FAMILY LEARNING				
SUBJECT	**DAY 2**	**DAY 3**	**DAY 4**	**DAY 5**
Memory Work (K4-4th)	☐ Learn: Weeks 1-4	☐ Learn: Weeks 1-4	☐ Learn: Weeks 1-4	☐ Learn: Weeks 1-4
History - Egypt: The Early and Old Kingdom *Denotes recommended reading for K4-2nd grade.	Early Egypt ☐ *UEWH:* 114-115 *PFP:* "Menes" *SOTW1:* 2.1 *AEHN:* 1 *EAW:* 54-55 *BDG:* 24-25 *MOH1:* Less 11	Early Egypt, Cont'd ☐ *SOAW:* XXVIII-XXX Mummies *UEWH:* 116 *SOTW1:* 4.1 *AEHN:* 14 *BDG:* 22-23	Old Kingdom ☐ *UEWH:* 117 *PFP:* "Cheops" *SOTW:* 4.2 *AEHN:* 4 *EAW:* 56-57 *BDG:* 26-27	
Historical Fiction	☐ (HF Read Aloud) Ch._____	☐ Ch. _____	☐ Ch. _____	☐ Ch. _____
Literature (3rd-6th)	☐ *The Golden Goblet* Ch. 15	☐ Ch. 16	☐ Ch. 17	
Latin (3rd-6th)	☐ Wk 4 Drill/Review: vocab, chant, & grammar sound off	☐ Drill/Review: vocabulary, chant, & grammar sound off	☐ Drill/Review: vocabulary, chant, & grammar sound off	☐ Drill/Review: vocabulary, chant, & grammar sound off
Bible (3rd-6th)	☐ Ch. 4 Story Time	☐ Drill/Review	☐ Drill/Review	☐ Drill/Review
Life Science - Super Structure: Cells & DNA	Human Body ☐ **HB:* Less 1-2 & Leonardo da Vinci *Human Body	Cells ☐ *HB:* Lesson 3 & **WP:* Lesson 4 *World of Plants	DNA ☐ *HB:* Lesson 33 & Gregor Mendel	

INDEPENDENT LEARNING				
SUBJECT	**K4-2nd**	**3rd-4th**	**5-6th**	**7-8th**
History (5th-8th)			☐ Proctor Unit 1 Test ☐ Conduct oral drill using P2Rs ☐ Check map completion ☐ Oversee timeline entries	
Composition (3rd-8th)		☐ Listen to outline narration ☐ Edit ¶ or type ☐ Assist with checklist items	☐ Listen to outline narration ☐ Edit ¶ ☐ Assist with checklist items	☐ Listen to outline narration ☐ Edit & Assist with Revisions

INDEPENDENT LEARNING, CONT'D.				
SUBJECT	**K4-2nd**	**3rd-4th**	**5-6th**	**7-8th**
Literature (3rd-8th)		☐ Acquire Biography for Wk 5	☐ Acquire Biography for Wk 5	☐ Acquire Adventure Novel for Wk 7
Grammar (3rd-8th)		☐ *DPE:* Wk 4 ☐ 3) Pg. 26-32 ☐ 4) Pg. 21-24	☐ *DPE:* Wk 4 ☐ 5) Pg. 32-33, 36-39, & 44-45 ☐ 6) Pg. 49-53 & 57-59	☐ *DPE:* Wk 4 ☐ Pg. 35, 37, 41-42, & 45-46
Digging Deeper (1st-8th)	☐ Find source for report & read/discuss ☐ Listen to narration ☐ Write sentences for copywork (1st-2nd) or assist with outline (3rd-4th) ☐ Edit ¶ / Assist with typing (3rd-4th)		☐ Assist in researching topic as needed ☐ Listen to narration ☐ Assist with outlining ¶ as needed ☐ Edit ¶	
Oral Comm.	☐ Find Show-and-Tell item (K4-K5) ☐ Listen to DD report (1st-2nd)	☐ Listen to Digging Deeper report	☐ Assist with brainstorming/outlining ☐ Assist with visual aid as needed ☐ Listen to student practice	
Science (5th-8th)			☐ Proctor Unit 1 Test ☐ Conduct oral drill using P2Rs	
Phonics/ Spelling	☐	☐	☐	☐
Math	☐	☐	☐	☐
	☐	☐	☐	☐
	☐	☐	☐	☐
	☐	☐	☐	☐
	☐	☐	☐	☐
	☐	☐	☐	☐
	☐	☐	☐	☐
	☐	☐	☐	☐

Memory Work

Timeline – Beginnings (K4-4th)

King Tut comes to the throne
The Trojan War is fought
New Kingdom of Egypt comes to an end
Israel's first king, Saul
1000 BC King David makes
Jerusalem the capital of Israel

History - Tell me about Egyptian history. (K4-8th)

Egyptian history in four periods,
it has been divided.
During the Archaic period,
Egypt is united.

In the Old Kingdom, pharaohs are most powerful
And great pyramids are made.
In the Middle kingdom, there's peace
Until the mighty Hyksos invade.

Science - Tell me about plant and animal cells. (K4-8th)

Plant and animal cells have parts
That are the same.
The cell membrane is the skin.
The nucleus is the brain.

The cytoplasm is a network
For transportation.
The mitochondria is
The powerhouse or station.

The vacuoles are warehouses
That store food.
Plant cells have two extra parts
That we can't exclude.

A chloroplast for photosynthesis
And an outer cell wall
That makes the plant rigid
So it can grow tall.

Tell me about DNA.

DNA is a ladder-like molecule
That is twisted and compressed.
A double helix is the name
That fits it best.

It stores genetic code:
The instructions in a gene
That work together to make
A complex human being.

Literary Works -

c: *How Doth the Little Crocodile* by Lewis Carroll (K4-K5)

How doth the little crocodile
Improve his shining tail,
And pour the waters of the Nile
On every golden scale!

How cheerfully he seems to grin,
How neatly spreads his claws,
And welcomes little fishes in
With gently smiling jaws.

Excerpt from the Epic of Gilgamesh (1st-4th)

G: Yes. Of course.
U: So do killers.
G: I will hide all the spears and weapons.
U: They will find more. And then how will you defend yourself and your people?

Heritage - Tell me about the Seven Feasts of Israel. (K4-4th)

(Sing to "London Bridge is Falling Down")
On Trumpets Jesus will come
For the church, his only bride.
On Day of Atonement, He returns
From the Second Coming no one can hide.

Bible -

Matthew 19:14a (K4-K5)

c: "Let the little children come to me"

Genesis 11:9 (*I Am with You*: "Babel") (1st-6th)

Therefore its name was called Babel, because there the Lord confused the language of all the earth. And from there the Lord dispersed them over the face of all the earth.

Grammar – What is a verb? (K4-4th)

A verb is a word that can do many things.
It performs an action, shows a state of being,
links two words together, or helps another verb.

HISTORY - Egypt: The Early/Archaic and Old Kingdom

Points to Remember (P2R):

Geography of Egypt:

1. The Nile River is the longest river in the world.
2. The Nile River was important to the development of Egypt, providing water in a desert climate and a means of transportation.
3. There are six cataracts or rapids along the Nile River.
4. The geography of Egypt caused it to naturally divide into two sections: Upper Egypt, located to the south, and Lower Egypt located along the Nile Delta.

Early Egypt:

5. Egyptian history is divided into four main periods of time: Early or Archaic Egypt, the Old Kingdom, Middle Kingdom, and New Kingdom.
6. Menes (or Narmer) of Upper Egypt conquered all of Lower Egypt and united the land as one country with his capital city at Memphis.
   NOTE: Menes = Greek translation, Narmer = Egyptian translation, Mizraim = Hebrew translation
7. Pharaohs of Early Egypt were buried in mastabas, a rectangular shaped tomb made of mud bricks with sloping sides and a flat roof.

Old Kingdom of Egypt:

8. Pyramids were built during the Old Kingdom.
9. Imhotep, who was an Egyptian architect, designed the first step pyramid and was so wise that he was revered as a god after his death.
10. Khufu, also known by his Greek name Cheops, built the largest stone pyramid, the Great Pyramid at Giza.
11. The Sphinx is a huge statue with a human head and a lion's body, believed to have been built to protect the Great Pyramid at Giza.

