



▶ **SAMPLE PAGES**

Learn with our friends!



When you see me, I will help your teacher explain the exciting things you are expected to do.



When you do actions with me, you will learn how to write, draw, match words, read, and much more.



You and I will learn about matching words, listening, drawing, and other fun things in your lessons.



Follow me and I will show you new, exciting truths that will help you learn and understand what you study. Let's learn!



The Pet Show



Circle the word.

What are the names of two of the children?

Diane Brian Tom Al Linda

What pet does Diane have?

rabbit dog

What pet does Brian have?

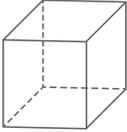
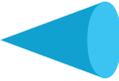
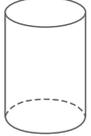
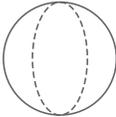
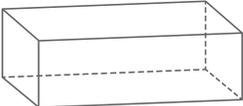
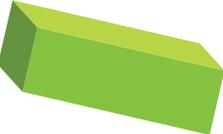
fish kitten

What kinds of pets are at the show?

dogs birds rabbits
toads fish cats



Circle the one that does not belong.



Write or draw what comes next.

2 4 6 8 _____

15 20 25 30 _____

A B C D _____

a e i o _____

 _____

 _____



Before you take the Self Test, study what you have read and done. The Self Test will check what you remember.



Look for the secret word.

Use these words to answer the questions.

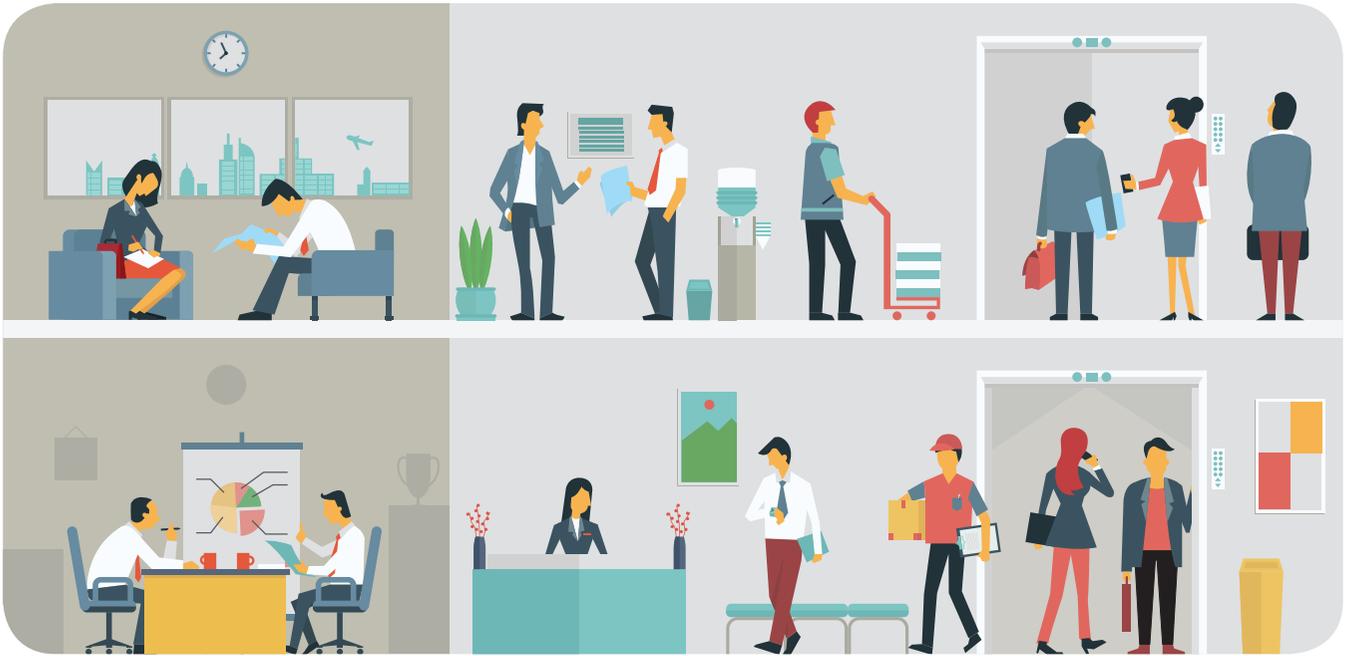
snake nest holes camel polar bear

2.12

- a. What do chipmunks use for homes?
- b. What white animal lives where there is snow?
- c. What animal lives in the desert?
- d. What is the home of a bird called?
- e. What animal can hide in the jungle?

a.	_____	_____	_____	_____
b.	_____	_____	_____	_____
c.	_____	_____	_____	_____
d.	_____	_____	_____	_____
e.	_____	_____	_____	_____

My secret word is _____ .



