Mathematics
Monday, September 28, 2026
Equivalent ratios
Watch: Equivalent ratios (Math with Mr. J)
Name _____ Date _____
Learn this
- Two ratios are equivalent when one shared multiplier turns the first pair into the second pair.
- 5:8 times 2 is 10:16. Those are equivalent.
- 4:7 times 2 is 8:14, not 8:15, so 4:7 and 8:15 are not equivalent.
- To find a missing part, find the multiplier from the part you know, then use that same multiplier on the other part.
Reading
Equivalent ratios
Two ratios are equivalent when one shared multiplier turns the first pair into the second pair.
5:8 times 2 is 10:16. Those are equivalent.
4:7 times 2 is 8:14, not 8:15, so 4:7 and 8:15 are not equivalent.
To find a missing part, find the multiplier from the part you know, then use that same multiplier on the other part.
Use this on the questions
- Step 1: Look at the two ratios you need to check.
- Step 2: Multiply both parts of the first ratio by the same number to see if you get the second ratio.
- Step 3: If you get the second ratio, they are equivalent. If you do not, they are not equivalent.
- Step 4: To find a missing part, find the multiplier from the part you know, then use that same multiplier on the other part.

Questions

1. Are 5:8 and 10:16 equivalent?
Circle one.
A. Yes
B. No
2. Are 4:7 and 8:15 equivalent?
Circle one.
A. Yes
B. No
3. Are 6:11 and 12:22 equivalent?
Circle one.
A. Yes
B. No
4. Are 3:10 and 9:40 equivalent?
Circle one.
A. Yes
B. No

5. 7:4 multiplied by 3 is what ratio?

6. Complete the equivalent ratio: 5:9 = 15:__.

7. Complete the equivalent ratio: 8:3 = __:12.

8. Complete the equivalent ratio: 4:11 = 20:__.

9. Which ratio is equivalent to 6:5?

Circle one.

A. 12:10
B. 12:11
C. 18:10
D. 6:10

10. Which ratio is equivalent to 9:2?

Circle one.

A. 18:6
B. 27:6
C. 18:4
D. 9:6

Written work

1. Pick one Yes pair from the questions. Write the shared multiplier.

2. Pick one No pair. Write the ratio you get when you use the multiplier, and show that it does not match.

3. Write one new equivalent pair of your own. Name the multiplier.

Reading
Monday, September 28, 2026
Week of copied sentences
Watch: Sherlock Holmes The Speckled Band (Oxford Bookworms Stage 2 the story read for learners)
Name _____ Date _____
Learn this
- Character: the person or animal the passage is about.
- Setting: the place and the time.
- Plot: what happens, in order. Beginning, middle, then end.
- Narrator: first person uses I or we outside quotation marks. Third person uses a name or he, she, or they.
- Author's purpose: to tell a story, to teach, to persuade, or to describe. Copy one sentence that matches.
- Text evidence: words copied from the passage. A guess is not evidence.
- Summary: three sentences. Name the character, what happens, and how it ends.
- Answer from the passage on this page. Copy the words from that passage.
- Character is the person or animal the passage is about.
- Setting is the place and the time the page gives. If there is no year write the time of day or the season.
- Plot is what happens in order in three sentences. It has a beginning a middle and an end.
- Narrator is first person when it uses I we my or our outside quotation marks.
- Third person uses a name or he she or they outside quotation marks.
- A word inside quotation marks is a character speaking.
- Author's purpose can be to tell a story to teach to persuade or to describe. Copy one sentence from the passage that matches your choice.
- Text evidence is words copied from the passage. A guess is not evidence.
- Summary is three sentences. Name the character what happens and how the passage ends.
Reading
The Adventure of the Speckled Band
On glancing over my notes of the seventy odd cases in which I have during the last eight years studied the methods of my friend Sherlock Holmes I find many tragic some comic a large number merely strange but none commonplace.
The events in question occurred in the early days of my association with Holmes when we were sharing rooms as bachelors in Baker Street.
It is possible that I might have placed them upon record before but a promise of secrecy was made at the time from which I have only been released in the last month.
It was early in April in the year '83 that I woke one morning to find Sherlock Holmes standing fully dressed by the side of my bed.
He was a late riser as a rule and as the clock on the mantelpiece showed me that it was only a quarter-past seven I blinked up at him in some surprise.
'Very sorry to knock you up Watson' said he 'but it's the girl herself. She is waiting now in the sitting-room. Draw on your dressing-gown and come.'
Use this on the questions
- Copy this week's copied sentences onto one page.

- Write what they share.
- Write one new sentence of your own. Use the same kind of sentence. Do not copy the author’s words.

Questions

1. What is the title of today’s reading?

Circle one.

A. The Adventure of the Speckled Band
B. The Fox and the Grapes
C. The Wind and the Sun
D. The Lion and the Mouse

2. Whose name is on the byline? Copy the name.

_____

_____

3. Copy the first four words of the first paragraph.

_____

_____

4. Text evidence for an answer about this page is

Circle one.

A. A guess
B. Words copied from this page that prove the answer
C. The title only
D. How you feel

5. Copy the last sentence on the page.

_____

_____

6. The narrator of this page is

Circle one.

A. First person
B. Third person
C. The setting
D. The title

7. A summary of this reading should name

Circle one.

A. Every sentence
B. Character, what happens, how it ends
C. Only the byline
D. The author’s birthday

8. Author’s purpose means

Circle one.

A. Why the passage was written
B. How many paragraphs it has
C. The font of the title
D. Whether you liked it

9. A plot sentence must

Circle one.

A. Tell what happens, in order

B. Give your opinion only

C. Copy the byline

D. Name the website

10. In one word: who tells the story?

Written work

1. Name the character. Who is this text about?

2. Name the setting. Where and when does it happen?

3. Tell the plot in order: beginning, middle, end.

4. Who is the narrator? First person (I, we) or third person (he, she, they)? Copy one word from outside the quotation marks.

5. Author’s purpose: to tell a story, to teach, to persuade, or to describe? Copy one sentence from today’s passage that matches your choice.

