Week of October 19

Name _____

☑ Checklist

Check the box when you finish each lesson.

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

Mathematics. Monday, October 19, 2026

Unit rates

Goal: Change a rate into a unit rate and use it.

Name _____ Date _____

Start here

Unit rates

A rate compares two numbers with different units.
A unit rate is a rate with 1 in the second number.
To get a unit rate divide the first number by the second number so the second number becomes 1.
Example: 12 pages in 3 minutes becomes 4 pages per 1 minute or 4 pages per minute.
Circle the unit in the answer.
If the unit is missing the work is not done.

Key words

rate: a comparison of two numbers with different units.
unit rate: a rate with 1 in the second number.
unit: the name of what you count or measure, such as pages or miles.
divide: split a number into equal groups.

Learn this

A rate compares two numbers with different units.
A unit rate is a rate with 1 in the second number.
To get a unit rate divide the first number by the second number so the second number becomes 1.
Example: 12 pages in 3 minutes becomes 4 pages per 1 minute or 4 pages per minute.
Circle the unit in the answer.
If the unit is missing the work is not done.

Use this on the questions

Step 1: Read the rate in the question.
Step 2: Divide the first number by the second number to make the second number 1.
Step 3: Write the answer with the correct unit.
Step 4: Circle the unit in your answer.

Your turn

1. 12 pages in 3 minutes. Per minute?

_____

2. 18 miles in 3 hours. Miles per hour?

_____

3. 20 beats in 5 measures. Beats per measure?

_____

4. How do you get to 'per one'?

Circle one.

A. Add 1
B. Divide so the second number is 1
C. Multiply by 100
D. Guess

5. 16 pages in 4 minutes. Pages per minute?

_____

6. 30 miles in 5 hours. Miles per hour?

_____

7. 24 apples in 6 bags. Apples in one bag?

8. 18 dollars for 3 books. Dollars for one book?

9. A unit rate has a second number of...
Circle one.

A. 1
B. 0
C. 10
D. 100

10. 40 kilometers in 8 hours. Kilometers per hour?

☑ Check yourself

1. Warm-up in words: 12 pages in 3 minutes, per minute, with units.

2. Two paper stories from your life, unit rates, units circled.

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

Reading. Monday, October 19, 2026

The Lightning Thief, Chapter 10

Goal: Read Chapter 10 and answer from the book. Practice: first, next, last.
Name _____ Date _____

⚐ Start here

Think of a long bus or car trip you have taken.
The title of Chapter 10 is I Ruin a Perfectly Good Bus.
Read to find out what happens.

🔑 Key words

character: a person or animal in a story. Example: "Percy Jackson is the main character."
setting: where and when the story happens. Example: "The setting is a bus on a highway at night."
plot: what happens in the story, in order. Example: "The plot starts when a girl finds a map."
narrator: the one who tells the story. Percy tells this story and uses I. Example: "I opened the door is told by a first person narrator."
text evidence: words from the book that support an answer. Example: "The words she slammed the door are text evidence that she was angry."

💡 Learn this

Read Chapter 10 of The Lightning Thief by Rick Riordan in your book or the Books app.
This page does not print the chapter. The book is the reading.
Stop at the end of Chapter 10.
Tell events in order.
Answer each question from the chapter, not from a guess.

Example

Passage: Mia packed her bag. She waited at the stop. The bus came, and she got on.
First: Mia packs her bag.
Next: She waits at the stop.
Last: The bus comes, and she gets on.

Try one together

Passage: Sam lit the camp stove. He boiled water. Then he made soup.
Hint: Look for the word then.
First: _____
Last: _____

Your turn

Stuck? Look at the Example box.

1. What does Luke give Percy before the quest?
Circle one.

A. Shoes with wings
B. A Yankees cap
C. A bronze knife
D. A poodle

2. What word makes the shoes fly?

_____

3. Who wears the flying shoes?
Circle one.

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

4. What does Chiron hand Percy from his father?

_____

5. What is the English name of the sword?

_____

6. Celestial bronze passes through...
Circle one.

A. Mortals
B. Monsters
C. The Furies
D. Grover

7. Who drives them to the bus station?
Circle one.

A. Argus
B. Luke
C. Gabe
D. Chiron

8. Why did Sally work on Gabe?
Circle one.

A. His smell hid Percy from monsters
B. He was kind
C. He was a god
D. He owned the bus

9. Who boards the bus?
Circle one.

A. Mrs. Dodds and two more Furies
B. Medusa
C. Ares
D. Only the driver

10. How does the bus ride end?
Circle one.

A. The bus crashes into the trees and lightning hits it
B. They arrive in Los Angeles
C. They reach the Arch
D. They fall asleep

☑ Check yourself

1. Tell three events from Chapter 10 in order: first, next, last.

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

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Grammar. Monday, October 19, 2026

Subject and object pronouns

Goal: Use I, he, she, we, and they as subjects, and me, him, her, us, and them as objects.
Name _____ Date _____

⚑ Start here

You say: Me and him played chess.
It sounds normal when you talk, but it is not correct written English.
Today you learn which pronoun goes where.

🔑 Key words

pronoun: a word that takes the place of a noun. Example: "Maya ran. She ran. She is a pronoun."
subject pronoun: a pronoun that does the action: I, you, he, she, it, we, they. Example: "We planted beans."
object pronoun: a pronoun that receives the action, or comes after for, to, or with: me, you, him, her, it, us, them. Example: "Dad called us."
helper verb: a verb such as have, has, or had that comes before another verb. Example: "She has finished the puzzle."

💡 Learn this

Use a subject pronoun when it does the action.
Use an object pronoun after the action or after for, to, or with.
Test a pair: say each pronoun alone. Me fixed it sounds wrong, so use I.
Seen needs a helper verb. Saw does not.

🔍 Example

Fix this: Him and me fixed the bike.
Test each one alone: Him fixed the bike. Me fixed the bike. Both are wrong.
They do the action, so use subject pronouns: he and I.
Fixed: He and I fixed the bike.

Try one together

Fix this: The coach gave the ball to she and I.

Hint: Test each one alone after to.

To she sounds wrong. Use _____.

To I sounds wrong. Use _____.

Fixed: _____

Your turn

Stuck? Look at the Example box.

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. Tell in your own words how to test a pair like he and I.

