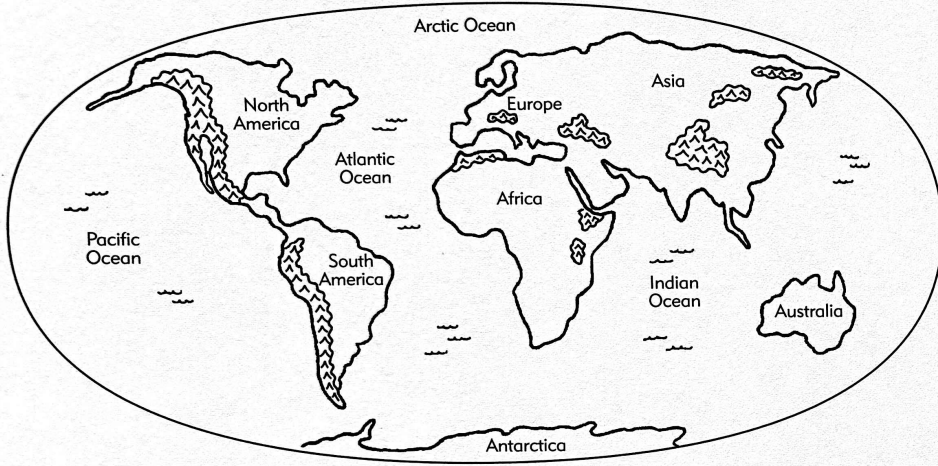


My name is _____

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

Color the mountain areas   purple.



Where Are the Mountains?

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 large flat grasslands. Animals climb on the highest mountains and swim in the deepest oceans.

The cover on this book depicts scenes from the mountains. On the world map above, the seven continents of the world and the four oceans are labeled. High mountain ranges include the Rocky Mountains in western North America, the Andes in South America, the Alps in Europe, the Himalayas in Asia, and the Atlas Mountains in Africa. The mountain areas are marked with mountains and should be colored purple.

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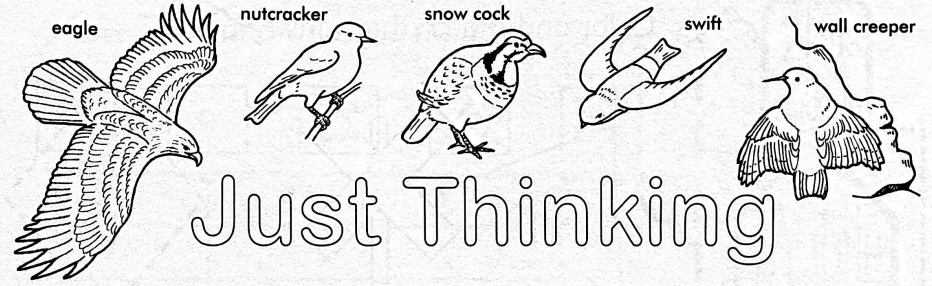
Rod and Staff Publishers, Inc.
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Printed in USA

ISBN 978-07399-0016-1

Catalog no. 10034



Just Thinking

and

Choosing

Mountain Reference List

Birds soar high above mountain peaks.

Eagles have large wings and can see far.

Nutcrackers eat seeds from pinecones.

Snow cocks are gray and white quail in Asia.

Swifts catch insects while flying fast.

Wall creepers climb up cliffs to search for insects.

Animals climb on mountain slopes.

Elk are large deer that live in herds.

Erminals are weasels with white fur in winter.

Giant pandas live in bamboo forests in Asia.

Grizzly bears are large, fierce bears.

Llamas carry loads on trails in South America.

Marmots live in colonies on rocky slopes.

Mountain goats climb in high places.

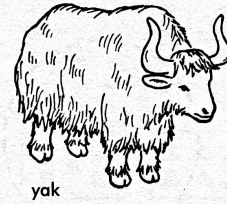
Mountain lions are large, fierce wild cats.

Mountain sheep have large curved horns.

Pikas are small and furry and live among rocks.

Snow leopards in Asia have heavy fur coats.

Yaks have long shaggy hair and live in Asia.



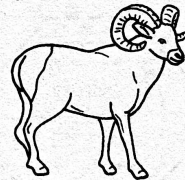
yak



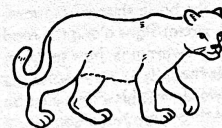
snow leopard



pika



mountain sheep



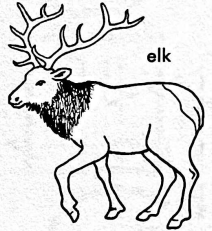
mountain lion



mountain goat



marmots



elk



ermine



giant panda

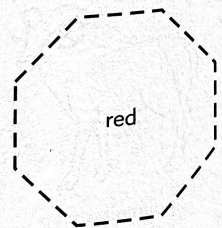
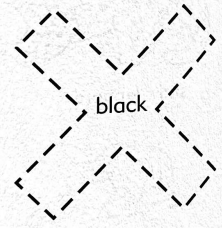
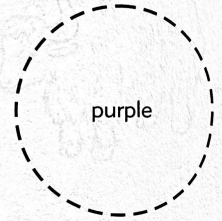
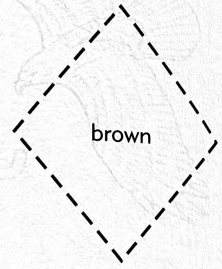
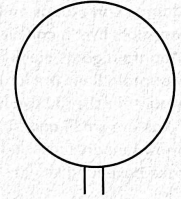
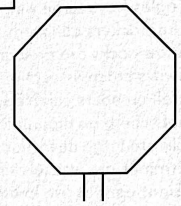
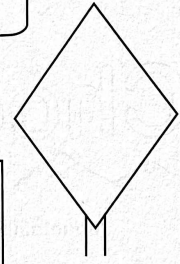
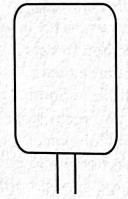
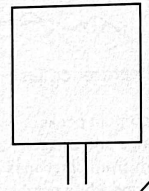
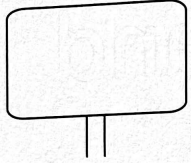
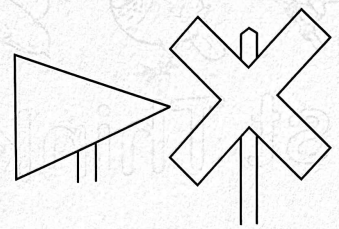
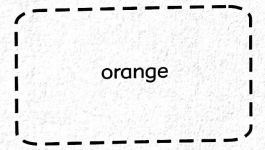
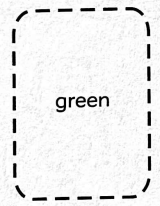
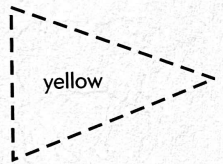
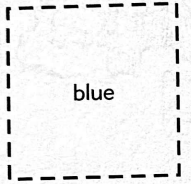


