etc.

Which type of word best fits in the blank?

41. The frog hopped _____ into the forest.
   a. Conjunction
   b. Noun
   c. Adjective
   d. Adverb
   e. None of these

42. The presence of a determiner such as <u>some</u> or <u>a</u> marks the beginning of a word group which must contain _____.
   a. a noun
   b. a verb
   c. an adjective
   d. an adverb
   e. none of these

43.   The inflectional morpheme ending -ing is added to _____.
   a. adjectives
   b. adverbs
   c. nouns
   d. verbs
   e. none of these

44. The feral cat lives _____the bridge.
   a. Conjunction
   b. Preposition
   c. Adjective
   d. Adverb
   e. None of these

45. The house is very _____.
   a. Conjunction
   b. Determiner
   c. A noun
   d. An adjective
   e. None of these

46. The dinner tastes _____.
   a. Conjunction
   b. Preposition
   c. Adjective
   d. Adverb
   e. None of these

Memorize the following notes to correctly answer the following questions

 A linking verb is a verb that acts as an equal sign where **the subject is or becomes the object.** For example: The dinner turned cold; dinner = cold. The dog is my pet; dog = pet.

A transitive verb is a verb that has an object. For example: Dad mowed the lawn. "Mowed" is the verb and "lawn" is the object.

An intransitive verb is a verb that doesn't have an object. It often has a prepositional phrase after it. For example: The book is on the table. The word "is" is the verb and "on the table" is a prepositional phrase.

A demonstrative pronoun is a word used to stand in for a noun, and they are used to point to something specific. For example: <u>These</u> are my notes. Demonstrative pronouns are "this," "that," "these," and "those."

A personal pronoun is a substitute for a person's name: I, you, he, she, it, we, they, them, me, him, her, us, and them.

A relative pronoun explains a noun or phrase: which, that, who, and whom *(these words can be used to begin a relative clause).*

An indefinite pronoun does not refer to a specific person or thing: anything, something, anyone, everyone

A predicate is a phrase, usually at the end of a sentence, that begins with a verb (action word). For example: The employee, Jackson, whom I hired, is working late tonight. The word "**employee**" is the **subject** of the sentence, and "**working late tonight**" is the **predicate** of the sentence. The clause "**whom** I hired" is a **relative clause**. "**Jackson**" is an **appositive**, meaning, a noun renaming the noun in front of it.

47. The technician <u>tested</u> the ingredients in the lab.
   a. The underlined word is a form of <u>be</u>
   b. The underlined word is a linking verb
   c. The underlined word is a transitive verb
   d. The underlined word is an intransitive verb
   e. The underlined word is none of the above options

48. The word <u>everyone</u> is
   a. A demonstrative pronoun
   b. A personal pronoun
   c. A relative pronoun
   d. An indefinite pronoun
   e. None of these

49. Underline the predicate of the following sentence:

   The newspaper that was published in 1949 was preserved in the cedar chest.

50. The plural inflectional morpheme ending is added to
   a. Adjectives
   b. Adverbs
   c. Nouns
   d. Verbs
   e. None of these

Math Computation Day 5

1. $57.39
     4. 77
     12.35
   $+$ 9.22

2.   235
   $+$ 452

3.   4,863
     9,477
     2,189
   $+$ 455

4. (-7) $+$ (-9) =

5.   735
   $-$ 452

6.   84
   $-$ 26

7.   9,605
   − 2,848
   ‾‾‾‾‾‾‾

8.   2,730
   − 1,950
   ‾‾‾‾‾‾‾

9. $\dfrac{2}{3}$

  + $\dfrac{1}{3}$
  ‾‾‾‾‾‾‾

10. $\dfrac{3}{5}$

  + $\dfrac{5}{10}$
  ‾‾‾‾‾‾‾

11. $11\dfrac{1}{4}$

  + $3\dfrac{2}{3}$
  ‾‾‾‾‾‾‾

12. $4\dfrac{3}{5}$

  + $2\dfrac{5}{6}$
  ‾‾‾‾‾‾‾

Math Computation Day 6

1. $13.23
     $-$ 1.37

2. $300 $-$ $14.75 =

3. $5\frac{4}{7}$
     $-$ 4 __

4. $\frac{6}{7}$
     $-\frac{3}{7}$

5. (+9) $+$ (-3) =

6.   7 yards 3 feet 9 inches
    + 4 yards 2 feet 7 inches

7. 48.2 + 8.34 + .0567 + 9 =

Math Computation Day 7

1. .04 + .135 + .4709 =

2. $\dfrac{4}{5}$
   $- \dfrac{3}{4}$
   _____

3. $44 \dfrac{1}{8}$
   $- 22 \dfrac{5}{8}$
   _____

4. 67.09 − 4.2046 =

5.   7 days 6 hours 23 minutes
   − 3 days 4 hours 40 minutes

6.   244
   x   6

7.   746
    x 20

8.   876
    x 64

9. 5,204
    x 806

10.   3) 524

11.   300) 9,000

12.   6) 642

13.   4) 7.04

Math Computation Day 8

1. $8 \times \dfrac{2}{5} =$

2. $\dfrac{1}{3} \times \dfrac{1}{3} =$

3. $\dfrac{3}{5} \times \dfrac{7}{8} =$

4. $6\dfrac{2}{3} \times \dfrac{3}{4} =$

5. $52 \overline{)11,648}$

6. $33 \overline{)3,245}$

7. $.06 \overline{)12}$

8. $\dfrac{2}{7} \div \dfrac{7}{2} =$

Math Computation Day 9

1. 7 yards 3 feet

   _____x 3_____

2.   43.6

        x .045

3.   436.2

      x   4

4. 6 x (-5) =

5. $\frac{4}{5} \div \frac{1}{5} =$

6. $\frac{5}{8} \div 2 =$

7. $7 \div \frac{6}{7}$

8. $9\frac{1}{4} \div 3\frac{2}{3} =$

Math Concepts Day 10

1. Draw a percent sign:

2. If x + 8 = 11, then x =
   a. 45
   b. 64
   c. 27
   d. 35
   e. None of the above

3. Which of the following numbers has the greatest value?
   a. 45 $\frac{3}{5}$
   b. 78 $\frac{2}{3}$
   c. 145 $\frac{5}{8}$
   d. 105 $\frac{3}{4}$
   e. 16 $\frac{1}{3}$