6. Write a three-sentence summary: character, what happens, how it ends.

Grammar
Monday, September 28, 2026
pronouns that match
Watch: Subject and object pronouns (Khan Academy)
Name _____ Date _____
Learn this
- A pronoun takes the place of a noun.
- Subject pronouns do the action: I, you, he, she, it, we, and they.
- Example: She and I went. She went. I went.
- Me went is not correct. Her went is not correct.
- Object pronouns receive the action or they follow for, to, or with: me, you, him, her, it, us, and them.
- Example: The gift is for him and me.
- The gift is for he is not correct. The gift is for I is not correct.
- The pronoun has to match the number of the noun.
- One student uses he or she.
- Two students use they.
- Them is an object pronoun so it cannot be the subject.
- Them students is ready is an error.

Reading
pronouns that match
A pronoun takes the place of a noun.
Subject pronouns do the action: I, you, he, she, it, we, and they.
Example: She and I went. She went. I went.
Me went is not correct. Her went is not correct.
Object pronouns receive the action or they follow for, to, or with: me, you, him, her, it, us, and them.
Example: The gift is for him and me.
The gift is for he is not correct. The gift is for I is not correct.
The pronoun has to match the number of the noun.
One student uses he or she.
Two students use they.
Them is an object pronoun so it cannot be the subject.
Them students is ready is an error.
Use this on the questions
- Read the pronoun examples on the page.
- Rewrite me and her seen it.
- Write She and I saw the river.
- Write The gift is for him and me.

Questions

1. Repair: me and her seen it.

_____

_____

2. When do you use I instead of me?

Circle one.

A. When it is the subject

B. When it comes second

C. Always

D. Never in a pair

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

_____

_____

4. Which pair is standard written English?

Circle one.

A. Me and her went to the river

B. He and I went to the river

C. Him and me went to the river

D. Her and I seen the river

5. Repair: them students is ready.

_____

_____

6. She and I went. The pronoun I is

Circle one.

A. A subject

B. An object

C. A comma

D. A verb

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

Circle one.

A. An object

B. A subject

C. A verb

D. A comma

8. Repair: Me went to the library.

_____

_____

9. They matches

Circle one.

A. More than one person

B. One person only

C. A place

D. A verb

10. Between you and me uses

Circle one.

A. me

B. I

Written work

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

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

Spelling
Monday, September 28, 2026
Week list
Watch: How to divide words into syllables (English Lessons with Ruhi)
Name _____ Date _____
Learn this
- This week’s spelling words are government, constitution, majority, representative, limit.
- government is a group that leads a country or state.
- constitution is a set of basic rules for a country.
- majority means more than half of a group.
- representative is a person chosen to speak or act for others.
- limit is a line or point that you cannot go past.

Reading
Week list
This week’s spelling words are government, constitution, majority, representative, limit.
Say each word in syllables. Write it while you look at the list. Cover the list and write it again.
Use this on the questions
- Step 1. Say each word in syllables.
- Step 2. Write each word while you look at the list. Then cover the list and write each word again.
- Step 3. Write one sentence with each word about something today.

Questions

1. Write government from memory.

_____

_____

2. Write majority 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 government?

_____

_____

5. How many letters are in constitution?

_____

_____

6. How many letters are in majority?

7. How many letters are in representative?

8. How many letters are in limit?

9. What is the first letter of government?

10. What is the first letter of constitution?

Written work

1. Say each in syllables, then write looking, then covered: government, constitution, majority, representative, limit.

2. One original sentence each, about today, using government, constitution, majority, representative, and limit.

Citizenship
Monday, September 28, 2026
Power, a limit, and a duty
Watch: What are the rights and responsibilities of citizens? (Virginia Museum of History & Culture)
Name _____ Date _____
Learn this
- A rule tells people what they may do.
- Power means a person is allowed to make the rule or to make sure people follow it. At home, a parent may set bedtime.
- A limit means the rule also says what that person may not do. A parent may set bedtime. A parent may not take another child’s bike.
- A duty means a job a person must do. If the house rule says you clear your plate, clearing the plate is your duty.
Reading
Power, limit, and duty
Power: a parent may set bedtime.
Limit: a parent may not take another child’s bike.
Duty: you clear your plate if that is the house rule.
Use this on the questions
- Read the three meanings of power, limit, and duty.
- Write one house rule.
- Label the power, the limit, and the duty in your house rule.

Questions

1. What does a rule tell people?
Circle one.
A. What they may do
B. Only their favorite color
C. The weather
D. A book title
2. At home, who may set bedtime?
Circle one.
A. A parent
B. The president
C. The governor
D. A city park
3. Setting bedtime is an example of
Circle one.
A. Power
B. A limit
C. A duty
D. A park
4. A parent may not take another child’s bike. That sentence is a
Circle one.
A. Limit

B. Bedtime
C. Duty only
D. Park rule

5. If you must clear your plate, that job is a

Circle one.

A. Duty
B. Limit
C. Park
D. Law of Congress

6. Write one house rule.

_____

_____

7. Who made that house rule?

_____

_____

8. Which word means a job you must do?

Circle one.

A. Duty
B. Power
C. Limit
D. Title

9. Which seat is closest to you: home, Texas, or the United States?

_____

_____

10. The United States Constitution sets rules for

Circle one.

A. the nation
B. only one city
C. only a game
D. only a classroom

Written work

1. Write three short sentences: one power at home, one limit, and one duty.

_____

_____

_____

Science
Monday, September 28, 2026
States of matter lab
Watch: States of matter (Khan Academy)
Name _____ Date _____
Learn this
- Matter is anything that takes up space.
- Matter is a solid, a liquid, or a gas.
- A solid keeps its shape and its volume.
- A liquid keeps its volume and takes the shape of the container.
- A gas spreads out to fill the container.
- Ice, liquid water, and water vapor are the same substance in three states.

Reading
States of matter
Matter is anything that takes up space.
Matter is a solid, a liquid, or a gas.
A solid keeps its shape and its volume.
A desk and a rock are solids.
A liquid keeps its volume and takes the shape of the container.
Water and juice are liquids.
A gas spreads out to fill the container.
The air in a room is a gas.
Ice, liquid water, and water vapor are the same substance in three states.
Use this on the questions
- Step 1: Watch the States of matter video.
- Step 2: Draw three boxes and label them solid, liquid, and gas.
- Step 3: Color the solid with packed dots. Color the liquid with sliding dots. Color the gas with spread dots.
- Step 4: Name the state that keeps its shape. It is the solid.