grizzly bear



llama

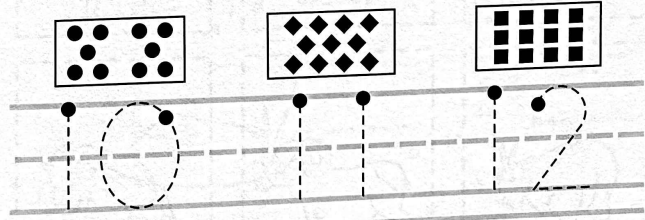
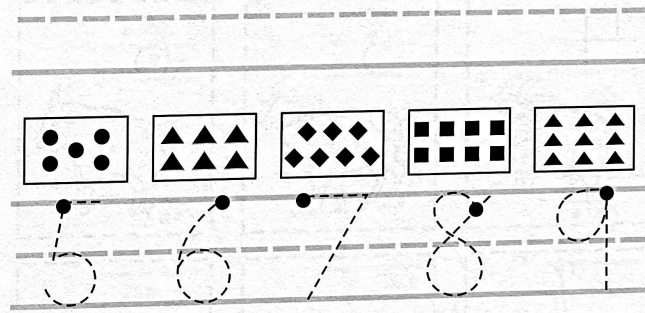
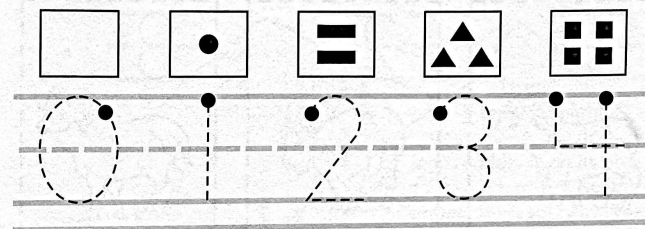
Color and match the signs.



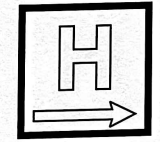
Directions: Using the designated colors, child should trace the dotted shapes above and draw lines to the matching shapes in the center. He should cut the edge strip on page 3 and paste the signs on the center shapes above. The signs (except the railroad sign) should be colored, using the same colors as the matching shapes.

Discussion: Can child identify the basic shapes? (square, triangle, rectangles, diamond, circle) Signs along the road give helpful information, such as warnings, how to drive, where places are, and what is for sale.
Reference: The eight color words on this page may be used for reference as needed throughout this book.

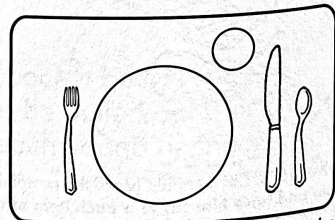
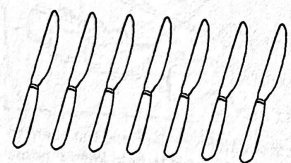
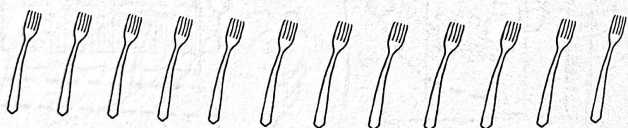
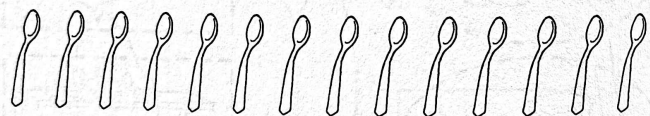
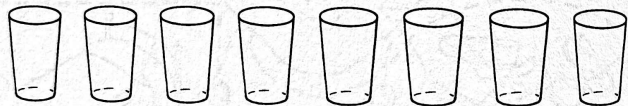
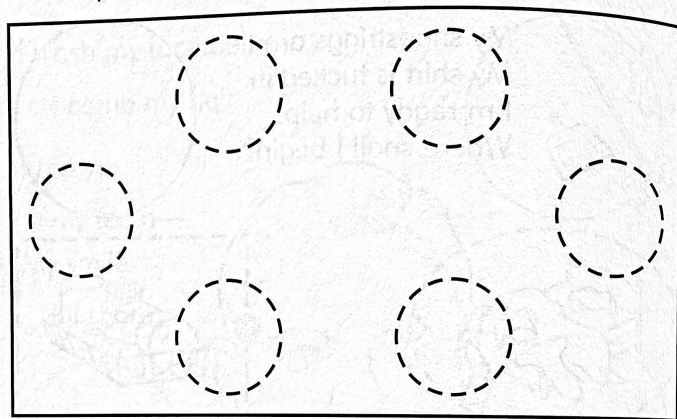
Trace and write the numbers.



Directions: Child should trace and write the numbers 1 through 12. How far can child count or write numbers? More writing practice can be done on other paper.
Tip for number practice: Calendar pages can be used for number sequence 1 to 30.

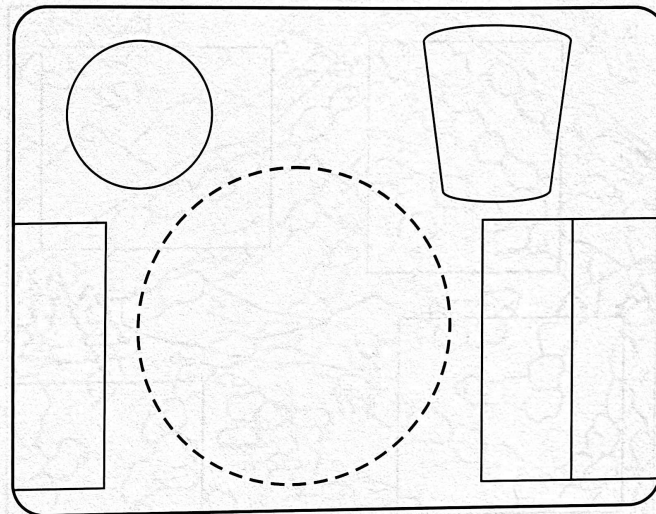


Let's set the table.



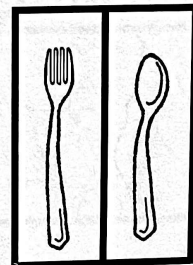
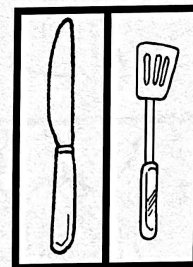
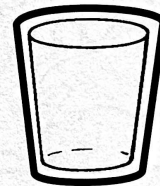
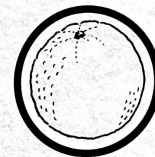
Directions: Child should trace and count each plate on the table above. Then he should circle the same number of cups, spoons, forks, and knives in each row. (six)
Discussion: On the table, each place needs a plate, cup, knife, fork, and spoon as shown in the lower box. Can child say how many place settings are needed for his family? Simple chores according to child's ability help to teach responsibility.