4. How many minutes are equal to 3 hours and 45 minutes?
   a. 100
   b. 205
   c. 255
   d. 260
   e. None of these

5. Sixty-nine thousand four is the same as
   a. 694
   b. 6,904
   c. 6,940

d. 69,004

e. None of these

6. Which pair of numbers below contains three factors of 16?

    a. 2, 4, 8

    b. 1, 16, 5

    c. 1, 6, 8

    d. 1, 2, 6

    e. None of these

7. If $6x = 72$, then $x =$

    a. 9

    b. 11

    c. 12

    d. 432

    e. None of these

8. Seven and nine thousandths is the same as

    a. .079

    b. 7.09

    c. 7.009

    d. 7.900

    e. None of these

9. Draw a "not equal to" sign

10. $(3 + 6) \times (9 - 4) =$

    a. 16

    b. 53

    c. 54

d. 30

e. None of these

11.

Which two sides of the rectangle have equal measures?

a. AB, AC

b. AD, AB

c. AB, DC

d. CD, BD

e. None of these

12. Which of the following means the same as thirty-five dollars and four cents?

a. $35.4¢

b. 35.40

c. 35.04

d. $35.04

e. None of these

13. Draw a square root sign

14. What is the greatest common divisor of 9, 18, and 27?

a. 3

b. 6

c. 7

d. 9

e. None of these

15. Draw the symbol for pi

16. The Roman numeral MLIV means
   a. 1,445
   b. 1,054
   c. 1,000,054
   d. 154
   e. None of the above

17. $\dfrac{6}{1,000}$ means the same as

   a. .6
   b. .06
   c. .006
   d. .0006
   e. None of the above

18. Which formula should be used to find the diameter of a circle?
   a. $\dfrac{A}{\pi}$
   b. $\dfrac{C}{\pi}$
   c. $\dfrac{1}{2}\pi$
   d. $C\pi$

19. Which of the following numerals has a 3 in the hundredths' place?
   a. 300

b. 5,324

c. 504.30

d. 504.03

e. None of these

20. Ø means the same as

a. { }

b. {0}

c. {Ø}

d. 0

e. None of these

21. $6.72 \times 10^3 =$

a. 67.2

b. 112.67

c. 1,672

d. 6,072

e. None of the above

22. Which of the following numbers has the greatest value?

a. .96

b. .035

c. .099

d. .014

e. .033

23. How many inches are equal in length to $2\frac{3}{4}$ feet?

a. 25

b. $25\frac{1}{2}$

c. 18

d. 33

e. None of the above

24. Round .9875 to the nearest hundredth

a. .99

b. .989

c. .988

d. .987

e. None of these

25. Assume a * b means a + b − 2. What is 6 * 4 ?

a. 8

b. 24

c. 22

d. 12

e. None of these

26. $6^2 =$

a. 8

b. 12

c. 24

d. 36

e. None of these

27. If s = 15 and t = 7, find the value of x which makes the following equation true: x= 5 + s − t

a. 10

b. 12

c. 13

d. 15

e. None of these

28. If $\frac{x}{8}$ = 8, then x =

    a. $\frac{1}{64}$

    b. 1

    c. 8

    d. 64

    e. None of these

29. How many degrees are there in the measure of a straight angle?

    a. 45

    b. 90

    c. 180

    d. 360

    e. None of these

30. Which of the following weighs the least?

    a. 5 centigrams

    b. 5 grams

    c. 2 hectograms

    d. 3 kilograms

    e. 1 milligram

31. Assume x and y are two odd numbers and $\frac{x}{y}$ is an integer. Which of the following statements are true?

    a. xy is odd

    b. $\frac{x}{y}$ is odd

c. x-y is odd

d. x + y is odd

e. Both a and b

f. Both b and c

g. Both c and d

h. b, c, and d

i. Both b and d

32. Round 65.24 to the nearest ten

a. 65.2

b. 60

c. 70

d. 65

e. None of these
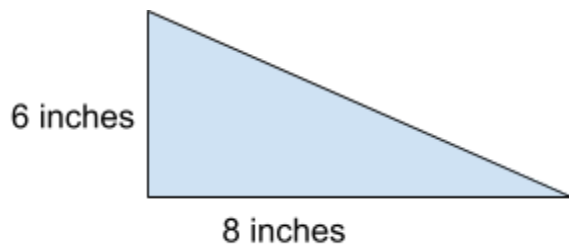
6 inches

8 inches

33.

What is the area of the triangle shown above? (A=$\frac{1}{2}$ bh)

a. 14 square inches

b. 20 square inches

c. 24 square inches

d. 48 square inches

e. None of these

2 yards

2 yards
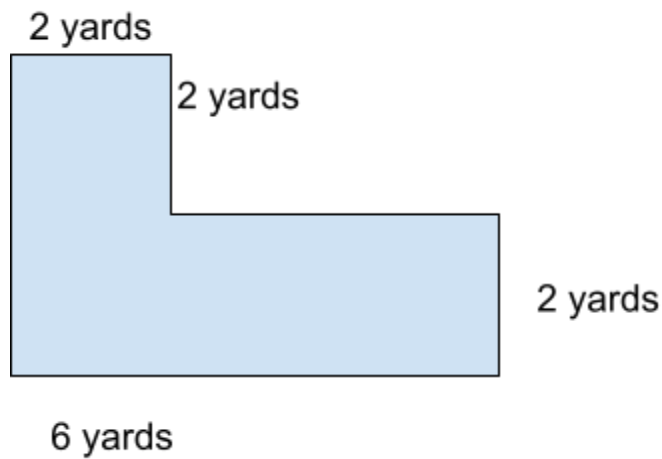
2 yards

6 yards

34.

