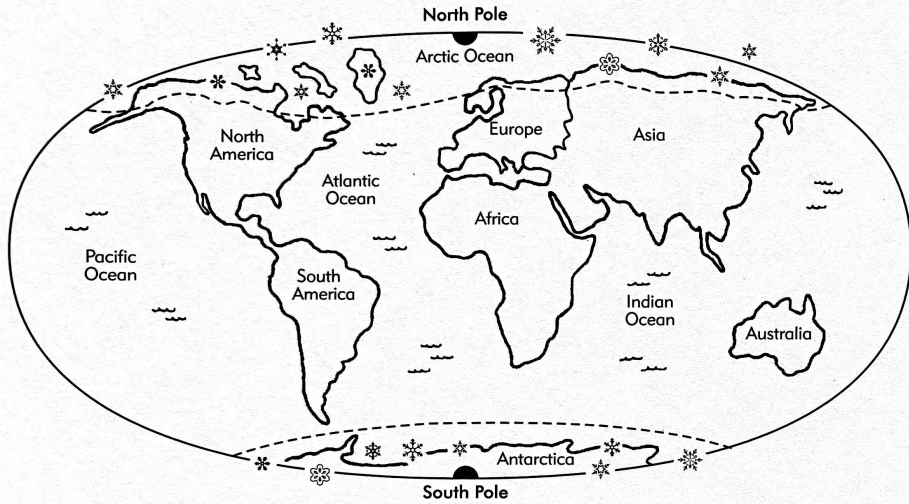


My name is _____

"In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth."



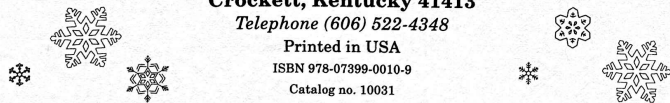
Where Are the Polar Areas?

In the beginning God wisely created many plants and birds and animals to grow in different habitats on the earth. Animals live in the coldest polar regions and in the hottest, driest deserts. They roam in the wettest rain forests, in the drier woodlands, and on the vast flat grasslands. Animals climb on the highest mountains and swim in the deepest oceans.

The cover on this book depicts a scene from the polar regions. On the world map above, the seven continents and the four oceans are labeled. The North and South Poles are also labeled. Trace the dotted lines with gray or black (lightly) to mark the polar areas of land and water. Why would snowflakes be found in the polar regions? (The polar regions are very cold.)

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Arctic tern



albatross



snowy owl



puffin

snow goose and gosling



Going On Eagerly

ptarmigan



caribou



Polar Reference List

- Birds have warm coats of feathers.
- Penguins swim very well but cannot fly.
- Snow geese swim and fly and honk loudly.
- Arctic terns fly very far each year.
- Albatrosses have long, narrow wings.
- Snowy owls fly in the daytime.
- Puffins have brightly colored beaks.
- Ptarmigans change colors seasonally.
- These animals have warm coats of thick fur or heavy skin.
- Caribou have antlers and move in herds.
- Musk oxen have shaggy hair over shorter fur.
- Huskies pull sleds in snow.
- Arctic hares are white in winter.
- Walruses have two long, strong tusks.
- Many kinds of seals swim in cold waters.
- Weddell seals dive very deep.
- Mother harp seals have gray and brown fur.
- Baby harp seals have white fur.
- Arctic foxes have beautiful, bushy tails.
- Polar bears are excellent swimmers.
- Many fish swim in the cold polar waters.