We learn mealtime manners.

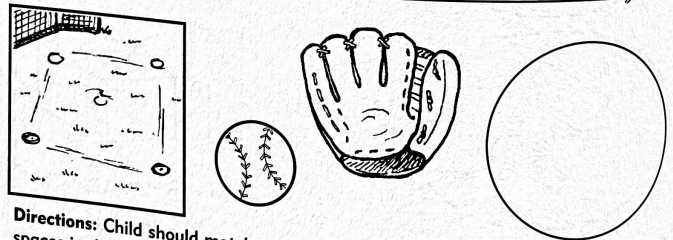
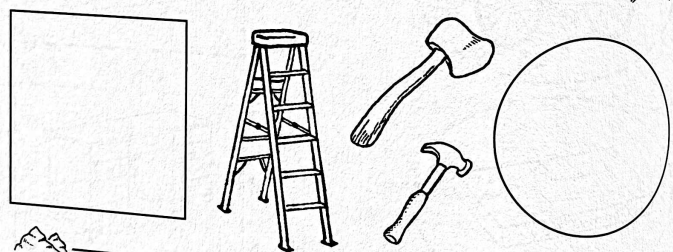
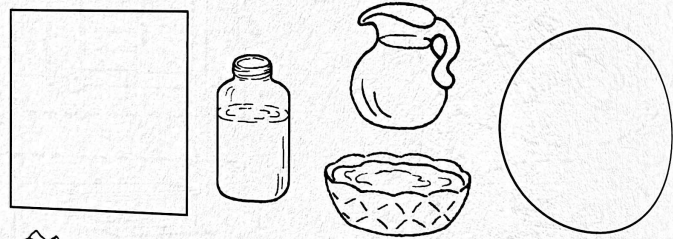
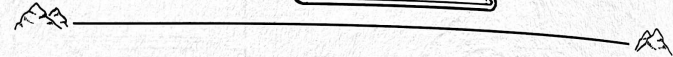
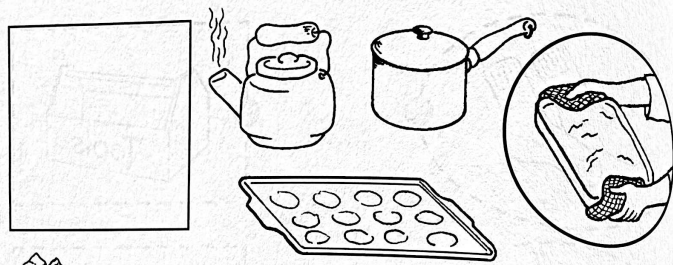


1. Wash your before you eat. (hands)
2. Bow your and close your to pray. (head, eyes)
3. Sit up straight on your . (chair)
4. Say "Please" and wait patiently for the . (food)
5. Pass the to your . (left)
6. Chew your quietly with your closed. (food, mouth)
7. Say "Thank you" to the cook for the good . (food)
8. Say "Excuse me" before leaving the . (table)

Directions: Child should trace the plate and then paste the cutout cup, knife, fork, and spoon properly (see page 12). The pancake should be pasted on the plate and the orange pasted above the fork. (The pancake turner should not be pasted.)
Discussion: Does your child help set the table before a meal? Have child "read" the small pictures as you read and discuss the list of mealtime manners. Other manners could be considered such as having happy conversation, not eating too fast, not talking while eating, and turning your head while coughing.

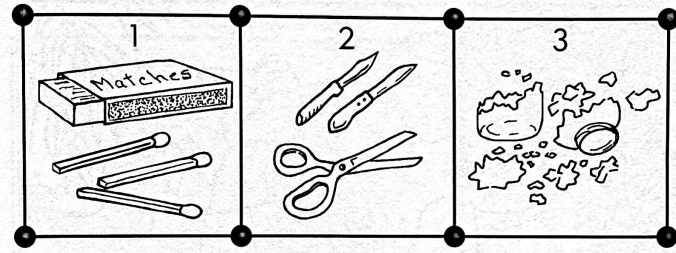


We should be careful!

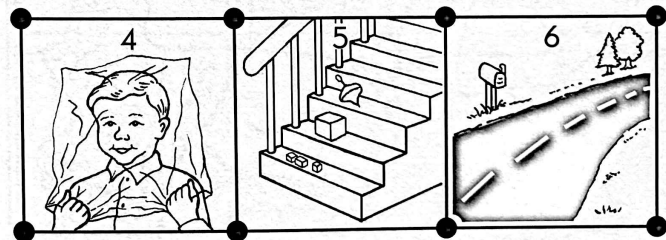


Directions: Child should match and paste the cutout shapes from page 19 to the spaces in the sections above to show where and when we should be careful.
Discussion: Carefulness is needed when helping in the house and shop and when playing. Hot parts on a stove can cause burns, so potholders are used. If items from a refrigerator fall and spill, persons may slip and fall, or a glass container may break. In the shop ladders and tools such as a saw can injure someone if used improperly. On a ball diamond, getting too close to a swinging bat can cause injury.

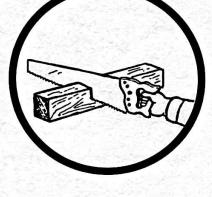
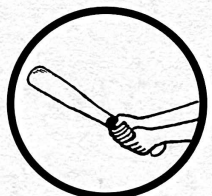
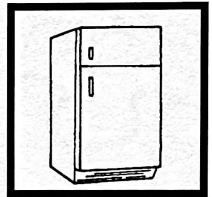
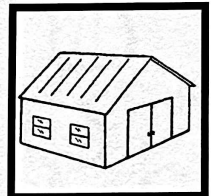
We should practice safety.



