Week of October 26

Name _____

☑ Checklist

Check the box when you finish each lesson.

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Unit rates in a store

Goal: Find the price or amount for one.

Name _____ Date _____

Start here

A store sells 7 cans of beans for 21 dollars.
How much is one can?
Today you find unit rates.

Key words

rate: a ratio that compares two different units. Example: "21 dollars for 7 cans is a rate."
unit rate: a rate for one unit. Example: "3 dollars for 1 can is a unit rate."
per: for each one. Example: "3 dollars per can means 3 dollars for each can."
divide: split into equal groups. Example: "21 divided by 7 is 3."

Learn this

A unit rate tells how much for one.
Divide the first amount by the second amount.
Write the units in the answer, such as dollars per can.

Example

7 cans for 21 dollars. How much for one can?
Divide: 21 divided by 7 is 3.
Answer: 3 dollars per can.

Cans	Dollars
7	21
1	3

Try one together

28 cookies in 4 boxes. How many cookies in one box?
Hint: Divide the cookies by the boxes.
28 divided by 4 is _____.
Answer: _____ cookies per box.

Your turn

Stuck? Look at the Example box.

1. 8 dollars for 4 notebooks. Dollars for one notebook?

2. 36 miles in 4 hours. Miles per hour?

3. 20 apples in 5 bags. Apples in one bag?

4. 15 pages in 5 minutes. Pages per minute?

5. Per means...
Circle one.

A. For each one
B. In total
C. Minus
D. About

6. 24 students in 4 groups. Students in one group?

7. 12 dollars for 6 pencils. Dollars for one pencil?

8. 30 kilometers in 5 hours. Kilometers per hour?

9. The unit rate of 9 dollars for 3 bars is...
Circle one.

A. 3 dollars for 1 bar
B. 9 dollars for 3 bars
C. 12 dollars
D. 1 dollar for 9 bars

10. 16 ounces in 2 cups. Ounces in one cup?

☑ Check yourself

1. Tell in your own words what a unit rate is.

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

Reading. Monday, October 26, 2026

The Lightning Thief, Chapter 14

Goal: Read Chapter 14 and answer from the book. Practice: making an inference.
Name _____ Date _____

Start here

Think of a time you were in the news, or saw someone you know in the news.
The title of Chapter 14 is I Become a Known Fugitive.
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 14 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 14.
An inference is a smart guess that uses clues from the book plus what you already know.
Answer each question from the chapter, not from a guess.

Example

Passage: Max came in with wet hair and a dripping umbrella.
Clue: wet hair and a dripping umbrella.
What I know: umbrellas get wet in the rain.
Inference: it is raining outside.

Try one together

Passage: The baby rubbed her eyes and yawned.
Hint: What do people do when they need sleep?
Inference: _____

Your turn

Stuck? Look at the Example box.

1. What river does Percy fall into?

---

2. In the river, what happens to the Chimera bite?
Circle one.

A. It heals
B. It gets worse
C. It turns into a hoof
D. It does not change

3. Under the water, Percy is...
Circle one.

A. Dry and breathing
B. Soaking and drowning
C. Frozen
D. On the train

4. Who does Percy thank for the water?

---

5. The water spirit says his mother's fate is...
Circle one.

A. Not hopeless
B. Already over
C. A secret of Ares
D. Written on the Arch

6. Where must Percy go before the Underworld?

---

7. The spirit warns Percy not to...
Circle one.

A. Trust gifts
B. Ride a train
C. Talk to Annabeth
D. Use Riptide

8. The news says Percy...
Circle one.

A. Caused the explosion on the Arch
B. Saved the Arch
C. Is still at camp
D. Is on a plane to Maine

9. Who does Percy find after he comes up?

10. The train they catch is going to...

☑ Check yourself

1. Make one inference about Chapter 14. Write the clue from the book.

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

Grammar. Monday, October 26, 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

---

Spelling. Monday, October 26, 2026

Week list

Goal: Learn to spell the five words for this week.
Name _____ Date _____

⚐ Start here

This week's words come from civics.
You will see them in your citizenship lessons too.
Today you learn to spell them.

🔑 Key words

duty: something a person must do. Example: "Paying taxes is a duty of an adult."
right: something the law says every person may do or have. Example: "Freedom of speech is a right."
court: a place where a judge hears cases and decides them by the law. Example: "The judge listened to both sides in court."
jury: a group of citizens who listen in a trial and decide what is true. Example: "The jury met in a quiet room to decide."
law: a rule made by a government that everyone must follow. Example: "A law says drivers must stop at a red light."

💡 Learn this

Say the word in syllables.
Look at the word and write it.
Cover the list and write it again.
Check each letter. Fix any mistake.

🔍 Example

Practice word: judge. Learn it.
Say it: judge. It has one syllable.
Look and write: judge.
Cover and write: judge.

Check: j, u, d, g, e.

Try one together

Practice word: vote. Learn it.

Hint: Say it, look and write, cover and write, check.

Write it while you look: _____

Cover and write it: _____

How many letters? _____

Your turn

Stuck? Look at the Example box.

1. Write duty from memory.

2. Write court 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 duty?

5. How many letters are in right?

6. How many letters are in court?

7. How many letters are in jury?

8. How many letters are in law?

9. What is the first letter of duty?

10. What is the first letter of right?

☑ Check yourself

1. Tell in your own words what covered writing means.

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

---

Citizenship. Monday, October 26, 2026

Teach the levels of government

Goal: Explain the three levels of government, with one job for each.
Name _____ Date _____

⚑ Start here

Today you are the teacher.
You explain the three levels of government to someone else.
Use one job for each level.

