Mathematics
Wednesday, October 14, 2026
Ratios unit test
Watch: Introduction to ratios (Khan Academy)
Name _____ Date _____
Learn this
- This is the ratios unit test.
- Do not use notes.
- A ratio is written in the order the question names.
- Equivalent ratios use one shared multiplier.
- To simplify divide both parts by the same number.
- Show the multiplier or the dividing number on the written work.
- Show the ratio work from this unit with no notes.
- The work must include order part-to-whole equivalent ratios simplifying a fraction a double number line and a rate with a unit.

Key words

ratio: a comparison of two numbers.
equivalent: equal in value.
simplify: divide both parts by the same number until no number greater than 1 divides both.
multiplier: the number you multiply both parts by.

Reading
Ratios unit test
This is the ratios unit test.
Do not use notes.
A ratio is written in the order the question names.
Equivalent ratios use one shared multiplier.
To simplify divide both parts by the same number.
Show the multiplier or the dividing number on the written work.
Use this on the questions
- Step 1. Read each question carefully.
- Step 2. Write the ratio in the exact order the question names.
- Step 3. Use a shared multiplier to make equivalent ratios or divide both parts by the same number to simplify. Show that number in your work.
- Step 4. For every question show all the work from the unit. Use a fraction a double number line and a rate with a unit when needed.

Questions

1. Write the ratio of 5 cats to 8 dogs.

2. There are 3 red cubes and 5 blue cubes. Write the ratio of red cubes to all the cubes.

3. Are 2:3 and 6:9 equivalent?

Circle one.

A. Yes

B. No

4. Are 2:3 and 4:5 equivalent?

Circle one.

A. Yes

B. No

5. Complete the equivalent ratio: 4:6 = __:12.

6. Simplify 18:24.

7. Write 14:18 as a simplified fraction.

8. On a 2:3 double number line, what number matches 8?

9. 2 cups of rice serve 3 people. How many people can 10 cups serve?

10. Which row does not belong in a 2:5 table?

Circle one.

A. 4:10

B. 6:15

C. 8:20

D. 10:22

Written work

1. Simplify 20:28. Write the dividing number.

2. Draw a 2:3 double number line through 6 and 9. Write the shared multiplier.

3. Write the rice answer in one sentence. Include the unit.

Reading
Wednesday, October 14, 2026
The Lightning Thief Chapter 8
Watch: The Lightning Thief, Chapter 8 (Mrs. B)
Name _____ Date _____
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 8 of The Lightning Thief by Rick Riordan in your copy of the book.
- The chapter title is We Capture a Flag.
- This page does not print the chapter. The book is the reading.
- Answer the ten questions from the chapter in your book.
- Stop at the end of Chapter 8. Do not start Chapter 9.
- Write three sentences about Chapter 8: what happens in the sword lesson, who wins the flag, and what sign appears over Percy.
- Copy one sentence from Chapter 8 that shows what happens when Percy is in the water.
- Who does Chiron say Percy's father is, and what sign shows it? Answer in one or two sentences.

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.

Reading
The Lightning Thief
Read Chapter 8 in the Books app on this iPad. Search for We Capture a Flag. This page does not print Rick Riordan's chapter.
Stop at the end of Chapter 8. Do not start Chapter 9. Use the Books steps on this page. The written work comes from the book.
Use this on the questions
- Step 1: Open the book or the Books app and read all of Chapter 8 titled We Capture a Flag. Stop at the end. Do not read Chapter 9.
- Step 2: Answer the ten questions from the chapter in your book.
- Step 3: Write three sentences.

- Tell what happens in the sword lesson.
- Tell who wins the flag.
- Tell what sign appears over Percy.
- Then copy one sentence from the chapter about Percy in the water.
- Last answer who Chiron says is Percy's father and what sign shows it.

Questions

1. The only camp activity Percy is good at is

Circle one.

A. Canoeing
B. Archery
C. Wrestling
D. Foot racing

2. Who is the best swordsman in the last three hundred years?

---

3. After the ice water, Percy's first disarming move

Circle one.

A. Knocks Luke's sword out of his hand
B. Breaks Percy's own sword
C. Hits Chiron's tail
D. Misses completely

4. Cabin eight, the silver one, belongs to

Circle one.

A. Artemis
B. Hera
C. Poseidon
D. Hades

5. Name the Big Three.

---

6. Zeus turns Thalia into

Circle one.

