

The Trellis and the Seed by Jan Karon Unit by Rose Ann, Celia, and Wende

<u>Summary</u>

The little seed spent the winter in a jelly glass on the top shelf of a china cupboard. It was only a seed, and very, very small. How could it ever be a vine with blossoms? When spring came, the Nice Lady made a hole for the seed and planted it in her garden. It felt soft in the hole, but it was also cold and dark. "Don't worry," said the Earth. "God has planned something beautiful for you." But time passed, and the little seed did not believe it.

<u>Bible</u>

Creation Day 3 -

Read Genesis 1:9-13 with your child. Plants were created on day 3 after water and day and night were created. Plants need water and light to grow; God then created animals and animals need plants to live and grow. Isn't it wonderful how God created everything to support and depend on each other to survive? You could make a list of what God created on each day. Store it in the pocket provided.

The First Garden -

Adam and Eve were the first gardeners. And they did not have weeds to pull or have to water their garden until they sinned. I often wondered-- what did they do? Genesis 2:15 says Adam was put "into the garden of Eden to dress it and keep it." I think they praised God as they walked through the garden for all the beautiful flowers, trees and bushes.

Bible Memory-

You may want to memorize James 1:17 this week. Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above..." James 1:17

Parable of the Sower -

A parable is a short story that has a moral, spiritual meaning. Mark 4:1-9 tells a story about a farmer who planted his fields. Some of the seed fell on stony earth and grew quickly but when the sun was hot it wilted because the roots couldn't grow deeply and find water. Some seed fell among the weeds and it grew but the weeds soon choked it out. And some fell on good ground and grew very well and gave lots of harvest. Our hearts are like the soil—stony and hard or weedy-- to busy with "things" or open and ready to hear God's Word. And like the good soil gave an abundant harvest: if we hear what God says to us and live it out in our life that's how we can live in victory with Jesus. Discuss the importance of having soft hearts ready to hear what Jesus has to say to us. Review this parable using the Parable of the Sower Envelope Book.

Social Studies

Planting Zones –

Not all plants grow in all areas. The United States is divided up into different planting zones, according to the climate. Locate your state on a United States Planting Zone map. (You will find planting zone maps on seed packets, or on the net) What zone are you in? What other states are in your zone?

ightarrowComplete the Planting Zone Shutterfold

Emotions –

The seed shows many different emotions. The seed was skeptical about amounting to anything. It was afraid to touch something (the trellis) that it had never touched before. It felt disappointed that other plants in the Nice Lady's garden were blooming, but it wasn't. And finally, if felt joy when finding out that it was a beautiful, fragrant Moonflower. Ask your child when he has experienced any of these feelings. Has he ever been unsure of his capabilities, and said, "I can't", only to prove to himself that he could? Has he ever been afraid to try something new? At one time or another we all experience disappointment when we see others getting the things we want. Discuss a time such as this with your child. And lastly, ask your child how it feels to experience the joy of reaching a goal, in spite of your own personal doubts. Record answers on Emotions Accordion Fold.

Science

Seasons –

The Nice Lady received the seed at the end of summer; it sat in glass all winter, it was planted in spring, and it bloomed in summer. Discuss with your child the different seasons, and the months they fall under. Does your child know what causes the seasons? The earth takes 24 hours to spin on its axis, to create day and night. And it takes 365 days for the earth to rotate around the sun, to create a year. The seasons tell us how far the earth has traveled around the sun since the year began. What is your child's favorite season? Why? Go outside and observe your surroundings, noting the changes specific to the seasons.

