Just for Adults™

Deductions

by Kathryn J. Tomlin

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Evidence-Based Practice

According to the *Clinical Guidelines of the Royal College of Speech & Language Therapists* (www.rcslt.org/resources, 2005) and the National Stroke Association (2006), the following therapy principles are supported.

- Communication, both verbal and nonverbal, is a fundamental human need. Meeting this need by facilitating and enhancing communication in any form can be vital to a patient’s well-being.
- Therapy should include tasks that focus on semantic processing, including semantic cueing of spoken output, semantic judgments, categorization, and word-to-picture matching.
- Therapy may target the comprehension and production of complex, as well as simple, sentence forms.
- Therapy should be conducted within natural communication environments.
- Rehabilitation is an important part of recovering from a stroke, and the goal is to regain as much independence as possible.

This book incorporates the above principles and is also based on expert professional practice.
About the Author

Kathryn J. Tomlin, M.S., CCC-SLP, has been a speech-language clinician in hospitals, rehabilitation centers, and in long-term care facilities for over 25 years. She has authored many materials with LinguiSystems over the last 20 years. Some of her works include:

- WALC 1 (Workbook of Activities for Language and Cognition)—Aphasia Rehab
- WALC 2—Cognitive Rehab
- WALC 8—Word Finding
- WALC 9—Verbal and Visual Reasoning
- WALC 10—Memory
- WALC 11—Language for Home Activities
- The Source for Apraxia Therapy

Zanmi, Kathy’s Samoyed, goes to work with her to encourage the clients. Her clients enjoy feeding and spending time with Zanmi, and Zanmi enjoys their company. Everybody wins!

Dedication

This book is respectfully dedicated to Danielle Fedele. Thanks for all your help in using the exercises in this series of books. I couldn’t have done it without you. May your journey in the world of speech-language pathology be fulfilling and fruitful.
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**Introduction**

Deductive reasoning and making inferences are an integral part of our daily communication. We use critical thinking in multiple ways every day. We reason whenever information is presented to us. The ability to use this kind of thinking is frequently impaired in someone who has language or thinking difficulties. Communication, decision making, and problem solving can become very confusing or overwhelming if these skills are impaired. Many factors can hinder the ability to use deductive reasoning, such as:

- Difficulty understanding language or concepts due to aphasia.
- Difficulty using convergent and divergent language skills.
- Difficulty mentally holding and manipulating information so one can come to a logical conclusion.
- Impulsivity causing action before receiving and analyzing all pertinent information.
- Becoming overwhelmed with mentally-held information and new input.

The exercises in *Just for Adults: Deductions* were developed to address verbal/written deductive reasoning and inferencing followed by figural and object deduction. These skills are the foundation for many language and thought processes and for activities of daily functioning. The exercises in this book can be done in multiple ways.

- Have the clients read items silently and complete them independently.
- Have the clients read task items aloud and write the response. In general, performance improves when a person has multi-modality input (i.e., hearing it while reading it).
- Read the items to the client and have the client give responses verbally.

Mental manipulation and deduction are more complex thinking skills so be sure to give your client ample time to reason and think before responding. It is important to remember that the clients who will use these exercises are very concrete thinkers and will tend to have divergent reasoning patterns that link information tangentially. The items have been written to assist in re-establishing convergent thinking, but at times your client may need cues to aid with convergence.

The exercises in this book teach processes needed for successful deductive reasoning, decision making, and determining actions. All tasks are worded in a manner and set up on the pages in specific ways to assist clients in developing the processes needed for these critical thinking skills. When doing the tasks, it is more important to monitor the client’s manner of processing rather than if the specific target answer is correctly determined. If the client is considering all of the salient information, using convergent reasoning, and is exhibiting all of the necessary thinking components when doing an exercise, then the task is successful, whether or not the exact target answer is determined. When a certain process seems to be missing from a client’s line of reasoning, that is what should be cued in order to assist the client in re-establishing these basic foundational skills.
On page 6, you will find a screening tool that is not to be used as a test but rather as a way to observe a client’s use of strategies and reasoning patterns. Some questions to think about while observing how the client completes the screening include:

1. Does the client need to use verbal rehearsal to aid comprehension?
2. Is the client impulsive, and does his impulsivity lead to errors?
3. Does the client read too much into the task and become confused?
4. Is the client aware of his error responses?
5. Does the client ask for clarification when having difficulty or does he just keep going, whether the item is understood or not?
6. Does the client miss salient information?
7. Is the client able to think convergently and divergently?
8. Does the client have trouble shifting from one task to the next?