penguin and chick



polar bear and cub



Arctic fox



harp seal and pup



Weddell seal



fish

musk ox



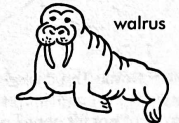
husky

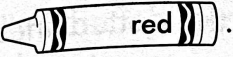


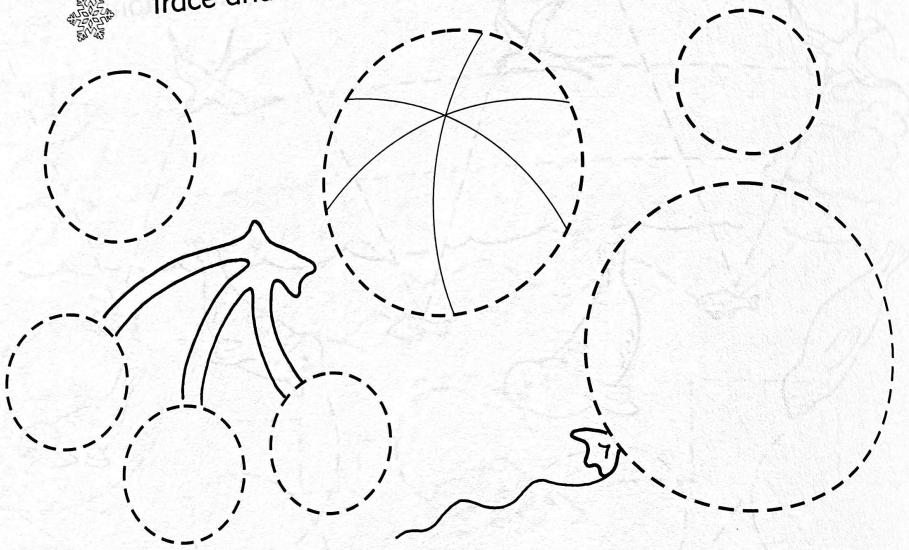
Arctic hare



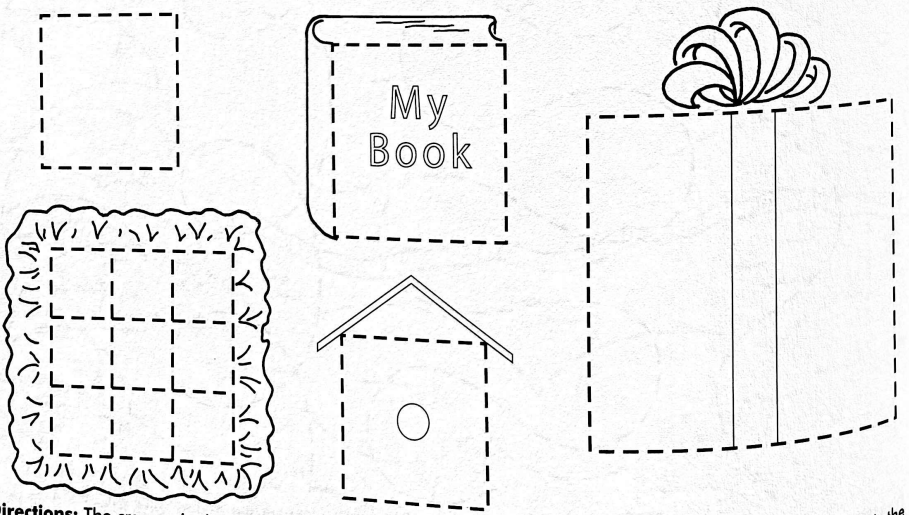
walrus



Trace and color each  red.

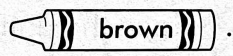


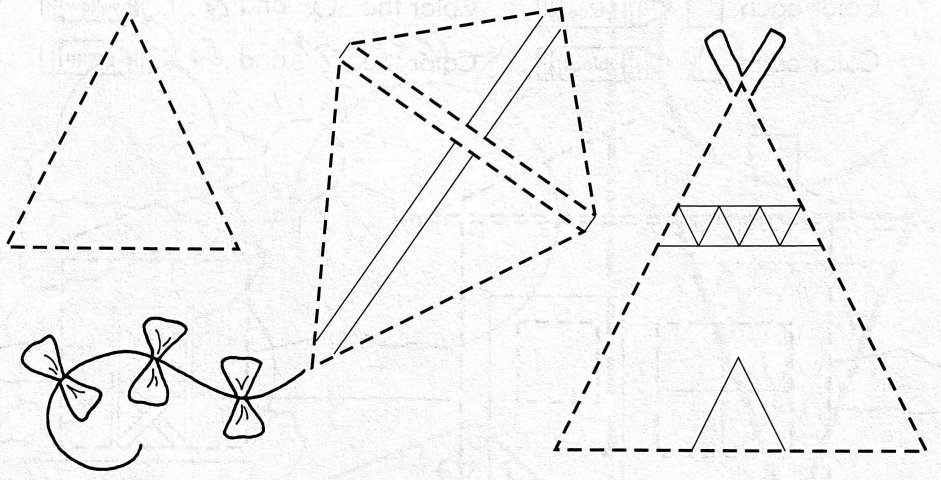
Trace and color each  purple.