🔑 Key words

level: one of the three sizes of government: local, Texas, and United States. Example: "Texas is one level."
local government: the government of a city or a county. Example: "Local government runs the city library."
governor: the person who leads the Texas executive branch. Example: "The governor of Texas works in Austin."
president: the person who leads the United States executive branch. Example: "The president works in Washington, D.C."

💡 Learn this

The three levels, from small to large, are local, Texas, and United States.
Local government runs cities and counties.
Texas government makes and carries out Texas laws.
The United States government does national jobs, such as defense and the mail.
Teach each level with one real job.

🔍 Example

Teach one job for each level.
Local: the city runs the public library.
Texas: the state gives driver licenses.
United States: the federal government delivers the mail.

Level	One job
Local	Runs the public library
Texas	Gives driver licenses
United States	Delivers the mail

👥 Try one together

Name the level: a county sheriff runs the county jail.
Hint: A county is a part of Texas with its own local government.
Level: _____

Your turn

Stuck? Look at the Example box.

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

---

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Name the three levels from small to large.

---

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

☑ Check yourself

1. Teach the three levels to someone at home. Name one job for each.

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

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Science. Monday, October 26, 2026

From a cell to an organism

Goal: Put cell, tissue, organ, and organism in order.
Name _____ Date _____

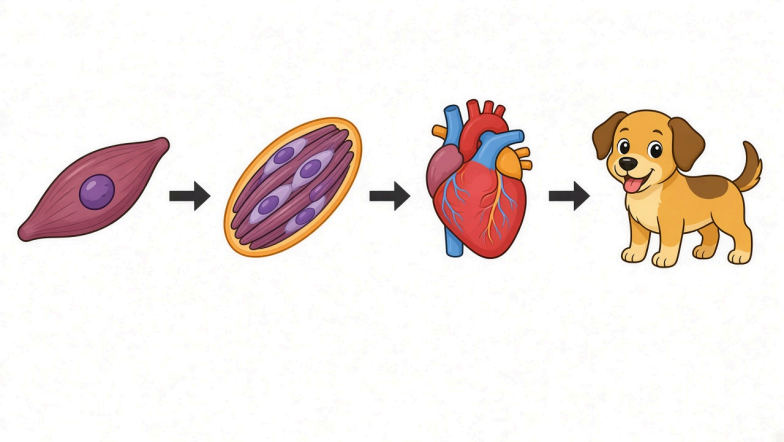
⚐ Start here

Last week you studied cells.
Cells do not work alone in a large living thing.
Today you see how cells build a whole living thing.

🔑 Key words

cell: the smallest part of a living thing that carries out life processes. Example: "A muscle cell can shorten and pull."
tissue: a group of cells of one kind that do one job. Example: "Muscle tissue is made of muscle cells."
organ: a group of tissues that work together. Example: "The heart is an organ."
organism: a whole living thing. Example: "A dog is an organism."

💡 Learn this



Cell **Tissue** **Organ** **Organism**

Cells of one kind form a tissue.
Tissues work together to form an organ.
Organs work together in an organism.
The order from small to large is cell, tissue, organ, organism.

🔍 Example

Put these in order for a dog: heart, muscle cell, dog, muscle tissue.
Smallest: muscle cell.
Many muscle cells: muscle tissue.
Tissues working together: heart.
Whole living thing: dog.

Try one together

Fill in the blank: bone cell, bone tissue, _____, person.

Hint: A bone is made of bone tissue and other tissues.

Answer: _____

Your turn

Stuck? Look at the Example box.

1. What is a cell?

2. Many cells of one kind doing one job are a...

3. Tissues working together are an...

4. The whole living thing is an...

5. Which list is in order?

Circle one.

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

6. Name the three cell labels from last week.

7. A plant is an...

Circle one.

A. Organism
B. Only a tissue
C. Only a nucleus
D. A rock

8. A tissue is made of...

Circle one.

A. Cells
B. Rocks
C. Only organs
D. Only letters

9. Does this page start a new subject, or continue cells?

Circle one.

A. It continues cells
B. It starts a new unit
C. It starts insect legs
D. It starts a habitat log

10. Write the four words in order.

☑ Check yourself

1. Write the four levels in order for a living thing of your choice.

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

---

Mathematics. Tuesday, October 27, 2026

Which rate is faster

Goal: Compare two rates by finding each unit rate.

Name _____ Date _____

⚑ Start here

Two friends run laps.

One runs more laps, but takes longer.

Who is faster? Unit rates tell you.

🔑 Key words

unit rate: a rate for one unit. Example: "5 laps per minute is a unit rate."

compare: look at two things to see which is more or less. Example: "Compare 3 laps per minute and 5 laps per minute."

faster: more distance in the same time. Example: "5 laps per minute is faster than 3 laps per minute."

cheaper: costs less for the same amount. Example: "2 dollars per pen is cheaper than 3 dollars per pen."

💡 Learn this

To compare two rates, find the unit rate for each one.

For speed, the larger amount per one unit of time is faster.

For price, the smaller price per one item is cheaper.

🔍 Example

Runner A: 12 laps in 4 minutes. Runner B: 10 laps in 2 minutes. Who is faster?

Runner A: 12 divided by 4 is 3 laps per minute.

Runner B: 10 divided by 2 is 5 laps per minute.

5 is more than 3, so Runner B is faster.

Minutes	Laps
2	10
1	5

👥 Try one together

Store A: 15 dollars for 5 pens. Store B: 8 dollars for 4 pens. Which is cheaper per pen?