Seeds, Plant Parts and Life Cycle -

A seed is a little package of plant life. A seed coat protects the inside embryo, which is the baby plant. There is storage of food inside the seed around the embryo. Some seeds have a very hard coat, and it helps to soak the seed before planting. Explain to your child how not all seeds will grow though. They need air, plenty of water, and the right temperature and amount of light to begin to grow, or germinate. → Complete Parts of a Seed Shape Book and What a Seed Needs Simple Fold

What happened to the bottom of the seed, which felt like a tickle, and the top of the seed that felt like a kiss? After a seed germinates, the plant begins to grow. Most flowering plants have four main parts: roots, stems, leaves and flowers. The roots grow underground and hold a plant in place and take in water and nutrients from the soil for the plant to grow. The shoot or stem grows up from the top of the seed, and holds up the leaves and flowers of a plant. It also carries the water and nutrients from the roots to the rest of the plant. The leaves grow from the shoot and make food for the plant using a process called photosynthesis. It takes chlorophyll (which is the green in the leaves), sunlight, water and a gas called carbon dioxide to make glucose (a kind of sugar). This glucose is stored in the stems or roots of the plants. The leaves also give off oxygen, which is in the air we breathe. In vines like moonflowers, the vines will continue to grow, reaching for the sun. Buds then develop, and flowers form from the buds. The flowers contain the parts to make seeds, and then the process starts all over again.

→ Complete Life Cycle of a Moonflower

→ Complete Simplified Parts of a Plant (for younger children)

Flowers have four parts: The petals, which are the lovely blossom, we see easiest and it attracts bees, insects and birds to help with pollination. The pistils are the female reproductive part, which stores the egg cells. The stamens are the male reproductive part and they produce the pollen. Plants need to be pollinated to produce seeds and fruit. The fourth part is the sepals, which are small green leaf-like petals that surround the flower to protect a young flower.

ightarrow Complete Parts of a Flower Flap

How Seeds Travel -

Seeds need space to root and grow into mature plants or trees. They also need light to grow. Many seeds fall to the ground below their parent plant and take root there. Sometimes though, there's not enough light or space near the parent plant. So God designed some seeds to travel to a different place, a place with more room to grow. But if they have no legs to walk on, how then do the seeds travel?

ightarrow Complete the How Seeds Travel Mini Books as you discuss each method.

Wind Dispersal (Anemochory)

Some seeds fly. Have you ever blown on a dandelion or opened up the pod of a milkweed? They have silky threads that act as a parachute to allow the seed to drift on the wind. These seeds often end up miles from their parent plant. Other seeds have

wings to help them fly. Have you ever seen a maple seed? It has a wing that allows it to twist and turn as it is carried along on the wind. Fringepods and elm seeds also have wings.

<u>Try this:</u> Make a paper whirligig. Have your student hold it up high and gently let go. Notice how the "wings" help it float down more slowly...if a breeze comes along it would carry the whirligig away.

Water Dispersal (Hydrochory)

Some seeds swim. Plants that live near streams and rivers often have seed that can float. Their seeds will fall into the water and float downstream. God designed them to have pockets of air in them that act as a life jacket, keeping the seed from sinking in the water. Have you ever seen a coconut? Did you know t hat's not a fruit or a nut, but a seed? It's tough fiber coat and hard shell protects it until it sprouts--often times months after it has fallen. The inside is hollow, which makes it float. Coconut trees are often found near oceans. The coconut falls into the ocean and is swept away to a distant shore, where it will sprout and grow into a coconut tree. Mangroves also use this method.

<u>Try this:</u> Get a coconut from the store. Place it in a sink or bathtub of water. Does it float? (If you don't have a coconut, but have some birdseed, look for the larger puffy black and white striped sunflower seeds. Have your student see if it floats. With the air inside, it should.)

Discharge Dispersal (Autochory)

Some seed pods explode, sending seeds as far as possible. Some fruits and plants burst open, spewing their seeds as far as possible. Impatiens and jewelweed are two that you might be able to find around your place. (I highly recommend finding jewelweed and letting your children touch the pod to set off the explosion! Be careful though, poison ivy is often found near jewelweed. Jewelweed is a natural remedy for poison ivy- -rub the plant's juices wherever you came in contact with poison ivy.) Wisteria, witch hazel, wild geraniums, and the squirting cucumber are others that God designed with this method of seed dispersal.

