

WORKBOOK

Genesis Curriculum

The Book of Genesis

2019 Edition

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Day number index is in the appendix.

Paragraph Writing

Introduction (What's the main idea?)

Detail 1

Detail 2

Detail 3

Conclusion (What's the point?)

Essay Writing Outline (The Plan)

The intro, the three main ideas, and the conclusion will each become a paragraph.

Introduction: What's the main idea?

Get their attention (first sentence): _____

Thesis statement (last sentence): _____

Body: Prove your idea. Give the details that support your thesis.

Main idea 1: _____

Main idea 2: _____

Main idea 3: _____

Conclusion: What's the point?

Restate your thesis in a different way (first sentence): _____

Wrap it up. Why did you write this? So what? What do you have to say about it? (last sentence):

Editing Checklist

Directions: Edit your written work using the Self-Edit columns, fixing any errors you notice. Then, ask someone to complete the Peer Edit column.

	Self-Edit		Peer Edit	
	Checklist Items		Checklist Items	
Punctuation	I read my written piece aloud to see where to stop or pause for periods, question marks, exclamation marks, and commas.		I read the author's piece aloud to see where to stop or pause for periods, question marks, exclamation marks, and commas.	
	Quotation marks are included where needed.		Quotation marks are included where needed.	
Capital Letters	I checked for capitals at the beginning of sentences.		I checked for capitals at the beginning of sentences.	
	Proper nouns begin with capital letters.		Proper nouns begin with capital letters.	
Grammar	My sentences are complete thoughts and contain a noun and a verb.		Sentences are complete thoughts and contain a noun and a verb.	
	I don't have any run-on sentences.		There are no run-on sentences.	
Spelling	I checked spelling and fixed the words that didn't look right.		Spelling is correct.	

Checklist is adapted from Read Write Think. Permission is granted to use for educational purposes.

For paragraphs:

_____ Is there an introduction sentence that states the main idea?

_____ Are there at least three details that tell more about the main idea?

_____ Is there a conclusion sentence that wraps up the idea?

Essay Editing Checklist

Organization

Introduction

- _____ Introduction begins with an attention grabber or hook.
- _____ Introduction has at least three sentences.
- _____ Introduction ends with a clear thesis statement.

Body

- _____ There are at least three body paragraphs (each indented).
- _____ Each body paragraph has a topic sentence.
- _____ Each body paragraph has at least three main ideas.
- _____ Each body paragraph has a conclusion sentence.

Conclusion

- _____ The conclusion paragraph is at least three sentences.
- _____ The conclusion paragraph restates the thesis statement.
- _____ The conclusion paragraph answers “So what?” or makes a broad generalization.

Coherence

- _____ The ideas flow logically and make sense.
- _____ Transitions are used correctly.
- _____ There are no awkward parts.
- _____ The essay is interesting.

Ideas/Content

- _____ Everything in the essay supports the thesis statement (main idea).
- _____ There is enough supporting evidence for each body paragraph.
- _____ Descriptive and precise words are used.
- _____ Sentence structure is varied (a mix of simple, compound, and complex sentences).

Grammar and Mechanics

Point out any of the following that you find:

- _____ Misspelled words
- _____ Grammatical mistakes
- _____ Punctuation errors
- _____ Run-on Sentences (more than one sentence smooshed together)
- _____ Fragments (incomplete sentences)

Adapted and used with permission from Jimmie’s Collage.

Writing Sentences

Writing Sentences 1

Change each sentence to begin with a capital letter and to end with the correct punctuation mark.

1. friday is the best day of the week
2. i am so excited
3. why do rainbows come after a rainfall
4. come here, now
5. can I please have a drink
6. i don't like spicy food
7. where are my shoes
8. do sea turtles live in seas
9. you can do it (cheering someone on)
10. gifts are fun to give
11. rabbits live in dens
12. do you think rabbits have good hearing

For Day 2:

Underline all of the prepositions. Here is a list of some prepositions: of, after, before, on, in, around, by.

Writing Sentences 2

Circle the complete subject and underline the complete predicate. Everything in the sentence should be either circled or underlined.

1. The little black kitten is adorable. *Example*

2. I like to write stories.

3. My house is the third on the left.

4. The big brown house is my cousin's.

5. Living on a farm is a lot of fun and a lot of work. *Example*

This is a tricky one. We're talking about "living on a farm." That's the subject. An ING noun is called a *gerund*. Sentences 7, 9 and 10 are similar.

6. All children love to play.

7. Reading your Bible is a good thing to do every day.

8. Fall is my favorite season.

9. Raking leaves is fun when you get to jump in the leaf pile.

10. Climbing trees is a way to have an adventure right at home.

11. Yummy soup makes a rainy day better.

12. I hope that you have a great day.

Writing Sentences 3

What's missing to make each a correct sentence?

1. My father's friend from school.
2. chores help children learn responsibility.
3. Would you like to come over tomorrow
4. Will be quiet time.
5. Please throw away your trash when you are finished
6. let's go on a picnic for lunch.
7. math is easy when you know the answers.
8. Reading is interesting when you understand
9. People who like to read
10. Over the river and through the woods to Grandmother's house

Writing Sentences 4

If the sentence is correct, place a check mark by it. If not, fix it. Add what is missing to make it a correct sentence. But first, do these first two practices with semicolons.

These sentences should really be two. Split them by adding a semicolon (;). Where does it go?

Please be on time for dinner we are having your favorite.

Writing can be a lot of fun I especially like to write funny stories.

1. Friday is the best day of the week we get to go to the park.
2. That's so exciting!
3. Rainbows after a rainfall
4. No way!
5. I think that's a great idea he will have a great time.
6. Spicy food is the best
7. Where are my shoes
8. Yes!
9. Thanks for coming we appreciate it.

Writing Sentences 5

Write in a proper noun for each common noun. All proper nouns are names and all names are capitalized. What does that mean about proper nouns?

1. house _____

2. cookie _____

3. beach _____

4. theater _____

5. woman _____

6. boy _____

7. store _____

8. country _____

9. girl _____

10. restaurant _____

Writing Sentences 6

Use a comma and a conjunction (and, but, or) to combine the sentences into one. Just fill in the blanks provided.

Example: Put away your things quickly. Come outside with us to play.
Put away your things quickly, and come outside with us to play.

What happened? The period turned into a comma. The conjunction (connecting word) AND was added, and the capital letter in the second sentence became lower case.

Now You Try

This story is good. The last one was even better.

This story is good _____ last one was even better.

I want to bake a cake. I want to decorate it like a soccer ball.

I want to bake a cake _____ want to decorate it like a soccer ball.

My dog wants to play fetch. Maybe he just wants to be outside.

My dog wants to play fetch _____ he just wants to be outside.

It's fun playing with my cousins when they visit. It's even more fun having siblings to play with every day.

It's fun playing with my cousins when they visit _____ even more fun having siblings to play with every day.

I have a great chocolate cake recipe. I make it for everyone's birthday.

I have a great chocolate cake recipe _____ make it for everyone's birthday.

Please stay in line. We won't be able to get through.

Please stay in line _____ won't be able to get through.

Writing Sentences 7

Finish the sentences using the conjunction noted. Make sure you put a comma before the conjunction.

(FOR) I hope that you have fun today _____

(NOR) I didn't see her today _____

(YET) Playing soccer is a lot of fun _____

(SO) I want to go home _____

Now write your own.

(AND) _____

(BUT) _____

(OR) _____

Writing Sentences 8

Commas

Add in commas where they are needed. They aren't needed in every sentence!
Commas go in lists, between date words, and between date numbers.

1. Please go get me a pencil a piece of paper scissors and glue.
2. Christmas is on December 25 every year.
3. My grandfather was born on December 8 1941.
4. My chores are to clear the table put away the shoes organize the toys and take cups to the kitchen.
5. The birthday party invitation says it's on Saturday November 11th.
6. My birthday will be on Monday this year.
7. I'm going to be visiting my relatives in April 2015.
8. My brothers' names are Matthew Mark Luke and John.
9. It's so loud outside because they are digging up the concrete.
10. I really want to go but I don't have a ticket.

Writing Sentences 9
Capitalization

Circle the letters that should be capitalized. Remember, all names should be capitalized: names of people, names of places and names of things. What else should be capitalized? (Then go back and underline the prepositions: by, in, on, after, before, at, for, into, up, down, about, through, around, near, nearby, to.)

1. my family took a trip to washington, d.c. and saw the lincoln memorial.
2. suzanna lives on blueberry lane near the post office in middletown.
3. subway sells sandwiches in north and south america, europe, asia and africa.
4. there are many places around the world where you can buy chocolate chip cookies.
5. saint basil's cathedral is in red square in moscow, russia.
6. the grand canyon was visited last year by five thousand people named joshua.
7. *the star spangled banner* by francis scott key was written after a battle in the war of 1812.
8. we visited the empire state building when we took a trip to new york.
9. dr. george's address is 702 hancock way, newford, connecticut.
10. matthew, mark, luke and john are the four gospels found in the new testament.

Writing Sentences 10

Circle the letters that need to be capitalized. Add in the missing commas.

New rules: Unimportant words in titles aren't capitalized and place names are separated with commas, such as Springfield, Michigan or Paris, France.

1. i need you to be in smallsville north dakota on monday august 14th.
2. remember to bring your notebook a snack to share and your book.
3. november 1 2001 was abigail's birthday and every year I tell the story of when she was born.
4. philadelphia pennsylvania usa is known as the city of brotherly love.
5. i love this song and i especially love it when my friend sings it.
6. today we're going to ride our bikes play a board game and make welcome home signs.
7. our plane to helsinki finland leaves on monday july 30th at 5:00 AM.
8. amy carmichael was from Ireland but she was a missionary in dohnatur india.
9. clay is the title of the book my brother wrote.
10. king david actually wrote the words to many of the songs we sing in church because he wrote the psalms we get them from.

Writing Sentences 11

Choose the pronoun that belongs. Circle the correct pronoun for the sentence.

Object pronouns: me, him, her, us, them

1. Caroline and (me I) are going outside to play.
2. Get a drink for all of (them they).
3. The prize goes to (her she).
4. There's a surprise inside for all of (us we).
5. The book was a present to Sarah and (me I).
6. Give (him he) the paper.
7. When we get older, Samuel and (me I) are going to open a pizza restaurant.
8. I hope that Rachel and (me I) both get chosen to be in the play.
9. Just when I thought it was safe, my little brother barreled around the corner and plowed right into my sister and (me I).
10. I'm saving up money to get a remote control car for (him he) and a paint set for (her she).

Writing Sentences 12

Fill in the pronoun that best fits the blank. Sometimes it could be more than one (for instance: him or her).

subject pronoun: I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they

object pronoun: me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them

1. Caroline and _____ are going outside to play.
2. Get a drink for all of _____.
3. The prize goes to _____.
4. There's a surprise inside for all of _____.
5. The book was a present to Sarah and _____.
6. That story was written by Paul and _____.
7. When we get older, Samuel and _____ are going to open a pizza restaurant.
8. I hope that Rachel and _____ both get chosen to be in the play.
9. Just when I thought it was safe, my little brother barreled around the corner and plowed right into my sister and _____.
10. I'm saving up money to get a remote control car for _____ and a paint set for _____.

Writing Sentences 13

Fill in the correct form of the word.

it's : It's means it is. It's snowing outside. Say, "It is."

its : Its is a possessive pronoun. Its lid is on the counter. Its is followed by a noun.

their : T-H-E-I-R is the possessive adjective. That is their house. That is their dog.

Their is followed by a noun.

there : T-H-E-R-E is the word when you are showing where something is. It's over there.

There refers to a place.

they're : T-H-E-Y-'-R-E is a contraction. It means they are. They're the ones who are helping.

Say "they are" to see if this is what is needed in the sentence.

1. Christina, _____ snowing outside!
2. Your drink is over _____.
3. Be careful. _____ lid is off.
4. There's a surprise in _____ for all of us.
5. The book was _____ present.
6. _____ going to work together to deliver the papers.
7. When they get older, _____ going to open a restaurant.
8. I hope _____ going to be fun.
9. I didn't notice the wires, and I tripped over _____ cord.
10. Do you have _____ phone number?
11. I volunteered to walk _____ dog while _____ away.
12. _____ leash is kept over _____ by the door.
_____ red.

Writing Sentences 14

Lie vs. Lay

Circle the correct word for each sentence.

To lie means to recline.

To lay means to put down.

1. I will just lie/lay here until you are ready.
2. He lies/lays out his supplies very carefully before he begins his work.
3. He lies/lays out his cars all in a row.
4. I will lie/lay the baby down for his nap.
5. He is just lying/laying there.
6. I've trained her to lie/lay still until called.
7. Please lie/lay the photograph back on the shelf when you are done looking at it.
8. The baby is lying/laying in her crib.
9. Lie/Lay it right here.
10. Never tell a _____ .

Writing Sentences 15

Past Tense

Fill in the correct past tense form of the verb in parentheses.

1. We made pudding and a membrane _____ (lie) over its top after it cooled.
2. I came in and _____ (lay) my book right here. Where is it?
3. He spilled when he _____ (pour) himself a cup of milk.
4. I _____ (run) home as fast as I could.
5. I _____ (hope) that I would be here when he got home.
6. He _____ (hit) the ball over the fence.
7. I _____ (read) that book before.
8. We _____ (have) that same problem.
9. She _____ (ring) the doorbell.
10. They _____ (throw) me a congratulations party.
11. He was so sore after practice he just _____ (lie) prone the rest of the day.

Writing Sentences 16

Circle the letters that should be capitalized in the titles listed below. A title is the name of a thing: a book, a song, a movie, etc. There are a few differences though in how we capitalize a title. We capitalize the first and last words always. We capitalize most words, but we leave lowercase insignificant words like “the” and “a” and most prepositions (those words we’ve been practicing this year such as in, on, between, from, of, at, and about).

joy to the world

the king will make a way

silent night

the boxcar children

this little light of mine

easy peasy all-in-one homeschool

horton hears a who

the cat and the hat

rock of ages

abc world news tonight

alexander and the terrible, horrible, no good, very bad day

Now try some in sentences. Find ALL the letters that should be capitalized.

mary left her book, *little house on the prairie*, in pennsylvania.

martin luther king, jr. sang the song *hark the herald angels sing* at the first baptist church on oak street. (There are 13 capital letters in this one!)

Writing Sentences 17

Place a comma after the introductory phrase.

1. After we get home from the store everyone will help put things away.
2. If we win we will get to go to the championship game.
3. When it rains we always get a big puddle in our yard.
4. Under the ocean in the amazing coral reef there live thousands of unique sea creatures.
5. Raising her hand high Stephanie was sure she knew the answer.
6. When we are ready to go we'll pack the van.
7. Getting her cast off Riley was finally able to run around again with her siblings.
8. If someone comes to the door come and get me.
9. If you need any help please ask.
10. When you receive a compliment say thank you like you would if you had been given a gift.
11. Placing the application in the mailbox Matthew prayed he would get the job.
12. In just another minute or two we'll be done.

Writing Sentences 18

Now you are going to take the comma out of the sentences. Rewrite the sentences with no comma. They are all wrong! For one, never, ever separate a subject from its verb with just one comma. The Answer Book has explanations for why the commas are incorrect in each sentence.

1. Raking leaves, is a fun job, when you get to jump in the leaves.

2. I really like to play the game Pit, because it can get really loud and wild.

3. It's fun to play in the snow, if you have a warm house to go back to.

4. Building a snowman and dressing him up, is a favorite winter activity.

5. I like to ride bikes, and jump rope.

Writing Sentences 19

Place the quotation marks and commas where they belong. Some of the commas have been added as examples. Use them to help you figure out the others.

Examples: "Let me show you," she said.
He said, "Please come with us."

1. Come home right after supper, Dad instructed.
2. Did you forget to bring your bag? Mom asked.
3. I'll go to the store first, Sarah said, and then I'll come right home.
4. Mark answered, I like the color green best.
5. Wait for me! Stephanie yelled.
6. Wait just a minute Paul begged and I'll be able to go with you.
7. Dave questioned What about me?
8. Bethany said Saturday is usually the best time to get together.
9. I think I figured it out said Nathaniel with excitement. The puzzle fits together this way.

Make observations about capitalization.
Rewrite this sentence correctly.

Elizabeth wanted to go, so she said, "let me come too!"

Make observations about the placement of commas.
Rewrite this sentence correctly. Fix both commas.

"Please excuse me", Andrew said politely ", while I get what we need."

Writing Sentences 20

Place commas where they belong. Three sentences don't need any commas. Three sentences need only one comma.

1. "After we get home from the store everyone will help put things away" my mom reminded us.
2. Inspired with a great idea Ned set off to write out his plan.
3. "If we win we will get to go to the championship game" she explained.
4. On December 7 1941 Pearl Harbor was attacked.
5. Raking leaves is a fun job when you get to jump in the leaves.
6. Thinking through everything she needed to buy she made a list that included paper plates flour lemons and straws.
7. Putting away the dishes she was thankful for a full house.
8. I really like to play the game Pit because it can get really loud and wild.
9. It's fun to play in the snow if you have a warm house to go back to.
10. "If you think it is necessary send a letter to the group in Detroit Michigan as well" Mary decided.
11. When it rains we always get a big puddle in our yard.

Here are two sentences with extra information. Put commas around it. I'll give you one example first.

Example: Louise, the first girl I ever knew to play baseball, was a fast pitcher.
This gives extra information about Louise. The information comes immediately after the noun it's describing. You could take out the words between the commas and the sentence would still work. Try it!

Doug the only one wearing a hat was best prepared for the trip.

Riley was a gymnast someone who can flip and fly and twist and balance.

Spelling Review

Spelling Review 2

Lay a piece of paper over the blank part of this page and write as many of these spelling words as you can. Use a pen and press down firmly. Then scribble over the blank page with a pencil to reveal your words.

creatures, fruitful, cattle, ground, beast, multiply, kind, creep

Spelling Review 3

Find the words listed below and circle them in the puzzle. They can be found forward and backward, vertically, horizontally, and diagonally.

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

- completed
- subdue
- sprouted
- seventh
- surface
- sky
- nostrils
- earth
- being
- shrub
- creation
- breathed

Spelling Review 4 Cut out the word parts. Can you line them up in the right order?
Here's a hint: it starts with IMP.

imp thr entf

our lem eas

nfi ult iva

tet onc hir

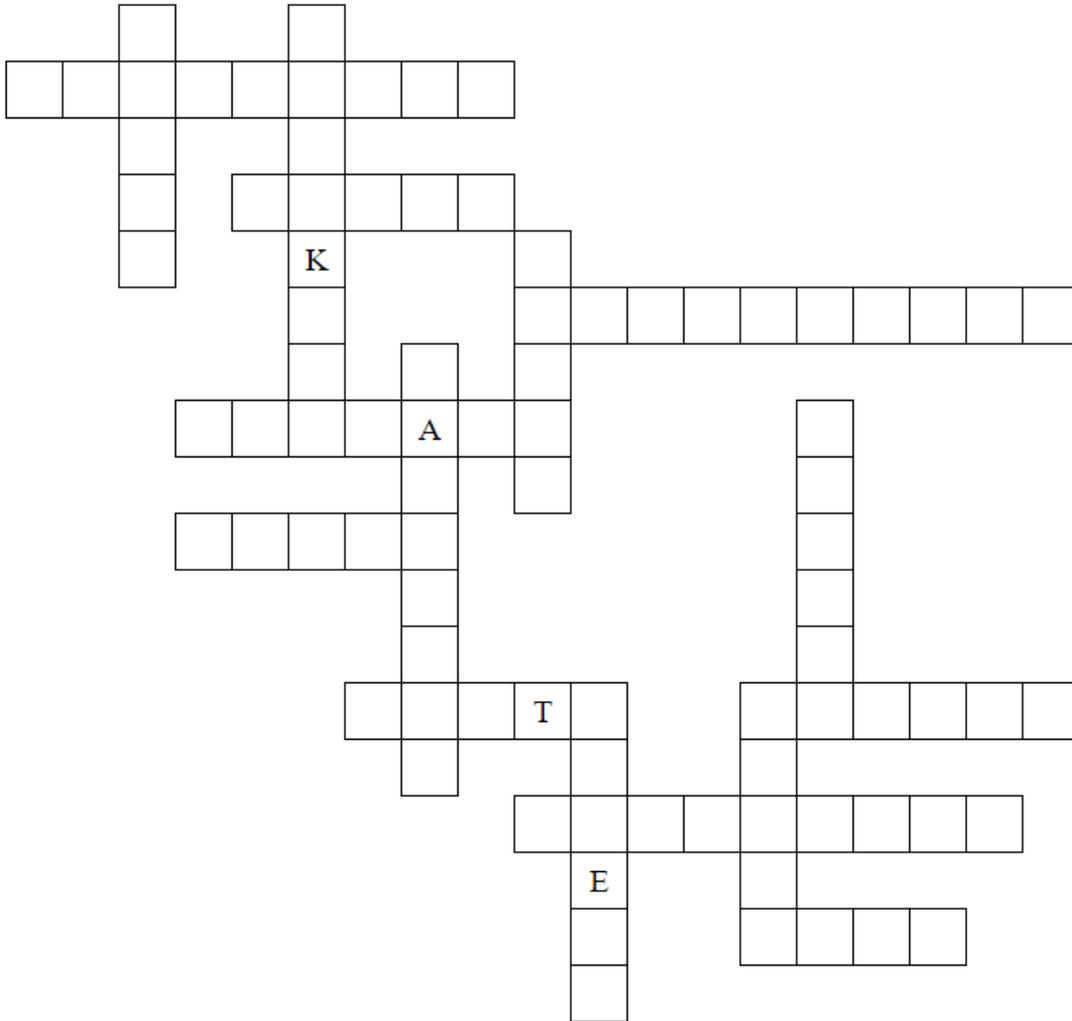
dga rde eldr

rsl ive ept

Need help? cultivate, garden, implement, fourth, third, river, field, slept, reason

Spelling Review 5

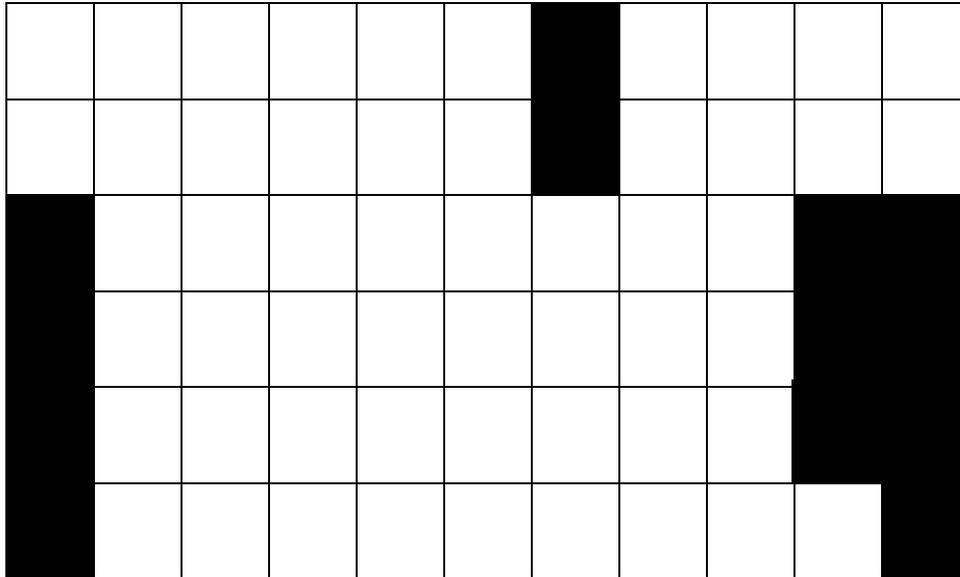
Directions: Fill in your spelling words to make them all fit in the above puzzle. Here is your word list and some hints to get you started. Hint: Count the number of spaces and the lengths of the words and match them up.



direction, wanderer, field, blood, great, driven, vagrant, vengeance, father, dwell, tents
birth, lyre, implements, speech, striking

Spelling Review 7

This is a different kind of unscramble puzzle. The letters below each column each go in one of the boxes above it. Words are written across in rows. The columns in the puzzle DO NOT spell anything. Once you write in a word, cross the used letters off underneath. Hint: Match the length of words and the number of boxes.