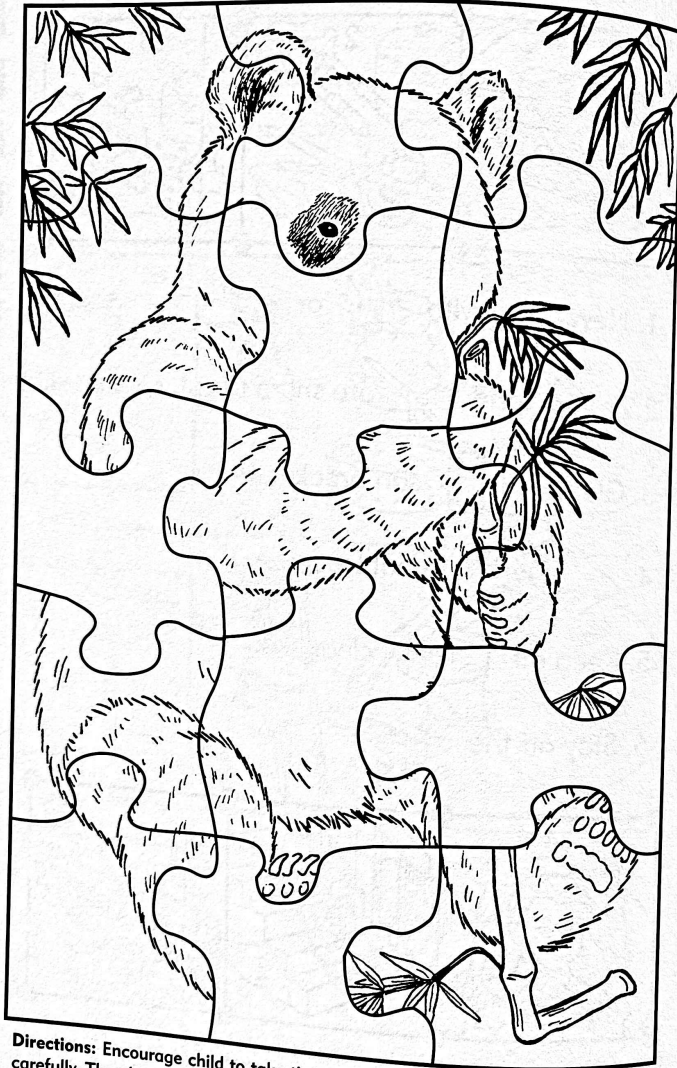
1. Never play with or . (fire, matches)
2. and are sharp to cut. (knives, scissors)
3. Glass can break. (jars)
4. are not toys. (plastic bags)
5. Keep all clear. (steps)
6. Stay off the . (road)



Directions: As you read each safety rule, child should "read" the small pictures and draw a black X from dot to dot on each corresponding picture.
Discussion: We thank God for daily protection and for healing when someone gets hurt. We also teach safety precautions to prevent accidents. Children should not play with dangerous items such as fire and matches, sharp tools, and plastic bags. Steps and walking areas should be kept clear. Children should stay off the road and away from moving vehicles. Discuss other safety guidelines according to your child's needs, such as not climbing on furniture or not playing with electric outlets.

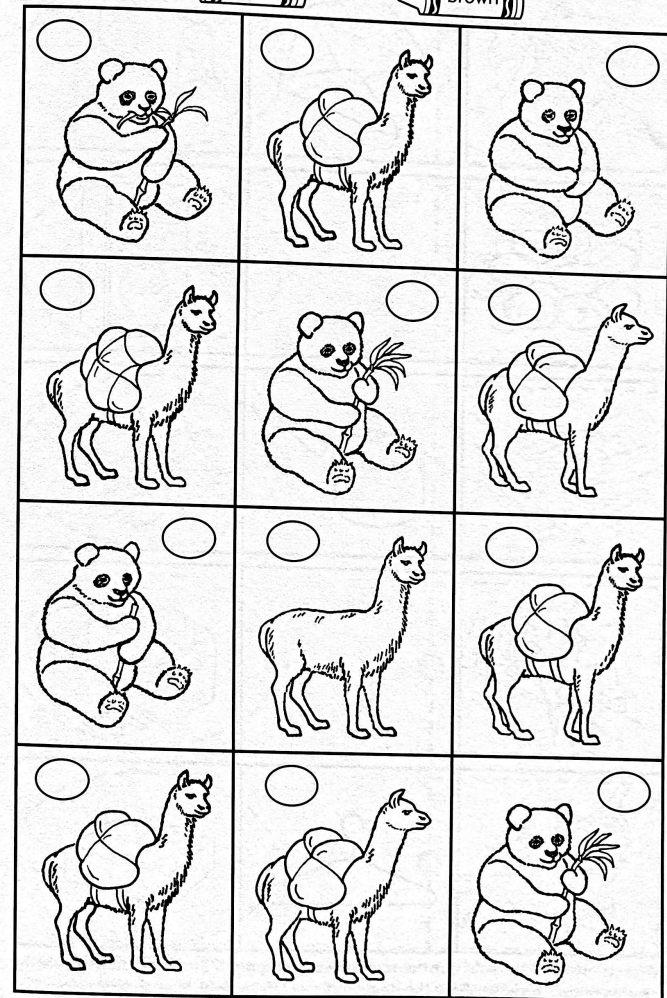


Paste the missing pieces.

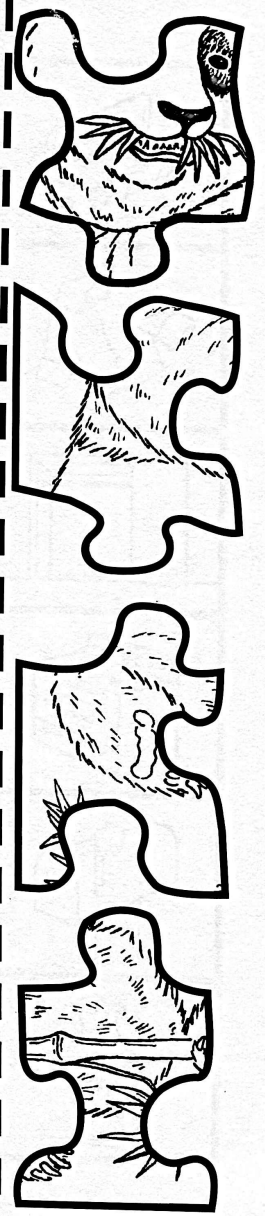


Directions: Encourage child to take time to cut out the puzzle pieces on page 21 carefully. Then he should fit them to the spaces above and paste them.
Discussion: Two kinds of pandas live in some mountains of Asia and eat mainly bamboo. The chubby, black and white giant pandas are about five feet tall. They look and act in many ways like bears. They climb, swim, stand on their heads, and do somersaults. They slide down snowy hillsides. The smaller red panda (not shown) with a striped face and bushy ringed tail looks more like a raccoon.

Find two that are the same.



Directions: Child should color the ears and four legs of each panda black. He should find two identical pandas and color their small ovals black. He should color each llama brown. He should find two identical llamas and color their small ovals brown. Does he check the heads, legs, and packs on the llamas?
Discussion: Pandas live in the bamboo forests of Asia. (See page 20.) Llamas carry heavy loads on mountain trails in South America. (See map inside front cover.)



