

Week 1-Science Schedule

Date:	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
The Earth and the Solar System					
1st Encyclopedia of Our World (K-2)		p. 4-7 "Our Planet" "What's Out in Space"			
The Geography Book (2-6)		p. 41-44			
Earthquakes, Volcanoes & Tsun... (K-6)		p. 1-2			
Learning About the Earth (K-2)				p. 3-7, 9-13	
Keeping a Nature Journal				p. 17-36	

Explanations and Reminders

Comprehension Questions: What is our planet called? **Our planet is called Earth.** What is different about our planet? **Our planet is the only planet where we know people, plants, and animals live.** What is the atmosphere? **A blanket of protective gases that surrounds the earth.** What is inside of the Earth? **The earth is made up of four layers: solid rock (The Earth's crust), hot sticky rock (The Earth's mantle), hot soft metal (The Earth's outer core), then in the center solid rock (the Earth's core).** What is the Solar System? **The sun is at the center of the solar system with nine planets revolving around it.** What are telescopes used for? **Telescopes are used to observe the planets and the other objects in the night sky.** What is an orbit? **An orbit is the path that a planet takes around the sun.**

Learning About the Earth (K-2): This activity will help your child to become more aware of the world around him.

Science Experiments: Each week this icon  appears on the schedule as a reminder to write one of the science experiment out on the science experiment sheet included in the back of the schedule.

Science Summary: Each week this icon  appears on the schedule as a reminder to do the "science summary."

Keeping a Nature Journal: read the pages listed above to help you get together your supplies and set up your nature journal for this year. The activity listed above in *Learning About the Earth* can be done in your nature journal. Your older children can participate in this as well. This can be a great way to encourage observation skills.

Science Fair: Beginning in third grade children are eligible to enter regional/state science fairs and the national science fair. As you go through the year you will have a variety of science experiments that you can complete. With each science experiment reiterate the scientific method (outlined on one of the following pages). This will make doing a science fair project seem more doable. Most regional science fairs are held in March. Start thinking early about a question you want answered. Search for "science fair ideas" for ideas on possible projects you could complete.

Library Books for Next Week:

Scamper's Year by Jeff Kindley
How do I Know It's Summer (or Winter, Fall, or Autumn) by Allan Fowler
Seasons by Paul Sipiera
Sunshine Makes the Seasons by Franklyn Branley
The Sun is Always Shining by Allan Fowler
Sun Up Sun Down by Gail Gibbons
What Makes Day and Night by Franklyn Branley
I'll See You When the Moon is Full by Susi Fowler
So That's How the Moon Changes Shapes by Allan Fowler

Shopping List for Next Week:

Earth Science for Every Kid: flashlight, dark shirt, hand mirror, modeling clay, and two pencils.

Learning About the Earth: Globe and flashlight, paper fastener.



Week One Comprehension Quiz

Directions: Give this as a written or oral quiz depending on the reading and writing ability of your student. Discussed missed answers to make sure your student understands the material.

1. What is our planet called?
2. What is different about our planet?
3. What is the atmosphere?
4. What is inside of the Earth?
5. What is the Solar System?
6. What are telescopes used for?
7. What is an orbit?



Week 2-Science Schedule

Date:	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Day, Night, and the Seasons					
1st Encyclopedia of Our World (K-2)		p. 12-15 "Day and Night/The Seasons"			
The Geography Book (2-6)		p. 85-86			
Earth Science for Every Kid (2-6)				p. 14-15; p. 16-17	
Learning About the Earth (K-2)				p. 19-25	
Learning About Weather (K-2)				p. 33-46	
Keeping a Nature Journal				p. 63-71; 73-136	

Explanations and Reminders

Comprehension Questions: How does the rotation of the earth on it's axis make it day and night? As the earth spins on it's axis it allows each part of the earth to be exposed to the sun's light. During the day in your hometown, your part of the earth is facing the sun. During the night the other side of the earth is facing the sun and your hometown is facing away from the sun. What is an eclipse? An eclipse is when the sun, moon and Earth are all in a line. The moon blocks the sun's rays and casts a shadow on a particular spot on the earth. What are the four seasons? The four seasons are spring, summer, autumn, and winter. Why do seasons change? The seasons change because of the tilt of the earth's axis. As the earth revolves around the sun, it is either tilted toward or away from the sun. When your part of the earth is tilted closer to the sun, you get more sunlight and warmer weather. When your part of the earth is titled away from the sun, you get less sunlight and colder weather.

Learning About the Earth (K-2): This experiment is similar to the one in Earth Science for Every Kid. Have the younger kids do this version of the experiment and record it on their data sheets. If you have time complete the seasons activity on the pages listed above.

Learning About Weather (K-2): This activity will help your child gain a better understanding of the seasons and why they change. We have used activities like these to keep the younger child "busy" learning about the science topic their older sibling is learning about.

Earth Science for Every Kid (2-6): These two experiments will demonstrate the relationship between the earth and the sun and how it affects our seasons as well as, day and night.

Keeping a Nature Journal: Read the pages listed above. Page 67 has a passage called "The Reason For Seasons". Read over this for a better understanding of the seasons. Focus on the pages relating to your current season. This will give your child confidence as he journals about this season.

Nature Journaling: plan a nature journaling hike some time this week. Can you see evidence of the seasons? Look at the plants, animals, trees, weather, sky and colors all around you.

Library Books for Next Week:

Down Comes the Rain by Franklin Bramley

Water, Water, Everywhere: A Book about the Water Cycle by Melvin Berger

Shopping List for Next Week:

Weather Station: Purchase the weather station on our website or read ahead for items you will need to make your own.

Learning About Weather: permanent marking pen, two jars, plastic cups, ice cubes



Week Two Comprehension Quiz

Directions: Give this as a written or oral quiz depending on the reading and writing ability of your student. Discussed missed answers to make sure your student understands the material.

1. How does the rotation of the earth on it's axis make it day and night?

2. What is an eclipse?

3. What are the four seasons?

4. Why do seasons change?



Week 3-Science Schedule

Date:	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
The Water Cycle					
1st Encyclopedia of Our World (K-2)		p. 16 "The Water Cycle"			
The Geography Book (2-6)		p. 75-76			
Learning About Weather (K-2)				p. 67-80	

Explanations and Reminders

Comprehension Questions: Explain the water cycle: *The water cycle explains how water moves from puddles to clouds and back again. First the sun heats up the water in rivers and oceans; the water evaporates and rises into the air; when enough water accumulates in the air, clouds are formed; when the clouds become dense with water; rain begins to fall; the water runs back into the rivers and oceans.*

Learning About Weather (K-2): This is a great activity. This will give the younger child a simplified understanding of the different states of water and water cycle.

The Geography Book (3-6): Have your child draw a picture of the water cycle. He can place this picture above the science summary.

Field Trip Idea: Take a tour of a weather station or visit a local weatherman.

Library Books for Next Week:

Weather Everywhere by Denise Casey

Shopping List for Next Week:

Weather Activity: buy either round magnets the size of a quarter or a sheet or two of flat magnets that can be cut.

Make sure to make the necessary photocopies of the weather maps and graphs.



Week Three Comprehension Quiz

Directions: Give this as a written or oral quiz depending on the reading and writing ability of your student. Discussed missed answers to make sure your student understands the material.

Draw and/or explain the water cycle.