Use the information gleaned during your observations to help the client re-establish effective strategies while doing the exercises in this book.

These guidelines will help you present the activities in this book.

- The goals of the exercises are to improve a client’s ability to reason, make inferences, and then come to a conclusion. There are multiple answers for many of the exercise items. Be flexible with presentation and accept answers that differ from your viewpoint if the client can give a logical explanation. The answers in the Answer Key are provided as a reference and are not intended to be all inclusive.

- The exercises are not for testing purposes. Try to make them as enjoyable as possible. Talking about the specific task items, particularly when correcting error responses, will help to improve the client’s ability for achieving the goals. Do not get into debates if the client is unable to see another viewpoint for a response. Just move on to the next item.

I hope you and your clients find these exercises enjoyable and beneficial.

Kathy
1. What do the clues describe?
American, paper, equals 100 cents = ____________________

2. If it rains, then it must be Saturday. It is Saturday.
Did it rain? Yes No Don’t know

3. She called and called, but her son didn’t hear her. Give three reasons he might not be hearing her. ________________ ________________ ________________

4. Use these clues to determine which one is Megan’s dog.
   Her dog is not solid black.
   He is not the white dog, either.
   Her dog lost his collar last week.
   Which dog is it? ____________

5. Which figure(s) have 4 sides? ____________
Which figure(s) are divided in half? ____________
Which figure(s) are empty? ____________

6. A book is a lurt. A magazine is a lurt.
   A radio is not a lurt. Barking is not a lurt.
   Is a meow a lurt? Yes No
   Is a pamphlet a lurt? Yes No
   Is a bird singing a lurt? Yes No
   Is a postcard a lurt? Yes No
Word Deductions—Sentence Form

Write or say the name of the object described. The first one is done for you.

1. What white beverage do we get from cows? _______
milk
2. What has a screen and channels and shows movies? _______________
3. What has legs and a seat and is used for sitting? _______________
4. What do we read that has news and comics in it? _______________
5. What animal is ridden and eats hay and oats? _______________
6. What vehicle has brakes and is driven? _______________
7. What grows tall and has roots and leaves? _______________
8. What produces a small flame to light a fire? _______________
9. What appliance has suction to clean carpeting? _______________
10. What animal swims and has gills and fins? _______________
11. What are worn on the hands to keep them warm? _______________
12. What pet meows and has claws? _______________
13. What has pages and a cover and is read? _______________
14. What body part has fingers and a palm? _______________
15. What have lenses and frames to help you see better? _______________
16. What part of your face is used for smelling? _______________
Word Deductions—Sentence Form

Write or say the name of the object described. The first one is done for you.

1. What white beverage do we get from cows?  _______________  
   milk

2. What pointed writing implement has an eraser?  _______________

3. What has a knob and hinges and can be shut?  _______________

4. What stinging insect makes honey?  _______________

5. What is browned and topped with butter or jelly?  _______________

6. What is made from wax, has a wick, and is burned?  _______________

7. What sport uses a bat and a glove?  _______________

8. What is frozen and put in drinks?  _______________

9. What sharp object has two handles and blades?  _______________

10. What does a carpenter use to pound in nails?  _______________

11. What flying animal has feathers and lays eggs?  _______________

12. What cold, white flakes fall in winter?  _______________

13. What is sealed and addressed, then sent in the mail?  _______________

14. What does a pilot fly that has wings?  _______________

15. What striped, large cat lives in the jungle?  _______________

16. What framed object is hung on a wall?  _______________
Word Deductions—Sentence Form

Write or say the name of the object described. The first one is done for you.

1. What white beverage do we get from cows? _______________
2. What musical instrument has black and white keys? _______________
3. What sweet dessert has icing and is eaten on birthdays? ___________
4. What parts of your face have lids and are used for seeing? __________
5. What is turned on by a switch to make things brighter? _____________
6. What red flower has thorns and a wonderful smell? _______________
7. What plastic container has a handle and holds water? ______________
8. What piece of furniture has a headboard and mattress? _____________
9. What reptile with a shell lives in or near water? _________________
10. What do men wear around their necks when they wear a suit? _______
11. What sharp, metal item is used for sewing? ________________
12. What quacking water bird has large webbed feet? _________________
13. What sharp object do men use for shaving? ________________
14. What body part has toes and a heel? ________________
15. What time period equals seven days? ________________
16. What cooking appliance has burners? ________________
Word Deductions—Three Clues

Write or say the word that fits the clues. The first one is done for you.

1. beverage, white, cow:  \(\text{milk}\)  
2. season, snow, cold:  
3. dessert, crust, apple:  
4. large cat, roars, mane:  
5. February, hearts, cards:  
6. hair, upper lip, men:  
7. leather, money, pocket:  
8. toes, ankle, walk:  
9. big tent, clowns, tightrope walkers:  
10. fry, handle, metal:  
11. bark, pet, collar:  
12. building, farm animals, stalls:  
13. bread, meat, eat:  
14. nut, shell, roasted:  
15. shellfish, large claws, seafood:  
16. tells time, hands, wall:  
Word Deductions—Three Clues

Write or say the word that fits the clues. The first one is done for you.

1. beverage, white, cow: \textit{milk}
2. soft, head, sleep: _____________________
3. chew, bubbles, flavor: _____________________
4. carpenter, wood, cut: _____________________
5. vault, money, tellers: _____________________
6. brush, head, grows: _____________________
7. buzz, sting, honey: _____________________
8. silverware, blade, cut: _____________________
9. head, clothing, brim: _____________________
10. toes, ankle, walking: _____________________
11. poultry, gobbles, stuffed: _____________________
12. roof, rooms, residence: _____________________
13. channels, music, listen: _____________________
14. garden tool, dirt, digging: _____________________
15. bristles, sweep, handle: _____________________
16. jewelry, gold, finger: _____________________
Word Deductions—Three Clues

Write or say the word that fits the clues. The first one is done for you.

1. beverage, white, cow: \textit{milk}
2. curtains, glass, open: _____________________
3. chicken, yolk, lay: _____________________
4. drink, hot, caffeine: _____________________
5. sharp, hair, shave: _____________________
6. hand, joint, bend: _____________________
7. classrooms, learning, students: _____________________
8. large ears, hops, carrots: _____________________
9. meal, noon, sandwich: _____________________
10. wood, hot, burns: _____________________
11. yellow, eat, peel: _____________________
12. laces, leather, feet: _____________________
13. cucumbers, dill, sweet: _____________________
14. large animal, trunk, African: _____________________
15. appliance, cold, kitchen: _____________________
16. hot beverages, handle, drink: _____________________
Syllogisms—If/Then

Read the information. Then answer the question by circling Yes, No, or Don’t know.

1. If the dog barks, then the birds will fly away.
   The dog barked.
   Did the birds fly away?  Yes  No  Don’t know

2. If my son gets a cold, then I will get a cold.
   I got a cold.
   Did my son get a cold?  Yes  No  Don’t know

3. If the bell rings, then it is 5:00.
   The bell didn’t ring.
   Is it 5:00?  Yes  No  Don’t know

4. If it snows, then it must be winter.
   It is winter.
   Is there snow?  Yes  No  Don’t know

5. If I put on socks, then my feet will be warm.
   My feet are still cold.
   Did I put on socks?  Yes  No  Don’t know

6. If the timer goes off, then the cake will be done.
   The timer went off.
   Is the cake done?  Yes  No  Don’t know
Syllogisms—If/Then

Read the information. Then answer the question by circling Yes, No, or Don’t know.

1. If it is dark outside, then it is night.
   It is dark outside.
   Is it night? Yes No Don’t know

2. If they get a touchdown, then the crowd will cheer.
   The crowd cheered.
   Did they get a touchdown? Yes No Don’t know

3. If the grass is wet, then it rained.
   The grass is not wet.
   Did it rain? Yes No Don’t know

4. If the light goes on, then the bulb is working okay.
   The light went on.
   Is the bulb working okay? Yes No Don’t know

5. If the envelope is open, then he read the letter.
   The envelope is not open.
   Did he read the letter? Yes No Don’t know

6. If the plants are drooping, then they need water.
   The plants need water.
   Are the plants drooping? Yes No Don’t know
What May Result—If/Then

Explain what may result in the following situations. The first one is done for you.

1. If the electricity goes off, then ________________
   _______________________________
   no electrical appliances
   will work in the house.

2. If a plant is not watered, then ________________________
   ________________________________
   

3. If someone forgets to put gas in the car, then ______________________
   ________________________________
   

4. If the oven timer goes off, then ________________________
   ________________________________
   

5. If the dishwasher is full of dirty dishes, then ______________________
   ________________________________
   

6. If someone forgets to set the alarm clock, then ______________________
   ________________________________
   

7. If the sidewalks are icy, then ________________________
   ________________________________
   

8. If someone eats too much, then ________________________
   ________________________________
   

9. If it gets too hot inside your home, then ______________________
   ________________________________
   

10. If you watch your diet and get plenty of exercise, then ____________
    ______________________________
What May Result—What/If

Explain what may result in the following situations.

1. What may happen if someone forgets to turn off the stove?

2. What may happen if a neighbor never mows his lawn?

3. What may happen if someone never balances his checkbook?

4. What may happen if it doesn’t rain all summer?

5. What may happen if someone never goes to the dentist?

6. What may happen if you wash colored clothes with whites?

7. What may happen if you don’t open a clogged drain?

8. What may happen if there isn’t enough postage put on an envelope?

9. What may happen if someone buys shoes that are too tight?

10. What may happen if someone with a hearing loss doesn’t get his hearing checked?
Inferential Situations

Read the information and answer each question. There may be more than one answer.

1. She got out plates and glasses. Where is she? ___________________

2. He holds a glove and a bat. What sport is he going to play? ___________________

3. She wears shorts and a sleeveless shirt. What is the weather like? ___________________

4. The baby is crying. Why? ___________________

5. The dog is scratching at the door. What might the dog want? ___________________

6. His skin was very red and he kept scratching it. What might be wrong? ___________________

7. All the people speak French. He can see the Eiffel Tower. Where is he? ___________________

8. The trees were budding and the weather was getting warmer. What season could it be? ___________________

9. When he opened the bottle, the cola began spraying out the top. What may have caused this? ___________________

10. She looked at her watch. The time was off by two hours. What may have happened? ___________________
Inferential Situations

Read the information and answer each question. There may be more than one answer.

1. The sky was getting darker and the wind had picked up. What might be happening?

2. He put on boots, a heavy coat, and wool gloves. What was the weather like?

3. She made a wish and blew out the candles. What day is it?

4. The dog in the yard began barking. What may cause the dog to bark?

5. After feeling his forehead, she gave him two aspirins. Why?

6. Due to her new shoes, she had to borrow a Band-Aid. Why?

7. The plane is going to be delayed at least two hours. Why?

8. He dug a hole in the dirt that was twice the size of the root ball. What is he doing?

9. She opened the dishwasher to empty it, but everything still looked dirty. What might have happened?

10. He arrived home over two hours late. Why might his wife be angry?
Who Would Say . . . ? ________________________________

Who would say the following?

1. How do you want your hair cut? ___________________
2. Your change is $3.26. __________________________
3. The doctor said I am having a boy. ______________
4. Here are your medications. ________________
5. I’m going to have to replace that broken pipe. __________
6. I will dust and vacuum, but I won’t wash the windows. __________
7. Your dog seems very healthy. ________________
8. I will wire your new room on Tuesday. ______________
9. Have you decided what you would like to eat? ________________
10. I believe I found the perfect house for you! ________________
11. You were going 55 in a 35 MPH speed zone. ________________
12. When I am done filing, I’ll type those letters. ________________
13. I grow corn and alfalfa in my fields. ________________
14. For your homework, do questions 1-10 on page 24. ________________
15. You need an oil change and inspection. ________________
What Might Cause Someone to Say . . . ?

What might cause someone to say the following things?

1. You need more postage on that.

2. I think it is broken.

3. You will have to call me back later.

4. I don’t think it is done yet.

5. Oh, it needs more salt or something.

6. I guess I will have to put something back.

7. I feel like I could eat a horse!

8. I need to water that plant.

9. These pants have to be returned.

10. It needs to be sharpened.

11. My lemonade needs some sugar.

12. Ouch, that hurts!

13. That screw needs to be tightened.

14. Give me two more minutes.

15. I can barely keep my eyes open.
Which One Is It?

Use the clues below to determine which house belongs to the Smiths.