<u>Try this:</u> Tear or cut up pieces of scrap paper to make confetti (seeds). Place the tiny pieces in a lunch bag or baggy or balloon. Now hold the end of the bag almost closed and blow air into the bottom. Hold the end closed so that the air doesn't escape. Now pop the bag. What happened to the seeds?

Animal Dispersal (Zoochory)

Some seeds rely on animals or man to help them travel. Seeds in this category can be divided into three subcategories.

Endozoochory--seeds that are eaten by an animal and pass through the digestive system.

Once the waste (including the seed) is passed from the animal, the seed often miles from its parent plant and it now has a new home and fertilizer too to start growing! Examples of seed that travel this way a re strawberries, raspberries, cherries, and mistletoe.

Synzoochory--seeds that are collected by an animal with the intention of eating it later. I bet you can think of one animal who stows away acorns for the winter! Yep, God designed the squirrels to help make new oak trees. Squirrels and chipmunks hide so many nuts and seeds for the coming winter that they sometimes forget where some are located. These forgotten nuts and seeds--having escaped becoming a meal--can then sprout and grow in their new home.

Epizoochory--seeds that attach to an animal or human and then detach later. These seeds have barbs, spines, or spikes that make them sticky or prickly which allows them to hitch a ride on an animal or human. They eventually loosen or get scraped or picked off and fall to the ground miles from their parent plant. Burdock, sticktights, cock leburs, mustard, and thistle are all examples of such hitchhiking plants.

<u>Try this:</u> take an old pair of daddy's tube socks and pull them over your shoes and up your pant leg as far possible. Now take a walk through a patch of weeds like in a field or an area that's not been mowed. Did any seeds cling to the socks? Isn't God amazing to come up with all these ways to help plants and trees make new plants and trees?!

Fertilization –

The Nice Lady sprinkled something smelly around the roots of the vine. What do you think it was? Did it help the plant? Plants need certain nutrients to thrive. If the soil is lacking these

nutrients, we must add it to the soil if we expect healthy, beautiful plants. When plants are stronger, they will be better able to resist disease and insects, and harmful environmental factors such as heat

or drought. The three major ingredients needed in a fertilizer are nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and potassium (K). If you go to a garden center or department store, you will find fertilizers listed with these initials. Other nutrients are needed to, such as calcium, magnesium, iron, zinc, boron, copper, and sulfur. Many of these are quite smelly, as the plant in our story noticed. If your child takes daily vitamin supplements he may recognize the names of some of these nutrients. Plants are like people; in that adding needed nutrients is a good thing, but adding too much is a very bad thing. Let your child read a fertilizer box and help you to mix up the correct amount of fertilizer to add to your garden plants.

→ Complete Fertilizer T-Book

Kinds of flowers –

Many different flowers are mentioned in this story. If desired, let your student research more about one of these flowers: foxgloves, hollyhocks, cosmos, lavender, roses, petunias, and moonflower. You could also let your student learn more about the kinds of flowers that grow in your area. If possible, visit a nursery and spend time admiring the variety of flowers. Draw or paste pictures of favorite flowers in My Flower Book.

Plant Life Cycle--Annual/Perennial/Biennial -

A plants lifecycle is how long it takes to grow, flower and set seed. Each type of plant has a different length of lifecycle.

Annual plants live for one growing season. They grow flowers and set seed and die in a year. One way to help remember it is annual also means yearly and so the plants live for one year. Examples: marigolds, petunias and tomatoes Biennial plants are plants that require two years for their life cycle. They grow (produces leaves) the first year and in the spring, they grow again and bloom and set seeds the

second year. Examples: parsley, carrots and foxglove

Perennial plants continue to grow for several years. They grow, flower and set seeds many years. Each spring they send up new shoots and grow and bloom. Examples: Daisy, Black-eyed Susan, and Roses. Some perennials, such as the moonflower, are considered tender perennials, where they will only continue to grow year after year in certain planting zones. You could look through a seed catalog and find the different types of flowers. Cut out and glue pictures into Types of Plants Tab Book.

Language Arts

Vocabulary –

Have your child review these words and use them in a sentence to demonstrate understanding. Write definitions in the vocabulary flap book.

