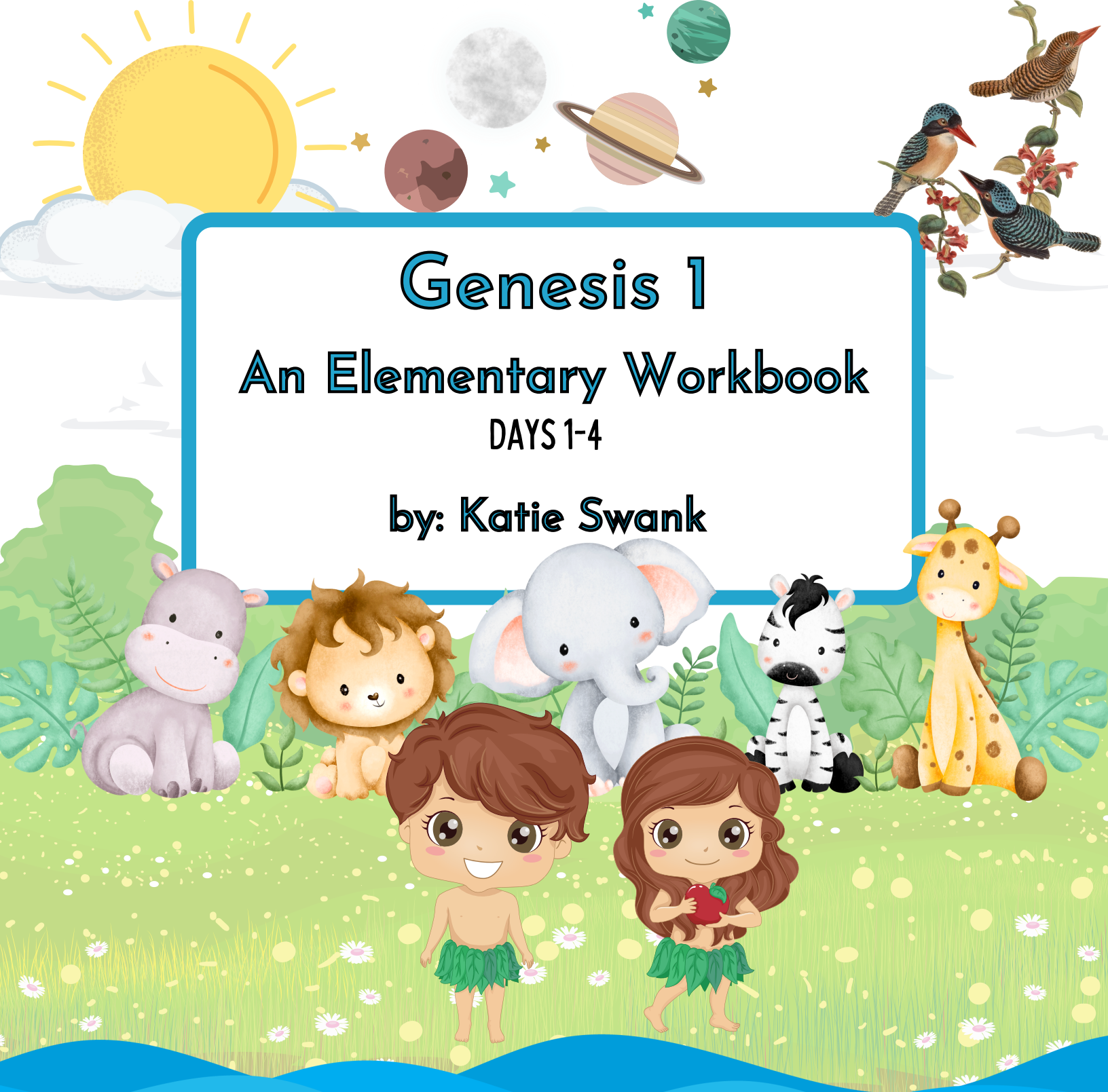
Genesis 1

An Elementary Workbook

DAYS 1-4

by: Katie Swank



Name:

Grade:

LIFE IS A Journey

The information in this worksheet includes

Genesis Chapter 1.

Jesus said. "In the beginning," and elementary means "relating to the basic elements of a subject."

Thus, I used Genesis as a guideline to teach elementary basics to my children. I welcome you to join our journey through the Bible. We will explain basic element life lessons along the way.

God is so good.

Thank you Jesus for the Bible.

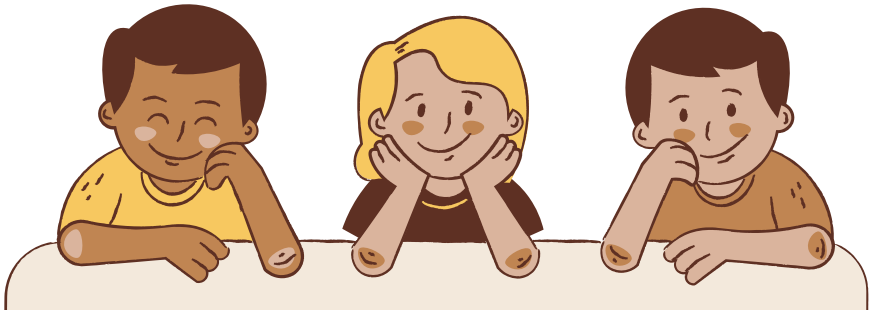
We focus on You as we start our journey.

joy

2 Chronicles 24

Joash was seven years old when he became king, and he reigned in Jerusalem forty years.

... ***Joash did what was right in the eyes of the Lord ...***



love

“Teacher, which is the greatest commandment in the Law?”
Jesus replied: “‘Love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your mind.’
This is the first and greatest commandment.
Matthew 22:36-37

We believe that everything we learn in life, in school, from parents and from those in authority must be studied through the lens of the Bible. That means, when we read something, hear something or learn something, we must check to see if it is right or correct by using the Bible as our guide.

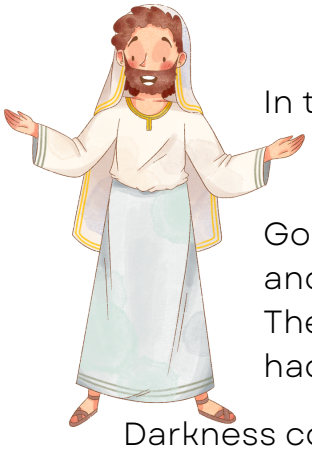
The Bible is a miracle.
The Bible is God's Word, it is perfect, true, timeless and indestructible.

Dear Lord, you are the one true God. You are awesome.
You love us with a perfect kind of love.
We worship you and we praise you for all that you are.
We are in awe of your love for us. We love you too, Jesus.
Please help us to learn and apply the lessons of the Bible.
Please help us understand what we need to know in the Bible for each day.
Please use us to glorify you and to help others know about this special life with you. We want to shine in your light.
Help us to be humble, to be kind and to live for you each day.
In Jesus' name Amen.

Genesis 1:1-8

Name _____

Date _____



In the beginning

God created the heavens and the earth.
The earth was empty and had no form.
Darkness covered the ocean, and God's Spirit was moving over the water.
Then God said, "Let there be light!"
And there was light.
God saw that the light was good.
So he divided the light from the darkness.

God named the light "day" and the darkness "night." Evening passed, and morning came. This was the first day.

Then God said, "Let there be something to divide the water in two!"
So God made the air to divide the water in two. Some of the water was above the air, and some of the water was below it.
God named the air "sky." Evening passed, and morning came.

This was the second day.

God created all these things in two days!
Number the pictures in the order God created them.
There may be a trick picture so watch out!

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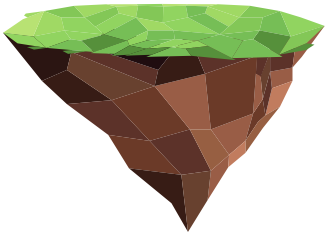

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Genesis 1:1-8

Name _____

Date _____

Darkness covered the ocean, and God's Spirit was moving over the water.
Then God said, "Let there be light!" And there was light.
God saw that the light was good. So he divided the light from the darkness.

God named the light "day" and the darkness "night." Evening passed, and morning came. This was the first day.

On the first day, God explained that **light** was **good.** He explained opposites. Light and darkness are opposite. The opposite of good is bad.

What does good mean to you?
Draw a picture of good in this box:

Good, is living like Jesus. Jesus was the only perfect person who ever lived. Good is loving others, helping others, telling the truth, working hard, being generous, and being morally right before God. God defines what is good in the Bible. If we read our Bibles, we will understand the difference between good and bad.

Bad, is the opposite or the absence of good, the absence of morals taught in the Bible. Often, bad refers to a lack of love, immorality and other wrong behaviors that involve selfishness, causing hurt, telling lies, and doing things against the morals of the Bible.

Genesis 1:1-8

Name _____

Date _____

Opposite: something that is totally different from or the reverse of something else.

Match the opposite pictures below:

Name _____

Opposite Words

Date _____

Draw a line to match each picture with its opposite.

fast 

long 

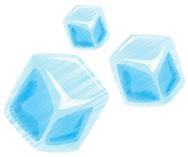
hot 

front 

full 

day 

happy 

 cold

 back

 night

 slow

 sad

 short

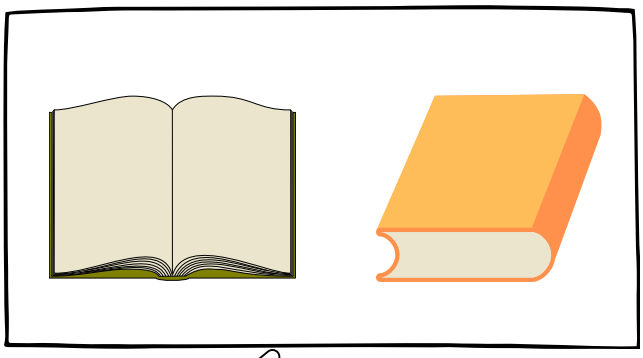
 empty

OPPOSITE ADJECTIVES

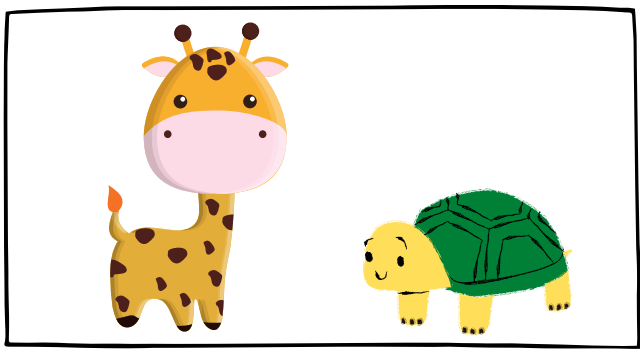
Name _____

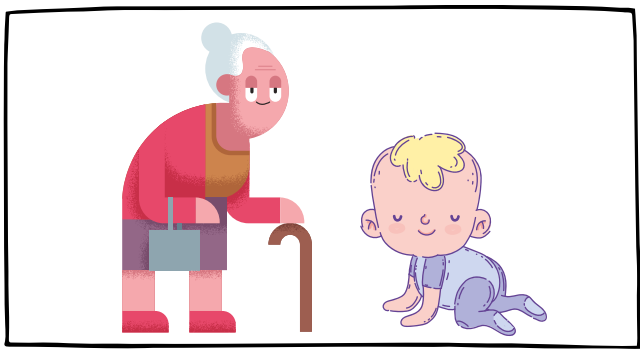
Date _____

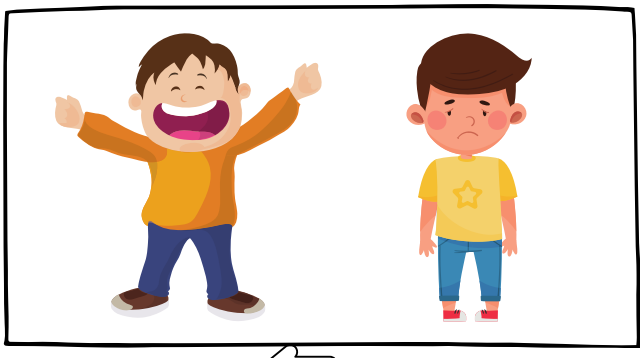
Use the words in the box to describe the opposites in the pictures below



Young - happy
sad - short
open - small
old - tall
closed- big





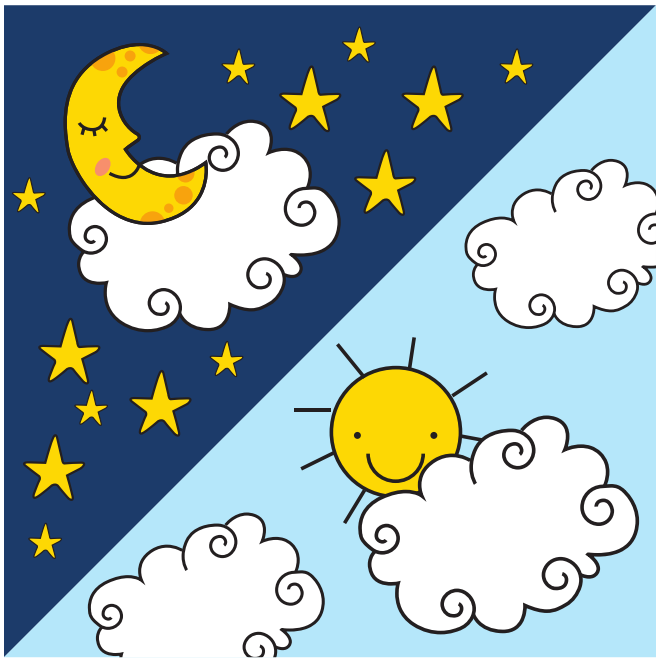


Genesis 1:1-8

Name _____

Date _____

God named the light “day” and the darkness “night.” Evening passed, and morning came. This was the first day.



God created the first day. What does day mean? A day is a 24 hour period of time. Each new day begins at 12 o'clock or midnight and ends at the same time, 12 o'clock.
There are 12 hours in the morning or AM and 12 hours in the evening or PM.

12+12=

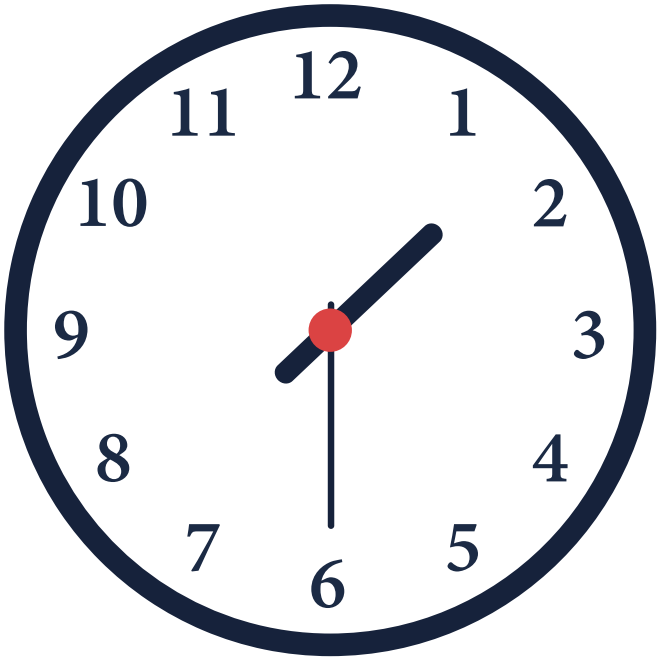
Yes friends, the correct answer is 24. One day is equal to 24 hours.

How many hours are there in one day? _____

Genesis 1:1-8

Name _____

Date _____



What is an hour? An hour is a unit of time that is equal to 60 minutes. If you look at this clock, you can see the numbers from 1-12. Count them for me.

Each number from 1 to 12 represents 5 minutes. Let's skip count 12 times by 5s.

5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30. 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60

So we know there are 60 minutes in one hour. If there are 60 minutes in one hour, and there are 24 hours in one day, that means that there are 1,440 minutes in one day. WOWZERS.

Tell someone you love how many minutes there are in one day. You will impress them with your knowledge.

Name _____

Date _____

Days of the Week

Read the names of the seven days in a week.
Write the days of the week on the lines.

1. Sunday _____

2. Monday _____

3. Tuesday _____

4. Wednesday _____

5. Thursday _____

6. Friday _____

7. Saturday _____

Name:

Days of the Week

Arrange the days of the week in order by writing 1 to 7 in the sun, with number 1 being the first day.

Tuesday

Thursday

Monday

Sunday

Wednesday

Friday

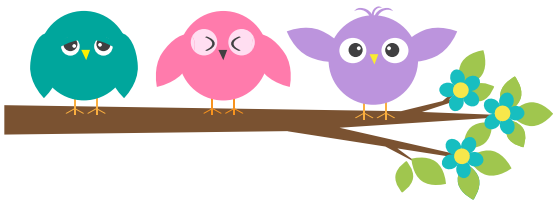
Saturday

Name _____

DAYS OF THE WEEK

Date _____

Fill in the blanks for the days of the week:



Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Saturday

Sunday

Thursday

Thursday

Friday

Monday

MONTHS OF THE YEAR

Name _____

Date _____

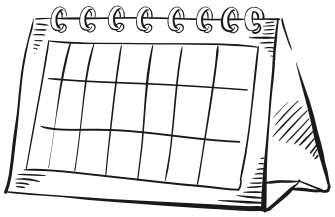
Read the Months of the Year out Loud

January	July
February	August
March	September
April	October
May	November
June	December

How many months in total: _____.