1. Their house does not have a chimney.
2. Their house is not two stories.

Which house is it? ______

Use the clues below to determine which cat is Sandra’s.

1. Her cat is not a solid color.
2. Her cat is wearing a collar.

Which cat is Sandra’s? ______
**Which One Is It?**

Use the clues below to determine which tree is in the back yard.

1. It is not the tallest tree.
2. There are no birds in the tree.
3. It is a fruit tree.

Which tree is it? ________

Use the clues below to determine which one is Jon.

1. Jon is not dressed in a uniform.
2. Jon is not wearing pants.
3. He is dressed for warm weather.

Which one is Jon? ________
Which One Is It?

Use the clues below to determine which cake is Crystal’s.

1. Crystal’s cake has candles on it.
2. Her cake has chocolate icing.
3. It is not round.

Which cake is it? _________

Use the clues below to determine which person is Vincent’s child.

1. Vincent does not have a son.
2. His daughter has black hair.
3. She had her hair cut short last week.

Which one is Vincent’s child? _________
Figural Classes—Given Characteristic

Each *make-believe* word tells the characteristics of a class of shapes. Determine if the shapes belong to the class.

**A glunch is a figure made only of straight lines.**

1. 
   Is this a glunch?  **Yes**  **No**

2. 
   Is this a glunch?  **Yes**  **No**

3. 
   Is this a glunch?  **Yes**  **No**

4. 
   Is this a glunch?  **Yes**  **No**

**A cubal is a figure made only of curves.**

1. 
   Is this a cubal?  **Yes**  **No**

2. 
   Is this a cubal?  **Yes**  **No**

3. 
   Is this a cubal?  **Yes**  **No**

4. 
   Is this a cubal?  **Yes**  **No**
Figural Classes—Given Characteristic

Each make-believe word tells the characteristics of a class of shapes. Determine if the shapes belong to the class.

A nalgurn is a figure with all sides equal in length.

1.  
   Is this a nalgurn? Yes No

2.  
   Is this a nalgurn? Yes No

3.  
   Is this a nalgurn? Yes No

4.  
   Is this a nalgurn? Yes No

A burget is a figure with at least one triangle in it.

1.  
   Is this a burget? Yes No

2.  
   Is this a burget? Yes No

3.  
   Is this a burget? Yes No

4.  
   Is this a burget? Yes No
Figural Classes—Given Characteristic

Each *make-believe* word tells the characteristics of a class of shapes. Determine if the shapes belong to the class.

**A melpel is a figure divided in half.**

1. 
   ![Melpel Example](image1)
   Is this a melpel? Yes No

2. 
   ![Melpel Example](image2)
   Is this a melpel? Yes No

3. 
   ![Melpel Example](image3)
   Is this a melpel? Yes No

4. 
   ![Melpel Example](image4)
   Is this a melpel? Yes No

**A zingle is a figure with only one curve in it.**

1. 
   ![Zingle Example](image5)
   Is this a zingle? Yes No

2. 
   ![Zingle Example](image6)
   Is this a zingle? Yes No

3. 
   ![Zingle Example](image7)
   Is this a zingle? Yes No

4. 
   ![Zingle Example](image8)
   Is this a zingle? Yes No
Object Classes—Given Characteristic

Each make-believe word tells the characteristics of a class of objects. Determine if the objects belong to the class.

A dinko is something found in a grocery store.

1. Is a dinko? Yes No
2. Is a dinko? Yes No
3. Is a dinko? Yes No
4. Are a dinko? Yes No

A jear is something found in outer space.

1. Is a jear? Yes No
2. Is a jear? Yes No
3. Is a jear? Yes No
4. Are a jear? Yes No
Each **make-believe** word tells the characteristics of a class of objects. Determine if the objects belong to the class.

**A drep is something found in the ocean.**

1. Is  a drep? Yes No
2. Is  a drep? Yes No
3. Is  a drep? Yes No
4. Are  a drep? Yes No

**A nert is something made of metal.**

1. Are  a nert? Yes No
2. Is  a nert? Yes No
3. Is  a nert? Yes No
4. Is  a nert? Yes No
Object Classes—Given Characteristic

Each make-believe word tells the characteristics of a class of objects. Determine if the objects belong to the class.