A. The pine tree on Half-Blood Hill
B. A hellhound
C. A naiad
D. Cabin three

7. What is the boundary line in capture the flag?

---

8. Clarisse's spear

Circle one.

A. Shocks with electricity
B. Turns into a trident

C. Is only wood
D. Belongs to Athena

9. Who carries the red banner across the creek?

Circle one.

A. Luke
B. Percy
C. Clarisse
D. Grover

10. The sign above Percy in the creek is a

Circle one.

A. Trident
B. Owl
C. Lightning bolt
D. Caduceus

Written work

1. Write three sentences about Chapter 8: what happens in the sword lesson, who wins the flag, and what sign appears over Percy.

2. Copy one sentence from Chapter 8 that shows what happens when Percy is in the water.

3. Who does Chiron say Percy's father is, and what sign shows it? Answer in one or two sentences.

Grammar
Wednesday, October 14, 2026
Test Subject and object pronouns
Name _____ Date _____
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.

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.

Reading
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.
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.

Questions

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

Written work

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.

Spelling
Wednesday, October 14, 2026
Dictation
Name _____ Date _____
Learn this
- Dictation means listen to the word once. Write the word. Then score the list.
- If a word is wrong, write it three times and use it in a new sentence.

Key words

equivalent: equal in value.
percent: per hundred.
decimal: a number written with a point, such as 0.5.
fraction: a number written with a top and a bottom, such as 1/2.
unit: the name of what you measure, such as cups or miles.

Reading
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.
Use this on the questions
- Step 1: Have a grownup or audio say each word once. The words are equivalent, percent, decimal, fraction, unit. 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.

Questions

1. Write unit from memory now.

2. Write equivalent from memory.

3. Write percent from memory.

4. What is the last letter of equivalent?

5. What is the last letter of percent?

6. What is the last letter of decimal?

7. What is the last letter of fraction?

8. What is the last letter of unit?

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

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

Written work

1. Grownup or audio: hear each word once (equivalent, percent, decimal, fraction, unit), write. Score out of five.

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

Citizenship
Wednesday, October 14, 2026
Test Rights and duties
Name _____ Date _____
Learn this
- A right is a claim you can make. A duty is an action you owe.
- A right names something a person may claim or do.
- A duty names a required action.
- The words ’be nice’ do not name a specific right or a specific required action.
- Rights and duties can affect the same situation. A person may claim freedom of speech and also has a duty to tell the truth in specific legal settings.

Key words

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

Reading
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.
Use this on the questions
- Step 1: Read the question. Underline the government job. Name the level of government.

Name the office or branch.
- Step 2: Look at the words in the question.
- Check if they name a claim a person may make.
- If yes, it is a right.
- Check if they name a required action.
- If yes, it is a duty.
- Do not use the words ’be nice’.
- Step 3: Make a T-chart.
- Put three rights on one side.
- Put three duties on the other side.
- Use facts from the reading only.
- Star one pair that affect the same situation.
- Write one sentence about that pair.

Questions

1. A right is

Circle one.

A. A claim
B. A scold
C. A guess
D. A Texas road

2. A duty is

Circle one.

A. An owed action
B. A wish
C. A game
D. A president

3. Why is ’be nice’ a bad pairing for right-or-duty?

Circle one.

A. It is unclear wording: not a clear claim and not a named owed action
B. It is always a right
C. It is a Texas law
D. It is the Tenth Amendment

4. The lesson reading’s limit on rulers is

Circle one.

A. A constitution. A rule for the rulers
B. A request to set the table
C. A cheer
D. A park hour

5. Three forms of legal authority, commas.

_____

_____

6. A constitution limits

Circle one.

A. power

B. spelling
C. the weather
D. a habitat

7. A citizen’s duty includes

Circle one.

A. telling the truth about a rule
B. hiding a broken rule
C. making every law
D. skipping a vote and a job

8. Which office judges a disagreement under the law?

Circle one.

A. a court
B. a spelling list
C. a habitat
D. a store receipt

9. A state law in this course means a law of

Circle one.

A. Texas
B. one classroom
C. another country
D. only a city park

10. Local government can mean

Circle one.

A. a city or a county
B. the president
C. Congress
D. another country

Written work

1. T-chart: rights | duties. Three each, age-true (speech, safety, telling truth, care of a shared place. Use those or your own).