P I C T P O I V N I R
 E E O U H N I H F Y Y
 A G E C T E L E E
 Y U Y R T R P R
 X O N P E I E
 C G E O S A T

Need help? shield, Egyptian, heir, pigeon, priest, sandal, enemies, except, heir, prey, children, Egyptian, conceive, maid, authority, against, east, yourself

Spelling Review 8

Cut out the 42 word parts and have someone hide them for you or each takes some and hide them for each other. Piece together your spelling words from Day 50.

jour ney ed

ed ed ter

tho scat rou

ghly ess bui

ing poss ld

ed ions ed

wom acq

uir an hed
pitc don pt
keys Egy ong
esc ort bel
num ber ly
form er exc
eed ing ly

Need help? journeyed, scattered, thoroughly, building, possessions, acquired, pitched, donkeys, woman, Egypt, escorted, belonged, number, formerly, exceedingly

Spelling Review 9

Directions:

This is like the game Battleship.

Players write five words on their board, one letter per square. The words can go top to bottom and left to right. Words can intersect (share a letter, like in a crossword puzzle).

Players take turns guessing a square by naming its number and letter position. The other player must say either that it is blank or the letter in the square. If that square is blank, the player can place a dot or X in the square on the “opponent’s” board to mark that it’s been guessed already. If the square is not, the letter should be written in the square on the “opponent’s” board.

After setting up your “ship” words, you don’t need to write on your board again during the game. You just keep track of the game on the “opponent’s” board. When you are asked about a square, you will check and tell what’s in the square on the “My Ships” board.

The winner is the first to find all the letters of all five words on the opponent’s board, in other words, to sink the opponent’s word ships.

MY OPPONENT'S SHIPS

A									
B									
C									
D									
E									
F									
G									
H									
I									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Day 45 words: decreased, mountains, subsided, recede, require, families, dried, cease, aroma, account, covenant

MY SHIPS

A									
B									
C									
D									
E									
F									
G									
H									
I									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Spelling Review 10

Cut out the word strips and place them in a pile upside down. Choose someone to be the “spell checker.” Take turns choosing a word from the pile and spelling it. Older kids can hand their word to the spell checker without looking (or just have the spell checker pick it up) and will have the word read to them. Middle kids could look at the word and then give it to the “spell checker.” Younger children could keep the word in front of them while they spell. You will stand and spell the word out loud. When you say a tall letter (t, h, f, d, b, l, k), reach both hands all the way up. When you say a hanging letter (y, p, g, j), touch your toes. Otherwise, put your hands on your hips.

throughout

foreigner

twelve

ninety-nine

appeared

opposite

bowed

measure
denied
advanced
appointed
difficult
righteousness
command
judge
forty-five

Spelling Review 11

Find the words hidden in the puzzle. There are no diagonal words.

Day 75 Spelling Words

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

TOWARD	ASCEND	DAWN	ESCAPE	INHABITANTS
PILLAR	PRESERVE	PUNISHMENT	REMEMBER	SEIZE
SURROUNDED	TECHNIQUE	URGED	SMOKE	RAINED

Spelling Review 12

Unscramble the words and solve the puzzle by filling in the blanks with the numbered letters. You can also use the puzzle to help you unscramble the words.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Y													V		
NIRHFTEG		_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
				3											
NEONECCIN		_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
													6		
REPOHTP		_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
												14	_____		
NOTNAI		_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
								12							
BOMW		_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
				1&8											
EWRNDA		_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
												10	_____		
RATELGUH		_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
		11													
SIACA		_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
				15											
DEANEW		_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
												5	_____		
CISPEE		_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
					4										
BONRE		_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
								7							
SINTEL		_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
									9						

Need help? die, angel, thousand, pieces, frighten, Isaac, weaned, borne, maid, innocence, prophet, wander, listen, laughter, nation, womb

Spelling Review 13 Directions are on Spelling Review 9, but this time use 7 words.

MY OPPONENT'S SHIPS

A									
B									
C									
D									
E									
F									
G									
H									
I									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Day 85: swear, falsely, army, ewe, complain, oath, son, said, there, lamb, burnt, worship, knife

MY SHIPS

A									
B									
C									
D									
E									
F									
G									
H									
I									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Spelling Review 14

Correct the misspelled words. Maybe there is a letter missing. Or maybe there is an incorrect letter used. Write out the correct spelling of the word. Words are from Day 90.

strech _____

cought _____

agenst _____

thiket _____

provid _____

mownt _____

declair _____

tecknology _____

secind _____

seeshore _____

Write the homophone.

to, too _____

would _____

ate _____

Write the plural. The last one is a bonus. 😊

child _____ woman _____

mouse _____ cactus _____

Spelling Review 15

The letter may be missing from more than one spot. Words are from Day 95.

Fill in the missing U's.

BRIAL _____

BRYING _____

FOR _____

HNDRED _____

Fill in the missing A's.

PPROCH _____

NSWER _____

STNDRD _____

Fill in the missing I's.

COMMERCAL _____

SGHT _____

PRCE _____

WEGH _____

SATSFED _____

Fill in the missing O's.

PEPLE _____

WRTH _____

CNFINES _____

Spelling Review 17

Cut out the word parts and join them together to make a list of some of your spelling words from Day 115. I'll give you a hint. It starts with GRI.

gri efia cen
vie ddes ddec
eit fuld ncev
sol efen entl
iol ycon eflo
tle ckw res

Need help? embrace, grief, defiance, thirty-seven, console, deceitful, flock, descend, almond, continue, distance, gracious, envied, prevail, wrestle, violently (not all words are used)

Spelling Review 18 Directions are on Spelling Review 9, but this time use 6 words.

MY OPPONENT'S SHIPS

A									
B									
C									
D									
E									
F									
G									
H									
I									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Day 120: bind, erect, rebuke, pasture, welfare, devour, rescue, further, balm, myrrh, caravan

MY SHIPS

A									
B									
C									
D									
E									
F									
G									
H									
I									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Spelling Review 19

Cut out the word strips and place them in a pile upside down. Choose someone to be the “spell checker.” Take turns choosing a word from the pile and spelling it. Older kids can hand their word to the spell checker without looking (or just have the spell checker pick it up) and will have the word read to them. Middle kids could look at the word and then give it to the “spell checker.” Younger children could keep the word in front of them while they spell. You will stand and spell the word out loud. When you say a tall letter (t, h, f, d, b, l, k), reach both hands all the way up. When you say a hanging letter (y, p, g, j), touch your toes. Otherwise, put your hands on your hips.

officer

desire

appearance

handsome

garment

Hebrew

fled

jailer

extend

charge

anger

furious

officials

baker

confinement

Spelling Review 20

What letter is missing? In each group, the same letter is missing from each word. The missing letter may appear more than once in a word. Write out the correct words. If you need help, these words are from Day 130.

ort

baket

talk

ubequent

sorh

aptain

hief

exat

famie

iform

ukow

discer

fvorbly

mgicin

proposl

bundnce

Grammar Review

Grammar Review 2 – Prepositional Phrases

Underline the prepositional phrase. Circle the object of the preposition. Put a line over the preposition.

I did just one in the first sentence for you, but I can't draw an over line.

Prepositions are locaters: ON the desk, IN the desk, UNDER the desk, BESIDE the desk, AT the desk, BY the desk, TO the desk, TOWARD the desk, etc.

Two more prepositions that you'll see a lot are the words OF and FOR.

1. I wish I could take a walk across the ocean under the starry sky and above the confused fish.
2. I bought some Indian tea and drank it in my china cup that I got in Florida.
3. The knight stormed the gates of the castle and freed the prisoners.
4. I went to Italy and saw the Leaning Tower of Pisa, but unfortunately, I sneezed too hard and knocked it over.
5. We rode in a glass-bottom boat, so we could see the colorful fish swimming under us.
6. I want to break the world's record for the biggest statue made of raisins.

Grammar Review 3 – Direct Objects

I have highlighted the verb that has the direct object for you to find. Underline the object. The direct object answers the question, what, in response to an action verb.

Example: I gave the book to my daughter. Gave is the verb. Book is the direct object.
What did I give her? the book

1. I wish I could **take** a walk across the ocean under the starry sky and
above the confused fish.
2. I **bought** some Indian tea and **drank** it in my china cup that I got in
Florida.
3. The knight **stormed** the gates of the castle and **freed** the prisoners.
4. I went to Italy and **saw** the Leaning Tower of Pisa, but unfortunately, I
sneezed too hard and **knocked** it over.
5. We rode in a glass-bottom boat, so we could **see** the colorful fish
swimming under us.
6. I want to **break** the world's record for the biggest statue made out of
raisins.

Grammar Review 4

Directions: Are the highlighted nouns objects of prepositions or direct objects? Circle the prepositions or underline the verbs in each sentence that go with the marked objects.

1. On the way to the park, I found a coin.
2. Get your coat off the floor, please.
3. I need a tissue.
4. Let's take the train into the city.
5. The computer is on the desk.
6. I'm writing the story in my notebook.
7. Pass the ketchup, please.
8. Let's make happy birthday posters.
9. She did a great job at the competition.
10. Let's eat pizza for dinner.

Grammar Review 6

Write the appropriate type of word into each blank. Then read the story with your words inserted. This is like Mad Libs.

- _____ 1. adjective
- _____ 2. action verb
- _____ 3. same verb in the past tense (write it like it happened yesterday)
- _____ 4. adjective
- _____ 5. plural noun (plural means more than one, like apples, with an S)
- _____ 6. possessive adjective (my, your, its, our, their)
- _____ 7. adjective
- _____ 8. noun
- _____ 9. adjective
- _____ 10. noun
- _____ 11. action verb in the past tense
- _____ 12. noun, body part
- _____ 13. noun, used for action in number 2 (ex. run, sneakers)
- _____ 14. noun
- _____ 15. adjective, number
- _____ 16. plural noun, length of time
- _____ 17. action verb, past tense
- _____ 18. adjective
- _____ 19. noun, common noun for who does action in number 2
- _____ 20. proper noun, name of someone who does the action in #2

Grammar Review 7

Correct the mistakes. Correct verb forms, capitalization, punctuation, and word choice where you see problems. There can be more than one way to fix some problems. I found 12 mistakes. How many can you find?

I love running, I try to run Every day. I run with my dog and it's
the two of we out together on the road. I run on chimpunk lane
and then to the park. Yesterday I run all the way to walmart.
when I run, I like to hum. Humming songs makes it more fun for I.
Do you like to run. Its a good way to exercise.

Grammar Review 8

Correct the mistakes. Correct verb forms, capitalization, punctuation, and word choice where you see problems. There can be more than one way to fix some problems. I found 14 mistakes. How many can you find?

Sarah is my friends. We like to lay in the grass and watch the clouds. We saw a cloud that she thought looked like a turtle and I thought that it looked like a snail. Clouds are fascinating. Did you know that their made of water. there in the sky they float along as the wind pushes they. She and me also like to make lemonade. We squeeze the lemons add water and sugar and stir. I think all childs like to make lemonade. do you

Grammar Review 9

This story is missing all punctuation and capitalization! Circle each letter that should be capitalized and write in all other punctuation.

please follow all of the instructions said the
teacher i want to make sure everyone
knows what to do nathan was the first to
finish and he raised his hand

yes nathan

im finished he said what should i do now

why don't you help someone else

looking around nathan noticed grace had
made a cool design on her project if i help
you with the folding will you draw that
design on mine too

Grammar Review 10

All of the capitalization and punctuation is missing! Circle every letter that should be capitalized and write in all of the punctuation.

our family was on a trip to washington dc I had never been before and i was really excited on our first day there monday may 4 2015 we could have gone inside but we weren't allowed we decided to head to the lincoln memorial where there is a huge statue of abraham lincoln then we went up the washington monument if you ever go to washington you should do that too

Vocabulary Review

Vocabulary Review 1 Days 1-25

Match the words with their definitions by writing the letter of the correct definition in the blank provided.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| ___1. yield | A. to bring under control |
| ___2. void | B. completely empty |
| ___3. midst | C. to take materials and make them into something |
| ___4. mist | D. to separate into parts |
| ___5. subdue | E. to move slowly and carefully to avoid notice |
| ___6. divide | F. a low lying cloud |
| ___7. dimension | G. being there |
| ___8. presence | H. to mind others |
| ___9. swarm | I. to rule, to be in control over a group of people |
| ___10. cultivate | J. in the middle of |
| ___11. my brother's keeper | K. measurement, or an aspect of something |
| ___12. enmity | L. clever at using deception to get what you want |
| ___13. implement | M. tool made for a particular use |
| ___14. expanse | N. hatred |
| ___15. crafty | O. a person who wanders from place to place |
| ___16. fashion | P. to abound, teem, to be overrun |
| ___17. govern | Q. to produce |
| ___18. creep | R. to prepare and use land for crops |
| ___19. vagrant | S. to put someone in position in a particular place |
| ___20. station | T. a large, wide, open area of land or water |

Vocabulary Review 2

Tell a story. One person begins. Their turn ends when they use the next word in a sentence. Then the next person picks up the story and continues until they can use the next word in a sentence.

- 1 void – completely empty
- 2 expanse – a large, wide, open area of land or water
- 3 yield – to produce
- 4 govern – to rule, to be in control over a group of people
- 5 swarm – to abound, teem, to be overrun
- 6 creep – to move slowly and carefully, especially to avoid notice
- 7 dimension – measurement, or an aspect of something
- 8 subdue – to bring under control
- 9 mist – a low lying cloud
- 10 midst – in the middle of
- 11 divide – to separate into parts
- 12 cultivate -- to prepare and use land for crops
- 13 fashion – to take materials and make them into something
- 14 crafty, shrewd, vulpine -- clever at using deception to get what you want
- 15 enmity – hatred, being actively opposed to someone or something
- 16 station – to put someone in a position in a particular place for a particular purpose
- 17 my brother's keeper – to mind others
- 18 vagrant – a person who wanders from place to place, living by begging
- 19 presence – being there, whether seen or not, or a group or people all together in a particular place for a particular reason, or an impact made by being there
- 20 implement – tool made for a particular use, put a plan into action

Across

2. Keep a cheerful countenance.
4. I lost him in the _____ of the crowd.
6. It may seem the sky is _____, but it is filled with billions of objects.
8. I have never learned to properly _____ the land in order to grow a better garden.
9. We _____ a small fort out of the lumber we had stored behind the house.
13. The bees _____ after their attacker.
15. The heavens are an _____ above the earth.
17. The trees _____ fruit for our family.
18. God created seeds and caused the ground _____ the plants and shrubs and trees. *This answer is three words. Add a space between each word.
19. A king should _____ his people justly.

Down

1. God created so many different kinds of water animals; the waters _____ with life.
3. _____ these cookies up evenly among everyone.
5. I'll _____ you by the door so you can welcome the guests.
7. Satan is _____ and tries to confuse us about the truth of God's word.
10. This spot is _____ for a picnic.
11. There is _____ between the people of God and the works of Satan.
12. Andrew likes to _____ along the floor behind the couch, hoping to go unnoticed.
13. If a lion escaped from a zoo, they would have to _____ it in order to bring it back.
14. I walked through the cool _____ on my early morning walk.
16. God has _____ His people.

If you need help, you can look at the vocabulary review list from your Vocabulary Review 1.

Vocabulary Review 3

Charades

Take turns choosing a word on the list to act out. You can also use the list to guess what words others are acting out.

strive - struggle

corrupt - willing to do something wrong

establish - to create something

righteous - doing what is right

recede - to go back

abate - to lessen

intent - purpose

successive - coming after another

mortar - used to bind bricks

accumulate - gather

severe - intense

sustain - support

array - dress someone

iniquity - sin

obtain - to get

affliction - suffering

intercept - blocking something from where it's going

tender - easy to chew

appointed - designated

venture - to do something daring

strive
corrupt
establish
righteous
recede
abate
intent
successive
mortar
accumulate

Vocabulary Review 4&5, Grammar Review 5

severe
sustain
array
iniquity
obtain
affliction
intercept
tender
appointed
venture

struggle
willing to do something wrong
to create something
doing what is right
to go back
to lessen
purpose
coming after another
used to bind bricks
gather

intense
support
dress someone
sin
to get
suffering
blocking something
easy to chew
designated
to do something daring

Vocabulary Review 6

1. omniscient

- A. being shown innocent of an accusation of wrong doing
- B. the character quality of holding to strong moral principles
- C. to gradually get used to not having something you've become dependent on
- D. all knowing

2. integrity

- A. to take hold of suddenly and forcibly
- B. being shown innocent of an accusation of wrong doing
- C. to gradually get used to not having something you've become dependent on
- D. the character quality of holding to strong moral principles

3. altar

- A. to take hold of suddenly and forcibly
- B. to state clearly, to make known publicly
- C. an elevated surface where religious rites are performed
- D. the character quality of holding to strong moral principles

4. posterity

- A. being shown innocent of an accusation of wrong doing
- B. to state clearly, to make known publicly
- C. a person's descendants or all future generations
- D. to go up

5. jest

- A. to take hold of suddenly and forcibly
- B. to speak or act jokingly
- C. being shown innocent of an accusation of wrong doing
- D. the character quality of holding to strong moral principles

6. seize

- A. an elevated surface where religious rites are performed
- B. to take hold of suddenly and forcibly
- C. to state clearly, to make known publicly
- D. to feel deeply saddened over a loss

Genesis Curriculum

7. declare

- A. to state clearly, to make known publicly
- B. the character quality of holding to strong moral principles
- C. a person's descendants or all future generations
- D. like a wife but doesn't have the rights of a wife

8. mourn

- A. like a wife but doesn't have the rights of a wife
- B. an elevated surface where religious rites are performed
- C. to gradually get used to not having something you've become dependent on
- D. to feel deeply saddened over a loss

9. ascend

- A. the character quality of holding to strong moral principles
- B. to go up
- C. a person's descendants or all future generations
- D. to gradually get used to not having something you've become dependent on

10. vindication

- A. to take hold of suddenly and forcibly
- B. to state clearly, to make known publicly
- C. like a wife but doesn't have the rights of a wife
- D. being shown innocent of an accusation of wrong doing

11. wean

- A. to state clearly, to make known publicly
- B. like a wife but doesn't have the rights of a wife
- C. an elevated surface where religious rites are performed
- D. to gradually get used to not having something you've become dependent on

Vocabulary Review 7

This paragraph is all mixed up. Can you put the vocabulary words in their correct places?

We were distressed to sign up for this field trip. It is an excellent soujourner; we were getting a free tour of the colonial house. The guides don't do the tours for inhabitant purposes. They just enjoy it. As we arose the property, we passed a standard. The stone house urged from behind a small hill. The house had no thicket. I asked if I could be a offering there. We were approached to learn that the colonial house needed repairs to remain up to commercial. We were happy to give a donation to help them.

We were _____ to sign up for this field trip. It is an excellent _____; we were getting a free tour of the colonial house. The guides don't do the tours for _____ purposes. They just enjoy it. As we _____ the property, we passed a _____. The stone house _____ from behind a small hill. The house had no _____. I asked if I could be a _____ there. We were _____ to learn that the colonial house needed repairs to remain up to _____. We were happy to give a donation to help them.

Vocabulary Review 8

Choose a word to either act out or to draw. Take turns at guessing. Keep choosing new words.

concerning – related to a subject

adverb – word that describes how something is done

lodge – to stay a short time in a place such as a home or hotel

envy – jealousy; being upset over what someone else has and you don't

deceit – the act of lying

feeble – weak

droves – a large crowd

prevail – to win, to be widespread or more frequently occurring

rebuke – to scold; to sharply tell someone their behavior is wrong

devour – to eat up hungrily; to beat or destroy completely

balm – cream used for medicine, or anything that heals or soothes

profit – get a benefit, often refers to money

prosper – to succeed financially or physically

garment – a piece of clothing

supervise – to keep watch over someone while they work

confine – to place restrictions on someone or something

interpretation – the explanation of something's meaning

gaunt – scrawny looking, especially looking thin from hunger

subsequent – coming after something, following

discern – to be able to recognize or to see something and distinguish
what it is

Vocabulary Review 9

Here are the clues to complete the crossword puzzle on the following page.