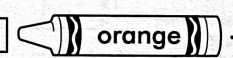


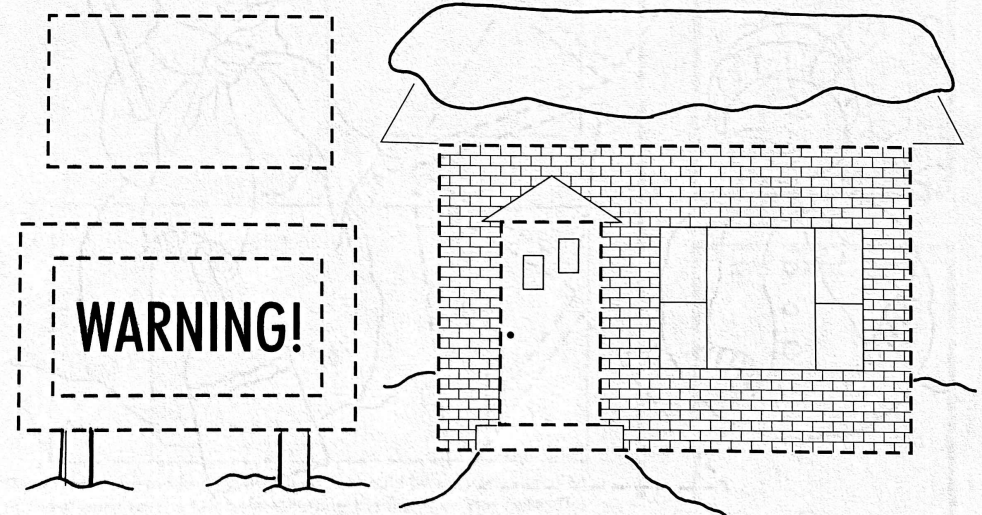
Directions: The crayons in the instructions on pages 4 and 5 should be colored correctly before tracing the dotted shapes and coloring the objects.

Discussion: Can child think of other objects with the same shapes? Circles shown: cherries, balls, balloon. Squares shown: pillow, book, birdhouse, gift.

Trace and color each  brown.



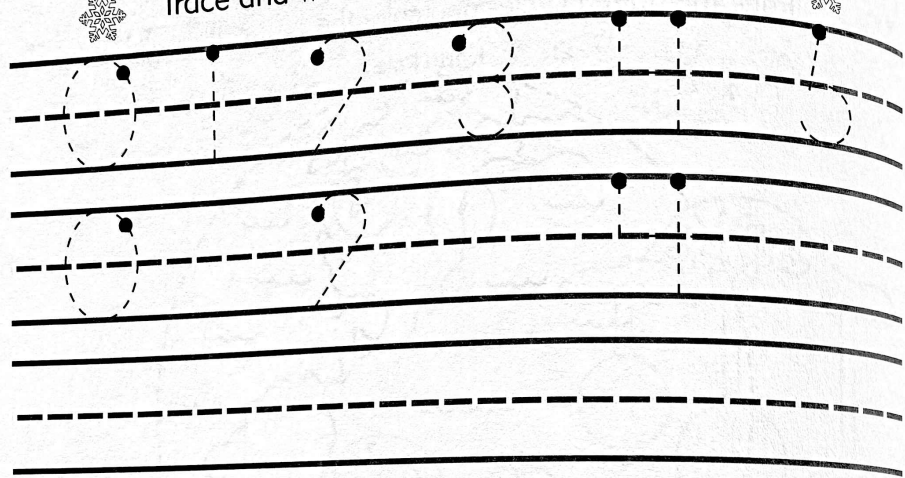
Trace and color each  orange.



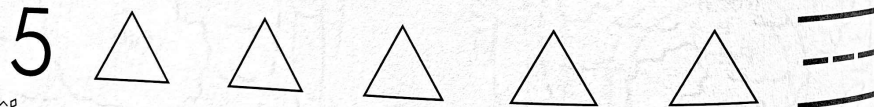
Directions: The crayons in the instructions on pages 4, 5, and 6 introduce the eight basic colors and could be used as reference as needed throughout this book.

Discussion: Can child think of other objects with these shapes? Triangles shown: kite, tepee (Indian tent). Rectangles shown: highway sign, brick house.

Trace and write the numbers 0 through 5.



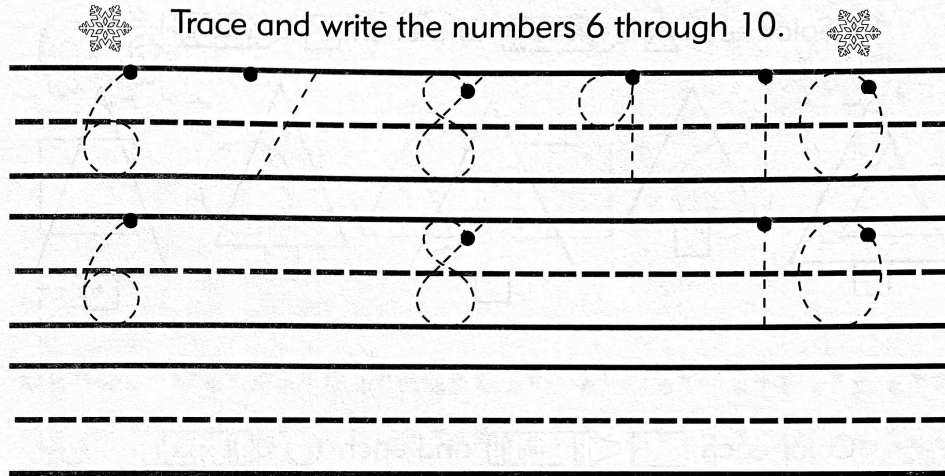
Circle the shapes. Count the remaining shapes.