2. Star one right and one duty that affect the same situation.

3. Write one sentence explaining how the right and duty affect that situation.

Science
Wednesday, October 14, 2026
Check insect body plan
Name _____ Date _____
Learn this
- and 6.1. This is a check and it is also an observation day.
- An insect has a head a thorax and an abdomen.
- Six legs attach to the thorax.
- Two antennae attach to the head.
- A spider has two body parts and eight legs.
- A spider is not an insect.
- Look at one small animal or a clear photo for 10 minutes.
- Draw only what you see.
- If a part is hidden write not seen.

Key words

head: the front part. The eyes and antennae are on the head.
thorax: the middle part. The six legs attach here.
abdomen: the rear part.
antennae: two feelers on the head used to smell and to touch.

Reading
Check body plan
Head thorax abdomen.
Six legs on the thorax.
If you cannot see a part write not seen.
Do not invent it.
Use this on the questions
- Look at one small animal or a clear photo for 10 minutes.
- Draw what you see.
- Write not seen if a part is hidden.
- Mark insect or not an insect and write the leg count.

Questions

1. Name the three body parts of an insect.

_____

_____

2. How many legs does an insect have, and which part are they on?

_____

_____

3. A spider is

Circle one.

A. Not an insect
B. An insect

4. How many body parts does a spider have?

5. Antennae are used to

Circle one.

A. Smell and touch

B. Walk

C. See color

D. Breathe water

6. If a part is hidden, you

Circle one.

A. Write not seen

B. Draw a part you invent

C. Leave the page blank

D. Call it a new animal

7. How many minutes do you watch today?

8. An exoskeleton is

Circle one.

A. A hard covering on the outside

B. A main point inside the body

C. A habitat

D. A population

9. Today’s record of the animal is

Circle one.

A. A drawing of what you see

B. A story you invent

C. Only the video

D. A guess with no look

10. Write one fact you can see on the animal. Do not write its name unless you know it.

Written work

1. Observation: look at one small animal, or a clear photo, for 10 minutes. Draw it. Label the parts you can see. Write "not seen" for a part you cannot see.

2. Mark insect or not an insect. Write the number of legs and the number of body parts that decided it.

Mathematics
Thursday, October 15, 2026
Ratios unit test
Watch: Part to part ratios (Math with Mr. J)
Name _____ Date _____
Learn this
- This is the second form of the ratios unit test.
- Do not use notes.
- Use a new set of numbers.
- The skills are the same: order, part-to-whole, equivalent ratios, simplifying, a fraction, a double number line, and a rate with a unit.

Key words

ratio: a comparison of two numbers.
equivalent: equal in value.
simplify: divide both parts by the same number until no number greater than 1 divides both.
multiplier: the number you multiply both parts by.

Reading
Ratios unit test
This is the second form of the ratios unit test.
Do not use notes.
Use a new set of numbers.
The skills are the same: order, part-to-whole, equivalent ratios, simplifying, a fraction, a double number line, and a rate with a unit.
Use this on the questions
- Step 1: Do not use notes.
- Step 2: Read each question carefully.
- Step 3: Answer all ten questions.
- Step 4: On the written work show the dividing number, the ratio table, and the unit.

Questions

1. Write the ratio of 7 birds to 4 nests.

_____

_____

2. There are 2 apples and 6 oranges. Write the ratio of apples to all the fruit.

_____

_____

3. Are 3:5 and 9:15 equivalent?
Circle one.
A. Yes
B. No
4. Are 3:5 and 6:9 equivalent?
Circle one.
A. Yes

B. No

5. Complete the equivalent ratio: 3:5 = 12:__.

6. Simplify 16:28.

7. Write 9:12 as a simplified fraction.

8. On a 3:4 double number line, what number matches 9?

9. 4 pencils cost 6 dollars. How many dollars do 12 pencils cost?

10. Which row does not belong in a 3:4 table?

Circle one.

A. 6:8

B. 9:12

C. 12:16

D. 15:18

Written work

1. Simplify 15:25. Write the dividing number.

2. Write a 3:4 ratio table with three rows. Write the multiplier beside each row.

3. Write the pencil answer in one sentence. Include the unit.

Reading
Thursday, October 15, 2026
The Lightning Thief Chapter 9
Watch: The Lightning Thief, Chapter 9 (Mrs. B)
Name _____ Date _____
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 9 of The Lightning Thief by Rick Riordan in your copy of the book.
- The chapter title is I Am Offered a Quest.
- This page does not print the chapter. The book is the reading.
- Answer the ten questions from the chapter in your book.
- Stop at the end of Chapter 9. Do not start Chapter 10.
- Write three sentences about Chapter 9: which cabin Percy moves to, what was copied, and where Chiron says he must go.
- Copy one line of the prophecy the Oracle speaks in Chapter 9.
- Who goes with Percy, and where is the entrance to the Underworld? Answer in one or two sentences.

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.

Reading
The Lightning Thief
Read Chapter 9 in the Books app on this iPad. Search for I Am Offered a Quest. This page does not print Rick Riordan's chapter.
Stop at the end of Chapter 9. Do not start Chapter 10. Use the Books steps on this page.
The written work comes from the book.
Use this on the questions
- Step 1. Read the first-person passage from the chapter.
- Step 2. Write the speaker's want in the passage.
- Step 3. Mark two lines that help the want and one line that complicates it.
- Step 4. Give a verdict of trust, watch, or doubt and add a because reason.

Questions

1. The next morning, Chiron moves Percy to

Circle one.

A. Cabin three
B. Cabin eleven
C. Cabin five
D. The attic

2. The newspaper in Percy's cabin says Sally and Percy are

Circle one.

A. Still missing
B. Safe at camp
C. On a plane
D. Back at Yancy

3. In the dream, the voice under the earth says

_____

_____

4. Mr D says that if Percy is still there when he gets back, he will turn Percy into

Circle one.

A. An Atlantic bottlenose dolphin
B. A pine tree
C. A hellhound
D. A satyr

5. What was copied from Zeus?

_____

_____

6. Zeus thinks the hero who stole the bolt is

Circle one.

A. Percy
B. Annabeth
C. Grover
D. Luke

7. The bolt must be returned by

_____

_____

8. The Oracle says Percy will be betrayed by

Circle one.

A. One who calls him a friend
B. Mr D
C. A hellhound
D. Gabe

9. Chiron says the master bolt is hidden in

Circle one.

A. The Underworld
B. Maine

C. Cabin three
D. Montauk
10. Where is the entrance to the Underworld?

Written work

1. Write three sentences about Chapter 9: which cabin Percy moves to, what was copied, and where Chiron says he must go.

2. Copy one line of the prophecy the Oracle speaks in Chapter 9.

3. Who goes with Percy, and where is the entrance to the Underworld? Answer in one or two sentences.

Grammar
Thursday, October 15, 2026
Test Comma splices
Name _____ Date _____
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.

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.

Reading
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.
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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.

Questions

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.

Written work

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.

Spelling
Thursday, October 15, 2026
Use them in real sentences
Name _____ Date _____
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.

Key words

equivalent: equal in value.
percent: per hundred.
decimal: a number written with a point, such as 0.5.
fraction: a number written with a top and a bottom, such as 1/2.
unit: the name of what you measure, such as cups or miles.

Reading
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.
Use this on the questions
- Step 1.
- Pick the word equivalent.
- Write one sentence with equivalent and decimal together.
- The sentence must show the word’s meaning.
- Make the sentence about civics, science, or today’s work.
- Step 2.
- Pick the word fraction.
- Write one sentence with fraction and unit together.
- Step 3.
- Pick the word percent.
- Write one sentence with percent.

Questions

1. Which sentence uses decimal to show its meaning?
Circle one.
A. I learned the word decimal.
B. The decimal in the paragraph was a fact that supported the thesis.
C. decimal is my spelling word.
2. Write fraction from memory.

_____

_____

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

_____

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

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

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

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

8. How many letters are in equivalent?

9. How many letters are in percent?

10. How many letters are in decimal?

Written work

1. One sentence with equivalent and decimal together.

2. One sentence with fraction and unit together.

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

Citizenship
Thursday, October 15, 2026
Test Texas and the Union
Name _____ Date _____
Learn this
- The Texas government and the federal government have different jobs. Do not mix the governor and the president.
- The Tenth Amendment: powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.
- Congress makes U.S. laws. The Texas Legislature makes Texas laws. Both governments have courts.

Key words

Tenth Amendment: says powers not given to the United States government, and not denied to the states, belong to the states or to the people.
federal: having to do with the national government of the United States.
Congress: the group that makes United States laws.
Texas Legislature: the group that makes Texas laws.
governor: the person who carries out Texas laws.