Name: _____ Class: _____

Months of the Year



Write the correct answers in the space provided.

last month	this month	next month
_____	November	_____
_____	March	_____
_____	July	_____
_____	September	_____
_____	January	_____

DAYS & MONTHS

Name _____

Date _____

Write the days of the week.

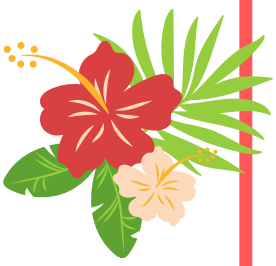
M_n___
T__s___
W____s___
T__r____
F_i___
S___r___
S_____

What's your favorite day of the week? Why?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Write the months.
SPRING

M___h
A_r__
M_y



Write the months.
SUMMER

J_n_
J__y
A_g___

Write the months.
AUTUMN

S__t__b__
O_t____
N___m___

Write the months.
WINTER

D_c_____
J____r_
F___u___

Name _____

MONTH SORTING

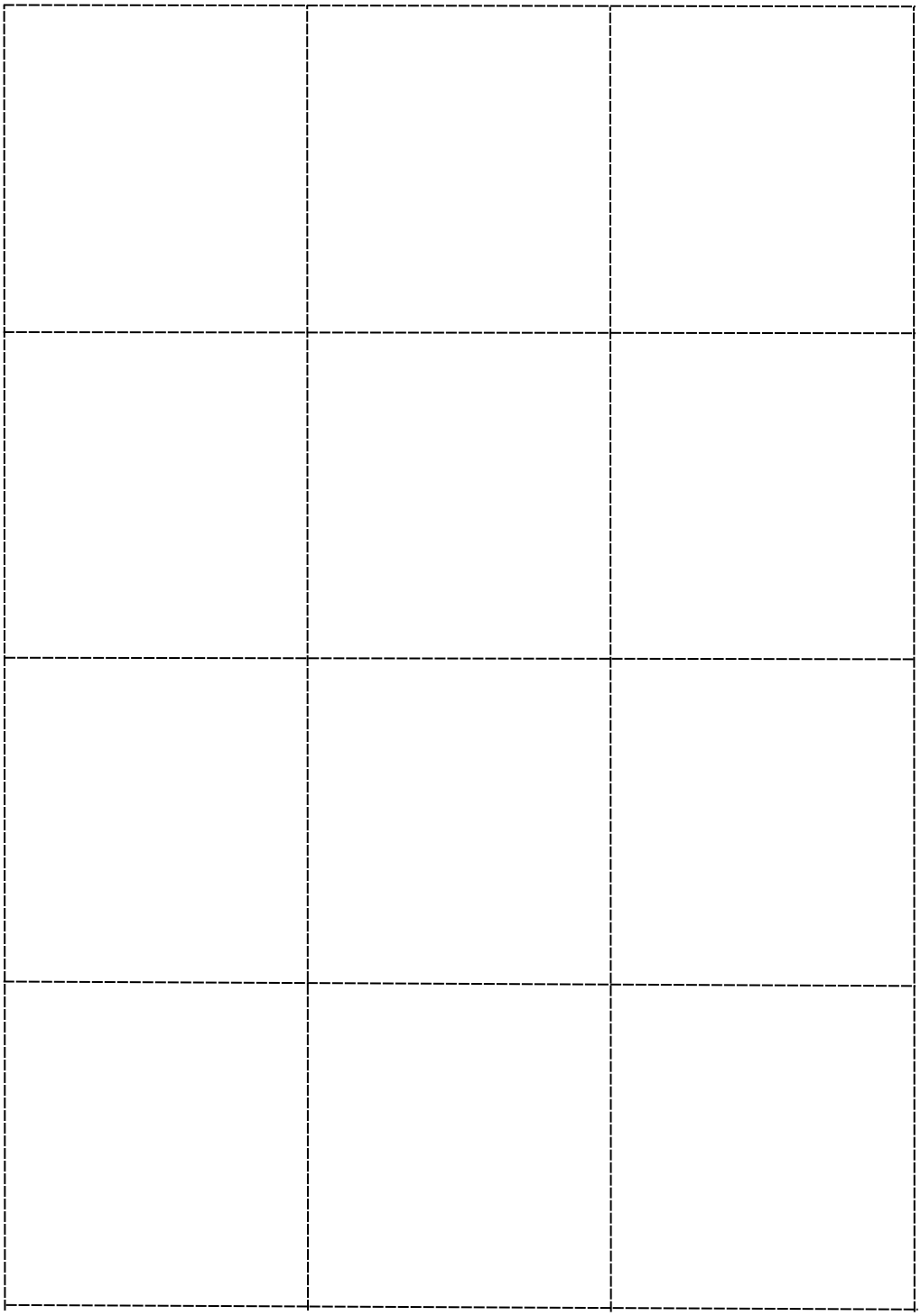
Date _____

Color and cut out the months below. When finished, sort the months in the correct order and glue them on the back of this page in the squares provided.

July	June	April
December	February	November
March	October	September
May	January	August

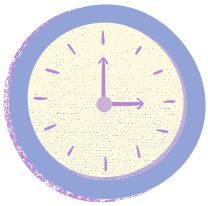
Name _____

Date _____



Name : .....

Class : .....



In Time!

Draw a line to connect the correct pairs!

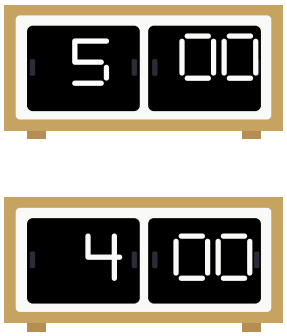
1 year	48 hours
60 seconds	3600 seconds
14 days	12 months
180 minutes	3 hours
2 days	1 minute
1 hour	2 weeks

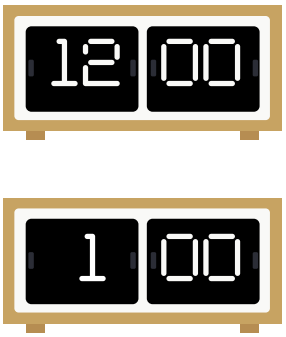
Telling Time to the Hour

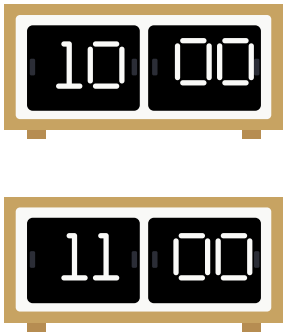
Name _____

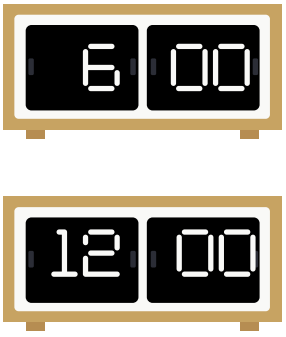
Date _____

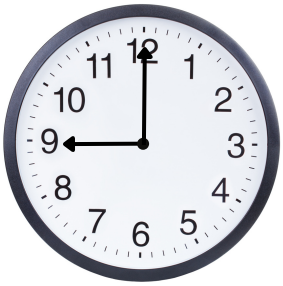
Which digital clock shows the same time as the analog clock?
Circle the correct answer.

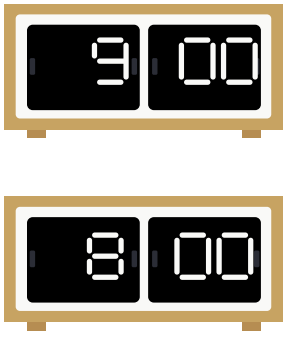


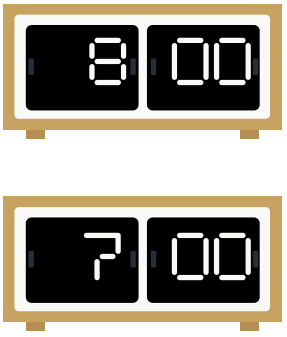










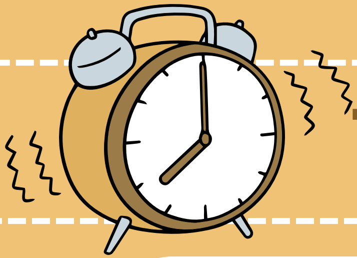


Name _____

Date _____

Telling Time: Half-Hour

Draw the hands of the clock according to the time given.

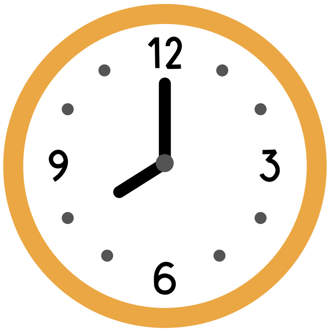


Telling Time

Name ____________________

Date ____________________

Read the Clock and Write the Time in the section below.



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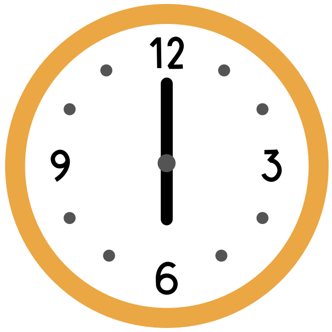

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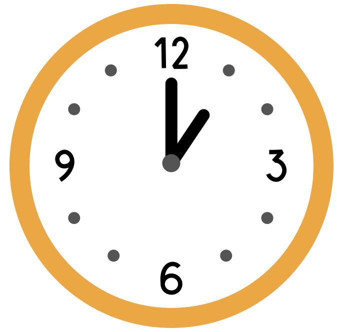

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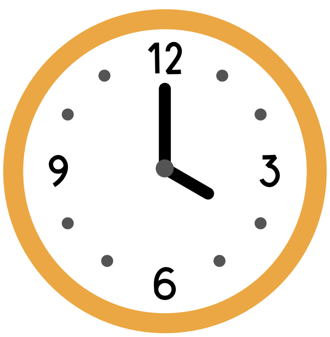

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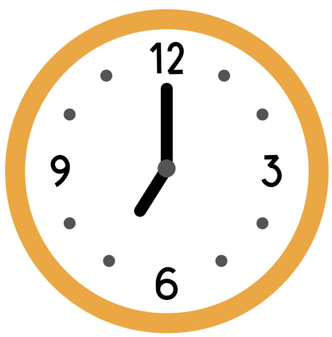

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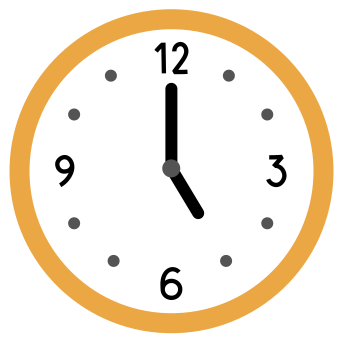

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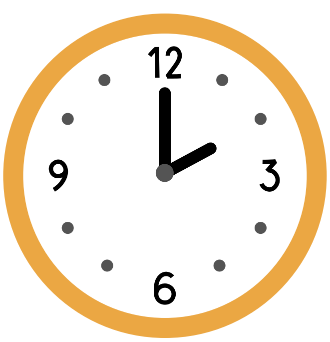

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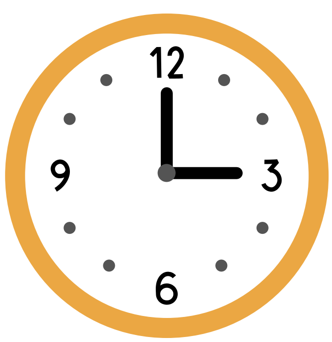

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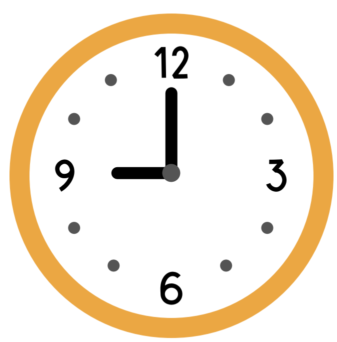

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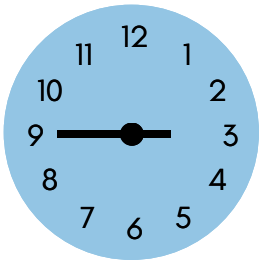
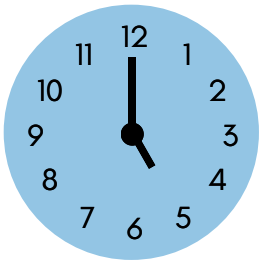
The Neighborhood Babysitting Club

Name: _____ Teacher: _____

Grade & Section: _____ Date: _____

Elena, Jada, Billie, and Eun-hye have started a neighborhood babysitting club. To split their earnings, they decided to base it according to how much time they've worked.
Help them out by writing down what time each person started, what time they finished, and how much time they worked based on those.

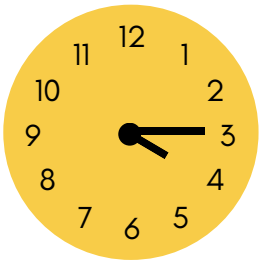
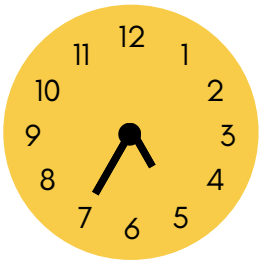
Elena

Start: _____ End: _____

Total Time Worked: _____

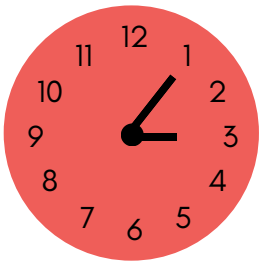
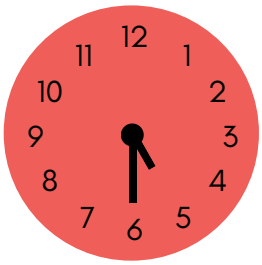
Jada

Start: _____ End: _____

Total Time Worked: _____

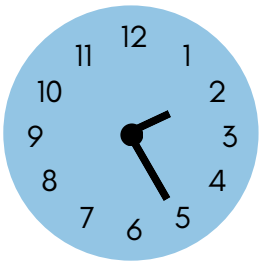
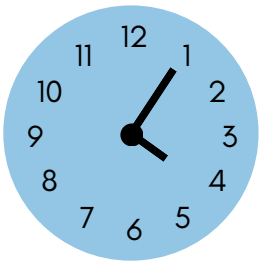
Billie

Start: _____ End: _____

Total Time Worked: _____

Eun-hye

Start: _____ End: _____

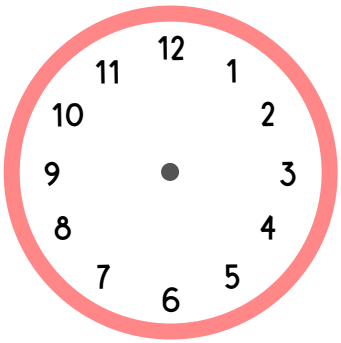
Total Time Worked: _____

Name _____

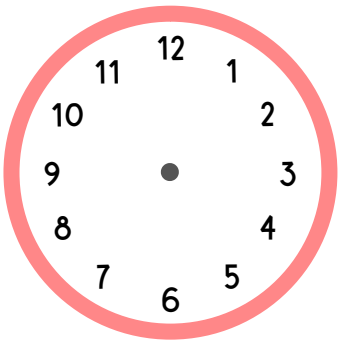
Date _____

WHAT TIME IS IT?

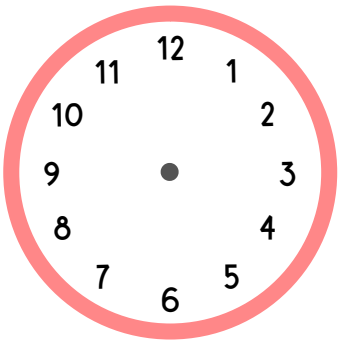
Take a look at the time and draw the clock hands on each clock.