Questions

1. Which state keeps its own shape?

Circle one.

A. Solid
B. Liquid
C. Gas
D. All three

2. Which state takes the shape of the container and keeps its volume?

Circle one.

A. Solid
B. Liquid
C. Gas
D. None

3. Which state fills the whole container?

Circle one.

A. Solid

B. Liquid
C. Gas
D. A mixture
4. Ice, liquid water, and water vapor are
Circle one.
A. Three different substances
B. The same substance
C. Only gases
D. Only solids
5. Name the three states.

_____

_____

6. A rock is a
Circle one.
A. Solid
B. Liquid
C. Gas
D. Mixture
7. Juice in a glass is a
Circle one.
A. Solid
B. Liquid
C. Gas
D. New substance
8. Does a gas keep one shape?
Circle one.
A. Yes
B. No
9. Ice is which state of water?
Circle one.
A. solid
B. liquid
C. gas
D. a new substance
10. Steam is which state of water?
Circle one.
A. gas
B. solid
C. a new substance
D. a new rock

Written work

1. Draw three boxes labeled solid, liquid, and gas. In the solid, draw dots packed together. In the liquid, draw dots close but able to slide. In the gas, draw dots far apart. Color the solid, the liquid, and the gas three different colors.

Mathematics
Tuesday, September 29, 2026
Simplify ratios
Watch: How to simplify ratios (Math with Mr. J)
Name _____ Date _____
Learn this
- A ratio compares two numbers.
- Simplify a ratio by dividing both parts by the same number.
- 20:28. 4 divides 20 and 28. 20/4=5 and 28/4=7. The simplified ratio is 5:7.
- Stop when no number greater than 1 divides both parts.

Reading
Simplify ratios
Simplify a ratio by dividing both parts by the same number.
Look at 20:28. 4 divides 20 and 28. 20/4=5 and 28/4=7. The simplified ratio is 5:7.
Stop when no number greater than 1 divides both parts.
Use this on the questions
- Step 1. Find one number greater than 1 that divides both parts of the ratio.
- Step 2. Divide both parts by that number.
- Step 3. Check if any number greater than 1 still divides both new parts.
- Step 4. Stop when no number greater than 1 divides both parts.

Questions

1. Simplify 20:28.

2. Simplify 16:28.

3. Simplify 15:40.

4. Simplify 25:40.

5. Simplify 12:30.

6. Simplify 28:35.

7. Simplify 15:18.

8. Simplify 16:36.

9. Simplify 18:42.

10. Simplify 14:49.

Written work

1. Choose three answers from today. Next to each, write the number you divided by.

2. Write 20:28 and 5:7. Show the division on both parts.

3. Write one ratio of your own that can be simplified, then simplify it.

Reading
Tuesday, September 29, 2026
The Lightning Thief Chapter 1
Watch: The Lightning Thief - Chapter 1 (Mrs. B)
Name _____ Date _____
Learn this
- Character: the person or animal the passage is about.
- Setting: the place and the time.
- Plot: what happens, in order. Beginning, middle, then end.
- Narrator: first person uses I or we outside quotation marks. Third person uses a name or he, she, or they.
- Author's purpose: to tell a story, to teach, to persuade, or to describe. Copy one sentence that matches.
- Text evidence: words copied from the passage. A guess is not evidence.
- Summary: three sentences. Name the character, what happens, and how it ends.
- Read Chapter 1 of The Lightning Thief by Rick Riordan in your copy of the book.
- The chapter title is I Accidentally Vaporize My Maths Teacher.
- This page does not print the chapter. The book is the reading.
- Answer the questions from the chapter in your book.
- Stop at the end of Chapter 1. Do not start Chapter 2.
- Percy Jackson is the narrator. He uses I. That is first person.
- Copy one sentence Grover says and one sentence Mrs Dodds says. Write the name, a colon, and then the sentence.
- Then write a three-sentence summary of Chapter 1: who, what happens, and how the chapter ends.

Reading
The Lightning Thief
Read Chapter 1 in the Books app on this iPad. Search for I Accidentally Vaporize My Maths Teacher. This page does not print Rick Riordan's chapter.
Stop at the end of Chapter 1. Do not start Chapter 2. Use the Books steps on this page. The written work comes from the book.
Use this on the questions
- First read the whole chapter without stopping for twenty minutes.
- Next find three main points and write them in your journal.
- Then copy one sentence from the book if you will use it as text evidence in your answers.

Questions

1. How old does Percy say he is?

Circle one.

A. Ten
B. Twelve
C. Fourteen
D. Sixteen

2. Percy says he did not want to be a

Circle one.

A. half-blood

B. maths teacher
C. tourist
D. Latin teacher
3. Where does the sixth-grade class go on the field trip?
Circle one.
A. The Metropolitan Museum of Art
B. The Saratoga battlefield
C. A shark pool
D. Yancy Academy
4. What is the name of Percy's boarding school?

_____

_____

5. Who is Percy's best friend on this trip?
Circle one.
A. Grover
B. Nancy Bobofit
C. Mrs Dodds
D. Mr Brunner
6. What subject does Mrs Dodds teach?

_____

_____

7. On the bus, Nancy hits Grover with pieces of what?
Circle one.
A. A peanut butter-and-ketchup sandwich
B. An apple
C. Celery
D. A museum map
8. What does Percy say the carving on the stone column shows?
Circle one.
A. Kronos eating his children
B. A sphinx
C. Zeus throwing lightning
D. Nancy in the fountain
9. When the sword hits Mrs Dodds, what happens to her?
Circle one.
A. She explodes into yellow powder
B. She gives Percy a month of detention
C. She buys Nancy a new shirt
D. She sits down to read
10. When Percy asks where Mrs Dodds is, what do Grover and Mr Brunner answer?
Circle one.
A. Who?
B. She is in the gift shop
C. She went back to the bus

D. She is still in the gallery

Written work

1. Copy one sentence Grover says and one sentence Mrs Dodds says. Write the name, a colon, and then the sentence.

2. Write a three-sentence summary of Chapter 1: who, what happens, how it ends.

3. Copy one sentence from Chapter 1 that shows what happens to Mrs Dodds in the empty gallery.

Grammar
Tuesday, September 29, 2026
Comma splices
Watch: Comma splices (OnScreen Academy)
Name _____ Date _____
Learn this
- A complete sentence has a subject and a verb.
- It can stand by itself.
- Example: The river rose.
- The subject is river.
- The verb is rose.
- Example: We stayed on the bank.
- The subject is we.
- The verb is stayed.
- A comma splice is two complete sentences with only a comma between them.
- Error: The river rose, we stayed on the bank.
- The river rose is one sentence.
- We stayed on the bank is another sentence.
- The comma is the only mark between them.
- Repair 1 uses a period. Correct: The river rose. We stayed on the bank.
- Repair 2 uses a comma plus a joining word.
- The joining words here are and, but, or, and so.
- Correct: The river rose, so we stayed on the bank.
- The comma is correct in that sentence because so is between the two sentences.
- The river rose, we stayed on the bank is still an error because no joining word is there.
- Repair 3 uses because, although, or when.
- Correct: We stayed on the bank because the river rose. because tells why.
- We stayed on the bank although the river rose. although tells a contrast.
- We stayed on the bank when the river rose. when tells the time.
- A semicolon can separate the same two sentences. Correct: The river rose; we stayed on the bank. A semicolon is not a comma.
- A comma in a list is not a comma splice.
- Correct: We bought nails, a hammer, and wood.
- Those commas separate three items in one sentence.
- They do not stand between two complete sentences.
- Second example. Error: We watched, the ant carried a seed. Correct: We watched. The ant carried a seed. Also correct: We watched when the ant carried a seed.
Reading
Comma splices
A complete sentence has a subject and a verb.
It can stand by itself.
Example: The river rose.
The subject is river.
The verb is rose.
Example: We stayed on the bank.

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

Questions

1. What is a comma splice?

Circle one.

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

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

---

3. Which sentence is correct?

Circle one.

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

D. Watched, ant, seed

4. Which sentence uses because correctly?

Circle one.

A. The river rose, we stayed on the bank.

B. We stayed on the bank because the river rose.

C. Because the river rose we stayed

D. The river rose because, we stayed on the bank.

5. A comma splice is

Circle one.

A. Two sentences joined by only a comma

B. A comma in a list

C. A period

D. A question mark

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

_____

_____

7. Which repair uses so?

Circle one.

A. The rain started, so we waited.

B. The rain started, we waited.

C. The rain started we waited.

D. So the rain started we waited.

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

_____

_____

9. A comma splice is fixed by

Circle one.

A. A period or a joining word

B. Adding another comma

C. Removing the subject

D. Making one word

10. Which sentence is still a comma splice?

Circle one.

A. The light changed, the cars stopped.

B. The light changed. The cars stopped.

C. The light changed, so the cars stopped.

D. The cars stopped because the light changed.

Written work

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

_____

_____

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

Spelling
Tuesday, September 29, 2026
Week list day two
Watch: Prefixes, suffixes, and root words Grade 6 (Miss Brown)
Name _____ Date _____
Learn this
- A syllable is one beat of a word.
- A root or prefix is a part that carries meaning.
Reading
Week list day two
Divide each word into syllables. A syllable is one beat of the word.
Mark the syllables in each word: government, constitution, majority, representative, limit.
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.
Use this on the questions
- Mark syllables on each word: government, constitution, majority, representative, limit.
- 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.

Questions

1. Write majority from memory.

2. Write limit 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 government?

5. What is the first letter of constitution?

6. What is the first letter of majority?

7. What is the first letter of representative?

8. What is the first letter of limit?

9. What is the last letter of government?

10. What is the last letter of constitution?

Written work

1. Mark syllables on each word: government, constitution, majority, representative, limit.
Name one root or prefix you can guess.

2. Covered write all five.

3. One miss becomes a drawing of the meaning. Describe the drawing if you cannot paste it.

Citizenship
Tuesday, September 29, 2026
One class rule
Watch: The three branches of government explained (Pursuit of History)
Name _____ Date _____
Learn this
- Use one class rule.
- The teacher may collect phones at the start of class.
- That is power.
- The teacher is allowed to enforce the rule.
- The teacher may not read a private letter in your bag.
- That is a limit.
- If the rule says you turn the phone in, turning it in is your duty.
Reading
One class rule
Name who decides a class rule.
Name what that person may not do.
Name what you must do.
Use this on the questions
- Pick one real class or house rule.
- Name who decides that rule.
- Write the limit on what that person may not do.
- Write the duty of what you must do.

Questions

1. In the class example, who may collect phones?
Circle one.
A. The teacher
B. The president
C. The governor
D. A park worker
2. Collecting phones is an example of
Circle one.
A. Power
B. A private letter
C. A city park
D. Printing money
3. The teacher may not read a private letter. That is a
Circle one.
A. Limit
B. Duty
C. Bedtime
D. Federal law
4. If the rule says you turn the phone in, turning it in is a
Circle one.
A. Duty

B. Limit
C. Park
D. War

5. Write one real rule from your class or your house.

6. Who decides that rule?

7. What may that person not do?

8. What must you do because of the rule?

9. The United States Constitution sets rules for

Circle one.

A. the nation
B. only one city
C. only a game
D. only a classroom

10. A right is something you

Circle one.

A. are allowed to do
B. must hide
C. may ignore if it is hard
D. give away

Written work

1. Write who decides, what that person may not do, and what you must do.

Science
Tuesday, September 29, 2026
Physical and chemical changes lab
Watch: Physical and chemical changes (Khan Academy)
Name _____ Date _____
Learn this
- A physical change does not make a new substance. The material is still the same.
- A chemical change makes a new substance. Burning and rusting do that.
- Melting ice is a physical change. The water is still water. Wood that burns to ash is a chemical change.
- Bending an iron nail is a physical change. The nail is still iron.
- Breaking a cracker is a physical change. The pieces are still cracker.
- Rust on iron is a chemical change. A new substance formed.