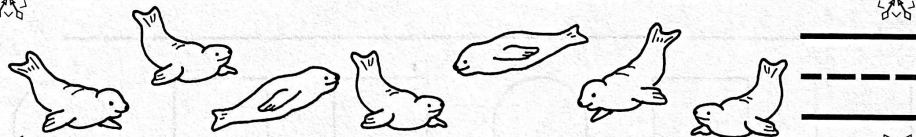
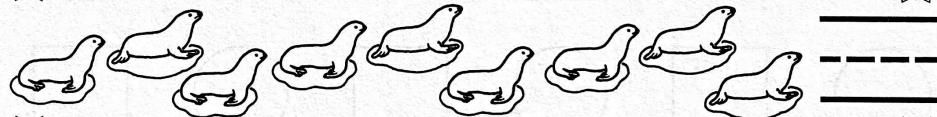
Top: Child should trace the dotted numbers and write the missing numbers 0 through 5. For more practice, these numbers can be written on other paper.

Bottom: In each row the correct number of shapes should be circled. The number of the remaining shapes should be written on the short lines.

Trace and write the numbers 6 through 10.



Count the pictures and write the numbers.

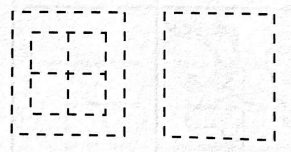
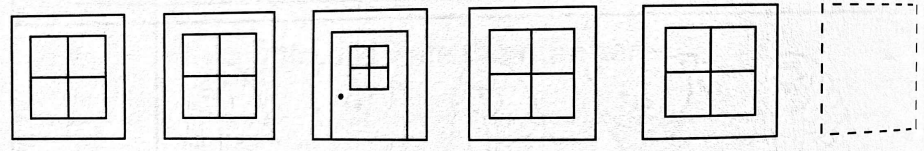
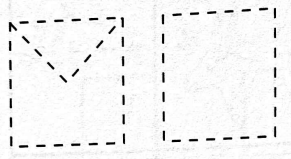
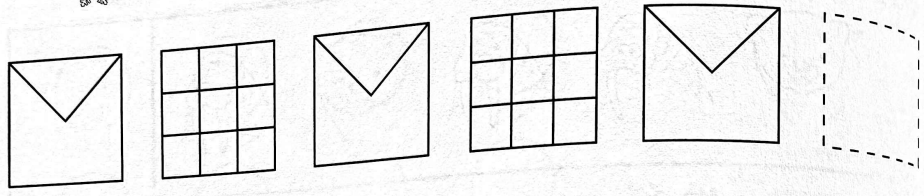


Top: Child should trace the dotted numbers and write the missing numbers 6 through 10.

Extra: Can child practice counting by 2s?

Bottom: Child should count the pictures in each row and write the number on the short lines. Can child name the pictures? (Arctic terns, polar bears, and seals)

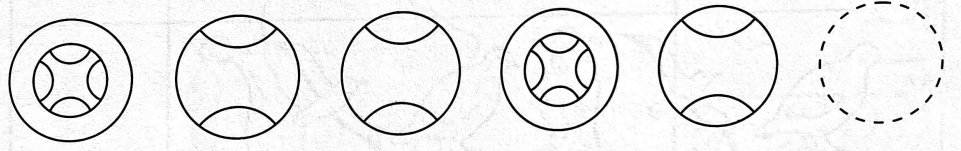
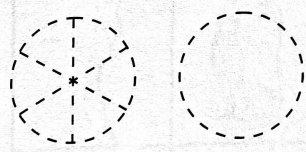
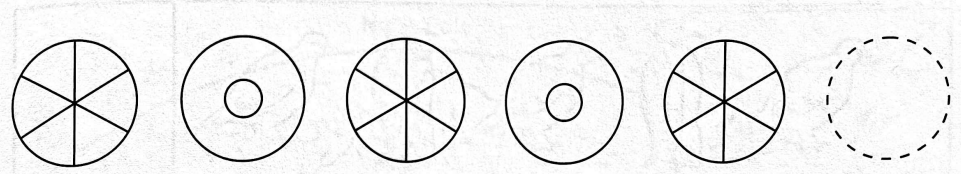
❄️ Draw the pictures, and complete each row. ❄️



Directions: In each section, the second row should be drawn identical to the first row. The last one in each row should be completed. The rows may be colored according to the sequence pattern.


Discussion: Child could "read" the sequence by naming the squares, such as "envelope, pillow" for the top section and "window, window, door" for the bottom section.