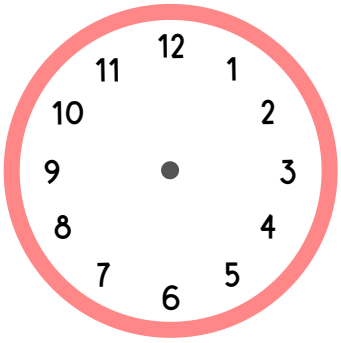
01:00



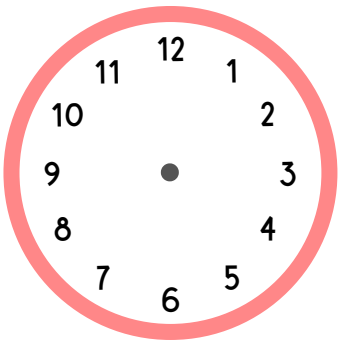
05:00



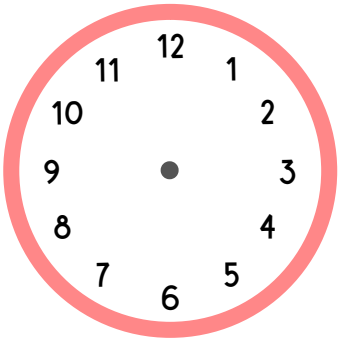
08:00



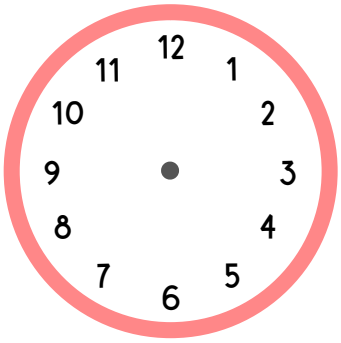
07:00



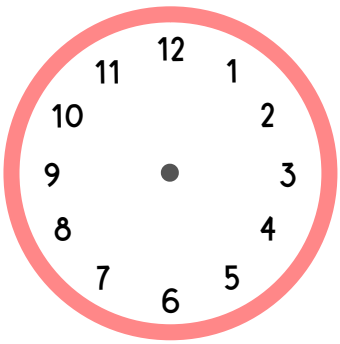
09:00



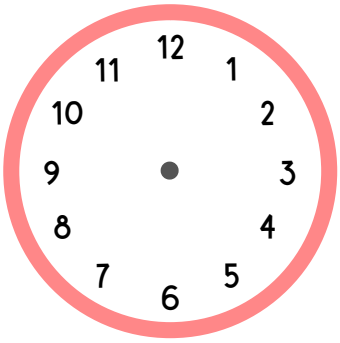
02:00



11:00



10:00



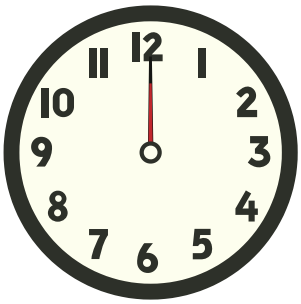
06:00

Name _____

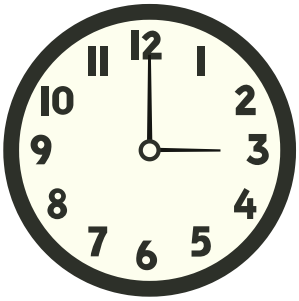
Date _____

What time is it?

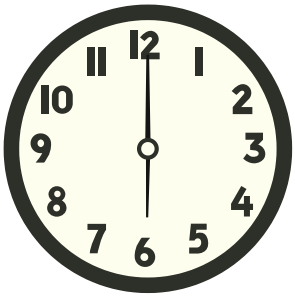
Look at each clock. Encircle the time each shows.



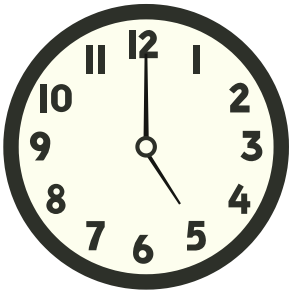
12:00
6:00
12:30



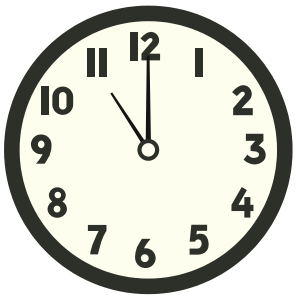
8:00
3:00
12:30



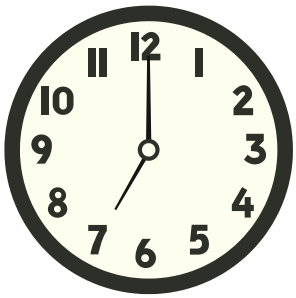
12:00
6:00
3:00



5:00
12:00
1:30



12:00
11:00
1:30



12:00
7:00
1:30

Name: _____

TIMED TEST

ADDITION VERSION 1

2+4=___	1+3=___	5+6=___
1+7=___	2+6=___	8+3=___
9+3=___	2+8=___	7+3=___
2+1=___	6+6=___	9+7=___
7+7=___	3+5=___	5+5=___
2+3=___	5+8=___	2+1=___
8+8=___	7+6=___	9+9=___

Date _____ Score: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Beginning of the Year Time Capsule 

Favorite subject	Favorite song	Favorite teacher
By the end of the year I think I will	My best friends	Thing you are most excited about this year
Three goals for this year	Favorite Bible Verse	What makes me laugh

I think this year will be	I would like to learn more about

Genesis 1: 9-19

Name _____

Date _____

Then God said, “Let the water under the sky be gathered together so the dry land will appear.” And it happened.

God named the dry land “earth.” He named the water that was gathered together “seas.” God saw that this was good.

Then God said, “Let the earth produce plants. Some plants will make grain for seeds. Others will make fruit with seeds in it. Every seed will produce more of its own kind of plant.” And it happened.

The earth produced plants. Some plants had grain for seeds. The trees made fruit with seeds in it. Each seed grew its own kind of plant. God saw that all this was good.

Evening passed, and morning came. This was the third day.

Circle the things God made on day three RED

THE WATER CYCLE

Name _____

Date _____

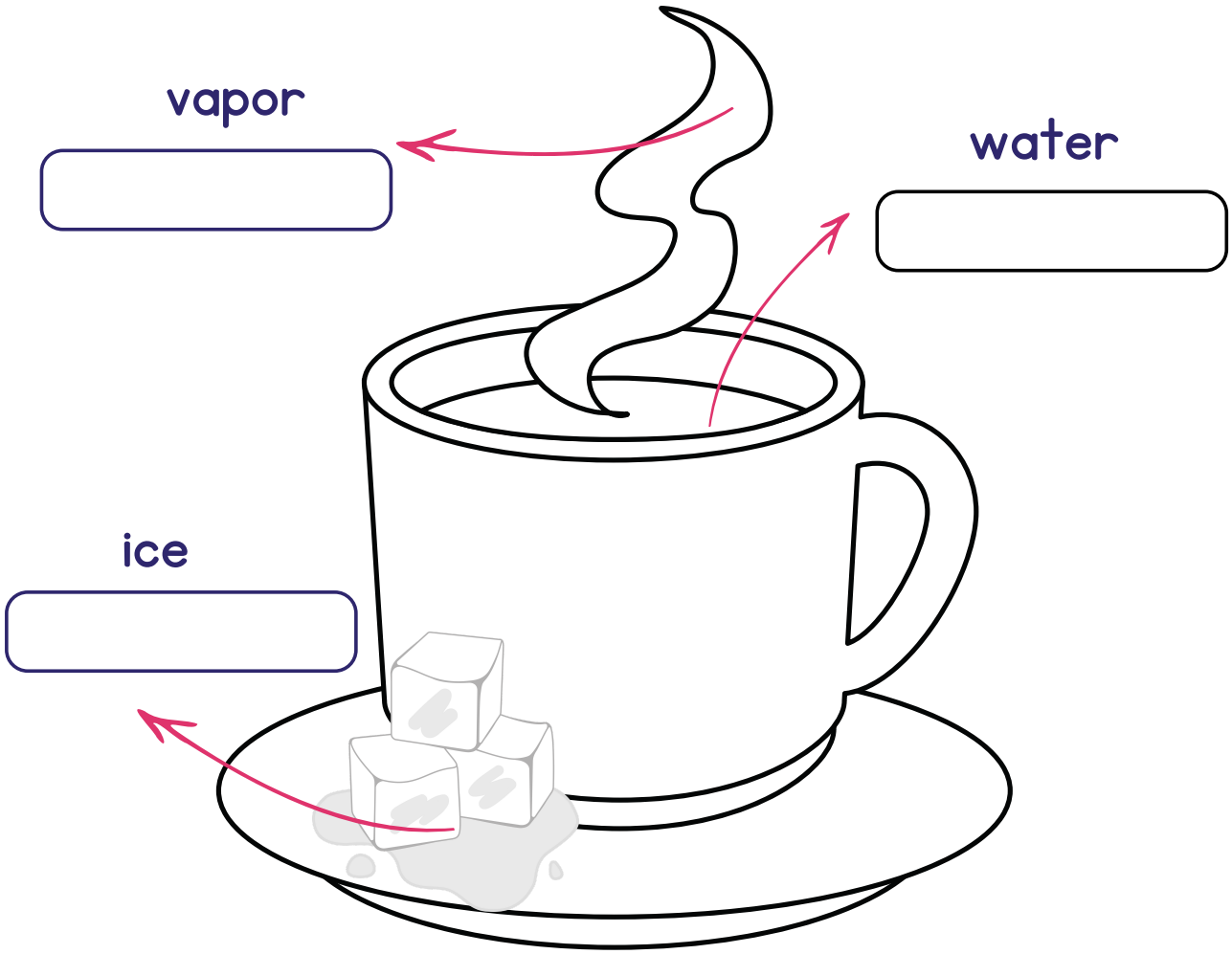
Label the parts of the water cycle:

precipitation | condensation | water collection | evaporation

Name: _____

States of Matter

Color the picture. Cut out each state of matter below the page and paste them in their right boxes.



liquid solid gas

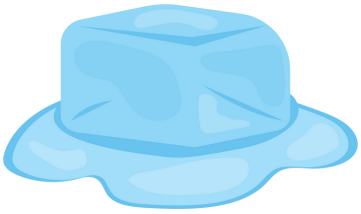
Name _____ Date _____

CHANGES IN STATES OF MATTER

Part I: Draw a line to match the change in state with its description.

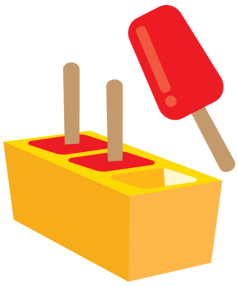
melting ●	● gas to liquid
freezing ●	● liquid to gas
evaporation ●	● liquid to solid
condensation ●	● solid to liquid

Part II: Label the following changes in state.



ice cube left out

_____



juice placed in a freezer

_____

drying laundry

_____

formation of dew drops

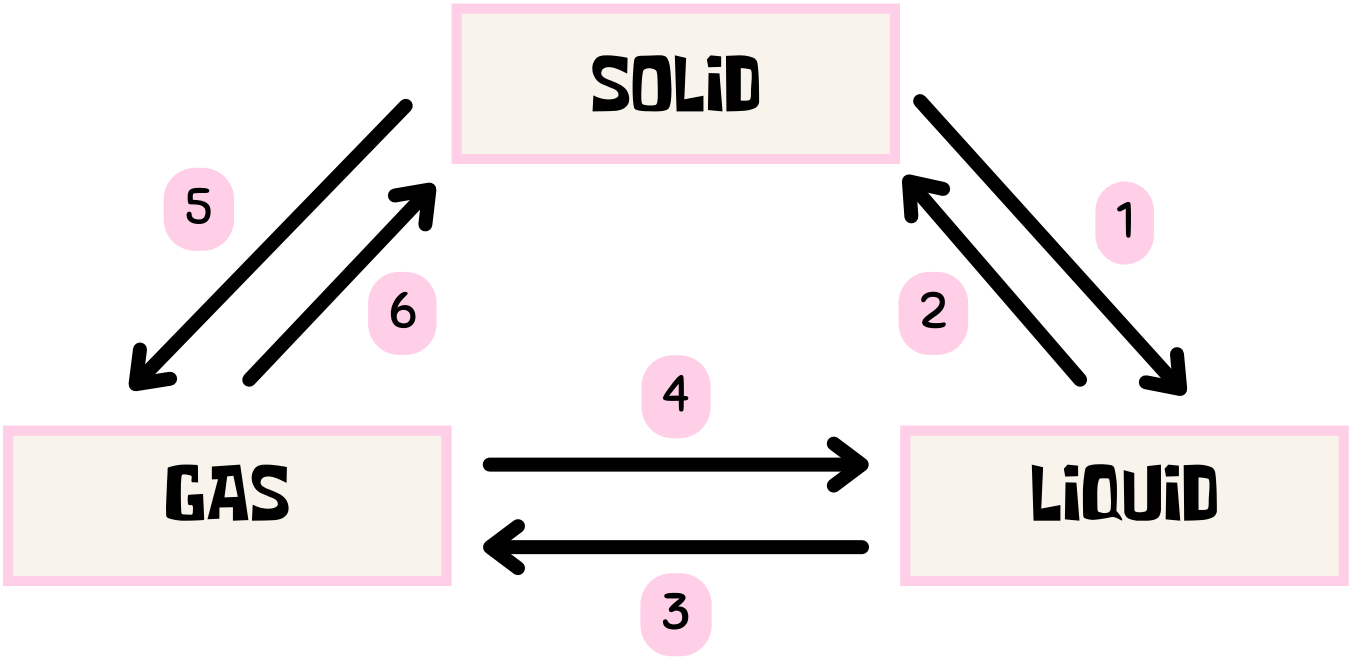
_____

Name _____

Date _____

CHANGE OF STATE

Use the diagram below to answer the following question about change of state!



Name the change of state of matter from:

1. Solid to liquid	1
2. Liquid to solid	2
3. Liquid to Gas	3
4. Gas to liquid	4
5. Solid to gas	5
6. Gas to solid	6

Name _____

Date _____

CHANGING STATES OF MATTER

Which states are they in? Label the pictures.

solid / gas / solid

.....	.....	.....

Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

boil / freeze / heat / cool

If you ..... water, it becomes steam.

If you ..... water, it becomes ice.

If you ..... steam, it becomes water.

If you ..... ice, it becomes water.

Name:

BODIES OF WATER

Write the name of the following bodies of water on the box.

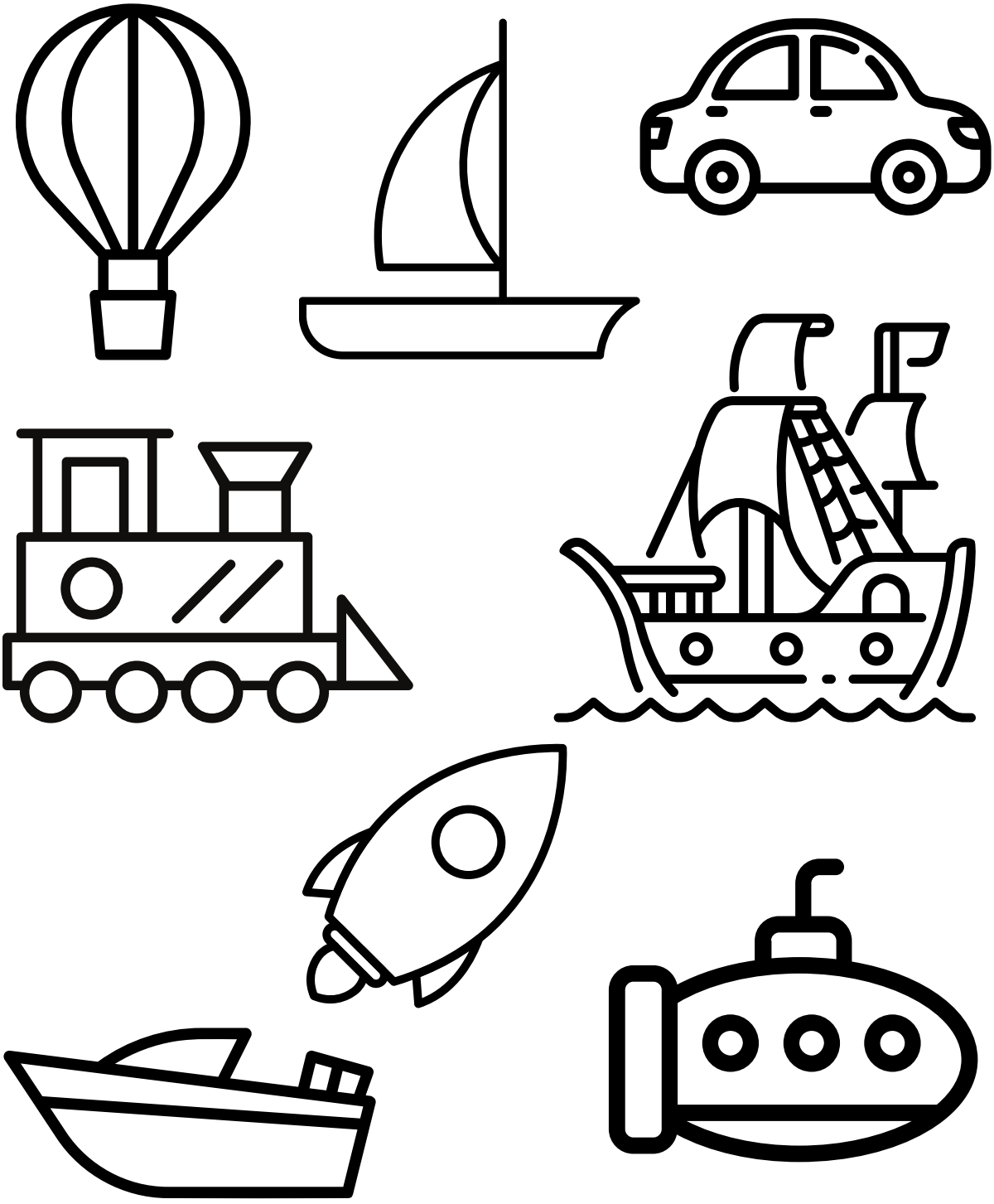
Ocean | Pond | River | Lake | Stream

TRANSPORTATION ON WATER

Name _____

Date _____

Color all the transportation that goes on water.



WATER TYPES

Name _____

Date _____

Humans use water for many different reasons.

There are three main types of water use.

Can you match the water use types with the definitions?

Agricultural 	Used for drinking water and water for homes, town/city buildings, shops and public services.
Domestic 	Used for cooling machinery and equipment, producing energy and cleaning and washing goods.
Industrial 	Mainly used for irrigation, but also livestock and animal management and maintenance.

Name _____

Date _____

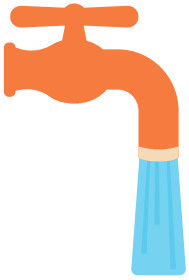
Helpful or Harmful?