What is the area of the figure above if all the angles are right angles?

   a. 4 square yards

   b. 10 square yards

   c. 20 square yards

   d. 40 square yards

   e. None of these

35.   If $\frac{x}{6} = 3\frac{2}{3}$, then x =

   a. 6

   b. $7\frac{1}{3}$

   c. $5\frac{1}{5}$

   d. 7

   e. None of these

Math Problems Day 11

1. A classroom has 9 rows of desks with 7 desks in each row. 8 desks were removed from the room. How many desks were left?
    a. 45
    b. 55
    c. 67
    d. 46
    e. None of these

STOCK INDEX POINTS
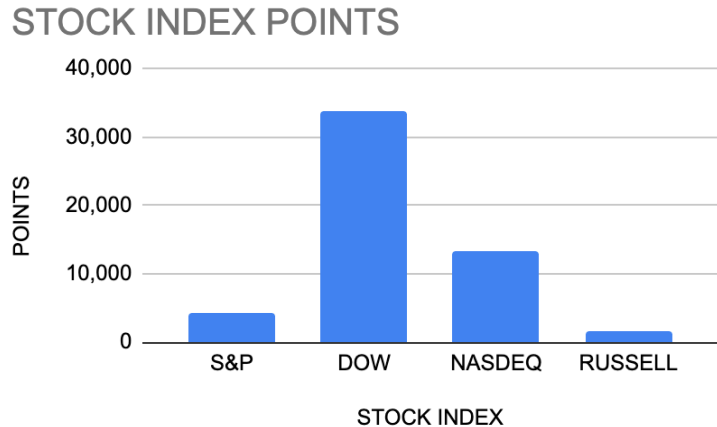
2.

According to the graph above, which of the following measurements is <u>nearest</u> to the points of the DOW?
    a. 12,000
    b. 1,400
    c. 3,000
    d. 33,000

3. Janice bought a car for $5,000. She paid $400 down and will pay the rest in 10 equal payments. How much will each payment be?
    a. $46
    b. $460

c. $50

d. $500

e. None of these

4. The scale of a map states that 1 inch equals 30 miles. If there are 2 cities that are $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart, how many miles are they away from each other?

    a. 30

    b. 45

    c. 50

    d. 100

    e. None of these

5. How many square feet are there in a strip of carpet that is 5 feet wide and 12 feet long?

    a. 20

    b. 30

    c. 60

    d. 100

    e. None of these

6. What is the area of a rectangle with a base of 11 inches and an altitude of 11 inches?

    a. 110 square inches

    b. 121 square inches

    c. 60.5 square inches

    d. 121 square inches

    e. None of the above

7. One crate of apples weighs 60 pounds. Another crate weighs 120 pounds. A third crate weighs 80 pounds. What is the average weight of the three crates in pounds?
   a. 85 lbs
   b. $86\frac{2}{3}$ lbs
   c. 260 lbs
   d. 100 lbs
   e. None of these

8. What is the area of a parallelogram with a base of 14 inches and an altitude of 5 inches?
   a. 19 square inches
   b. 21 square inches
   c. 45 square inches
   d. 69 square inches
   e. None of the above

9. Jared sold newspaper subscriptions for $10 each. He received a 20% commission on each sale. How much did he earn for each subscription sold?
   a. $1
   b. $2
   c. $4
   d. $4.50
   e. None of these

10. The inside dimensions of a box are 12 inches long, 5 inches wide, and 3 inches deep. How many cubic inches does it contain?
    a. $24\ in^3$

b. $120\ in^3$

c. $160\ in^3$

d. $180\ in^3$

e. None of these

11. Cassandra missed 8 problems on a test but did 75% of them correctly. How many problems were there in the test?
    a. 16
    b. 32
    c. 45
    d. 100
    e. None of these

12. The bank received 8% interest on a loan of $1,000 for 1 year. How much interest did the bank receive?
    a. $8
    b. $10
    c. $16
    d. $80
    e. None of these

13. Beau had $24 and spent $8 of it. What percent did he spend?
    a. 12%
    b. 30%
    c. $33\frac{1}{3}$%
    d. 25%
    e. None of these

14. Charles, John, and Jerry have $50 combined. Charles has $12, John has $24, and Jerry has $14. What percent of the $50 does Charles have?
    a. 48%
    b. 24%
    c. 33%
    d. 17%
    e. None of the above

15. A jacket was priced to cost $65 dollars. A customer had a coupon for 30% off the jacket. How much did the jacket cost?
    a. $60
    b. $50
    c. $45.50
    d. $42
    e. None of these

Reading Comprehension Day 12

Book Title: **"How to Grow your own NUTS: Choosing, Cultivating and Harvesting Nuts in Your Garden" by Martin Crawford**

Table of Contents

Questions:

1. On what page does "Maintenance and propagation of nut trees" begin?

2. What type of tree is written about on page 122?

3. What chapter is about preparing nuts?

Reading Comprehension Day 2

Book Title **"The Culture Map: Breaking Through the Invisible Boundaries of Global Business" by Erin Meyer.** Public Affairs New York Copyright 2014 Erin Meyer

Questions:

1. What page talks about explicit communication?

2. What is page 45 about?

3. What page talks about persuasion within different cultures?

Reading Comprehension Day 3
How a Computer Works

A digital computer at its basic level is something that can make computations based on the response to an electric current being turned on or off. A low voltage in a circuit represents an off current. A high voltage represents an on current.

The first digital computers were made with relays. The next generation were with vacuum tubes, and the third generation were made with transistors. A transistor today can measure 14 nanometers across, which is 14 times wider than a DNA molecule. A transistor is responsible for allowing electricity to flow down a circuit.

The Central Processing Unit (CPU) is where all the action takes place in a computer. This basically consists of an Arithmetic and Logic Unit (ALU), some registers, and components that make it go faster.

The ALU performs integer arithmetic operations (add, subtract, divide, multiply), and logic operations (AND, OR, NOT, etc). It also can do comparisons (equal, zero) and can change the program flow based on these comparisons.

The ALU is connected to a register that stores the results of a computation. The register is then wired to output signals from the ALU so the results can be read.

Data is stored in memory, and (short-term) registers. Typically the data is binary (base 2) or text. Floating Point (non-integer) arithmetic is much more complicated, and often there is a special Floating Point Unit to speed up these calculations.