Cupboard – a closet with shelves for dishes or food

Trellis – a frame of lattice used especially as a support for climbing plants

Tendril – a slender leafless coiling stem by which some plants fasten themselves to a trellis

Scarcely – not quite, barely, probably not

Spade – a tool with a flat blade for turning over soil

Wondrous – wonderful, marvelous, astonishing

Fragrance – a sweet or pleasant smell

Admiration – a feeling of pleasure, approval, respect or wonder

Copywork/Memorization -

Have your child recite this lovely poem by Longfellow throughout the week. If desired use for copywork exercise.

Kind hearts are the gardens, Kind thoughts are the roots, Kind words are the flowers, Kind deeds are the fruits.

Take care of the gardens, And keep them from weeds, Fill, fill them with flowers, Kind words and kind deeds.

Synonyms –

Synonyms are words having the same or nearly the same meaning as another word in the same language. One way to help remember this is that "synonyms" and "same" start with the same sound "S". Find the synonyms in the story. How many different words are used to describe something that smells good? Some include fragrance, aroma, scent, and sweet-smelling. How about the word smelly, describing the fertilizer? Smelly is used to describe something offensive, as opposed to the other words that describe something pleasant. How many words can you find describing something petite? The author uses the words tiny, small, and little. Introduce your child to a thesaurus, explaining that it is like a dictionary but gives you synonyms instead of definitions. Go on a synonym hunt, looking for all the words you can that mean the same as scent and small.

ightarrow Record them in Synonyms Staggered Flap Book.

Repetition -

Repetition is a stylistic device that an author uses to create a sense of rhythm and emphasis. It is the repeating of the same words or phrases throughout a story. Can your child pick out the repetition in the story? It felt like a tickle. It felt like a kiss.

Compound Words -

When two words are put together to make one word, it is called a compound word. Have your child look for compound words throughout the story. They include someone, however, cupboard, someplace, something, anything, doorstep, everything, moonlight, nightdress, buttonhole, and...Moonflower!

 \rightarrow Cut out compound word cards. Use them to make new words. Store in the pocket.

<u>Math –</u>

Dozens –

The Nice Lady saw dozens of blossoms. A dozen is twelve things. Use this as an opportunity to practice skip counting by twelves. How many is two dozen? Three dozen?

 \rightarrow Use the Blossom Cards and Pocket to practice counting by twelve.

Moonflower Math -

| Use this information to a | answer questions: |
|---------------------------|---|
| Height: | 10' - 20' vine |
| Seed Depth: | 1/2 " |
| Seed Spacing: | 1" |
| Days to Emerge: | 10 - 20 |
| Thinning: | When 2" tall thin to 6" - 12" apart. |
| Time it takes to bloom: | Moonflower flowers open up in 2-3 minutes |

How many seeds are needed to plant a four-foot row? (4 feet x 12 seeds per foot = 48 seeds)

How many seconds does it take for a Moonflower bloom to open? (60 seconds x 2 minutes = 120 seconds)

A wall in a house is 8 foot. If a Moonflower vine grows 10' tall, how much taller than the wall is it? What if it grows 20' tall?

Now have your child make up his own problems to try to stump you!

Seed Packet Math –

Gardening is a wonderful way to get hands-on math experience that will have meaning to your child. Seed packets are loaded with information including when to plant, how deep to plant, how much space is needed for each plant, etc. While sharing this book with your child, try to at least plant a small container garden with your child, having him help with all the seed packet information.

While having your child actually help to plant the garden is the best way to learn Life Math skills, you can work out these word problems with your child if that isn't possible:

Most vegetables (corn, beans, peas, onions) should be planted about 2 feet apart. Pumpkins and cucumbers need about 3 feet and watermelons need about 8-10 feet. Use a tape measure and compare the different distances. Peas should be planted two feet apart. How many rows could you put in your garden that is 16 feet wide?