Cut and paste the opposites.

on

asleep

first

high

near

Directions: Child should cut and paste the ovals from page 25 to match the same animals and birds in different or opposite positions.
Discussion: Can child identify these animals and birds on page 1? (mountain sheep, bears, llamas, swifts, and snow leopards in the ovals; wall creepers on the cliff) Help child identify opposite positions, using the printed suggestions or other opposites.
Examples: The bears are lying and standing. The llamas are coming and going.
Extra: Child could count the wall creepers with beaks pointing left or right.

Match the opposites.

large

rough

small

hard

smooth

over

hot

soft

under

cold

Directions: Child should draw a line from each silhouette on the left to the reversed silhouette on the right to match the opposites. Using a different color for each pair, he should trace each pair of ovals and their connecting line the same color.
Discussion: Help child identify the opposites of size (elephant and mouse), texture (turtle and chick, eggs and nest), temperature (fire and ice cubes), or position (grasshopper and butterfly) in each pair of shapes. Can child think of other opposites? (as heavy elephant and light butterfly; slow turtle and fast mouse)
Extra: Can he identify the silhouettes using page 1? (eagle, yak, ermine, llama, swift)



awake

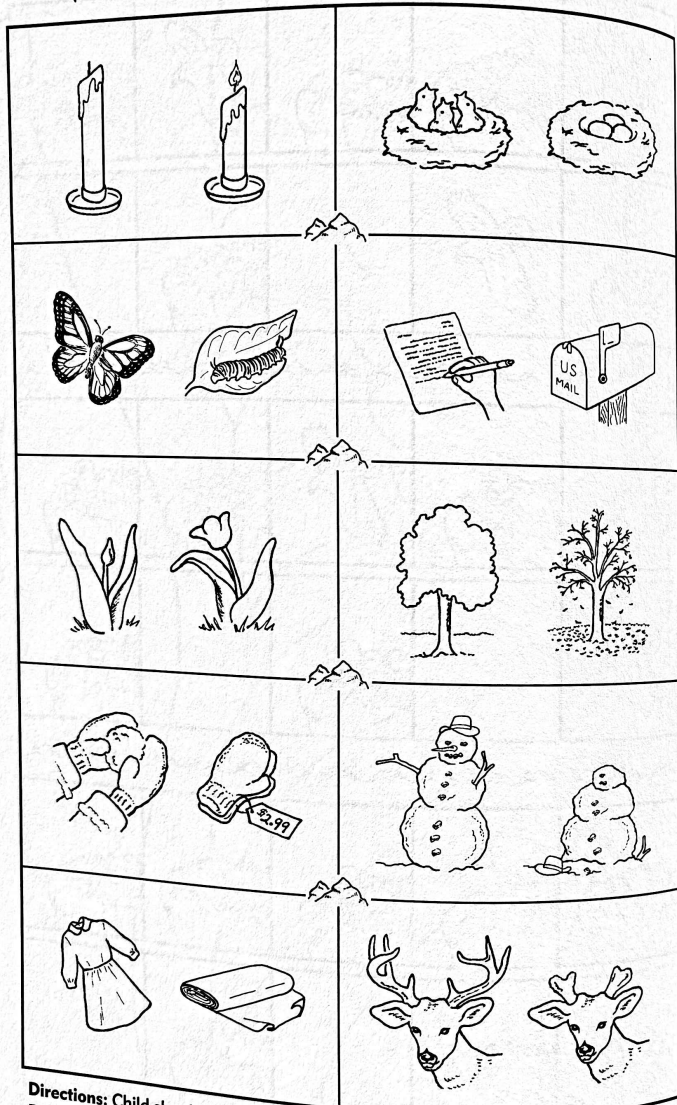
low

off



far

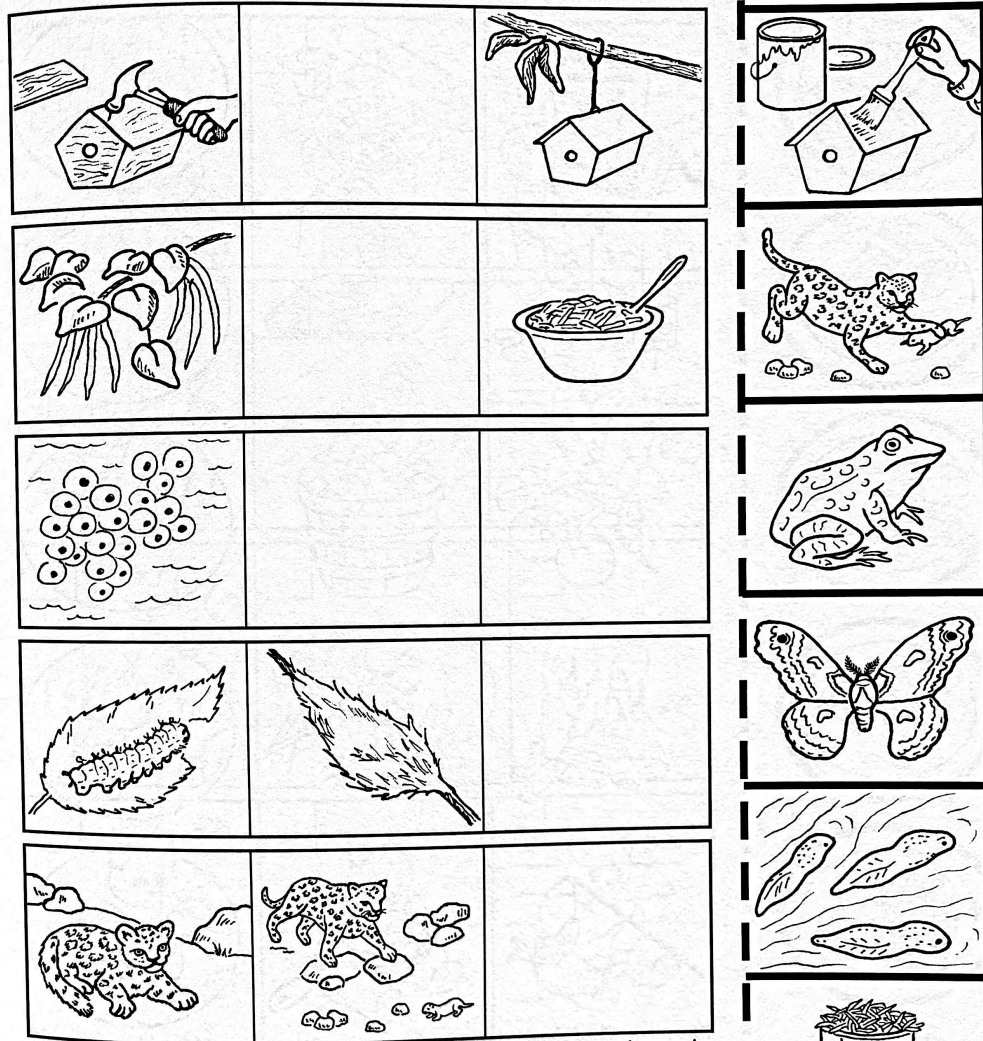
last

What happened first?  