Reading
Physical and chemical changes
Bending an iron nail is a physical change. The nail is still iron.
Breaking a cracker is a physical change. The pieces are still cracker.
Rust on iron is a chemical change. A new substance formed.
Use this on the questions
- Step 1: Watch the video called Physical and chemical changes.
- Step 2: Draw a picture of a bent nail. Label the picture physical change.
- Step 3: Draw a picture of wood and ash. Label the picture chemical change.

Questions

1. Bending an iron nail is a
Circle one.
A. Physical change
B. Chemical change
2. Wood burning to ash is a
Circle one.
A. Physical change
B. Chemical change
3. Ice melting into water is a
Circle one.
A. Physical change
B. Chemical change
4. Iron rusting is a
Circle one.
A. Physical change
B. Chemical change
5. In a physical change, is the substance still the same?

_____

_____

6. Breaking a cracker into pieces is a
Circle one.

A. Physical change
B. Chemical change
7. A chemical change always
Circle one.
A. Keeps the same substance
B. Makes a new substance
C. Only changes the color of the light
D. Only changes the container
8. Name one physical change and one chemical change.

_____

_____

9. Ice is which state of water?
Circle one.
A. solid
B. liquid
C. gas
D. a new substance
10. Steam is which state of water?
Circle one.
A. gas
B. solid
C. a new substance
D. a new rock

Written work

1. Draw two panels. Panel 1: a nail before and after you bend it. Label it physical. Panel 2: a log and then ash. Label it chemical. Color the ash a different color from the wood.

_____

_____

_____

Mathematics
Wednesday, September 30, 2026
Ratios as fractions
Watch: Ratios as fractions (Khan Academy)
Name _____ Date _____
Learn this
- A ratio can be written as a fraction.
- The first number in the ratio is the numerator.
- The second number in the ratio is the denominator.
- 14:18 becomes 14/18.
- Divide both by 2.
- The simplified fraction is 7/9.
- The colon form and the fraction form name the same comparison after you simplify.

Reading
Ratios as fractions
A ratio can be written as a fraction.
The first number is the numerator.
The second number is the denominator.
14:18 becomes 14/18.
Divide both by 2.
The simplified fraction is 7/9.
The colon form and the fraction form name the same comparison after you simplify.
Use this on the questions
- Replace the colon with a fraction bar to make a fraction.
- Divide the numerator and the denominator by the same number to simplify.
- Write the simplified fraction.
- Check that the colon form and fraction form name the same comparison.

Questions

1. Write 14:18 as a simplified fraction.

2. Write 10:25 as a simplified fraction.

3. Write 21:14 as a simplified fraction.

4. Which fraction matches 16:20?

Circle one.

A. 4/5
B. 5/4
C. 4/4
D. 16/4

5. Write 22:8 as a simplified fraction.

6. Write 12:16 as a simplified fraction.

7. Write 28:12 as a simplified fraction.

8. Which fraction matches 6:14?

Circle one.

A. 3/7

B. 6/7

C. 3/14

D. 7/3

9. Write 35:14 as a simplified fraction.

10. Write 16:10 as a simplified fraction.

Written work

1. Copy 14:18, write the fraction, and show the number you divided by.

2. Copy 21:14 as a fraction. Explain why the numerator is greater than the denominator.

3. Write one ratio from the room as a simplified fraction. Name what you counted.

Reading
Wednesday, September 30, 2026
The Lightning Thief Chapter 2
Watch: The Lightning Thief - Chapter 2 (Mrs. B)
Name _____ Date _____
Learn this
- Character: the person or animal the passage is about.
- Setting: the place and the time.
- Plot: what happens, in order. Beginning, middle, then end.
- Narrator: first person uses I or we outside quotation marks. Third person uses a name or he, she, or they.
- Author's purpose: to tell a story, to teach, to persuade, or to describe. Copy one sentence that matches.
- Text evidence: words copied from the passage. A guess is not evidence.
- Summary: three sentences. Name the character, what happens, and how it ends.
- Read Chapter 2 of The Lightning Thief by Rick Riordan in your copy of the book.
- The chapter title is Three Old Ladies Knit the Socks of Death.
- This page does not print the chapter. The book is the reading.
- Answer the questions from the chapter in your book.
- Stop at the end of Chapter 2. Do not start Chapter 3.
- Percy Jackson is the narrator. He uses I. That is first person.
- Name every place in this chapter. Write the time, if the chapter gives one.
- Then write a three-sentence summary of Chapter 2: who, what happens, and how the chapter ends.

Reading
The Lightning Thief
Read Chapter 2 in the Books app on this iPad. Search for Three Old Ladies Knit the Socks of Death. This page does not print Rick Riordan's chapter.
Stop at the end of Chapter 2. Do not start Chapter 3. Use the Books steps on this page. The written work comes from the book.
Use this on the questions
- Step 1: Open the book or the Books app on the iPad.
- Find Chapter 2 called Three Old Ladies Knit the Socks of Death.
- Read the whole chapter.
- Stop at the end.
- Do not read Chapter 3.
- Step 2: Write down every place named in the chapter. Add the time if the chapter tells one. Name the narrator as Percy Jackson who uses the word I.
- Step 3: Write a three-sentence summary. Tell who is in the chapter. Tell what happens. Tell how the chapter ends. Then answer the ten questions from the book.

Questions

1. After the museum, the other students say which teacher has taught maths since Christmas? Circle one.

A. Mrs Kerr
B. Mrs Dodds

C. Mr Brunner
D. Mr Nicoll

2. In Mr Brunner's office, Grover says a what was in the school?
Circle one.
A. A Kindly One
B. A tornado
C. Mrs Kerr
D. Nancy Bobofit

3. Mr Brunner says the students will keep believing Mrs Dodds was imaginary because of
Circle one.
A. the Mist
B. the Latin exam
C. Nancy's note
D. the tornado

4. The headmaster's letter says Percy
Circle one.
A. will not be invited back next year
B. won the Latin prize
C. may stay if he passes spelling
D. must repeat the museum trip

5. Which exam is the only one Percy studies for?

_____

_____

6. Mr Brunner tells Grover they need to keep Percy alive until
Circle one.
A. next autumn
B. the museum trip
C. Christmas
D. the bus leaves

7. What place is named on the card Grover gives Percy?

_____

_____

8. On the Greyhound, Grover says he has to
Circle one.
A. protect Percy
B. quit Yancy
C. drive the bus
D. teach Latin

9. At the fruit stand, what are the three old ladies doing?
Circle one.
A. Knitting a huge pair of socks
B. Selling the bus tickets
C. Chasing Nancy
D. Reading a Latin book

10. What color is the yarn?

Circle one.

A. Electric blue

B. Yellow

C. Red

D. Black

Written work

1. Name the setting. Where and when does this chapter happen?

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

3. Copy one sentence from Chapter 2 that supports your summary.

Grammar
Wednesday, September 30, 2026
Punctuation that changes meaning
Watch: How to use commas for clarity (Howcast)
Name _____ Date _____
Learn this
- A comma or a period can change who does the action.
- Let’s eat Grandma. vs Let’s eat, Grandma. The comma tells Grandma she is the guest, not the meal.
Reading
Punctuation that changes meaning
A comma or a period can change who does the action.
Let’s eat Grandma. vs Let’s eat, Grandma. The comma tells Grandma she is the guest, not the meal.
Use this on the questions
- Step 1: Read the two sentences in each pair. Look at the comma or period.
- Step 2: Find who does the action in the first sentence.
- Step 3: Find who does the action in the second sentence.
- Step 4: Write how the mark changes the meaning.

Questions

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. Repair: them students is ready.

_____

_____

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

Written work

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

_____

_____

_____

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

_____

_____

_____

Spelling
Wednesday, September 30, 2026
Dictation
Watch: Spell a word by syllables after you hear it (Institute of Education Sciences)
Name _____ Date _____
Learn this
- Dictation means listen to the word once. Write the word. Then score the list.
- If a word is wrong, write it three times and use it in a new sentence.
Reading
Dictation
Dictation: listen to the word once, write it, then score the list.
If a word is wrong, write it three times and use it in a new sentence.
Use this on the questions
- Step 1: Have a grownup or audio say each word once. The words are government, constitution, majority, representative, limit. Write each word.
- Step 2: Score your list.
- Step 3: For any word you miss, write it three times and use it in a new sentence.

Questions

1. Write limit from memory now.

2. Write government from memory.

3. Write constitution from memory.

4. What is the last letter of government?

5. What is the last letter of constitution?

6. What is the last letter of majority?

7. What is the last letter of representative?

8. What is the last letter of limit?

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

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

Written work

1. Grownup or audio: hear each word once (government, constitution, majority, representative, limit), write. Score out of five.

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

Citizenship
Wednesday, September 30, 2026
City, Texas, and the United States
Watch: State and local government (Khan Academy)
Name _____ Date _____
Learn this
- Three governments make rules. Do not mix them up.
- Local means a city or a county. A city may run a city park.
- Texas: the Texas Legislature makes Texas laws. The governor carries out Texas laws.
- The United States: Congress makes United States laws. The president carries out United States laws.

Reading
City, Texas, and the United States
A city park is local.
The governor is Texas. The president is the United States.
Congress makes United States laws. The Texas Legislature makes Texas laws.
Use this on the questions
- Step 1: Read the job. Think if it is about a city park or other local work. If yes, it is a city job.
- Step 2: Think if the job is about Texas laws. If yes, it is the governor’s job.
- Step 3: Think if the job is about United States laws. If yes, it is the president’s job.
- Step 4: Match one job to the city, one job to the governor, and one job to the president.

Questions

1. Who runs a city park?
Circle one.
A. The city
B. The president
C. Congress
D. A parent only

2. Who makes Texas laws?
Circle one.
A. The Texas Legislature
B. Congress
C. The president
D. A city park

3. Who carries out Texas laws?
Circle one.
A. The governor
B. The president
C. Congress
D. A teacher

4. Who makes United States laws?
Circle one.
A. Congress
B. The Texas Legislature

C. The governor
D. A city
5. Who carries out United States laws?
Circle one.
A. The president
B. The governor
C. A city park
D. A parent
6. A city park belongs to which government?
Circle one.
A. Local
B. Texas only
C. United States only
D. Home
7. Name the Texas office that carries out Texas laws.

_____

_____

8. Name the United States office that carries out United States laws.

_____

_____

9. 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
10. Congress belongs with which job?
Circle one.
A. Make U.S. laws
B. Carry out Texas laws
C. Judge only
D. A city park

Written work

1. Write one job for the city, one job for the governor, and one job for the president.

_____

_____

_____

Science
Wednesday, September 30, 2026
Mixtures lab
Watch: Mixtures (Khan Academy)
Name _____ Date _____
Learn this
- A mixture is two or more substances together.
- You can separate a mixture by a physical method.
- Sand in water is a mixture you can see.
- The sand settles or can be poured off.
- Salt stirred into water is a solution.
- It looks the same throughout.
- The salt is still salt.
Reading
Mixtures
A mixture is a physical combination.
The substances do not become a new substance.
If you can see the separate parts the mixture is not uniform.
A solution looks the same throughout.
Salt water is a solution.
Use this on the questions
- Watch Mixtures.
- Draw sand settled in water.
- Draw salt water as one even color.
- Write how to separate the sand.

Questions

1. A mixture is

Circle one.

A. Always a new substance
B. Two or more substances together
C. Only a gas
D. Only a solid

2. Sand in water is a mixture you can

Circle one.

A. Never separate
B. See and separate
C. Only burn apart
D. Taste to identify

3. Salt water that looks the same throughout is a

Circle one.

A. Solution
B. Solid rock
C. New metal
D. Chemical change

4. Name one way to separate sand from water.

5. In a mixture, the substances

Circle one.

A. Always become one new substance

B. Stay the substances they were

C. Must be gases

D. Must be metals

6. Oil floating on water shows

Circle one.

A. One pure substance

B. Parts you can see

C. A solid only

D. A chemical change

7. Is salt still salt when it dissolves in water?

8. Which mixture looks the same throughout?

Circle one.

A. Sand and water

B. Salt water

C. Oil and water

D. Pebbles and sand

9. On a science page you record

Circle one.

A. What you can see or count

B. A guess with no look

C. Only a feeling

D. A story with no facts

10. If a part is hidden, you

Circle one.

A. Write not seen

B. Invent the part

C. Erase the page

D. Copy a different lesson

Written work

1. Draw two jars. Jar 1: sand settled under water. Label the sand and the water. Jar 2: salt water, one even color. Under the jars, write how you would separate the sand.

Mathematics
Thursday, October 1, 2026
Ratios and measurement
Watch: Ratios and measurement (Khan Academy)
Name _____ Date _____
Learn this
- A measurement ratio keeps the unit with each amount.
- A ratio compares two amounts. It keeps the unit with each amount.
- 5 cups of oats for every 2 cups of raisins. For 15 cups of oats, the multiplier is 3, because 5 times 3 equals 15. Raisins: 2 times 3 equals 6 cups.
- Write the answer with the unit the question asks for.

Reading
Ratios and measurement
A measurement ratio keeps the unit with each amount.
5 cups of oats for every 2 cups of raisins. For 15 cups of oats, the multiplier is 3, because 5 times 3 equals 15. Raisins: 2 times 3 equals 6 cups.
Write the answer with the unit the question asks for.
Use this on the questions
- Watch Ratios and measurement.
- Write the two amounts as a ratio in the order named.
- Find the multiplier from the amount you know.
- Multiply the other amount by that same number and keep the unit.

Questions

1. A recipe uses 5 cups of oats for every 2 cups of raisins. How many cups of raisins for 15 cups of oats?

2. Paint is mixed 4 parts blue to 9 parts white. How many parts white for 12 parts blue?

3. A map uses 3 cm for every 7 miles. How many miles does 12 cm stand for?

4. A mix uses 8 almonds for every 3 cashews. How many cashews go with 24 almonds?

5. A mix uses 2 scoops of plant food for every 11 liters of water. How many scoops for 33 liters?

6. A ribbon uses 5 inches of red for every 4 inches of gold. How many inches of gold for 20

inches of red?

7. A drink uses 7 ounces of juice for every 2 ounces of water. How many ounces of water for 21 ounces of juice?

8. A floor uses 9 dark tiles for every 4 light tiles. How many light tiles go with 27 dark tiles?

9. A fence uses 6 posts for every 13 feet. How many feet for 18 posts?

10. A row uses 4 sunflower seeds for every 15 inches. How many inches for 12 seeds?

Written work

1. Solve the oats question on paper. Write the multiplier and the unit in the answer.

2. Solve the map question. Write 3 cm : 7 miles, then the scaled pair.

3. Write one measurement ratio from home, then scale it by 2. Keep the units.

Reading
Thursday, October 1, 2026
The Lightning Thief Chapter 3
Watch: The Lightning Thief - Chapter 3 (Mrs. B)
Name _____ Date _____
Learn this
- Character: the person or animal the passage is about.
- Setting: the place and the time.
- Plot: what happens, in order. Beginning, middle, then end.
- Narrator: first person uses I or we outside quotation marks. Third person uses a name or he, she, or they.
- Author's purpose: to tell a story, to teach, to persuade, or to describe. Copy one sentence that matches.
- Text evidence: words copied from the passage. A guess is not evidence.
- Summary: three sentences. Name the character, what happens, and how it ends.
- Read Chapter 3 of The Lightning Thief by Rick Riordan in your copy of the book.
- The chapter title is Grover Unexpectedly Loses His Trousers.
- This page does not print the chapter. The book is the reading.
- Answer the questions from the chapter in your book.
- Stop at the end of Chapter 3. Do not start Chapter 4.
- Percy Jackson is the narrator. He uses I. That is first person.
- Pick one character. Write what that person wants in this chapter, and copy one sentence that shows it.
- Then write a three-sentence summary of Chapter 3: who, what happens, and how the chapter ends.

Reading
The Lightning Thief
Read Chapter 3 in the Books app on this iPad. Search for Grover Unexpectedly Loses His Trousers. This page does not print Rick Riordan's chapter.
Stop at the end of Chapter 3. Do not start Chapter 4. Use the Books steps on this page. The written work comes from the book.
Use this on the questions
- Step 1: Read the first-person passage from Percy Jackson. Note that he uses the word I.
- Step 2: Pick one character. Write what that character wants in the chapter. Copy one sentence from the book that shows the want.
- Step 3: Write a three-sentence summary. Tell who is in the chapter. Tell what happens. Tell how the chapter ends.

Questions

1. At the bus terminal, what does Percy do instead of waiting for Grover?
Circle one.
A. He takes a taxi uptown
B. He goes back to Yancy
C. He calls Mr Brunner
D. He knits socks
2. What is Percy's mother's name?

3. Sally says Percy's father was

Circle one.

A. lost at sea

B. a maths teacher

C. the headmaster

D. Gabe's brother

4. What name does Percy use for his stepfather?

5. Where does Gabe work?

Circle one.

A. The Electronics Mega-Mart in Queens

B. A candy shop in Grand Central

C. Yancy Academy

D. Half-Blood Hill

6. Where does Sally work?

Circle one.

A. A candy shop in Grand Central

B. The Electronics Mega-Mart

C. Yancy Academy

D. A fruit stand

7. Where do Percy and his mom go for three nights?

Circle one.

A. Montauk

B. Switzerland

C. The Caribbean

D. The museum

8. What car does Gabe let them take?

9. What color of food does Sally keep eating, to show Gabe does not rule her?

Circle one.

A. Blue

B. Red

C. Yellow

D. Green

10. At the cabin door, where Grover's feet should be, Percy sees

Circle one.

A. cloven hooves

B. trainers

C. a wheelchair

D. yellow powder

Written work

1. What does one character want in this chapter? Copy one sentence that shows it.

2. Write a three-sentence summary of Chapter 3: who, what happens, how it ends.

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

Grammar
Thursday, October 1, 2026
Subject and verb
Watch: Subject-verb agreement (Khan Academy)
Name _____ Date _____
Learn this
- The subject is who or what the sentence is about. The verb is what that subject does or is. They agree in number.
- A phrase between them is a common error, not a new subject. The box of pencils is heavy. Subject equals box, not pencils.

Reading
Subject and verb
The subject is who or what the sentence is about. The verb is what that subject does or is. They agree in number.
A phrase between them is a common error, not a new subject. The box of pencils is heavy. Subject equals box, not pencils.
Use this on the questions
- Step 1: Find the subject. Ask who or what the sentence is about.
- Step 2: Find the verb. Ask what the subject does or is.
- Step 3: Ignore any phrase between the subject and verb. Make the subject and verb agree in number.
- Step 4: Check that the verb matches the subject and not a word in the phrase.

Questions

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: She ____ ready.
Circle one.
A. is
B. are
7. Pick the verb: They ____ ready.
Circle one.
A. are
B. is
8. Pick the verb: the levels of rules of plates ____ ready.
Circle one.
A. is
B. are
9. Pick the verb: The players on the bench ____ ready.
Circle one.
A. are
B. is
10. Pick the verb: The flock of birds ____ ready.
Circle one.
A. is
B. are

Written work

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

_____

_____

_____

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

_____

_____

_____

Spelling
Thursday, October 1, 2026
Use them in real sentences
Watch: Using context clues to figure out new words (Khan Academy)
Name _____ Date _____
Learn this
- Use the word in a sentence. The sentence must show the word’s meaning.
- Do not write ’I learned this word.’ Write a sentence about civics, science, or today’s work.

Reading
Use them in real sentences
Use the word in a sentence. The sentence must show the word’s meaning.
Do not write ’I learned this word.’ Write a sentence about civics, science, or today’s work.
Use this on the questions
- Step 1. Pick the word government and the word majority. Write one sentence that uses both words. Make the sentence about civics. Show what each word means.
- Step 2. Pick the word representative and the word limit. Write one sentence that uses both words. Make the sentence about civics. Show what each word means.
- Step 3. Pick the word constitution. Write one sentence that uses it. Make the sentence about civics. Show what the word means.

Questions

1. Which sentence uses majority to show its meaning?

Circle one.

A. I learned the word majority.
B. The majority in the paragraph was a fact that supported the claim.
C. majority is my spelling word.

2. Write representative from memory.

_____

_____

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

_____

_____

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

_____

_____

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

_____

_____

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

_____

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

8. How many letters are in government?

9. How many letters are in constitution?

10. How many letters are in majority?

Written work

1. One sentence with government and majority together.

2. One sentence with representative and limit together.

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

Citizenship
Thursday, October 1, 2026
What stays with the states
Watch: Federalism in the United States (Khan Academy)
Name _____ Date _____
Learn this
- The United States Constitution lists some powers for the United States.
- Congress may make United States laws.
- The United States may print money and declare war.
- The Tenth Amendment says: powers the Constitution does not give to the United States work on the states or the people.
- Texas may make laws about Texas schools and many Texas roads.
- Texas may not print United States money.
Reading
What stays with the states
Congress makes United States laws.
The Texas Legislature makes Texas laws.
Powers not given to the United States work on the states or the people.
Use this on the questions
- Read the Tenth Amendment sentence.
- Write one United States job.
- Write one Texas job.

Questions

1. Who makes United States laws?
Circle one.
A. Congress
B. The Texas Legislature
C. A city park
D. A parent
2. Which job belongs to the United States, not to Texas?
Circle one.
A. Printing United States money
B. Running a Texas school rule
C. A house bedtime
D. A city park
3. Which job can Texas do?
Circle one.
A. Make laws about many Texas roads
B. Print United States money
C. Declare war for the United States
D. Carry out United States laws
4. The Tenth Amendment says powers not given to the United States work on

_____

_____

5. Who makes Texas laws?

Circle one.

A. The Texas Legislature

B. Congress

C. The president

D. A city park only

6. May Texas print United States money?

Circle one.

A. No

B. Yes

7. A Texas school law is made by

Circle one.

A. Texas

B. The United States mint

C. A foreign country

D. Only the president

8. Name one power that stays with the states.

_____

_____

9. 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

10. Congress belongs with which job?

Circle one.

A. Make U.S. laws

B. Carry out Texas laws

C. Judge only

D. A city park

Written work

1. Write one job Congress has and one job the Texas Legislature has.

_____

_____

_____

Science
Thursday, October 1, 2026
Phase changes lab
Watch: Phase changes (Khan Academy)
Name _____ Date _____
Learn this
- A phase change is a physical change from one state to another. The substance is the same.
- Melting is solid to liquid. Freezing is liquid to solid. Boiling is liquid to gas.
Condensation is gas to liquid.
- Water melts at 0 degrees Celsius. Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.
Reading
Phase changes
Heating can melt a solid or boil a liquid.
Cooling can freeze a liquid or condense a gas.
The substance does not become a new substance in these changes.
Use this on the questions
- Step 1: Watch the video about phase changes.
- Step 2: Draw pictures of ice, water, and steam on one water cycle.
- Step 3: Label the arrows with melt, boil, condense, and freeze.
- Step 4: Color each state of water.

Questions

1. Melting is a change from solid to ____.

2. Freezing is a change from liquid to ____.

3. Boiling is a change from liquid to ____.

4. Condensation is a change from gas to ____.

5. A phase change is a
Circle one.
A. Chemical change
B. Physical change

6. Water melts at how many degrees Celsius?

7. Water boils at how many degrees Celsius?

8. Steam turning back into drops on a cold lid is

Circle one.

A. Melting

B. Condensation

C. A new substance

D. Burning

9. Ice is which state of water?

Circle one.

A. solid

B. liquid

C. gas

D. a new substance

10. Steam is which state of water?

Circle one.

A. gas

B. solid

C. a new substance

D. a new rock

Written work

1. Draw a cycle with three pictures: ice, water in a pot, and steam. Add four arrows. Label them melt, boil, condense, and freeze. Color each state.