Across:

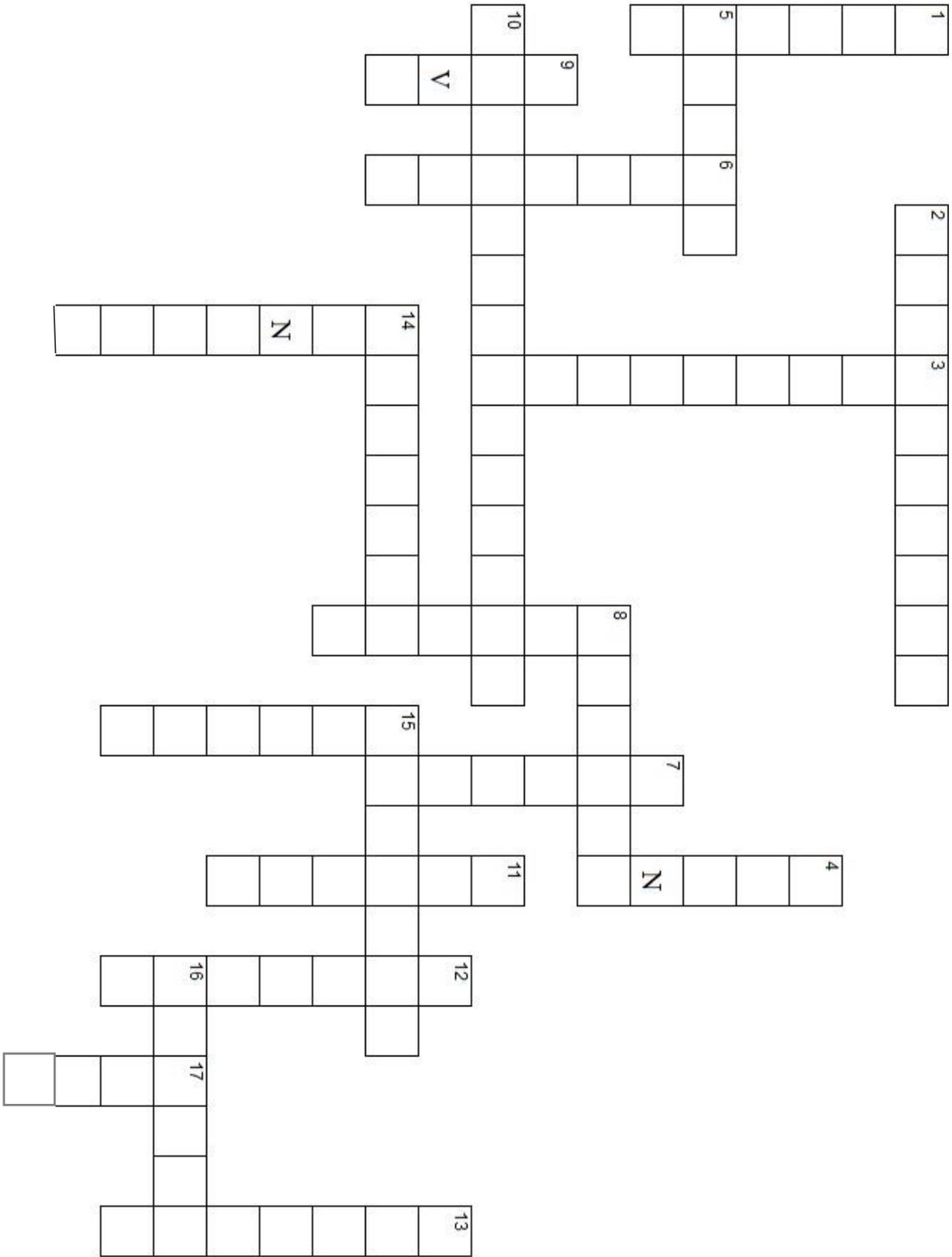
2. coming after something, following
5. to stay a short time in a place such as a home or hotel
8. the act of lying
10. the explanation of something's meaning
14. to place restrictions on someone or something
15. to win, to be widespread or more frequently occurring
16. to scold; to sharply tell someone their behavior is wrong

Down:

1. weak
3. to keep watch over someone while they work
4. scrawny looking, especially looking thin from hunger
6. a piece of clothing
7. to eat up hungrily; to beat or destroy completely
8. a large crowd
9. jealousy; being upset over what someone else has and you don't
11. word that describes how something is done
12. to be able to recognize or to see something and distinguish what it is
13. to succeed financially or physically
14. related to a subject (minus -ing)
15. get a benefit, often refers to money
17. cream used for medicine, or anything that heals or soothes

Need help? Look at the list on Vocabulary Review 8.

Genesis Curriculum



Science Review

Science Review 2

Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. gills

- A. scales
- B. slits through which fish breathe
- C. organs
- D. animal homes

2. invertebrates

- A. animals with no backbones
- B. animals known for being followers
- C. animals that eat only plants
- D. animals with backbones

3. insects

- A. animals that are invertebrates, have antennae and exoskeletons and six legs
- B. animals that are warm-blooded, lay eggs, have two legs and feathers, vertebrates
- C. animals that eat only meat
- D. animals that are warm-blooded, give birth to live babies, vertebrates, have hair

4. herbivores

- A. used by insects for feeling and smelling
- B. animals that only eat meat
- C. animal homes
- D. animals that eat only plants

5. ecology

- A. animal homes
- B. animals that eat only plants
- C. the study of how living things live and interact together
- D. animals with no backbones

6. biome

- A. the broad characteristic of an animal habitat such as desert or mountain
- B. the study of how living things live and interact together
- C. used by insects for feeling and smelling
- D. animals that only eat plants

7. ecosystem

- A. slits through which fish breathe
- B. an area where living things live and interact together
- C. animals with backbones
- D. the study of living things and how they interact together

8. birds

- A. animals that are warm-blooded, give birth to live babies, vertebrates, have hair
- B. the study of how living things live and interact together
- C. animals that are warm-blooded, lay eggs, have two legs, have feathers, vertebrates
- D. animals that eat only meat

9. reptiles

- A. animals with no backbones
- B. an area where living things live and interact together
- C. animals that are cold-blooded, lay eggs, have scales, carnivores, vertebrates
- D. animals that eat only meat

10. sheep

- A. animals known for being followers
- B. animals known for their speed and agility
- C. animals that are vertebrates, lay eggs, have gills, have scales, cold-blooded
- D. animals that are cold-blooded, lay eggs, have scales, carnivores, vertebrates

11. vertebrates

- A. animals with no backbones
- B. animals that eat only plants
- C. animals with backbones
- D. used by insects for feeling and smelling

12. mammals

- A. animals that are warm-blooded, give birth to live babies, vertebrates, have hair
- B. animals that are invertebrates, have antennae and exoskeletons and six legs
- C. animals that are vertebrates, lay eggs, have gills, have scales, cold-blooded
- D. animals that are cold-blooded, lay eggs, have scales, carnivores, vertebrates

13. exoskeleton

- A. each living thing's role in its biome
- B. animals that are warm-blooded, lay eggs, have two legs, have feathers, vertebrates
- C. animals that are vertebrates, lay eggs, have gills, have scales, cold-blooded
- D. hard external shell

14. niche

- A. each living thing's role in its biome
- B. the study of how living things live and interact together
- C. animal homes
- D. used by insects for smelling and feeling

15. carnivores

- A. animals that are warm-blooded, lay eggs, have two legs, have feathers, vertebrates
- B. animals that eat only meat
- C. animals that eat only plants
- D. organize by similarities

16. habitats

- A. slits through which fish breathe
- B. each living thing's role in its biome
- C. animals that eat only meat
- D. animal homes

17. fish

- A. animals that are warm-blooded, give birth to live babies, vertebrates, have hair
- B. animals that are vertebrates, lay eggs, have gills, have scales, cold-blooded
- C. animals that are invertebrates, have antennae and exoskeletons and six legs
- D. animals that eat only plants

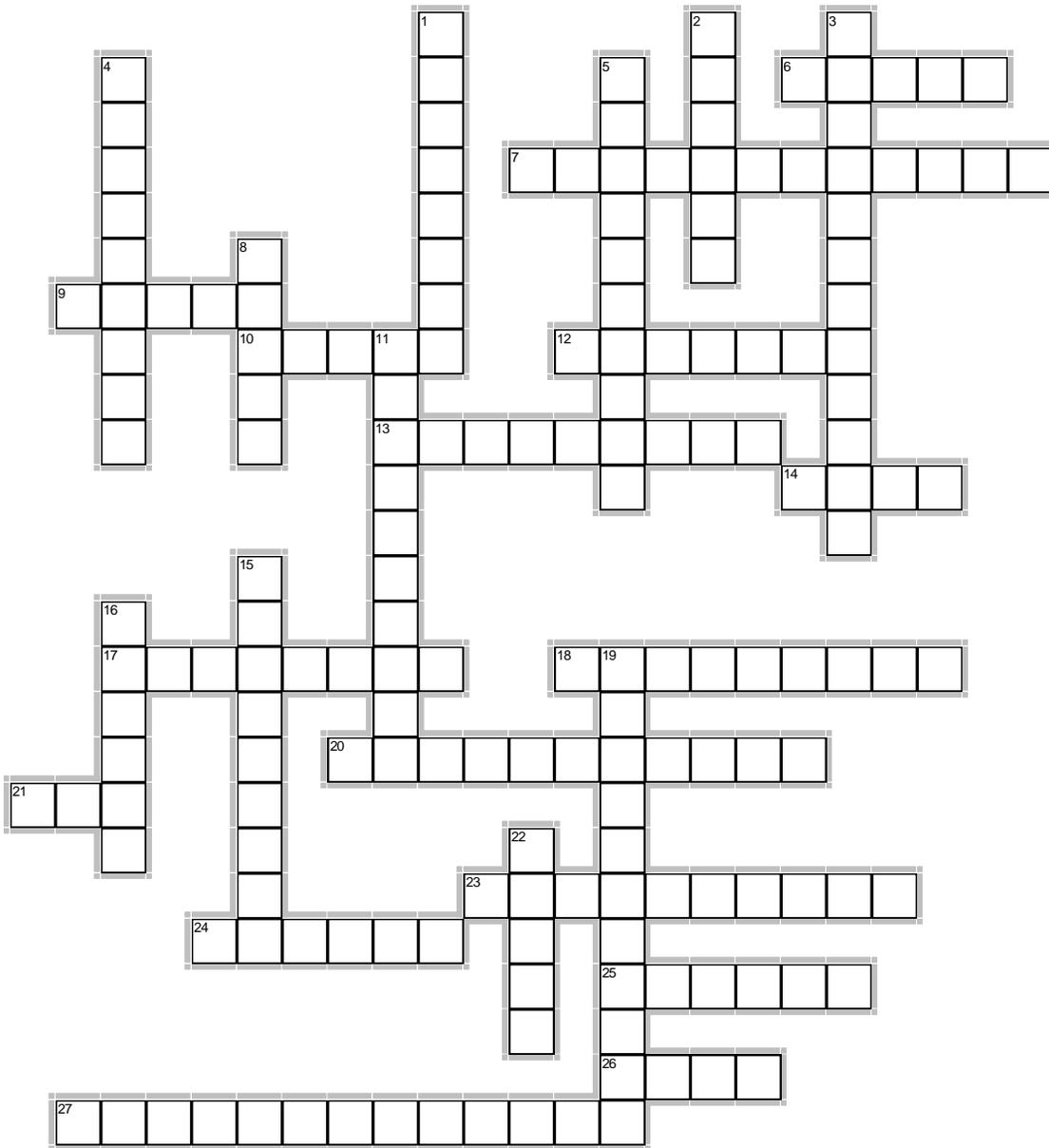
18. classify

- A. spend lots of money
- B. each living thing's role in its biome
- C. an area where living things live and interact together
- D. organize by similarities

19. antennae

- A. animals with no backbones
- B. animals known for being followers
- C. slits through which fish breathe
- D. used by insects for feeling and smelling

Science Review 4



EclipseCrossword.com

Across

6. where two bones connect
7. water vapor turning into water droplets
9. revolve around
10. the heart and lungs are examples of this
12. the force that pulls a smaller object toward a larger one (& us toward the earth)
13. atoms in combination
14. carries the blood back to the heart
17. main branches of the circulatory system, carry blood away from the heart
18. trees with leaves that change color and fall in cold weather
20. the early growth of a seed plant
21. name of a water molecule
23. the bending of light
24. the ability to work
25. a cold-weather area of little precipitation
26. rock used for carvings and engravings
27. rain and snow are examples of this

Down

1. main gas found in the air
2. an area of the world known for little precipitation
3. rocks orbiting a star
4. seeds being moved around
5. trees with needles that stay green all winter
8. the building blocks for all things
11. the layer of gases between earth and space
15. how high land is
16. unplanted
19. water turning into water vapor
22. largest bone in the body, thigh bone

Leave a space between words when the answer has more than one word in it. If you need help, the list of words is on Days 30 and 31.

Science Review 5

Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. the heart and lungs are examples of this

- A. atoms
- B. refraction
- C. organs
- D. evaporation

2. largest bone in the body

- A. femur
- B. tibula
- C. molecule
- D. gravity

3. revolve around

- A. fallow
- B. cultivate
- C. femur
- D. orbit

4. an area of the world known for little precipitation

- A. biome
- B. desert
- C. mountain
- D. femur

5. metal used for tools and weapons

- A. bronze
- B. bdellium
- C. gold
- D. nitrogen

6. the layer of gases between earth and space

- A. condensation
- B. atmosphere
- C. precipitation
- D. gravity

7. the force that pulls a smaller object towards a larger one (& us down toward the earth)

- A. precipitation
- B. deciduous
- C. gravity
- D. arteries

8. trees with needles that stay green all winter

- A. deciduous
- B. femur
- C. coniferous
- D. dispersal

9. the early growth of a seed plant

- A. dispersal
- B. energy
- C. germination
- D. organ

10. atoms in combination

- A. vein
- B. refraction
- C. molecules
- D. joint

11. water vapor turning into water droplets
A. evaporation B. desert
C. condensation D. dispersal
12. seeds being moved around
A. deciduous B. germination
C. dispersal D. elevation
13. how high land is
A. molecules B. dispersal
C. elevation D. femur
14. the ability to work
A. joint B. dispersal
C. energy D. refraction
15. the bending of light
A. germination B. refraction
C. orbit D. reflection
16. rain and snow are examples of this
A. precipitation B. tundra
C. condensation D. elevation
17. water turning into water vapor
A. evaporation B. precipitation
C. condensation D. fallow
18. trees with leaves that change color and fall in cold weather
A. coniferous B. deciduous
C. germination D. dispersal
19. carry the blood back to the heart
A. veins B. arteries
C. solar system D. dispersal
20. the building blocks for all things
A. coniferous B. refraction
C. atoms D. organ
21. a cold-weather area of little precipitation
A. dispersal B. desert
C. atmosphere D. tundra

Genesis Curriculum

22. Air is mostly made up of which gas?

- A. oxygen
- B. molecules
- C. nitrogen
- D. organ

23. rocks orbiting a star

- A. germination
- B. solar system
- C. dispersal
- D. condensation

24. where two bones connect

- A. femur
- B. joint
- C. refraction
- D. nitrogen

25. the main branches of the circulatory system that carry blood away from the heart

- A. arteries
- B. veins
- C. elevation
- D. femur

26. unplanted

- A. fallow
- B. energy
- C. atoms
- D. atmosphere

Science Review 9

1. when something can go on forever

- A. evaporation
- B. sustainable
- C. bicep
- D. humidity

2. when a mixture separates over time

- A. involuntary muscles
- B. artesian wells
- C. suspension
- D. groundwater

3. type of cell in the brain

- A. delta
- B. neuron
- C. dispersion
- D. headwaters

4. slows the growth of microorganisms

- A. suspension
- B. density
- C. dispersion
- D. antiseptic

5. how much water is in the air

- A. humidity
- B. penicillin
- C. delta
- D. curds

6. a metal made by mixing other elements

- A. bicep
- B. antibiotic
- C. glucose
- D. alloy

7. where the river ends and the water fans out making a fertile area

- A. glucose
- B. channel
- C. delta
- D. microscopic

8. when water travels against gravity, climbing up whatever it is clinging to

- A. reflexes
- B. transpiration
- C. capillary action
- D. colloid

9. studies fossils

- A. saturated
- B. paleontologist
- C. suspension
- D. cells

10. chemical process where a molecule gains an oxygen atom

- A. fermentation
- B. evaporation
- C. oxidation
- D. tsunami

11. movements that our bodies do by instinct

- A. fermentation
- B. suspension
- C. cells
- D. reflexes

Genesis Curriculum

12. how much stuff is in a space

- A. paleontologist
- B. oxidation
- C. density
- D. humidity

13. bacteria killer

- A. delta
- B. saturated
- C. antibiotic
- D. dispersion

14. when light separates into colors

- A. ATP
- B. penicillin
- C. dispersion
- D. antiseptic

15. needs a microscope in order to be seen

- A. microscopic
- B. evaporation
- C. density
- D. humidity

16. the first antibiotic

- A. cells
- B. quicksand
- C. penicillin
- D. antibiotic

17. water in the ground

- A. dispersion
- B. density
- C. humidity
- D. groundwater

18. where water collects underground because it can't go any further because of saturation

- A. involuntary muscles
- B. density
- C. water table
- D. tributaries

19. a river that feeds into another river

- A. tributary
- B. oxidation
- C. antiseptic
- D. penicillin

20. when there's water over land where there isn't normally

- A. flood
- B. delta
- C. bicep
- D. microscopic

21. evaporation of the water from within plants

- A. dispersion
- B. water table
- C. transpiration
- D. calorie

Bonus: How do you think that's related to perspiration?

22. protein solids separated out from milk

- A. springs
- B. neurons
- C. curds
- D. contract

23. full

- A. paleontologist
- B. sustainable
- C. saturated
- D. delta

24. muscles that work without us controlling them

- A. bicep
- B. dispersion
- C. calorie
- D. involuntary muscles

25. sugar used by our bodies that it gets from our food

- A. simple machines
- B. glucose
- C. cells
- D. neurons

26. the big muscle that contracts when you bend your arm up at the elbow

- A. involuntary muscles
- B. antibiotic
- C. bicep
- D. glucose

27. a barrier that holds in heat

- A. bicep
- B. insulation
- C. antibiotic
- D. glucose

28. where our bodies store energy

- A. ATP
- B. tributaries
- C. glucose
- D. neurons

29. where a river begins

- A. headwaters
- B. cells
- C. meanders
- D. microscopic

30. a measurement of the energy found in food

- A. tributary
- B. calorie
- C. density
- D. evaporation

31. the body's building blocks

- A. cells
- B. contract
- C. reflexes
- D. paleontologist

32. when a mixture doesn't separate

- A. springs
- B. dispersion
- C. headwaters
- D. colloid

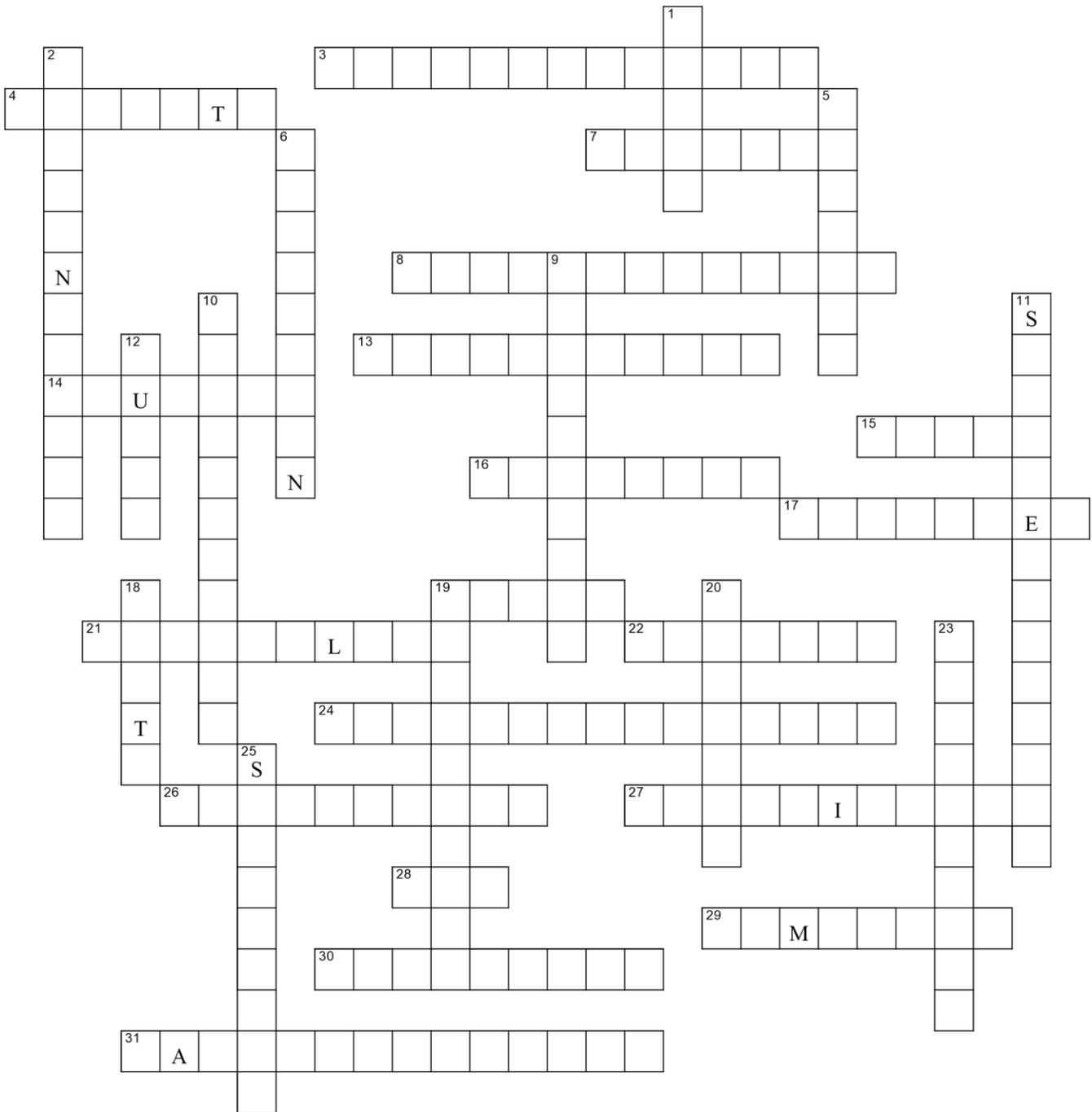
33. a huge tidal wave caused by an earthquake

- A. sustainable
- B. groundwater
- C. tsunami
- D. density

34. when a liquid becomes a gas

- A. penicillin
- B. evaporation
- C. neurons
- D. cells

Science Review 10



Science Review 10 Crossword Puzzle Clues

Across:

3. where water shoots up out of the ground
4. how much stuff is in a space
7. a measurement of the energy found in food
8. evaporation of the water from within plants
13. needs a microscope in order to be seen
14. a huge tidal wave caused by an earthquake
15. the big muscle that contracts when you bend your arm up at the elbow
16. how a muscle moves, stacking up muscle fiber bundles
17. movements that our bodies do by instinct
19. a metal made by mixing other elements
21. the first antibiotic
22. when a mixture doesn't separate
24. when water clings to something and travels up against gravity
26. where a river begins
27. something that can go on forever
28. where our bodies store energy
29. how much water is in the air
30. where sand is saturated with water and then some so that the sand starts floating
31. studies fossils

Down:

1. the body's building blocks
2. the chemical process that breaks down a substance
5. type of brain cells
6. chemical process where a molecule gains an oxygen atom
9. when a mixture separates over time
10. when a liquid becomes a gas
11. make work easier
12. protein solids separated out from milk
18. where the river ends and the water fans out making a fertile area
19. slows the growth of microorganisms
20. sugar used by our bodies that it gets from our food
23. bacteria killer
25. full

*Do not leave spaces between words when filling in the puzzle.