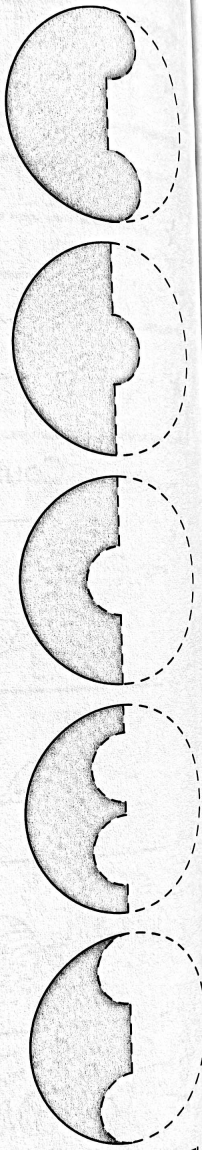
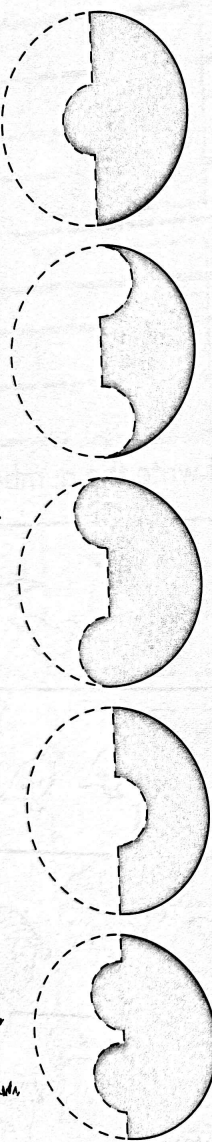
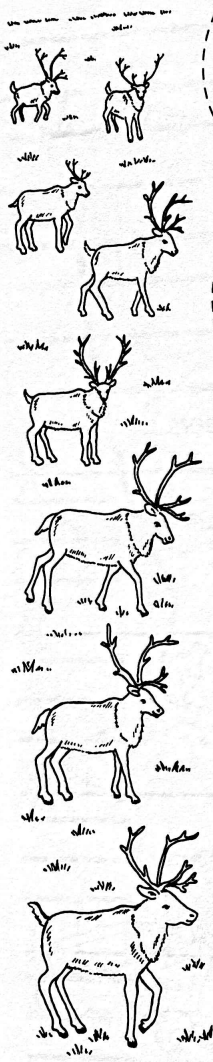
❄️ Draw the pictures, and complete each row. ❄️



Directions: In each section, the second row should be drawn identical to the first row. The last one in each row should be completed. The rows may be colored according to the sequence pattern.


Discussion: Child could "read" the sequence by naming the circles, such as "pie, doughnut" for the top section and "wheel, ball, ball" for the bottom section.

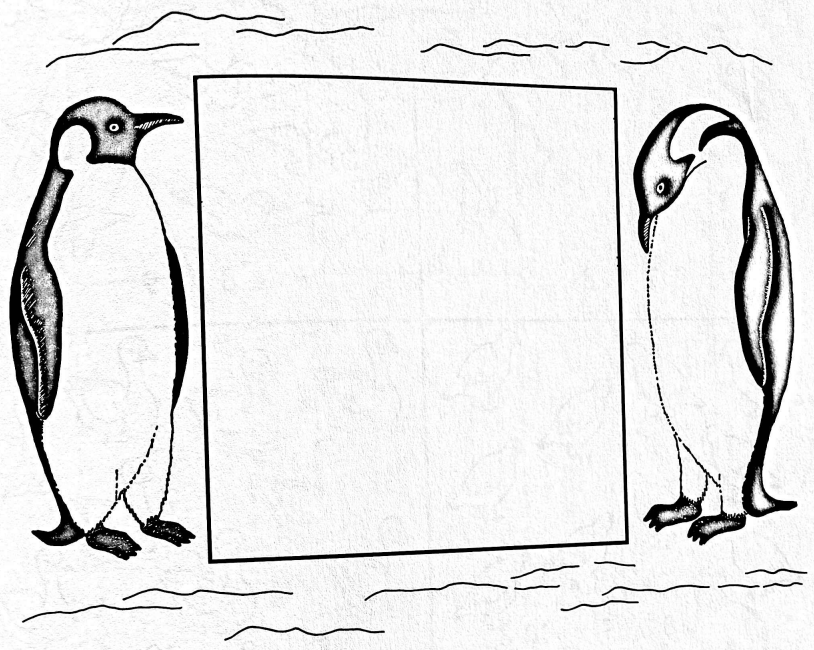
Trace and match the parts that fill a .



Border discussion: Caribou move in herds across the northern tundra. Their hoofs are broad and wide-spreading to help them walk in deep snow and on spongy tundra. How many caribou can you see?