A treek is something that floats.

1. Is a treek? Yes No
2. Is a treek? Yes No
3. Is a treek? Yes No
4. Is a treek? Yes No

A hont is something with wings.

1. Is a hont? Yes No
2. Is a hont? Yes No
3. Is a hont? Yes No
4. Is a hont? Yes No
Figural Patterns—Inclusion/Exclusion

Which figures above fit into the class description in each box below? Write the numbers or draw the shapes in the box.

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<th>Striped and/or Triangular</th>
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<th>Empty and/or Striped</th>
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Figural Patterns—Inclusion/Exclusion

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<th>Diagonal Lines and/or Circular</th>
<th>Circular and/or Square</th>
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Which figures above fit into the class description in each box below? Write the numbers or draw the shapes in the box.

- Diagonal Lines and/or Circular
- Circular and/or Square
- Bottom Half Shaded
- Top or Bottom Half Shaded
Which figures above fit into the class description in each box below? Write the numbers or draw the shapes in the box.
Determine the Class

Here are four clues to determine what a “koop” is. The two on the left are examples of a koop. The two on the right are examples of what a koop is not. Use the examples to determine what a koop is. Then decide if the items below belong to the koop class.

Is a koop? Yes No
Is a koop? Yes No
Is a koop? Yes No
Is a koop? Yes No
Is a koop? Yes No

What is a koop? __________________
Determine the Class

Here are four clues to determine what a “merch” is. The two on the left are examples of a merch. The two on the right are examples of what a merch is not. Use the examples to determine what a merch is. Then decide if the items below belong to the merch class.

Is this a merch? Yes No

Is this a merch? Yes No

Is this a merch? Yes No

Is this a merch? Yes No

Is this a merch? Yes No

Is this a merch? Yes No

What is a merch? _______________
Determine the Class

Here are four clues to determine what a “pont” is. The two on the left are examples of a pont. The two on the right are examples of what a pont is not. Use the examples to determine what a pont is. Then decide if the items below belong to the pont class.

Is a pont?  Yes  No

Is a pont?  Yes  No

Is a pont?  Yes  No

Is a pont?  Yes  No

Is a pont?  Yes  No  What is a pont?  __________________
Critical Thinking

Use the information provided to answer the questions. Write notes to aid your thinking.

1. Sam is older than Tara but younger than Andrew.
   Who is the oldest? _____________
   Who is the youngest? _____________

2. Brian and David had a swimming race. David was not the winner.
   Who won the race? _____________
   Who lost the race? _____________

3. A chickadee is smaller than a robin. A robin is smaller than a crow.
   Which bird is largest? _____________
   Which bird is smallest? _____________

4. Chuck gave each of his three sons a chore to do. The chores were cutting the grass, washing windows, and feeding the dogs. Chris took care of the animals. Peter used the mower. Matthew got his hands wet.
   What chore did each boy do?
   Chris ___________________________________________________
   Peter ___________________________________________________
   Matthew ________________________________________________
Critical Thinking

Use the information provided to answer the questions. Write notes to aid your thinking.

1. Bernie, Carolyn, and Arline each have a job. The jobs are cashier, tree trimmer, and nurse. Carolyn is afraid of heights. Bernie doesn’t like to work outside or work with money.

What job does each one do?

Bernie ____________________________________________________________
Carolyn __________________________________________________________
Arlene ____________________________________________________________

2. Pete is taller than Dave but shorter than Chuck.

Who is tallest? __________________
Who is shortest? ________________

3. Jayne, Gerri, and Millie entered their baked goods in a contest. The baked goods were cookies, chocolate layer cake, and lemon meringue pie.

Gerri’s batch had two dozen in it.
Millie had a special recipe for her rich brown icing.
Jayne thought she might have over-cooked her crust.

Which baked good did each woman make?

Jayne ____________________________________________________________
Gerri ____________________________________________________________
Millie ____________________________________________________________
Critical Thinking

Use the information provided to answer the questions. Diagram the problem to aid your thinking.

1. When the telephone rings, there are 3 seconds before the next ring starts. A caller let the phone ring 4 times and then he hung up. How long did he give the person to answer the phone?

2. Mark is given 4 pills and is told to take one pill every 8 hours. How long will it be before he has taken all 4 pills?