Hint: Find the price for one pen at each store.

Store A: _____ dollars per pen.

Store B: _____ dollars per pen.

Cheaper: _____

Your turn

Stuck? Look at the Example box.

1. Car A: 100 miles in 2 hours. Miles per hour?

2. Car B: 120 miles in 3 hours. Miles per hour?

3. Which car is faster?

Circle one.

A. Car A
B. Car B
C. They are the same
D. You cannot tell

4. Shop A: 12 dollars for 4 shirts. Dollars per shirt?

5. Shop B: 10 dollars for 2 shirts. Dollars per shirt?

6. Which shop is cheaper per shirt?

Circle one.

A. Shop A
B. Shop B
C. They are the same
D. Shop A costs more

7. Printer A: 40 pages in 5 minutes. Pages per minute?

8. Printer B: 18 pages in 3 minutes. Pages per minute?

9. Which printer is faster?

Circle one.

A. Printer A
B. Printer B
C. They are the same
D. Printer B

10. Why do you divide before you compare?

☑ Check yourself

1. Tell in your own words why you find unit rates before you compare.

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

The Lightning Thief, Chapter 15

Goal: Read Chapter 15 and answer from the book. Practice: text evidence.
Name _____ Date _____

Start here

Think of a time someone offered to help you, but wanted something back.
The title of Chapter 15 is A God Buys Us Cheeseburgers.
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 15 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 15.
An answer is stronger when you can point to the words in the book that support it.
Answer each question from the chapter, not from a guess.

Example

Question: How does Kai feel? Passage: Kai smiled and jumped up and down.
Answer: Kai is happy.
Evidence: Kai smiled and jumped up and down.

Try one together

Question: Is it cold outside? Passage: Ana pulled on her coat, gloves, and hat.
Hint: What does Ana put on?
Answer: _____
Evidence: _____

Your turn

Stuck? Look at the Example box.

1. What do they use to send a message from the car wash?

2. Who answers the message?

3. The biker who sits in their booth is...
Circle one.

A. Ares
B. Hades
C. Mr D
D. Gabe

4. What does Ares want them to bring back?

5. What ride is the shield on?

6. Who set the trap in the tunnel?
Circle one.
- A. Hephaestus
- B. Athena
- C. Mrs Dodds
- D. Chiron

7. What pours into the pool?
Circle one.
- A. Metal spiders
- B. Water nymphs
- C. Garden gnomes
- D. Satyrs

8. What is Annabeth afraid of in this chapter?

9. They leave Waterland with...
Circle one.
- A. The shield
- B. Ares's motorcycle
- C. The master bolt
- D. A pink poodle

10. Percy is angry because Ares...
Circle one.
- A. Sent them into a trap
- B. Paid for the cheeseburgers
- C. Drove the train
- D. Told Chiron the truth

☑ Check yourself

1. Answer one question from Chapter 15. Copy the words from the book that support your answer.

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

Grammar. Tuesday, October 27, 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

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Spelling. Tuesday, October 27, 2026

Week list, day two

Goal: Mark the syllables in each word and find a part that carries meaning.
Name _____ Date _____

⚐ Start here

Long words are easier to spell in parts.
A syllable is one beat of a word.
Today you mark syllables and word parts.

🔑 Key words

syllable: one beat in a word. Example: "Ju and ry are the two syllables in jury."
root: the main part of a word that carries meaning. Example: "The root of lawful is law."

suffix: a part added to the end of a word. Example: "The ful in lawful is a suffix."
duty: something a person must do. Example: "Paying taxes is a duty of an adult."
right: something the law says every person may do or have. Example: "Freedom of speech is a right."

Learn this

Clap each word. Each clap is one syllable.
Draw a line between the syllables.
Look for a root or a part you know.
If you miss a word, draw what it means.

Example

Practice word: citizen.
Clap it: cit, i, zen. Three syllables.
Mark it: cit/i/zen.
Part: city. A citizen is a member of a city or country.

Try one together

Practice word: election.
Hint: Clap it. Then look for a word you know inside it.
Syllables: _____
Part you know: _____

Your turn

Stuck? Look at the Example box.

1. Write court from memory.

2. Write law 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 duty?

5. What is the first letter of right?

6. What is the first letter of court?

7. What is the first letter of jury?

8. What is the first letter of law?

9. What is the last letter of duty?

10. What is the last letter of right?

☑ Check yourself

1. Tell in your own words why a word part helps you spell.

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

---

Citizenship. Tuesday, October 27, 2026

Game, then jobs

Goal: Play a sorting game, then name the government job on each card.
Name _____ Date _____

⚐ Start here

Today starts with a sorting game.
Each card names an action.
You sort each card into make, carry out, or judge.

🔑 Key words

make: to write and pass a law. This is the legislative job. Example: "The city council makes city rules."
carry out: to put a law into action. This is the executive job. Example: "A police officer carries out a speeding law."
judge: to decide a case by applying the law. This is the job of the courts. Example: "A judge decides a case in court."
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

Write each card on a slip of paper.
Sort each card into one of three piles: make, carry out, or judge.
Then name who does that job.
After the game, answer the questions.

🔍 Example

Card: The city council votes on a new rule about parks.
The council writes and passes a rule.
Pile: make.
Who: the city council.

Card	Pile
City council votes on a park rule	Make
Officer writes a speeding ticket	

👥 Try one together

Card: A police officer writes a ticket to a driver who was speeding.
Hint: Is the officer writing a law, or putting a law into action?
Pile: _____

Your turn

Stuck? Look at the Example box.

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

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

2. Who carries out Texas law?
Circle one.

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

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

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

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

_____

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

_____

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. Reserved means...
Circle one.

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

10. Delegated means...
Circle one.

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

☑ Check yourself

1. Make two more cards and sort them.

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

---

Science. Tuesday, October 27, 2026

Producer and consumer

Goal: Tell whether a living thing is a producer or a consumer.
Name _____ Date _____

⚐ Start here

Last Thursday you learned autotroph and heterotroph.
Today you learn two more words for the same ideas.
Look for one of each outside.

🔑 Key words

producer: a living thing that makes its own food. Another word is autotroph. Example: "Algae in a pond are producers."
consumer: a living thing that eats other living things. Another word is heterotroph. Example: "A fish that eats algae is a consumer."
abiotic: not living. Example: "Water and rocks are abiotic."
biotic: living, or once living. Example: "A fish is biotic."

💡 Learn this

A producer makes its own food, usually from sunlight. It is an autotroph.
A consumer eats food. It is a heterotroph.
Abiotic things, such as water, air, and rocks, are not producers or consumers.
If you do not see something, write not seen.

🔍 Example

In a pond, algae grow in the sun. A fish eats the algae. Sort them.
Algae make food from sunlight: producer.
The fish eats the algae: consumer.

👥 Try one together

A rabbit eats clover in a yard. Sort them.
Hint: Which one makes its own food?
Producer: _____
Consumer: _____

Your turn

Stuck? Look at the Example box.

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

2. A heterotroph that eats is a...

3. A tree is a...
Circle one.

A. Producer and an autotroph
B. Consumer only
C. A rock
D. Only a nucleus

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

A. Consumer and a heterotroph
B. Producer
C. An autotroph
D. A cell wall

5. Chloroplasts are a clue for a...
Circle one.

A. Producer
B. Consumer
C. Rock
D. Chair

6. Sunlight is...
Circle one.

A. Abiotic
B. A producer
C. A consumer
D. A cell

7. What two living things are you looking for today?

8. If you see no animal eating, you...
Circle one.

A. Write not seen
B. Invent an animal
C. Call the plant a consumer
D. Skip the page

9. Last Thursday's word for a producer was...
Circle one.

A. Autotroph
B. Heterotroph
C. Tissue
D. Nucleus

10. Name one producer you might see.

☑ Check yourself

1. Go outside. Write one producer and one consumer you see.

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

---

Mathematics. Wednesday, October 28, 2026

Percent means per hundred

Goal: Write a percent as a fraction, a ratio, and a fraction in simplest form.

Name _____ Date _____

⚐ Start here

A test has 100 points. You get 35 of them.

That is 35%.

Today you write percents three ways.

🔑 Key words

percent: per hundred. The sign is %. Example: "35% means 35 out of 100."

ratio: a comparison of two numbers, written with a colon. Example: "35:100 is a ratio."

fraction: a number with a top and a bottom. Example: "35/100 is a fraction."

simplest form: a fraction you cannot divide any more. Example: "7/20 is in simplest form."

💡 Learn this

Percent means per hundred.

Write the percent over 100 to make a fraction.

Write the percent, a colon, and 100 to make a ratio.

To simplify, divide the top and the bottom by the same number. Try 5, 10, or 20.

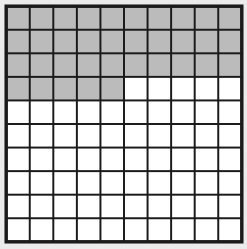
🔍 Example

Write 35% as a fraction, a ratio, and in simplest form.

Fraction: 35/100.

Ratio: 35:100.

Divide the top and the bottom by 5: 7/20.

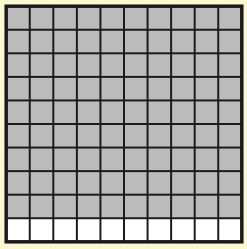


35 of 100 squares is 35%.

👥 Try one together

Write 90% in simplest form.

Hint: Both 90 and 100 can be divided by 10.



Fraction with 100: _____

Simplest form: _____

Your turn

Stuck? Look at the Example box.

1. Write 15% as a fraction with denominator 100.

2. Write 15% as a ratio.

3. Simplify 15/100.

4. Write 30% as a fraction with denominator 100.

5. Simplify 30/100.

6. Write 60% as a ratio.

7. Simplify 60/100.

8. 80% is the same as...

Circle one.

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

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

10. Simplify 5/100.

Check yourself

1. Tell in your own words how to simplify a fraction.

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

Reading. Wednesday, October 28, 2026

The Lightning Thief, Chapter 16

Goal: Read Chapter 16 and answer from the book. Practice: predicting.

Name _____ Date _____

Start here

Think of a place where time seems to go by fast.

The title of Chapter 16 is We Take a Zebra to Vegas.

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 16 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 16.

A prediction is a guess about what will happen next. Use clues from what you read.

Answer each question from the chapter, not from a guess.

Example

Passage: Dark clouds filled the sky. Thunder rumbled. Jo was far from home with no coat.

Clues: dark clouds, thunder, no coat.

Prediction: Jo will get wet in the rain.

Try one together

Passage: Ben left his sandwich on the low table. The dog sat next to it, staring.

Hint: Where is the dog looking?

Prediction: _____

Your turn

Stuck? Look at the Example box.

1. What is the name on the animal truck?

2. Ares says Percy's mother is...

Circle one.

A. A hostage, not dead

B. Back at the apartment

C. At Camp Half-Blood

D. Turned into a tree

3. Which three animals are in the truck?
Circle one.

A. A zebra, an antelope, and an albino lion
B. A bull, a horse, and a poodle
C. Three furies
D. A chimera, a hellhound, and a satyr

4. Grover was the keeper for which girl?

---

5. The ring Annabeth wears belonged to...
Circle one.

A. Her father
B. Athena
C. Luke
D. Ares

6. In Las Vegas, the zebra asks Percy to...

---

7. Percy can understand the zebra because...
Circle one.

A. His father created horses
B. Annabeth translates
C. The zebra speaks English
D. Grover lends him the shoes

8. What hotel do they walk into?

---

9. One guest says the year is...

---

10. The newspaper says they lost...
Circle one.

A. Five days, and one day is left
B. One hour
C. The whole summer
D. Nothing

☑ Check yourself

1. Write one prediction for the next chapter. Write one clue from Chapter 16 that supports it.

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

Grammar. Wednesday, October 28, 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 leaves on the walk ____ ready.
Circle one.

A. are
B. is

7. Pick the verb: The basket of apples ____ ready.
Circle one.

A. is
B. are

8. Pick the verb: The clouds ____ ready.
Circle one.

A. are
B. is

9. Pick the verb: The pair of shoes ____ ready.
Circle one.

A. is
B. are

10. Pick the verb: The notes in the margin ____ ready.
Circle one.

A. are
B. is

☑ 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

Dictation

Goal: Write each word when you hear it, then check your list.
Name _____ Date _____

Start here

Today an adult reads the words.
You listen once and write.
Then you check and fix.

Key words

duty: something a person must do. Example: "Paying taxes is a duty of an adult."
right: something the law says every person may do or have. Example: "Freedom of speech is a right."
court: a place where a judge hears cases and decides them by the law. Example: "The judge listened to both sides in court."
jury: a group of citizens who listen in a trial and decide what is true. Example: "The jury met in a quiet room to decide."
law: a rule made by a government that everyone must follow. Example: "A law says drivers must stop at a red light."

Learn this

Listen to the word once.
Write it without looking at the list.
When you finish, check each word against the list.
If a word is wrong, write it three times and use it in a new sentence.

Example

Practice word: judge. The adult says it.
Listen: judge.
Write: judge.
Check against the list: correct.

Try one together

Practice word: vote. You write voat.
Hint: Check each letter against the list.
The correct spelling: _____
Write it three times: _____

Your turn

Stuck? Look at the Example box.

1. Write law from memory now.

2. Write duty from memory.

3. Write right from memory.

4. What is the last letter of duty?

5. What is the last letter of right?

6. What is the last letter of court?

7. What is the last letter of jury?

8. What is the last letter of law?

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

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

Check yourself

1. Tell in your own words what to do when a word is wrong.

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

Citizenship. Wednesday, October 28, 2026

Who is a representative?

Goal: Tell what a representative is and who a representative works for.
Name _____ Date _____

Start here

Not every person can go to every meeting.
So a group picks one person to speak for it.
Today you learn about representatives.

Key words

representative: a person chosen to speak and act for a group. Example: "A state representative speaks for the people of a district."
district: an area whose people choose one representative. Example: "Each district in Texas chooses one state representative."
election: a time when people vote to choose leaders. Example: "Texas has an election for state representatives every two years."
legislature: the group that makes laws for a state. Example: "The Texas Legislature meets in Austin."

Learn this

A representative is chosen to speak for a group.
A representative must work for the people of that group.
The Texas House of Representatives has 150 members. Each one is chosen by the voters of one district.
Texas voters also choose 38 members of the United States House of Representatives.

Example

A class picks one student to speak for it at a student council meeting. What is that student?
The class chose the student.

The student speaks for the class.
The student is a representative of the class.

Try one together

Who does a Texas state representative speak for?

Hint: A representative is chosen by the voters of one area.

Answer: _____

Your turn

Stuck? Look at the Example box.

1. Legal authority can belong to a person, a group, or...

Circle one.

A. a written rule
B. a mood
C. a game score
D. a cheer

2. A representative is best named as...

Circle one.

A. A job that speaks for a group
B. A feeling about fairness
C. A house chore
D. A Texas road

3. The lesson reading says Texas and the United States are...

Circle one.

A. Texas and federal governments with different jobs
B. The same job
C. Only paper
D. A request

4. Who does a representative owe the job to?

Circle one.

A. The group they speak for
B. Only themselves
C. A game
D. Whoever is loudest

5. A constitution is a rule for 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 a representative does.

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

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Science. Wednesday, October 28, 2026

Variation

Goal: Find a difference among living things of the same kind and tell whether it could help.
Name _____ Date _____

⚐ Start here

Look at two dogs of the same breed.
They are not exactly the same.
Today you look for differences.

🔑 Key words

population: many living things of the same kind in one place. Example: "The rabbits in a field are a population."
variation: a difference among living things of the same kind. Example: "One rabbit has thicker fur than another."
trait: a feature of a living thing, such as size, color, or shape. Example: "Fur color is a trait."

💡 Learn this

Pick two living things of the same kind.
Find one difference you can see.
Say whether the difference could help or hurt the living thing.
If you can see only one, write not seen for the second.

🔍 Example

Two rabbits live in a cold field. One has thicker fur. Could that help?
Same kind: two rabbits.
Difference: thicker fur.
Help or hurt: it can help, because thick fur keeps the rabbit warm in winter.

👥 Try one together

Two beetles of the same kind live on brown tree bark. One is brown. One is bright green.
Hint: Which beetle is harder for a bird to see?
Difference: _____
Which one could it help? _____

Your turn

Stuck? Look at the Example box.

1. Many living things of the same kind are a...

2. A difference among the same kind is called...

3. Two oak leaves of different lengths are...
Circle one.

A. Variation
B. Two different kinds
C. A spelling word
D. A new cell part

4. A taller plant getting more light is a difference that can...
Circle one.

A. Help
B. Erase the cell
C. Change the kind
D. Remove the nucleus

5. Does variation mean the living thing becomes a new kind that day?
Circle one.

A. No
B. Yes

6. You decide today's difference by...
Circle one.

A. What you can see
B. An old insect page
C. The date alone
D. The color of the paper only

7. Name one trait that can vary.

8. A population is...
Circle one.

A. Many of the same kind
B. One cell only
C. A rock pile
D. One organ

9. If you can see only one, you...
Circle one.

A. Write not seen for the second
B. Invent a second
C. Change the kind
D. Skip the word variation

10. Same kind, one difference. That difference is...

Check yourself

1. Find two living things of the same kind. Write one difference and whether it could help.

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

---

Mathematics. Thursday, October 29, 2026

Percent of a new number

Goal: Find 10%, 20%, and 5% of a number.

Name _____ Date _____

Start here

A bike costs 140 dollars.

It is 20% off. How much do you save?

Today you find percents by starting with 10%.

Key words

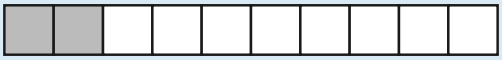
10%: one tenth. Divide by 10. Example: "10% of 140 is 14."

20%: two tenths. Double 10%. Example: "20% of 140 is 28."

5%: half of 10%. Example: "5% of 140 is 7."

tenth: one of 10 equal parts. Example: "One tenth of 140 is 14."

Learn this



2 of 10 parts is 20%.

Find 10% first. Divide the number by 10.

For 20%, double the 10% answer.

For 5%, take half of the 10% answer.

Example

Find 10%, 20%, and 5% of 140.

10%: 140 divided by 10 is 14.

20%: double 14 is 28.

5%: half of 14 is 7.

Try one together

Find 10% and 20% of 110.

Hint: Start with 10.

10% of 110: _____

20% of 110: _____

Your turn

Stuck? Look at the Example box.

1. 10% of 70.

2. 20% of 70.

3. 10% of 50.

4. 20% of 50.

5. 10% of 30 dollars.

6. 20% of 30 dollars.

7. 5% of 40.

8. 20% is...
Circle one.

A. 2 tenths
B. 2 hundreds
C. 2 wholes
D. 2 thousandths

9. 10% of 120.

10. 20% of 120.

☑ Check yourself

1. Tell in your own words how to find 5% of a number.

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

Reading. Thursday, October 29, 2026

The Lightning Thief, Chapter 17

Goal: Read Chapter 17 and answer from the book. Practice: summary.
Name _____ Date _____

⚐ Start here

Think of a store you have walked into by mistake.
The title of Chapter 17 is We Shop for Waterbeds.
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 17 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 17.
A summary tells the most important events in a few sentences. It leaves out small details.
Answer each question from the chapter, not from a guess.

Example

Passage: Nia lost her dog. She put up signs. A neighbor called. Nia got her dog back. She wore a red coat.
Important: Nia lost her dog. She put up signs. A neighbor called, and she got her dog back.
Small detail to leave out: she wore a red coat.

Try one together

Passage: Leo wanted to win the race. He trained every day. On race day he wore blue shoes. He finished first.
Hint: Which sentence does not matter to what happens?
Detail to leave out: _____
Summary: _____

Your turn

Stuck? Look at the Example box.

1. The taxi takes them to which beach?

_____

2. What takes Percy farther out in the water?
Circle one.

A. A mako shark
B. The Chimera
C. A zebra
D. A waterbed

3. What does the sea spirit call herself?

_____

4. How many pearls does she give Percy?

_____

5. When he needs a pearl, he should...
Circle one.

A. Smash it at his feet
B. Throw it in a fire
C. Mail it to Olympus
D. Give it to Ares

6. What recording studio marks the entrance to the Underworld?

_____

7. On the television, who is crying in an interview?
Circle one.

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

8. What store do they run into?

_____

9. Crusty's other name is...

_____

10. What word makes the ropes tie someone to the bed?

_____

☑ Check yourself

1. Write a summary of Chapter 17 in three sentences.

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

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Grammar. Thursday, October 29, 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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Spelling. Thursday, October 29, 2026

Use them in real sentences

Goal: Write sentences that show what each spelling word means.
Name _____ Date _____

⚑ Start here

You write: Jury is a word.
A reader still does not know what a jury is.
A better sentence shows the meaning.

🔑 Key words

duty: something a person must do. Example: "Paying taxes is a duty of an adult."
right: something the law says every person may do or have. Example: "Freedom of speech is a right."
court: a place where a judge hears cases and decides them by the law. Example: "The judge listened to both sides in court."
jury: a group of citizens who listen in a trial and decide what is true. Example: "The jury met in a quiet room to decide."
law: a rule made by a government that everyone must follow. Example: "A law says drivers must stop at a red light."

💡 Learn this

A strong sentence uses the word with its correct meaning.
A weak sentence only names the word.
Each sentence needs a subject, a verb, and a period.
Spell the word the same way as on the list.

🔍 Example

Practice word: judge. Make a strong sentence.
Weak: Judge is my word.
Ask: what does a judge do?
A judge runs a court and decides cases by the law.
Strong: The judge listened to both lawyers before she made a decision.

👥 Try one together

Practice word: vote. Make a strong sentence.
Hint: To vote is to make a choice in an election.
Write a sentence that shows what vote means: _____

Your turn

Stuck? Look at the Example box.

1. Which sentence uses court to show its meaning?

Circle one.

A. I learned the word court.

B. The court listened to both sides before the judge made a decision.

C. court is my spelling word.

2. Write jury from memory.

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

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

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

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

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

8. How many letters are in duty?

9. How many letters are in right?

10. How many letters are in court?

Check yourself

1. Tell in your own words what makes a sentence strong.

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

Texas-only list

Goal: Use the Tenth Amendment to sort jobs into United States jobs and Texas jobs.
Name _____ Date _____

Start here

Last week you started a Texas-only list.
Today you add to it.
Use the Tenth Amendment to check each job.

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 is part of the Bill of Rights."
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: "A passport is a federal document."

Learn this

Delegated powers belong to the United States government.
Reserved powers belong to the states or the people.
Read the Tenth Amendment on your question page.
Put each job on the side of the chart it belongs to.

Example

Sort: giving passports, and keeping birth records for people born in Texas.
The United States Department of State gives passports. That is United States.
The Texas Department of State Health Services keeps Texas birth records. That is Texas.

United States	Texas
Gives passports	Keeps Texas birth records

Try one together

Sort: making the rules for who can become a United States citizen.
Hint: The Constitution gives Congress this power.
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. Add two jobs to your Texas-only list.

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

One cell question

Goal: Write one question about cells, with evidence and where to look next.
Name _____ Date _____

Start here

Scientists start with a question.
Then they look for evidence.
Today you write one question about cells.

Key words

question: something you want to find out. Example: "Do cheek cells have a cell wall?"
evidence: something you can see or measure that helps answer a question. Example: "The drawing shows no cell wall."
observe: to look closely and notice details. Example: "We observe cells with a microscope."

Learn this

Pick one word from the cell unit.
Look first. Then write your question.
Write the evidence you see.
Write where you could look next.
You do not need a final answer today.

Example

Word: nucleus.
Question: Does an onion skin cell have a nucleus?
Evidence: My drawing shows a dark dot in each cell.
Where next: Look at a stained onion slide under a microscope.

Try one together

Word: cell wall.
Hint: Look at your cheek cell drawing from last week.
Question: _____
Evidence: _____
Where next: _____

Your turn

Stuck? Look at the Example box.

1. Today's question should use a word from...
Circle one.

A. The cell unit
B. A different unit
C. A spelling list only
D. A music page

2. Do you look before or after you write the question?

3. The evidence should be something you can...
Circle one.

A. See or label later
B. Only imagine
C. Taste
D. Skip

4. A question about how a plant gets food matches...
Circle one.

A. Producer or chloroplast
B. A blank page
C. A fret
D. A ratio

5. Name one cell-unit word you may use.

---

6. If you cannot see the part, you...
Circle one.

A. Write not seen
B. Invent the part
C. Switch lessons
D. Erase the question

7. Do you need a final answer today?
Circle one.

A. No
B. Yes

8. Where can you look next?
Circle one.

A. The plant, the leaf, or the cell drawing
B. A page from a different unit
C. A different subject
D. Only a blank page

9. Name the three parts of the page.

---

10. This question continues...
Circle one.

A. Last week's cells and this week's words
B. A different unit
C. An insect leg count
D. A habitat log from an earlier week

☑ Check yourself

1. Write your own cell question with evidence and where next.

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

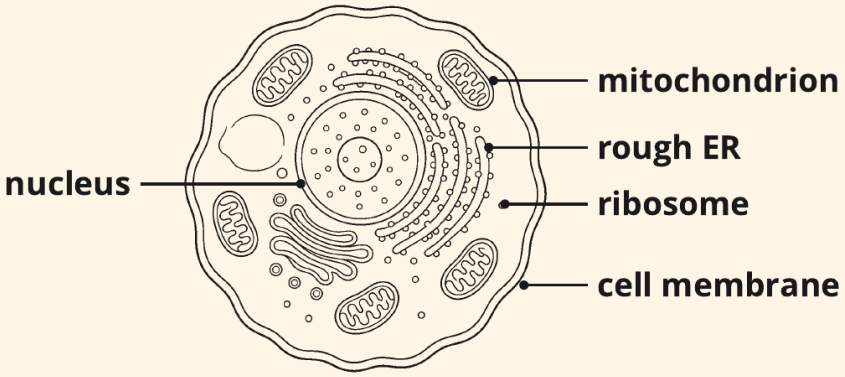
Color the two cells

Learn

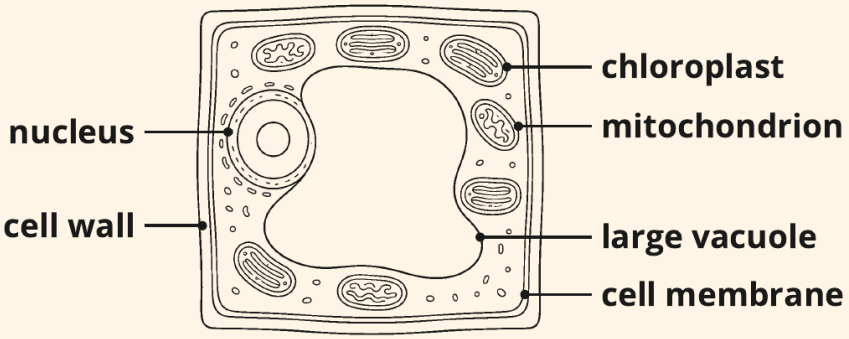
Both cells have a **cell membrane**, a **nucleus**, and **mitochondria**. Only the plant cell has a **cell wall**, **chloroplasts**, and one **large vacuole**.

Key words: cell wall · chloroplast · nucleus · membrane · mitochondrion

Animal cell



Plant cell



Your turn: Color

1. Color each part. Use the same color for the same part in both cells. Leave the words white.
2. Color the cell wall and chloroplasts green. Find them only in the plant cell.

☑ ☐ Read the steps ☐ Do the activity ☐ Check my work

FUN PAGE · OCT 26 · CHAPTERS 14 TO 17

Color the book pictures

Your turn: Color

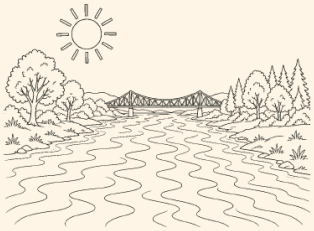
1. Each picture is from Chapters 14 to 17 of **The Lightning Thief**. Read the line under it.
2. Color all six pictures. Add a background if you want, but do not draw a person.

The Arch



The monument in St. Louis.

The river



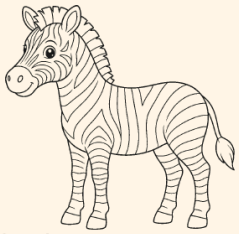
The Mississippi under the Arch.

The shield



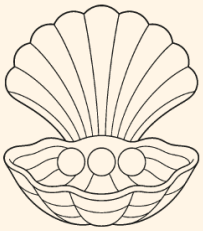
Ares left it at Waterland.

The zebra



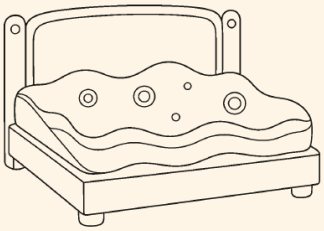
It calls Percy lord.

Three pearls



A gift from the Nereid.

The waterbed



From the waterbed store.

☑ ☐ Read the steps ☐ Do the activity ☐ Check my work

FUN PAGE · OCT 26 · CHAPTERS 14 TO 17

Chapter word search



Your turn: Find the words

1. Find each word from Chapters 14 to 17.
2. Words go across, down, or on a diagonal. Some go backward.
3. Circle the word in the grid. Check it off in the list.

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

Word list (13 words)

- ☐ ARCH
- ☐ ARES
- ☐ CRUSTY
- ☐ DENVER
- ☐ ERGO
- ☐ LOTUS
- ☐ MISSISSIPPI
- ☐ NYMPH
- ☐ PEARL
- ☐ SHIELD
- ☐ SPIDER
- ☐ TRAIN
- ☐ ZEBRA

☑ ☐ Read the steps ☐ Do the activity ☐ Check my work

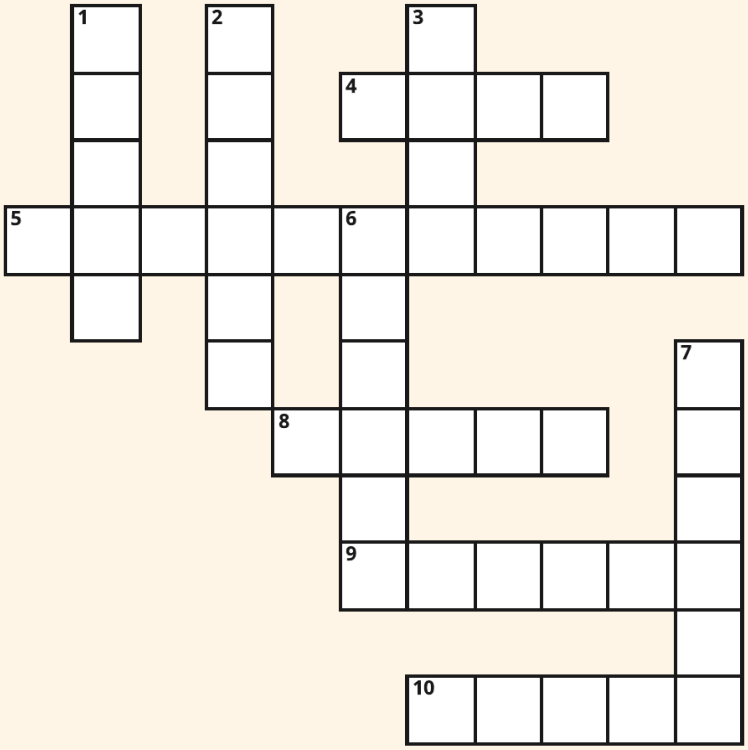
FUN PAGE · OCT 26 · CHAPTERS 14 TO 17

Chapter crossword



Your turn: Fill the boxes

1. Read a clue. The number in ( ) tells how many letters.
2. Write one capital letter in each box.



Across

4. The monument in St. Louis. (4)

5. The river under the Arch. (11)

8. The animal that calls Percy lord. (5)

9. The city at the end of that ride. (6)

10. The hotel where they lose five days. (5)

Down

1. What they ride to the next city. (5)

2. The man at the waterbed store. (6)

3. The god who sits in their booth. (4)

6. What Ares left at Waterland. (6)

7. The Nereid gives Percy three of these. (6)

☑ ☐ **Read the steps** ☐ **Do the activity** ☐ **Check my work**