Each morning, many people get up and go to work. Some people work in offices in high-rise buildings in cities. Others work to protect people by having a job with fire or police departments. Farmers work milking cows or plowing fields. Still other adult workers care for people as doctors or nurses. Not all people work during the day. Factories may run during the day and at night. People are needed to work during all hours of the day and night. Many types of workers are needed in a community.





Adjectives

Do you know what an *adjective* is? An adjective is a word that tells something about a noun. Remember that a noun is a word that names a person, place, time, or thing. An adjective tells about a person, place, time, or thing. An adjective can tell *how many* persons, places, times, or things.

Example: The teacher asked *six* questions.

Six is an adjective. *Six* tells about the noun *questions*. *Six* tells how many questions.

Example: Many bugs were crawling on the ground.

Many tells how many bugs. *Many* is an adjective. *Bugs* is the noun it tells about (many bugs).



Write adjectives from the box that tell how many to complete these sentences. In each sentence, draw a circle around the noun that each adjective tells about.

many	all	ten	most
eight	several	some	six
two	hundred	no	few

- 1.8** My mother has _____ coats.
- 1.9** Uncle Mark has _____ pigs.
- 1.10** _____ of our friends came to play.
- 1.11** Mary has a _____ mittens.
- 1.12** Gene has _____ shirts to wear.
- 1.13** _____ people have a car to drive.

LINES AND SHAPES | Unit 4

In mathematics, we describe a flat shape as a **plane shape**.

1.2 Is each of the figures in 1.1 a plane shape? _____

We may say that each one of these figures belongs to the general group of plane shapes.

Polygons are closed, plane figures with 3 or more sides.



Complete these activities.

- 1.3** Look at the figures in 1.1.
- Is each of these figures a closed figure? _____
 - Do all the sides meet and join each other? _____
 - Does each figure have three or more sides? _____
 - Which ones do not have three or more sides? _____, _____

Plane shapes are all around us. The piece of paper you are writing on is an example of a rectangle. Doors and windows are rectangles. Watch the road signs when you are riding in a car. Make a list of all the examples of polygons and plane shapes that you find.

Rectangles and squares can be measured using length and width. The length is the longer side, and the width is the shorter side. Length and width are called dimensions.

The **dimensions** of rectangles and squares are length and width. Rectangles and squares are two-dimensional figures.



2. THE AMAZON RAINFOREST

The largest rainforest in the world is in the basin of the Amazon River of South America. It covers about one third of that continent. The rainforest touches all of the nations on the northern portion of South America.

You will learn about this huge jungle in this part of the LIFEPAC. You will learn about people who lived there in the past and how they used the land before the Europeans explored it. You will study the problems the people face today. Finally, you will learn a little about the animals of this forest.

Objectives

Review these objectives. When you have completed this section, you should be able to:

1. Describe rainforests and tell where they are located.
2. Name some of the products of the rainforest.
3. Identify some of the rainforest plants and animals.
4. Explain the history of the Amazon and Congo rainforests.
5. Describe the Congo and Amazon Rivers.
6. Tell of the changes being made in the rainforest.
7. Describe how people live in the rainforest.

Vocabulary

Study these new words. Learning the meanings of these words is a good study habit and will improve your understanding of this LIFEPAC.

anthropologist (an' thrə pol' ə jist). A person who studies the customs cultures, and beliefs of human beings.

OUR SOLAR SYSTEM AND THE UNIVERSE | Unit 8

We have now been in flight four or five minutes. Rushing on toward Jupiter, the largest of the planets, we wonder about the strange, red spots moving across its surface.

As we speed past Jupiter, we come to Saturn, the second largest planet. Saturn has at least six thin rings and 23 **satellites**. The satellites look like our moon.

In a few moments we fly past Uranus. Fifteen satellites have **orbits** around Uranus.

After passing Uranus we finally reach Neptune. Uranus and Neptune are so far from the sun that they are very cold and dark. Neptune is more than three times larger than Earth.