Corn is planted 2-4 seeds in hills 3-4 feet apart. So if you put three seeds in each hill that is three feet apart; how many seeds do you need for your 15-foot-long garden?

Beans should be planted about 2 inches deep. Radishes should be planted about ½ inch deep. How much deeper are the beans than the radishes?

You want some nice, fresh cantaloupe for your summer picnic on August 31. Cantaloupe takes 85 days to mature. When is the latest that you would want to get the cantaloupe seeds into the ground?

Art –

Draw and label the flowers that grow in your garden. You may want to rabbit trail into a study of Carl Linnaeus, a Swedish botanist whose drawings of plants during the 1700's helped to establish the modern day system of plant classification.

Press flowers, leaves. Pick flowers at their freshest and ones that aren't real thick (Pansies and petunias are a good choice.) lay then between wax paper; Being careful to arrange them carefully and neatly. Put the wax paper in the center of a book. Set 2-3 heavy books on top. Let it set for several weeks till the flowers are dry. Use them to make cards or to put in your Lapbook. We put clear contact paper or tear by hand tape over the flower to give more protection and to kept he card looking nicer.

Sketch a trellis using the book-- there are several pages that show what the trellis looks like.

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Print cards on cardstock and cut out on solid lines. Mix up and arrange cards to make compound words.



Cut out page on solid lines. Use to copy compound words. Fold and store in pocket with cards.

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Cut out pocket as one piece. Fold under side tabs. Fold up in back bottom flaps. Glue into lapbook and use to store cards and copywork.

Compound Words -

When two words are put together to make one word, it is called a compound word. Have your child look for compound words throughout the story. They include someone, however, cupboard, someplace, something, anything, doorstep, everything, moonlight, nightdress, buttonhole, and...Moonflower!

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Cut out on solid lines. Mountain fold on dotted lines, folding so cover is on top. Answer questions inside flaps.



Fertilization – The Nice Lady sprinkled something smelly around the roots of the vine. What do you think it was? Did it help the plant? Plants need certain nutrients to thrive. If the soil is lacking these nutrients, we must add it to the soil if we expect healthy, beautiful plants. When plants are stronger, they will be better able to resist disease and insects, and harmful environmental factors such as heat or drought. The three major ingredients needed in a fertilizer are nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and potassium (K). If you go to a garden center or department store, you will find fertilizers listed with these initials. Other nutrients are needed to, such as calcium, magnesium, iron, zinc, boron, copper, and sulfur. Many of these are quite smelly, as the plant in our story noticed. If your child takes daily vitamin supplements he may recognize the names of some of these nutrients. Plants are like people; in that adding needed nutrients is a good thing, but adding too much is a very bad thing. Let your child read a fertilizer box and help you to mix up the correct amount of fertilizer to add to your garden plants.

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| Glue here | Glue here | Glue here | Glue here |
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| SEED | ROOTS | SMOOT | LEAVES |
| VINE | BUD | OPENING BUD | BLOSSOM |
| Glue here | Glue here | Glue here | Glue here |

Cut out book as one piece. Valley fold on dotted line. Cut out all the pictures on solid lines. Have child glue them in order and write a brief description of what is happening. Cut out and glue graphic to cover.





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| Circle One: Perennial Annual Biennial | Name: | | My Flower Book |
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Cut out on solid lines. Mountain fold on the solid/dotted line, and then unfold. Mountain fold on center dotted line and cut the solid line in center. Push the pages together, spreading the gap you just cut, so it looks like a plus sign. Continue to squeeze together and fold the pages until you have a book with the cover on top and blank page on the back. You can use the book to draw your own flowers or to paste in the flower graphics provided.

Kinds of flowers -

Many different flowers are mentioned in this story. If desired, let your student research more about one of these flowers: foxgloves, hollyhocks, cosmos, lavender, roses, petunias, moonflower. You could also let your student learn more about the kinds of flowers that grow in your area. If possible, visit a nursery and spend time admiring the variety of flowers.