Image from: https://circuitglobe.com/difference-between-registers-and-memory.html

Computer System Architecture
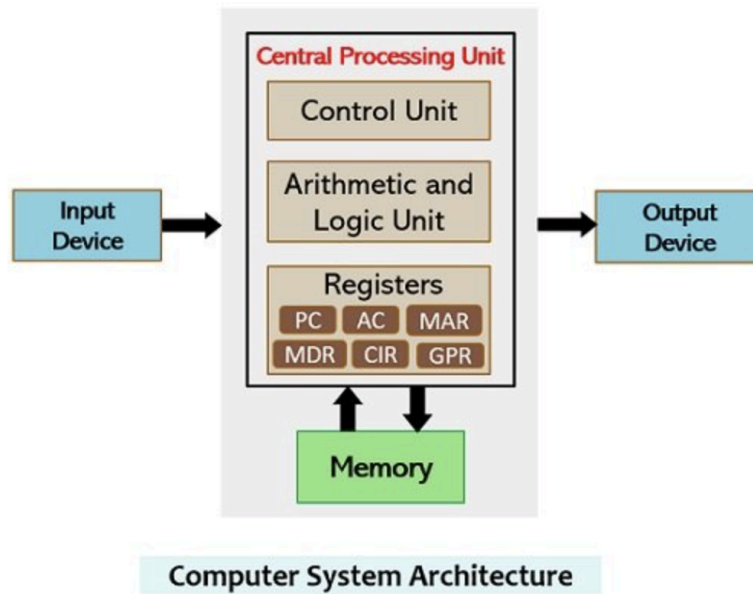
1. What does a digital computer do at the most basic level?
    a. make computations based on input from an electric current
    b. store memory
    c. make components go faster
    d. count in binary

2. What was the second generation of digital computers made with?
    a. relays
    b. vacuum tubes
    c. transistors
    d. chips

3. How large are transistors today?
    a. About the size of a vacuum cord
    b. About the size of a penny
    c. The size of a wire
    d. Microscopic

4. Where in the computer is where all the action takes place?
    a. The ALU
    b. The CPU
    c. The Registers
    d. The output

5. What part of the computer can process comparisons?
    a. The ALU
    b. The CPU
    c. The Registers
    d. The Output

6. What is the ALU connected to?
    a. RAM
    b. The Registers
    c. Software
    d. Heat sink

7. What do the registers do?
    a. Process arithmetic (Add, subtract, divide, and multiply)
    b. Send an electric current to the circuit
    c. Store the computation results from the ALU
    d. Cool down the CPU

8. What components are data typically stored in?
    a. binary components
    b. text components
    c. floating point arithmetic
    d. binary and text components

9. What part of the computer is explained in this excerpt?
    a. The central processing unit (CPU)
    b. Software
    c. Hardware
    d. Binary numerical systems

10.   What do you expect the article to explain next?
    a. Computer memory
    b. Why a computer needs to be cooled down
    c. What kind of work computers are used for
    d. How to build a computer

Reading Comprehension Day 14

The Air of History (Part II) Medicine in the Middle Ages

Rachel Hajar, M.D.

In the Middle Ages [476 A.D. to 1450 A.D.], the practice of medicine was still rooted in the Greek tradition. The body was made up of four humors: yellow bile, phlegm, black bile, and blood. These were controlled by the four elements: fire, water, earth, and air. An imbalance of humors caused disease and the body could be purged of excess by bleeding, cupping, and leeching – medical practices that continued through the Middle Ages. Many diseases were thought to be caused by an excess of blood in the body and bloodletting was seen as the obvious cure. An important aspect in the treatment of ailments was diet. The food choices we make can have an important impact on health. This was known since antiquity for Hippocrates is quoted as saying, "Let food be thy medicine and medicine be thy food."...

Physicians were, however, trained in the art of diagnosis: observation, palpation, feeling the pulse, and urine examination were the tools of the doctor throughout the Middle Ages. They were often shown in manuscripts holding a urine flask up for inspection or feeling the pulse. On first visiting patients, doctors noted their appearance, listened to their stories, felt their pulses, and examined their urine. Urine inspection was the most common method of diagnosis and the urine flask became the symbol of the doctor. In our time of course, the stethoscope is the symbol of the doctor, but that too may change.

The belief in classical antiquity that the moon and planets played an

important part in good health continued in the Middle Ages. They believed that the human body and the planets were made up of the same four elements (earth, fire, air, and water). For the body to operate well, all four elements had to be in harmony with no imbalances. It was believed that the moon had the greatest influence on fluids on earth, and that it was the moon that had the ability to affect positively or negatively the four elements in the body. Where the moon and planets were, a knowledge of this was considered important when making a diagnosis and deciding on a course of treatment. Physicians needed to know when to treat a patient and when not to, and the position of the planets determined this. A so-called Zodiac Chart also determined when bloodletting should be done as it was believed by some that the moon and planets determined this as well. Medical charts informed physicians what not to do for people born under a certain astrology sign.

Herbs, flowers, and perfumes formed a large part of everyday life in the Middle Ages and were inextricably linked with magic and medicine. ...

The oldest surviving English herbal manuscript is the *Saxon Leech Book of Bald* written in about AD 900–950. Vapor and herb baths were prescribed for all kinds of ailments. The book shows how common it was to "smoke" the sick with fragrant woods and plants. Scented garlands decorated homes. Every herb, every tree, and every flower had its own special quality. But of all the scents, the rose is the one most associated with the Middle Ages. Crusaders brought home many different kinds of perfumes from the Middle East; one among them was rosewater and the nobility put bowls of rosewater for guests to wash their hands after meals. Rose petals were also used in perfume baths.

However, in the Middle Ages, the study of medicinal plants was in the hands of monks who in their monasteries planted and experimented on the species described in classic texts. …

Headache and aching joints were treated with sweet-smelling herbs such as rose, lavender, sage, and hay. A mixture of henbane and hemlock was applied to aching joints. Coriander was used to reduce fever. Stomach pains and sickness were treated with wormwood, mint, and balm. Lung problems were treated with a medicine made of liquorice and comfrey. Cough syrups and drinks were prescribed for chest and head-colds and coughs. Wounds were cleaned and vinegar was widely used as a cleansing agent as it was believed that it would kill disease. Mint was used in treating venom and wounds. Myrrh was used as an antiseptic on wounds.