Words: saturated, cells, paleontologist, contract, density, antibiotic, fermentation, penicillin, water table, density, glucose, reflexes, neurons, humidity, calorie, antiseptic, oxidation, ATP, transpiration, alloy, delta, sustainable, suspension, microscopic, curds, evaporation, headwaters, tsunami, capillary action, bicep, simple machines, colloid

Science Review 11

Periodic Table

Chlorine

Here's a section of the periodic table. Use it to answer the following questions.

oxygen 8 O 15.999	fluorine 9 F 18.998	neon 10 Ne 20.180
sulfur 16 S 32.065	chlorine 17 Cl 35.453	argon 18 Ar 39.948

What is the symbol for chlorine? _____

What is the atomic number for chlorine? _____

What is the atomic mass for chlorine? _____

How many protons are in a chlorine atom? _____

How many electrons are in a chlorine atom? _____

About how many neutrons are in a chlorine atom? _____

(Hint: $17 + 17 = 34$)

Draw a diagram of a chlorine atom.

Science Review 12

Circle one option from each set of choices. It's best to choose different options for each dog. After you make your choices, you can draw a picture of each if you like.

MOM DOG:

Hair: long or short

Body: big or small or medium

Legs: long or short

Ears: long or short

Coat: solid or spotted

Color: brown or white or black

Tail: long or short

DAD DOG:

Hair: long or short

Body: big or small or medium

Legs: long or short

Ears: long or short

Coat: solid or spotted

Color: brown or white or black

Tail: long or short

For each trait, circle either odd or even.

Hair: odd/even Ears: odd/even Body: odd/even Tail: odd/even
Legs: odd/even Coat: odd/even Color: odd/even

Now, build your baby dog. Ask your parent to read you the rest of the instructions.

Hair: long or short

Body: big or small or medium

Legs: long or short

Ears: long or short

Coat: solid or spotted

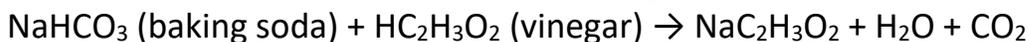
Color: brown or white or black

Tail: long or short

Science Review 13

Element symbols: Oxygen: O Carbon: C Hydrogen: H Sodium: Na

Look at this chemical equation. What do you recognize?



It's just sodium, carbon, hydrogen and oxygen atoms in different combinations.

What do we call atoms in combinations? _____

The chemical equation above says that baking soda added to vinegar will give you the stuff on the right. Do you recognize H_2O and CO_2 ?

What molecule is H_2O ? _____

What does the 2 mean? _____

Can you remember or figure out what CO_2 stands for?

Let's look at oxygen. Use the periodic table in the back of your workbook to answer the questions. Then draw an oxygen atom.

What is oxygen's atomic number? _____

How many protons does oxygen have? Where are they? _____

How many electrons does oxygen have? Where are they? _____

Oxygen's atomic mass is about 16. How many neutrons does oxygen have then? Where are they? _____

Science Review 14

Draw a double helix.

That's the structure of _____. It's found in our cells in long strips called _____. There are _____ pairs of them in the _____ of our cells. The sections of them are called _____. They are the _____ to the cells that make each of us unique. The genes, the instructions, are delivered by the messenger, the _____. It's delivered to ribosomes who follow the instructions to _____ a protein. The _____ is the robot worker who just carries out the one job it was built to do.

Word Box:

nucleus, protein, DNA, genes, chromosomes, RNA, instructions, twenty-three, build

Let's look at one trait. Let's look at noses. Let's say that there are two genes that determine the shape of your nose. (I don't know all that goes into it! We're just supposing here.) We're going to say that one gene determines the length of your nose: long or short. We're going to say that the second gene determines the shape of a nose: round or pointy.

You are going to roll a die. If it lands on an odd, then you write uppercase B. If it lands on an even number then write lowercase b.

Uppercase B stands for the dominant trait. If you get an at least one uppercase B, then the dominant gene is present and you have that trait.

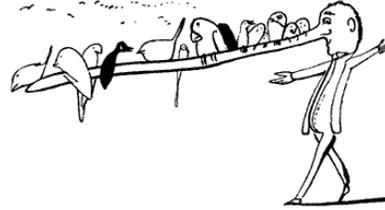
Look at the following images of long and short noses. What type of nose shows the trait of the dominant gene? (Note: the short nose, has the capital B)

We're going to roll the die to determine what your grandparents' noses look like.

B



b



Roll for two Bs and write your results here: ____ ____ . (grandfather)

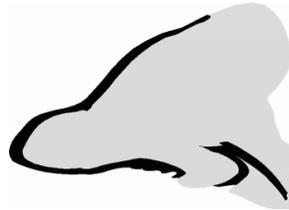
Roll two more times and write the results here: ____ ____ . (grandmother)

If you have at least one B in a set of two blanks, then is the nose short or long? (Short because it's the dominant trait.)

B



b



Roll for two Bs and write your results here: ____ ____ . (grandfather)

Roll two more times and write the results here: ____ ____ . (grandmother)

If you wrote two lowercase bs together, then is the nose round or pointy? (Pointy because the dominant trait, in this case round, is not present.)

Those results are your grandparents' genes. I know your grandparents on both sides aren't identical, but for the game they can be. Now let's find your parents' noses.

Using the letters you filled in the blanks with above, write your two results for long versus short noses. You'll write them on the boxes on the next page. One result goes on the top of the boxes, one on the side of the boxes. Then fill in the squares. You can look at my example.

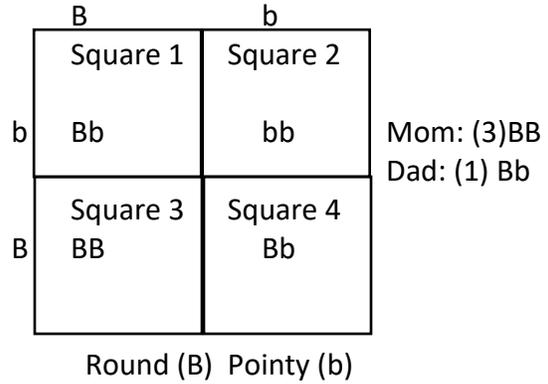
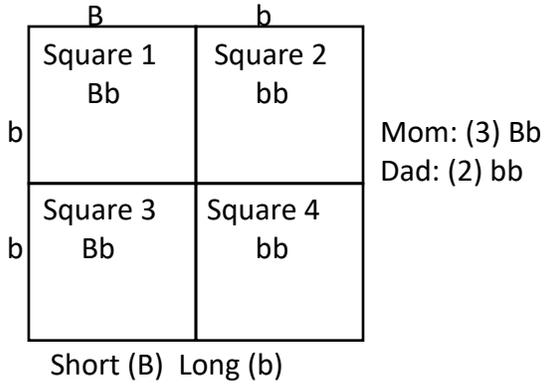
Do the same thing for the round versus pointy.

Then fill in the possible combinations by writing the letter above and to the left of the box.

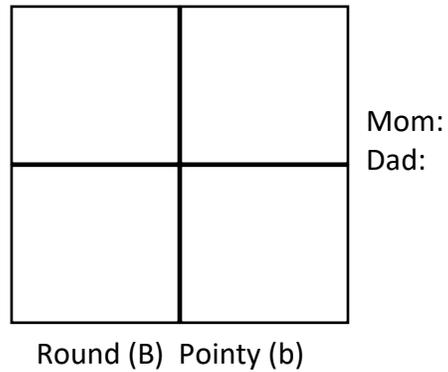
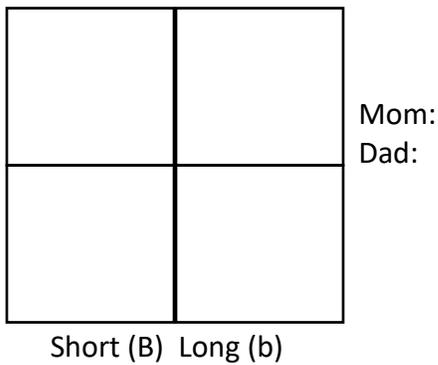
The Book of Genesis

Now, roll a die until you get a number between 1 and 4 for mom. Write down the number. Then roll again for dad. Write down his number. Write the gene combination for the number square you rolled.

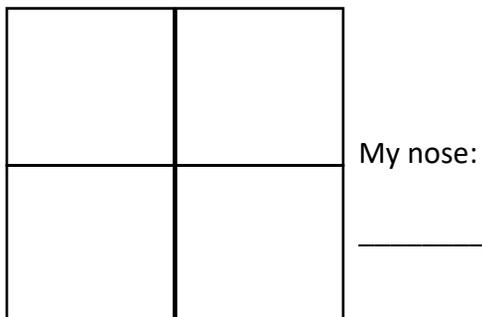
Here's an example:



You use the boxes below:



What does your mom's nose look like (in this activity)? What does your dad's look like? If the dominate gene is present, then the dominant trait is what you get. Now we get to find out what *your* nose is going to look like. Fill in the charts below as before with your mom's gene description on the top and your dad's gene description on the side. Write in the possibilities. Roll the die until you get a number between one and four. The gene description in that box is yours! What's your nose like? Want to draw a picture?



Science Review 15

Lesson 93 Metric Measures

10 millimeter = 1 centimeter; 100 centimeters = 1 meter; 1000 meters = 1 kilometer

Convert the measurements.

How far is 300 centimeters in meters? _____ meters

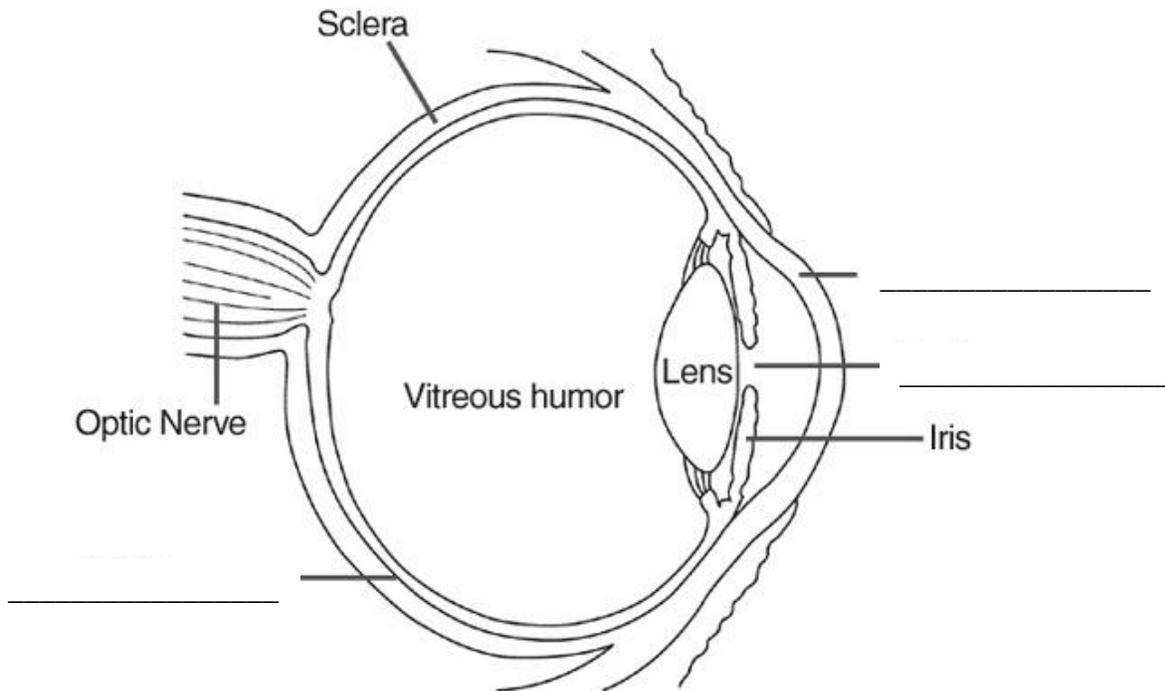
Older kids, in millimeters and kilometers?

How far is 7 meters in centimeters? _____ centimeters

Older kids, in millimeters and kilometers?

Explore more: Convert 1.75 meters and 1200 feet.

Label the parts of the eye (Day 71). The pupil is what opens to let in light. The retina is what receives the focused light to send the signals to the brain. The cornea is the part that refracts the light just right.

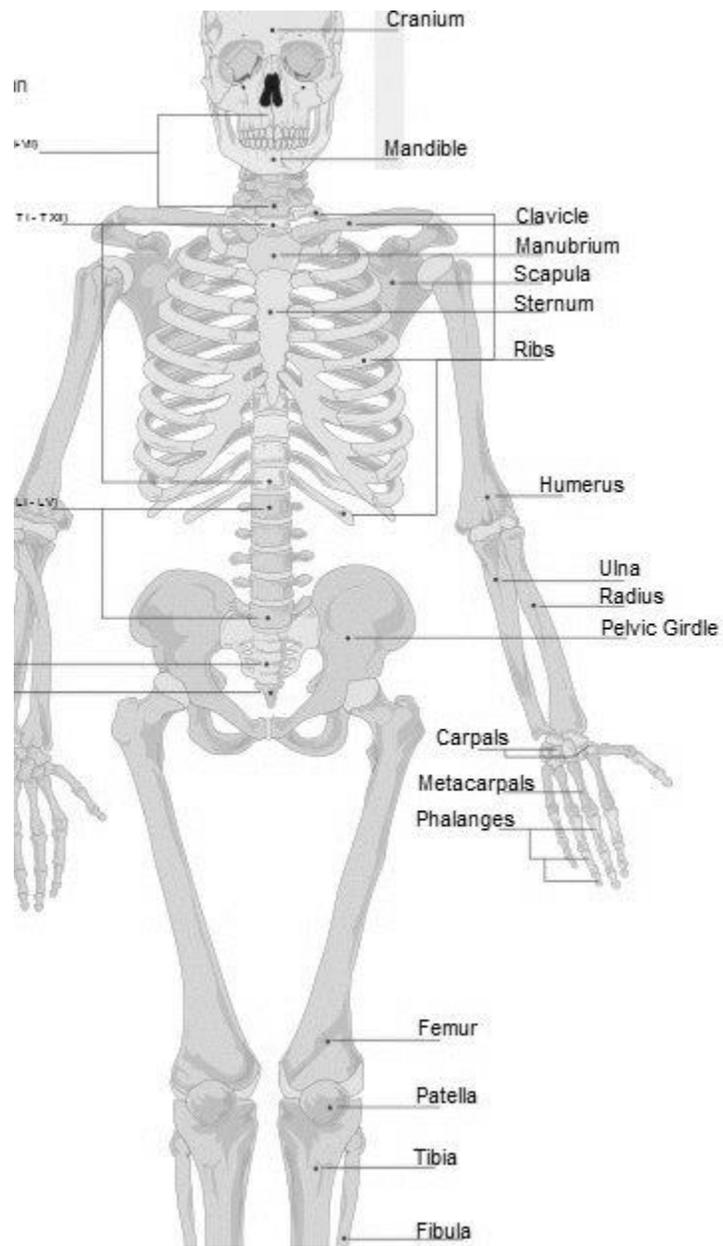


Science Review 15 continued

Match the terms and their definitions. Write the number of the definition that best matches in the blank provided.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| ___ laughter | 1. salt water |
| ___ nervous system | 2. burning |
| ___ immune system | 3. balls of burning gas |
| ___ endorphins | 4. African grasslands |
| ___ oxen | 5. large, floating ice formation |
| ___ saline | 6. a spontaneous reaction causing muscle contraction |
| ___ glacier | 7. small, dry materials easily burned |
| ___ stalactite | 8. body system that fights sickness |
| ___ stalagmite | 9. rock formation that hangs down |
| ___ prairie | 10. rock formation that pokes up from the ground |
| ___ savannah | 11. animal used for pulling loads |
| ___ stars | 12. tool used for weighing |
| ___ combustion | 13. body system that sends signals to and from the brain |
| ___ tinder | 14. American grasslands |
| ___ scale balance | 15. chemical that stops pain signals |

Science Review 16



Science Review 17

Food Preservation Experiment

Question:

Are salting, dehydrating, and air tight packing effective preservation techniques?

Materials:

Procedure:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Observations:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Conclusion:

Science Review 18

Question:

Materials:

Procedure:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Observations:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Conclusion:

Social Studies Review

Physical Map of the World, August 2013

INTERNATIONAL DATE LINE
POLITICAL BOUNDARIES
CITIES
OCEANS
LAKES
RIVERS
MOUNTAINS
PLAINS
DESERTS
GLACIERS
ICE SHEETS



Social Studies Review 2

1. Label the continents and oceans.
2. Draw the equator and label the hemispheres.
3. Draw a symbol on your map and create a key to identify it.
4. Draw a constellation.

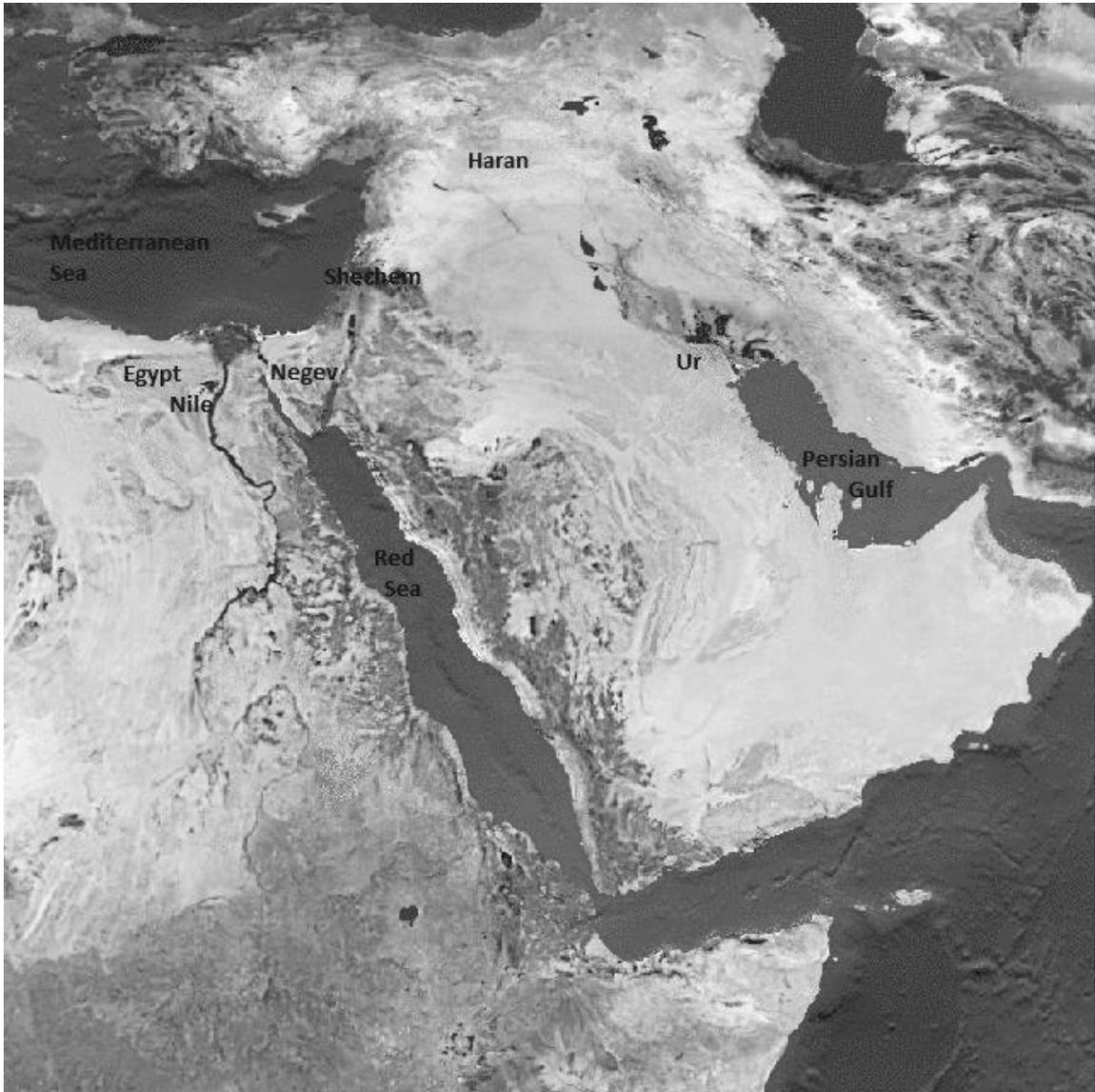
Social Studies Review 4

1. Where was the Fertile Crescent? Draw a boomerang around the area on the map.
2. Draw an X in the area where Mesopotamia was found.
3. Who would have lived in this area, a nomadic society or an agricultural society?