Petunias

Cosmos

Morning Glory



Moonflower





Sunflower

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Cut out on solid lines. Mountain Fold each corner on the dotted line so words are to outside. Mountain Fold in half on dotted line so that cover is on top. Have child write answers under each flap.

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Parable of the Sower -

A parable is a short story that has a moral, spiritual meaning. Mark 4:1-9 tells a story about a farmer who planted his fields. Some of the seed fell on stony earth and grew quickly but when the sun was hot it wilted because the roots couldn't grow deeply and find water. Some seed fell among the weeds and it grew but the weeds soon choked it out. And some fell on good ground and grew very well and gave lots of harvest. Our hearts are like the soil-stony and hard or weedy-- to busy with "things" or open and ready to hear God's Word. And like the good soil gave an abundant harvest: if we hear what God says to us and live it out in our life that's how we can live in victory with Jesus. Discuss the importance of having soft hearts ready to hear what Jesus has to say to us.

| Cut on solid lines. Mountain Fold flaps on dotted lines, and then mountain fold cover over on top. Cut out and glue flower graphic in area between flaps. Label parts of the flower. Under flaps, write function of each part. | A. Stamen | B. Sepals |
|---|--------------|---------------|
| | | |
| | C. Petals | D. Pistils |

What is the saddest seed?

Flowers have four parts: The petals, which are the lovely blossom, we see easiest and it attracts bees, insects and birds to help with pollination. The pistils are the female reproductive part, which stores the egg cells. The stamens are the male reproductive part and they produce the pollen. Plants need to be pollinated to produce seeds and fruit. The fourth part is the sepals, which are small green leaf-like petals that surround the flower to protect a young flower.

Stamen – the male part of the flower that produces the pollen.

Sepal - The outer parts of the flower that are often green and leaf-like and enclose and protect the developing bud.

Petal – The parts of a flower that are often attractively colored to draw pollinators.

Pistil – The female part of a flower containing an egg (ovary) that is fertilized by the pollen of the stamen.



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Just a little extra! Cut out as one piece. Mountain Fold in half. Write answer inside flap. Can you guess the answer? A Weeping Willow! www.homeschoolshare.com



Cut out all pages, stack, and staple at top.

Seeds - A seed is a little package of plant life. A seed coat protects the inside embryo, which is the baby plant. There is storage of food inside the seed around the embryo. Some seeds have a very hard coat, and it helps to soak the seed before planting. Explain to your child how not all seeds will grow though. They need air, plenty of water, and the right temperature and amount of light to begin to grow, or germinate. What happened to the bottom of the seed, which felt like a tickle, and the top of the seed that felt like a kiss? After the seed germinates, the root grows down into the soil, and the sprout breaks through the soil and grows up towards the sun. The stem, leaves, buds, and flowers grow from this new sprout. The more rich and fertile the soil is, the healthier the plant will be.



Cut out on solid lines. Valley fold on dotted lines. Glue cover graphics to shutters.

Planting Zones –

Not all plants grow in all areas. The United States is divided up into different planting zones, according to the climate. Locate your state on a United States Planting Zone map. (You will find planting zone maps on seed packets, or at this site) What zone are you in? What other states are in your zone? Color in Outline Map to show different zones.

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Cut cover graphics on solid lines. Glue to shutters of book.





Cut out pocket as one piece. Fold under side and bottom flaps. Glue flaps. Use to store your days of creation list.

Creation Day 3 -

Read Genesis 1:9-13 with your child. Plants were created on day 3 after water and day and night were created. Plants need water and light to grow; God then created animals and animals need plants to live and grow. Isn't it wonderful how God created everything to support and depend on each other to survive.

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Print all pages on paper. Cut on solid lines. Mountain fold all pages on the dotted lines. Assemble book so that each copywork quote is to the left and the blank lines are to the right. Staple through cover, being sure to catch all pages.