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

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

Spelling. Monday, October 19, 2026

Week list

Goal: Learn these five words: hypothesis, observe, behavior, classify, data.
Name _____ Date _____

Start here

Week list
This week's spelling words are hypothesis, observe, behavior, classify, data.
Say each word in syllables.
Write it while you look at the list.
Cover the list and write it again.

Key words

hypothesis: a possible answer to a question that you can test.
observe: look closely and notice details.
behavior: the way a person or animal acts.
classify: sort into groups.
data: facts and numbers you collect.

Learn this

This week's spelling words are hypothesis, observe, behavior, classify, data.
A hypothesis is a guess that can be tested.
Observe means to watch something carefully.
Behavior is the way a person or thing acts.
Classify means to sort things into groups.
Data is information or facts collected.
Use this on the questions
Say each word in syllables.
Write each word while you look at the list. Then cover the list and write it again.
Write one sentence with each word about something today.

Your turn

1. Write hypothesis from memory.

2. Write behavior 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 hypothesis?

5. How many letters are in observe?

6. How many letters are in behavior?

7. How many letters are in classify?

8. How many letters are in data?

9. What is the first letter of hypothesis?

10. What is the first letter of observe?

☑ Check yourself

1. Say each in syllables, then write looking, then covered: hypothesis, observe, behavior, classify, data.

2. One original sentence each, about today, using hypothesis, observe, behavior, classify, and data.

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

Branches as jobs

Goal: Match each government job to the branch that does it.
Name _____ Date _____

Start here

Every government does three jobs.
It makes laws, carries out laws, and judges cases.
Today you match each job to the group or person who does it.

Key words

legislative branch: the part of government that makes laws. Example: "Congress is the legislative branch of the United States."
executive branch: the part of government that carries out laws. Example: "The president leads the executive branch of the United States."
judicial branch: the courts. They decide cases by applying the law. Example: "A judge in the judicial branch decided the case."
legal authority: the right, given by law, to act. Example: "Legal authority can belong to a person, a group, or a written rule."

Learn this

The United States government and the Texas government each have three branches.
One branch makes laws. One carries out laws. One judges cases.
A city has jobs too. The city council makes city rules.
Read each question. Find the job first. Then name who does it.

Example

Who makes the rules for a city?
Find the job: making rules.
Making rules is the job of the lawmaking group.
In a city, the city council makes the rules.

City job	Who does it
Make city rules	City council
Carry out city rules	

Try one together

Who carries out a city's rules?
Hint: In many Texas cities, a mayor or a city manager runs the city each day.
Job: _____
Who does it: _____

Your turn

Stuck? Look at the Example box.
1. Who carries out laws in Texas?
Circle one.

A. The governor
B. The president
C. Congress
D. A jury club

2. Who carries out laws for the United States?
Circle one.

A. The president
B. The governor
C. A city park board
D. A house rule

3. Who makes U.S. laws?
Circle one.

A. Congress
B. The Texas legislature
C. The governor
D. A request

4. Who makes Texas laws?
Circle one.

A. The Texas legislature
B. Congress
C. The president
D. The Tenth Amendment itself

5. Courts, in both layers, do which job?
Circle one.

A. Judge disagreements by applying rules
B. Make every law
C. Carry out every law
D. Set the table

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.

☑ Check yourself

1. Tell in your own words the three jobs of government.

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

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Science. Monday, October 19, 2026

What a cell is

Goal: Tell what a cell is and name three cell parts.
Name _____ Date _____

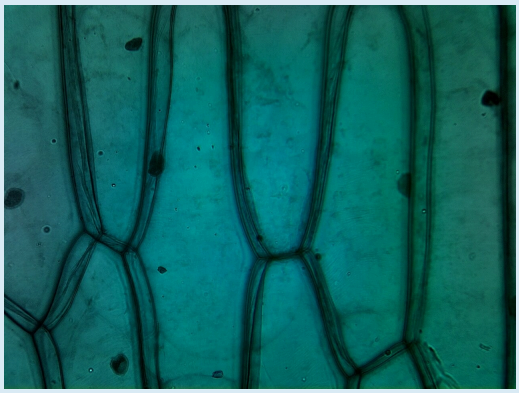
⚑ Start here

Look closely at your skin. You cannot see the cells.
Every living thing is made of cells.
Today you learn what a cell is.

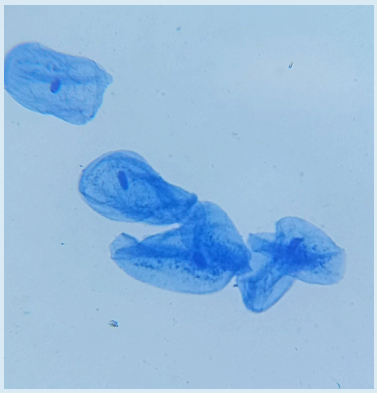
🔑 Key words

cell: the smallest part of a living thing that carries out life processes. Example: "A cheek cell is a cell."
cell membrane: the thin outer covering of a cell. Example: "The cell membrane lets water in and out."
cytoplasm: the material inside the cell membrane. Example: "The cytoplasm fills the cell."
nucleus: the part that holds the cell's instructions. Example: "The nucleus looks like a dark dot in many cell pictures."
microscope: a tool that makes small things look bigger. Example: "We used a microscope to see onion cells."

💡 Learn this



Onion skin cells: cell wall, nucleus



Cheek cells: cell membrane, cytoplasm, nucleus

Onion cells: loganrickert, CC BY 2.0, via Wikimedia Commons. Cheek cells: Fritzmann2002, CC BY-SA 4.0, via Wikimedia Commons.

Cell theory has three parts.
All living things are made of one or more cells.
The cell is the basic unit of life.
New cells come from other cells.
When you draw a cell, label only the parts you can see.

🔍 Example

Is a leaf made of cells?
A leaf is part of a living plant.
All living things are made of cells.
Yes, a leaf is made of cells.

Try one together

Is a plastic spoon made of cells?

Hint: Was the spoon ever alive?

Answer: _____

Reason: _____

Your turn

Stuck? Look at the Example box.

1. What is a cell?

2. All living things are made of...

Circle one.

A. One or more cells
B. Only sand
C. Only water
D. Rocks

3. New cells come from...

Circle one.

A. Other cells
B. Rocks
C. Air only
D. A cloud

4. Is a rock made of cells?

Circle one.

A. Yes
B. No

5. What is the thin outer covering of the cell?

6. What is the material inside the cell membrane?

7. Which part holds the cell's instructions?

8. Cell theory says living things are made of...

Circle one.