Reading
Tenth Amendment
The Tenth Amendment says this.
The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.
Use this on the questions
- Step 1: Make an organizer with two sides. Write U.S. on one side. Write Texas on the other side.
- Step 2: Fill in who makes laws for each side. Write who the governor is and who the president is.
- Step 3: Look at the Texas LRE or iCivics branches chart. Write one thing only Texas decides.

Questions

1. Powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution are
Circle one.
A. Gone
B. Reserved to the States or the people
C. Given to a game
D. Only for a president
2. The Tenth Amendment is a limit on
Circle one.
A. The federal government
B. Only a house rule
C. Only a request
D. A clarinet
3. Which job is U.S., not Texas?

Circle one.

A. President
B. Governor
C. Texas legislature
D. A city park board

4. Who carries out laws in Texas?

Circle one.

A. The president
B. The governor
C. Congress
D. The Tenth Amendment itself

5. The amendment reserves powers not given to the federal government to the States or to whom else?

_____

_____

6. The three jobs are

Circle one.

A. Make laws, carry them out, and judge
B. Only carry them out
C. Only judge
D. Only a house rule

7. Congress belongs with which job?

Circle one.

A. Make U.S. laws
B. Carry out Texas laws
C. Judge only
D. A city park

8. The Texas legislature belongs with which job?

Circle one.

A. Make Texas laws
B. Carry out U.S. laws
C. Judge only
D. Print money

9. A court belongs with which job?

Circle one.

A. Judge
B. Make every law
C. Carry out every law
D. Set a bedtime

10. Name the Texas official who carries out laws.

_____

_____

Written work

1. Two-column organizer. U.S. | Texas. Who makes laws? Who carries them out (president vs

governor)? Who judges?

2. One thing only Texas decides (school structure, many roads, hunting rules, state taxes. Pick one you can check; do not invent).

3. One sentence: why the Texas government and the federal government have different jobs. Use the Tenth Amendment in the sentence.

Science
Thursday, October 15, 2026
Check observation of a place
Name _____ Date _____
Learn this
- and 6.1. This is an observation day.
- A habitat is the place where a living thing lives.
- Food from a living thing is biotic.
- Light, water, shelter, and temperature are abiotic.
- One living thing is an organism.
- Many of the same kind are a population.
- More than one kind is a community.
- The place plus the living things is an ecosystem.
- Sit for 10 minutes.
- Draw the place.
- Mark each factor or write not seen.

Key words

habitat: the place where a living thing lives.
biotic: living, or made by a living thing.
abiotic: nonliving, such as light, water, and temperature.
population: all the living things of one kind in one area.
ecosystem: the living and nonliving things in an area and how they affect each other.

Reading
Check the place
This is an observation day.
A habitat is the place where a living thing lives.
Food from a living thing is biotic.
Light, water, shelter, and temperature are abiotic.
One living thing is an organism.
Many of the same kind are a population.
More than one kind is a community.
The place plus the living things is an ecosystem.
Use this on the questions
- Step 1. Sit for 10 minutes in a yard, a park, or at a window.
- Step 2. Draw the place. Mark food, water, shelter, light, and temperature or write not seen.
- Step 3. Mark one biotic thing and one abiotic thing.
- Step 4. Write the names of each factor you see.

Questions

1. What is a habitat?

_____

_____

2. A leaf is

Circle one.

A. Biotic

B. Abiotic

3. Sunlight on the place is

Circle one.

A. Abiotic

B. Biotic

C. An organism

D. A population

4. One living thing is called an

_____

_____

5. Many bees of the same kind in one hive are a

Circle one.

A. Population

B. Community

C. Thorax

D. Habitat only

6. Bees and a bird in the same place are a

Circle one.

A. Community

B. Population

C. Antenna

D. Phase change

7. The place plus the living things is an

_____

_____

8. Name two abiotic factors you might see today.

_____

_____

9. If you cannot see the water, you

Circle one.

A. Write not seen

B. Draw a pond you invent

C. Skip the page

D. Change the animal

10. How long do you sit and look today?

_____

_____

Written work

1. Observation: sit in a yard, a park, or at a window for 10 minutes. Draw the place. Mark food, water, shelter, light, and temperature, or write "not seen."

2. Mark one thing biotic and one thing abiotic. Then write organism. If you saw more than one living thing, also write population or community.