Decide whether each picture is "helpful" or "harmful to our environment. Write the word on the line below each picture.

Littering

_____

Running water



_____

Leaving lights on

_____

Cutting down trees

_____

Water pollution

_____

Planting a tree

_____

Recycling

_____

Picking up garbage

_____

Riding a bike

_____

Name _____

Date _____

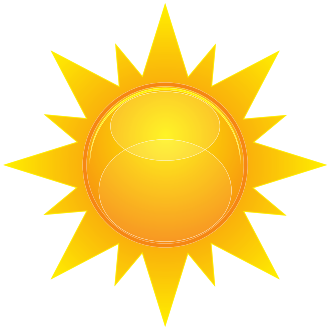
What Plants Need To Grow?

Circle the pictures below that will help a plant to grow.

gas

water

candy



sunlight

cake

fertilizer

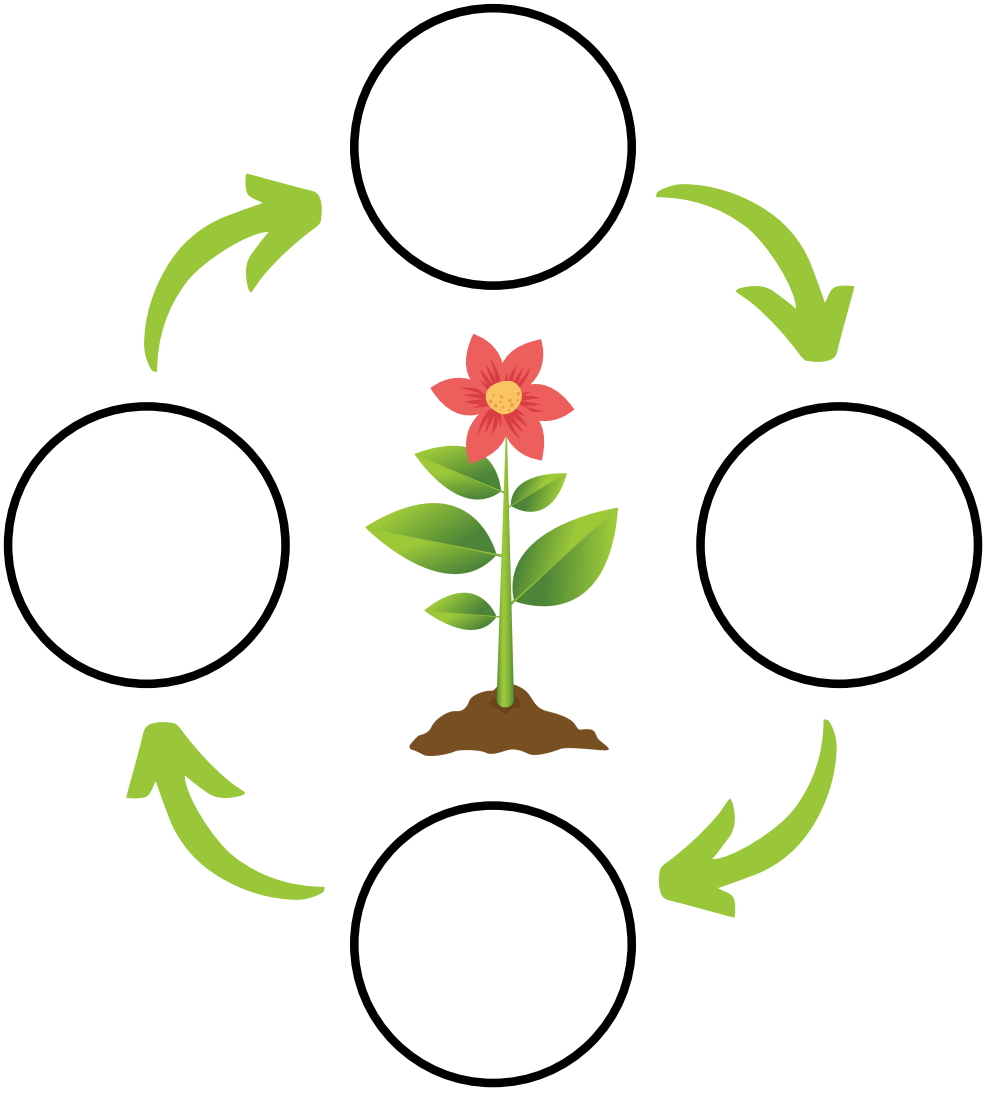
soil

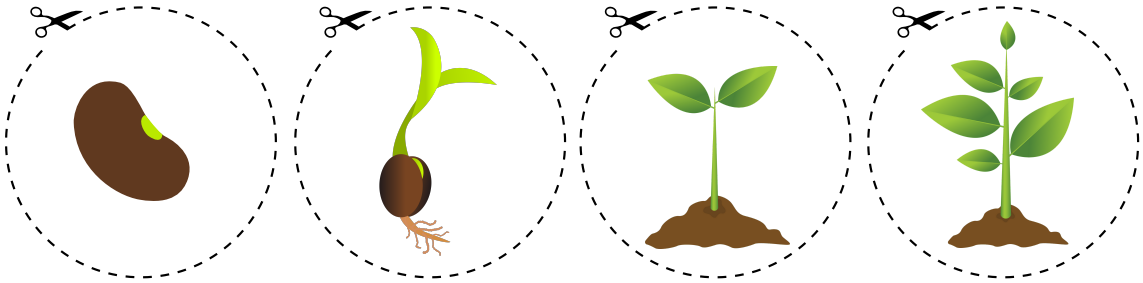
PLANT LIFE CYCLE

Name _____

Date _____

Cut and paste the stages of the life cycle of a plant!





SEED SPROUT SEEDLING PLANT

Life Cycle of a TREE

Name _____

Date _____

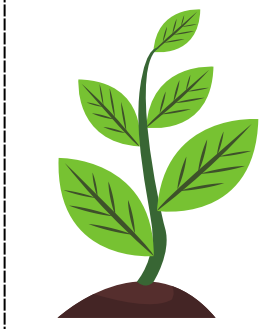
SEED

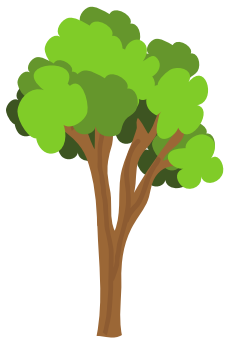
SEEDLING

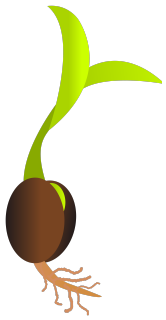
SAPLING

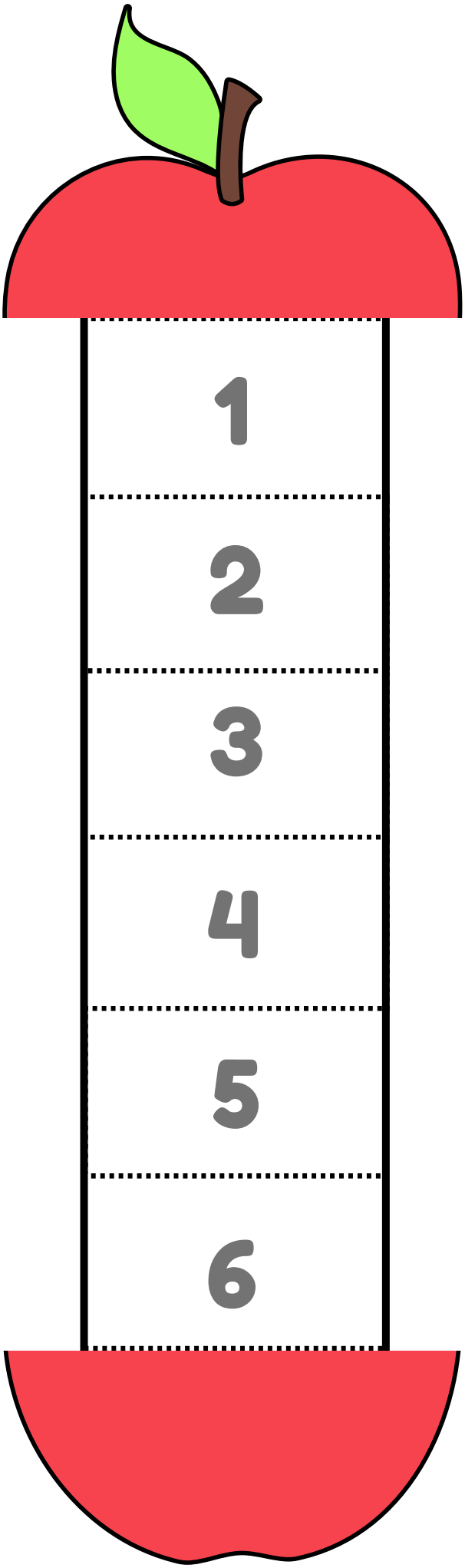
TREE

Cut around the images and place in order on the lifecycle diagram above









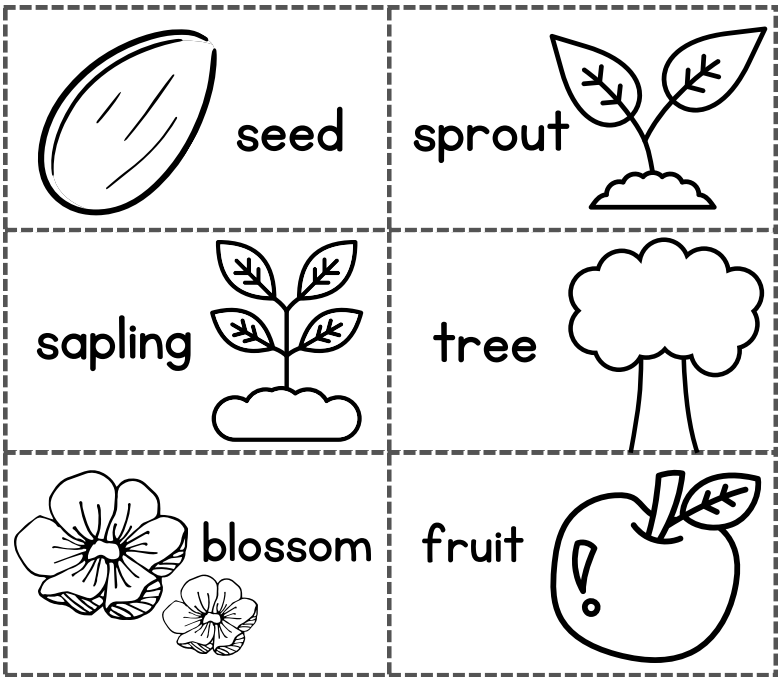
Name _____

Date _____

Life Cycle of an APPLE

Instructions:

1. Color the stages of the apple's life cycle.
2. Cut and paste the pictures in order on the boxes.
3. Cut around the apple template and fold the dotted horizontal lines into pleats.



PARTS OF A PLANT

Name _____

Date _____

Match the words on the left to its picture on the right.

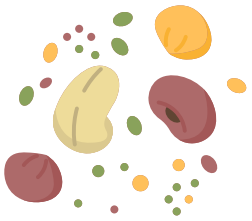
flower •

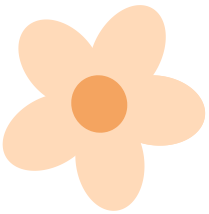
seeds •

leaves •

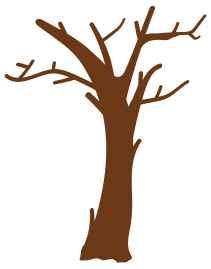
roots •

stem •

• 

• 

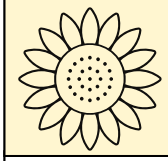
• 

• 

• 

Name _____

Date _____



SUNFLOWERS

Facts about one of the most famous flowers in the world

Name: Common Sunflower	Scientific Name: Helianthus annuus
Location and Habitat: Prairies and dry, open areas	

Basic Information:

- Sunflowers are actually "sun followers" through a type of plant behavior called heliotropism. Their buds and blossoms start the day facing east and then follow the sun until it sets in the west. But when the flowers are undergoing seed production, mature flower heads become heavier and stiffer than usual and remain facing east for the rest of the day.
- The sunflower head, which looks like a single flower resembling the sun, is actually made up of smaller flowers. The yellow petals surrounding the head are called "ray florets." Unlike regular flowers, these florets cannot reproduce. But the disk florets, located in the middle of the sunflower head, can produce seeds. They have male and female parts, allowing each disk floret to make seeds and self-pollinate.
- About six to eight hours of sunlight are needed for sunflowers to grow well. As if reaching for the skies, some sunflower plants can grow as tall as 16 feet! Different species grow at varying heights, and the distance between plants in a plot can also influence this.

They have a history of healing	They have been out of this world
Sunflowers also serve as home remedies in some cultures, like in Mexico, where the blooms are used to soothe chest pain. Some Native American tribes, such as the Cherokee and Dakota, use parts of the plant in their medicinal concoctions for relieving kidney and pulmonary issues.	U.S. astronaut Don Pettit brought sunflower seeds to outer space during his 2012 trip to the International Space Station. He planted the seeds and documented his out-of-this-world gardening journey by taking photos of the growing sunflowers and sharing his experience through a blog.

Name _____

Date _____

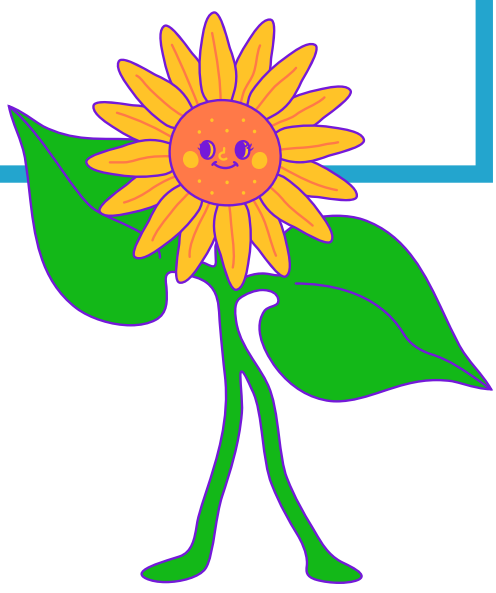
PROCEDURE FOR PLANTING A SUNFLOWER

Goal:

Materials:

Instructions:

Conclusion:



TYPE OF PLANTS

Name _____

Date _____

Write the names of the plants on the boxes below.