Social Studies Review 5

Abraham's Travels



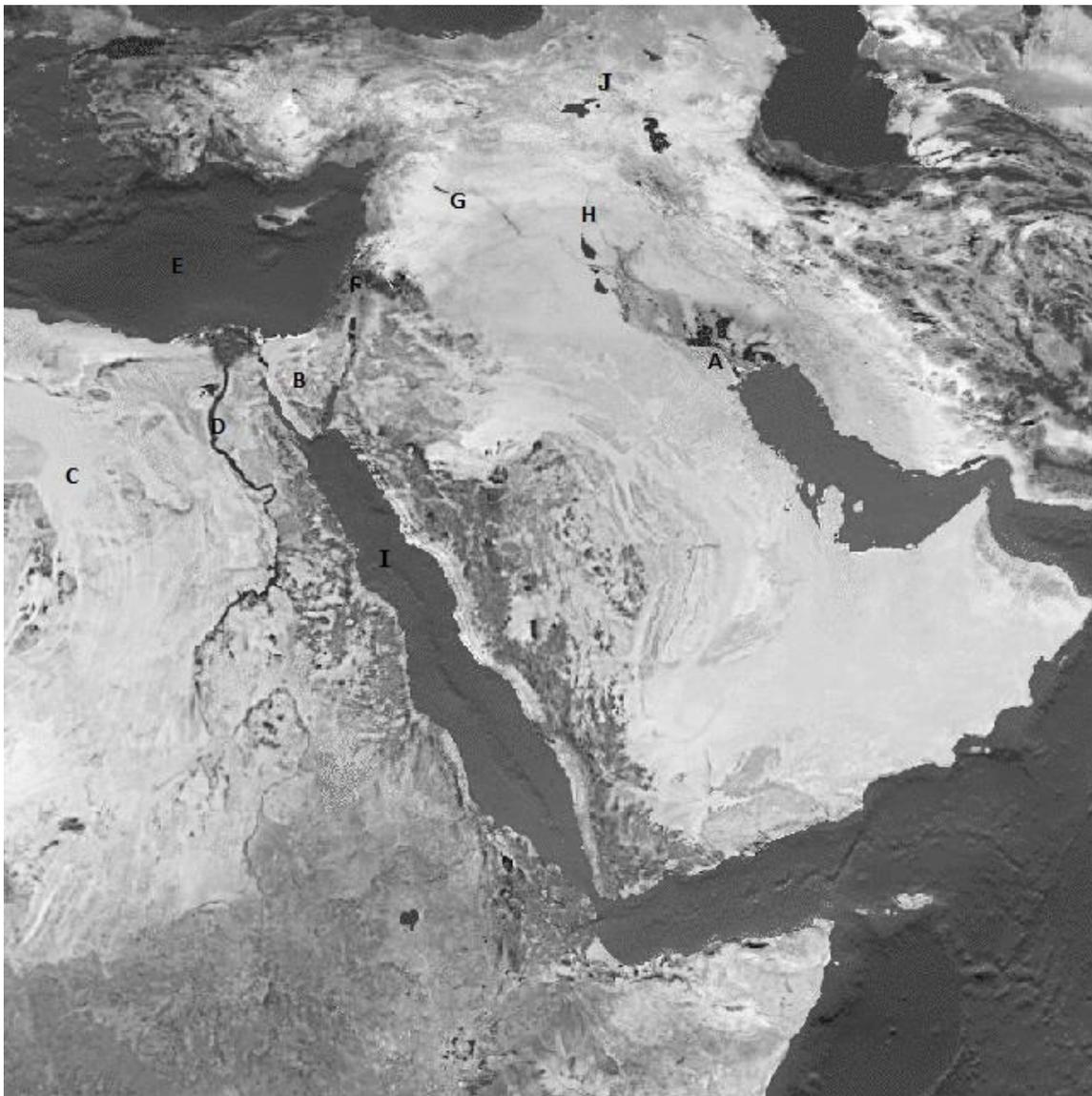
Social Studies Review 7

Directions: Write the number in the blank of the matching item.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. Abraham | ___A. king and priest, had communion with Abraham |
| 2. Arabs | ___B. promise that can't be broken |
| 3. Babylon | ___C. founder of the communist party in China |
| 4. boats in Mesopotamia | ___D. largest language family |
| 5. covenant | ___E. enabled trade between cities |
| 6. George Washington Carver | ___F. fought in WWII |
| 7. Hagar | ___G. botanist, someone who studies plants |
| 8. Hammurabi | ___H. means he laughs |
| 9. Hercules | ___I. These are a large portion of fresh surface water. |
| 10. hospitality | ___J. wrote famous code of law |
| 11. immigrants | ___K. descendants of Ishmael |
| 12. Indo-European | ___L. someone who comes to a new country to live |
| 13. Isaac | ___M. those remaining in the faith |
| 14. Lake Baikal | ___N. famous for hanging gardens |
| 15. Mao Zedong | ___O. making people welcome in your home |
| 16. Melchizedek | ___P. slave from Egypt and mother of Ishmael |
| 17. The Great Lakes | ___Q. largest fresh water lake, found in Russia |
| 18. The Greatest Generation | ___R. strong man of Greek mythology |
| 19. The Remnant | ___S. means father of multitude |

Social Studies Review 8

Match the letters (A – J) on the map to the place names.



___ Tigris River

___ Mediterranean Sea

___ Egypt

___ Euphrates River

___ Red Sea

___ Nile River

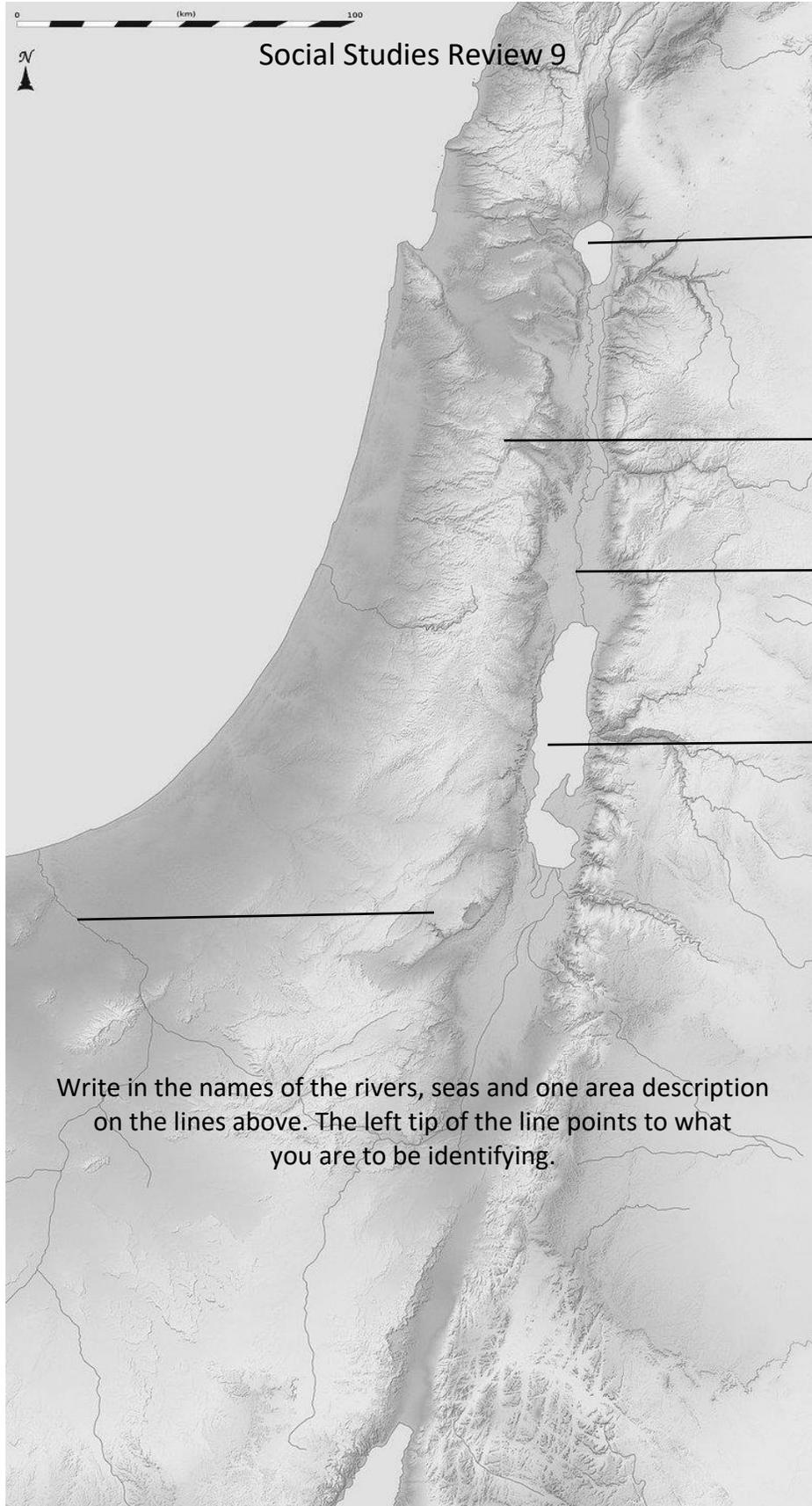
___ Negev

___ Israel/Canaan

___ Ur/Babylon

___ Mount Ararat

(Ur was down river from Babylon, but that's the general location of both)

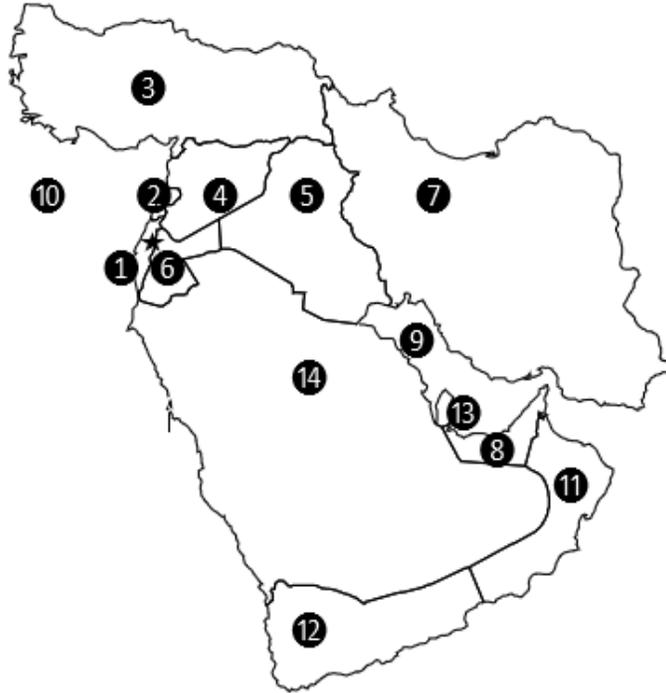


Write in the names of the rivers, seas and one area description on the lines above. The left tip of the line points to what you are to be identifying.

Social Studies Review 10

Name the countries of the Middle East. We've talked about numbers 1-5. Can you identify them without looking at a map? Use the Day 52 Middle East maps to help you complete the labeling. (Hint: number 9 isn't a country.)

Bonus: What are the names of the Palestinian areas carved out of Israel?



- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 10. _____ |
| 11. _____ | 12. _____ |
| 13. _____ | 14. _____ |

Bonus:

Social Studies Review 11

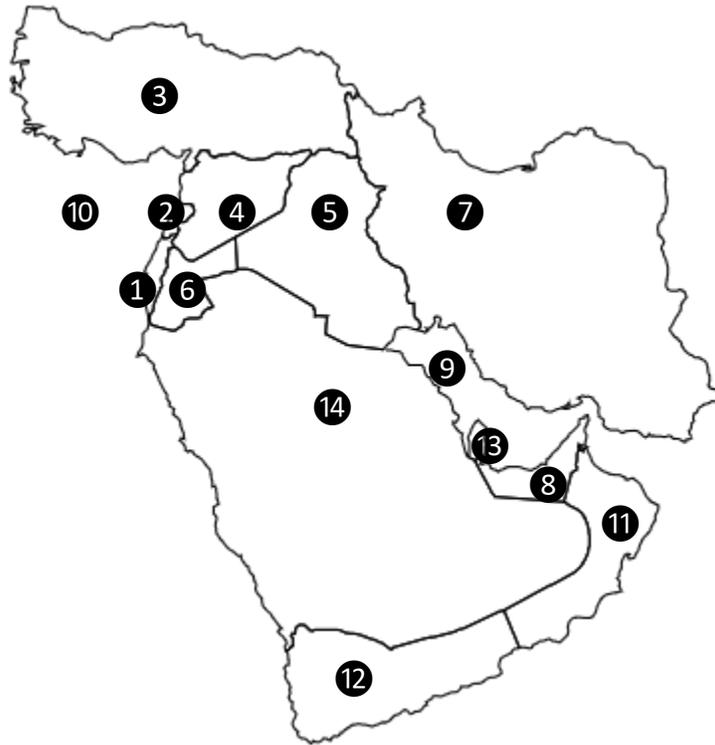
- _____ Australia
- _____ Canada
- _____ England
- _____ Egypt
- _____ Turkey
- _____ USA
- _____ Brazil
- _____ Mexico
- _____ India
- _____ France
- _____ South Africa
- _____ China



Map by Todd Starnes
at www.paid.edu

Social Studies Review 11 continued

Name these locations of the Middle East. (Hint: Numbers 9 and 10 aren't countries.)
Bonus: What are the names of the Palestinian areas carved out of Israel?



1. _____ 2. _____

3. _____ 4. _____

5. _____

___ Persian Gulf ___ Mediterranean Sea

___ Yemen ___ United Arab Emirates

___ Saudi Arabia ___ Qatar

___ Oman ___ Jordan

___ Iran

Social Studies Review 11 Continued

____ New Zealand
____ Russia

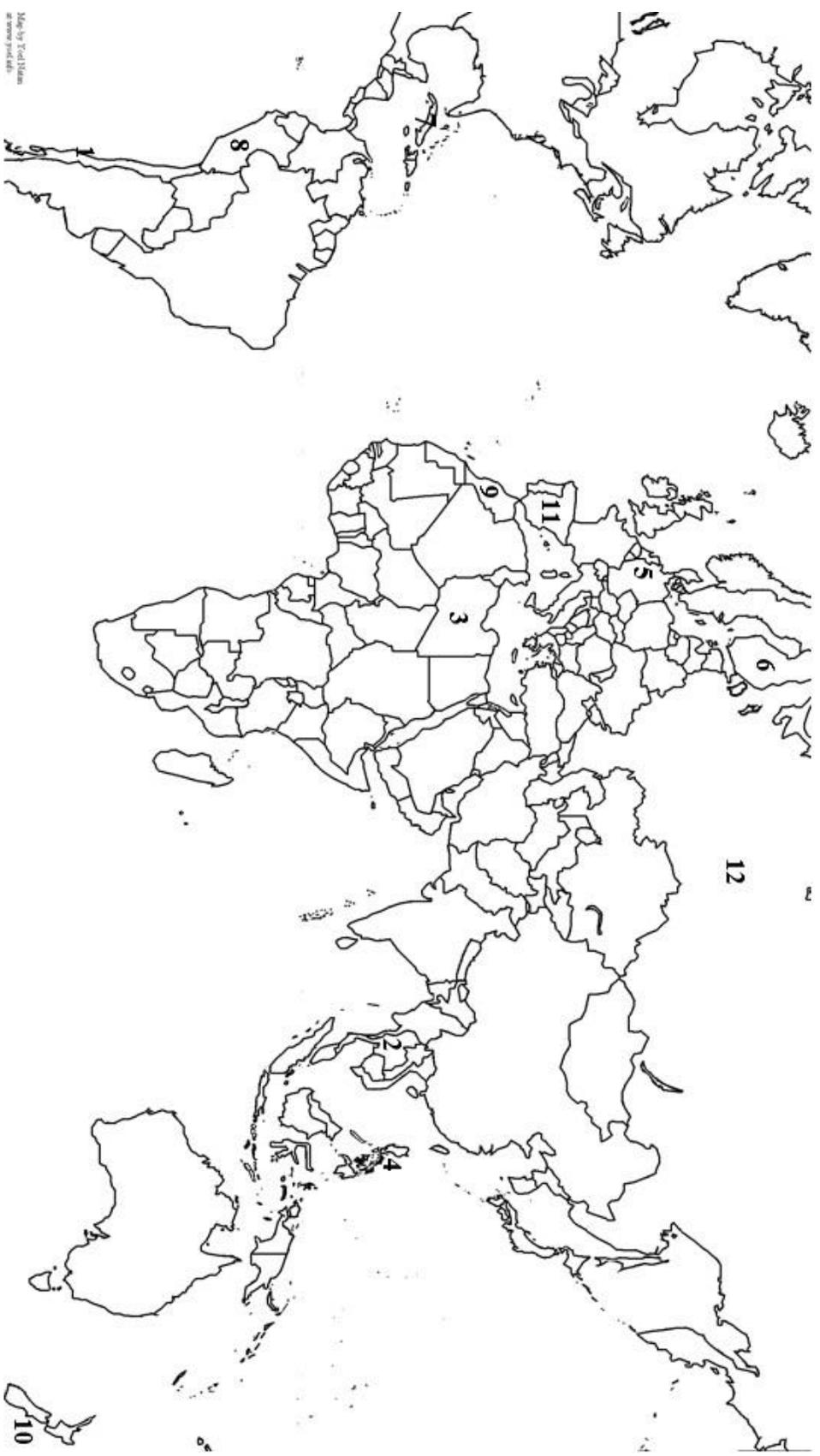
____ Philippines
____ Morocco

____ Germany
____ Finland

____ Cuba
____ Peru

____ Chile
____ Spain

____ Libya
____ Thailand



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Social Studies Review 12



Social Studies Review 12

Statehood Date List

The original 13 colonies are already labeled on the map with when they became states. Delaware was the first state to be *ratified*, which just means made official. The little lines connect the smaller states to a state labeled with the year they were ratified.

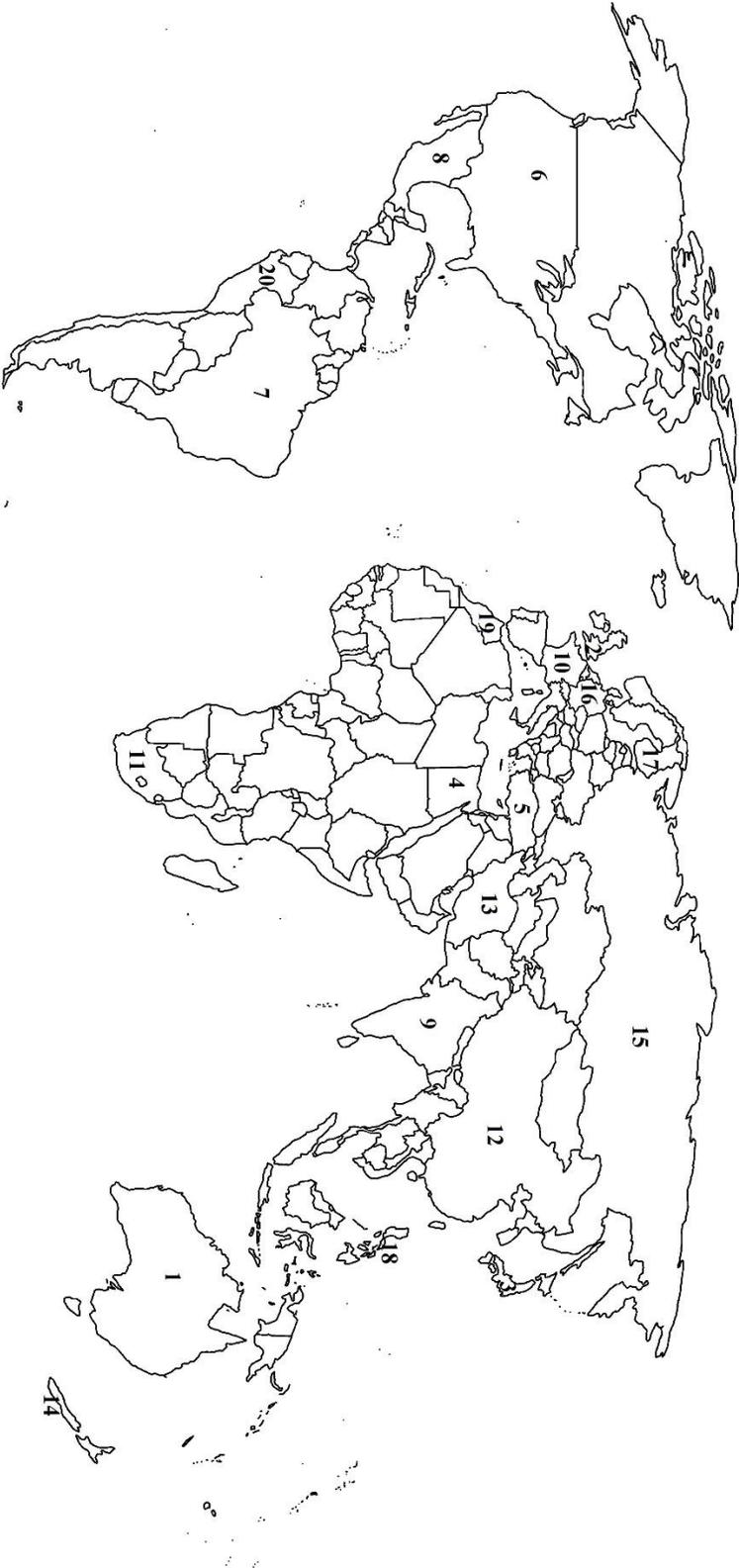
Use this list to complete your assignments.

(Adapted from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_U.S._states_by_date_of_admission_to_the_Union)

14	Vermont	March 4, 1791		
15	Kentucky	June 1, 1792		
	Part of Virginia, seceded with the approval of the Virginia General Assembly			
16	Tennessee	June 1, 1796		
17	Ohio	March 1, 1803		
18	Louisiana	April 30, 1812		
19	Indiana	December 11, 1816		
20	Mississippi	December 10, 1817		
21	Illinois	December 3, 1818		
22	Alabama	December 14, 1819		
23	Maine	March 15, 1820		
	Part of Massachusetts, seceded with the approval of the Mass. General Court			
24	Missouri	August 10, 1821		
25	Arkansas	June 15, 1836		
26	Michigan	January 26, 1837		
27	Florida	March 3, 1845		
28	Texas	December 29, 1845		
29	Iowa	December 28, 1846		
30	Wisconsin	May 29, 1848		
31	California	September 9, 1850		
32	Minnesota	May 11, 1858		
33	Oregon	February 14, 1859		
34	Kansas	January 29, 1861		
35	West Virginia	June 20, 1863		
	Part of Virginia, seceded with the approval of the pro-Union Virginia government, but without the approval of the Virginia government in rebellion			
36	Nevada	October 31, 1864		
37	Nebraska	1867	44	Wyoming
38	Colorado	1876	45	Utah
39	North Dakota	1889	46	Oklahoma
40	South Dakota	1889	47	New Mexico
41	Montana	1889	48	Arizona
42	Washington	1889	49	Alaska
43	Idaho	1890	50	Hawaii

Social Studies Review 13

Match the country names and numbers.



- | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|-----------|
| ___ New Zealand | ___ England | ___ Brazil | ___ Australia | ___ Finland | ___ Egypt | ___ India |
| ___ China | ___ Philippines | ___ Germany | ___ Peru | ___ Mexico | ___ France | ___ USA |
| ___ Russia | ___ Morocco | ___ Turkey | ___ Japan | ___ Iran | ___ South Africa | |

Social Studies Review 14
Spend. Save. Give.

Giving

Day # Bank
 \$100

131

132

133

134

135

Spending

136 Earn \$50
New Total to Start:

End of the Day Bank:

137

138

139
Free Market:

Tax Amount:

Ending Bank Amount:

140

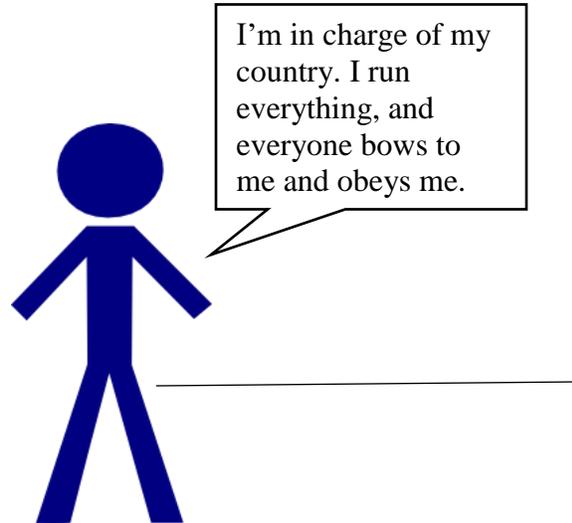
Final:

Social Studies Review 15

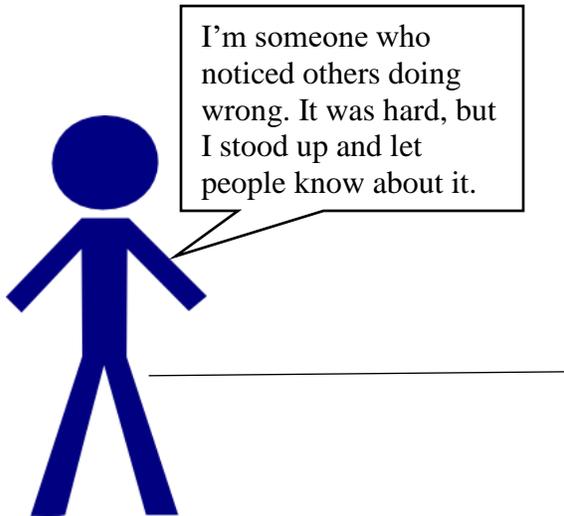
Who am I? Match the people to their descriptions. Write the correct name in the blank.