Pluto is no longer considered a planet, and has recently been reclassified as a “dwarf planet”—one of many in the Kuiper Belt, the ring of icy objects that astronomers now know marks the outer edge of the solar system. The solar system is now considered to have eight planets.

Pluto follows an orbit around the sun that is not always the same. Sometimes Pluto is farther from the sun than Neptune. During the fourth week of January 1979, Pluto moved closer to the sun than Neptune. Pluto was in this part of its orbit until February 11, 1999.

We have now traveled in imagination over 3.5 billion (3,500,000,000) miles (5,600,000,000 kilometers) in about five hours. Looking back we notice that our sun is only a bright star shining among millions of other stars.

Perhaps it is time to start back to planet Earth. If we were to visit one of the nearest stars in our **galaxy**, *Alpha Centauri*, we would have to travel for more than four years at the speed of light. If we wish to go to the farthest edge of our galaxy, the Milky Way, it would take us about 120,000 years. Then, if we could continue on to other galaxies beyond, we would need to travel for another twenty million years! Even at the speed of light that would be a long, long trip, wouldn't it?



| Sun, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune

Vocabulary

Study these new words. Learning the meanings of these words is a good study habit and will improve your understanding of this LIFEPAK.

alms (ämz). Money or gifts to help the poor.

conscience (kon shuns). Ideas and feelings within a person that tell him when he is doing right and warn him of what is wrong.

convict (kun vikt). To prove or find a person guilty of a wrongdoing.

endure (en dūr). To keep on; to last through something unpleasant.

evidence (ev i duns). Facts that make clear the truth or falsehood of something.

hypocrite (hip u krit). A person who pretends to be what he is not.

just (just). Anything that is lawful, right, and fair.

motive (mō tiv). A thought or feeling that makes a person act in a certain way.

quality (kwol u tē). Something special about an object that makes it what it is; the character or nature of a person or thing.

refine (ri fīn). To free from impurities; to make fine and to polish.

responsible (ri spon su bul). Able to tell right from wrong; able to think and act with reason.

sentence (sen tuns). The punishment that a judge decides a guilty person should have.

stubble (stub ul). The lower ends of grain stalks after the grain is cut.

wreath (rēth). A ring of flowers or leaves twisted together.

Pronunciation Key: hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, tērm; it, īce; hot, ōpen, ōrder; oil; out; cup, pūt, rüle; child; long; thin; /FH/ for then; /zh/ for measure; /u/ or /ə/ represents /a/ in about, /e/ in taken, /i/ in pencil, /o/ in lemon, and /u/ in circus.

Christ Is Our Judge



Read *John 5:22-27*

A judge has a very high position and a place of great responsibility and power. A judge decides whether a person is innocent or guilty. The responsibility of a judge is to set the innocent man free and pass **sentence** on the guilty.

God appointed the judge. *John 5:22* says, "For the Father judgeth no man, but hath committed all judgment unto the Son." God gave Jesus the responsibility of being the judge of the earth. Jesus is the judge of every person that was ever created. He is the judge of the living and the dead (*Acts 10:42*). People who are now dead will be judged along with the people who are alive at Christ's coming.

The judge is perfect and just. There must be a time of judgment for everyone because God is perfect and **just**. God has told us in His Word to do certain things to please Him. God has given