A. Cells
B. Only chairs
C. Only insects
D. Only plants

9. If you cannot see a cell part, you...

Circle one.

A. Leave that label off
B. Invent the part
C. Call it a leg
D. Erase the cell

10. Name the three labels for today's drawing.

☑ Check yourself

1. Tell in your own words the three parts of cell theory.

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.

Mathematics. Tuesday, October 20, 2026

Tables of rates

Goal: Build a ratio table and read a missing value.

Name _____ Date _____

Start here

Tables of rates

A ratio table shows equivalent ratios in rows. What is the same is the relationship. This is the simplified ratio or the unit rate. You can find a missing value by scaling a row or by going through per-one. Both should agree.

Key words

ratio table: a table whose rows are equivalent ratios.
equivalent: equal in value.
unit rate: a rate with 1 in the second number.
scaling: multiplying or dividing both numbers in a row by the same number.

Learn this

A ratio table shows equivalent ratios in rows. What is the same is the relationship. This is the simplified ratio or the unit rate. You can find a missing value by scaling a row or by going through per-one. Both should agree.

Use this on the questions

Step 1. Make a ratio table for 3 to 5. Add four rows. Fill in the numbers by multiplying or dividing each row by the same number.
Step 2. Look at the first column. Find the row where the first number is 12. Read the matching second number in that row.
Step 3.
Do the same question again but use the unit rate method.
Divide to get the per-one value.
Then multiply to reach the number you need.
Check that both methods give the same answer.

Your turn

1. Table for 3:5. If the first number is 12, what is the second?

_____

2. Same table. Unit rate (second per one of the first)?

_____

3. What is the same in every row of a ratio table?
Circle one.

A. The first number
B. The relationship
C. The sum
D. The units

4. Table for 2:6. If the first number is 8, what is the second?

_____

5. Table for 4:10. If the first number is 8, what is the second?

6. Table for 5:15. What is the second number when the first is 1?

7. A new row in a ratio table must...
Circle one.

A. Use the same relationship
B. Add 1 to only one part
C. Change the unit
D. Use a different ratio

8. Table for 3:9. If the first number is 6, what is the second?

9. Table for 2:5. If the first number is 10, what is the second?

10. In a 4:12 table, the second number per one of the first is...

☑ Check yourself

1. Build a table for 3:5 with four rows.

2. Find the value when the first number is 12. Then do it again with a unit-rate method. Do they agree?

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

Reading. Tuesday, October 20, 2026

The Lightning Thief, Chapter 11

Goal: Read Chapter 11 and answer from the book. Practice: character traits.
Name _____ Date _____

⚐ Start here

Think of a time a place looked safe but was not.
The title of Chapter 11 is We Visit the Garden Gnome Emporium.
Read to find out what happens.

🔑 Key words

character: a person or animal in a story. Example: "Percy Jackson is the main character."
setting: where and when the story happens. Example: "The setting is a bus on a highway at night."
plot: what happens in the story, in order. Example: "The plot starts when a girl finds a map."
narrator: the one who tells the story. Percy tells this story and uses I. Example: "I opened the door is told by a first person narrator."
text evidence: words from the book that support an answer. Example: "The words she slammed the door are text evidence that she was angry."

Learn this

Read Chapter 11 of The Lightning Thief by Rick Riordan in your book or the Books app.
This page does not print the chapter. The book is the reading.
Stop at the end of Chapter 11.
A trait is a word for what a character is like. You prove it with what the character says or does.
Answer each question from the chapter, not from a guess.

Example

Passage: Theo gave his last apple to his little brother.
What does Theo do? He gives away his last apple.
Trait: kind.
Evidence: he gave his last apple to his little brother.

Try one together

Passage: Rosa climbed the tall ladder even though her hands shook.
Hint: Her hands shook, but she still climbed.
Trait: _____
Evidence: _____

Your turn

Stuck? Look at the Example box.

1. What is the name of the statue shop?

_____

2. Who is Aunty Em?
Circle one.

A. Medusa
B. A Fury
C. Echidna
D. Sally

3. What does she serve them?
Circle one.

A. Cheeseburgers, shakes, and fries
B. Only apples
C. Nectar
D. Nothing

4. Why must they not look at her face?
Circle one.

A. She turns people to stone
B. She is invisible
C. The shop is closed
D. Grover said so for no reason

5. What does Annabeth give Percy so he can see Medusa safely?
Circle one.

A. A glass gazing ball
B. A camera
C. The Yankees cap
D. A shield of bronze

6. What does Percy cut off?
Circle one.

A. Medusa's head
B. Grover's horn
C. The bus wheel
D. A pine tree

7. Where does Percy mail the head?

8. What studio address does he find in her office?

9. What does Grover hit Medusa with?
Circle one.

A. A tree branch
B. A tin can
C. Riptide
D. A cheeseburger

10. Annabeth says Medusa was the girlfriend of...
Circle one.

A. Poseidon
B. Hades
C. Ares
D. Hermes

☑ Check yourself

1. Name one trait of a character in Chapter 11. Give one action from the chapter that shows it.

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

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Grammar. Tuesday, October 20, 2026

Comma splices

Goal: Fix a comma splice in three ways.
Name _____ Date _____

Start here

You text a friend: I got home, I ate lunch.
That is two sentences with only a comma between them.
Today you learn three ways to fix it.

Key words

sentence: a group of words with a subject and a verb that can stand by itself. Example: "The oven beeped."
subject: who or what the sentence is about. Example: "In The oven beeped, the subject is oven."
verb: what the subject does or is. Example: "In The oven beeped, the verb is beeped."
comma splice: two complete sentences with only a comma between them. Example: "The oven beeped, I took out the bread is a comma splice."
period: the dot that ends a sentence. Example: "Put a period after beeped to make two sentences."

Learn this

A comma splice puts only a comma between two complete sentences.
Fix 1: use a period. Make two sentences.
Fix 2: keep the comma and add and, but, or so.

Fix 3: join them with because, although, or when.
A comma in a list is fine.

Example

Fix this: The oven beeped, I took out the bread.
Find two sentences: The oven beeped. I took out the bread.
Fix 1: The oven beeped. I took out the bread.
Fix 2: The oven beeped, so I took out the bread.
Fix 3: I took the bread out when it beeped.