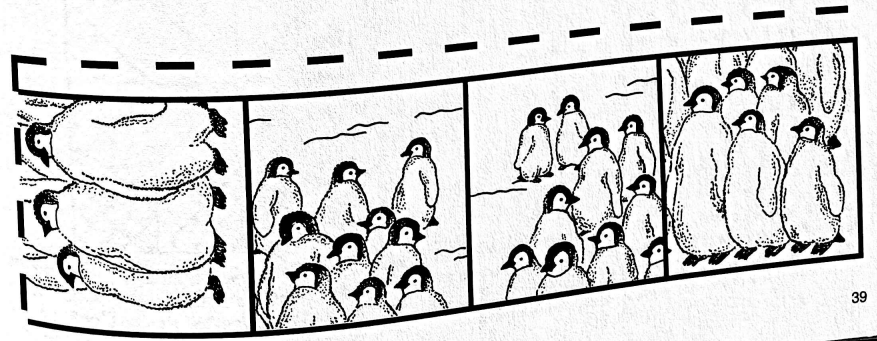
Directions: The dotted parts should be traced. Then lines should be drawn from the left column to the right column to match the dotted parts that complete a circle. The matching parts should be colored identically.

Cut and match the pieces to fit the .

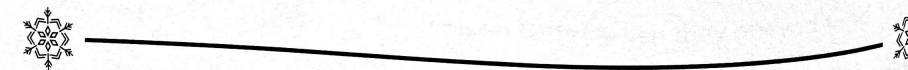
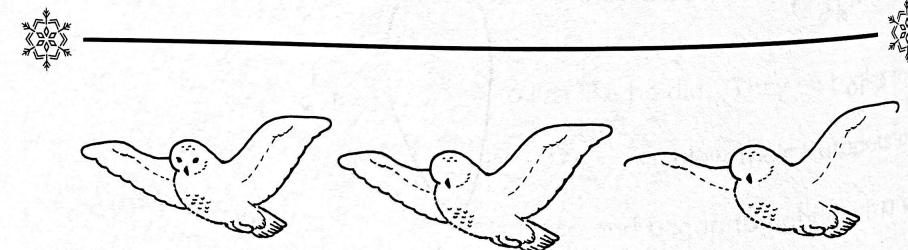
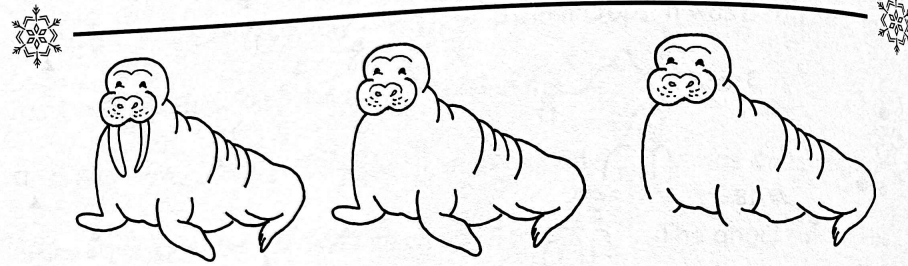
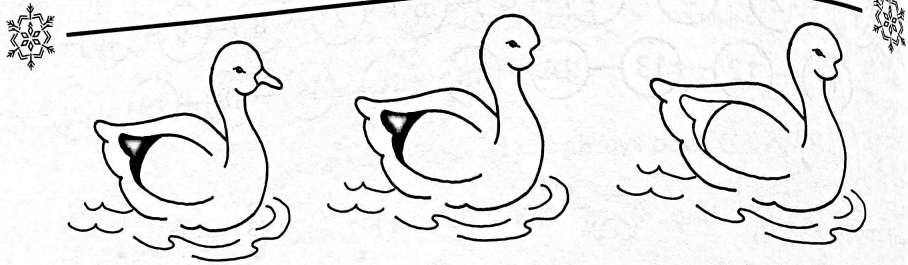


Directions: Child should cut the pieces below and then match and paste them in the square above. Can child see how four small squares can make one big square?
Discussion: Baby penguins are called chicks. When the chicks are about six weeks old, the parent penguins go

to the sea to catch food. Sometimes hundreds of chicks huddle together in the cold, snowy nursery. The chicks with soft, fluffy, gray feathers may look alike, but when the parents return, they can pick out their own chick by its squawky calls.