The Reason for Man's Fall

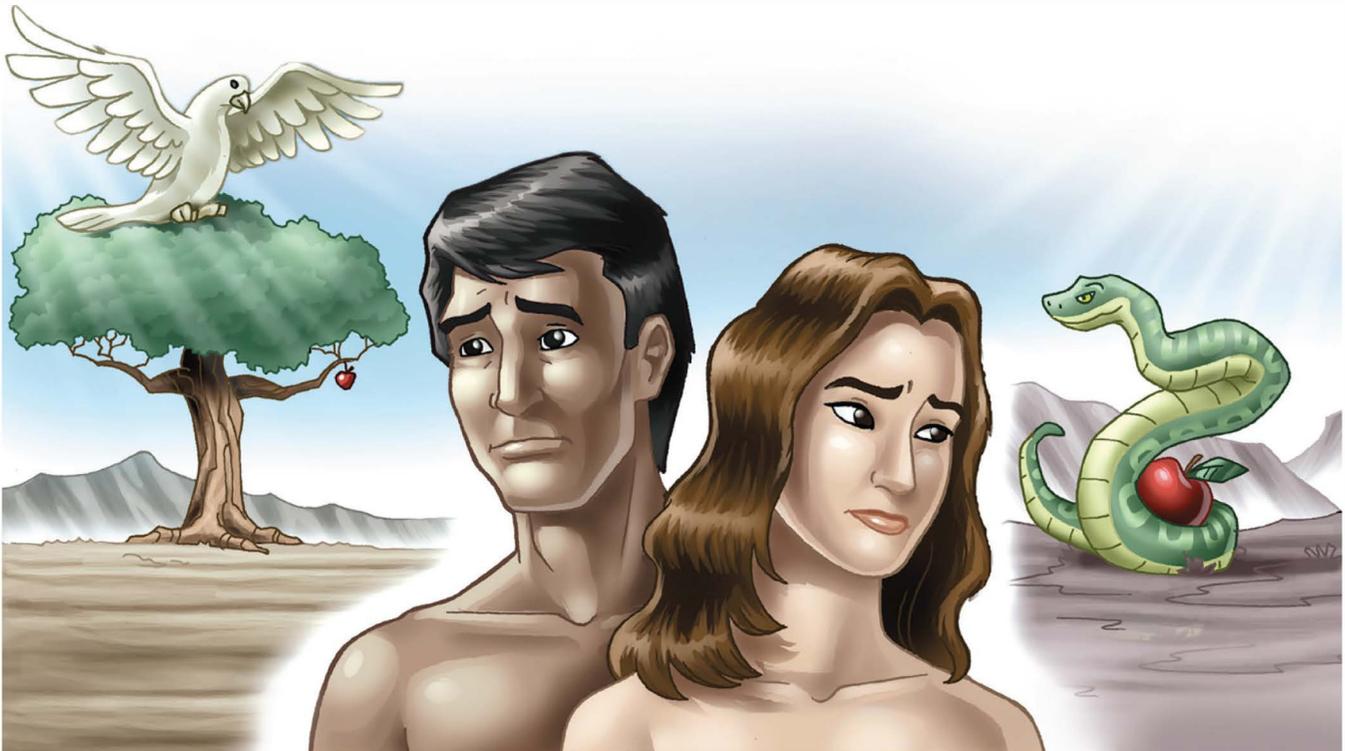
Because of jealousy, the devil **tempted** Adam and Eve, causing them to sin. We each have a personal choice to serve God or to serve the devil.

The Tempter. God created the first man and woman. They were created in the image of God to have daily fellowship with Him. When God created man and woman, He desired that they serve Him because they wanted to; so He gave them a free will to choose to obey or disobey His law. Genesis 3 introduces to us the enemy of man—the devil. The Bible tells us that the devil was once a beautiful angel who served God, but who desired to **dethrone** God and set up his own rule (Isaiah 14:12-15). A great battle took place, and God cast the devil and his wicked angels out of heaven onto the earth (Revelation 12:3-9). Now the devil roams the earth seeking to destroy any person he can (1 Peter 5:8).

Personal Choice. We find in Genesis 3 that Eve was faced with this wicked **tempter**, the devil, also known as the serpent. Remember we

learned that God created Adam and Eve with a free will to choose to obey or to disobey God. The devil wanted to cause Adam to disobey and sin. The plan of the devil was to place doubt in the minds of Adam and Eve as to whether God was really a good God. In Genesis 3:1 we read the leading question of the tempter, "...hath God said, Ye shall not eat of every tree of the garden?"

At this point in history, the most important question of all time was asked of God's first created woman. Eve's answer would **vitaly** affect the entire human race. She was the mother of all mankind, and her decision would affect you and me for all of our lives. The question was simple—will you trust and believe God, or will you make yourself as a god and disobey His law? The law had been given, "But of the tree of knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it: for in that day thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die" (Genesis 2:17). Adam and Eve had to decide whether to obey or to disobey their Creator.



VERBS

You should remember from the study of Language Arts 702 and 705 that a verb is a word or a group of words which usually express action or state of being. The **tense** of a verb tells the time the action or being occurred. A verb is the backbone of every sentence; without it, a group of words is only a fragment of a sentence.

Verbs may be classified **regular verbs** or **irregular verbs**. The principal parts of regular verbs are formed by adding *-ed*, *-d*, or *-t* to the present tense. Irregular verbs must be learned (see Chart 1 in Language Arts LIFEPAAC 702 to review the principal parts of some of these verbs).

The three principal parts of a verb are:

	Regular	Irregular
Present tense	stop	see
Past tense	stopped	saw
Past participle	stopped	seen

From these three principal parts of a verb, the six verb tenses are formed.