Mummification:

12. Egyptians embalmed their dead to prevent the bodies from decaying so they could enjoy an afterlife.
13. Canopic jars were used to store internal organs except for the heart.
14. Natron, a type of salt, was used to dry the body out.
15. Amulets were lucky charms that were placed between the layers of linen during the embalming process.
16. Gold funeral masks, designed to look like the deceased, were placed over the mummy's face so they would be recognized by the gods.

17. A sarcophagus is an outer coffin made of stone.
18. Egyptians believed Anubis would weigh the dead person's heart in the afterlife and the weight determined whether the deceased could pass into the afterlife.

Timeline:

Add the following events to your timeline:

Menes unites Upper and Lower Egypt	c. 3100 BC
Old Kingdom of Egypt begins	c. 2686 BC
Khufu (Cheops) builds the Great Pyramid of Giza	c. 2570 BC

SCIENCE - Superstructure: Cells and DNA

Points to Remember (P2R):

Cells

1. The cell is the smallest unit of life and is what all living things are made of.
2. Plant and animal cells have three main components:
    1) Plasma membrane - skin that serves as a protective barrier
    2) Nucleus - brain that controls cell activity
    3) Cytoplasm - jelly-like fluid that fills the cell in which all organelles are suspended; functions as a transportation system
3. Plant and animal cells contain eight main organelles:
    1) Endoplasmic Reticulum - transportation system
    2) Mitochondria - power house that produces energy for the cell
    3) Vacuoles - storage warehouses for food and waste
    4) Ribosomes - makes protein
    5) Lysosomes - recycles old cell parts
    6) Golgi apparatus - processes and packages protein
    7) Nucleolus - produces and assembles ribosomes
    8) Centriole - aids in cell division
4. Plant cells contain two additional organelles:
    1) Cell wall - provides support
    2) Chloroplasts - food factories for photosynthesis
5. An organelle is a cellular structure that performs a specific function.

Tissues

6. A tissue is a group of similar cells that have a common function.

7. An organ is a group of tissues that work together to perform a specific set of functions for an organism.
8. There are four main types of tissues:
    1) Muscle tissue is made up of cells whose function is to contract to produce specific movements in a body.
    2) Nervous tissue is found in the brain and the spinal cord and is responsible for stimulating muscle contractions, spatial awareness, and emotions.
    3) Epithelial tissue covers and lines the entire body as well as organs, and its functions include sensing, secretion, absorption, and protection.
    4) Connective tissue connects and holds up all of the bodies' other tissues.

DNA

9. DNA is a molecule that carries genetic instruction for all living things and has the following structural characteristics:
    1) It is a ladder-like molecule twisted in the shape of a double helix
    2) The sides of the ladder are made up of alternating sugar molecules and phosphate groups.
    3) The rungs of the ladder are made up of pairs of chemicals called base pairs.
    4) There are four kinds of bases that can be used to build the DNA ladder: adenine (A), thymine (T), guanine (G), and cytosine (C).
    5) Two bases connect together to form a rung: A only pairs with T, and G only pairs with C.
    6) DNA is divided into sections called genes which are all connected together to form a strand of DNA.
    7) A complete strand of DNA is called a chromosome.
    8) Cells contain 23 pairs of chromosomes which are located in the cell nucleus.
10. DNA performs the following functions:
    1) DNA stores all the genes an organism needs to develop, function, and reproduce.
    2) DNA provides cells with the instructions they need to perform their functions.
11. Genes are hereditary traits that are passed from a parent to their offspring and determine some of the offspring's characteristics.

Cell Division

12. Mitosis is a process where a single cell divides into two identical cells and has four steps:

1) prophase - wall around the nucleus breaks down and the chromosomes are duplicated
2) metaphase - the chromosomes line up in the center of the cell
3) anaphase - the duplicates of the chromosomes are pulled apart so that one set is on each side
4) telophase - an envelope forms around each set of chromosomes forming two nuclei.

13. Cytokinesis is the process in which one cell physically divides into two daughter cells at the end of mitosis or meiosis.
14. Meiosis is a kind of cell division in which cells only produce one set of chromosomes instead of two.