tree | vine | flowers | herb | shrubs

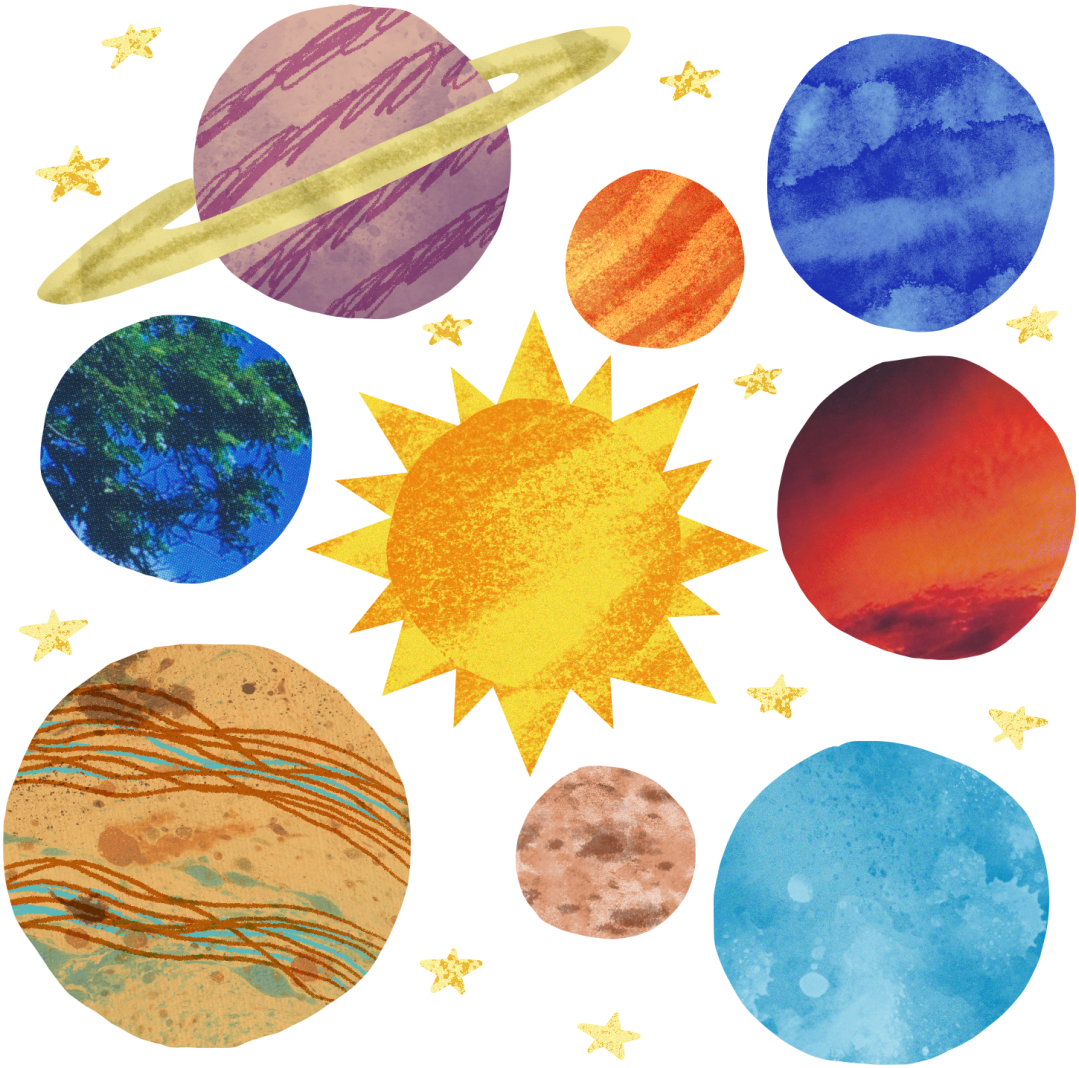
Genesis 1: 9-19

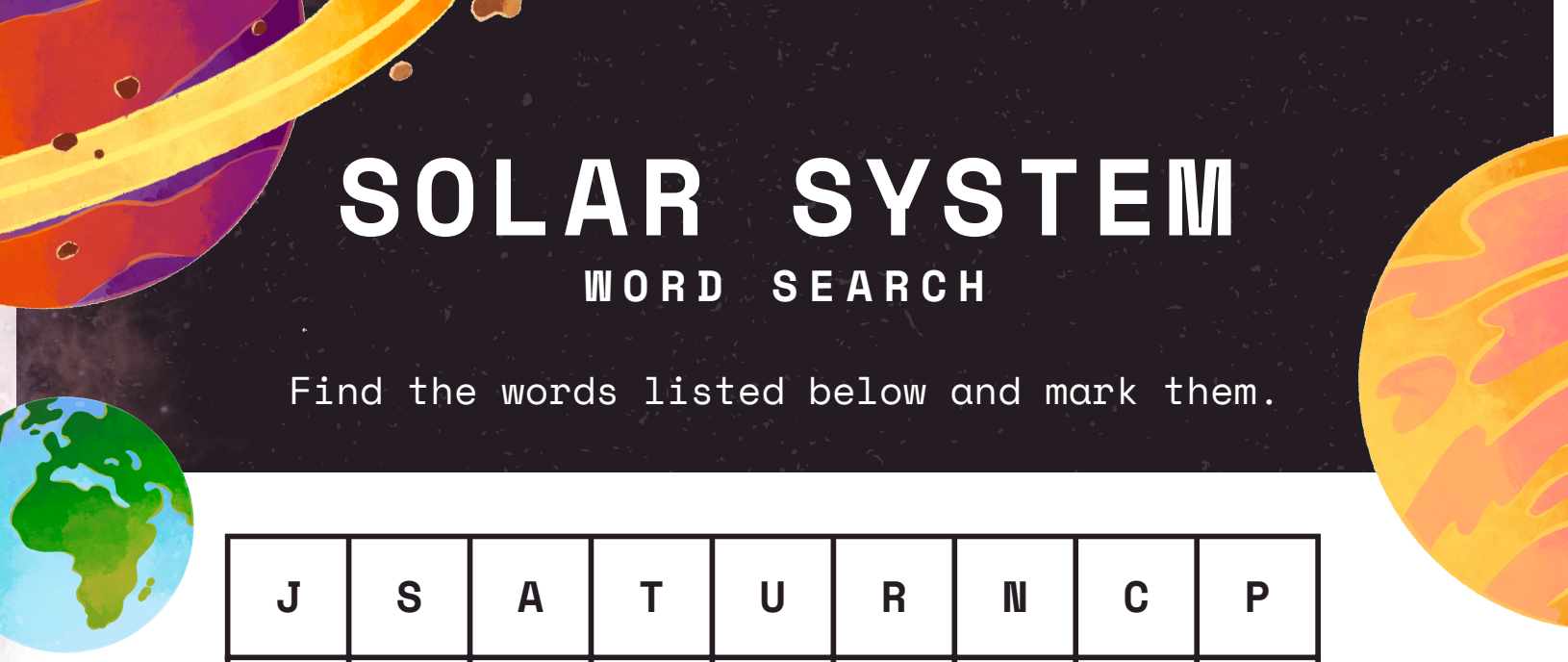
Name _____

Date _____

Then God said, “Let there be lights in the sky to separate day from night. These lights will be used for signs, seasons, days and years.
They will be in the sky to give light to the earth.” And it happened.
So God made the two large lights. He made the brighter light to rule the day. He made the smaller light to rule the night. He also made the stars.
God put all these in the sky to shine on the earth.
They are to rule over the day and over the night. He put them there to separate the light from the darkness. God saw that all these things were good.
Evening passed, and morning came. This was the fourth day.

Our Solar System





SOLAR SYSTEM

WORD SEARCH

Find the words listed below and mark them.

J	S	A	T	U	R	N	C	P
U	U	O	B	B	S	P	A	T
P	N	O	I	S	U	G	R	E
I	O	N	T	U	N	D	S	V
T	M	A	R	S	H	S	R	I
E	A	R	T	H	M	O	O	N
R	R	N	E	P	T	U	N	E
K	V	E	N	U	S	T	O	P
R	E	N	U	R	A	N	U	S

MARS
SATURN
SUN
JUPITER
URANUS
MOON
EARTH
NEPTUNE
VENUS

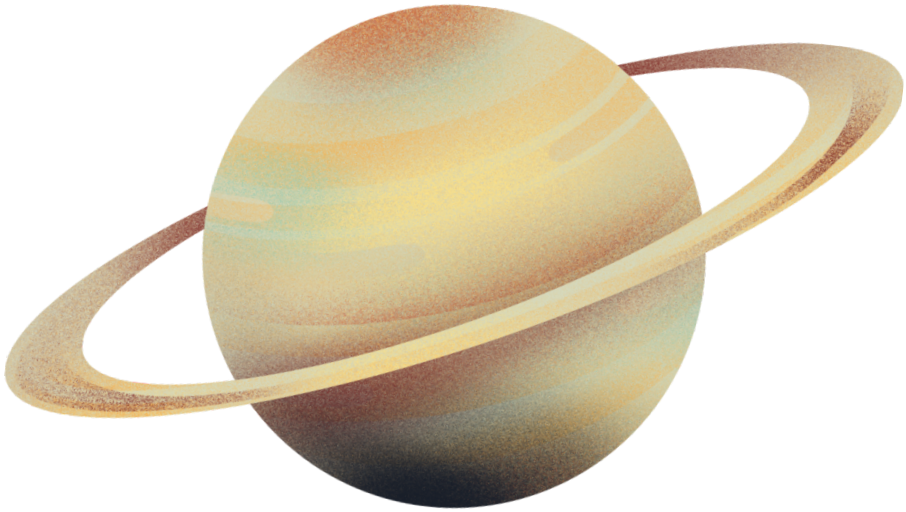
SATURN

Name _____

Date _____

Saturn is the sixth planet from the sun and the second largest planet in our solar system. It is a gas giant planet, meaning it is composed primarily of hydrogen and helium, with a relatively small rocky core. Saturn has a diameter of about 116,460 kilometers (72,460 miles) and is about 1.43 billion kilometers (887 million miles) away from the sun.

Saturn has a very active atmosphere, with winds that can reach up to 1,500 kilometers (930 miles) per hour and frequent storms, including the Great White Spot, a giant storm that occurs about every 30 years. Saturn has 82 known moons and a system of rings, which are made up of ice and rock particles. Its rings and moons make Saturn one of the most visually stunning objects in our solar system and provide important clues about the formation and evolution of gas giant planets and their satellite systems.



VENUS

Name _____

Date _____

Venus is the second planet from the sun and is the closest planet to Earth. It is similar in size and structure to Earth. Venus has a diameter of about 12,104 kilometers (7,521 miles) and is about 108 million kilometers (67 million miles) away from the sun.

Venus has a thick, toxic atmosphere composed of carbon dioxide, with clouds of sulfuric acid that constantly shroud its surface. It is the hottest planet in our solar system, with surface temperatures reaching up to 864°F (462°C).

Venus has a slow rotation and no moons, but it does have a number of large and unique features, including vast volcanic plains and towering mountains.

MARS

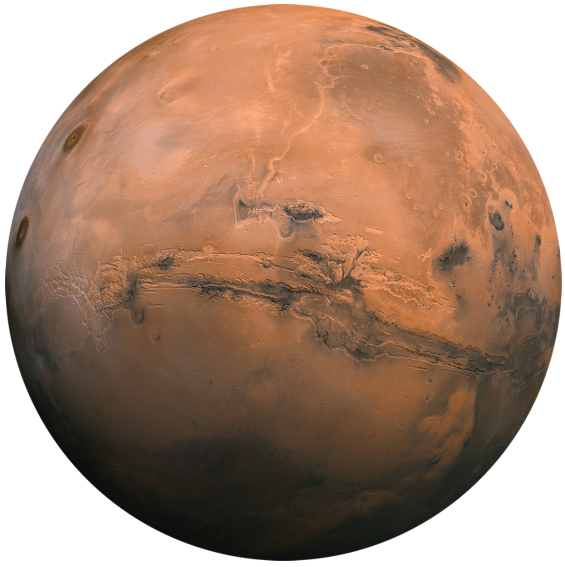
Name _____

Date _____

Mars is the fourth planet from the sun and is the second closest planet to Earth. It is often referred to as the "Red Planet" due to its reddish appearance, which is caused by rust on its surface. Mars has a thin atmosphere consisting of carbon dioxide, nitrogen and argon. Mars has the largest volcano (Olympus Mons) and the deepest canyon (Valles Marineris) in the solar system. It also has two small moons, Phobos and Deimos, which are thought to be captured asteroids.

Mars has a day-night cycle that is similar to Earth's, with a 24.6-hour day. Its surface is cold and dry, with average temperatures ranging from -80°F (-62°C) at the poles to 70°F (20°C) near the equator.

Exploration of Mars has been a focus of both robotic missions and plans for human exploration. Recently, several missions have been sent to Mars to search for signs of past or present life and to gather data on the planet's geology, climate, and atmosphere. Mars is a fascinating planet with many mysteries yet to be explored.



URANUS

Name _____

Date _____

Uranus is the seventh planet from the sun and the third largest planet in our solar system. It is a gas giant planet, meaning it is composed primarily of hydrogen and helium, with a relatively small rocky core. Uranus has a diameter of about 50,724 kilometers (31,189 miles) and is about 1.7 billion kilometers (1.1 billion miles) away from the sun.

Uranus has a unique and fascinating atmosphere, which is composed primarily of hydrogen and helium, with small amounts of methane. This methane gives Uranus its distinctive blue-green color, and its atmosphere also contains a number of cloud systems and storms. Uranus has 27 known moons. Uranus also has a ring system, which was discovered in 1977.

Its atmosphere and moons make it one of the most important objects in our solar system for understanding the gas giant planets and the rest of the in the galaxy.

EARTH

Name _____

Date _____

Earth is the third planet from the sun and is the only known planet to sustain life. It is a terrestrial planet with a diverse range of environments, including land masses, oceans, and atmosphere. Earth has a diverse climate, with temperatures ranging from below freezing at the poles to over 100°F (37.8°C) in some tropical regions.

The Earth's diameter is approximately 12,742 kilometers (7,918 miles), and it has a circumference of about 40,075 kilometers (24,901 miles) at the equator. It is about 93 million miles (149.6 million kilometers) away from the sun.

Earth is home to an incredible variety of life, including millions of different species of plants, animals, and microorganisms.
Overall, Earth is a unique and remarkable planet, with a rich natural history and a wonderful God who sustains life.

JUPITER

Name _____

Date _____

Jupiter is the fifth planet from the sun and the largest planet in our solar system. It is a gas giant planet, meaning it is composed primarily of hydrogen and helium, with a relatively small rocky core.

Jupiter has a diameter of about 139,822 kilometers (86,881 miles) and is about 778 million kilometers (484 million miles) away from the sun. It has a mass of about 1.898 x 10^27 kilograms, making it more bigger than all the other planets in our solar system combined.

Jupiter has a very active atmosphere, with winds that reach up to 620 miles (1,000 kilometers) per hour. It has frequent storms, including the Great Red Spot, a giant storm system that has raged for at least 400 years.

Jupiter has 79 known moons. The planet was known to the ancient civilizations and has been studied by astronomers for centuries. In recent decades, a number of spacecraft have flown by and orbited Jupiter, allowing us to learn more about this massive and fascinating planet and its moons.

NEPTUNE

Name _____

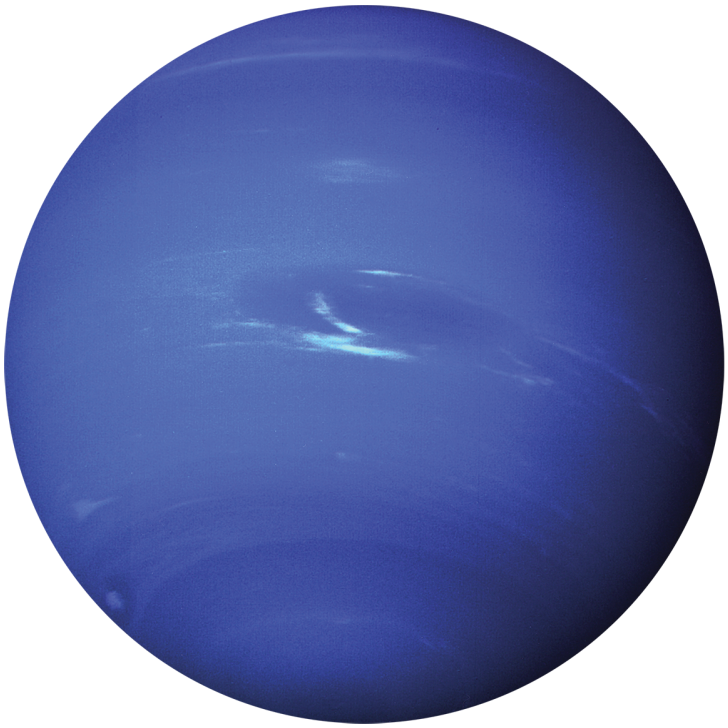
Date _____

Neptune is the eighth and farthest planet from the sun in our solar system. It is a gas giant planet, meaning it is composed primarily of hydrogen, helium, and methane, and has a relatively small rocky core.

Neptune has a diameter of about 49,244 kilometers (30,779 miles) and is about 4.5 billion kilometers (2.8 billion miles) away from the sun.

Neptune has a very active atmosphere, with high-speed winds and frequent storms, including the Great Dark Spot. It has 13 known moons, including Triton, which is the largest and one of the coldest objects in our solar system.

Overall, Neptune is a fascinating planet, with a rich and complex atmosphere. Its distance from the sun makes it difficult to study, but ongoing and future missions will continue to reveal new information about this distant world.



MERCURY

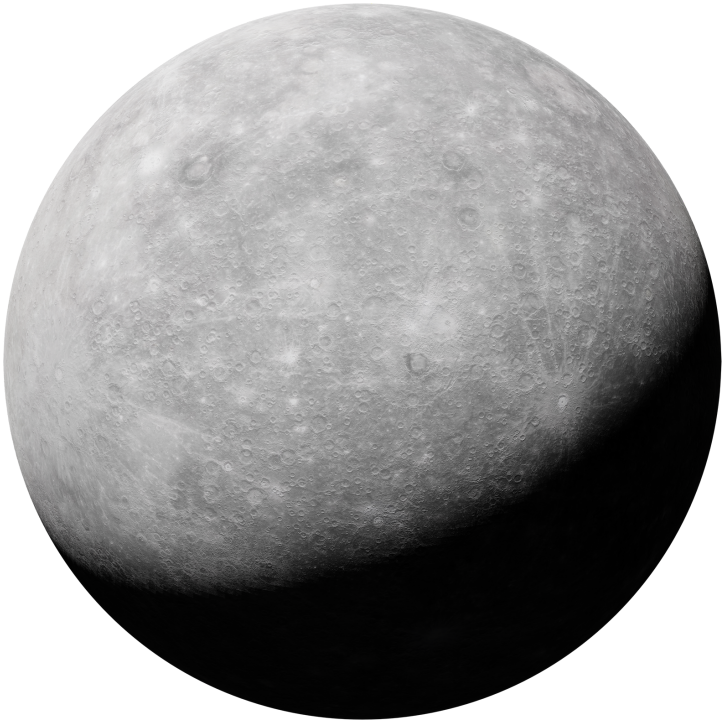
Name _____

Date _____

Mercury is the smallest and closest planet to the sun in our solar system. It is a terrestrial planet, meaning it has a solid surface. Mercury has a diameter of about 4,880 kilometers (3,032 miles) and is about 77 million kilometers (48 million miles) away from the sun at its closest approach.

Mercury has a heavily cratered surface with evidence of past volcanic activity. Despite its proximity to the sun, Mercury is one of the coldest planets in our solar system, with surface temperatures that can drop to -290°F (-180°C) at night.

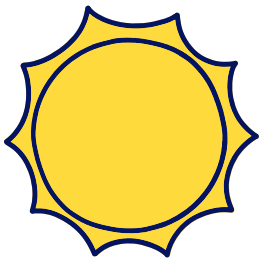
Mercury has no moons and no significant atmosphere to retain heat, so its surface is heavily bombarded by meteoroids and cosmic rays. This has left the surface with numerous craters, cliffs, and valleys. Imagine what Earth would look like without atmosphere. Would it look like the surface of Mercury? Thank you Jesus for our atmosphere.