I'm famous for believing God answers prayer. He helped me provide for more than 10,000 orphans.



I'm in charge of my country. I run everything, and everyone bows to me and obeys me.

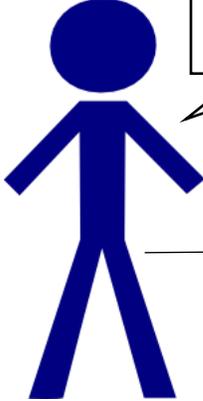


I'm someone who noticed others doing wrong. It was hard, but I stood up and let people know about it.

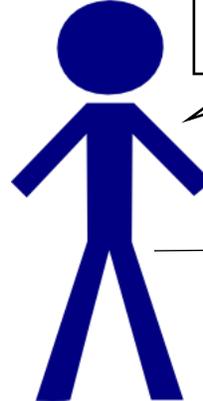


I'm an adviser to the president. I oversee our country's plans to use our resources wisely to provide for our needs.

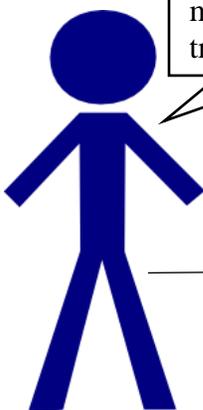
- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| whistleblower | Secretary of State |
| archeologist Howard Carter | George Müller |
| cryptologist | Secretary of Energy |
| vizier | George Washington Carver |
| slave | Booker T. Washington |



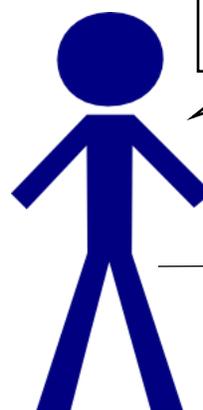
I made an incredible discovery after years of digging and exploring. I found King Tut's tomb.



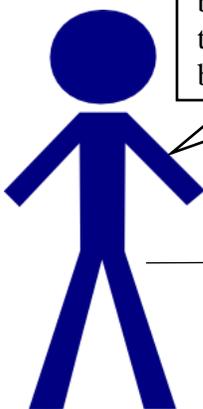
I was a botanist. I studied plants. I loved learning from God and from my studies about their amazing uses.



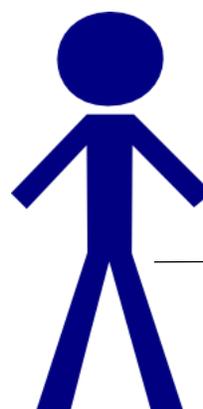
I wrote spirituals, songs of hope. My faith encouraged me through my trials.



I visit foreign countries on behalf of the president. I work with them to come to agreements.



I founded Tuskegee University and believed that it would greatly benefit its students if they constructed the buildings themselves!



I'm a code breaker. I'm depended on to unlock encrypted information.

Social Studies Review 16

Read through the Bill of Rights overviews. Below are just the first five amendments to the Constitution. The Bill of Rights is the first ten amendments, or additions, to the US Constitution. The Bill of Rights was written shortly after the Constitution was written in 1787. The Constitution is the highest law of the land.

On Day 138 we'll do the second half of the Bill of Rights.

State which right, or rights, was violated in each case and which amendment gives that right.

First Amendment:

1. government cannot establish a religion
2. government cannot stop anyone from practicing their religion
3. people have the right to peacefully protest
4. people have the right to free speech

Second Amendment:

1. people cannot be stopped from owning guns

Third Amendment:

1. you can't be forced to let a soldier stay in your home

Fourth Amendment:

1. your home cannot be searched without a warrant, which is special permission given only if there is good reason to search your home
2. in the same way nothing can be taken from your home

Fifth Amendment:

1. you can't be made to be a witness against yourself
2. due process – you get to go through the justice system; you can't just be put in jail without having been accused and stand trial and be found guilty first
3. you have to be told these basic rights

Genesis Curriculum

Case 1:

I published a newsletter about my dislike for the state flag, and the police called and told me to not say that ever again.

Amendment: _____

Right: _____

Case 2:

Police came and took away my computer and all of the copies of my newsletter without a warrant.

Amendment: _____

Right: _____

Case 3:

They took me into the prison and locked me up and never spoke to me.

Amendment: _____

Right: _____

Case 4:

My friends came to my defense and held up signs and chanted for my release, but they were forced to go home.

Amendment: _____

Right: _____

Case 5:

Make up a case to quiz your siblings and parents.

Social Studies Review 17

Read through the Bill of Rights overviews. Below are the next five amendments to the Constitution. The Bill of Rights is the first ten amendments, or additions, to the US Constitution. The Constitution was written in 1787 and the Bill of Rights was written shortly after. The Constitution is the highest law of the land.

State which right, or rights, was violated in each case and which amendment gives that right.

Sixth Amendment:

1. you have the right to a “speedy trial” (The rule now is that your trial has to happen within six months or you get to go free, unless it’s a murder trial.)
2. you have the right to a jury among your peers who have to assume your innocence until there is proof of your guilt
3. you have the right to have an attorney, a lawyer, to speak for you at your trial

Seventh Amendment:

1. ensures a trial by jury in certain cases
2. the judge cannot override a decision made by the jury

Eighth Amendment:

1. you cannot be charged excessive fines as your punishment
2. you cannot be punished by cruel and unusual means

Ninth Amendment:

1. This says there are other rights that need to be protected.

Tenth Amendment:

1. any power not given to the government belongs to the states and the people

Genesis Curriculum

Case 1:

The president decides hoagies are the best sandwiches in the world and declares that the only sandwich that can be eaten is the hoagie.

Amendment: _____

Right: _____

Case 2:

You parked in an illegal parking space by mistake. The judge decides to never allow you to drive again and has your car taken away.

Amendment: _____

Right: _____

Case 3:

You are accused of not paying your dentist bills. You show up for your trial to find that all of the jurors are dentists. Instead of providing a lawyer for you, the judge says that the dentist accusing you will speak for you.

Amendment: _____

Right: _____

Case 4:

You are found innocent by the jury. The judge decides that they were wrong and sends you to prison.

Amendment: _____

Right: _____

Case 5:

Make up a case to quiz your siblings and parents.

Social Studies Review 18

This is kind of just for fun. In WWII cryptographers decoded messages sent by the Japanese. Below is a sentence you memorized this year. Each number stands for one letter, so if you figure out one word, use each number to fill in that same letter in all of the matching numbered spaces. (The first two lines have three words, and the last two lines each have two words.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
 8 2 3 5 22 24 22 13 8 2 2 8 2 13

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
 13 15 11 12 21 22 14 3 22 11 3 5 22

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
 5 22 14 1 22 2 19 14 2 11

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
 3 5 22 22 14 21 3 5

Social Studies Review 19

Timeline

- 3966 Creation (1...)
Mesopotamia, Cradle of Civilization (14)
- 2910 Noah (41)
- 2310 flood (40)
- 2200 Tower of Babel (46)
Sumerians (95)
Egyptian kingdoms begin during this time (121-122)
- 2018 Abraham born (47)

- 1990 Pyramids first appear (121)
- 1950 Sumerians attacked by the Elamites and Amorites (the beginning of the decline of the Sumerians) (95)
- 1918 Isaac born (79)
- 1750 Hammurabi, king of the Amorites, writes code of law (56)
- 600 Nebuchadnezzar and the hanging gardens (60)
- 114 *Silk Road begins forming (92)
- 1 Jesus is born
- 70 *Jerusalem destroyed (from the section of fulfilled prophecies-58)

- 700 Silk Road trade at its peak (92)
- 1050 First spinning wheel invented (87 science)
- 1400 Decline of the Silk Road (92)
- 1500s Henry the 8th (famous for executing people) (76)
- 1621 *The First Thanksgiving (78)
- 1750- The Guinness family in Ireland is influenced by John Wesley (122)
- 1750 The beginning of the Industrial Revolution (87)

- ***From here on, all years are exact dates.
- 1777 October - all thirteen of the original American colonies celebrated a Thanksgiving feast (78)
- 1787 US Constitution written, acceptance by all of the states by 1790 (124)
- 1789 George Washington had the last Thursday of November of 1789 as a day of prayer and thanksgiving (78)
- 1791 Bill of Rights become official
- 1793 - 1794 The Reign of Terror was from September 1793 to July 1794. This was the beginning of the French Revolution and was marked by mass executions. (76)
- 1803 Louisiana Purchase (77)
- 1804 Lewis and Clark sent to explore the US (77)

The Book of Genesis

- 1820- New technology was rapidly expanding the number of factories in Lowell Massachusetts during the 1820s and 30s (101)
- 1836 The first wagon trains leave on the Oregon Trail (77)
- 1845 Lowell Mill Girls form the first woman's union to protest their treatment (87)
- 1850- Gregor Mendel researched genetics in the second half of the 19th century. (89 science)
- Put on when your state gained its statehood
- 1863 Emancipation Proclamation, an executive order issued on January 1, 1863, freed the slaves (103)
- 1863 Abraham Lincoln declares Thanksgiving a holiday (78)
- 1861 April 12, 1861 – April 9, 1865 The American Civil War (78, 103)
- 1891 George Washington Carver is the first black student at Iowa State Agricultural College. (110)

- 1920s Boll weevil devastates cotton crops and the economy of the southern states (48)
- 1922 King Tut's tomb discovered (121)
- 1924 Eric Liddell refuses to run on Sunday and ends up winning gold in the 100-meter race he hadn't trained for (12)
- 1928 Penicillin, the first antibiotic, was discovered in London by Alexander Fleming (56 science)
- 1930s Famine in Ukraine caused by the Soviet communists who controlled them (128)
- 1931 The Empire State Building in New York City opened (lesson on steel) (46 science)
- 1939 President Franklin moves Thanksgiving and confuses everyone (78)
- 1940 Penicillin becomes widespread in use (56 science)
- 1941 Congress passed into law that the fourth Thursday of November be declared Thanksgiving. (78)

- WWII America and Japan (82, 104)
- 1941 December 7, 1941, Pearl Harbor was attacked
- 1942 April 18, 1942 Doolittle Raiders retaliate and attack Japan
- 1942 June 4-7 Battle of Midway, US defeats Japan by decoded their attack plans
- 1945 August 6, 1945, atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima
- 1945 August 9, atomic bomb dropped on Nagasaki and Japan surrenders

- 1948 The nation of Israel is reinstated (from lesson on fulfilled prophecies-58)
- 1949 Mao Zedong becomes the communist leader of China and causes a horrific famine with his "Great Leap Forward."
- 1950 Dead Sea scrolls (ancient copies of the Bible) were found showing the Bible hadn't been changed over time (21)
- 1980s Ethiopian famine caused by communist tactics (128)
- 1991 Ukraine became its own country, separated from soviet Russia (128)
- 2000 - 2020 generation Z (37)
- 2005 Hurricane Katrina (39)
- 2011 Tsunami in Japan (39)

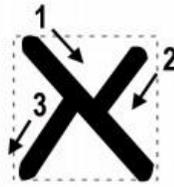
Hebrew Writing

Hebrew Writing 1

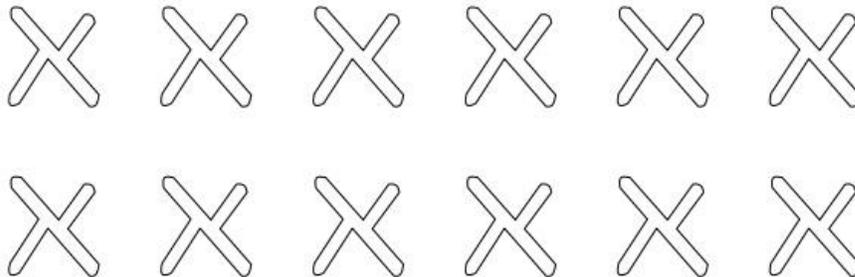
You read Hebrew from right to left! Start with the Aleph on the top right and trace that one first. Then move to the one to its left. When you get to the end of the row, go back to the bottom right and trace that letter. That's how you write Hebrew. Remember, it's not backwards to them!

Trace Letter Aleph!

Silent Letter
takes the sound of its vowel



Trace the letter outline:



Genesis 1:3

וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים, יְהִי אֹר; וַיְהִי אֹר.

Hebrew Writing 2

The Aleph (ah – lef) is the first letter of the Hebrew alphabet, but it doesn't make a sound! Remember to start on the right!



Genesis 1:5

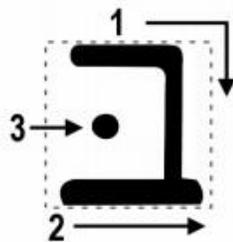
וַיִּקְרָא אֱלֹהִים לְאֹר יוֹם, וְלַחֹשֶׁךְ קָרָא לַיְלָה; וַיְהִי עֶרֶב וַיְהִי בֹקֶר, יוֹם אֶחָד.

Hebrew Writing 3

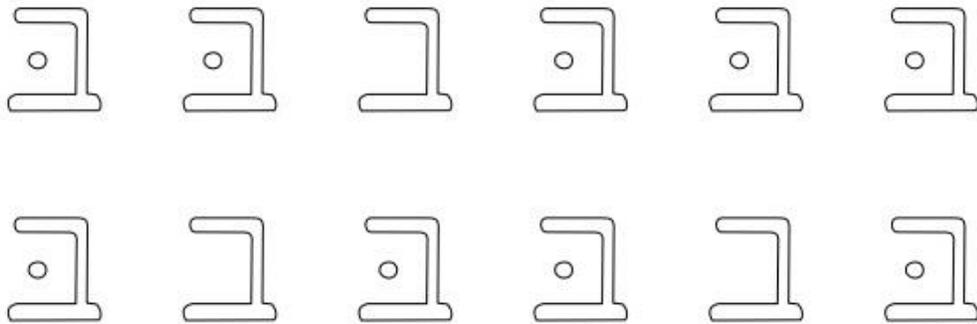
Remember: You read Hebrew from right to left. Start with the Bet on the top right and trace that one first. Then move to the one on its left. When you get to the end of the row, go back to the bottom right and trace that letter. That's how you write Hebrew. Remember, that to them, you are the one who writes backwards.

Trace Letter Bet!

*“b” as in boy
no dot – “v” as in vine*



Trace the letter outline:



Genesis 1:1

בְּרֵאשִׁית, בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים, אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם, וְאֶת הָאָרֶץ.

Hebrew Writing 5

You read Hebrew from right to left! Remember to start with the Gimmel on the top right and trace that one first. Then move to the one to its left.

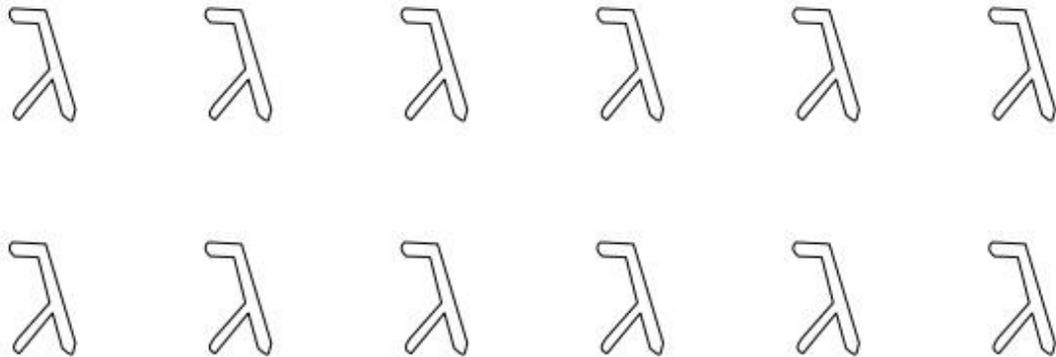
When you get to the end of the row, go back to the bottom right and trace that letter. That's how you write Hebrew.

Trace Letter Gimmel!

“g” as in girl



Trace the letter outline:



טז וַיַּעַשׂ אֱלֹהִים, אֶת-שְׁנֵי הַמָּאֲרֹת הַגְּדֹלִים :
אֶת-הַמָּאֹר הַגָּדֹל, לְמַמְשֶׁלֶת הַיּוֹם, וְאֶת-הַמָּאֹר הַקָּטָן
לְמַמְשֶׁלֶת הַלַּיְלָה, וְאֶת הַכּוֹכָבִים.

Hebrew Writing 6

Trace and write Gimmel. The top line is for calligraphy.



Hebrew Writing 7

Trace and write the letters Aleph, Bet, Gimmel. I used a different font this time to show you the letters with a thinner line.

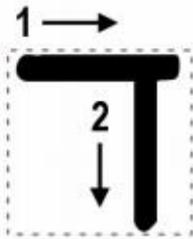


Hebrew Writing 8

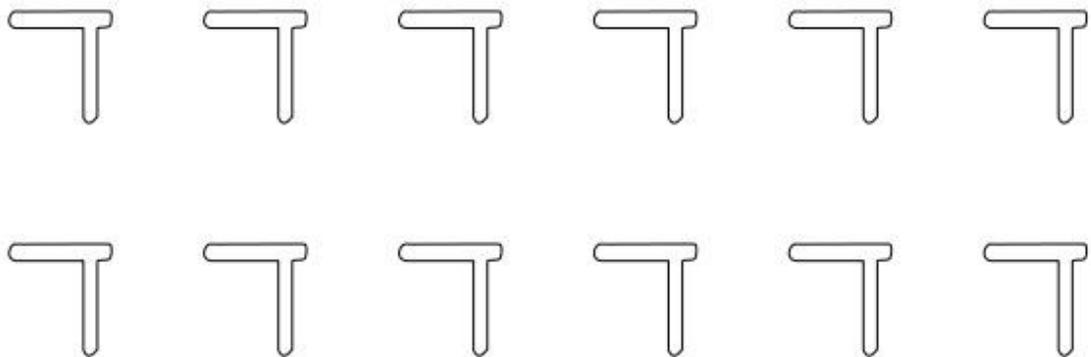
Remember to work from right to left. Start with the Dalet on the top right and trace that one first. Then move to the one to its left. When you get to the end of the row, go back to the bottom right and trace that letter. That's how you write Hebrew.

Trace Letter Dalet!

"d" as in door



Trace the letter outline:



וַיִּרְא אֱלֹהִים אֶת הָאֹר, כִּי טוֹב; וַיַּבְדֵּל אֱלֹהִים, בֵּין הָאֹר וּבֵין הַחֹשֶׁךְ.

Genesis 1:4

וַיִּקְרָא אֱלֹהִים לָאֹר יוֹם, וְלַחֹשֶׁךְ קָרָא לַיְלָה; וַיְהִי עֶרֶב וַיְהִי בֹקֶר, יוֹם אֶחָד.

Genesis 1:5

Hebrew Writing 9

The first line is for calligraphy. Trace the second line of the letter Dalet and then write your own.



Hebrew Writing 10

Here are the three words that have been introduced for letter practice.

devar: word, goel: kinsman redeemer, abba: father

The top half of the page is for calligraphy. The bottom half is print.

דבר דבר דבר

גאל גאל גאל

אבא אבא אבא

דבר דבר דבר

גאל גאל גאל

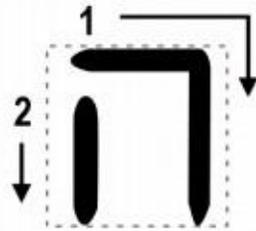
אבא אבא אבא

Hebrew Writing 11

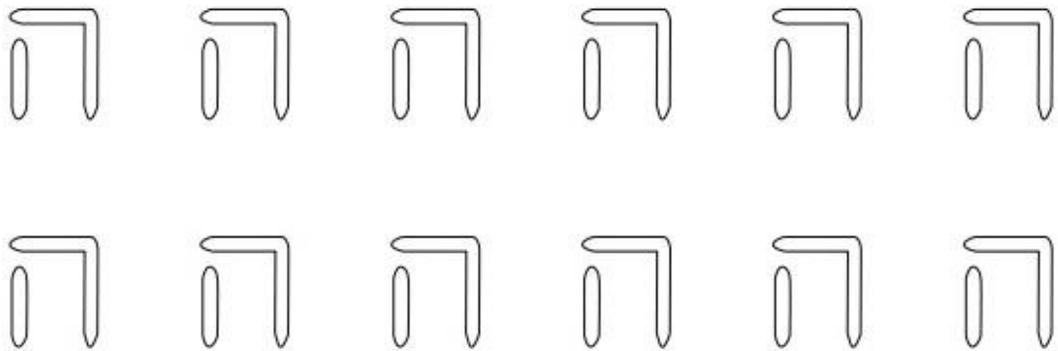
Remember to work from right to left. Start with the Hei (Hey) on the top right and trace that one first. Then move to the one to its left. When you get to the end of the row, go back to the bottom right and trace that letter.

Trace Letter Hey!

"h" as in hay



Trace the letter outline:



Genesis 1:2-3

ב וְהָאָרֶץ, הִיְתָה תְהוֹ וְבָהוּ, וְחֹשֶׁךְ, עַל-פְּנֵי תְהוֹם; וְרוּחַ
אֱלֹהִים, מְרַחֶפֶת עַל-פְּנֵי הַמַּיִם.

ג וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים, יְהִי אוֹר; וַיְהִי-אוֹר.

Note: The bold letters that are separate at the beginning of each verse are the verse numbers in Hebrew. Do they look familiar? What letter do you think is the symbol for 1?

Hebrew Writing 12

The first line is for calligraphy. Trace the second line of the letter Hei and then write your own.

ה ה ה ה ה ה ה ה

ה ה ה ה ה ה ה

Hebrew Writing 13

Find all of the letters you have learned so far: Aleph, Bet, Gimmel, Dalet, Hei in Genesis 1:1-5. The bold separate letters at the beginning of each verse are the verse numbers. What do you notice about them?

א בְּרָאשִׁית, בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים, אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם, וְאֶת הָאָרֶץ.