Try one together

Fix this: The phone rang, my mom answered it.
Hint: Find the two sentences first. Then pick one fix.
Sentence 1 is _____.
Sentence 2 is _____.
Write one fixed sentence: _____.

Your turn

Stuck? Look at the Example box.

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. Tell in your own words what a comma splice is.

2. Name two ways to fix one.

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

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

Spelling. Tuesday, October 20, 2026

Week list, day two

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

⚐ Start here

Week list, day two
Divide each word into syllables.
A syllable is one beat of the word.
Mark the syllables in each word: hypothesis, observe, behavior, classify, data.
Then name one root or prefix.
A root or prefix is a part that carries meaning.
If you miss a word, draw what it means.

🔑 Key words

hypothesis: a possible answer to a question that you can test.
observe: look closely and notice details.

behavior: the way a person or animal acts.
classify: sort into groups.
data: facts and numbers you collect.

Learn this

A syllable is one beat of the word.
A root or prefix is a part that carries meaning.

Use this on the questions

Mark syllables on each word: hypothesis, observe, behavior, classify, data.
Name one root or prefix for each word.
Cover and write all five words from memory.
If you miss a word, draw what it means.

Your turn

1. Write behavior from memory.

2. Write data from memory.

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

4. What is the first letter of hypothesis?

5. What is the first letter of observe?

6. What is the first letter of behavior?

7. What is the first letter of classify?

8. What is the first letter of data?

9. What is the last letter of hypothesis?

10. What is the last letter of observe?

Check yourself

1. Mark syllables on each word: hypothesis, observe, behavior, classify, data. 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.

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

Citizenship. Tuesday, October 20, 2026

local government

Goal: Tell which jobs belong to local government.
Name _____ Date _____

Start here

You walk to a city library.
A city or a county runs it, not Texas or the United States.
Today you learn what local government does.

Key words

local government: the government of a city or a county. Example: "Local government runs the public library."
city council: the group that makes rules for a city. Example: "The city council voted on new library hours."
county: a part of a state with its own local government. Texas has 254 counties. Example: "Travis County is in Texas."
level: one of the three sizes of government: local, Texas, and United States. Example: "A city is the local level."

Learn this

Local	Not local
Runs the city library	Delivers the mail
Fixes city streets	Makes treaties with other countries

There are three levels of government: local, Texas, and United States.
Local government is the closest to you. It runs cities and counties.
Local jobs include libraries, city streets, and local police.
Texas and the United States do bigger jobs, such as state laws and national defense.

Example

Who decides the hours of a city library?
The library belongs to the city.
The city is local government.
Answer: local government.

Try one together

Who fixes a hole in a city street?
Hint: Who owns a city street?
Level: _____

Your turn

Stuck? Look at the Example box.

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. Name one job that local government does.

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

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Science. Tuesday, October 20, 2026

Plant cell and animal cell

Goal: Tell how plant cells and animal cells are the same and different.
Name _____ Date _____

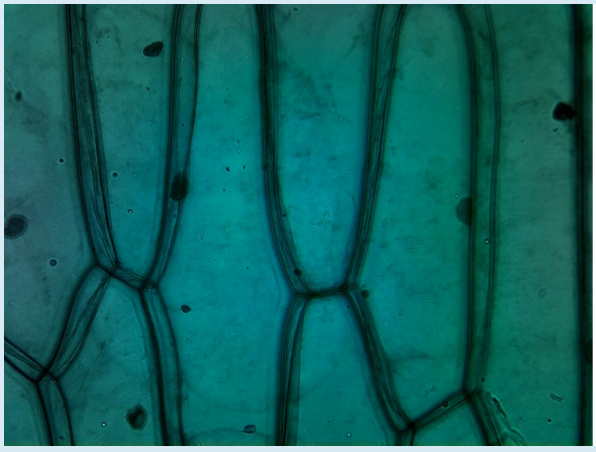
⚐ Start here

A tree stands up tall. A dog is soft.
Part of the reason is in their cells.
Today you compare plant cells and animal cells.

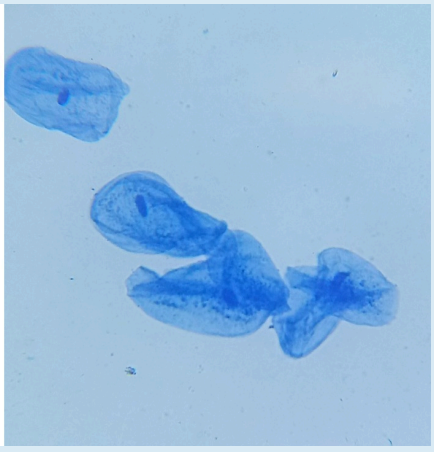
🔑 Key words

cell wall: a firm layer outside the cell membrane in a plant cell. Example: "The cell wall helps a plant stand up."
chloroplast: a green part of a plant cell that uses sunlight to make food. Example: "Leaf cells have many chloroplasts."
cell membrane: the thin outer covering of a cell. Example: "Every cell has a cell membrane."
nucleus: the part that holds the cell's instructions. Example: "The nucleus is inside the cytoplasm."

💡 Learn this



Onion skin cells: cell wall, nucleus



Cheek cells: cell membrane, cytoplasm, nucleus

Onion cells: loganrickert, CC BY 2.0. Cheek cells: Fritzmann2002, CC BY-SA 4.0. Via Wikimedia Commons.

Plant cells and animal cells both have a cell membrane, cytoplasm, and a nucleus.
Plant cells also have a cell wall outside the cell membrane.
Many plant cells have chloroplasts. Cells in leaves have many. Cells in roots and onion skin have none, because they get no light.
Animal cells have no cell wall and no chloroplasts.

Example

An onion skin cell has a firm cell wall. Is it a plant cell or an animal cell?

Only plant cells have a cell wall.
An onion is a plant.
It is a plant cell. (It has no chloroplasts, because onion skin grows underground.)

Plant cell	Animal cell
Cell membrane, cytoplasm, nucleus	Cell membrane, cytoplasm, nucleus
Cell wall	No cell wall

Try one together

A cheek cell has a membrane, cytoplasm, and a nucleus, but no cell wall. Plant or animal?

Hint: Which kind of cell has no cell wall?
Answer: _____

Your turn

Stuck? Look at the Example box.