1. In the context of the reading; what does "humor" mean?
   a. The quality of being amusing
   b. A mood or state of mind
   c. The ability to make other people laugh
   d. Bodily fluid

2. Why was bloodletting in the Medieval Era used as an obvious cure?
   a. The doctors were superstitious
   b. There was excess bile in the liver
   c. They followed the tradition of oriental medicine
   d. Disease was thought to be caused by excess blood in the body

3. What item was a symbol of the doctor in the Middle Ages?
   a. Taking the pulse
   b. Stethoscope
   c. Urine flask
   d. Hand on the forehead

4. Why did doctors during the 800s care about the zodiac?
   a. They believed in "as above, so below" meaning that the state of the cosmos was reflected within the human body

b. The human body was made of the same elements of the planets: earth, fire, air, and water

c. The moon influenced fluids on earth and in the body

d. All of the above

5. What was the importance of herbs in the Middle Ages?
    a. Healing all types of ailments
    b. Healing remedies through the use of herbs with scent
    c. Healing remedies through bathing with herbs
    d. All of the above

6. According to the article, garlands were used for:
    a. Decoration
    b. Decoration and healing
    c. Decoration, healing, and magic
    d. Christmas decorations

7. The scent of what plant is most remembered from the Middle Ages?
    a. Sandalwood
    b. Frankincense
    c. Rose
    d. Ylang Ylang

8. In the Middle Ages, who was in charge of researching the medicinal benefits of plants?/
    a. Doctors
    b. Clergy
    c. Monks
    d. Land owners

9. Where would the reader suspect the use of cough syrup as a treatment for a cold originated from?

a. The 1800s
b. The Middle Ages
c. The Roman Empire
d. The Ottoman Empire

10. What did they use in the middle ages as a cleansing agent to kill disease that is still in use today as a common household cleaner?
   a. Ammonia
   b. Alcohol
   c. Citric acid
   d. Vinegar

11. Circle all the statements you agree with. There are no right or wrong answers. Consider writing an explanation to explain more about the answers you select.
   From this article, do you conclude that:
   a. The Middle Ages were unreasonable in some of their medical practices
   b. The Middle Ages had some practices that should be considered in modern times
   c. The Middle Ages were superstitious in some of their practices
   d. Religion and medicine can be beneficial when practiced together

The Diverse Savanna

Herds of herbivores share the grasses of the savanna, like these zebra and wildebeest.

Savannas are home to a wide diversity of animals. The largest land mammal can be found there. So can the most deadly snake (the black mamba). The savanna is most popular to herbivores, which can dine on the diverse grasses found there during the wet season. There are more than 40 species of hoofed mammals living in the savannas.

How do they do this without reducing the plant supply? Well, each different mammal has its own preference for grass, allowing up to 16 different species of grazers to live together at one time.

Just like you prefer different foods than your friends, grazers, like antelopes, zebras and buffalo, eat different grasses and trees. This can be caused by the height of the plant (what other animal can reach the tops of the trees like a giraffe?), but it can also be caused by the plants themselves. Some plants produce chemicals that make them taste bad to some animals but not others. This allows the animals to live in harmony without depleting their food supply.

These young male lions are taking a break on a rocky outcropping in the Serengeti.

Because there are so many plant eaters, there are also lots of predators. Lions, cheetahs and leopards can all be found co-existing in African savannas.

You can also find jackals, hyenas and predatory birds. While they do compete for food, some of them survive the same way the grazers do – preying on different types of food. For example, the type of grazers a pride of lions can bring down is very different from what a lone cheetah might try to hunt.

Built to Move

Many large mammals of the African savanna, like these elephants, migrate to move with available water.

What do the animals do when the drought hits and they can no longer find food? Well, they have to keep moving. Many animals of the savanna migrate throughout the year, searching for food and water. Many of the droughts are seasonal and hit one area before another, so animals are constantly following the rains.

In order to do this, animals must have long, strong legs or wings that allow them to move – and move quickly – when the need arises. Some animals do this with size, such as the elephant or buffalo. Some do it with speed, such as the gazelle and antelope.

These adaptations come in handy in other ways as well. Having long, strong legs allows them to quickly flee fires and predators or to fight off predators with strong kicks of their hind legs.

Getting Dirty

Two cheetahs pause near a termite mound.

While most tourists are attracted to the wildlife above the ground in a savanna, there is also a rich diversity of insects living below the ground – and contributing to a unique landscape. While insects such as grasshoppers and beetles can live above land and feast on the vegetation, many insects take advantage of the quality of the dirt.

Savannas often have large, open patches of dirt. In these soils, you can often find insects such as ants and termites. In fact, there are more species of termites in African

savannas than anywhere else in the world – more than 1,000 different kinds! Termites live socially in big colonies, and many build large mounds that can be several yards (meters) high, standing out against the short shrubs and grasses.

Surviving the Heat

Birds and other small animals hide from the heat of the day by finding burrows or other places to get out of the sun. Lilac-breasted roller bird (*Coracias caudatus*) by Adam John Bourke.

Animals of the savanna must also be able to survive the heat because it never gets much cooler than 60 degrees F (15 C) but can often get up into the 90s F (32 C). Many animals do this by building holes in the ground, called burrows, where they can rest during the heat of the day, or provide shelter for their young. Other animals adapt by having large patches of skin where heat can escape, such as the large, thin ears of elephants.

But some animals take advantage of the heat. There are many species of birds in savannas, including large birds of prey such as hawks and buzzards. Because hot air pushes upward, the birds can soar on the air without using much energy. They can spend all day soaring over the large areas of land, making it easy to spot prey.

*Images via Wikimedia Commons. Rock agama by Gaurav Pandit.

1. What is the most interesting fact about the Savanna to you?
   a. It contains the largest land mammal
   b. It is home to the deadliest snake
   c. There are 40 species of hoofed animals
   d. There is a wide diversity of animals

2. How do grazers not deplete the plant supply?
   a. Species such as antelopes, zebras, and buffalo eat different grasses and trees
   b. Grazing species live on separate plots of land
   c. Species remain small in number
   d. Many animals die due to drought

3. What types of predators live in the Savanna?
   a. Lions, cheetahs, leopards
   b. Jackals and hyenas
   c. Predatory birds
   d. All of the above

4. Do predatory animals compete for food?
   a. Yes, but they often prey on different types of animals
   b. No, they often prey on different types of animals
   c. Yes, they often prey on the same types of animals
   d. No, because there is always enough prey for all the predators

5. Why do animals have to constantly move?
   a. Some areas are stricken by drought

b. The grass is always greener on the other side of the Savanna

c. There are dust storms the animals have to run away from

d. There are too many insects in some areas

6. Which statement is not true?

   a. Having large, strong legs allows some animals to migrate due to size

   b. Having strong legs allows some animals to migrate due to speed

   c. Having strong legs allows animals to fight predators or flee from them

   d. Having large strong legs allow some animals to swim large distances

7. What attribute about the Savanna enables large amounts of insects to live there?

   a. Vast swamp lands

   b. The quality of dirt

   c. The many species of plants

   d. Flash flooding

8. What creature in the Savannah builds mounds several yards(meters) high?

   a. Prairie dogs

   b. Hippopotamuses

   c. Porcupines

   d. Termites

9. Why do elephants have large thin ears?

   a. To keep the flies away

b. To protect their ears from mud baths

c. To allow heat to escape

d. To hear predators nearby

10. Why do birds like the hot air of the Savannah?

a. The hot air is close to the earth

b. The hot air rises allowing the birds to soar

c. The heat allows a diversity of trees to grow

d. There is more prey above ground when it's hot

Reading Comprehension Day 16

Study the chart and answer the questions:
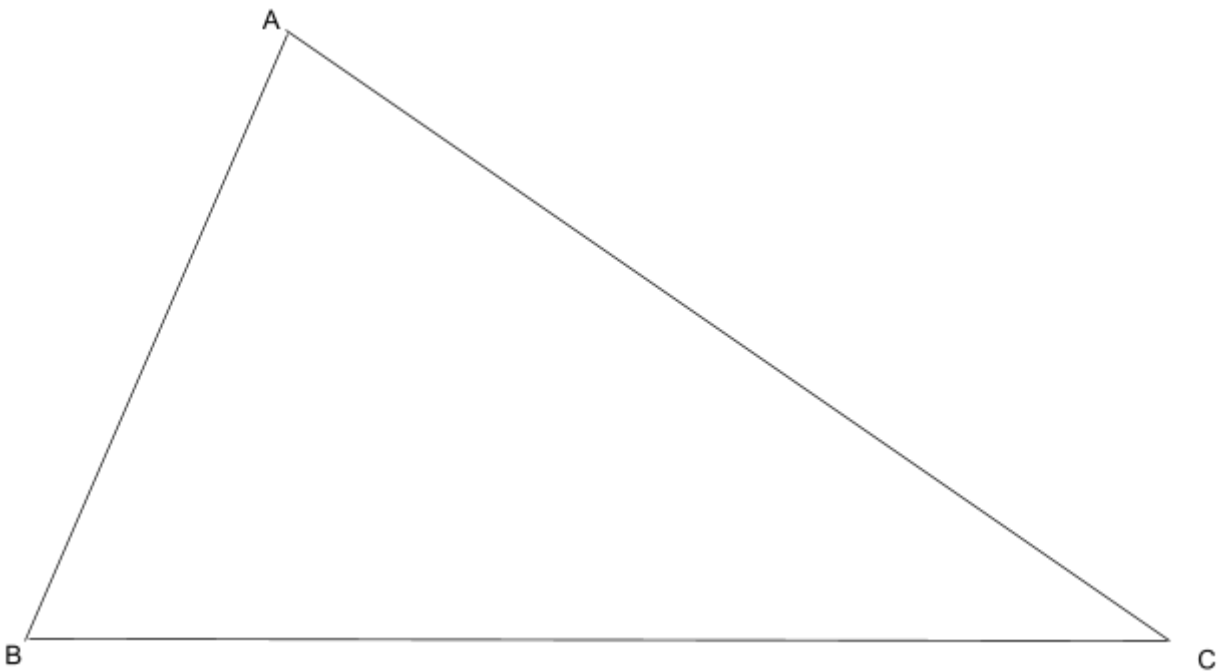
<ABC and <BAC are larger than <BCA

1. Circle the statement that must be true:
    1. <ABC is larger than <BAC
    2. <BAC is larger than <ABC
    3. <ABC is equal to <BAC
    4. <BCA is smaller than <ABC

2. Circle the statement that must be true:
    1. <ABC is less than 90 degrees
    2. <BAC is 45 degrees
    3. <BCA is 45 degrees
    4. <BCA is the same measure as <ACB

Study the information and answer the question below:

Cheryl was born in 2005. John was born in 2008. John is older than Geoff but younger than Cheryl.

3. Circle the statement that must be true:
    1. John is older than Cheryl
    2. Cheryl is older than Geoff
    3. Geoff is the same age as Cheryl
    4. Geoff is the same age as John

Study the information and answer the question below:

An ALU (arithmetic and logic unit) of a computer compares numbers by subtracting them and analyzing the result. If a number *a* minus a number *b* equals zero, then *a* equals *b*. If a number *a* minus a number *b* is a negative number, then *a* is less than *b*. If a number *a* minus a number *b* equals a positive number, then *a* is greater than *b*.

Input *a*	Input *b*	Output of a minus b	Conclusion
a	b	Positive number	*a is greater than b*
a	b	Negative number	*b is greater than a*
a	b	zero	*a is equal to b*

1. The ALU concludes that *a* is greater than *b*. If *b* is 6, what number could not be input *a*?
   a. 9
   b. 8
   c. 7
   d. 6

2. The ALU concludes that *a* is equal to *b*. If *a* is 5, what number is *b*?
   a. 4
   b. 5
   c. 6
   d. 7

3. The ALU concludes that *b* is greater than *a*. What number could the output of *a minus b* be?

    a. 7
    b. 5
    c. 3
    d. -1

4. The ALU output is a negative number. If *b* is 6, then what number could be *a*?

    a. 6
    b. 7
    c. 8
    d. 2

5. The ALU output is zero. If *a* is 5, then what number could be *b*?

    a. 3
    b. 4
    c. 5
    d. 6

6. The ALU output is a positive number. If *a* is 6, what number could be *b*?

    a. 4
    b. 6
    c. 7
    d. 8

7. The ALU output is a positive number. If *b* is 5, what number could be *a*?

     a. 6
     b. 5
     c. 4
     d. 3

8. The ALU output is a negative number. If *a* is 5, what number could be *b*?

     a. 6
     b. 5
     c. 4
     d. 3

9. The ALU output is zero. If *b* is 7, what number is *a*?

     a. 6
     b. 5
     c. 8
     d. 7

10. If *a* is 4 and *b* is 4, what is the ALU's output?

     a. 8
     b. 0
     c. 4
     d. -4

Vocabulary Day 18

The purpose of this section is to study the meaning of words. Choose the word with the best meaning for the underlined word.