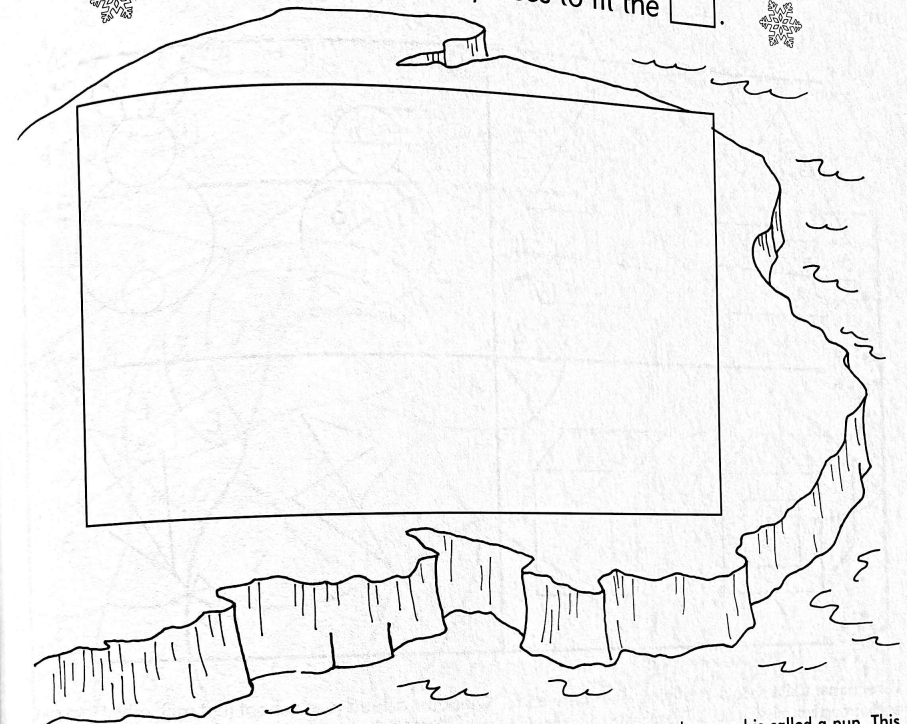
What is missing?



Directions: The missing parts should be drawn on the last two pictures in each row to match the first picture: snow goose (beak and wing with black tip), walrus (tusks and front flippers), Arctic fox (ears and bushy tail), snowy owl (eyes and sides of both wings).

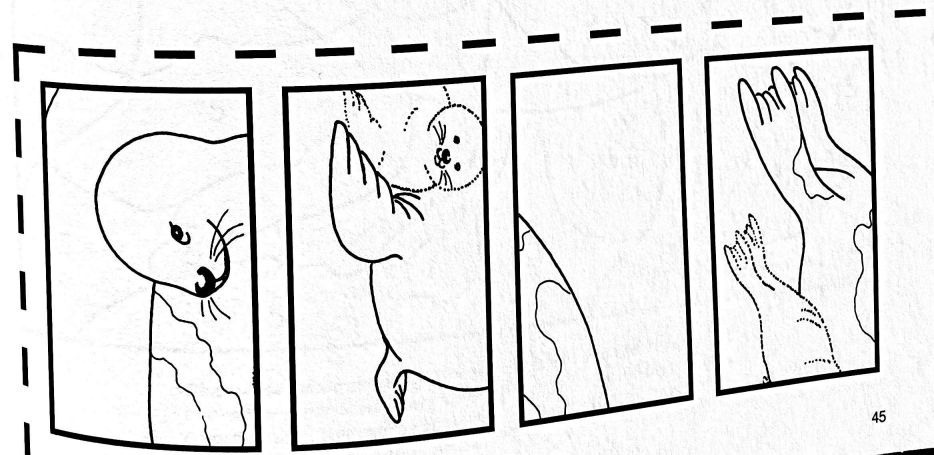
Discussion: Snow geese can fly very high. Their loud honks can be heard long before they come into view. Walruses rest and warm themselves in the sun on rocky shores. Arctic foxes have good hearing and smelling. Snowy owls fly silently with their powerful wings.

Cut and match the pieces to fit the .



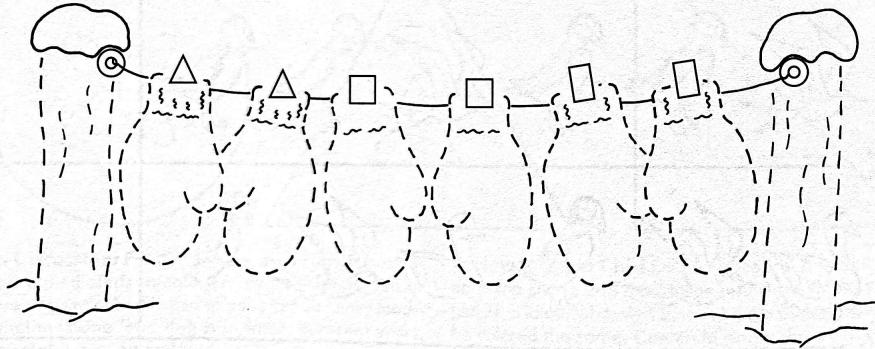
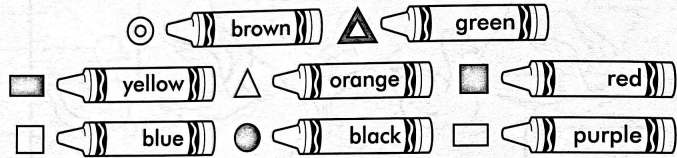
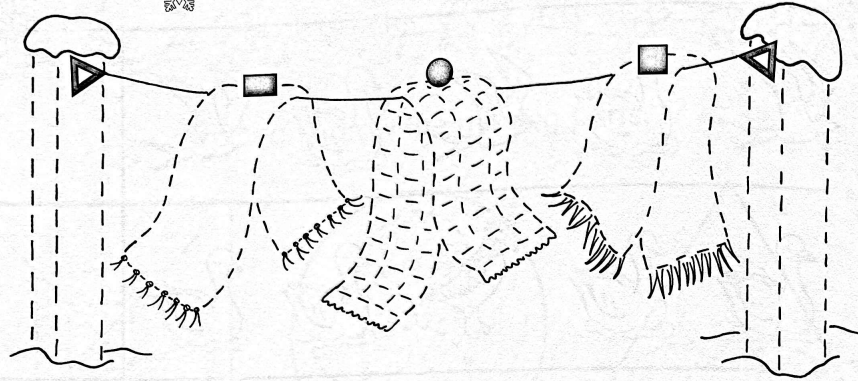
Directions: After cutting on the heavy lines below, child should match and paste the four small rectangles in the large rectangle above. Can child see how four equal rectangles can make one bigger rectangle?