SUN

Name _____

Date _____

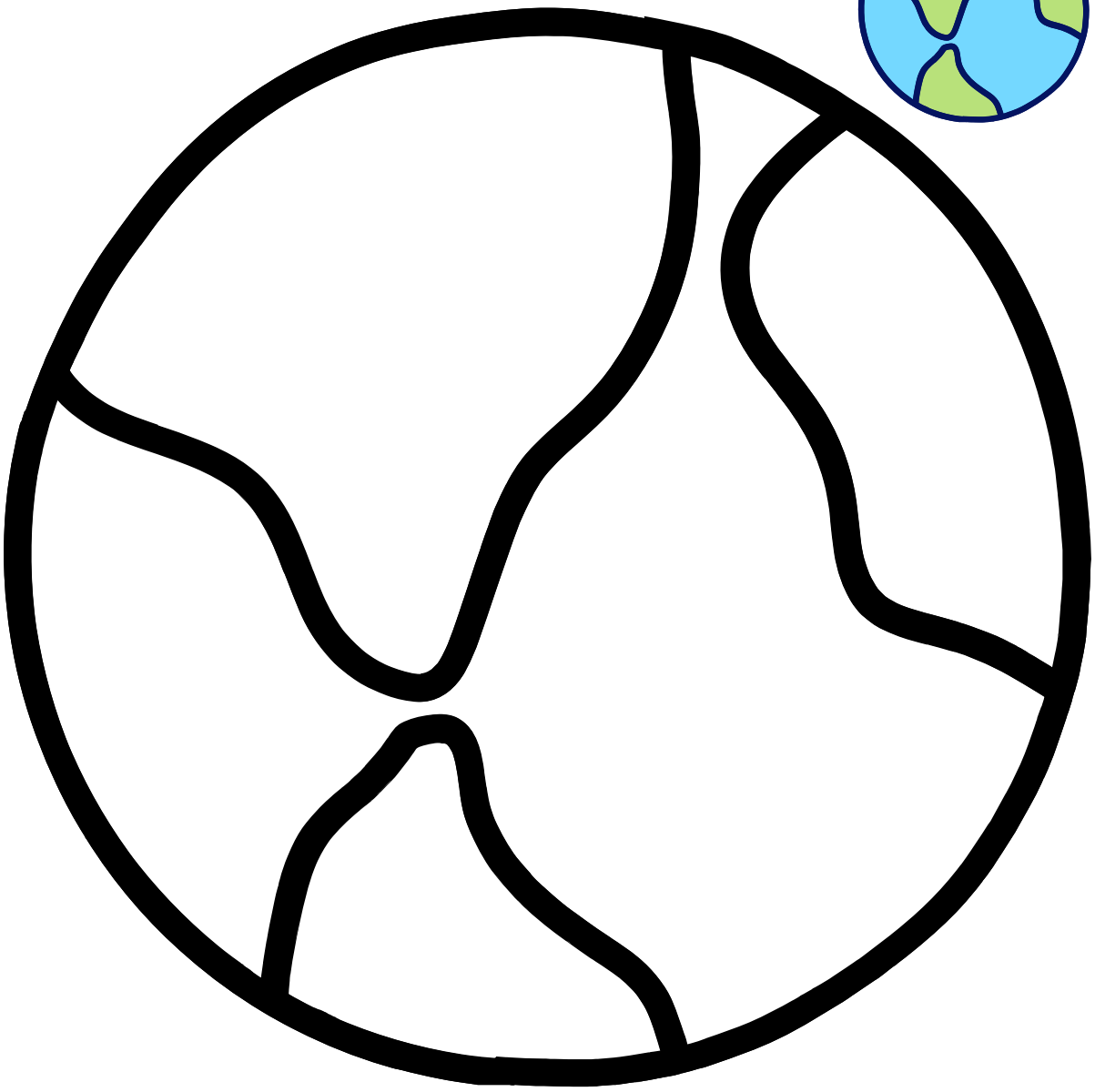


The sun is a star at the center of the Solar System. It is made up of burning gases. The sun is the most important life source for all living things on Earth. Eight planets orbit the sun.

EARTH

Name _____

Date _____

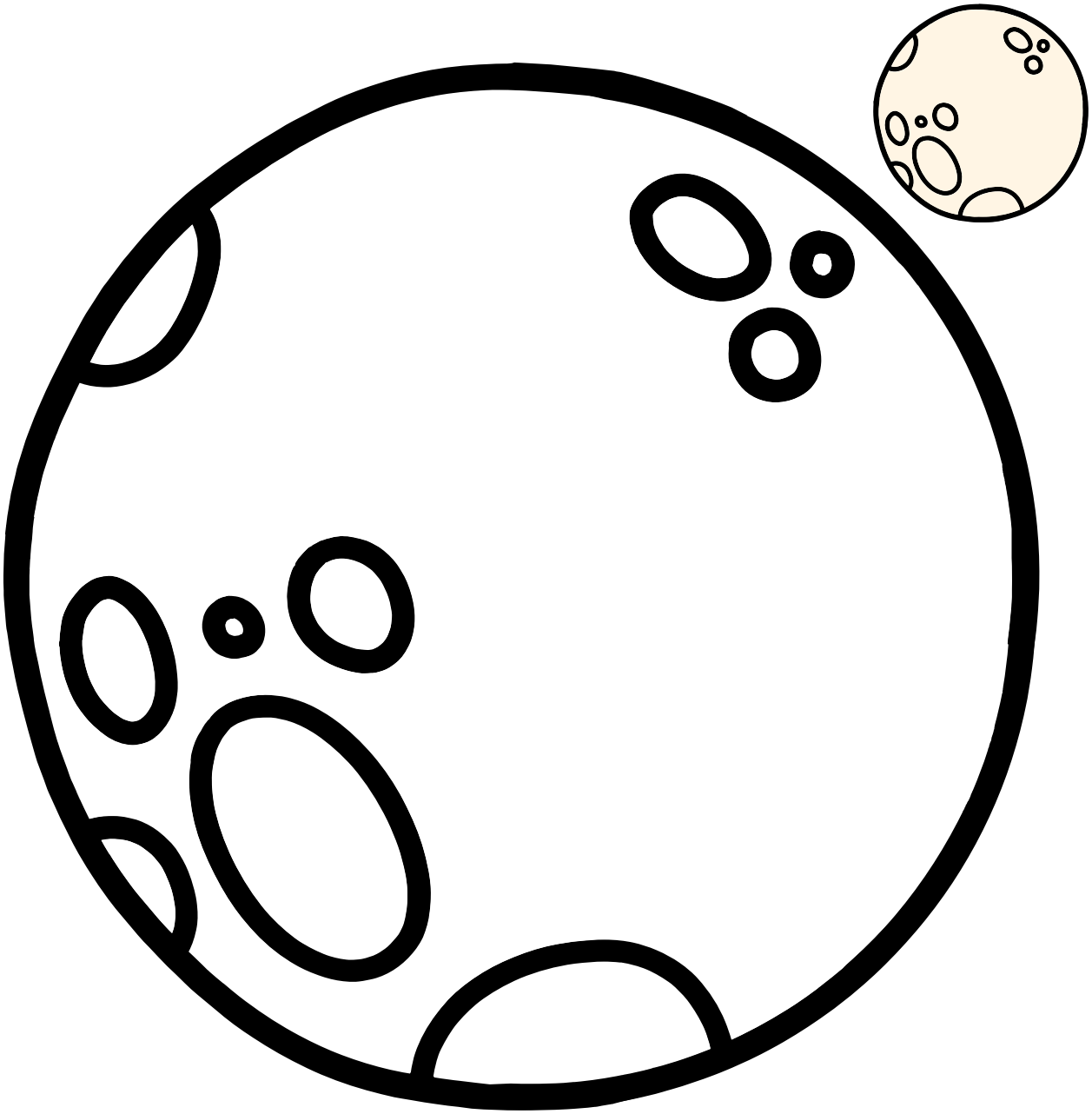


Earth is the third planet from the sun. "Earth" means "the ground". It has only one moon. Earth has water, sun and food meaning that life is sustainable on Earth.

MOON

Name _____

Date _____

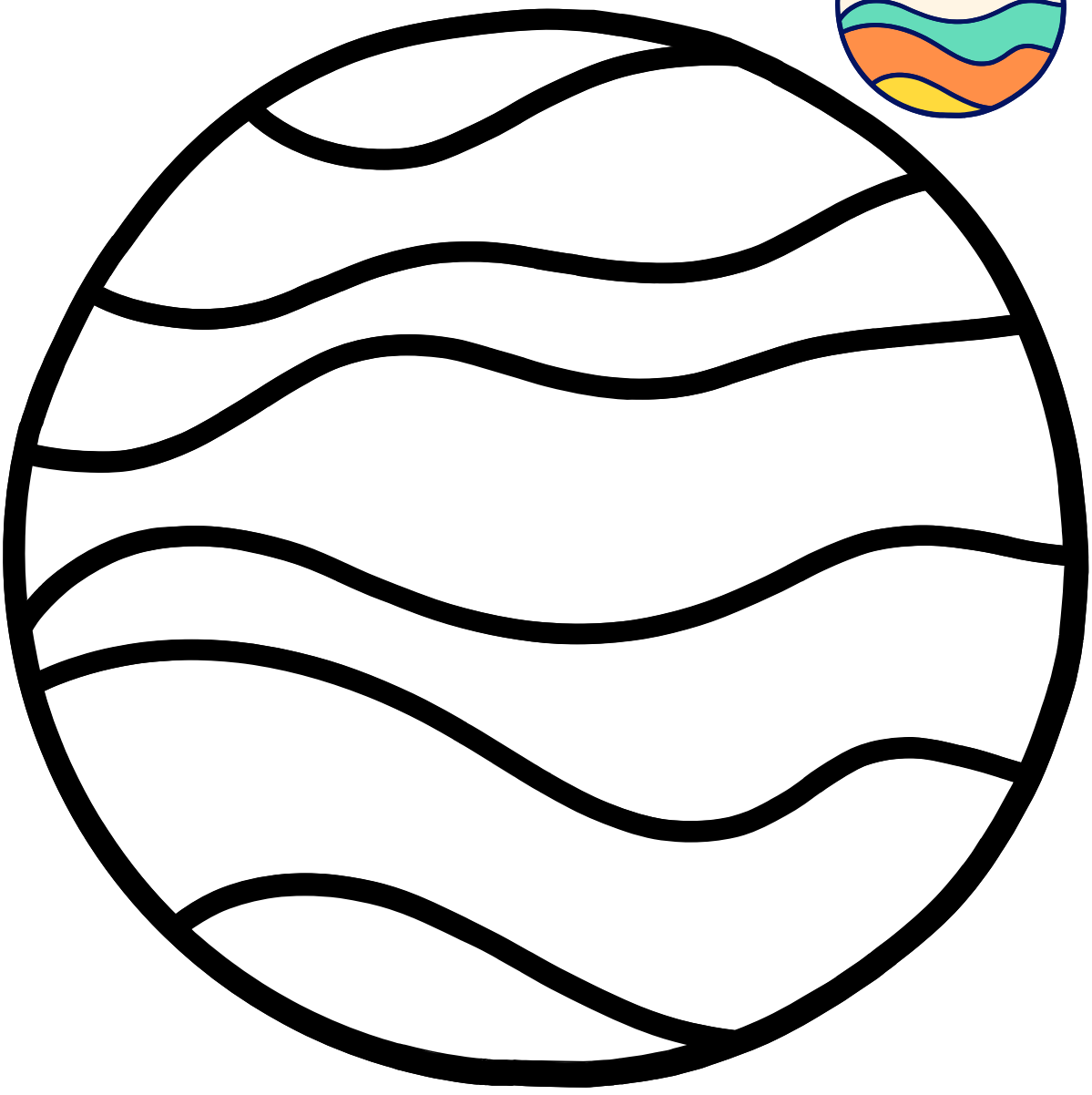


The Moon was created by God on day 4. It has no natural light, but reflects light from the sun. It takes 27 days for the moon to orbit Earth. 12 people have set foot on the moon.

Name _____

Date _____

JUPITER

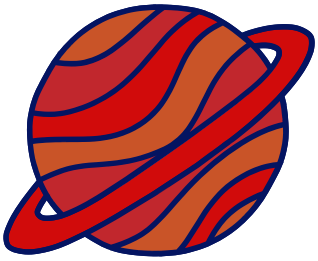


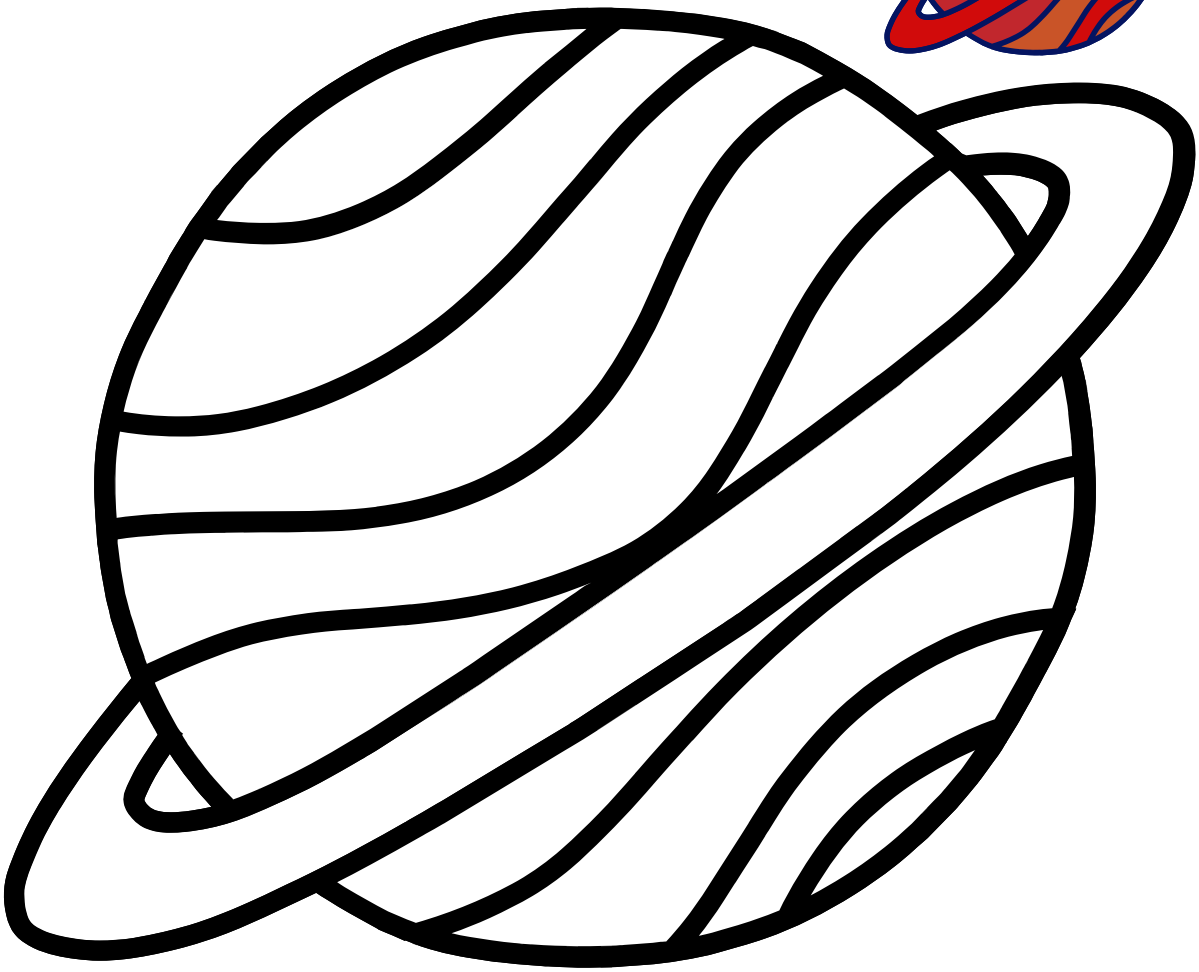
Jupiter is the fifth planet from the sun and called a 'gas giant'. It has 79 moons and is the largest planet in the Solar System. It is as big as 317 Earths!

