Week of December 14

Answer key. Not for the student.

Name _____

☑ Checklist

Check the box when you finish each lesson.

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Monday, December 14. Catch-up, in place of November 5 (last missed content day)

Catch-up lesson. This is the Thursday, November 5 lesson.

Mathematics. Thursday, November 5, 2026. **Answer key. Not for the student.**

Rate and percent together

Goal: I can find a unit rate and a percent of a number.

Name _____ Date _____

Your turn

1. A car goes 28 miles in 4 hours. How many miles does it go in one hour?

Answer: 7 miles

2. 9 bars cost 45 dollars. How many dollars is one bar?

Answer: 5 dollars

3. What is 20% of 110?

Answer: 22
Checks: 20% as double 10%. Partly right: 11, which is 10%.

4. Which is a unit rate?

Circle one.

A. 6 miles in 1 hour
B. 18 miles in 3 hours
C. 20% of 40
D. 12 miles in 2 hours

Answer: 6 miles in 1 hour

5. Write 1/5 as a percent.

Answer: 20%

Check yourself

1. Write one unit rate from your day. Show the division.

Answer: Sample: 30 minutes for 3 pages. 30 divided by 3 is 10 minutes per page.

2. Write one percent from your day. Show the fraction.

Answer: Sample: I ate 1 of 4 slices. 1/4 is 25%. Partly right: a percent with no fraction.

Catch-up lesson. This is the Thursday, November 5 lesson.

Reading. Thursday, November 5, 2026. **Answer key. Not for the student.**

Reading: Phaeton

Goal: Read the myth of Phaeton. Practice finding a choice and its result.

Name _____ Date _____

Your turn

Stuck? Look back at the story and the word box.

1. Phaeton's father says Phaeton can ask for any gift. What does Phaeton choose?

Circle one.

A. To drive the chariot of the Sun for one day.
B. To live in the Sun's palace.
C. To get a gold crown.
D. To meet Jupiter.

Answer: To drive the chariot of the Sun for one day.
Finding a character's choice. None.

2. Phaeton's father warns him not to drive the chariot. Copy one sentence in which he warns Phaeton.

Answer: Any warning sentence, such as "It is not a safe boon, nor one, my Phaeton, suited to your youth and strength." or "Beware, my son, lest I should give you a fatal gift."
Finding text evidence. Partly right: a correct warning in her own words with no copied sentence.

3. Phaeton's father swore an oath. What does he choose to do in the end?
Circle one.

A. He lets Phaeton drive the chariot.
B. He drives the chariot with Phaeton.
C. He hides the horses.
D. He sends Phaeton home.

Answer: He lets Phaeton drive the chariot.
Finding a character's choice. Text: "the oath is sworn and must be kept."

4. Phaeton is scared by the Scorpion and drops the reins. What is the result? Write one sentence.

Answer: The horses run wild, and the chariot goes too high and too low and sets the earth on fire.
Finding the result of an action. Partly right: "The horses run away" with no fire.

5. What does Jupiter choose to do to save the earth?
Circle one.

A. Strike Phaeton with a lightning bolt.
B. Send a long rain.
C. Take the reins himself.
D. Call the Sun back home.

Answer: Strike Phaeton with a lightning bolt.
Finding a character's choice. Text: "launched it against the charioteer."

☑ Check yourself

1. Write one choice Phaeton makes in the myth of Phaeton. Then write one result of that choice.

Answer: Choice: he asks to drive the Sun's chariot, or he will not take back his wish. Result: he cannot control the horses, the earth burns, and Jupiter strikes him down. Partly right: a choice with no result. A character's choice and its result See answer.

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

Grammar. Monday, December 14, 2026. **Answer key. Not for the student.**

Punctuation that changes meaning

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

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

Answer: It changes who is eaten and who is spoken to

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

Answer: Let's eat, Grandma.

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

Answer: Splits two full sentences so each can stand

4. Which sentence talks to Mom?
Circle one.

A. Call me, Mom.
B. Call me Mom.
C. Call, me Mom.
D. Call me. Mom.

Answer: 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

Answer: Grandma is the food

☑ 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.