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Seeds, Plant Parts and Life Cycle - (simplified)

What happened to the bottom of the seed, which felt like a tickle, and the top of the seed that felt like a kiss? After a seed germinates, the plant begins to grow. Most flowering plants have four main parts: roots, stems, leaves and flowers. The roots grow underground and hold a plant in place and take in water and nutrients from the soil for the plant to grow. The shoot or stem grows up from the top of the seed, and holds up the leaves and flowers of a plant. It also carries the water and nutrients from the roots to the rest of the plant. The leaves grow from the shoot and make food for the plant.

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Synonyms –

Synonyms are words having the same or nearly the same meaning as another word in the same language. One way to help remember this is that "synonyms" and "same" start with the same sound "S". Find the synonyms in the story. How many different words are used to describe something that smells good? Some include fragrance, aroma, scent, and sweet-smelling. How about the word smelly, describing the fertilizer? Smelly is used to describe something offensive, as opposed to the other words that describe something pleasant. How many words can you find describing something petite? The author uses the words tiny, small, and little. Introduce your child to a thesaurus, explaining that it is like a dictionary but gives you synonyms instead of definitions. Go on a synonym hunt, looking for all the words you can that mean the same as scent and small. Record them in Staggered Flap Book if desired.

Cut out all pages and stack with cover on top. Staple on bottom

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| 7 | Types of Plants |
|------------------|--------------------|
| Perennial | |
| Description: | |
| <u>Examples:</u> | |
| | Annual |
| Description: | |
| <u>Examples:</u> | |

| | Biennial |
|------------------|----------|
| Description: | |
| <u>Examples:</u> | |
| | |

Plant Life Cycle--Annual/Perennial/Biennial -

A plants lifecycle is how long it takes to grow, flower and set seed. Each type of plant has a different length of lifecycle.

Annual plants live for one growing season. They grow flowers and set seed and die in a year. One way to help remember it is annual also means yearly and so the plants live for one year. Examples: marigolds, petunias and tomatoes

Biennial plants are plants that require two years for their life cycle. They grow (produces leaves) the first year and in the spring grow again and bloom and set seeds the second year. Examples: parsley, carrots and foxglove

Perennial plants continue to grow for several years. They grow, flower and set seeds many years. Each spring they send up new shoots and grow and bloom. Examples: Daisy, Black-eyed Susan, and Roses. Some perennials, such as the moonflower, are considered tender perennials, where they will only continue to grow year after year in certain planting zones. You could look through a seed catalog and find the different types of flowers. Cut out and glue pictures into Types of Plants Tab Book

Trellis and the Seed Vocabulary



Across
2. a closet with shelves for dishes or food
3. a frame of lattice used especially as a support for climbing plants
4. a tool with a flat blade for turning over soil
6. a slender leafless coiling stem by which some plants fasten themselves to a
7. wonderful, marvelous, astonishing
Down
1. a sweet or pleasant smell
4. not quite, barely, probably not
5. a feeling of pleasure, approval, respect or wonder

8 of 8 words were placed into the puzzle.

Created by <u>Puzzlemaker</u> at DiscoveryEducation.com



Cut on solid lines. Mountain fold on dotted lines. Record definitions under flaps.

Trellis - a frame of lattice used especially as a support for climbing plants Cupboard - a closet with shelves for dishes or food; Tendril – a slender leafless coiling stem by which some plants fasten themselves to a trellis: Spade – a tool with a flat blade for turning over soil; Fragrance – a sweet or pleasant smell;

Scarcely - not quite, barely, probably not Wondrous - wonderful, marvelous, astonishing; Admiration - a feeling of pleasure, approval, respect or wonder



Cut out four small books and one large book on solid lines. Fold on dotted lines. Small books will get glued into larger book to look like diagram. Inside books have child describe how the seeds travel.





Cut out on solid lines. Mountain fold on dotted lines. Record things seeds need to germinate inside book.

Seeds, Plant Parts and Life Cycle -

A seed is a little package of plant life. A seed coat protects the inside embryo, which is the baby plant. There is storage of food inside the seed around the embryo. Some seeds have a very hard coat, and it helps to soak the seed before planting. Explain to your child how not all seeds will grow though. They need air, plenty of water, and the right temperature and amount of light to begin to grow, or germinate.

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