Discussion: A young harp seal is called a pup. This mother harp seal and white baby pup are resting on an ice floe. When the pup is about one month old, its white furry coat will change to the darker colors.





Trace and color by shapes.

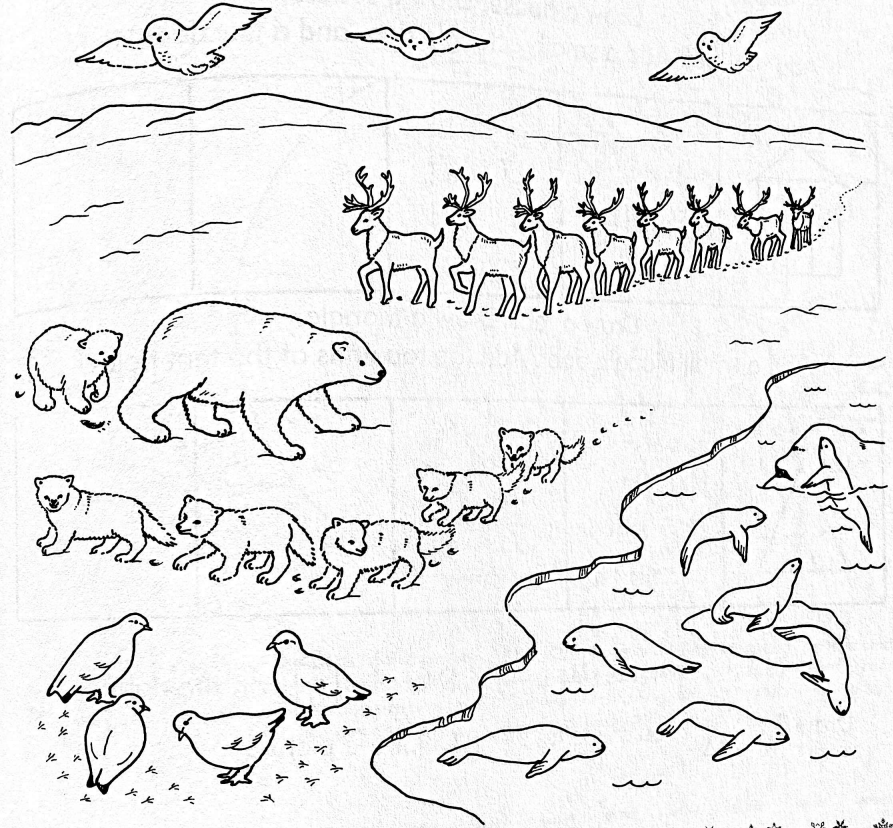


Directions: Child should color the small crayons and then trace the dotted lines according to the small, accompanying shapes. The parts of the picture may be colored according to their outlines.

Review Shapes and Colors: Does child readily know the names of the four basic shapes and the eight basic colors? Does he trace lines and color carefully? **Extra:** Does he know the color words by sight?



Count the birds and animals.



Directions: Child should count the creatures and write the numbers on the short lines below.

Review: God gave these birds and animals the thick coats of furs or feathers needed to live in snowy lands. Which ones are protected by white coats in winter and darker coats in summer? (Arctic fox and ptarmigan)

What has antlers and moves in large herds? (caribou)
What has flippers to help it move and swim? (seal)
What flies softly with powerful wings? (snowy owl)
What can run, climb, and swim very well? (polar bear)
What has a bushy tail and beautiful fur? (Arctic fox)
What has short feathers on its feet? (ptarmigan)