



Rebuild the account of events

Number these moments from 1 to 6. Beside two moments, write what information is available then but missing earlier. Which mistake involves arithmetic, and which involves announcing too soon?

☐

Elkanah corrects the announcement with the volunteers.

☐

Elkanah discovers the table hire in the donation column.

☐

A younger boy asks about the final amount, and Elkanah uses the checked report.

☐

Elkanah announces that both sets can be bought.

☐

The adults and Elkanah compare entries with records and find another error.

☐

Elkanah helps design a sheet that separates promises, receipts, and costs.



What kind of statement is this?

Label each statement C (checked fact), W (working information), or U (unsupported conclusion). Explain any label that depends on context. Rewrite one unsupported conclusion as a question someone can actually investigate.

Statement	Your label
Before the records are checked: "The notebook says we can afford both."	
"The first total is high, so someone must have taken money."	
After verification: "The money received matches the checked records."	
"Elkanah makes an error, so he can never handle a record again."	
"The corrected available amount is lower than announced."	
"A donor promises money, so that money is already available to spend."	
Question or explanation	



A correction that reaches the right people

Choose useful steps and draw arrows between their boxes. More than one route may fit; do not choose every box automatically.

Start

Elkanah finds the first account error.

☐ Tell the responsible adult before a purchase goes ahead.

☐ Quietly alter the page and hope nobody recalls the announcement.

☐ Compare all entries with the original records, with the responsible adults.

☐ Blame late receipts for errors they do not cause.

☐ Identify which people rely on the earlier announcement.

☐ Correct those people with the checked information and the limits of what is known.

☐ Promise the missing books will arrive somehow.

☐ Improve the process for the next account.

Finish

People can act on an accurate report without a guarantee that everyone feels pleased.

Add a point where a trusted adult can help. An unverified total cannot be used to place an order.



A hot face is not an account

For each clue, separate observation, interpretation, and next action. "What is actually described?" "What conclusion might someone jump to?" "What action would address the real issue?" You may answer only for the fictional characters. Do not create these sensations deliberately. A persistent, unusual, painful, or concerning physical symptom belongs with a trusted adult and appropriate health support, not a worksheet diagnosis.

Observation	What is not established	Question / next action
Story clue: Elkanah's face feels hot during the account check.		
Story clue: Ezriel leans back when he hears the correction.		
Story clue: Elkanah wants to offer his savings immediately.		



Three totals, three different questions

Use this fictional example. No real money is collected or spent. A supervised sale receives 420 units from sales and 80 units in paid donations. A supporter promises another 60 units, but it has not arrived. Table hire costs 70 units, and printing costs 30 units. All received-money and cost figures have been checked. The books under consideration cost 360 units.

Money actually received

Money promised but not received

Total costs

Available after costs

Balance if the responsible adult buys the books at the stated price

Now draft a two-sentence report that distinguishes received money from the promise. Do not treat this arithmetic exercise as permission to handle real organizational funds. Real records, decisions, and payments stay with the authorized adults. Optional: Design one clear label that would stop a pledge being entered as a payment.



Reminders for the next record

What does this total mean?

A promise is not a payment.

Check against the records.

Correct the people relying on it.

Repair the process too.

Discomfort can come along.

Choose reminders for before the announcement and after the error. Why is checking only the same mistaken notebook not enough?



A page another person can follow

Draw an object-only line-art planning page: a notebook, a receipt envelope, a checked report, and a space for a review date. Use different shading or colors to distinguish: - original evidence; - a working calculation; - information cleared for the final report. Add arrows showing what must be compared, rather than decorating the objects as if a tidy page automatically proves accuracy. Leave room for a label beside each object. If you choose to include people, use modest clothing; any adult mother or grandmother has fully covered hair. Object-only art is enough. This is an independent drawing/design activity, not a supplied finished coloring illustration.

Your scene, labels and captions



Find the record words

Find eight words, all left to right. Then choose two and explain what goes wrong if someone treats them as the same thing.

Q	R	E	C	E	I	P	T	M	N
C	O	S	T	A	R	V	B	K	L
D	P	L	E	D	G	E	F	H	J
C	H	E	C	K	M	N	O	P	Q
R	R	E	P	O	R	T	W	X	Y
T	O	T	A	L	B	D	F	H	J
K	R	E	P	A	I	R	L	M	N
B	A	L	A	N	C	E	P	Q	R
S	T	U	D	Y	B	O	O	K	S
N	O	T	E	P	A	G	E	A	B

RECEIPT

CHECK

REPAIR

COST

REPORT

BALANCE

PLEDGE

TOTAL



Parent notes and answers

Do not make this a public test of a teen's honesty or invite disclosure of family finances. The story distinguishes an error, a premature announcement, repair, and process improvement. It does not equate an account mistake with theft or encourage a minor to donate personal savings under pressure.

Three questions: What makes the first total unsafe to announce? Who needs the corrected information, and why? How can the books remain useful even when the announcement is disappointing?

One tool: Before relying on a total, ask what it includes, what it excludes, what records support it, and who checks it. When a public correction is needed, help the young person state the specific error and current facts without either concealment or forced humiliation. Adults retain financial responsibility.

1. Listed order: 4, 2, 6, 1, 3, 5. The expense classification and duplicate donation are account errors; announcing before verification is a separate decision. Later checks reveal the accurate records and final available amount.
2. A-W: the notebook's contents are observable, but the purchase claim is not yet verified. B-U. C-C. D-U. E-C after verification, W before it. F-U. A useful replacement question: "Does the actual money match the records?"
3. Useful steps: tell responsible adult, check original records, identify people relying on the announcement, correct them, improve process. Reject concealment, false explanations, and unsupported promises. The adult controls purchase decisions; other steps can overlap.
4. A: described heat/embarrassment does not establish permanent incompetence; keep checking with support. B: leaning back does not prove a motive; hear Ezriel's actual complaint. C: an impulse to offer savings does not establish an obligation; consult a trusted adult and repair the records instead of making an immediate pressured payment. Other sound responses welcome.
5. Received 500; promised 60; costs 100; available 400; balance after purchase 40. Example report: "We have received 500 units and have 400 after checked costs. A further 60 is promised but not included in available funds." No real-world currency conversion or financial commitment is involved.
- 6-7. Open responses. Checking the same wrong total repeatedly is not independent verification. Art must not imply that neatness, a calm face, or an envelope proves the numbers.
8. RECEIPT row 1 columns 2-8; COST row 2 columns 1-4; PLEDGE row 3 columns 2-7; CHECK row 4 columns 1-5; REPORT row 5 columns 2-7; TOTAL row 6 columns 1-5; REPAIR row 7 columns 2-7; BALANCE row 8 columns 1-7.