3. Dan is putting up a fence along the back of his property. His property is 56 feet wide. He has to put in a fence post every 8 feet. How many posts will he need to use?

4. Max has a 15-foot board. He needs to cut it so he has 3 equal pieces of 5 feet each. How many cuts will he have to make?
Answer Key

The most likely answers are listed. Accept other logical, appropriate answers as correct.

page 6
Screening
1. dollar
2. Don’t know
3. music too loud, he is sleeping, he is not in the same room as she is, she called too softly
4. 3
5. 1, 2, 5; 3; 1, 2, 5
6. no, yes, no, yes

page 7
2. TV
3. chair, couch, bench
4. newspaper
5. horse
6. car, truck
7. tree
8. matches, lighter
9. vacuum, sweater
10. fish
11. gloves, mittens
12. cat
13. book, magazine
14. hand
15. glasses
16. nose

page 8
2. pencil
3. door
4. bee
5. bread, toast
6. candle
7. baseball
8. ice
9. scissors
10. hammer
11. bird
12. snow
13. envelope
14. airplane, jet
15. tiger
16. picture, mirror

page 9
2. piano
3. cake
4. eyes
5. lamp, light
6. rose
7. bucket, pitcher
8. bed
9. turtle
10. necktie
11. needle
12. duck
13. razor
14. foot
15. week
16. stove

page 10
2. winter
3. pie
4. lion
5. Valentine’s Day
6. mustache
7. wallet
8. foot
9. circus
10. pan
11. dog
12. barn
13. sandwich
14. peanut
15. lobster
16. clock

page 11
2. pillow
3. gum
4. saw
5. bank
6. hair
7. bee
8. knife
9. hat
10. foot
11. turkey
12. house, apartment building, condo
13. radio
14. shovel, trowel, hoe
15. broom
16. ring

page 12
2. window
3. egg
4. coffee
5. razor
6. finger, wrist
7. school
8. rabbit
9. lunch
10. fire
11. banana
12. shoes
13. pickles
14. elephant
15. refrigerator
16. mug

page 13
1. Yes
2. Don’t know
3. No
4. Don’t know
5. No
6. Yes

page 14
1. Yes
2. Don’t know
3. No
4. Yes
5. No
6. Don’t know

page 15
1. it may die, wilt, droop
2. the car won’t go, the person can’t go anywhere
3. the food that is cooking is done
4. The food could burn/overcook.
5. rodents/insects move in, overgrown, look unsightly
6. It is returned.
7. return them for a different size, get a blister
8. He could bounce a check, not know how much money he has.
9. The person may oversleep, the person may be late
10. He won’t be able to hear anything.

page 16
1. The food could burn/overcook.
2. rodents/insects move in, overgrown, look unsightly
3. He could bounce a check, not know how much money he has.
4. plants die, drought
5. cavities, teeth fall out, decay
6. The white clothes could get color on them, be ruined.
7. overflow of water
8. It is returned.
9. return them for a different size, get a blister
10. He won’t be able to hear anything.

page 17
1. in the kitchen
2. baseball
3. warm, hot
4. hungry, wet, cold
5. to go out/come in
6. rash, poison ivy, hives
7. Paris, France
8. spring
9. The bottle had been shaken/dropped.
10. The battery died.

page 18
1. A storm is coming.
2. cold, snowy
3. her birthday
4. a stranger, an animal
5. He had a fever.
6. She got a blister.
7. weather conditions, mechanical problems
8. planting a tree/bush
9. forgot to run it, forgot to put in dishwashing soap
10. He didn’t call, She didn’t know where he was.

page 19
1. barber, hair stylist
2. cashier, sales clerk
3. pregnant woman
4. nurse, doctor, pharmacist
5. plumber
6. housekeeper, cleaning woman
7. veterinarian
8. electrician
9. waitress, waiter, server
10. realtor
11. police officer
12. secretary, office assistant
13. farmer
14. teacher
15. car mechanic

page 20
1. The letter is too heavy for one stamp.
2. The toy or item doesn’t work, The bone is sticking out.
3. The person is too busy to talk, The person has someone on the other line.
4. The food doesn’t look like it is cooked thoroughly, the cake is still gooey in the center.
5. The food tastes bland/doesn’t taste good.

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