1. Does an animal cell have a cell wall?
Circle one.
A. Yes
B. No

2. Does a plant cell have a cell wall?
Circle one.
A. Yes
B. No

3. Chloroplasts are in...
Circle one.
A. Plant cells
B. Animal cells
C. Rocks
D. Only the nucleus

4. Name one part both cells have.

_____

5. What do chloroplasts help the plant cell do?

_____

6. The cell wall is...
Circle one.
A. Outside the cell membrane in a plant cell
B. Inside the nucleus
C. Only in an animal cell
D. A leg

7. Which cell is drawn with a firm outer wall?
Circle one.

A. Plant cell
B. Animal cell

8. Does an animal cell have chloroplasts?
Circle one.

A. Yes
B. No

9. Cytoplasm is in...
Circle one.

A. Both plant and animal cells
B. Only plant cells
C. Only animal cells
D. Neither

10. Name the two parts you label only on the plant cell.

☑ Check yourself

1. Draw a plant cell and an animal cell. Label each part you draw.

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

---

Mathematics. Wednesday, October 21, 2026

Percent as a ratio

Goal: Write a percent as a ratio and as a fraction.
Name _____ Date _____

Start here

A sign says 70% of the tickets are sold.
Percent means per hundred.
Today you write percents as ratios and fractions.

Key words

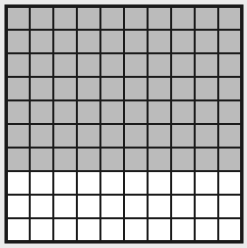
percent: per hundred. The sign is %. Example: "70% means 70 out of 100."
ratio: a comparison of two numbers, written with a colon. Example: "70:100 is a ratio."
fraction: a number with a top and a bottom. Example: "70/100 is a fraction."
simplest form: a fraction you cannot divide any more. The top and the bottom have no shared factor except 1. Example: "7/10 is in simplest form."

Learn this

A percent compares a number to 100.
To write it as a ratio, put the number, a colon, and 100.
To write it as a fraction, put the number over 100.
To simplify, divide the top and the bottom by the same number.

Example

Write 70% as a ratio and as a fraction in simplest form.
Ratio: 70:100.
Fraction: 70/100.
Divide the top and the bottom by 10: 7/10.

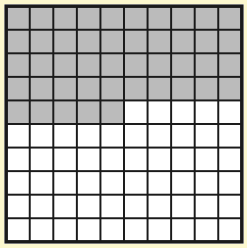


70 of 100 squares is 70%.

Try one together

Write 45% as a fraction in simplest form.

Hint: Both 45 and 100 can be divided by 5.



Fraction with 100: _____

Simplest form: _____

Your turn

Stuck? Look at the Example box.

1. Write 25% as a ratio.

2. Write 10% as a fraction in simplest form.

3. Write 50% as a fraction.

4. What is the 'hundred' in percent?

Circle one.

A. A dollar
B. The whole, cut into 100 parts
C. A guess
D. A Texas rule

5. Write 40% as a fraction with denominator 100.

6. Simplify 40/100.

7. Write 75% as a fraction with denominator 100.

8. Simplify 75/100.

9. Write 20% as a ratio.

10. Simplify 20/100.

Check yourself

1. Tell in your own words what percent means.

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

Reading. Wednesday, October 21, 2026

The Lightning Thief, Chapter 12

Goal: Read Chapter 12 and answer from the book. Practice: cause and effect.
Name _____ Date _____

Start here

Think of a time someone gave you advice.
The title of Chapter 12 is We Get Advice from a Poodle.
Read to find out what happens.

Key words

character: a person or animal in a story. Example: "Percy Jackson is the main character."
setting: where and when the story happens. Example: "The setting is a bus on a highway at night."
plot: what happens in the story, in order. Example: "The plot starts when a girl finds a map."
narrator: the one who tells the story. Percy tells this story and uses I. Example: "I opened the door is told by a first person narrator."
text evidence: words from the book that support an answer. Example: "The words she slammed the door are text evidence that she was angry."

Learn this

Read Chapter 12 of The Lightning Thief by Rick Riordan in your book or the Books app.
This page does not print the chapter. The book is the reading.
Stop at the end of Chapter 12.
A cause is why something happens. An effect is what happens because of it.
Answer each question from the chapter, not from a guess.

Example

Passage: The road was icy, so the truck slid into the ditch.
Ask: what happened? The truck slid into the ditch. That is the effect.
Ask: why? The road was icy. That is the cause.

Try one together

Passage: Lena forgot her key, so she waited on the porch.
Hint: Find the word so. The cause comes before it.
Cause: _____
Effect: _____

Your turn

Stuck? Look at the Example box.

1. Who is the god Grover wants to find?

---

2. What has happened to the satyrs who search for Pan?
Circle one.

A. None have come back alive
B. They all found him
C. They became Furies
D. They stayed at camp

3. The voice in Percy's dream tells him to bring...
Circle one.

A. The bolt
B. Medusa's head
C. The poodle
D. The bus

4. What animal does Grover find in the morning?

---

5. Why do they return the poodle?
Circle one.

A. To get reward money for train tickets
B. To keep him
C. To mail him to Olympus
D. To feed Medusa

6. How will they go west?
Circle one.

A. On an Amtrak train
B. On another bus
C. By flying shoes
D. By taxi to camp

7. On the bus, the Furies kept asking...

---

8. Percy says the real reason he took the quest is...
Circle one.

A. To get his mother back
B. To help his father
C. To find Pan
D. To see the Arch

9. Grover says Percy mailed the head so that...
Circle one.

A. His father would notice
B. Medusa would follow them
C. The Furies would stop
D. Gabe would pay

10. What does Grover play that puts Percy to sleep?
Circle one.

A. Mozart
B. Hilary Duff only
C. Nothing
D. A bus horn

☑ Check yourself

1. Write one cause and its effect from Chapter 12.

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

---

Grammar. Wednesday, October 21, 2026

Punctuation that changes meaning

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

⚐ Start here

You write a list: I like cooking my family and my dog.
Without commas, it says you cook your family!
Commas fix it: I like cooking, my family, and my dog.

🔑 Key words

punctuation: marks such as a comma or a period that show how to read a sentence. Example: "The comma in that list is punctuation."
comma: a mark that shows a short pause or separates items. Example: "Commas separate cooking, my family, and my dog."
period: the dot that ends a sentence. Example: "Put a period at the end of each sentence."
meaning: what a sentence says. Example: "The comma changes the meaning of the sentence."