ב וְהָאָרֶץ, הִיְתָה תְהוֹ וְבְהוֹ, וְחֹשֶׁךְ, עַל פְּנֵי תְהוֹם; וְרוּחַ אֱלֹהִים, מְרַחֶפֶת עַל פְּנֵי הַמַּיִם.

ג וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים, יְהִי אוֹר; וַיְהִי אוֹר.

ד וַיִּרְא אֱלֹהִים אֶת הָאוֹר, כִּי טוֹב; וַיְבַדֵּל אֱלֹהִים, בֵּין הָאוֹר וּבֵין הַחֹשֶׁךְ.

ה וַיִּקְרָא אֱלֹהִים לְאוֹר יוֹם, וּלְחֹשֶׁךְ קֶרָא לַיְלָה; וַיְהִי עֶרֶב וַיְהִי בֹקֶר, יוֹם אֶחָד.

ה ד ג ב ב א

Be careful with **ד**. It's the very last letter in these verses.

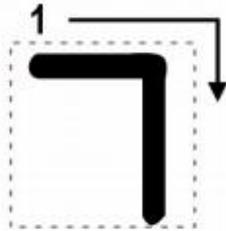
Similar letters are not the same letter.

Hebrew Writing 14

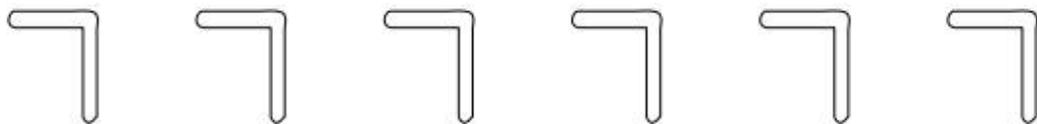
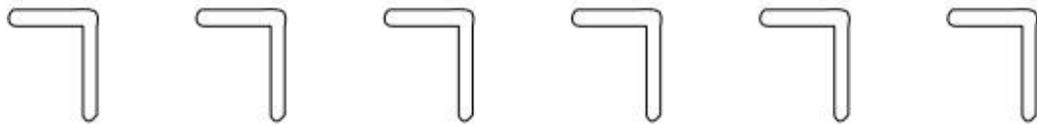
Remember to work from right to left. Start with the Resh on the top right and trace within the lines of that one first. Then move to the one to its left. When you get to the end of the row, go back to the bottom right and trace that letter.

Trace Letter Resh!

“R” as in rain



Trace the letter outline:



Genesis 1:1

בְּרֵאשִׁית, בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים, אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם, וְאֶת הָאָרֶץ.

Hebrew Writing 15

The first line is for calligraphy. Trace the second line of the letter Resh and then write your own.

ר ר ר ר ר ר ר ר

ר ר ר ר ר ר ר ר

Hebrew Writing 16

Here are the three words: devar-word, goel-kinsman redeemer, bara-created.

Remember to read and write from right to left!

The top half of the page is for calligraphy. The bottom half is print.

דבר דבר דבר

גאל גאל גאל

ברא ברא ברא

דבר דבר דבר

גאל גאל גאל

ברא ברא ברא

Hebrew Writing 17

Remember to work from right to left.

Trace Letter Lamed!

“L” as in look



Trace the letter outline:



א בְּרֵאשִׁית, בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים, אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם, וְאֶת הָאָרֶץ.

ב וְהָאָרֶץ, הִיְתָה תְהוֹ וְבָהוּ, וְחֹשֶׁךְ, עַל פְּנֵי תְהוֹם; וְרוּחַ אֱלֹהִים, מְרַחֶפֶת עַל פְּנֵי הַמַּיִם.

ג וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים, יְהִי אֹר; וַיְהִי אֹר.

ד וַיִּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת הָאֹר, כִּי טוֹב; וַיַּבְדֵּל אֱלֹהִים, בֵּין הָאֹר וּבֵין הַחֹשֶׁךְ.

ה וַיִּקְרָא אֱלֹהִים לְאֹר יוֹם, וְלַחֹשֶׁךְ קֶרָא לַיְלָה; וַיְהִי עֶרֶב וַיְהִי בֹקֶר, יוֹם אֶחָד.

Hebrew Writing 18

The first line is for calligraphy. Trace the second line of the letter Lamed and then write your own.



Hebrew Writing 19

Here are the three words: bara-created, eloheem-God, liila-night. There are two new letters in here. The apostrophe looking thing is a letter. Don't worry about that today. It's easy to figure out the sound of the last letter in eloheem.

Remember to read and write from right to left!

The top half of the page is for calligraphy. The bottom half is print.

בַּרְא בַּרְא בַּרְא
אֱלֹהִים אֱלֹהִים
לַיְלָה לַיְלָה לַיְלָה

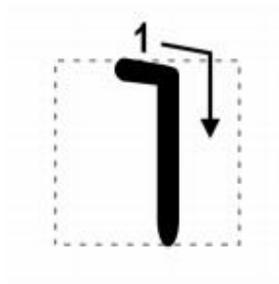
בַּרְא בַּרְא בַּרְא
אֱלֹהִים אֱלֹהִים
לַיְלָה לַיְלָה לַיְלָה

Hebrew Writing 20

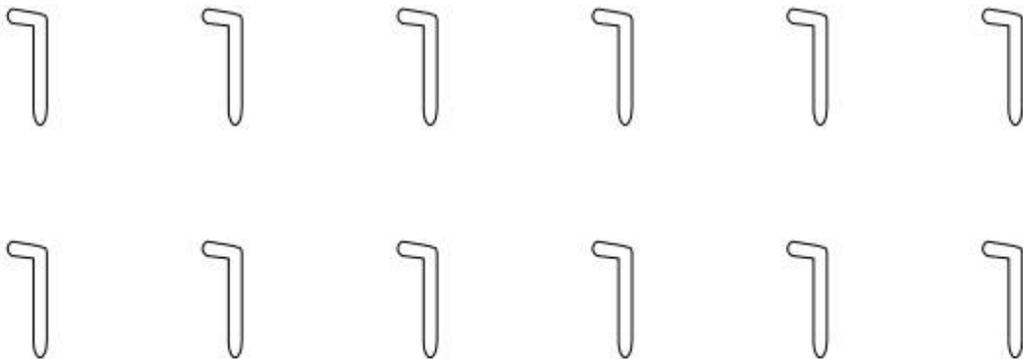
Remember to work from right to left. Start with the Vav on the top right and trace that one first. Then move to the one to its left. When you get to the end of the row, go back to the bottom right and trace that letter.

Trace Letter Vav!

“v” as in vine



Trace the letter outline:



Genesis 1:1

בְּרֵאשִׁית, בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים, אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם, וְאֶת הָאָרֶץ.

Hebrew Writing 21

The first line is for calligraphy. Trace the second line of the letter Vav and then write your own.

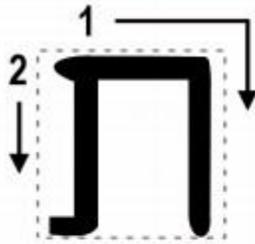


Hebrew Writing 22

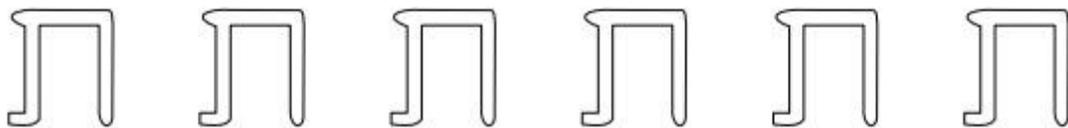
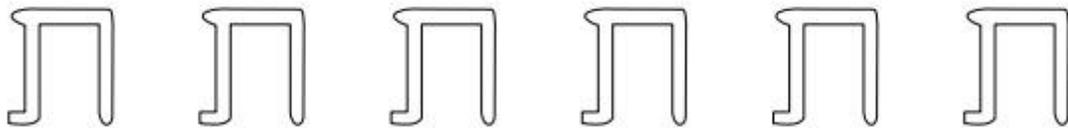
Remember to work from right to left. Start with the Tav on the top right and trace that one first. Then move to the one to its left. When you get to the end of the row, go back to the bottom right and trace that letter.

Trace Letter Tav!

“T” as in tall
(with dot, same sound)



Trace the letter outline:



Genesis 1:1

בְּרֵאשִׁית, בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים, אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם, וְאֶת הָאָרֶץ.

Hebrew Writing 23

The first line is for calligraphy. Trace the second line of the letter Tav and then write your own.

ת ת ת ת ת ת ת ת

ת ת ת ת ת ת ת ת

Hebrew Writing 24

Here are two words from last week: bara-created and eloheem-God. I've also added in VE ET (from Genesis 1:1). The VE only has one letter, the Vav. It connects to the ET after it to be written as one word. Since ET starts with a vowel, it begins the with Aleph.

Remember to read and write from right to left!

The top half of the page is for calligraphy. The bottom half is print.

בַּרְא בַּרְא בַּרְא

אֱלֹהִים אֱלֹהִים

וְאֵת וְאֵת וְאֵת

בַּרְא בַּרְא בַּרְא

אֱלֹהִים אֱלֹהִים

וְאֵת וְאֵת וְאֵת

Hebrew Writing 25

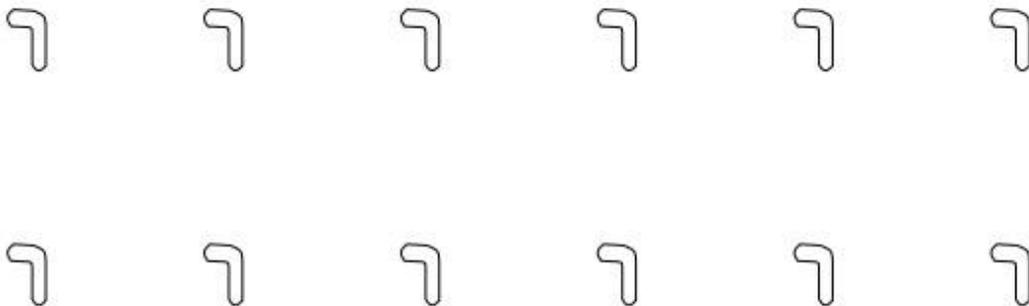
Remember to work from right to left. Start with the Yod on the top right and trace that one first. Then move to the one to its left. When you get to the end of the row, go back to the bottom right and trace that letter.

Trace Letter Yod!

“Y” as in yes



Trace the letter outline:

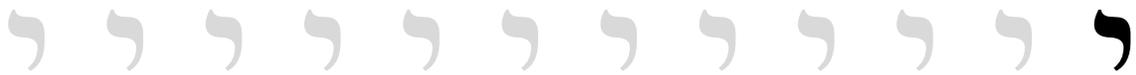


Genesis 1:1

בְּרֵאשִׁית, בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים, אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם, וְאֶת הָאָרֶץ.

Hebrew Writing 26

The first line is for calligraphy. Trace the second line of the letter Yod and then write your own. I added another set with the letter in another font, so it's not just a straight line. I also added the line to show you that this letter is like an apostrophe; it hangs in the air and doesn't touch the line.



Hebrew Writing 27

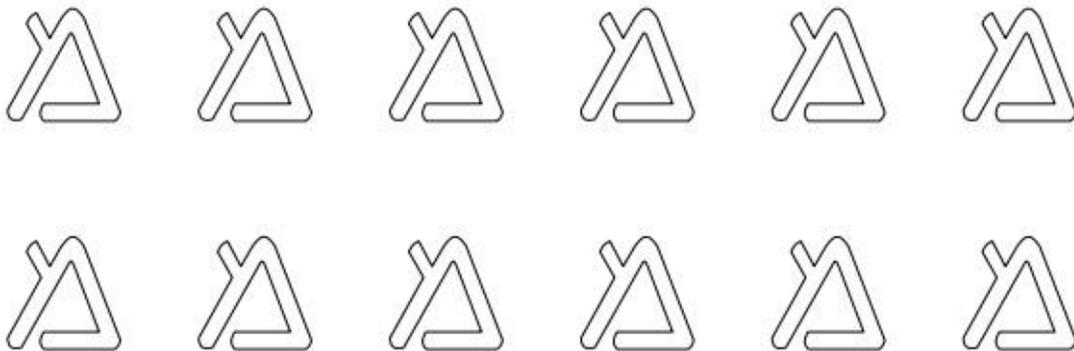
Remember to work from right to left. Start with the Mem on the top right and trace that one first. Then move to the one to its left. When you get to the end of the row, go back to the bottom right and trace that letter.

Trace Letter Mem!

“M” as in mom



Trace the letter outline:



Genesis 1:1

בְּרֵאשִׁית, בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים, אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם, וְאֶת הָאָרֶץ.

Hebrew Writing 28

The first line is for calligraphy. Trace the second line of the letter Mem and then write your own. The line further down is the form of Mem that comes at the end of the word.

מ מ מ מ מ מ מ מ

מ מ מ מ מ מ מ

ם ם ם ם ם ם ם ם

Hebrew Writing 29

Here are two words from last week: eloHEEM-God and ve et (from Genesis 1:1). The VE only has one letter, the Vav. It connects to the ET after it to be written as one word. The new word is shaMAyim, heavens. It has a new letter. We'll learn that next.

Remember to read and write from right to left!

The top half of the page is for calligraphy. The bottom half is print.

אלהים אלהים
ואת ואת ואת
שמים שמים

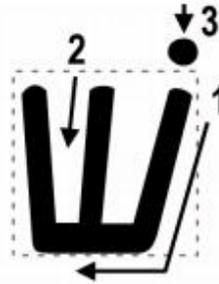
אלהים אלהים
ואת ואת ואת
שמים שמים

Hebrew Writing 30

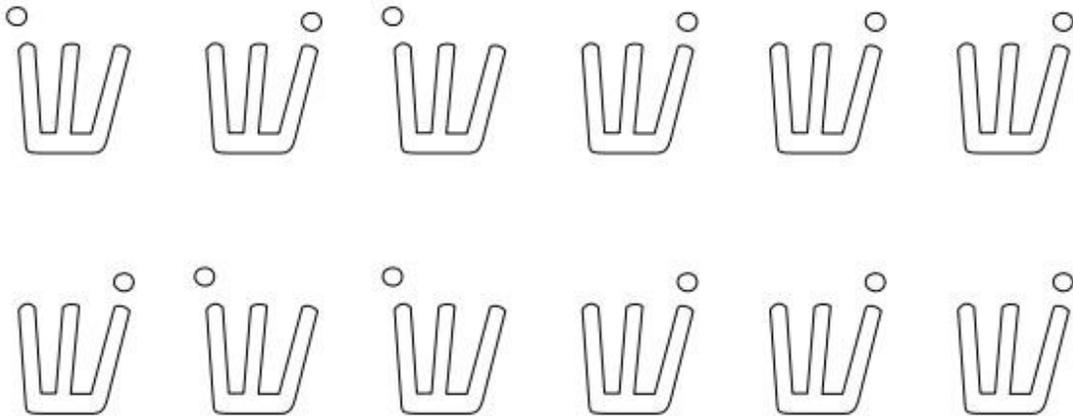
Remember to work from right to left. Start with the Shin on the top right and trace that one first. Then move to the one to its left. When you get to the end of the row, go back to the bottom right and trace that letter.

Trace Letter Shin!

“Sh” as in shy
(dot left – “s” as in sun)



Trace the letter outline:



Genesis 1:1

בְּרֵאשִׁית, בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים, אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם, וְאֶת הָאָרֶץ.

Can you find any words in here? You’ve written a few of them.

Hebrew Writing 31

The first line is for calligraphy. Trace the second line of the letter Shin and then write your own.

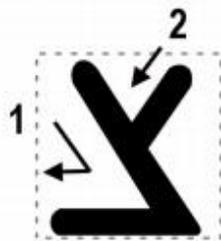


Hebrew Writing 32

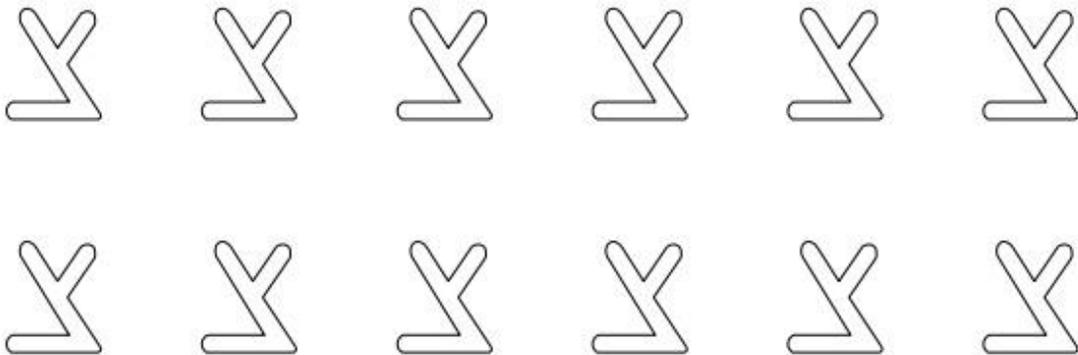
Remember to work from right to left. Start with the Tsade on the top right and trace that one first. Then move to the one to its left. When you get to the end of the row, go back to the bottom right and trace that letter.

Trace Letter Tsade!

“Ts” as in nuts



Trace the letter outline:



Genesis 1:1

בְּרֵאשִׁית, בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים, אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם, וְאֶת הָאָרֶץ.

Where in here do you see the Shin and the Tsade?

Hebrew Writing 33

The first line is for calligraphy. Trace the second line of the letter Tsade and then write your own. At the bottom of the page is the form used only when the Tsade comes at the end of the word. A little part of the end form hangs down below the line, though it starts just as high as the other letters. You can see it in the last word of Genesis 1:1 on the Hebrew Writing 32 page.



Hebrew Writing 34

Today you are going to write Genesis 1:1! Remember to read and write from right to left!

Genesis 1:1

בְּרֵאשִׁית, בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים, אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם, וְאֶת הָאָרֶץ.

בְּרֵאשִׁית, בָּרָא

אֱלֹהִים, אֶת

הַשָּׁמַיִם, וְאֶת

הָאָרֶץ.

בְּרֵאשִׁית, בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים,

אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם, וְאֶת הָאָרֶץ.

Hebrew Writing 35

Today you are going to write Genesis 1:3! Remember to read and write from right to left! You'll notice the word OR is written with three letters. The Vav is helping with the vowel sound in the word.

Genesis 1:3

וַיֹּמֶר אֱלֹהִים, יְהִי אוֹר; וַיְהִי אוֹר.

va YOmer eloHEEM yeHEE or va yeHEE or

וַיֹּמֶר אֱלֹהִים

יְהִי אוֹר

וַיְהִי אוֹר

וַיֹּמֶר אֱלֹהִים יְהִי אוֹר

וַיְהִי אוֹר

וַיֹּמֶר אֱלֹהִים יְהִי אוֹר

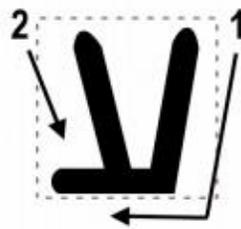
וַיְהִי אוֹר

Hebrew Writing 36

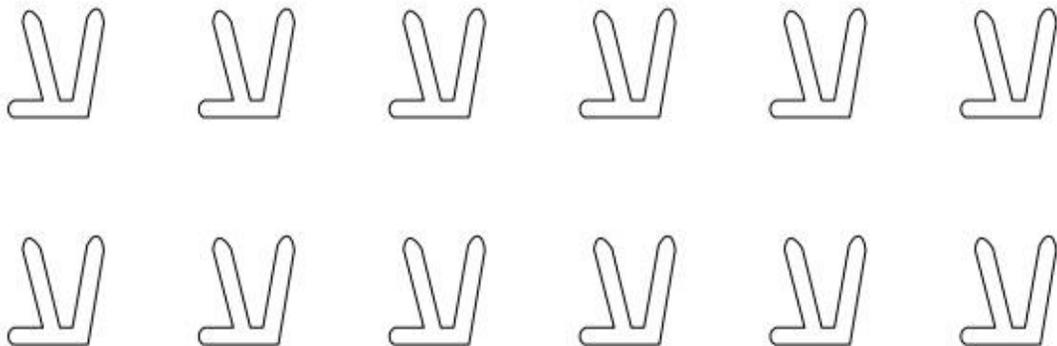
Remember to work from right to left. Start with the Ayin on the top right and trace that one first. Then move to the one to its left. When you get to the end of the row, go back to the bottom right and trace that letter.

Trace Letter Ayin!

Silent letter
takes the sound of its vowel



Trace the letter outline:



Genesis 1:2

וְהָאָרֶץ, הָיְתָה תֵהוֹ וְבִהוּ, וְחֹשֶׁךְ, עַל פְּנֵי תְהוֹם; וְרוּחַ
אֱלֹהִים, מְרַחֶפֶת עַל פְּנֵי הַמַּיִם.

Where do you see the Ayin?

Hebrew Writing 37

The first line is for calligraphy. Trace the second line of the letter Ayin and then write your own.

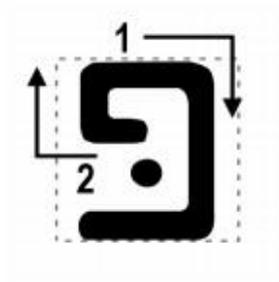


Hebrew Writing 38

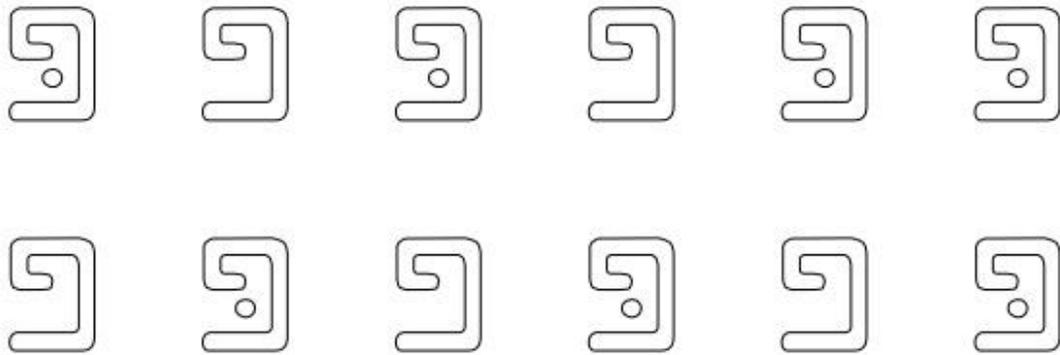
Remember to work from right to left. Start with the Pey on the top right and trace that one first. Then move to the one to its left. When you get to the end of the row, go back to the bottom right and trace that letter.

Trace Letter Pey!