1. The <u>attorney</u> provided legal paperwork.
    a. Lawyer
    b. Friend
    c. Judge
    d. Advocate

2. G.W. Bush was concerned about the <u>proliferation</u> of nuclear weapons in Iraq.
    a. Advancement
    b. Annihilation
    c. Selling
    d. Uranium

3. The artist <u>traced</u> the outline of the mountain on her canvas.
    a. Drew
    b. Viewed
    c. Photographed
    d. Studied

4. The <u>dreary</u> wilderness
    a. Beautiful
    b. Wild
    c. Scenic
    d. boring

5. He was <u>without guile.</u>
    a. Greedy
    b. Injured

c. Guilty

d. Innocent

6. The house was in need of <u>renovation.</u>
   a. Rebuilding
   b. Tidying up
   c. Hard work
   d. Selling

7. The donation was <u>appropriated</u> to the state zoo.
   a. Approved
   b. Accepted
   c. Allotted
   d. Found

8. The culprit was <u>evident</u>
   a. Definite
   b. Possible
   c. indiscernible
   d. Descretionable

9. The boss was <u>burdened</u> by the news.
   a. Indifferent
   b. Careless
   c. In despair
   d. Interested

10. The crowd was <u>awed</u>.
    a. Inspired
    b. In suspense
    c. Overjoyed
    d. Applauding

11. He understood the <u>gist</u> of the argument
    a. Strength
    b. Struggle
    c. Strife
    d. Point

12. The old documents were <u>retrieved</u> from the rubble.
    a. Recovered
    b. Snatched
    c. Discovered
    d. Found

13. The dirty rug was <u>dysfunctional</u>.
    a. Ineffective
    b. Proper
    c. Working
    d. Old

14. The <u>interior</u> angle was 45 degrees.
    a. Inside
    b. Outside
    c. Extra
    d. Acute

15. The stock market report <u>validated</u> his concerns.
    a. Guaranteed
    b. Assured
    c. Settled
    d. Enraged

16. She <u>observed</u> the number of horses in the corral.

a. Watched
b. Glanced
c. Stared
d. Dreamed

17. They used a new <u>modality</u>
    a. Artwork
    b. Architecture
    c. System
    d. Archway

18. The man was <u>astonished</u> he could see again
    a. Stunned
    b. Sorry
    c. Thoughtless
    d. Forgotten

19. A <u>custom</u> design
    a. Special
    b. Ordinary
    c. Usual
    d. Inexpensive

20. The blueprint was <u>approved</u> by the engineer
    a. Allowed
    b. Reviewed
    c. Accepted
    d. Redone

21. She <u>acquired</u> a second language.
    a. Studied
    b. Practiced
    c. Paid for

d. Developed

22. The villain was the <u>antagonist</u> of the hero.
    a. The climax
    b. The rock
    c. The adversary
    d. The Joker

23. Congress <u>repealed</u> the 18th amendment.
    a. Created
    b. canceled
    c. Approved
    d. Denied

24. The business idea became <u>prosperous.</u>
    a. Expensive
    b. Diplomatic
    c. Profitable
    d. Risky

25. The testing standards were <u>reliable.</u>
    a. Misused
    b. Cutting corners
    c. Above average
    d. Dependable

26. The <u>indigenous</u> society.
    a. Hopeful
    b. Innovative
    c. Native
    d. Native American

27. The <u>elusive</u> leader.
    a. Private
    b. Fond
    c. Popular
    d. Self-righteous

28. The <u>strapping</u> young man
    a. Handsome
    b. Strong
    c. Impulsive
    d. Smart

29. The heavenly <u>prose</u>
    a. Written material
    b. Fiction
    c. Description
    d. Thought

30. Her fame was <u>diminished</u>
    a. Increased
    b. Reduced
    c. Lost
    d. Silenced

31. The winner chosen was <u>rigged</u>
    a. A fraud
    b. Honest
    c. Fair
    d. Thoughtful

32. The speech was <u>dynamic</u>
    a. Influential
    b. Soft

c. Confusing

d. Weak

33. It was a <u>synchronicity</u> that he got a better job the day after being fired.

    a. Coincidence

    b. Weird

    c. Funny

    d. Better than

34. The company's new plans were kept <u>confidentially.</u>

    a. Privately

    b. Inside

    c. Public

    d. Silent

35. The store had an <u>excessive</u> amount of overstock.

    a. Surplus

    b. Debt

    c. Compensation

    d. Lack

36. She <u>rectified</u> the error.

    a. Learned from…

    b. Discovered

    c. Reported

    d. Fixed

37. The team <u>evaluated</u> the risk

    a. Measured

    b. Operated

    c. Overlooked

    d. Lead

38. His strength <u>compensated for</u> his weakness.
    a. Augmented
    b. Ignored
    c. Isolated
    d. Benefited

39. Bravery is a form of <u>chivalry.</u>
    a. gallant
    b. noble
    c. heroic
    d. All of the above

40. The catastrophe was <u>averted</u>
    a. Damaging
    b. Figurative
    c. Foreseen
    d. Prevented

8th Grade Answer Sheets

Day 1

<u>The</u> weather was cool and dry. A shredded newspaper blew against a lamp post, the heading <u>*The* Wanted Tyler Jones</u> was still legible on the tattered paper. Tyler <u>M</u>. Jones was on the run again. The constable Ralph <u>Pickens</u> set out a wanted ad in the paper, accusing him of pillaging the town of west Chester.

Of course, the pillaging had happened in <u>September</u>, and the weather was turning cold. It must have been his enemy, <u>Mama</u> Fry, that set the constable after him. It was probably her and her gang that was truly responsible for pillaging the town, especially her number one sidekick, whom they called the big uncle, <u>Joe</u>.

It wouldn't be long before <u>Mr</u>. Pickens would send out a search team to <u>Holme's</u> Detective Center. He would be recruiting agents to figure out where Tyler Jones had been seen last.