Name _____

Date _____

SATURN



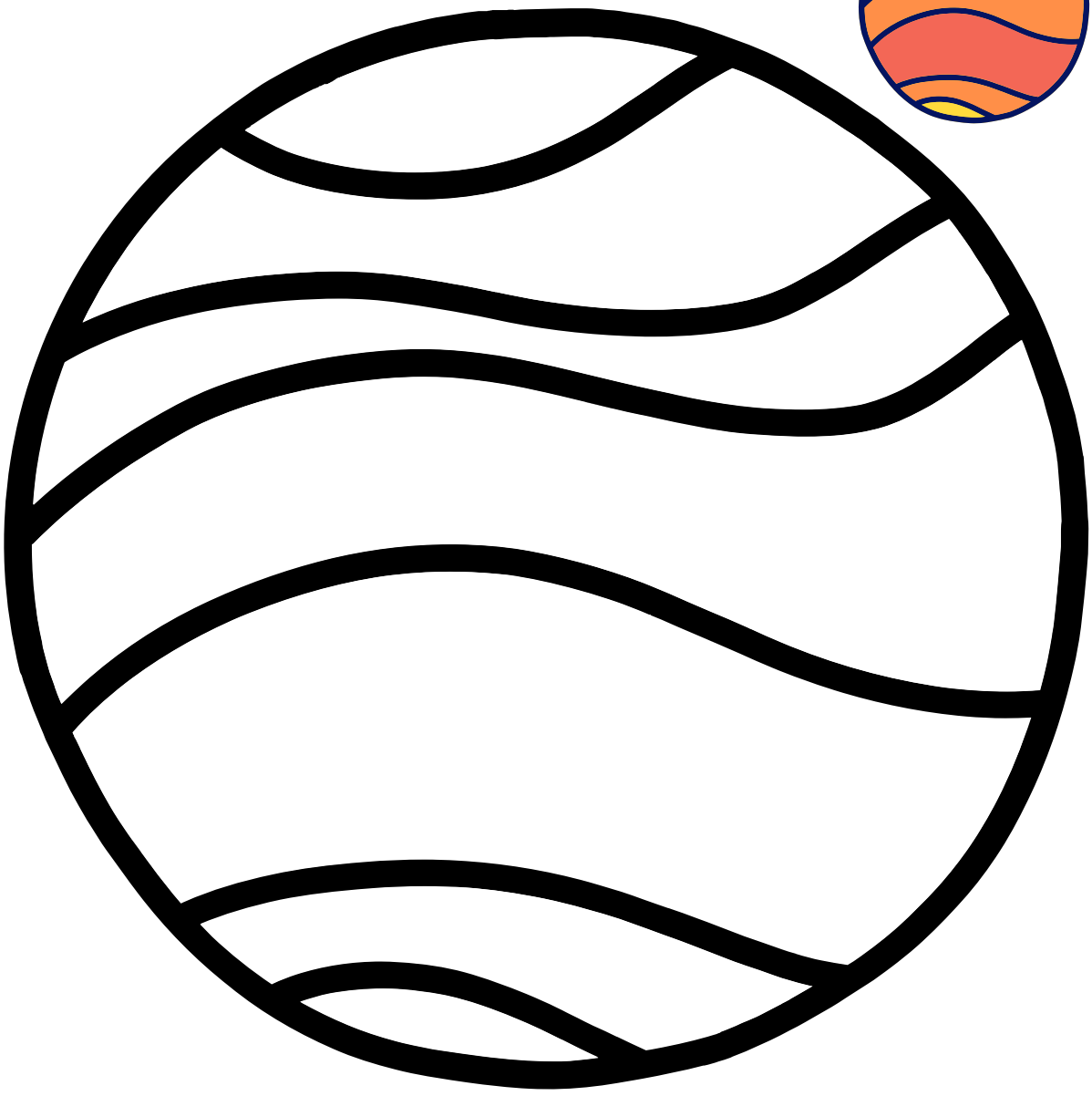


Saturn is the second largest planet in the Solar System and the sixth furthest from the sun. It is called a 'gas giant' and is made up of the same gases as the sun and Jupiter. Saturn has 62 moons. White spots on the planet are actually storms.

Name _____

Date _____

VENUS

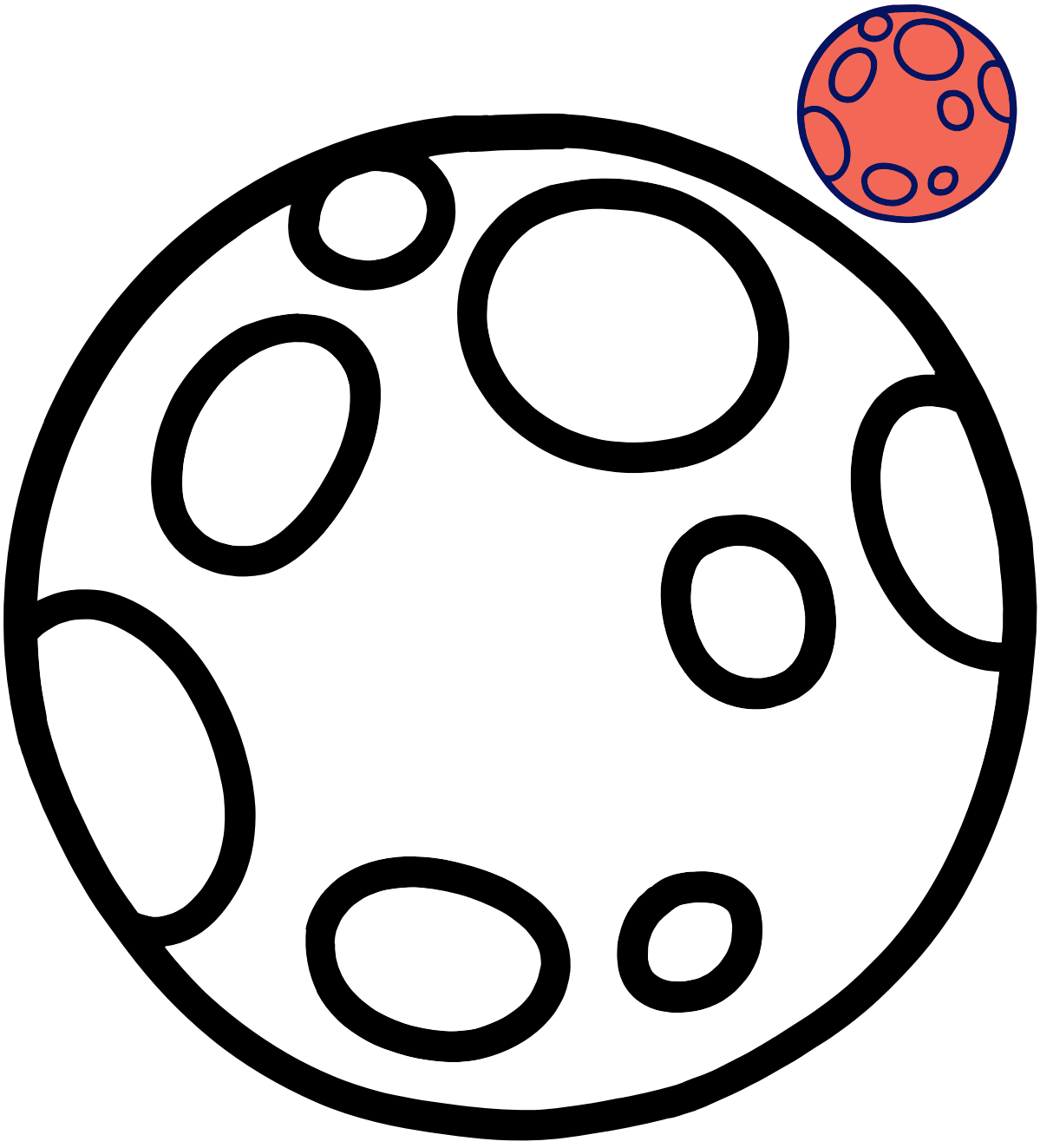


Venus is the second planet from the sun and does not have any moons. It is too hot on Venus to explore and has the most volcanoes in the whole Solar System. Venus is Earth's closest neighbor.

Name _____

Date _____

MARS

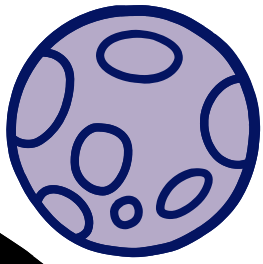


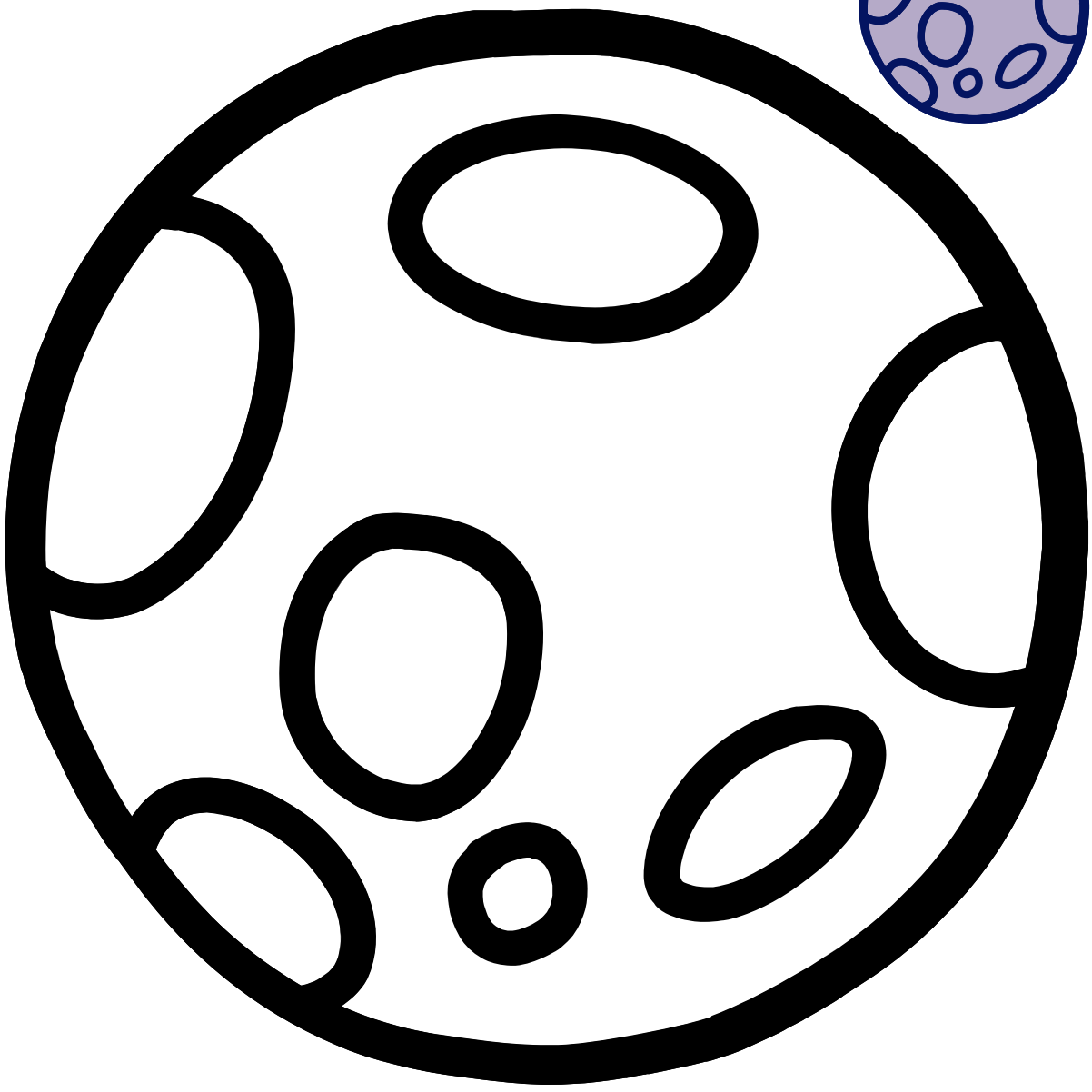
Mars is the fourth planet from the sun. It is the second smallest planet in the Solar System and is half the size of Earth. It has two moons and is red in color due to its iron minerals.

Name _____

Date _____

MERCURY



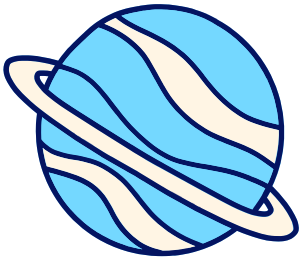


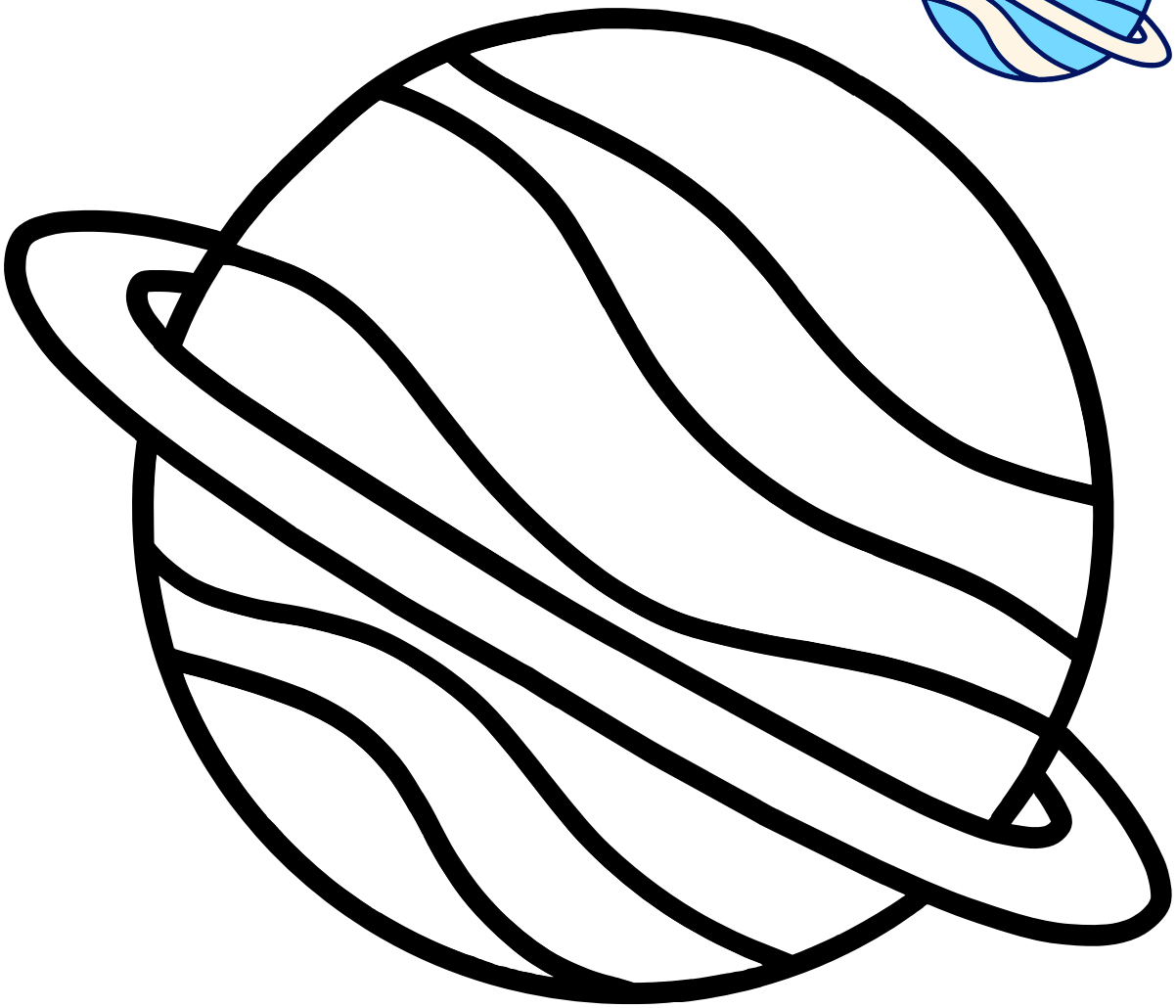
Mercury is the planet closest to the sun and does not have any moons. It has craters on the surface, similar to Earth's moon. It can be both extremely hot and cold on Mercury. It is the smallest planet.

Name _____

Date _____

URANUS



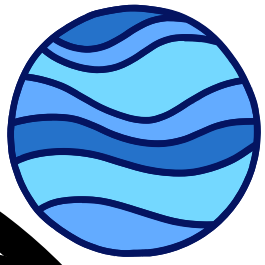


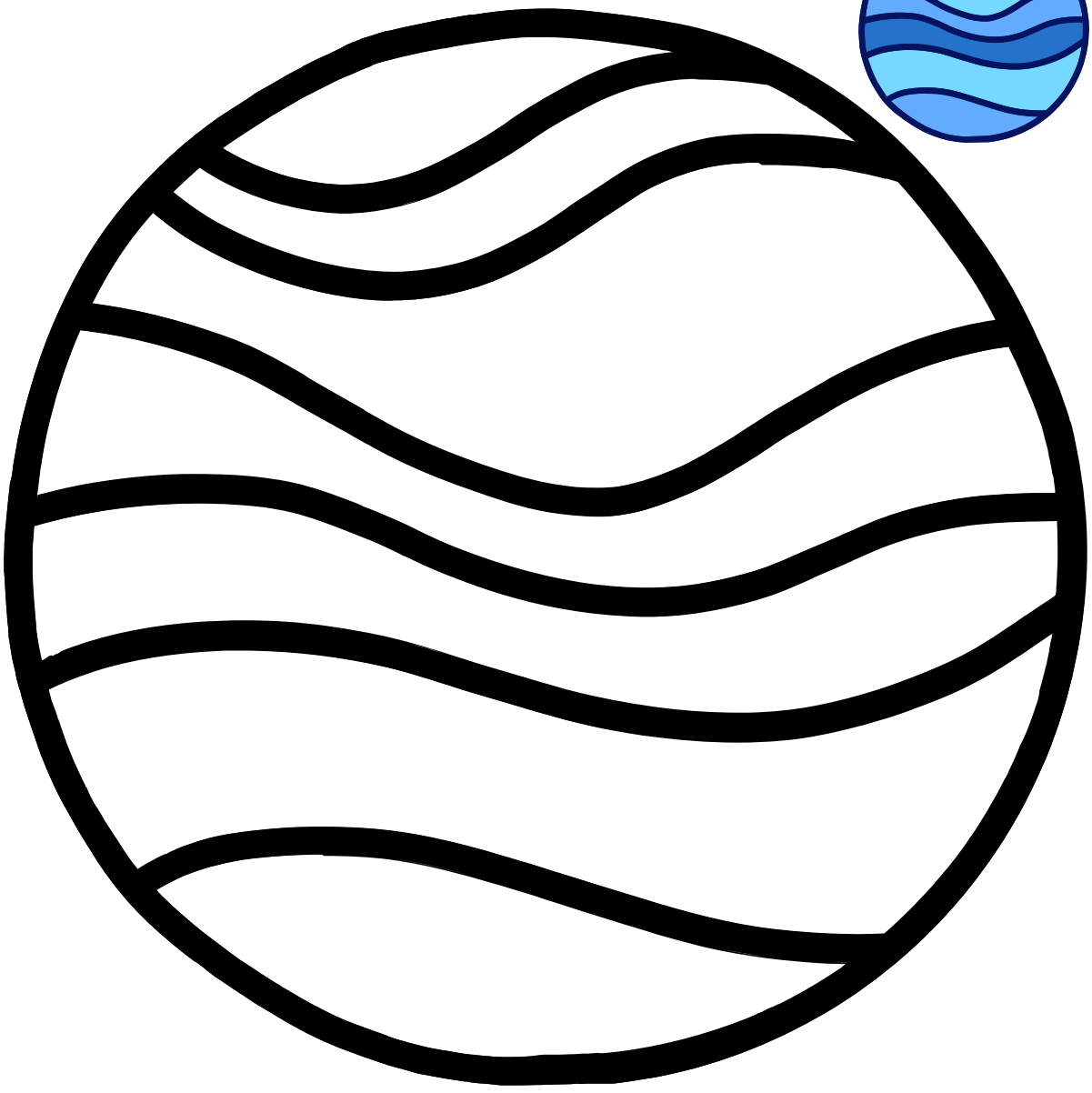
Uranus is the seventh planet from the sun. It is a gas giant within the Solar System and is made up of a lot of ice. Uranus is the coldest of the planets. It has 27 moons and can be seen from Earth.