💡 Learn this

A comma or a period can change who does what.
A comma before a name means you are talking to that person.
Commas in a list keep the items apart.
Read the sentence with the mark. Then read it without the mark.
Say who does what each time.

🔍 Example

Compare: The dog said Lily is hungry. The dog, said Lily, is hungry.
No commas: the dog is talking.
With commas: Lily is talking.
With commas, the dog is hungry.
The commas change who is talking.

Try one together

Compare: I like reading books and my cat. I like reading, books, and my cat.

Hint: Ask what you read in each one.

In the first one, you read _____.

In the second one, you like _____ things.

Your turn

Stuck? Look at the Example box.

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. Tell in your own words how one comma can change a sentence.

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.

Spelling. Wednesday, October 21, 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

hypothesis: a possible answer to a question that you can test.
observe: look closely and notice details.
behavior: the way a person or animal acts.
classify: sort into groups.
data: facts and numbers you collect.

💡 Learn this

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

Use this on the questions
Step 1: Listen to each word once from a grownup or audio. The words are hypothesis, observe, behavior, classify, data. Write each word.
Step 2: Score the list.
Step 3: For each wrong word, write it three times and use it in a new sentence.

✎ Your turn

1. Write data from memory now.

2. Write hypothesis from memory.

3. Write observe from memory.

4. What is the last letter of hypothesis?

5. What is the last letter of observe?

6. What is the last letter of behavior?

7. What is the last letter of classify?

8. What is the last letter of data?

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

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

☑ Check yourself

1. Grownup or audio: hear each word once (hypothesis, observe, behavior, classify, data), 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

Citizenship. Wednesday, October 21, 2026

Majority with a limit

Goal: Tell what a majority is and why rights limit what a majority can do.
Name _____ Date _____

⚐ Start here

A class votes on where to go for a field trip.
The choice with the most votes wins.
Today you learn what a majority may decide, and what it may not.

🔑 Key words

majority: more than half of a group. Example: "5 of 9 club members is a majority."
right: something the law says every person may do or have. Example: "Freedom of speech is a right."
limit: what a person or group may not do. Example: "A limit stops the majority from taking away a right."
Preamble: the first sentence of the United States Constitution. Example: "The Preamble begins with We the People."

Learn this

Read the Lincoln passage and the Preamble on your question page.
In a vote, a majority can decide many things.
A majority may not take away a person's rights. That is a limit.
Lincoln said government is of the people, by the people, for the people.

Example

A club has 9 members. 5 vote yes. Is that a majority?
Half of 9 is 4 and a half.
5 is more than half.
Yes, 5 of 9 is a majority.

Try one together

A team has 12 players. 6 vote yes. Is that a majority?
Hint: A majority must be more than half.
Half of 12 is _____.
Is 6 more than half? _____

Your turn

Stuck? Look at the Example box.

1. Lincoln says the nation is dedicated to the proposition that...
Circle one.

A. all men are created equal
B. majority is never limited
C. only rulers matter
D. games decide rights

2. 'Government of the people, by the people, for the people' names...
Circle one.

A. People as the source of the government
B. A king
C. A house chore
D. A Texas road only

3. The Preamble says the Constitution is to secure the Blessings of...
Circle one.

A. Liberty
B. Noise
C. A game
D. A scold

4. Is majority the same as a right?
Circle one.

A. No
B. Yes

5. Who ordains the Constitution in the Preamble excerpt?
Circle one.

A. We the People
B. A king
C. Only a court
D. Only Texas

6. A majority is...
Circle one.

A. More than half of a group
B. One person only
C. A right
D. A house chore

7. A right can...
Circle one.

A. Block a majority
B. Erase a law by itself with no rule
C. Replace the governor
D. End a sentence

8. People as the source of the government means...
Circle one.

A. The government comes from the people
B. A king decides alone
C. Only a game decides
D. Only a road decides

9. The Preamble says the Constitution secures the blessings of _____.

---

10. Is a class vote always allowed to take away a right?
Circle one.

A. No
B. Yes

☑ Check yourself

1. Tell in your own words what a majority is.

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

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Science. Wednesday, October 21, 2026

Nucleus or no nucleus

Goal: Sort cells by whether they have a nucleus, and living things by how many cells they have.
Name _____ Date _____

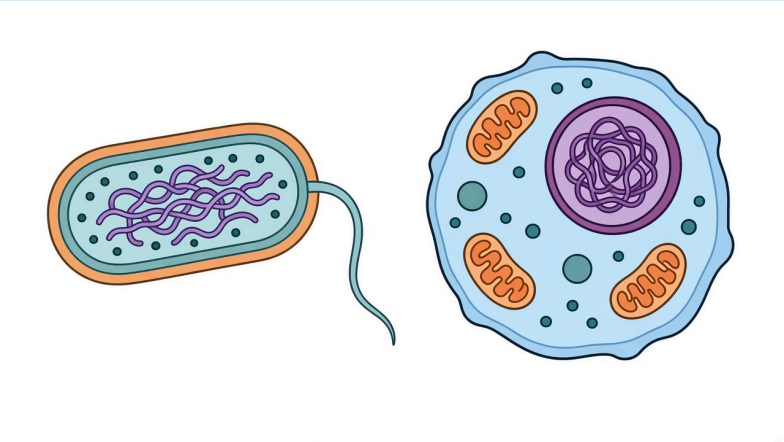
⚐ Start here

Some living things are made of only one cell.
Some cells have a nucleus, and some do not.
Today you sort cells two ways.

🔑 Key words

eukaryotic: describes a cell that has a nucleus. Example: "Yeast cells are eukaryotic."
prokaryotic: describes a cell that has no nucleus. Example: "Bacteria are prokaryotic."
unicellular: made of one cell. Example: "Yeast is unicellular."
multicellular: made of many cells. Example: "An oak tree is multicellular."

Learn this



Bacterium **Animal cell**

Sort 1: does the cell have a nucleus? Yes means eukaryotic. No means prokaryotic.
Bacteria are prokaryotic. Plant cells and animal cells are eukaryotic.
Sort 2: one cell or many cells? One is unicellular. Many is multicellular.
Every cell, with or without a nucleus, has a cell membrane.

Example

Yeast is a fungus made of one cell. Its cell has a nucleus. Sort it.

One cell: unicellular.
Has a nucleus: eukaryotic.
Yeast is unicellular and eukaryotic.