Present tense:

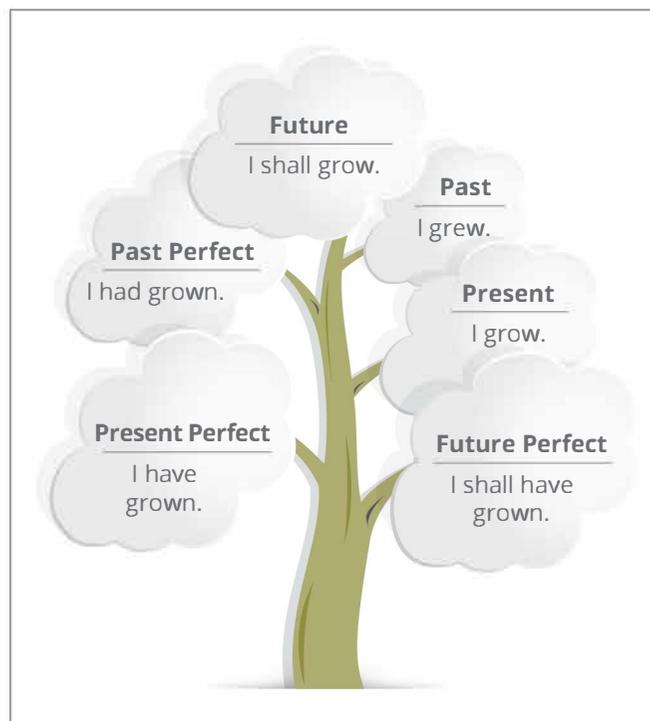
- I *see* him.
- She *sees* me.

Past tense:

- I *saw* him.

Future tense:

- She *will see* me tomorrow after class.



| First Person Tense Tree

Present perfect tense:

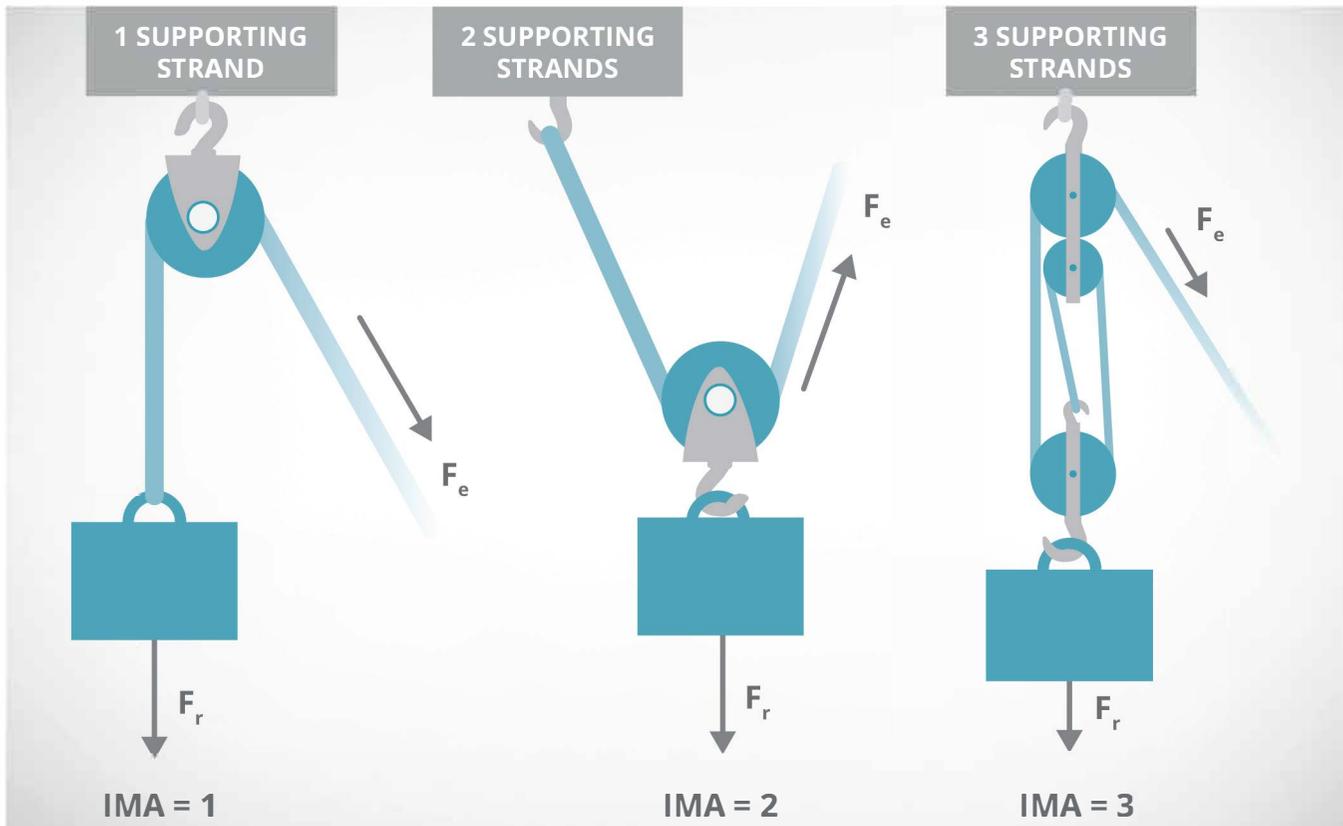
- I *have read* the assignment.

