**Days of the week**

There are seven **days of the week,**or uniquely named 24-hour periods designed to provide scheduling context and make time more easily measureable. Each of these days is identifiable by specific plans, moods, and tones.

**Monday**is viewed by many to be the "worst" day of the week, as it marks the return to work following the weekend, when most full-time employees are given two days off. Most students attend school in the morning and return home in the afternoon (usually from about eight until three or seven until two), and most workers go to work in the morning and return home in the evening (usually from nine to five or eight to four).

**Tuesday**is the second day of the week, and is in many ways similar to Monday. Not a whole lot changes, schedule-wise, between Tuesday and Monday; most individuals go to school or work and return home to watch television, play video games, make plans with friends, spend time with family, read, or engage in a similar leisure-related activity.

**Wednesday**is the third day of the week, and serves as the "middle" of the work week; some individuals refer to Wednesday as "hump day," as once its workday is complete, employees will have passed the work-week "hump," and will be on the downturn, as only two days on the job will remain in the week.

**Thursday**is the fourth day of the week, and is viewed favorably by many, as it's rather close to the end of the work week.

**Friday**is the fifth day of the week, and marks the end of the workweek and school-week for the vast majority of employees and students. By Friday afternoon/evening, most students/workers cannot wait to leave and go home, as they won't have to report back to school/work until Monday.

**Saturday**is perhaps the most highly regarded day of the week. Because Sunday follows it (and there is presumably no work or school to attend, for most individuals), everyone is free to stay out (or awake) until late at night, having fun with plans or other leisure-related activities. To be sure, Saturday is generally thought of as a day to partake in hobbies that couldn't otherwise be enjoyed during the regular week.

**Sunday**is the final day of the week, and is used by most as a day of rest. Fewer late-night plans are made on Sundays, compared to Saturdays, as most individuals have to wake up for work or school on Monday morning.

Question 1:

How many days of the week are there?

 six

 seven

 five

three

Question 2:

What is the weekend?

**a** Saturday and Sunday

**b** Thursday and Sunday

**c** Friday and Saturday

**d** Wednesday and Friday

Question 3:

Which day of the week is sometimes referred to as "hump day"?

**a** Wednesday

**b** Saturday

**c** Thursday

**d** Tuesday

Question 4:

Which day of the week is perhaps the most exciting, in terms of plans and activities?

**a** Monday

**b** Sunday

**c** Saturday

**d** Wednesday

Question 5:

A regular work week begins on which day?

Friday

Sunday

Monday

Thursday

# Numbers

Most individuals don't think about **numbers,**or numerical representations of quantity, but they play a major part in everyday life. To be sure, numbers determine the time individuals will wake up in the morning, how much money employees earn per hour, what day of the year it is, and much, much more.

Additionally, numbers impact everyday living on a much smaller scale. In the grocery store, for instance, numbers determine products' prices, the amount of a product available for purchase, how much money will need to be paid for products, and a whole lot else.

To understand larger (and more intimidating numbers), interested persons first need to understand **basic numbers,**or numbers from one to ten, as they comprise each and every **advanced number,**or a multi-digit number that indicates a larger amount/quantity.

The basic numbers are as follows:

**One (1)**

Example: "He purchased **one**watermelon from the grocery store."

**Two (2)**

Example: "She bought two types of bread from the store."

**Three (3)**

Example: "He decided to get three bags of onions when he went shopping."

**Four (4)**

Example: "In preparation for the party, Janice bought four cartons of ice cream at the store."

**Five (5)**

Example: "Joe picked up five boxes of cereal from the breakfast aisle."

**Six (6)**

Example: "A pound of beef costs a lot of money at my favorite grocery store."

**Seven (7)**

Example: "Seven of the 10 aisles at my local grocery store contain pasta."

**Eight (8)**

Example: "I bought eight cookies for the price of four at the store."

**Nine (9)**

Example: "There were only nine loafs of bread left at the grocery store."

**Ten (10)**

Example: "Ten pineapples sure is a lot, don't you think?"

After ten, eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), sixteen (16), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), nineteen (19), and twenty (20) follow. These numbers are seen less in grocery stores, as most prices are 10 dollars or less; it is however worth knowing these numbers, generally and, in terms of grocery shopping, for when the bill must be paid.

After twenty, numbers such as twenty-five (25), fifty (50), seventy-five (75), and one hundred (100) follow. So long as one knows the **core number,**or the number situated in the tens or hundreds position that determines the general amount, understanding these more complicated numbers won't be difficult. For example thirty-three (33) is simply "thirty" plus three; sixty-seven is "sixty" plus seven; and sixty-nine is simply "sixty" plus nine.

Please answer the following questions of understanding:

Question 1:

Which of the following best describes numbers?

**a** Digits

**b** Roman numerals

**c** Numerical representations of quantity

**d** None of the above

Question 2:

Why are basic numbers important?

**a** They aren't; only advanced numbers are important

**b** They play an important role in daily living

**c** They are useful when reading advanced numbers

**d** B and C

Question 3:

Basic numbers are best defined as:

**a** Simple numbers

**b** Numbers from one to ten

**c** Numbers greater than ten

**d** None of the Above

Question 4:

Which of the following is not a basic number?

**a** 6

**b** 1

**c** 12

**d** 9

Question 5:

178 can be broken down into which of the following groups of numbers?

**a** 100 plus 70 plus 8

**b** 156 plus 20 plus 5

**c** 160 plus 30 plus 9

**d** B and C

## At the library

Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

1. Lucy's surname is ...

Top of Form

More.

Moor.

Moore.

1. She's in class ...

Top of Form

1C.

1B.

4B.

1. Lucy is ...

Top of Form

13.

14.

15.

4. The librarian asks for Lucy's ...

Top of Form

address.

photo.

passport.

## First day at school

Are the sentences true or false?

1. Jing and Tania are in the same class.

Top of Form

True

False

Bottom of Form

2. Their teacher is a man.

Top of Form

True

False

Bottom of Form

3. Jing knows where the classroom is.

Top of Form

True

False

## Describing people

Choose the correct option to complete the sentences

1. Aurelia is asking about Hannah’s ...

Top of Form

boyfriend.

brother.

friend.

1. Hannah’s brother, Jem, has ...

Top of Form

long, brown hair.

a girlfriend.

a twin sister.

1. Hannah has ...

Top of Form

one brother.

two brothers.

a brother and a sister.

1. Alex and Jem ...

Top of Form

look different.

look the same.

have the same hair but different eyes.

Bottom of Form

Bottom of Form

Bottom of Form

Bottom of Form

Bottom of Form

Bottom of Form

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