Has a nucleus	No nucleus
Eukaryotic	Prokaryotic
Yeast, oak tree	Bacteria

Try one together

An oak tree has many cells. Each cell has a nucleus. Sort it.

Hint: Sort by number of cells, then by nucleus.
Number of cells: _____
Nucleus: _____

Your turn

Stuck? Look at the Example box.

1. Which kind of cell has a nucleus?

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

A. Yes
B. No

3. Bacteria are...
Circle one.

A. Prokaryotic
B. Eukaryotic
C. Plant cells
D. Rocks

4. A plant cell is...
Circle one.

A. Eukaryotic
B. Prokaryotic
C. A rock
D. A chair

5. A living thing made of one cell is...

---

6. A living thing made of many cells is...

---

7. A person is...
Circle one.

A. Multicellular and eukaryotic
B. Unicellular and prokaryotic
C. A rock
D. A bacterium only

8. What cell part tells eukaryotic from prokaryotic?

---

9. Does a prokaryotic cell have a cell membrane?
Circle one.

A. Yes
B. No

10. An animal cell is...
Circle one.

A. Eukaryotic
B. Prokaryotic

☑ Check yourself

1. Tell in your own words the difference between eukaryotic and prokaryotic.

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

Percent of a number

Goal: Find 10%, 25%, and 50% of a number.
Name _____ Date _____

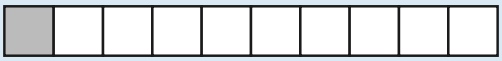
Start here

A shirt costs 120 dollars. It is 25% off.
How many dollars do you save?
Today you find a percent of a number.

Key words

percent: per hundred. Example: "25% means 25 out of 100."
10%: one tenth. Divide by 10. Example: "10% of 150 is 15."
25%: one fourth. Divide by 4. Example: "25% of 120 is 30."
50%: one half. Divide by 2. Example: "50% of 140 is 70."

Learn this



1 of 10 parts is 10%.
10% is one tenth. Divide the number by 10.
25% is one fourth. Divide the number by 4.
50% is one half. Divide the number by 2.
20% is two tenths. Find 10%, then double it.
5% is half of 10%.

Example

Find 25% of 120.
25% is one fourth.
120 divided by 4 is 30.
25% of 120 is 30.

Try one together

Find 10% and 20% of 150.
Hint: Find 10% first. Then double it.
10% of 150: _____
20% of 150: _____

Your turn

Stuck? Look at the Example box.

1. 10% of 80.

2. 25% of 40.

3. 50% of 90.

4. Why is 10% a useful first move?
Circle one.

A. It is a tenth, easy to find
B. It is the largest percent
C. It is always the answer
D. It uses addition

5. 10% of 60.

6. 20% of 60.

7. 25% of 80.

8. 50% of 30.

9. 10% of 90 dollars.

10. 5% of 80.

☑ Check yourself

1. Tell in your own words how to find 20% of a number.

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

Reading. Thursday, October 22, 2026

The Lightning Thief, Chapter 13

Goal: Read Chapter 13 and answer from the book. Practice: setting.
Name _____ Date _____

Start here

Think of a tall building or tower you have seen.
The title of Chapter 13 is I Plunge to My Death.
Read to find out what happens.

Key words

character: a person or animal in a story. Example: "Percy Jackson is the main character."
setting: where and when the story happens. Example: "The setting is a bus on a highway at night."
plot: what happens in the story, in order. Example: "The plot starts when a girl finds a map."
narrator: the one who tells the story. Percy tells this story and uses I. Example: "I opened the door is told by a first person narrator."
text evidence: words from the book that support an answer. Example: "The words she slammed the door are text evidence that she was angry."

Learn this

Read Chapter 13 of The Lightning Thief by Rick Riordan in your book or the Books app.
This page does not print the chapter. The book is the reading.

Stop at the end of Chapter 13.
The setting is where and when a part of the story happens. A chapter can have more than one setting.
Answer each question from the chapter, not from a guess.

Example

Passage: At noon, the train stopped at a small station in the desert.
Where: a small station in the desert.
When: noon.

Try one together

Passage: That night, the friends camped by a lake in the woods.
Hint: Look for a place and a time.
Where: _____
When: _____

Your turn

Stuck? Look at the Example box.

1. What newspaper prints Percy's picture?

_____

2. Who offers a cash reward for Percy?
Circle one.

A. Gabe
B. Chiron
C. Annabeth
D. Medusa

3. The train tickets reach only as far as...
Circle one.

A. Denver
B. Los Angeles
C. New York
D. Camp

4. What monument does Annabeth want to ride to the top of?

_____

5. Who is the Mother of Monsters?

_____

6. The Chihuahua is really...
Circle one.

A. The Chimera
B. Cerberus
C. A poodle
D. A hellhound

7. The Chimera has...
Circle one.

A. A lion's head, a goat's body, and a snake tail
B. Three dog heads
C. Wings and a whip
D. Only a lion's head

8. What happens to Riptide during the fight?
Circle one.

A. It falls toward the Mississippi
B. It stays in Percy's pocket
C. Echidna keeps it
D. Grover catches it

9. Where does Percy jump?
Circle one.

A. Into the Mississippi River
B. Onto the train
C. Back to camp
D. Into the elevator

10. What does Echidna call herself?

_____

☑ Check yourself

1. Name two settings in Chapter 13.

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

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Grammar. Thursday, October 22, 2026

Subject and verb

Goal: Find the subject and pick a verb that agrees with it.
Name _____ Date _____

Start here

Read: The stack of books are tall.
The verb is wrong, but the error is easy to miss.
Today you learn to find the real subject.

Key words

subject: who or what the sentence is about. Example: "In The dog barks, the subject is dog."
verb: what the subject does or is. Example: "In The dog barks, the verb is barks."
singular: one. Example: "One bird is singular."
plural: more than one. Example: "Three birds is plural."
phrase: a small group of words without its own subject and verb. Example: "of the trees is a phrase."

Learn this

The subject and the verb must agree in number.
One subject takes is. More than one takes are.
A phrase can come between the subject and the verb. The noun in the phrase is not the subject.
Cover the phrase. Then read the subject and the verb together.

Example

Pick the verb: The bag of marbles ___ full. (is or are)
Cover the phrase of marbles.
Read: The bag ___ full.
Bag is one thing, so the verb is is.
The bag of marbles is full.