"Tyler Jones won't come near your town again by the time <u>I'm</u> finished with him!" Mr. Holmes bragged. <u>He</u> ran a detective agency that scanned all of <u>New</u> England, from New York City to <u>Norfolk</u>. He encouraged <u>Mr</u>. Pickens, "<u>He's</u> got a few more days of freedom before I find him!"

Tyler knew he had until <u>Friday</u> to find a new part of town in which to hide. He was near a freight company, so he decided to work the freight boats. After working on the freight boats he could escape to <u>London</u>. Tyler wondered if he could fit in among <u>English</u> folk. He muttered to himself, "even though I am innocent, <u>Mama</u> Fry is going to find a way to pin this on me."

Day 2

45 Bone Ave.
Boston Mass.
Sept 12, 1979

Dear Freight Worker,

I saw you working in the cold, wet, and windy weather yesterday. Loading all that freight looked like a monstrous job for you and your crew. I am writing this letter because I'm looking for a short term job. Do you think an extra hand could make the day's work load easier? Surely, it would be nice for you to take a break while I loaded the cargo!

I bet the captain's cabin could use a nice washing. While the captain is off duty for a spell, do you think my furniture repair services would be appreciated? I could put his bed frame and wardrobe in pristine condition.

I thought I overheard your manager saying, "If the crew can't finish the workload I will have to decrease their pay!" That's got to be a bit of an ugly thought. If you help get me to Liverpool, England, I would be happy to help you finish your workload with no extra pay for myself. I bet that's the best offer you ever had! There wouldn't be too much need to let Mr. Captain know the full circumstances of my hire. With your help, I would blend right in with the crew.

Sincerely,

Tyler Jones

Day 3
1. None of these
2. None of these
3. Alright
4. None of these
5. Century
6. Annual
7. Saucer
8. None of these
9. None of these
10. Scenery
11. Oxygen
12. Magnificent
13. Listened
14. Assist
15. Whistle
16. None of these
17. Column
18. Career
19. Thoroughly
20. Innocent
21. None of these
22. None of these
23. Examination
24. Reference
25. None of these
26. Evidence
27. Mysterious
28. Slipped
29. Singular
30. Campaign
31. Investigate
32. Equipped

Day 4
1. True
2. True
3. False (correctly would be: all of us, as friends, are volunteering…
4. True
5. False ('could have' is correct)
6. False ('sang' is correct)
7. True
8. True
9. False (remove 'was' for correction)
10. False (remove 'us' for correction)
11. True according to Standard English. Note that Latin grammar would phrase it this way: "We griped about for what he was waiting."
12. True

13. False (to correct use 'were')
14. False (to correct use the
    object pronoun 'me')
15. True
16. True
17. True (complex sentence)
18. False (to correct use 'me')
19. True
20. False, (this uses a double negative,
    to correct use 'can hardly')
21. False (to correct use 'had run')
22. False (to correct use 'have')
23. True
24. True
25. True
26. True
27. True
28. False (to correct use 'fewer';
    'fewer' is used in terms of a number
    whereas 'less' is used in terms of an amount)
29. B. incorrect
30. B. incorrect
31. B. incorrect
32. A. correct
33. B. incorrect
34. B. incorrect
35. C
36. C
37. A
38. A
39. A

40. B
41. D
42. A
43. D
44. A
45. D
46. C
47. C
48. D
49. was preserved in the cedar chest.
50. C

Day 5
1. 83.73
2. 687
3. 16,984
4. -16
5. 283
6. 58
7. 6,757
8. 780
9. 1
10. 1 1/10
11. 14 11/12
12. 7 13/30

Day 6
1. $11.86
2. $285.25
3. 1 4/7

4. 3/7
5. 6
6. 13 yards 0 feet 4 inches
7. 65.5967

Day 7
1. 0.6459
2. ⅕
3. 21 ½
4. 62.8854
5. 4 days 1 hour 43 minutes
6. 1,464
7. 14,920
8. 56,064
9. 4,194,424
10. 174 ⅔
11. 30
12. 107
13. 1.76

Day 8
1. 3 ⅕
2. 1/9
3. 21/40
4. 6 ½
5. 224
6. 98 ⅓
7. 200
8. 4/49

Day 9
1. 24 yards
2. 1.962

3. 1744.8
4. -30
5. 4
6. 5/16
7. 7
8. 3 ⅜

Day 10

1. %
2. E
3. 145 ⅝
4. E
5. D
6. A
7. C
8. C
9. ≠
10. E
11. C
12. D

13. $\sqrt{}$

14. D
15. π
16. B (M=1,000, C = 100, L = 50, X = 10, V = 5)
17. C
18. B
19. D
20. A (both are notations for the empty set, see 21-110: Sets
https://www.math.cmu.edu/~bkell/21110-2010s/sets.html#:~:text=Note%20that%20there%20is%20a,has%20a%20box%20in%20it)

21. None of the above (6,720)
22. A
23. D
24. A
25. A
26. D
27. C
28. D
29. C
30. E
31. E (test with numbers 49/7 or 25/5, an integer is a whole number)
32. C
33. C
34. E (16 square yards)
35. E (x =22)

Day 11
    1. B
    2. D
    3. B
    4. B
    5. C
    6. B
    7. B
    8. 70
    9. B
    10. D
    11. B
    12. D
    13. C

14. B
15. C

Day 12
1. 44
2. Buartnut
3. 3
4. 31
5. American humor
6. 89

Day 13
1. A
2. B
3. D
4. B
5. A
6. B
7. C
8. D
9. A
10. A

Day 14
1. D
2. D
3. C
4. D
5. D
6. B
7. C

8. C

9. B

10. D

11. Answers may vary

Day 15

1. Answers may vary

2. A

3. D

4. A

5. A

6. D

7. B

8. D

9. C

10. B

Day 16

1. 4

2. 1

3. 2

Day 17

1. D

2. B

3. D

4. D

5. C

6. A

7. A

8. A

9. B

Day 18

1. A
2. A
3. A
4. D
5. D
6. A
7. C
8. A
9. C
10. A
11. D
12. A
13. A
14. A
15. B
16. A
17. C
18. A
19. A
20. A
21. D
22. C
23. B
24. C
25. D
26. C
27. A
28. B
29. A
30. B

31. A
32. A
33. A
34. A
35. A
36. D
37. A
38. A
39. D
40. D