- Directions:** Child should circle the picture in each box that happens first in sequence.
Discussion: Help child tell the order of the two pictures in each box:
1. A candle gets shorter as it burns.
 2. A caterpillar changes into a butterfly.
 3. A bud on the stem opens into a tulip.
 4. Mittens are new before being used.
 5. Fabric is cut and made into a dress.
 6. Eggs in the nest hatch into baby birds.
 7. We write a letter before we send it.
 8. Leaves grow on a tree and fall off.
 9. The snowman melts and gets smaller.
 10. Small antlers on a buck grow larger.

What comes next?  

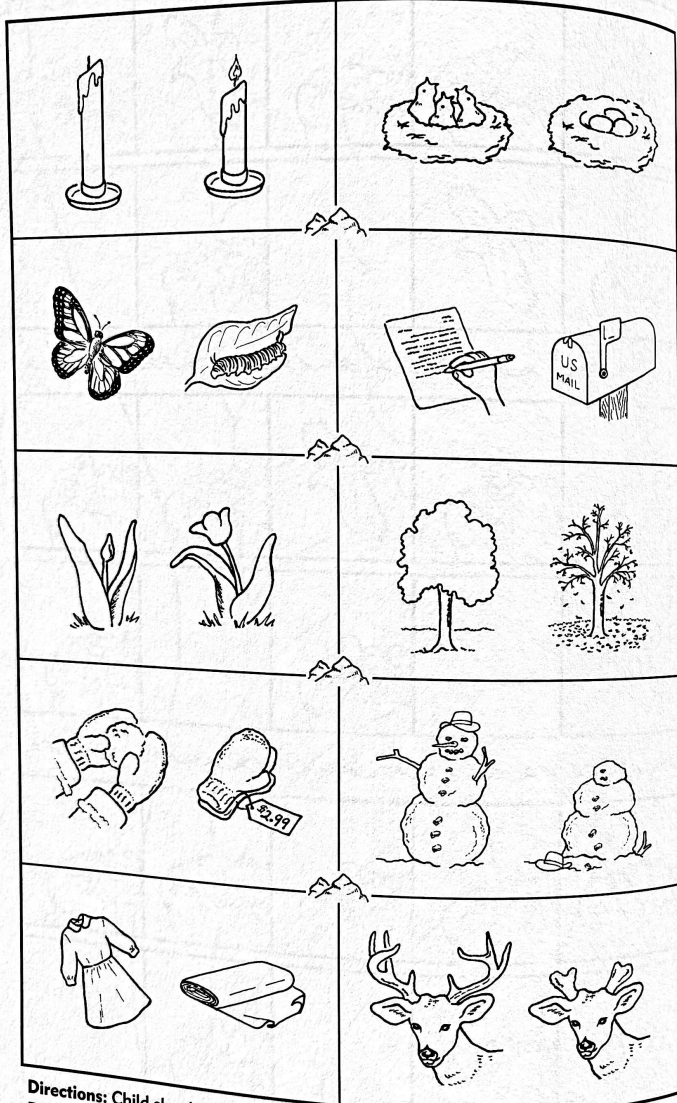


Directions: After cutting on the heavy edge lines, child should choose and paste the cutouts to complete the sequence in each row.

Discussion: Encourage child to add more details as he tells the story for each row.

1. A birdhouse is put together, painted, and hung in a tree.
2. Beans grow on a stalk. We pick them into a bucket and serve them in a dish.
3. Frog eggs change into swimming tadpoles. A tadpole grows into a frog.
4. A caterpillar changes into a cocoon and then hatches into a cecropia moth.
5. A baby snow leopard grows bigger and learns to hunt for its food.

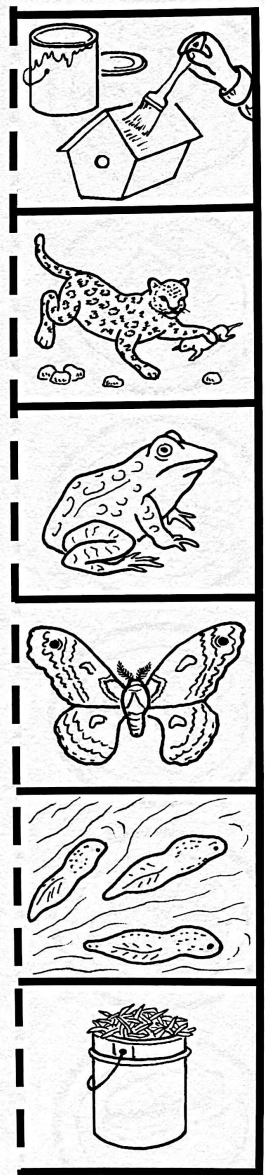
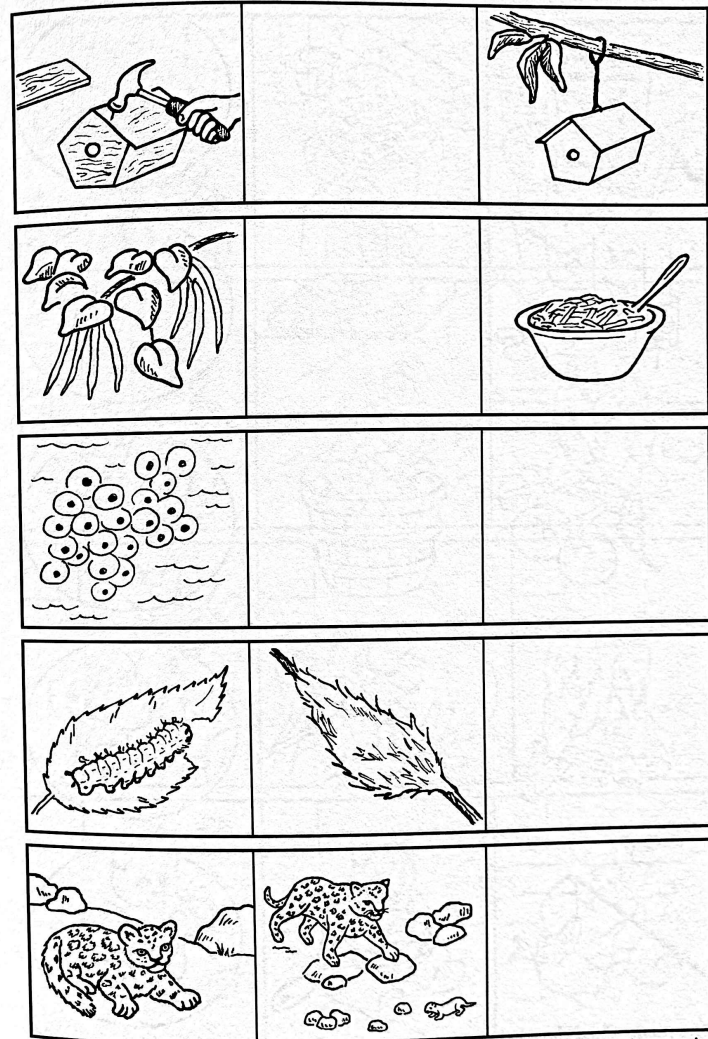
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Discussion: Help child tell the order of the two pictures in each box:

1. A candle gets shorter as it burns.
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3. A bud on the stem opens into a tulip.
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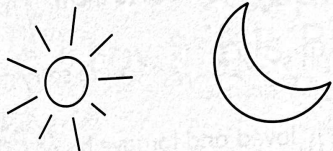

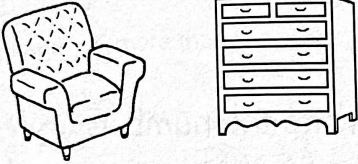

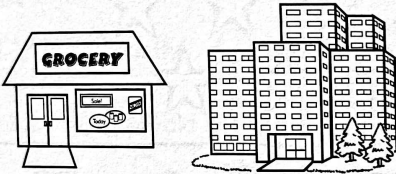

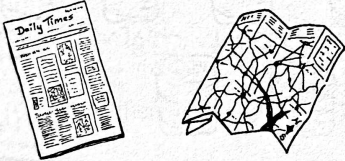

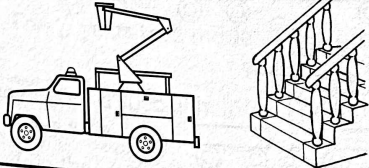

What comes next?



Directions: After cutting on the heavy edge lines, child should choose and paste the cutouts to complete the sequence in each row.
Discussion: Encourage child to add more details as he tells the story for each row.

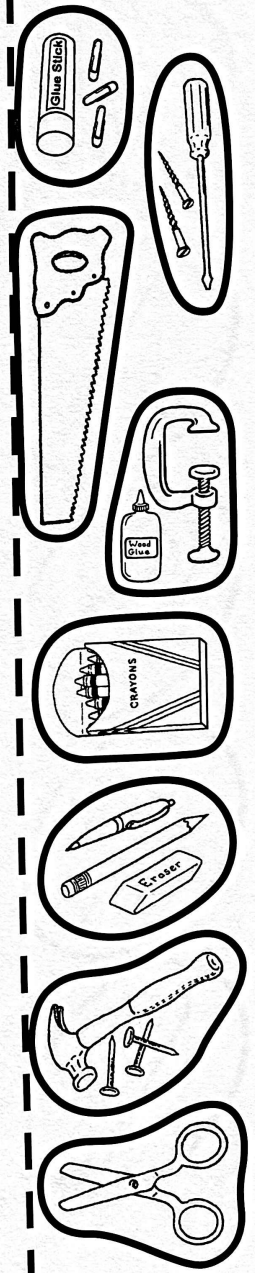
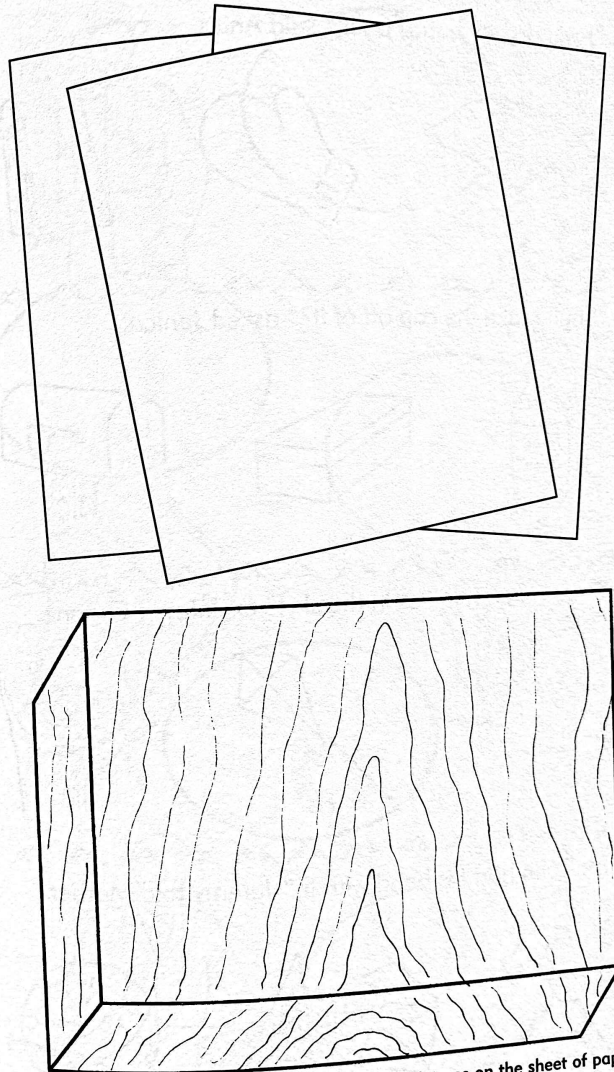
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2. Beans grow on a stalk. We pick them into a bucket and serve them in a dish.
3. Frog eggs change into swimming tadpoles. A tadpole grows into a frog.
4. A caterpillar changes into a cocoon and then hatches into a cecropia moth.
5. A baby snow leopard grows bigger and then hatches into a cecropia moth.

What belongs in each group?