Try one together

Pick the verb: The cups on the shelf ___ clean. (is or are)

Hint: Cover the phrase on the shelf.

Subject: _____

Verb: _____

Your turn

Stuck? Look at the Example box.

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

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

---

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

Circle one.

A. Pencils is singular
B. Box is singular; the phrase is a common error
C. Heavy needs is
D. Sentences always use is

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

---

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

Circle one.

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

6. Pick the verb: The row of desks ____ ready.

Circle one.

A. is
B. are

7. Pick the verb: The boots by the door ____ ready.

Circle one.

A. are
B. is

8. Pick the verb: A set of paints ____ ready.

Circle one.

A. is
B. are

9. Pick the verb: The leaves on the walk ___ ready.
Circle one.
A. are
B. is

10. Pick the verb: The basket of apples ___ ready.
Circle one.
A. is
B. are

Check yourself

1. Tell in your own words why you cover the phrase.

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

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

Spelling. Thursday, October 22, 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

hypothesis: a possible answer to a question that you can test.
observe: look closely and notice details.
behavior: the way a person or animal acts.
classify: sort into groups.
data: facts and numbers you collect.

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 hypothesis.
Write one sentence with hypothesis and behavior together.
The sentence must show the word's meaning.
Make the sentence about science.
Step 2. Pick the word classify. Write one sentence with classify and data together. The sentence must show the word's meaning. Make the sentence about science.
Step 3. Pick the word observe. Write one sentence with observe. The sentence must show the word's meaning. Make the sentence about science.

Your turn

1. Which sentence uses behavior to show its meaning?
Circle one.
A. I learned the word behavior.
B. We wrote down the bird's behavior: it hopped, pecked, and flew away.
C. behavior is my spelling word.

2. Write classify from memory.

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

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

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

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

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

8. How many letters are in hypothesis?

9. How many letters are in observe?

10. How many letters are in behavior?

☑ Check yourself

1. One sentence with hypothesis and behavior together.

2. One sentence with classify and data together.

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

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

Texas-only list

Goal: Sort jobs into United States jobs and Texas jobs, using the Tenth Amendment.
Name _____ Date _____

Start here

Some jobs belong to the United States government.
Other jobs are left to Texas.
Today you make a list of Texas jobs.

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. Example: "The Tenth Amendment was added in 1791."
delegated: given to the United States government by the Constitution. Example: "Making treaties is a delegated power."
reserved: kept for the states or the people. Example: "Running schools is a reserved power."
federal: having to do with the national government of the United States. Example: "The post office is a federal service."

Learn this

The Constitution gives some powers to the United States government. Those powers are delegated.
Powers not given to the United States, and not denied to the states, are reserved to the states or the people.
Read the Tenth Amendment on your question page.
Make a chart. Put each job on the side it belongs to.

Example

Sort: delivering the mail, and giving driver licenses.
The United States Postal Service delivers the mail. That is United States.
The Texas Department of Public Safety gives driver licenses. That is Texas.

United States	Texas
Delivers the mail	Gives driver licenses

Try one together

Sort: giving a patent for a new invention.
Hint: The Constitution lets Congress protect inventions.
Side: _____

Your turn

Stuck? Look at the Example box.

1. Powers not delegated to the United States are reserved to...
Circle one.

A. the States respectively, or to the people
B. the president only
C. a game only
D. Congress only

2. Which is a U.S.-only kind of power, not a Texas leftover?
Circle one.

A. Powers the Constitution delegated to the United States
B. A city park hour
C. A house shoe rule
D. A request to set the table

3. Which list is Texas government work, not federal government?
Circle one.

A. School structure, many roads, hunting rules, state taxes
B. Declaring war and making treaties
C. Printing U.S. money
D. Commanding the U.S. armed forces

4. The amendment also says powers not given to the federal government are not ones _____ to the States.
Circle one.

A. prohibited
B. cheered
C. sung
D. guessed

5. Reserved to the States respectively, or to the _____.

_____

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

_____

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

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

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

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

9. 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

10. Reserved means...
Circle one.

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

☑ Check yourself

1. Tell in your own words what reserved means.

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

Science. Thursday, October 22, 2026

Makes food or eats

Goal: Tell whether a living thing makes its own food or takes food in.
Name _____ Date _____

Start here

You eat lunch to get energy.
A plant does not eat lunch, but it still gets energy.
Today you learn two ways living things get food.

Key words

autotroph: a living thing that makes its own food. Example: "Grass is an autotroph."
heterotroph: a living thing that takes in food from other living things. Example: "A cow is a heterotroph."
chloroplast: a green part of a plant cell that uses sunlight to make food. Example: "Grass cells have chloroplasts."
energy: what living things need to grow and move. Example: "Food gives a cow energy."

Learn this

Autotroph	Heterotroph
Makes its own food	Takes food in
Grass	Cow

Autotrophs make their own food. Most use sunlight, water, and air.
Chloroplasts are a clue that a living thing is an autotroph.
Heterotrophs take in food. They eat plants, animals, or dead things.
Fungi, such as mushrooms, are heterotrophs. They take in food from dead plants and animals.

Example

Grass is green and uses sunlight to make food. Sort it.
It makes its own food.
Answer: autotroph.

Try one together

A cow eats grass all day. Sort it.
Hint: Does a cow make food, or take food in?
Answer: _____

Your turn

Stuck? Look at the Example box.

1. A living thing that makes its own food is an...

2. A living thing that takes food in is a...

3. A tree is an...
Circle one.

A. Autotroph
B. Heterotroph
C. Rock
D. Prokaryote only

4. A dog is a...
Circle one.

A. Heterotroph
B. Autotroph
C. Cell wall
D. Chloroplast

5. A mushroom is a...
Circle one.

A. Heterotroph
B. Autotroph
C. Plant cell
D. Rock

6. Chloroplasts are a clue for an...
Circle one.

A. Autotroph
B. Heterotroph
C. Rock
D. Chair

7. Autotroph and heterotroph describe...
Circle one.

A. How the living thing gets food
B. How many legs it has
C. Whether it is a rock
D. The color of the page

8. Do six legs decide autotroph or heterotroph?
Circle one.

A. Yes
B. No

9. A plant cell can be part of an...
Circle one.

A. Autotroph
B. Heterotroph only
C. Rock
D. Chair

10. Name one autotroph and one heterotroph.

☑ Check yourself

1. Draw one autotroph and one heterotroph. Label each one.

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