Past perfect tense:

- I *had read* the book before the teacher assigned it.

Future perfect tense:

- By next week he *will have read* all the assignments.



Uses. Pulleys transfer power from electric motors to machines. A v-belt passes around the drive pulley and the driven pulley. The speed of the driven pulley can be changed by changing the size of the pulley.

Generally, pulleys change the direction of the force or increase the effort force. The single pulley mounted over a well has been used since ancient times to haul water to the surface. The bucket and water is the resistance and the effort is provided by the person pulling on the rope. The single pulley is so common in daily life that we seldom think about it. Everything from raising the flag, to pulling your bike or canoe up to the ceiling in the garage to store it out of the way are ways that single pulleys are used.



| Single Pulley and Bucket over a Water well



AMERICA from 1880 to 1915



Rutherford B. Hayes
1877-1881
Republican



James A. Garfield*
1881
Republican



Chester A. Arthur
1881-1885
Republican



Grover Cleveland
1885-1889
Democratic



Benjamin Harrison
1889-1893
Republican



Grover Cleveland
1893-1897
Democratic



William McKinley*
1897-1901
Republican



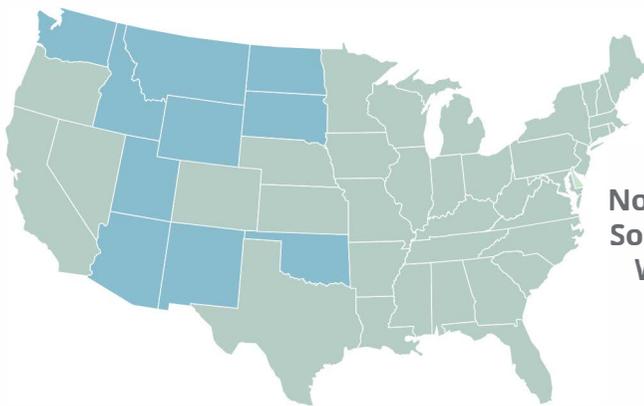
Theodore Roosevelt
1901-1909
Republican



William H. Taft
1909-1913
Republican



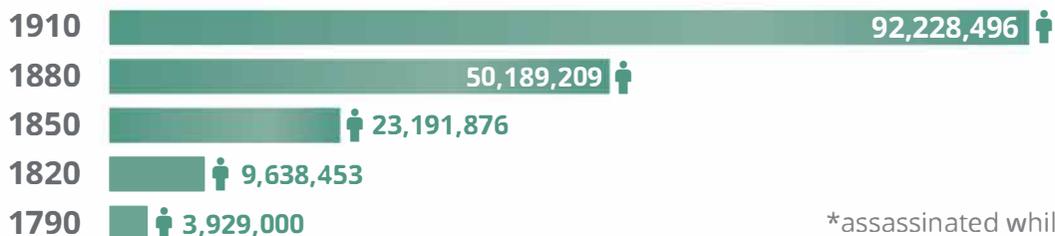
Woodrow Wilson
1913-1921
Democratic



STATES ADMITTED TO THE UNION

North Dakota	1889	Wyoming	1890
South Dakota	1889	Utah	1896
Washington	1889	Oklahoma	1907
Montana	1889	New Mexico	1912
Idaho	1890	Arizona	1912

POPULATION of the United States of America



*assassinated while in office