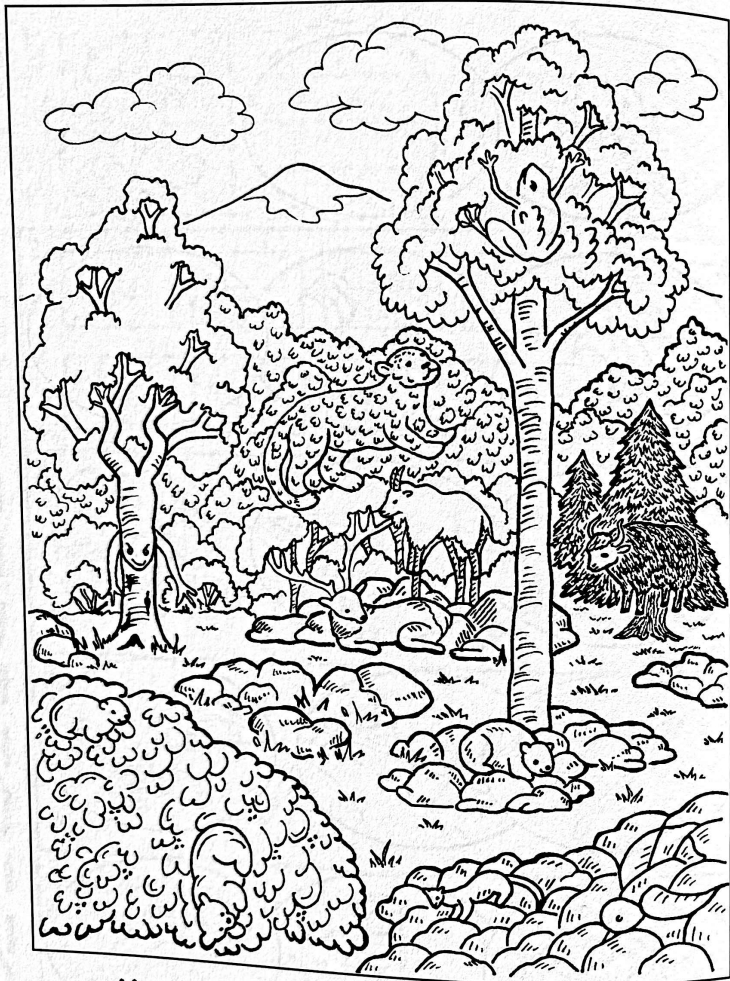
Directions: Child should cut the rectangles from the edge and paste them in the spaces above to show what belongs in each group. (The traffic light is extra.)
Discussion: Child should tell how the three items relate in each row. (The sun, moon, and stars give light in sky at night. The soft chair, chest of drawers, and table are furniture. The store, city apartments, and house are buildings. A newspaper, map, and book can be read. A bucket truck, stairs, and stepladder help people go higher.)
Extra: What could the traffic light relate to? (Road signs on page 2 direct vehicles.)

Is it used with paper or wood?



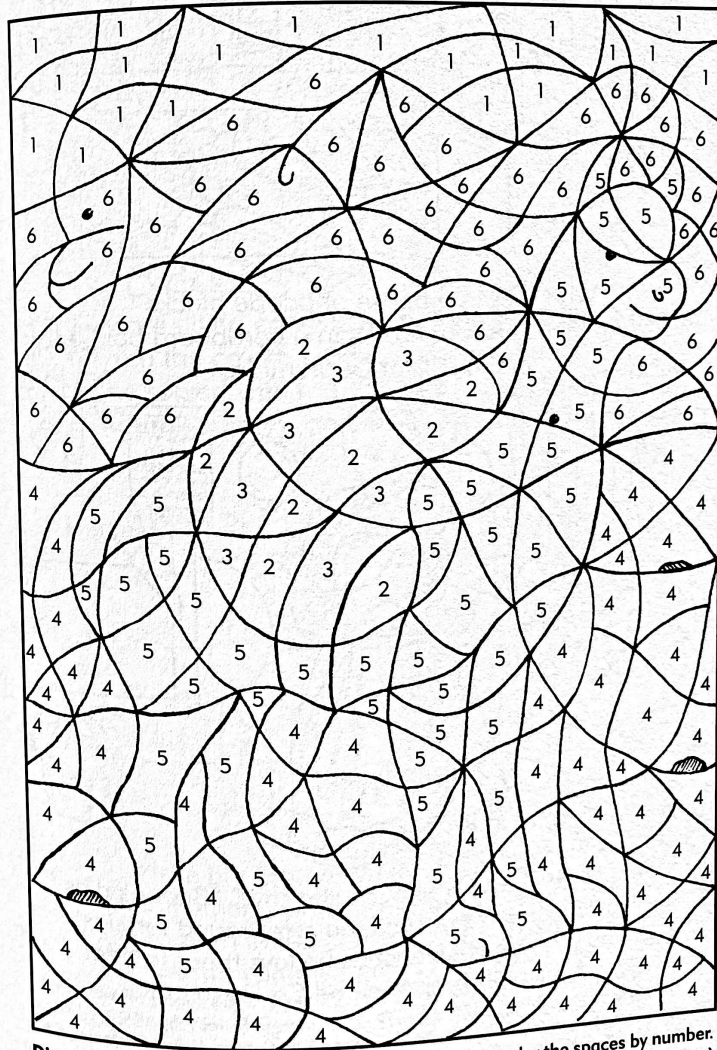
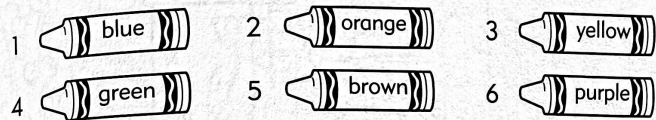
Directions: Child should cut and paste the edge pictures on the sheet of paper or on the block of wood to show what is generally used with paper or wood.
Discussion: Child should tell how the pen, pencil, and eraser; glue stick and paper clips; crayons; and scissors are used with paper. He should tell how the hammer and nails, screwdriver and screws, wood glue and clamp, and saw are used with wood.
Extra: Discuss the use of paper and wood. (Paper is used for book pages, calendars, letters, and such. Wood is used for furniture, house building, toys, and such.)

Find the hidden animals.

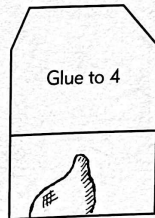
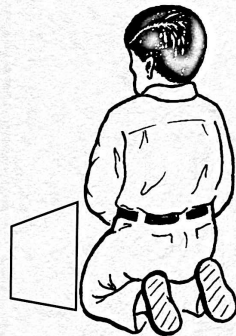
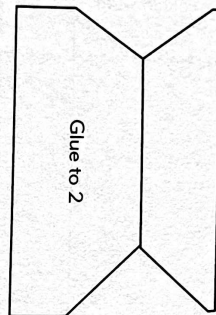


Directions: In the large picture, child should find the eight animals shown below. The animals may be a different size and be turned in any direction. If he shows you where the animals are (rather than marking them), this page may be used repeatedly.
Discussion: Help child identify the animals, using page 1 as needed: 2 pikas, ermine, snow leopard, elk, mountain goat, yak, and bear.
Extra: Can child find 2 frogs and the swift, which flies high over mountains in Asia?

Color the picture by number.



Directions: Child should color the six crayons and then color the spaces by number.
Discussion: What animal carries loads on mountain trails in South America? (llama) Llamas are often used in groups or caravans to carry loads from one place to another in the mountain areas. Find South America on map inside front cover.



Glue to 3