“P” as in park
no dot – “ph” as in phone



Trace the letter outline:



Genesis 1:2

וְהָאָרֶץ, הִיְתְּהָ תְהוֹ וְבִהוּ, וְחֹשֶׁךְ, עַל פְּנֵי תְהוֹם; וְרוּחַ
אֱלֹהִים, מְרַחֶפֶת עַל פְּנֵי הַמַּיִם.

Where do you see the Pey?

Hebrew Writing 39

The first line is for calligraphy. Trace the second line of the letter Pey and then write your own.

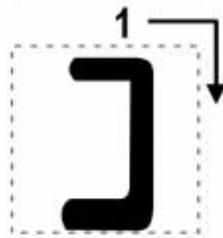


Hebrew Writing 40

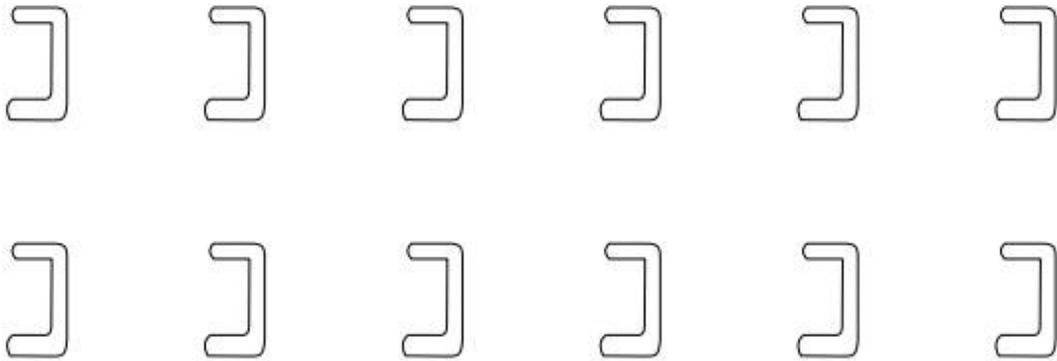
Remember to work from right to left. Start with the Nun on the top right and trace that one first. Then move to the one to its left. When you get to the end of the row, go back to the bottom right and trace that letter.

Trace Letter Nun!

“N” as in *now*



Trace the letter outline:



Genesis 1:2

וְהָאָרֶץ, הִיְתָה תְהוֹ וְבִהוּ, וְחֹשֶׁךְ, עַל פְּנֵי תְהוֹם; וְרוּחַ
אֱלֹהִים, מְרַחֶפֶת עַל פְּנֵי הַמַּיִם.

Where do you see the Nun?

Hebrew Writing 41

The first line is for calligraphy. Trace the second line of the letter Nun and then write your own. At the bottom of the page is the end form of the letter Nun. That's what it looks like at the end of a word. It hangs down below the line a little bit, but it starts at the same height as the other letters.



Hebrew Writing 42

Trace and write al pnaa teHOM from Genesis 1:2.

וְהָאָרֶץ, הִיְתָה תְהוֹ וְבֵהוּ, וְחֹשֶׁךְ, עַל פְּנֵי תְהוֹם; וְרוּחַ
אֱלֹהִים, מְרַחֶפֶת עַל פְּנֵי הַמַּיִם.

Remember to read and write from right to left! The Vav is taking on the O sound here. The top half of the page is for calligraphy. The bottom half is print.

עַל פְּנֵי תְהוֹם

עַל פְּנֵי תְהוֹם

עַל פְּנֵי תְהוֹם

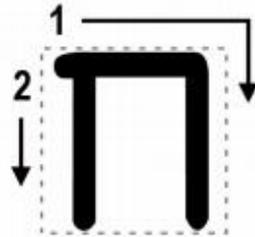
Make sure you read the words. Don't just copy them.

Hebrew Writing 43

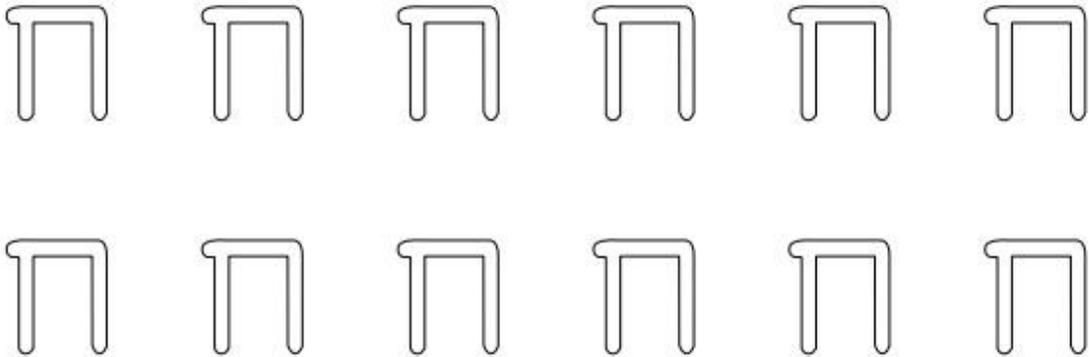
Remember to work from right to left. Start with the Chet and Khaf on the top right and trace that one first. Then move to the one to its left. When you get to the end of the row, go back to the bottom right and trace that letter.

Trace Letter Chet!

“ch” as in bach



Trace the letter outline:



And the Khaf (below) is also transliterated in our Hebrew as KH. This is the end form of the letter. This is how you'll see it in our verses.



Hebrew Writing 44

The first line is for calligraphy. Trace the second line of the letter Chet and then write your own. Then write the Khaf. These are both found in the word KHOshekh. You'll see that the Khaf also hangs down low.

ח ח ח ח ח ח ח ח

ח ח ח ח ח ח ח ח

ר ר ר ר ר ר ר ר

חשך

Hebrew Writing 45

Today you are going to trace, write, and read the first part of Genesis 1:2. Remember to read and write from right to left! The part we are doing today is the underlined part of the Hebrew and the transliterated part that's big and bold. Remember the Vav with a dot tucked into it makes the long U sound!

Genesis 1:2

וְהָאָרֶץ, הַיְתֵה תְהוּ וְבִהוּ, וְחֹשֶׁךְ, עַל פְּנֵי תְהוֹם; וְרוּחַ
אֱלֹהִים, מְרַחֶפֶת עַל פְּנֵי הַמַּיִם.

vehaArets haaTAH TOhu vaVOhu veKHOshekh al pnaa teHOM
veRUakh eloHEEM meraKHEfet al pnaa haMAyim

והארץ, היתה

תהו ובהו

והארץ, היתה תהו ובהו
והארץ, היתה תהו ובהו

Hebrew Writing 46

Today you are going to trace, write, and read the second part of Genesis 1:2. Remember to read and write from right to left! The part we are doing today is the underlined part of the Hebrew and the transliterated part that's big and bold. I know this is getting tricky. It's all foreign to you! Hang in there. Next year we'll start with the alphabet and writing and go further.

Genesis 1:2

וְהָאָרֶץ, הִיְתָה תְהוֹ וְבֵהוּ, וְחֹשֶׁךְ, עַל פְּנֵי תְהוֹם; וְרוּחַ
אֱלֹהִים, מְרַחֶפֶת עַל פְּנֵי הַמַּיִם.

vehaArets haaTAH TOhu vaVOhu **veKHOshekh al pnaa teHOM ;**

veRUakh eloHEEM meraKHEfet al pnaa haMAyim

וחשך על פני

תהום ורוח

וחשך על פני תהום ורוח
וחשך על פני תהום ורוח

Hebrew Writing 47

Today you are going to trace, write, and read the last part of Genesis 1:2. Remember to read and write from right to left! The part we are doing today is the underlined part of the Hebrew and the transliterated part that's big and bold. With so many similar looking letters you can see why they say there were errors when copies of the Old Testament were handwritten.

Genesis 1:2

וְהָאָרֶץ, הָיְתָה תְהוֹמוֹת וְחֹשֶׁךְ, עַל פְּנֵי תְהוֹמוֹת; וְרוּחַ
אֱלֹהִים, מְרַחֶפֶת עַל פְּנֵי הַמַּיִם.

vehaArets haaTAH TOhu vaVOhu veKHOshekh al pnaa teHOM ; veRUakh
eloHEEM , meraKHEfet al pnaa haMAyim

אלהים מרחפת
על פני המים

**אלהים מרחפת על
פני המים**

Hebrew Writing 48

Genesis 1:1 be reSHEET baRA eloHEEM et ha shaMAyim ve et ha Arets

בְּרֵאשִׁית, בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים, אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם, וְאֶת הָאָרֶץ.

Genesis 1:2

ve ha Arets haaTAH TOhu va VOhu ve KHOshekh al pnaa teHOM ve RUakh eloHEEM
meraKHEfet al pnaa ha MAYim

וְהָאָרֶץ, הִיְתָה תְהוֹ וְבִהוּ, וְחֹשֶׁךְ, עַל פְּנֵי תְהוֹם; וְרוּחַ
אֱלֹהִים, מְרַחֶפֶת עַל פְּנֵי הַמַּיִם.

Genesis 1:3

va YOmer eloHEEM yeHEE or va yeHEE or

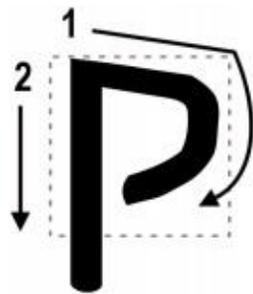
וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים, יְהִי אֹר; וַיְהִי אֹר.

Hebrew Writing 49

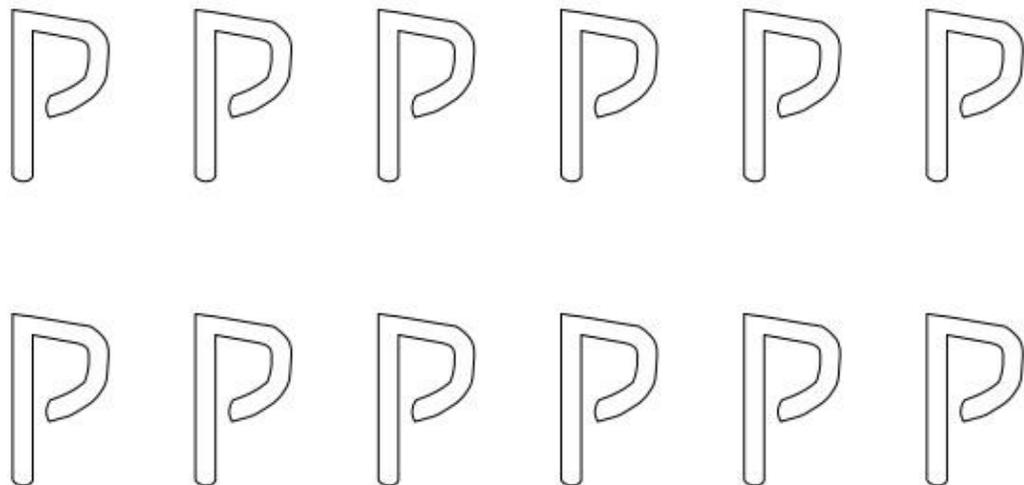
Remember to work from right to left. Start with the Qof on the top right and trace that one first. Then move to the one to its left. When you get to the end of the row, go back to the bottom right and trace that letter.

Trace Letter Qof!

*“Q” as in queen
(often transliterated as “k”)*



Trace the letter outline:



Can you find the Qof in Genesis 1:5?

וַיִּקְרָא אֱלֹהִים לְאֹר יוֹם, וְלַחֹשֶׁךְ קָרָא לַיְלָה; וַיְהִי עֶרֶב וַיְהִי בֹקֶר, יוֹם אֶחָד.

There are two in this verse. Remember that different fonts look different!

Hebrew Writing 50

The first line is for calligraphy. Trace the second line of the letter Qof and then write your own. This is another letter that hangs down low. You can see it in Genesis 1:5 on the Hebrew Writing 49 page.

ק ק ק ק ק ק ק ק

ק ק ק ק ק ק ק

Hebrew Writing 51

Today you are going to trace, write, and read the first part of Genesis 1:5. Remember to read and write from right to left! The part we are doing today is the underlined part of the Hebrew and the transliterated part that's big and bold.

וַיִּקְרָא אֱלֹהִים לְאוֹר יוֹם, וְלַחֹשֶׁךְ קָרָא לַיְלָה; וַיְהִי עֶרֶב וַיְהִי בֹקֶר, יוֹם אֶחָד.

vayikRA eloHEEM laor yom velaKHOshekh kaRA LII-la

va yeHEE Erev va yeHEE VOker yom ekHAD

ויקרא אלהים
לאור יום ולחשך
קרא לילה

ויקרא אלהים לאור יום ולחשך קרא לילה

Hebrew Writing 52

Today you are going to trace, write, and read the second part of Genesis 1:5. Remember to read and write from right to left! The part we are doing today is the underlined part of the Hebrew and the transliterated part that's big and bold.

וַיְקַרְא אֱלֹהִים לְאֹר יוֹם, וְלַחֹשֶׁךְ קָרָא לַיְלָה; וַיְהִי עֶרֶב וַיְהִי בֹקֶר, יוֹם אֶחָד.

va yikRA eloHEEM la or yom ve la KHOshekh kaRA LII-la **vayeHEE Erev**

vayeHEE VOker yom ekHAD

ויהי ערב ויהי
בקר יום אחד

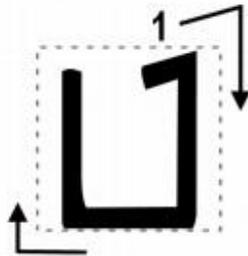
ויהי ערב ויהי בקר יום אחד

Hebrew Writing 53

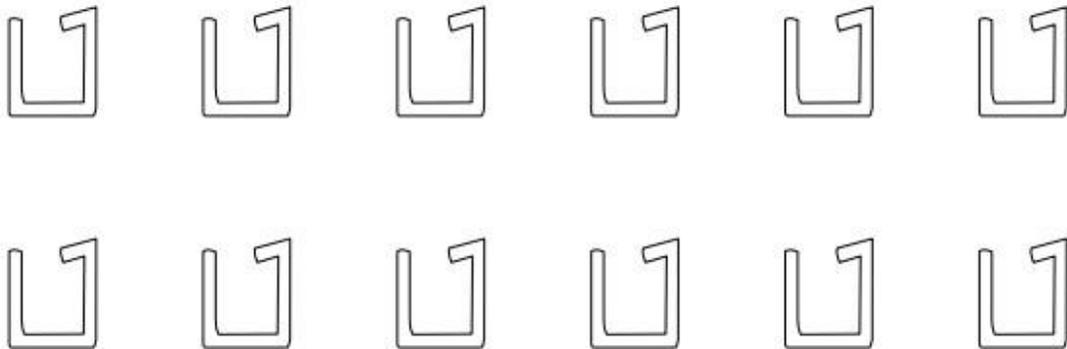
Remember to work from right to left. Start with the Tet on the top right and trace that one first. Then move to the one to its left. When you get to the end of the row, go back to the bottom right and trace that letter.

Trace Letter Tet!

“T” as in time



Trace the letter outline:



Can you find the Tet in Genesis 1:4?

וַיֵּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת הָאֹר, כִּי טוֹב; וַיַּבְדֵּל אֱלֹהִים, בֵּין הָאֹר וּבֵין הַחֹשֶׁךְ.

Hebrew Writing 54

The first line is for calligraphy. Trace the second line of the letter Tet and then write your own. Then trace and write tov.

ט ט ט ט ט ט ט ט

ט ט ט ט ט ט ט ט

טוב

Hebrew Writing 55

The first line is for calligraphy. Trace the second line of the word ki and then write your own.

כי כי כי כי כי כי

כי כי כי כי כי כי

Hebrew Writing 56

Read and write Genesis 1:4.

va yar eloHEEM et ha or ki tov va yavDEL eloHEEM ben ha or u ven ha KHOshekh

vayar eloHEEM et haor, ki tov; vayavDEL eloHEEM, ben haor uven haKHOshekh

וַיִּרְא אֱלֹהִים אֶת הָאוֹר, כִּי טוֹב; וַיַּבְדֵּל אֱלֹהִים, בֵּין הָאוֹר וּבֵין הַחֹשֶׁךְ.

וִירָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת

הָאוֹר כִּי טוֹב

וַיַּבְדֵּל אֱלֹהִים

בֵּין הָאוֹר וּבֵין

הַחֹשֶׁךְ

Hebrew Writing 57

Genesis 1:1 be reSHEET baRA eloHEEM et ha shaMAYim ve et ha Arets

בְּרֵאשִׁית, בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים, אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם, וְאֶת הָאָרֶץ.

Genesis 1:2

ve ha Arets haaTAH TOhu va VOhu ve KHOshekh al pnaa teHOM ve RUakh eloHEEM
meraKHEfet al pnaa ha MAYim

וְהָאָרֶץ, הִיְתָה תְהוֹ וְבִהוּ, וְחֹשֶׁךְ, עַל פְּנֵי תְהוֹם; וְרוּחַ
אֱלֹהִים, מְרַחֶפֶת עַל פְּנֵי הַמַּיִם.

Genesis 1:3

va YOmer eloHEEM yeHEE or va yeHEE or

וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים, יְהִי אֹר; וַיְהִי אֹר.

Genesis 1:4

va yar eloHEEM et ha or ki tov va yavDEL eloHEEM ben ha or u ven ha KHOshekh

וַיִּרְא אֱלֹהִים אֶת הָאֹר, כִּי טוֹב; וַיַּבְדֵּל אֱלֹהִים, בֵּין הָאֹר וּבֵין הַחֹשֶׁךְ.

Genesis 1:5

va yikRA eloHEEM la or yom ve la KHOshekh kaRA LII-la va yeHEE Erev va yehee VOker
yom ekHAD

וַיִּקְרָא אֱלֹהִים לְאֹר יוֹם, וְלַחֹשֶׁךְ קָרָא לַיְלָה; וַיְהִי עֶרֶב וַיְהִי בֹקֶר, יוֹם אֶחָד.

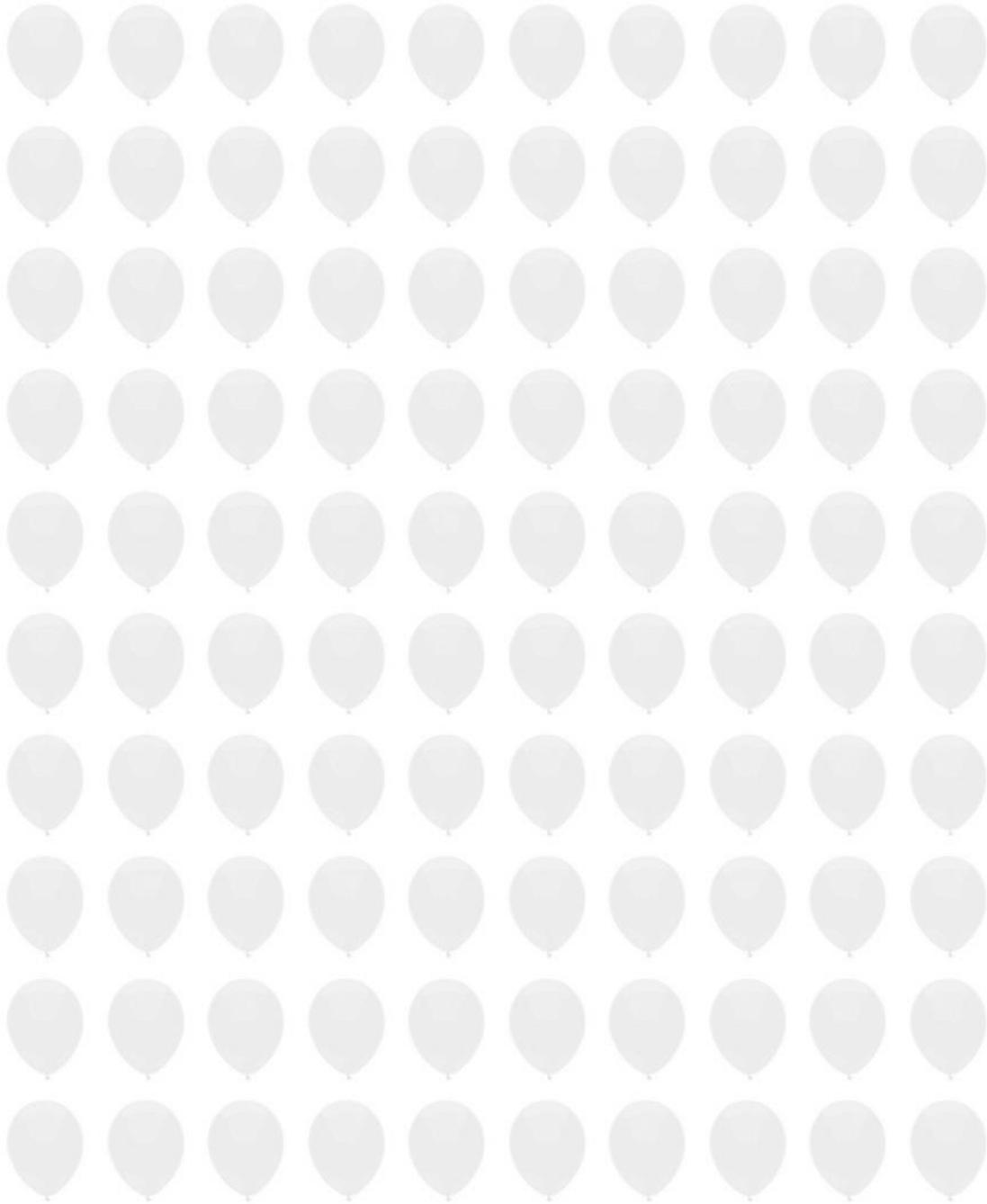
Now, turn the page and try to read it!

Genesis 1:1-5

- א בְּרֵאשִׁית, בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים, אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם, וְאֶת הָאָרֶץ.
- ב וְהָאָרֶץ, הִיְתָה תְהוֹ וְבִהוּ, וְחֹשֶׁךְ, עַל פְּנֵי תְהוֹם; וְרוּחַ אֱלֹהִים, מְרַחֶפֶת עַל פְּנֵי הַמַּיִם.
- ג וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים, יְהִי אֹר; וַיְהִי אֹר.
- ד וַיִּרְא אֱלֹהִים אֶת הָאֹר, כִּי טוֹב; וַיַּבְדֵּל אֱלֹהִים, בֵּין הָאֹר וּבֵין הַחֹשֶׁךְ.
- ה וַיִּקְרָא אֱלֹהִים לְאֹר יוֹם, וְלַחֹשֶׁךְ קֶרָא לַיְלָה; וַיְהִי עֶרֶב וַיְהִי בֹקֶר, יוֹם אֶחָד.

Appendix

100 Balloons for Understanding Percentages



Genesis Curriculum

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The Book of Genesis

We hope you had a great year learning together.



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