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

Spelling. Monday, December 14, 2026. **Answer key. Not for the student.**

Week list

Goal: Learn these five words: guitar, string, fret, chord, scale.
Name _____ Date _____

✎ Your turn

1. Write guitar from memory.

Answer: guitar

2. Write fret from memory.

Answer: fret

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

Answer: Write with the list hidden

4. How many letters are in guitar?

Answer: 6

5. How many letters are in string?

Answer: 6

☑ Check yourself

1. Say each in syllables, then write looking, then covered: guitar, string, fret, chord, scale.
2. One original sentence each, about today, using guitar, string, fret, chord, and scale.

Catch-up lesson. This is the Thursday, November 5 lesson.

Citizenship. Thursday, November 5, 2026. **Answer key. Not for the student.**

Game, then jobs

Goal: I can name the government job in an action: make, carry out, or judge.

Name _____ Date _____

Your turn

1. Congress votes to pass a law. Is that make, carry out, or judge?

Circle one.

A. Make
B. Carry out
C. Judge

Answer: Make

2. The governor puts a Texas law into action. Is that make, carry out, or judge?

Circle one.

A. Carry out
B. Make
C. Judge

Answer: Carry out

3. A Texas court decides a case under Texas law. Is that make, carry out, or judge?

Circle one.

A. Judge
B. Make
C. Carry out

Answer: Judge

4. A witness must tell the truth in court. Is that a duty or a right?

Circle one.

A. A duty
B. A right

Answer: A duty

5. What is a limit?

Answer: A rule that says what an office may not do
Checks: defining limit. Partly right: a rule, with no mention of what an office may not do.

Check yourself

1. Write one government action. Then write make, carry out, or judge.

Answer: Any true action, sorted right.

2. Write one limit, a rule that says what an office may not do.

Answer: Sample: The governor may not make Texas laws. Only the Texas Legislature can. Partly right: a rule for a person, not an office.

Catch-up lesson. This is the Thursday, November 5 lesson.

Science. Thursday, November 5, 2026. **Answer key. Not for the student.**

Cell unit check

Goal: I can use the cell unit words on new examples.

Name _____ Date _____

Your turn

1. Which part of a cell holds the cell's instructions?

Circle one.

A. The nucleus
B. The cell wall
C. The chloroplast
D. The cytoplasm

Answer: The nucleus

2. A rabbit eats clover. Is the rabbit a producer or a consumer?
Circle one.

A. Consumer
B. Producer

Answer: Consumer

3. A mushroom grows on a dead log and breaks it down. What is the mushroom?
Circle one.

A. A decomposer
B. A producer
C. A chloroplast
D. A nucleus

Answer: A decomposer

4. A person is made of many cells. A person is...
Circle one.

A. Multicellular
B. Unicellular

Answer: Multicellular

5. Two cats are the same kind. One has long fur and one has short fur. What is this difference called?

Answer: Variation

Hands-on activity

Zip bag cell model
Goal: Use the cell words on a model you can hold, and name a producer, a consumer, and a decomposer.
Ties to: Science
Time: 20 minutes
Key words
cell membrane: the thin outer covering of a cell
cytoplasm: the material inside the membrane
nucleus: the part that holds the cell's instructions
decomposer: a living thing that breaks down dead material
From home: 1 zip bag, about a cup of water, 1 bottle cap, 3 sticky notes or paper scraps and tape, a tray or the sink
Steps
1. Safety: work over a tray or the sink. Wipe up spills right away.
2. Pour water into the bag until it is about half full. This is the cytoplasm.
3. Drop in the bottle cap. This is the nucleus.
4. Seal the bag tight. The bag is the cell membrane.
5. Label the three parts with sticky notes.
6. Write one producer, one consumer, and one decomposer. Use the printed reading or write not sure.
7. Write one sentence: My model cannot show ___.
8. Pour the water out in the sink. Wash your hands when you finish.

Show at the end: A labeled bag cell, three food job names, and one sentence about what the model cannot show.

Check yourself

1. In the box, draw one cell. Label membrane, cytoplasm, and nucleus.

Answer: All three labels on the right parts.

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

Answer: Sample: grass, a deer, a mushroom. Partly right: two of three right.

Tuesday, December 15. Unit 3 close, trimmed

Mathematics. Tuesday, December 15, 2026. **Answer key. Not for the student.**

Review day (no new lesson page)

Name _____ Date _____

Today

Short mixed review of rates, percent, and the three forms. This is warm-up for the check, not a new unit.

Reading. Tuesday, December 15, 2026. **Answer key. Not for the student.**

Review day (no new lesson page)

Name _____ Date _____

Today

Finish any thin Unit 3 reading (for example a short source-card close).

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

Grammar. Tuesday, December 15, 2026. **Answer key. Not for the student.**

Subject and verb

Goal: Make subject and verb agree when the subject is not next to the verb.

Name _____ Date _____

Your turn

1. What is a subject?

Circle one.

A. The longest word
B. Who or what the sentence is about
C. Always the first noun you see
D. The word after of

Answer: Who or what the sentence is about

2. In 'The box of pencils is heavy,' what is the subject?

Answer: box

3. Why is the verb is, not are, in The box of pencils is heavy?

Circle one.

A. Box is one thing. Of pencils is only a phrase.
B. Pencils is one thing.
C. Heavy always takes is.
D. Every sentence uses is.

Answer: Box is one thing. Of pencils is only a phrase.

4. Repair: the pack of cards are on the table.

Answer: The pack of cards is on the table.

5. Subject and verb have to agree in...

Circle one.

A. Color
B. Number
C. Syllables
D. Mood

Answer: Number

Check yourself

1. Write three original sentences with a phrase between subject and verb. Label S and V in each.

2. Teach the interrupting phrase in one sentence, using the box of pencils.

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

Spelling. Tuesday, December 15, 2026. **Answer key. Not for the student.**

Week list, day two

Goal: Divide each word into syllables. Then name one root or prefix.
Name _____ Date _____

Your turn

1. Write fret from memory.

Answer: fret

2. Write scale from memory.

Answer: scale

3. A root or prefix is useful because...
Circle one.

A. It makes the page look neat
B. It shows a part of the word's meaning
C. It replaces spelling the word
D. It is a Texas rule

Answer: It shows a part of the word's meaning

4. What is the first letter of guitar?

Answer: g

5. What is the first letter of string?

Answer: s

Check yourself

1. Mark syllables on each word: guitar, string, fret, chord, scale. Name one root or prefix you can guess.
2. Covered write all five.
3. One miss becomes a drawing of the meaning. Describe the drawing if you cannot paste it.

Citizenship. Tuesday, December 15, 2026. **Answer key. Not for the student.**

Review day (no new lesson page)

Name _____ Date _____

Today

Finish one leftover Unit 3 citizenship idea if needed, or a short review.

Science. Tuesday, December 15, 2026. **Answer key. Not for the student.**

Review day (no new lesson page)

Name _____ Date _____

Today

Finish the life-cycle page if needed.

Wednesday, December 16. Compact Unit 2 check, day 1 of 2 (the November 9 and 10 test pieces)

Catch-up lesson. This is the Monday, November 9 lesson.

Mathematics. Monday, November 9, 2026. **Answer key. Not for the student.**

Test, unit rates

Goal: I can change a rate into a unit rate and keep the unit.

Name _____ Date _____

Your turn

1. 7 pencils cost 14 dollars. How many dollars is one pencil?

Answer: 2 dollars
Checks: unit rate with the unit. Partly right: 2 with no unit.

2. A train goes 48 miles in 6 hours. How many miles does it go in one hour?

Answer: 8 miles

3. What does per mean?

Circle one.

A. For each one
B. In total
C. Take away
D. About

Answer: For each one

4. 2 books cost 18 dollars. How many dollars is one book?

Answer: 9 dollars

5. 3 boxes cost 21 dollars. Which is the unit rate?

Circle one.

A. 7 dollars for 1 box
B. 21 dollars for 3 boxes
C. 1 dollar for 21 boxes
D. 24 dollars for 3 boxes

Answer: 7 dollars for 1 box

Check yourself

1. Pick one question above. Show the division.

Answer: Sample: 14 divided by 7 is 2.

2. Write the unit beside your answer.

Answer: Sample: 2 dollars per pencil. Partly right: number with no unit.

Catch-up lesson. This is the Tuesday, November 10 lesson.

Mathematics. Tuesday, November 10, 2026. **Answer key. Not for the student.**

Test, which rate

Goal: I can compare two rates by finding each unit rate.

Name _____ Date _____

Your turn

1. Van A goes 90 miles in 2 hours. How many miles per hour is that?

Answer: 45 miles per hour

2. Van B goes 120 miles in 4 hours. How many miles per hour is that?

Answer: 30 miles per hour

3. Van A goes 45 miles per hour. Van B goes 30 miles per hour. Which van is faster?

Circle one.

A. Van A
B. Van B
C. They are the same

Answer: Van A

4. Store A sells 5 hats for 15 dollars. Store B sells 4 hats for 16 dollars. Which store is cheaper per hat?
Circle one.

A. Store A
B. Store B
C. They are the same

Answer: Store A
3 dollars per hat is less than 4. Checks: comparing prices by unit rate.

5. Why do you find the unit rate before you compare two rates?

Answer: So both rates are for one unit, and you can compare them fairly
Checks: why unit rates make comparison fair. Partly right: so it is easier, with no mention of one unit.

☑ Check yourself

1. Write both van unit rates.

Answer: 45 miles per hour and 30 miles per hour.

2. Write one sentence that names the faster van and its unit rate.

Answer: Van A is faster at 45 miles per hour. Partly right: Van A with no rate.

Catch-up lesson. This is the Monday, November 9 lesson.

Reading. Monday, November 9, 2026. **Answer key. Not for the student.**

Reading: The Paradise of Children, part 1

Goal: Read part 1 of The Paradise of Children. Practice comparing two characters.
Name _____ Date _____

✎ Your turn

Stuck? Look back at the story and the word box.

1. Which word best describes Pandora in The Paradise of Children, part 1?
Circle one.

A. curious
B. lazy
C. shy
D. sleepy

Answer: curious
Naming a character trait. Evidence: she asks about the box again and again.

2. Which words best describe Epimetheus in The Paradise of Children, part 1?
Circle one.

A. careful about rules
B. sneaky and sly
C. mean to others
D. greedy for food

Answer: careful about rules
Naming a character trait. Evidence: "we have neither of us any right to lift the lid of the box."

3. How are Pandora and Epimetheus alike?
Circle one.

A. Neither one has a father or a mother.
B. Both are grown up.
C. Both carried the box to the cottage.
D. Both want to open the box right away.

Answer: Neither one has a father or a mother.
Comparing two characters. Text: Pandora is "fatherless and motherless like himself."

4. Pandora calls Epimetheus "a dull boy." Write one way Pandora is different from Epimetheus. Write one sentence.

Answer: Pandora wants to open the box, but Epimetheus wants to leave it shut.
Contrasting two characters. Partly right: a true difference that is not about the box, such as "Pandora is grumpy and he is cheerful." Count it right if it fits the text.

5. Who does Pandora think left the box at the door?
Circle one.

A. Quicksilver
B. Epimetheus
C. her mother
D. the other children

Answer: Quicksilver
Finding a key detail. Clue: the staff with two serpents.

☑ Check yourself

1. Compare Pandora and Epimetheus. Write one way they are alike and one way they are different. Use words from The Paradise of Children, part 1.

Answer: Alike: both are children with no parents who live in the cottage. Different: Pandora wants to open the box, and Epimetheus says they have no right to. Partly right: only the likeness or only the difference. Comparing two characters See answer.

Catch-up lesson. This is the Tuesday, November 10 lesson.

Reading. Tuesday, November 10, 2026. **Answer key. Not for the student.**

Reading: The Paradise of Children, part 2

Goal: Read part 2 of The Paradise of Children. Practice finding what a character learns and the lesson of the story.
Name _____ Date _____

Your turn

Stuck? Look back at the story and the word box.

1. What flies out of the box the first time Pandora lifts the lid?
Circle one.

A. Troubles with stings in their tails
B. butterflies
C. songbirds
D. toys and dresses

Answer: Troubles with stings in their tails
Finding a key event. None.

2. Epimetheus sees Pandora about to open the box. Why does he not stop her?
Circle one.

A. He wants to see what is inside too.
B. He is too far away to call out.
C. He is asleep in the corner.
D. He thinks the box is empty.

Answer: He wants to see what is inside too.
Understanding a character's reason. Text: Epimetheus "had his own share of curiosity to know what was inside."

3. Who comes out of the box the second time it is opened? Write the name.

Answer: Hope
Finding a key event. None.

4. What does Hope do for the children's stings? Write one sentence.

Answer: She touches Epimetheus's sting and kisses Pandora's forehead, and the pain goes away.
Finding a key event. Partly right: "She makes them feel better" with no detail.

5. At first, Pandora will not lift the lid again. What has she learned?
Circle one.

A. Opening the box let bad things out into the world.
B. The box is full of toys.
C. Epimetheus opened the box first.
D. Boxes are always safe to open.

Answer: Opening the box let bad things out into the world.
Finding what a character learns. Text: "I have had enough of lifting the lid!"

☑ Check yourself

1. What is one lesson The Paradise of Children teaches? Write it in one sentence. Then copy one sentence from part 2 that shows it.

Answer: Examples: Even when troubles come, hope stays with us. Or: one wrong act can hurt many people. Evidence: "Never fear! we shall do pretty well in spite of them all." or "a wrong act of any one mortal is a calamity to the whole world." Partly right: a lesson with no copied sentence. What a character learns, and the lesson of the story See answer.

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

Grammar. Wednesday, December 16, 2026. **Answer key. Not for the student.**

Subject and object pronouns

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

✎ Your turn

1. Repair: me and her seen it.

Answer: She and I saw 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

Answer: When it is the subject

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

Answer: The gift is for him and me.

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

Answer: He and I went to the river

5. Repair: them students is ready.

Answer: Those students are ready.

☑ 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.

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

Spelling. Wednesday, December 16, 2026. **Answer key. Not for the student.**

Dictation

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

Your turn

1. Write scale from memory now.

Answer: scale

2. Write guitar from memory.

Answer: guitar

3. Write string from memory.

Answer: string

4. What is the last letter of guitar?

Answer: r

5. What is the last letter of string?

Answer: g

Check yourself

1. Grownup or audio: hear each word once (guitar, string, fret, chord, scale), write. Score out of five.
2. Misses: write three times each, then one new sentence per miss.

Stands in for the November 9 and 10 citizenship test pieces (one Texas check, citizenship-swaps).

Citizenship. Wednesday, December 16, 2026. **Answer key. Not for the student.**

Check of Texas departments and local jobs

Goal: I can match make, carry out, and judge to Texas offices, and I can name one local job.
Name _____ Date _____

Your turn

1. Which two parts make up the Texas Legislature?

Answer: The Senate and the House of Representatives
Checks: the two houses of the Texas Legislature. Partly right: names only one house.

2. Who leads the department that carries out Texas laws?

Answer: The governor
Checks: the executive job in Texas. Partly right: names the executive department but not the governor.

3. In Article 3, Section 1, what does styled mean?

Answer: Named
Checks: the meaning of styled in Article 3, Section 1.

4. Texas has two highest courts. Which one hears crime cases?
Circle one.

A. The Supreme Court of Texas
B. The Court of Criminal Appeals

Answer: The Court of Criminal Appeals
Checks: which highest Texas court hears crime cases.

5. Name one city job and one county job from the reading.

Answer: Sample city jobs: a city park, a local street, trash collection, or a municipal court. Sample county jobs: property records or a sheriff
Checks: telling a city job from a county job. Partly right: names two jobs but mixes city and county, or names only one.

Check yourself

1. Draw two boxes. In one box, write one Texas job and the office that does it (Legislature, governor, or a Texas court). In the other box, write one local job and whether it is a city job or a county job.

Answer: The Texas box matches the job to the right office. The local box names a city or county job from the reading and labels it correctly. Partly right: only one box is clear, or a United States office is used for a Texas job.

Catch-up lesson. This is the Monday, November 9 lesson.

Science. Monday, November 9, 2026. **Answer key. Not for the student.**

Test, the cell

Goal: I can label a cell and say what a cell is.

Name _____ Date _____

Your turn

1. What is a cell?

Answer: The smallest living part of a living thing
Checks: defining a cell. Partly right: the smallest part, with no word about living.

2. Which part holds the cell's instructions?

Circle one.

A. The nucleus
B. The cell membrane
C. The cytoplasm
D. The cell wall

Answer: The nucleus

3. What is the thin outer covering of a cell called?

Answer: The cell membrane

4. Which part is only on the plant cell?

Circle one.

A. Cell wall
B. Nucleus
C. Cytoplasm
D. Cell membrane

Answer: Cell wall

5. New cells come from...

Circle one.

A. Cells that already exist
B. Food
C. Water
D. Air

Answer: Cells that already exist

Check yourself

1. In the box, draw one cell. Label membrane, cytoplasm, and nucleus.

Answer: All three labels on the right parts.

2. Write one sentence that says living things are made of cells.

Answer: Sample: Every living thing is made of one or more cells.

Catch-up lesson. This is the Tuesday, November 10 lesson.

Science. Tuesday, November 10, 2026. **Answer key. Not for the student.**

Test, nucleus or no nucleus

Goal: I can sort cells as prokaryotic or eukaryotic, and living things as one cell or many cells.

Name _____ Date _____

Your turn

1. A cell with a nucleus is...

Circle one.

A. Eukaryotic
B. Prokaryotic

Answer: Eukaryotic

2. A bacterium is...
Circle one.

A. Prokaryotic
B. Eukaryotic

Answer: Prokaryotic

3. What does unicellular mean?

Answer: Made of one cell

4. A person is...
Circle one.

A. Eukaryotic and multicellular
B. Prokaryotic and unicellular
C. Eukaryotic and unicellular
D. Prokaryotic and multicellular

Answer: Eukaryotic and multicellular

5. Does a prokaryotic cell have a nucleus?
Circle one.

A. No
B. Yes

Answer: No

Hands-on activity

Nucleus tag and cell count sort (after the check)
Goal: Sort cells as nucleus or no nucleus, and living things as one cell or many cells.
Ties to: Science
Time: 10 minutes
Key words
eukaryotic: a cell that has a nucleus. Plant and animal cells are eukaryotic.
prokaryotic: a cell that has no nucleus. Bacteria are prokaryotic.
unicellular: the living thing is one cell
multicellular: the living thing is many cells
From home: the zip bag cell from Dec 14 (or a drawing of a cell in a box), 4 paper cards, pencil
Steps
1. Do the check first. Do this after.
2. Add a tag to your bag cell: eukaryotic, because it has a nucleus.
3. Write bacterium and person on two cards.
4. Write unicellular and multicellular on two cards.
5. Match each living thing to its card. Say why.

Show at the end: A tagged model and two matched pairs: bacterium with unicellular, person with multicellular.

Check yourself

1. In the box, draw one cell with a nucleus. Label it eukaryotic.

Answer: A cell with a nucleus, labeled eukaryotic.

2. Write unicellular or multicellular for a bacterium and for a person.

Answer: Bacterium: unicellular. Person: multicellular. Partly right: one of two.

Thursday, December 17. Compact Unit 2 check, day 2 of 2 (the November 11 and 12 test pieces). Catch-up complete

Catch-up lesson. This is the Wednesday, November 11 lesson.

Mathematics. Wednesday, November 11, 2026. **Answer key. Not for the student.**

Test, percent

Goal: I can write a percent as a fraction, a ratio, and a fraction in simplest form.
Name _____ Date _____

Your turn

1. Write 35% as a fraction with 100 on the bottom.

Answer: 35/100

2. Write 35% as a ratio.

Answer: 35:100
Also accept: 35 to 100.

3. Write 35/100 in simplest form.

Answer: 7/20
Checks: simplifying. Partly right: 35/100 left as is.

4. Which fraction is the same as 20%?
Circle one.

A. 1/5
B. 1/2
C. 1/4
D. 20/10

Answer: 1/5

5. Write 80/100 in simplest form.

Answer: 4/5

Check yourself

1. In the box, draw a 10 by 10 grid. Shade 20 squares.

Answer: 20 of 100 squares shaded.

2. Write the shaded part as a percent and as a fraction in simplest form.

Answer: 20% and 1/5. Partly right: one of the two.

Catch-up lesson. This is the Thursday, November 12 lesson.

Mathematics. Thursday, November 12, 2026. **Answer key. Not for the student.**

Test, percent of a number

Goal: I can find 10%, 20%, and 5% of a number.
Name _____ Date _____

Your turn

1. What is 10% of 90?

Answer: 9

2. What is 20% of 90?

Answer: 18
Checks: 20% as double 10%. Partly right: 9, which is 10%.

3. What is 5% of 60?

Answer: 3

4. 20% is the same as...
Circle one.

A. 2 tenths
B. 2 hundredths
C. 2 wholes
D. 20 tenths

Answer: 2 tenths

5. A bike costs 200 dollars. It is 20% off. How many dollars do you save?

Answer: 40 dollars

☑ Check yourself

1. Find 10% of 70, then 20% of 70. Show both steps.

Answer: 7, then 14. Partly right: 7 only.

Stands in for the November 11 and 12 reading test pieces (plan.md: a short public-domain civic text).

Reading. Thursday, December 17, 2026. **Answer key. Not for the student.**

Travis's letter from the Alamo

Goal: I can read a primary source and tell who wrote it, when, where, and what the writer asks.
Name _____ Date _____

✎ Your turn

1. Who wrote this letter, and what date did he put on it?

Answer: William Barret Travis (or Travis, Lt. Col. comdt). The date is Fby. 24th 1836 (February 24, 1836)
Checks: author and date from the letter. Partly right: names Travis or the date, but not both.

2. From where did he write, as the letter names the place?

Answer: The Alamo, or Bejar (San Antonio)
Checks: the place named in the letter. Partly right: says Texas only.

3. What did Travis say the enemy had demanded?

Answer: A surrender at discretion, or the garrison would be put to the sword if the fort was taken
Checks: the demand named in the letter. Partly right: says the enemy wanted them to give up, but misses discretion or the threat.

4. What two things did Travis say he would never do? Circle one pair.
Circle one.

A. Surrender or retreat
B. Write or send help
C. Wait or eat
D. Vote or speak

Answer: Surrender or retreat
Checks: Travis's words "I shall never surrender or retreat."

5. What did Travis ask the people of Texas and all Americans in the world to do?

Answer: Come to their aid, with all dispatch (send help quickly)
Checks: the ask in the letter. Partly right: says help, but not that Travis asked them to come.

☑ Check yourself

1. Write three short sentences. Sentence 1: who wrote the letter. Sentence 2: when and where. Sentence 3: what the writer asked for, using a phrase from the letter.

Answer: Travis, February 24, 1836, the Alamo or Bejar, and a phrase such as "come to our aid" or "with all dispatch." Partly right: two of the three sentences are clear, or sentence 3 retells the ask without a phrase from the letter.

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

Grammar. Thursday, December 17, 2026. **Answer key. Not for the student.**

Comma splices

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

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

Answer: Two complete sentences with only a comma between them

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

Answer: 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

Answer: We watched. The ant carried a 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.

Answer: We stayed on the bank because the river rose.

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

Answer: Two sentences joined by only a comma

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.

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

Spelling. Thursday, December 17, 2026. **Answer key. Not for the student.**

Use them in real sentences

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

Your turn

1. Which sentence uses fret to show its meaning?
Circle one.

A. I learned the word fret.
B. She pressed the string behind the second fret to play a higher note.
C. fret is my spelling word.

Answer: She pressed the string behind the second fret to play a higher note.

2. Write chord from memory.

Answer: chord

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

Answer: guitar

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

Answer: string

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

Answer: fret

Check yourself

1. One sentence with guitar and fret together.
2. One sentence with chord and scale together.
3. One sentence with string. Use it in a civics or science sentence.

Stands in for the November 11 and 12 citizenship test pieces (one Texas check, citizenship-swaps).

Citizenship. Thursday, December 17, 2026. **Answer key. Not for the student.**

Texas-only jobs and a limit on majority

Goal: I can name jobs Texas decides, and I can point to a written limit in the Texas Constitution that a majority may not break.
Name _____ Date _____

Your turn

1. Article 7, Section 1, gives the duty to set up public schools to which group?

Answer: The Legislature of the State (the Texas Legislature)
Checks: who has the school duty. Partly right: says Texas, but not the Legislature.

2. Which of these is a Texas job?
Circle one.

A. Giving United States passports
B. Driver licenses
C. Making United States money

Answer: Driver licenses
Checks: a Texas-only job, not a United States job.

3. In Article 1, Section 2, in whom is political power inherent?

Answer: The people
Checks: Article 1, Section 2. Partly right: says the government or the Legislature.

4. In Article 1, Section 29, what does void mean?

Answer: The law cannot be enforced, or the law is not in force
Checks: the meaning of void in Section 29. Partly right: says the law is wrong but does not give the meaning.

5. A majority in the Texas Legislature passes a law that goes against a right in Article I. What does Section 29 say about that law?

Answer: The law is void (it cannot be enforced)
Checks: a written limit on majority power in Article 1, Section 29. Partly right: says the law is a problem but does not use void or "cannot be enforced."

☑ Check yourself

1. Write two short sentences. Sentence 1: name one Texas-only job from the reading. Sentence 2: point to Article 1, Section 2, or Article 1, Section 29, and tell in your own words what limit it sets.

Answer: Sentence 1 names schools, driver licenses, birth records, or state taxes. Sentence 2 points to power in the people, or to rights kept out of general powers, or to a contrary law being void. Partly right: only one sentence is clear.

Catch-up lesson. This is the Wednesday, November 11 lesson.

Science. Wednesday, November 11, 2026. **Answer key. Not for the student.**

Test, how it gets food

Goal: I can sort living things as producers, consumers, and decomposers.

Name _____ Date _____

Your turn

1. Another name for an autotroph is a...

Circle one.

A. Producer
B. Consumer
C. Decomposer

Answer: Producer

2. What does a decomposer do?

Answer: Breaks down dead things
Checks: what a decomposer does. Partly right: eats, with no mention of dead things.

3. A hawk eats mice. A hawk is a...

Circle one.

A. Consumer
B. Producer
C. Decomposer

Answer: Consumer

4. A mushroom grows on a dead log and breaks it down. A mushroom is a...

Circle one.

A. Decomposer
B. Producer
C. Consumer

Answer: Decomposer

5. Name the three ways living things get food that you learned.

Answer: Producer, consumer, decomposer

Hands-on activity

Food job hunt (after the check)

Goal: Name one producer, one consumer, and one decomposer, and how each gets food or breaks material down.
Ties to: Science
Time: 10 minutes
Key words
producer: makes its own food
consumer: eats food
decomposer: breaks down dead material

From home: paper folded into 3 boxes, pencil, a window or yard

Steps

1. Do the check first. Do this after.
2. Find one producer at home or outside, like a houseplant. Draw it in box 1.
3. Find one consumer, like a pet or a person. Draw it in box 2.
4. Look for a decomposer on dead leaves or old wood outside. Draw it in box 3, or write not seen.
5. Under each box, write how it gets food or breaks material down.
6. Flip your cell to organism stack once and say the five levels.

Show at the end: Three labeled boxes with one line each, and the five levels said in order.

☑ Check yourself

1. Name one producer, one consumer, and one decomposer.

Answer: Sample: grass, a hawk, a mushroom.

2. Write how each one gets food or breaks things down.

Answer: Makes food, eats, breaks down dead things. Partly right: two of three.

Catch-up lesson. This is the Thursday, November 12 lesson.

Science. Thursday, November 12, 2026. **Answer key. Not for the student.**

Test, from cell to organism

Goal: I can put the five levels in order and name one variation.

Name _____ Date _____

Your turn

1. Write the five levels from small to large.

Answer: Cell, tissue, organ, organ system, organism
Checks: the five levels. Partly right: one level missing or out of order.

2. A group of organs that work together is...

Circle one.

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

Answer: An organ system

3. What is variation?

Answer: A difference among living things of the same kind

4. Two dogs have different ear shapes. This shows...

Circle one.

A. Variation
B. Two kinds of animal
C. A new organ
D. A missing nucleus

Answer: Variation

5. A dog and a cat are different. Is that variation?

Circle one.

A. No. Variation is a difference among the same kind.
B. Yes. They are different.

Answer: No. Variation is a difference among the same kind.

☑ Check yourself

1. Write the five levels in order.

Answer: Cell, tissue, organ, organ system, organism.

2. In the box, draw two living things of the same kind. Mark one variation, or write not seen.

Answer: Two of one kind with one difference marked.