Name _____

Date _____

NEPTUNE



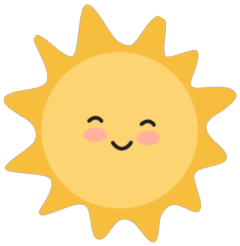
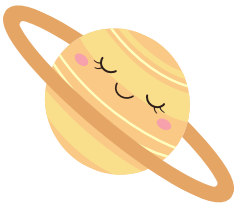


Neptune is the furthest planet from the sun and is called an "ice giant". It does not have a solid surface because it is made up of gases. Neptune has 14 moons and is blue in color.

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Solar System

Look at the pictures and circle the correct words

 The Sun / The Satellite	 The Comet / The Moon
 Venus / Neptune	 Mars / Mercury
 Jupiter / Saturn	 Mercury / Venus
 Earth / Uranus	 Earth / Uranus
 Uranus / Mercury	 Saturn / Venus

EARTH

Name _____

Date _____

Earth is the third planet from the sun. "Earth" means "the ground". It is the largest of the planets in the Solar System and has one moon. Earth has water, sun and food meaning that life is sustainable on Earth.

1. How did Earth get its name?

_____

2. How many other planets are largest than Earth?

_____

3. What does "sustainable" mean?

_____

4. Why are living things able to survive on Earth?

_____

5. What other facts do you know about Earth?

_____

SUN

Name _____

Date _____

The sun is a star at the centre of the Solar System. It is made up of burning gases. The sun is the most important life source for all living things on Earth. Eight planets orbit the sun.

1. Is the sun a planet?

_____

2. Describe what the sun is made of:

_____

3. Describe the sun's position within the solar system:

_____

4. How many planets orbit the sun?

_____

5. Who created the sun?

_____

JUPITER

Name _____

Date _____

Jupiter is the fifth planet from the sun and called a 'gas giant'. It has 79 moons and is the largest planet in the Solar System. It is as big as 317 Earths!

1. How many moons does Jupiter have?

_____

2. Is Jupiter larger than Earth?

_____

3. How big is Jupiter?

_____

4. Why do you think its called a "gas giant"?

_____

5. What other facts do you know about Jupiter?

_____

MARS

Name _____

Date _____

Mars is the fourth planet from the sun. It is the second smallest planet in the Solar System and is half the size of Earth. It has two moons and is red in color due to its iron minerals.

1. Why is Mars red in color?

_____

2. How many moons does Mars have?

_____

3. How much bigger is Earth than Mars?

_____

4. How many planets are closer to the sun?

_____

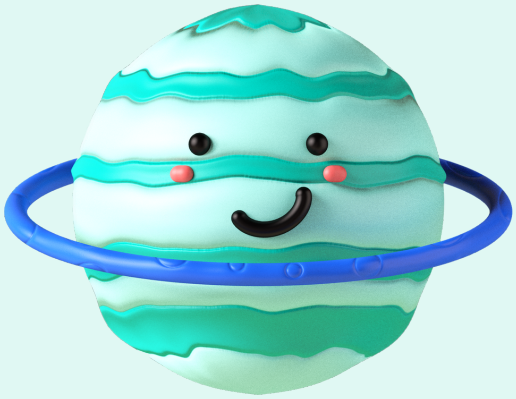
5. What other facts do you know about Mars?

_____

URANUS

Name _____

Date _____



Uranus is the seventh planet from the sun. It is a gas giant within the Solar System and is made up of a lot of ice. Uranus is the coldest of the planets. It has 27 moons and can be seen from Earth.

1. How many moons does Uranus have?

_____

2. Describe the climate on Uranus:

_____

3. How far away is Uranus from the sun?

_____

4. Why do you think it is called a "gas giant"?

_____

5. What other facts do you know about Earth?

_____

VENUS

Name _____

Date _____

Venus is the second planet from the sun and does not have any moons. It is too hot on Venus to explore and has the most volcanoes in the whole Solar System. Venus is Earth's closest neighbor.

1. How far away is Venus from the sun?

_____

2. How many moons does Venus have?

_____

3. How close is Venus to Earth?

_____

4. Describe the climate on Venus:

_____

5. What other facts do you know about Venus?

_____

SATURN

Name _____

Date _____

Saturn is the second largest planet in the Solar System and the sixth furthest from the sun. It is called a 'gas giant' and is made up of the same gases as the sun and Jupiter. Saturn has 62 moons. White spots on the planet are actually storms.

1. How big is Saturn?

_____

2. How many moons does Saturn have?

_____

3. What are the white spots on Saturn?

_____

4. Why do you think its called a "gas giant"?

_____

5. What other facts do you know about Saturn?

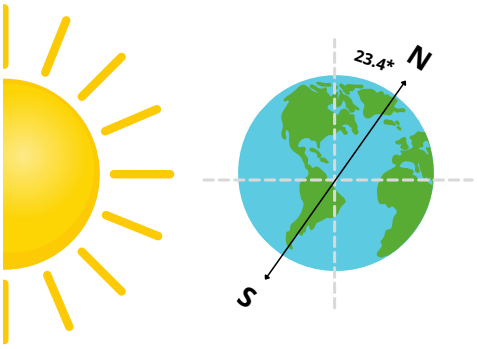
_____

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: _____

Reading Comprehension

SEASONS

Seasons are annual changes in weather. There are four seasons each year: summer, autumn, winter and spring. Each season lasts for three months, and these months are different for those living in the Southern Hemisphere compared to the Northern Hemisphere.



Earth is tilted on an imaginary line that runs between the North and South Pole (called an axis). When the South Pole is facing the sun, it means the Southern Hemisphere is in summer, while the Northern Hemisphere is in winter, facing space. It takes the earth one year to revolve around the sun, and during this time each hemisphere experiences weather changes associated with the amount of sunlight and warmth it receives.

Summer is the warmest in temperature of all the seasons and winter is the coolest. Autumn and spring are shoulder seasons where plants and animals prepare for the warmer and cooler months.

1 How many months are in Summer: _____ Autumn: _____ Winter: _____ Spring: _____

2 In the Northern Hemisphere, what season does Christmas fall in? _____

3 In the Southern Hemisphere, what season does August fall in? _____

4 Describe some behaviors that plants or animals do in preparation for winter: _____

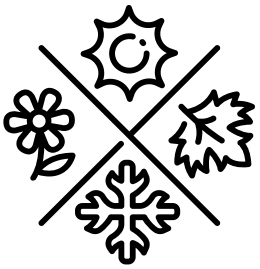
_____

5 Examine the image of the earth above, and explain why the winter months are generally cold:

_____

_____

_____



Find-a-word

SEASONS

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

Instructions: Find the underlined words in the above find-a-word.

Seasons are the regular changes in weather experienced throughout a calendar year. There are four seasons: Summer, Autumn, Winter and Spring. As the earth takes a year to revolve around the sun, the seasons change depending on which side of the earth is facing the sun. Each season lasts for three months, with summer being the warmest, and winter the coolest.

Name _____

Date _____

Four Seasons

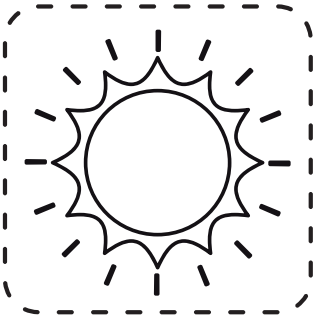
Color, cut, and paste the pictures in the correct season.

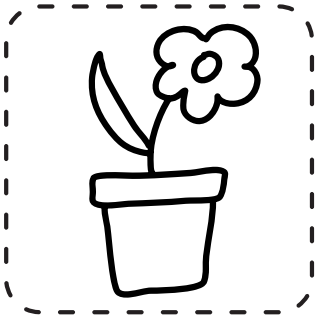
Spring

Summer

Fall

Winter

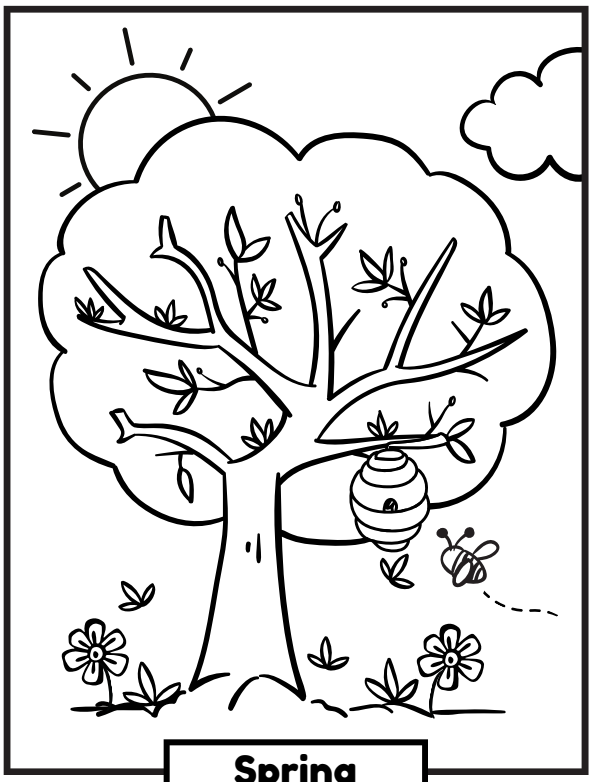




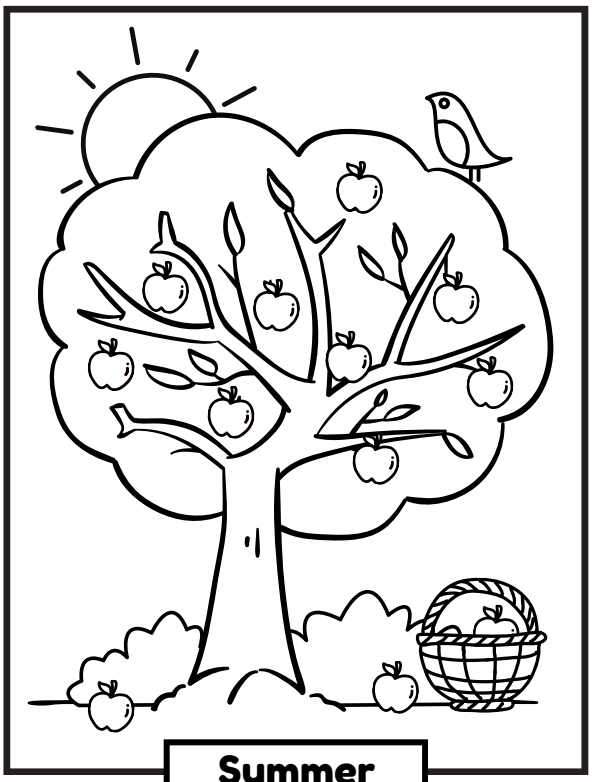
Name _____

Date _____

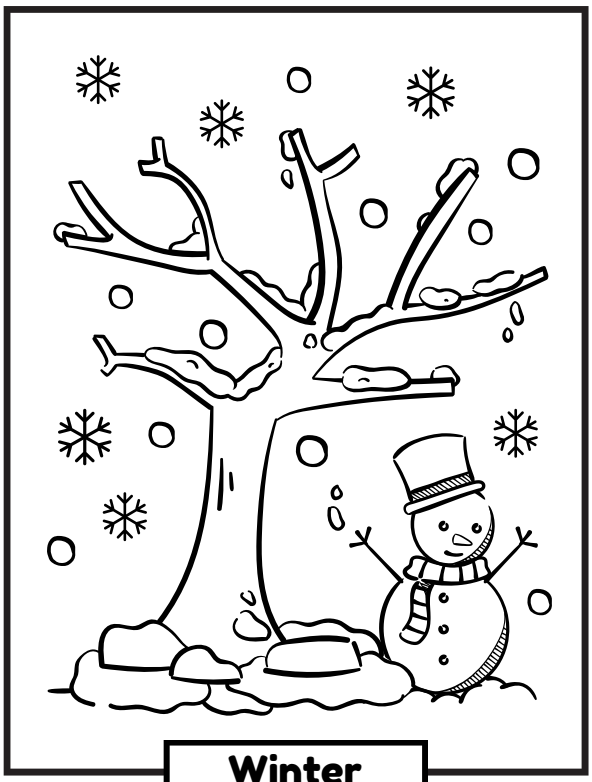
The Four Seasons



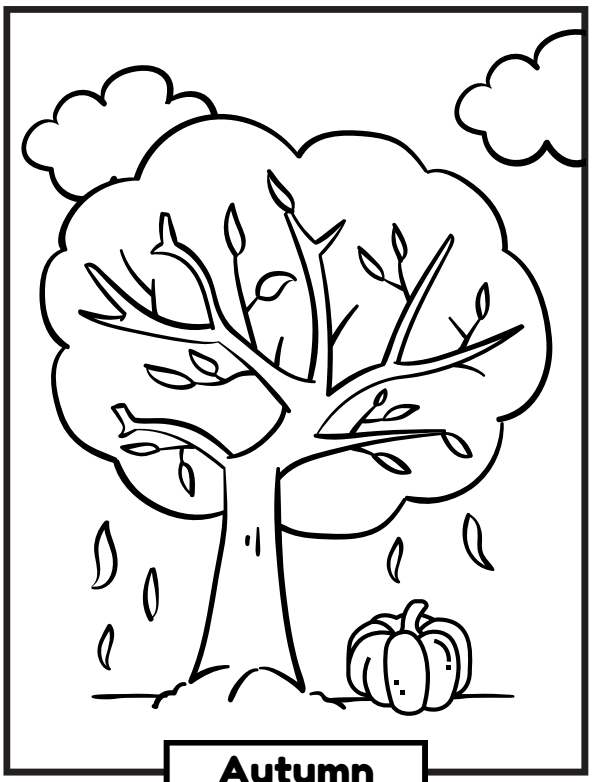
Spring



Summer



Winter



Autumn

LET'S LEARN ENGLISH

SEASONS

Name _____

Date _____

Unscramble the letters to spell each word:

t e n w i r _ _ _ _ _ _	
p n g i s r _ _ _ _ _ _	
u m n t a u _ _ _ _ _ _	
m m u s r e _ _ _ _ _ _	

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: _____

Reading Comprehension
HIBERNATION

Over Winter, some animals hibernate. Hibernation is when an animal goes into a deep sleep to pass the cold winter. Their body temperature is lowered, and their breathing and heart rate slows down to conserve energy. In fact, some animals look dead when they are hibernating.

Animals hibernate in dark and quiet places such as underground (eg chipmunks, groundhogs, queen bumblebees), tree trunks and roots (eg hedgehogs) or in caves (eg bats and bears). They stay there all Winter, and do not wake until Spring time. This helps them survive the colder months, because during Winter, there is less food available in their environments. During the warmer seasons, hibernating animals prepare for hibernation by eating a lot of food and storing excess fat to keep them alive.

But what about animals who can't hibernate - how do they survive the cold winter temperatures and lack of available food? Some migrate which means they move to warmer climates, such as whales and some birds, while others store food such as squirrels and beavers.

1 In your own words, define hibernation: _____

_____

2 Describe two changes that occur in the bodies of hibernating animals:

- _____
- _____

3 Why do animals hibernate over Winter and not other seasons? _____

_____

4 Why is there less food available in Winter than in other seasons? _____

_____

5 Why do you think animals hibernate underground, in tree roots or in caves? _____

_____

Genesis Reflection

Creation Days 1-4

Name _____

Date _____

My favorite activity was:

I loved learning about:

I didn't understand:

I want to learn more about: