Week of November 2 (no school November 3)

Name _____

☑ Checklist

Check the box when you finish each lesson.

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Fraction, decimal, and percent

Goal: Write the same amount as a fraction, a decimal, and a percent.
Name _____ Date _____



Cake fractions by Acdx, public domain.

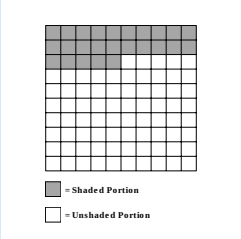
Start here

A cake is cut into 4 equal pieces. You eat 1 piece.
How much of the cake did you eat?
You can write the answer three ways: 1/4, 0.25, or 25%.

Key words

fraction: a number with a top number and a bottom number, such as 1/4. Example: "I ate 1/4 of the cake."
decimal: a number written with a point, such as 0.25. The digits after the point show tenths and hundredths. Example: "One half is 0.5 as a decimal."
percent: a number out of 100. The sign is %. Example: "25% means 25 out of 100."
hundredth: one of 100 equal parts. Example: "0.25 is 25 hundredths."

Learn this

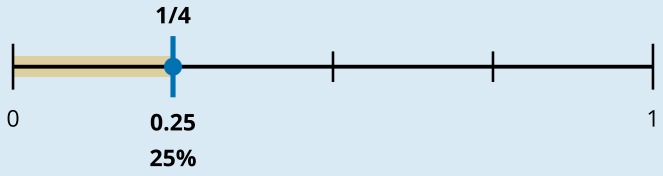


100 percent grid with 25 shaded by Infinitehoax, CC0.

This grid has 100 equal squares.
25 of the 100 squares are shaded.
25 out of 100 is 25/100.
25/100 = 1/4 = 0.25 = 25%.

A fraction, a decimal, and a percent can show the same amount.

1/2 = 0.5 = 50%
1/4 = 0.25 = 25%
1/10 = 0.1 = 10%



1/4, 0.25, and 25% are at the same point on the number line.

Example

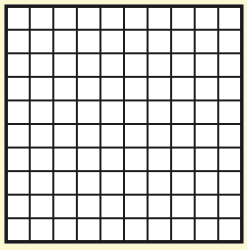
Write 3/5 as a decimal and as a percent.
3 divided by 5 is 0.6.
0.6 is 6 tenths. 6 tenths is 60 hundredths.
60 hundredths is 60%.
So 3/5 = 0.6 = 60%.



6 of 10 equal parts are shaded. 6 tenths = 0.6 = 60%.

Try one together

Write 2/5 as a decimal and as a percent.
Hint: Make the bottom number 10 first. 2/5 = 4/10.



4/10 as a decimal is _____.
That is 40 hundredths. Shade 40 squares on the grid.
So 2/5 = _____ = _____%.

Your turn

Stuck? Look at the Example box.

1. Write 1/2 as a percent.

2. Write 1/2 as a decimal.

3. Write 1/4 as a percent.

4. Write 1/4 as a decimal.

5. Write 1/10 as a percent.

6. Write 10% as a decimal.

7. Write 0.2 as a percent.

8. Which three name the same amount?

Circle one.

A. 1/4, 0.25, 25%
B. 1/4, 0.4, 14%
C. 1/2, 0.2, 20%
D. 1/10, 0.5, 5%

9. Write 75% as a decimal.

10. Write 0.75 as a simplified fraction.

Check yourself

1. Write 1/5 as a fraction, a decimal, and a percent.

2. Tell in your own words why 0.5 and 50% are the same amount.

I did: ☐ Start here ☐ Learn this ☐ Example ☐ Try one together ☐ Your turn ☐ Check yourself

Stand-in: old wording. New wording for this lesson is not written yet.

Reading. Monday, November 2, 2026

The Lightning Thief, Chapter 18

Goal: Read Chapter 18, "Annabeth Does Obedience School." Answer ten questions from the chapter. Then do the written work.
Name _____ Date _____

Start here

The Lightning Thief

Read Chapter 18 in the Books app on this iPad. Search for Annabeth Does Obedience School. This page does not print Rick Riordan's chapter.

Stop at the end of Chapter 18. Do not start Chapter 19. Use the Books steps on this page. The written work comes from the book.

Key words

character: the person or animal the passage is about.
setting: the place and the time.
plot: what happens, in order. Beginning, middle, then end.
narrator: the one telling the story. First person uses I or we. Third person uses a name or he, she, or they.
text evidence: words or details from the passage that support an answer. A guess is not evidence.

Learn this

Character: the person or animal the passage is about.
Setting: the place and the time.
Plot: what happens, in order. Beginning, middle, then end.
Narrator: first person uses I or we outside quotation marks. Third person uses a name or he, she, or they.
Author's purpose: to tell a story, to teach, to persuade, or to describe. Copy one sentence that matches.
Text evidence: words copied from the passage. A guess is not evidence.
Summary: three sentences. Name the character, what happens, and how it ends.
Read Chapter 18 of The Lightning Thief by Rick Riordan in your copy of the book.
The chapter title is Annabeth Does Obedience School.
This page does not print the chapter. The book is the reading.
Answer the questions from the chapter in your book.
Stop at the end of Chapter 18. Do not start Chapter 19.
Percy Jackson is the narrator. He uses I. That is first person.
Write the problem in this chapter, then write what Percy does about it.
Then write a three-sentence summary of Chapter 18: who, what happens, and how the chapter ends.

Use this on the questions

First take the thesis from Monday.
Next mark three sentences as evidence or decoration or not sure.
Then rewrite the weakest evidence as a stronger fact. Do not invent facts. Mark need a source if you need one.

Your turn

1. What is the name on the building?

_____

2. The door says no solicitors, no loitering, and no...
Circle one.

A. Living
B. Music
C. Dogs
D. Heroes

3. The ferryman's name is...

_____

4. What river does the boat cross?

_____

5. Cerberus looks like...
Circle one.

A. A three-headed Rottweiler
B. A pink poodle
C. A Chimera
D. A centaur

6. What does Annabeth use to train him?
Circle one.

A. A red rubber ball
B. A stick from the Styx
C. A cheeseburger
D. Riptide

7. What command makes Cerberus sit?

_____

8. Which line do they use to get past him?
Circle one.

A. EZ DEATH
B. The slow line only
C. The bus line
D. The Arch elevator

9. Grover says they learned that Percy's plans...
Circle one.

A. Really bite
B. Always work
C. Are written by Chiron
D. Need a poodle

10. What do they pay Charon with?
Circle one.

A. Golden drachmas
B. Dollars only
C. The master bolt
D. A pearl

☑ Check yourself

1. What problem appears in this chapter, and what does Percy do about it?

_____

_____

_____

2. Write a three-sentence summary of Chapter 18: who, what happens, how it ends.

_____

_____

_____

3. Copy one sentence from Chapter 18 that supports your summary.

_____

_____

_____

I did: ☐ Learn this ☐ Your turn ☐ Check yourself

Stand-in: old wording. New wording for this lesson is not written yet.

Grammar. Monday, November 2, 2026

Punctuation that changes meaning

Goal: Test how a comma or a period changes who does what.

Name _____ Date _____

Start here

Punctuation that changes meaning

A comma or a period can change who does the action.

Let's eat Grandma. vs Let's eat, Grandma. The comma tells Grandma she is the guest, not the meal.

Key words

punctuation: marks such as a comma or a period that show how to read a sentence.

comma: a mark that shows a short pause or separates items.

period: the dot that ends a sentence.

meaning: what a sentence says.

Learn this

A comma or a period can change who does the action.

Let's eat Grandma. vs Let's eat, Grandma. The comma tells Grandma she is the guest, not the meal.

Use this on the questions

Step 1. Read the two sentences in each pair. Look at the comma or period.

Step 2. Find who does the action in the first sentence.

Step 3. Find who does the action in the second sentence.

Step 4. Tell how the mark changes the meaning.

Your turn

1. Why does the grandma comma matter?

Circle one.

A. It looks nicer

B. It changes who is eaten and who is spoken to

C. Commas are extra

D. Grandma is a subject

2. Write the version that talks to Grandma, not about eating her.

_____

3. A period in the middle of a splice does what?

Circle one.

A. Decorates

B. Splits two full sentences so each can stand

C. Makes a wish

D. Removes the subject

4. Which sentence talks to Mom?

Circle one.

A. Call me, Mom.

B. Call me Mom.

C. Call, me Mom.

D. Call me. Mom.

5. Let's eat Grandma. The missing comma means...

Circle one.

A. Grandma is the food

B. You are talking to Grandma

C. A comma splice

D. A spelling word

6. Let's eat, Grandma. The comma means...
Circle one.

A. You are talking to Grandma
B. Grandma is the food
C. Two sentences
D. A ratio

7. Write the version that talks to Dad, not about eating him.

_____

8. A period in the middle of a splice...
Circle one.

A. Makes two sentences
B. Joins them with so
C. Removes the verb
D. Adds a comma

9. Which mark talks to a person by name?
Circle one.

A. A comma before the name
B. A period before the name
C. No mark
D. A question mark only

10. The meaning changes when you change...
Circle one.

A. The punctuation
B. The page number
C. The font
D. The date

☑ Check yourself

1. Write Let's eat Grandma. vs Let's eat, Grandma. One sentence on what the comma changes.

_____

_____

_____

2. Make two more original pairs where a comma or a period changes who does what. Explain each shift in one line.

_____

_____

_____

I did: ☐ Learn this ☐ Your turn ☐ Check yourself

Stand-in: old wording. New wording for this lesson is not written yet.

Spelling. Monday, November 2, 2026

Week list

Goal: Learn these five words: metamorphosis, larva, pupa, nymph, adult.

Name _____ Date _____

Start here

Week list

This week's spelling words: metamorphosis, larva, pupa, nymph, adult.

Say each word in syllables. Write it while you look at the list. Cover the list and write it again.

Key words

metamorphosis: a big change in body form as an animal grows.

larva: the young worm-shaped stage of some insects.

pupa: the stage between larva and adult when the insect changes form inside a case.

nymph: a young insect that looks like a small adult.

adult: fully grown.

Learn this

This week's spelling words are metamorphosis, larva, pupa, nymph, adult.

Metamorphosis is a big change in the body of some animals as they grow.

Larva is the young form of an insect that looks different from the adult.

Pupa is the stage where the insect changes from larva to adult inside a case.

Nymph is a young insect that looks like a small adult but without wings.

Adult is the grown form of the animal that can have babies.

Use this on the questions

Step 1: Say each word in syllables like met-a-mor-pho-sis.

Step 2: Write each word while you look at the list. Then cover the list and write each word again.

Step 3: Make one sentence with each word about something today.

Your turn

1. Write metamorphosis from memory.

_____

2. Write pupa from memory.

_____

3. Covered writing means...

Circle one.

A. Copy while looking

B. Write with the list hidden

C. Type it once

D. Skip the hard ones

4. How many letters are in metamorphosis?

_____

5. How many letters are in larva?

_____

6. How many letters are in pupa?

_____

7. How many letters are in nymph?

_____

8. How many letters are in adult?

9. What is the first letter of metamorphosis?

10. What is the first letter of larva?

☑ Check yourself

1. Say each in syllables, then write looking, then covered: metamorphosis, larva, pupa, nymph, adult.

2. One original sentence each, about today, using metamorphosis, larva, pupa, nymph, and adult.

I did: ☐ Learn this ☐ Your turn ☐ Check yourself

Stand-in: old wording. New wording for this lesson is not written yet.

Citizenship. Monday, November 2, 2026

local government

Goal: Guess one thing a city or county decides that Texas and the U.S. usually do not.

Name _____ Date _____

⚐ Start here

How government jobs connect to civics questions

The United States Constitution creates three federal branches.
Congress makes federal laws.
The president carries out federal laws.
Federal courts apply and interpret federal laws when they decide cases.
Texas has its own state government.
The Texas Legislature makes state laws.
The governor leads the state executive branch.
Texas courts decide cases under Texas law.
City and county governments manage local services under state law.
Power means legal authority to act.
A limit says what an office or person may not do.
A duty is an action that an office or citizen must perform.
The Constitution gives power and also places limits on power.
Use this order for every practice question: underline the government job, name the level of government, and name the office or branch.
Example: making federal laws belongs to Congress.
Making Texas laws belongs to the Texas Legislature.
Managing a city park belongs to local government.
A right is a claim a person may make.
Example: a person may claim freedom of speech.
A duty is an action a person or an office must perform.
Example: a witness must tell the truth in court.
The words be nice do not name a right or a duty because they do not name a specific claim or a required action.

Key words

local: having to do with the government of a city or a county.
federal: having to do with the national government of the United States.
power: legal authority to act.

Learn this

There are three levels of government: local which is a city or county, Texas, and United States.
A city may decide trash, parks, speed on a small street.
Texas may decide school structure and many roads.
The United States does jobs the Constitution delegated.
Guess first. Then check. Keep or change. The miss is data.

Use this on the questions

Step 1: Read the question and guess one thing a city or county decides that Texas and the U.S. usually do not.
Pick one from trash, parks, schools, or speed on a small street.
Step 2: Check your guess with a grownup or a Texas LRE local government page.
Step 3: Keep your guess if it is right or change it if it is wrong.

Your turn

1. The lesson reading's levels of rules is...
Circle one.

A. House, street, Texas, United States
B. Only Washington
C. Only a game
D. Only a grownup

2. Which is usually a local (city or county) job, not a U.S. job?
Circle one.

A. Trash pickup or a city park
B. Declaring war
C. Printing money
D. Making a treaty

3. Do not mix...
Circle one.

A. the governor and the president
B. trash and parks
C. a street and a house
D. a guess and a check

4. The Tenth Amendment puts powers not given to the federal government with...
Circle one.

A. the states or the people
B. only the president
C. only a game
D. only a court club

5. Name the three levels of government, small to large, separated by commas.

_____

6. Name the three levels from small to large.

_____

7. A city park is usually which level?
Circle one.

A. Local
B. The whole United States
C. Another country
D. Only a classroom

8. The governor works at which level?
Circle one.

A. Texas
B. The whole United States
C. Only a city park
D. Only a house

9. The president works at which level?
Circle one.

A. The United States
B. Only Texas
C. Only a county
D. Only a school

10. Printing money is usually which level?
Circle one.

A. The United States
B. One city
C. One house
D. A spelling list

☑ Check yourself

1. Guess one thing a city or county decides that Texas and the U.S. usually do not (trash, parks, schools, speed on a small street. Pick one).

2. Check with a grownup (or a local-government page if a grownup sits with you). Write what you heard.

3. KEEP or CHANGE the guess, and one because-sentence.

I did: ☐ Learn this ☐ Your turn ☐ Check yourself

Stand-in: old wording. New wording for this lesson is not written yet.

Science. Monday, November 2, 2026

Organ and organ system

Goal: Science TEKS 6.13. Add organ system between organ and organism.
Name _____ Date _____

⚐ Start here

Organ and organ system
Five levels in order from small to big: cell, tissue, organ, organ system, organism.
An organ system comes after an organ.
A person is an organism.

🔑 Key words

tissue: many cells of one kind doing one job.
organ: a body part made of different tissues that work together to do one job. The heart is an organ.

organ system: a group of organs that do one job together.
organism: the whole living thing.

Learn this

Cell, tissue, organ, organ system, organism.
An organ system is a group of organs that do one job together. The heart is an organ. The circulatory system is an organ system.

Use this on the questions

Step 1: Write the five words in order from small to big.
Step 2: Name one organ system.
Step 3: Name one organ in that organ system.

Your turn

1. What comes right after an organ?

---

2. Write the five levels from small to large.

---

3. The heart is...
Circle one.

A. An organ
B. A tissue only
C. A whole organism
D. An organ system

4. The circulatory system is...
Circle one.

A. An organ system
B. One cell
C. A tissue only
D. A rock

5. A person is...
Circle one.

A. An organism
B. Only one cell
C. Only a tissue
D. An organ system only

6. Many cells of one kind are...
Circle one.

A. A tissue
B. An organ system
C. A rock
D. A habitat

7. Name the three parts you still label on the cell.

---

8. Which order is correct?
Circle one.

A. Cell, tissue, organ, organ system, organism
B. Organism, cell, organ, tissue
C. Tissue, cell, organism, organ
D. Organ system, cell, tissue

9. An organ is made of...
Circle one.

A. Tissues
B. Only rocks
C. Only one atom
D. Only light

10. What is the smallest living part in this list?

Check yourself

1. Write the five levels in order.

2. Name one organ and the organ system it belongs to.

I did: ☐ Learn this ☐ Your turn ☐ Check yourself

Stand-in: old wording. New wording for this lesson is not written yet.

Mathematics. Wednesday, November 4, 2026

Add a percent

Goal: Find a percent of a price and add it on.
Name _____ Date _____

Start here

Add a percent
Adding a percent means find the percent then add it to the starting number.
10% of 30 dollars is 3 dollars.
30 + 3 = 33 dollars.

Key words

percent: per hundred. The sign is %.
starting number: the amount before you add anything.
add: put two amounts together to get a total.

Learn this

Adding a percent means find the percent then add it to the starting number.
10% of 30 dollars is 3 dollars.
30 + 3 = 33 dollars.
Use this on the questions
Step 1: Find 10% of the price.
Step 2: Add it to the price.
Step 3: Keep the dollar unit.

Your turn

1. 10% of 30 dollars.

2. 30 dollars plus 10%. Total?

3. 10% of 80 dollars.

4. 80 dollars plus 10%. Total?

5. 5% of 40 dollars.

6. 40 dollars plus 5%. Total?

7. A tax added to a price means you...
Circle one.

A. Add the percent of the price
B. Subtract the percent
C. Divide the price by 10 only
D. Erase the price

8. 20% of 50 dollars.

9. 50 dollars plus 20%. Total?

10. 10% of 15 dollars.

☑ Check yourself

1. A book costs 20 dollars. Add 10% and write the total.

2. Show the 10% before you add.

I did: ☐ Learn this ☐ Your turn ☐ Check yourself

Stand-in: old wording. New wording for this lesson is not written yet.

Reading. Wednesday, November 4, 2026

The Lightning Thief, Chapter 19

Goal: Read Chapter 19, "We Find Out the Truth, Sort Of." Answer ten questions from the chapter. Then do the written work.
Name _____ Date _____

Start here

The Lightning Thief

Read Chapter 19 in the Books app on this iPad. Search for We Find Out the Truth, Sort Of. This page does not print Rick Riordan's chapter.
Stop at the end of Chapter 19. Do not start Chapter 20. Use the Books steps on this page. The written work comes from the book.

Key words

character: the person or animal the passage is about.
setting: the place and the time.
plot: what happens, in order. Beginning, middle, then end.
narrator: the one telling the story. First person uses I or we. Third person uses a name or he, she, or they.
text evidence: words or details from the passage that support an answer. A guess is not evidence.

Learn this

Character: the person or animal the passage is about.
Setting: the place and the time.
Plot: what happens, in order. Beginning, middle, then end.
Narrator: first person uses I or we outside quotation marks. Third person uses a name or he, she, or they.
Author's purpose: to tell a story, to teach, to persuade, or to describe. Copy one sentence that matches.
Text evidence: words copied from the passage. A guess is not evidence.
Summary: three sentences. Name the character, what happens, and how it ends.
Read Chapter 19 of The Lightning Thief by Rick Riordan in your copy of the book.
The chapter title is We Find Out the Truth, Sort Of.
This page does not print the chapter. The book is the reading.
Answer the questions from the chapter in your book.
Stop at the end of Chapter 19. Do not start Chapter 20.
Percy Jackson is the narrator. He uses I. That is first person.
Write one event and one thing that happens because of it.
Then write a three-sentence summary of Chapter 19: who, what happens, and how the chapter ends.

Use this on the questions

First read the whole chapter in the book or on the iPad. Stop at the end of Chapter 19.
Next answer the ten questions from the chapter.
Then write one event and one thing that happens because of it. After that write a three-sentence summary of who, what happens, and how the chapter ends.

Your turn

1. The Fields of Asphodel are full of spirits who seem...
Circle one.

A. Sad
B. Happy and loud
C. Alive
D. Asleep in Elysium

2. What is the happy part of the Underworld called?

_____

3. What drags Grover toward the pit?
Circle one.

A. The flying shoes
B. Cerberus
C. Annabeth
D. The pearls

4. What is the pit called?

5. What is in Percy's backpack?
Circle one.

A. Zeus's master bolt
B. Hades's helmet
C. Medusa's head
D. Nothing

6. What else does Hades say is missing?
Circle one.

A. His helmet of darkness
B. The master bolt only
C. Cerberus
D. The pearls

7. How do the three of them leave?
Circle one.

A. They break three pearls
B. They walk out the gate
C. Charon rows them back
D. They fly on shoes

8. What day is it when they reach the surface?

9. Where do the pearls bring them up?
Circle one.

A. The bay at Los Angeles
B. Camp Half-Blood
C. The St. Louis Arch
D. Denver

10. Hades says the idea that he took the master bolt is...
Circle one.

A. A lie
B. True
C. A joke from Charon
D. Written on the gate

☑ Check yourself

1. Copy one event from this chapter. Then write what happens because of it.

2. Write a three-sentence summary of Chapter 19: who, what happens, how it ends.

3. Copy one sentence from Chapter 19 that supports your summary.

I did: ☐ Learn this ☐ Your turn ☐ Check yourself

Stand-in: old wording. New wording for this lesson is not written yet.

Grammar. Wednesday, November 4, 2026

Subject and object pronouns

Goal: Choose the pronoun that matches the noun in number and in job: subject or object.

Name _____ Date _____

Start here

Subject and object pronouns

A pronoun takes the place of a noun.

Subject pronouns do the action: I, you, he, she, it, we, and they. Example: She and I went. She went. I went. Me went is not correct. Her went is not correct.

Object pronouns receive the action, or they follow for, to, or with: me, you, him, her, it, us, and them.

Example: The gift is for him and me.

The gift is for he is not correct.

The gift is for I is not correct.

The pronoun has to match the number of the noun.

One student uses he or she.

Two students use they.

Them is an object pronoun, so it cannot be the subject.

Them students is ready is an error.

The correct sentence is: Those students are ready.

Saw and seen are verbs.

They are not pronouns.

Saw is the past tense of see, and it does not need a helper verb.

Correct: I saw the river.

She and I saw it.

Seen needs a helper verb: have, has, or had.

Correct: I have seen the river.

She has seen it.

I seen the river is an error because seen has no helper verb.

Me and her seen it has two errors: Me and her are not subject pronouns, and seen has no helper verb.

Key words

pronoun: a word that takes the place of a noun.

noun: a word that names a person, place, or thing.

subject pronoun: a pronoun that does the action: I, you, he, she, it, we, they.

object pronoun: a pronoun that receives the action or comes after a word such as for, to, or with: me, you, him, her, it, us, them.

Learn this

A pronoun takes the place of a noun.

Subject pronouns do the action: I, you, he, she, it, we, and they. Example: She and I went. She went. I went. Me went is not correct. Her went is not correct.

Object pronouns receive the action, or they follow for, to, or with: me, you, him, her, it, us, and them.

Example: The gift is for him and me.

The gift is for he is not correct.

The gift is for I is not correct.

The pronoun has to match the number of the noun.

One student uses he or she.

Two students use they.

Them is an object pronoun, so it cannot be the subject.

Them students is ready is an error.

The correct sentence is: Those students are ready.

Saw and seen are verbs.

They are not pronouns.

Saw is the past tense of see, and it does not need a helper verb.

Correct: I saw the river.
She and I saw it.
Seen needs a helper verb: have, has, or had.
Correct: I have seen the river.
She has seen it.
I seen the river is an error because seen has no helper verb.
Me and her seen it has two errors: Me and her are not subject pronouns, and seen has no helper verb.
Use this on the questions
Read the pronoun examples on the page.
Rewrite: me and her seen it.
Write: She and I saw the river. The gift is for him and me. I saw the river. I have seen the river.

Your turn

1. Repair: me and her seen it.

---

2. When do you use I instead of me?
Circle one.

A. When it is the subject
B. When it comes second
C. Always
D. Never in a pair

3. Repair: the gift is for he and I.

---

4. Which pair is standard written English?
Circle one.

A. Me and her went to the river
B. He and I went to the river
C. Him and me went to the river
D. Her and I seen the river

5. Repair: them students is ready.

---

6. She and I went. The pronoun I is...
Circle one.

A. A subject
B. An object
C. A comma
D. A verb

7. The gift is for her and me. Me is...
Circle one.

A. An object
B. A subject
C. A verb
D. A comma

8. Repair: Me went to the library.

---

9. They matches...
Circle one.

A. More than one person
B. One person only
C. A place
D. A verb

10. Between you and me uses...
Circle one.

A. me
B. I

☑ Check yourself

1. Rewrite this sentence: me and her seen it. Then write two more correct sentences: She and I saw the river. The gift is for him and me.

2. Write the saw and seen rule with both examples: I saw the river. I have seen the river.

I did: ☐ Learn this ☐ Your turn ☐ Check yourself

Stand-in: old wording. New wording for this lesson is not written yet.

Spelling. Wednesday, November 4, 2026

Dictation

Goal: Listen to each word once. Write it. Then score the list.
Name _____ Date _____

⚐ Start here

Dictation
Dictation: listen to the word once. Write it. Then score the list.
If a word is wrong, write it three times and use it in a new sentence.

🔑 Key words

metamorphosis: a big change in body form as an animal grows.
larva: the young worm-shaped stage of some insects.
pupa: the stage between larva and adult when the insect changes form inside a case.
nymph: a young insect that looks like a small adult.
adult: fully grown.

💡 Learn this

Dictation: listen to the word once. Write it. Then score the list.
If a word is wrong, write it three times and use it in a new sentence.
Use this on the questions
Step 1: Listen to each word once. The words are metamorphosis, larva, pupa, nymph, adult. Write each word.
Step 2: Score your list.
Step 3: For each word you miss, write it three times and use it in a new sentence.

✎ Your turn

1. Write adult from memory now.

2. Write metamorphosis from memory.

3. Write larva from memory.

4. What is the last letter of metamorphosis?

5. What is the last letter of larva?

6. What is the last letter of pupa?

7. What is the last letter of nymph?

8. What is the last letter of adult?

9. Look once, cover the list, and write metamorphosis.

10. Look once, cover the list, and write larva.

☑ Check yourself

1. Grownup or audio: hear each word once (metamorphosis, larva, pupa, nymph, adult), write. Score out of five.

2. Misses: write three times each, then one new sentence per miss.

I did: ☐ Learn this ☐ Your turn ☐ Check yourself

Stand-in: old wording. New wording for this lesson is not written yet.

Citizenship. Wednesday, November 4, 2026

Teach the levels of government

Goal: Sixty seconds: local, Texas, U.S., one job each.

Name _____ Date _____

Start here

How government jobs connect to civics questions

The United States Constitution creates three federal branches.
Congress makes federal laws.
The president carries out federal laws.
Federal courts apply and interpret federal laws when they decide cases.
Texas has its own state government.
The Texas Legislature makes state laws.
The governor leads the state executive branch.
Texas courts decide cases under Texas law.
City and county governments manage local services under state law.
Power means legal authority to act.
A limit says what an office or person may not do.
A duty is an action that an office or citizen must perform.

Key words

local: having to do with the government of a city or a county.
federal: having to do with the national government of the United States.
Texas Legislature: the group that makes Texas laws.
Congress: the group that makes United States laws.
power: legal authority to act.

Learn this

Sixty seconds: local, Texas, U.S., one job each.
Power is legal authority to act.
A limit is a rule that says what an office may not do.
A duty is an action a person or an office must perform.
A right is a claim a person may make.
A constitution is a written rule for the people who govern.
Federal means the United States: Congress makes federal laws, and the president carries them out.
State, in this course, means Texas: the Texas Legislature makes Texas laws, and the governor carries them out.
Local means a city or county, such as the office that manages a city park.
Do not mix the governor with the president.

Use this on the questions

Step 1: Read the question. Underline the government job in the question.
Step 2: Name the level of government for that job. Use local or Texas or U.S.
Step 3: Name the office or branch that does the job. Use Congress or president or Texas Legislature or governor or local government.
Step 4: Check your answer with the lesson reading. Fix any mistake. Then say the full answer out loud.

Your turn

1. Name the three levels of government, small to large, commas.

_____

2. One Texas carry-out job:
Circle one.

A. Governor
B. President
C. Congress
D. A city only

3. One U.S. carry-out job:
Circle one.

A. President
B. Governor
C. A park board
D. A house rule

4. A local government job is often...
Circle one.

A. Trash, parks, or speed on a small street
B. Declaring war
C. Printing money
D. Making a treaty

5. The Tenth Amendment says powers not given to the federal government belong to...
Circle one.

A. the states or the people
B. only the president
C. only a game
D. only a request

6. Name the three levels from small to large.

_____

7. A city park is usually which level?
Circle one.

A. Local
B. The whole United States
C. Another country
D. Only a classroom

8. The governor works at which level?
Circle one.

A. Texas
B. The whole United States
C. Only a city park
D. Only a house

9. The president works at which level?
Circle one.

A. The United States
B. Only Texas
C. Only a county
D. Only a school

10. Printing money is usually which level?
Circle one.

A. The United States
B. One city
C. One house
D. A spelling list

☑ Check yourself

1. No notes. Write a sixty-second script: local job, Texas job, U.S. job. One each.

_____

_____

_____

2. Check the lesson reading. REPAIR or KEEP.

3. Deliver. Write the grownup's question and your answer.

I did: ☐ Learn this ☐ Your turn ☐ Check yourself

Stand-in: old wording. New wording for this lesson is not written yet.

Science. Wednesday, November 4, 2026

Sort four living things

Goal: Science TEKS 6.13. Sort four living things by cell type and by how they get food.
Name _____ Date _____

Start here

Sort four living things
Prokaryotic means no nucleus.
Eukaryotic means has a nucleus.
Autotroph means makes food. Heterotroph means eats.

Key words

nucleus: the part of the cell that contains DNA, the cell's instructions.
prokaryotic: has no nucleus.
eukaryotic: has a nucleus.
autotroph: makes its own food.
heterotroph: cannot make its own food and eats other living things.

Learn this

Sort by two facts: nucleus or no nucleus, and makes food or eats.
A bacterium has no nucleus. A plant and an animal have a nucleus. A plant makes food. An animal eats.

Use this on the questions
Step 1. Make a chart with four rows. One row for each living thing.
Step 2. Mark if it has a nucleus or no nucleus.
Step 3. Mark if it makes food or eats food.
Step 4. Use the marks to sort the four living things by cell type and by how they get food.

Your turn

1. A bacterium is...
Circle one.
A. Prokaryotic
B. Eukaryotic
C. A plant cell
D. An organ system

2. A plant cell is...
Circle one.
A. Eukaryotic
B. Prokaryotic
C. A rock
D. A decomposer only

3. An animal cell is...
Circle one.

A. Eukaryotic
B. Prokaryotic
C. A chloroplast
D. A cell wall

4. A plant gets food by...
Circle one.

A. Making it
B. Eating another animal only
C. Having six legs
D. Having no cells

5. A dog gets food by...
Circle one.

A. Eating
B. Making food in chloroplasts
C. Being a rock
D. Having a cell wall

6. Which cell part holds the instructions?

_____

7. A bacterium is usually...
Circle one.

A. Unicellular
B. Multicellular
C. An organ system
D. A tissue

8. A person is...
Circle one.

A. Multicellular
B. Unicellular
C. Prokaryotic
D. A single bacterium

9. Chloroplasts belong on...
Circle one.

A. The plant cell
B. The animal cell
C. Both cells
D. A rock

10. Name the two columns on today's chart.

_____

☑ Check yourself

1. Make a chart for a bacterium, a plant, a dog, and a person.

_____

_____

_____

2. Mark nucleus or no nucleus, and makes food or eats.

_____

_____

_____

I did: ☐ Learn this ☐ Your turn ☐ Check yourself

Stand-in: old wording. New wording for this lesson is not written yet.

Mathematics. Thursday, November 5, 2026

Rate and percent together

Goal: Use a unit rate and a percent on new numbers.

Name _____ Date _____

Start here

Rate and percent together

Today uses both skills.

A unit rate divides to one.

A percent is per hundred.

Key words

unit rate: an amount for one.

percent: per hundred. The sign is %.

divide: split a number into equal groups.

Learn this

Today uses both skills.

A unit rate divides to one.

A percent is per hundred.

Use this on the questions

Step 1: Divide to find the unit rate.

Step 2: Find the percent of the new number.

Step 3: Keep the unit with your answer.

Step 4: Check that your unit rate and percent match the question.

Your turn

1. 28 miles in 4 hours. Miles per hour?

2. 45 dollars for 9 bars. Dollars for one bar?

3. 10% of 110.

4. 20% of 110.

5. Write 1/5 as a percent.

6. Which is a unit rate?

Circle one.

A. 6 miles in 1 hour

B. 18 miles in 3 hours

C. 20% of 40

D. 1/4

7. 36 pages in 6 minutes. Pages per minute?

8. 25% of 16.

9. 50% of 18.

10. Write 0.5 as a percent.

☑ Check yourself

1. Write one unit rate from your day and one percent from your day.

2. Show the division or the fraction.

I did: ☐ Learn this ☐ Your turn ☐ Check yourself

Stand-in: old wording. New wording for this lesson is not written yet.

Reading. Thursday, November 5, 2026

The Lightning Thief, Chapter 20

Goal: Read Chapter 20, "I Battle My Jerk Relative." Answer ten questions from the chapter. Then do the written work.
Name _____ Date _____

⚐ Start here

The Lightning Thief
Read Chapter 20 of The Lightning Thief by Rick Riordan in your book.
The chapter title is I Battle My Jerk Relative.
Percy Jackson is the narrator. He uses I. That is first person.
This page does not print the chapter. The book has the full chapter.
Stop at the end of Chapter 20. Do not start Chapter 21.
Answer ten questions from the chapter.
Write one choice a character makes and what happens after that choice.
Then write a three-sentence summary of Chapter 20. Tell who. Tell what happens. Tell how the chapter ends.

🔑 Key words

character: the person or animal the passage is about.
setting: the place and the time.
plot: what happens, in order. Beginning, middle, then end.
narrator: the one telling the story. First person uses I or we. Third person uses a name or he, she, or they.
text evidence: words or details from the passage that support an answer. A guess is not evidence.

💡 Learn this

Character: the person or animal the passage is about.
Setting: the place and the time.
Plot: what happens, in order. Beginning, middle, then end.
Narrator: first person uses I or we outside quotation marks. Third person uses a name or he, she, or they.
Author's purpose: to tell a story, to teach, to persuade, or to describe. Copy one sentence that matches.
Text evidence: words copied from the passage. A guess is not evidence.
Summary: three sentences. Name the character, what happens, and how it ends.
Read Chapter 20 of The Lightning Thief by Rick Riordan in your copy of the book.
The chapter title is I Battle My Jerk Relative.

This page does not print the chapter. The book is the reading.
Answer the questions from the chapter in your book.
Stop at the end of Chapter 20. Do not start Chapter 21.
Percy Jackson is the narrator. He uses I. That is first person.
Write one choice a character makes, and what happens after that choice.
Then write a three-sentence summary of Chapter 20: who, what happens, and how the chapter ends.

Use this on the questions

Step 1. Open your book to Chapter 20 called I Battle My Jerk Relative.
Step 2. Read the full chapter. Stop at the end. Do not read Chapter 21.
Step 3. Answer the ten questions about the chapter.
Step 4. Write about one choice a character makes and what happens next. Then write the three-sentence summary.

Your turn

1. Who is waiting on the beach?
Circle one.

A. Ares
B. Hades
C. Luke
D. Chiron

2. Ares says the backpack he gave Percy was...
Circle one.

A. The sheath of the master bolt
B. Empty
C. Full of pearls
D. Medusa's head

3. The helmet of darkness first looks like...
Circle one.

A. A ski cap
B. A Yankees cap
C. A crown
D. A dog collar

4. What animal does Ares send first?
Circle one.

A. A wild boar
B. The Chimera
C. Cerberus
D. A scorpion

5. Where does Percy stab Ares?

---

6. What is the golden blood of a god called?

---

7. What does Percy give Mrs. Dodds?
Circle one.

A. The helmet
B. The master bolt
C. Riptide
D. The pearls

8. What does Annabeth tie on Percy for luck?
Circle one.

A. Her camp necklace
B. The Yankees cap
C. A tin can only
D. The bolt

9. Percy keeps the fight in the surf because...
Circle one.

A. The sea helps him
B. Ares cannot see water
C. The police told him to
D. The Furies said so

10. To reach New York that night they decide to...
Circle one.

A. Fly
B. Take the train
C. Walk
D. Stay in Los Angeles

☑ Check yourself

1. What choice does a character make in this chapter? What happens after it?

2. Write a three-sentence summary of Chapter 20: who, what happens, how it ends.

3. Copy one sentence from Chapter 20 that supports your summary.

I did: ☐ Learn this ☐ Your turn ☐ Check yourself

Stand-in: old wording. New wording for this lesson is not written yet.

Grammar. Thursday, November 5, 2026

Comma splices

Goal: Combine two short sentences without a comma splice.
Name _____ Date _____

⚐ Start here

Comma splices

A complete sentence has a subject and a verb.
It can stand by itself.
Example: The river rose.
The subject is river.
The verb is rose.
Example: We stayed on the bank.
The subject is we.
The verb is stayed.
A comma splice is two complete sentences with only a comma between them.
Error: The river rose, we stayed on the bank.
The river rose is one sentence.
We stayed on the bank is another sentence.
The comma is the only mark between them.
Repair 1 uses a period. Correct: The river rose. We stayed on the bank.

Repair 2 uses a comma plus a joining word.
The joining words here are and, but, or, and so.
Correct: The river rose, so we stayed on the bank.
The comma is correct in that sentence because so is between the two sentences.
The river rose, we stayed on the bank is still an error because no joining word is there.
Repair 3 uses because, although, or when.
Correct: We stayed on the bank because the river rose. because tells why.
We stayed on the bank although the river rose. although tells a contrast.
We stayed on the bank when the river rose. when tells the time.
A semicolon can separate the same two sentences. Correct: The river rose; we stayed on the bank. A semicolon is not a comma.
A comma in a list is not a comma splice.
Correct: We bought nails, a hammer, and wood.
Those commas separate three items in one sentence.
They do not stand between two complete sentences.
Second example. Error: We watched, the ant carried a seed. Correct: We watched. The ant carried a seed. Also correct: We watched when the ant carried a seed.

Key words

sentence: a group of words with a subject and a verb that can stand by itself.
subject: who or what the sentence is about.
verb: what the subject does or is.
comma splice: two complete sentences with only a comma between them.
period: the dot that ends a sentence.

Learn this

A complete sentence has a subject and a verb.
It can stand by itself.
Example: The river rose.
The subject is river.
The verb is rose.
Example: We stayed on the bank.
The subject is we.
The verb is stayed.
A comma splice is two complete sentences with only a comma between them.
Error: The river rose, we stayed on the bank.
The river rose is one sentence.
We stayed on the bank is another sentence.
The comma is the only mark between them.
Repair 1 uses a period. Correct: The river rose. We stayed on the bank.
Repair 2 uses a comma plus a joining word.
The joining words here are and, but, or, and so.
Correct: The river rose, so we stayed on the bank.
The comma is correct in that sentence because so is between the two sentences.
The river rose, we stayed on the bank is still an error because no joining word is there.
Repair 3 uses because, although, or when.
Correct: We stayed on the bank because the river rose. because tells why.
We stayed on the bank although the river rose. although tells a contrast.
We stayed on the bank when the river rose. when tells the time.
A semicolon can separate the same two sentences. Correct: The river rose; we stayed on the bank. A semicolon is not a comma.
A comma in a list is not a comma splice.
Correct: We bought nails, a hammer, and wood.
Those commas separate three items in one sentence.
They do not stand between two complete sentences.
Second example. Error: We watched, the ant carried a seed. Correct: We watched. The ant carried a seed. Also correct: We watched when the ant carried a seed.

Use this on the questions

Read the three repairs: a period; a comma plus so; because, although, or when.

Write two complete sentences about today.
Write one correct sentence and label the comma-splice sentence as an error.

Your turn

1. What is a comma splice?
Circle one.

A. A comma between items in a list
B. Two complete sentences with only a comma between them
C. A missing subject
D. A semicolon between two sentences

2. Repair the error: The river rose, we stayed on the bank.

---

3. Which sentence is correct?
Circle one.

A. We watched. The ant carried a seed.
B. We watched, the ant carried a seed.
C. We watched the ant carried a seed
D. Watched, ant, seed

4. Which sentence uses because correctly?
Circle one.

A. The river rose, we stayed on the bank.
B. We stayed on the bank because the river rose.
C. Because the river rose we stayed
D. The river rose because, we stayed on the bank.

5. A comma splice is…
Circle one.

A. Two sentences joined by only a comma
B. A comma in a list
C. A period
D. A question mark

6. Repair: The bus stopped, we got off.

---

7. Which repair uses so?
Circle one.

A. The rain started, so we waited.
B. The rain started, we waited.
C. The rain started we waited.
D. So the rain started we waited.

8. Repair: The door opened, the dog ran.

---

9. A comma splice is fixed by…
Circle one.

A. A period or a joining word
B. Adding another comma
C. Removing the subject
D. Making one word

10. Which sentence is still a comma splice?
Circle one.

A. The light changed, the cars stopped.
B. The light changed. The cars stopped.
C. The light changed, so the cars stopped.
D. The cars stopped because the light changed.

☑ Check yourself

1. Write two complete sentences about today. Then write one correct sentence that uses because, although, or when. Example of the form: We stayed on the bank because the river rose.

_____

_____

_____

2. Write the comma-splice error for those same two sentences, and label it an error. Example of the error: The river rose, we stayed on the bank.

_____

_____

_____

I did: ☐ Learn this ☐ Your turn ☐ Check yourself

Stand-in: old wording. New wording for this lesson is not written yet.

Spelling. Thursday, November 5, 2026

Use them in real sentences

Goal: Use each word in a sentence about civics, science, or today's work.

Name _____ Date _____

⚑ Start here

Use them in real sentences

Use the word in a sentence. The sentence must show the word's meaning.

Do not write 'I learned this word.' Write a sentence about civics, science, or today's work.

🔑 Key words

metamorphosis: a big change in body form as an animal grows.

larva: the young worm-shaped stage of some insects.

pupa: the stage between larva and adult when the insect changes form inside a case.

nymph: a young insect that looks like a small adult.

adult: fully grown.

💡 Learn this

Use the word in a sentence. The sentence must show the word's meaning.

Do not write 'I learned this word.' Write a sentence about civics, science, or today's work.

Use this on the questions

Step 1. Pick the word metamorphosis and the word pupa. Write one sentence that uses both words and shows what they mean. The sentence must be about science.

Step 2. Pick the word nymph and the word adult. Write one sentence that uses both words and shows what they mean. The sentence must be about science.

Step 3. Pick the word larva. Write one sentence that uses the word and shows what it means. The sentence must be about science.

✎ Your turn

1. Which sentence uses pupa to show its meaning?

Circle one.

A. I learned the word pupa.

B. The caterpillar became a pupa inside a chrysalis before it became a butterfly.

C. pupa is my spelling word.

2. Write nymph from memory.

_____

3. Look once, cover the list, and write metamorphosis.

4. Look once, cover the list, and write larva.

5. Look once, cover the list, and write pupa.

6. Look once, cover the list, and write nymph.

7. Look once, cover the list, and write adult.

8. How many letters are in metamorphosis?

9. How many letters are in larva?

10. How many letters are in pupa?

☑ Check yourself

1. One sentence with metamorphosis and pupa together.

2. One sentence with nymph and adult together.

3. One sentence with larva. Use it in a civics or science sentence.

I did: ☐ Learn this ☐ Your turn ☐ Check yourself

Stand-in: old wording. New wording for this lesson is not written yet.

Citizenship. Thursday, November 5, 2026

Game, then jobs

Goal: Play. Then name the job you just did.
Name _____ Date _____

Start here

How government jobs connect to civics questions

The United States Constitution creates three federal branches.
Congress makes federal laws.
The president carries out federal laws.
Federal courts apply and interpret federal laws when they decide cases.
Texas has its own state government.
The Texas Legislature makes state laws.
The governor leads the state executive branch.
Texas courts decide cases under Texas law.
City and county governments manage local services under state law.
Power means legal authority to act.
A limit says what an office or person may not do.
A duty is an action that an office or citizen must perform.
The Constitution gives power and also places limits on power.
Use this order for every practice question: underline the government job, name the level of government, and name the office or branch.
Example: making federal laws belongs to Congress.
Making Texas laws belongs to the Texas Legislature.
Managing a city park belongs to local government.
A right is a claim a person may make.
Example: a person may claim freedom of speech.
A duty is an action a person or an office must perform.
Example: a witness must tell the truth in court.
The words "be nice" do not name a right or a duty, because they do not name a specific claim or a required action.

Key words

limit: a rule that says what an office may not do.
duty: an action a person or an office must perform.
power: legal authority to act.

Learn this

Play. Then name the job you just did: make, carry out, judge, or citizen duty.
If you played, write from the game. If not, answer from the reading. Name one limit you hit.

Use this on the questions

Step 1: Play the game. Then name the job you just did. The jobs are make, carry out, judge, or citizen duty.
Step 2: Underline the government job in the question. Name the level of government. Name the office or branch. Use the order from the reading.
Step 3: Name one limit you hit in the game or from the reading. A limit is a rule that says what an office may not do.

Your turn

1. Make / carry out / judge. Which is the court's job?
Circle one.

A. Judge
B. Make every law
C. Carry out every law
D. Set the table

2. Who carries out Texas law?
Circle one.

A. Governor
B. President
C. Congress
D. A request

3. A citizen duty in a game or in the lesson reading is...
Circle one.

A. An owed action while power is used
B. A claim with no bound
C. A cheer
D. A blank name

4. Legal authority can belong to a person, a group, or a written rule. Write all three. Put a comma between them.

_____

5. Powers not given to the United States are reserved to the states or to the _____.

_____

6. A treaty is usually made by...
Circle one.

A. The United States
B. One Texas classroom
C. One city park
D. A house rule

7. State taxes are usually decided by...
Circle one.

A. Texas
B. The president alone
C. A spelling list
D. Another country

8. Do not list as a Texas-only job...
Circle one.

A. Declaring war
B. Many state roads
C. State hunting rules
D. The structure of Texas schools

9. Reserved means...
Circle one.

A. Left to the states or the people
B. Given only to the president
C. Erased
D. A game score

10. Delegated means...
Circle one.

A. Given to the United States by the Constitution
B. Left over with no rule
C. A city chore
D. A comma

☑ Check yourself

1. If you played, name the game. If not, write: answered from the lesson reading.

_____

_____

_____

2. Which job did you do (or read): make, carry out, judge, or citizen duty? One limit you hit.

I did: ☐ Learn this ☐ Your turn ☐ Check yourself

Stand-in: old wording. New wording for this lesson is not written yet.

Science. Thursday, November 5, 2026

Cell unit check

Goal: Science TEKS 6.13. Use the cell words on new examples.
Name _____ Date _____

Start here

Cell unit check
Cell, nucleus, chloroplast.
Producer, consumer, decomposer.
Variation is one difference among the same kind.

Key words

nucleus: the part of the cell that contains DNA, the cell's instructions.
producer: an organism that makes its own food.
consumer: an organism that eats other organisms for food.
decomposer: an organism that breaks down dead things.
variation: differences among living things of the same kind.

Learn this

Check. Use the cell words on new examples.
Cell is the basic unit of all living things.
The nucleus is the part of the cell that contains DNA, the cell's instructions.
Chloroplast is the part of a plant cell that makes food.
Producer is an organism that makes its own food.
Consumer is an organism that eats other organisms for food.
Decomposer is an organism that breaks down dead things.
Variation is one difference among the same kind.

Use this on the questions
Step 1. Read each of the ten questions carefully.
Step 2. Find the exact word the question asks for from the cell words.
Step 3. Write a new example that uses the word correctly.
Step 4. Use only this cell unit. Do not switch back to an earlier unit.

Your turn

1. What is a cell?

2. New cells come from...
Circle one.

A. Cells that already exist
B. Rocks
C. Light only
D. A spelling list

3. Name the three labels on a simple cell.

4. A cell wall is on...
Circle one.

A. A plant cell
B. Every animal cell
C. A rock
D. Both, always

5. An autotroph...
Circle one.

A. Makes food
B. Only eats
C. Has no cells
D. Is a metal

6. A heterotroph...
Circle one.

A. Eats or takes food in
B. Makes food with chloroplasts
C. Is a rock
D. Has no membrane

7. What is variation?

_____

8. What comes after tissue?

_____

9. A decomposer...
Circle one.

A. Breaks down dead material
B. Makes food in a chloroplast
C. Is a cell wall
D. Is a metal

10. These questions belong to...
Circle one.

A. The cell unit
B. Metals
C. Insect legs
D. A habitat from an earlier week

☑ Check yourself

1. Draw one cell and label membrane, cytoplasm, and nucleus.

_____

_____

_____

2. Write one producer, one consumer, and one decomposer.

_____

_____

_____

I did: ☐ Learn this ☐ Your turn ☐ Check yourself