

ORDERLINESS

Week 4

Orderliness

Everything in its place

Objectives

Orderliness Week 4

General Objectives

- To be able to categorize and classify animals
- To learn to be orderly

Specific Objectives

- To study birds and add them to the Tree of Life
- To study marsupials specifically koalas and kangaroos and add them to the Tree of Life
- To study mammals, particularly whales, wolves, and bears and add them to the Tree of Life
- To read literature related to animals studied
- To write a paper or a poster paper on a species
- To make a meat tray animal print
- To go to the zoo and view many animals studied
- To discuss theories about how animals supposedly evolved

Alert!!!

Orderliness Week 4

Immediate Action!!!

Old phone books for pressing plants

**Particle board, 4 long screws, 4 wing
nuts for plant presses**

Weekly Supplies

Orderliness Week 4

Styrofoam meat tray,
paint, pencil, paper
(aa p.169)

Flight and down feathers

Ziploc baggy (sm), birdseed,
pebbles for gizzard

Real gizzard and chicken
bones

Masking tape or duct tape
for kangaroo

Fabric and needle and
thread for pouch

Concrete driveway,
big chalk

Pipe cleaners

Celery

Jelly bean

Atlas or World Map

Rice

2 Hair brushes

Tape measure

Honey, carrot, tuna

Poster for paper

Bible Verse

Orderliness Week 4

And out of the ground the LORD God formed every beast of the field, and every fowl of the air; and brought [them] unto Adam to see what he would call them: and whatsoever Adam called every living creature, that [was] the name thereof.

Genesis 2:19

Focus Books

Orderliness Week 4

A *The Jungle Book* by Rudyard Kipling

Books on:

Birds

Marsupials

Wolves

Bears

Whales

Focus Books (cont'd 2)

Orderliness Week 4

- Y-M Wild Animals* by Brian Wildsmith
Are You My Mother by P.D. Eastman
Puffins Climb, Penguins Climb by Bruce McMillian
Roadrunners and Sandwich Terns - Exploring Birds with Children by Suzanne Samson
Edward the Emu by Sheena Knowles
The Story about Ping by Marjorie Flack
Inside an Egg by Johnson and Shimizu
The Amazing Egg by Ellen Booth Church
The Biggest Bear by Lynd Ward
Little Red Riding Hood
Baby Whales Drink Milk by Barbara Juster Esbensen

Writing Assignment

Orderliness Week 4

- Y** Create a report poster to cue an oral report on a a specific bird, koala, kangaroo, bat, wolf, or whale.
- M** Create a report poster to cue an oral report on a a specific bird, koala, kangaroo, bat, wolf, or whale.
- O** Pick a specific bird, koala, kangaroo, bat, wolf, or whale to write an information paper about.

Younger Writing Tips

Orderliness Week 4

STUDENT

- Make wolf poster to cue oral report.
- Place wolf at center of poster.
- Extend rays with bubbles of information and pictures drawn or cut out.
- Example: One bubble would contain pictures of wolf prey another of pack information.
- Give the oral report to family.

Timeline Characters

Orderliness Week 4

Review all characters

Vocabulary

Orderliness Week 4

General

Herd of bison

Flock of sheep

Pack of wolves

Gaggle of geese

Troop baboons

Colony of penguins

Mob of kangaroo

School of fish

Covey of quail

Bevy of larks

Brood of hens

Horde of mosquitoes

Swarm of bees

Cloud of krill

Habitat

Niche

Marsupials

*Koala

Eucalyptus leaves

Detoxify

*Kangaroo

Pouch

Joey

Mob

Box

Vocabulary (Cont'd 2)

Orderliness Week 4

Birds

Beak

Wings

Gizzard

Migrate

Plumage

Colony

Nest

Flight feathers

Down feathers

Camouflage

Egg Parts

Yolk

Albumin

Air cell

Chalaza

Shell

Pores in shell

Germinal disc

Vocabulary (Cont'd 3)

Orderliness Week 4

Wolves

Prey

Territory

Litter

Pack

Howl

Biting capacity

Dominant

Bears

Omnivore

Hibernate

Guard hairs

Claws

Hump

Vocabulary (Cont'd 4)

Orderliness Week 4

Whales

Blowhole

Spum

Baleen

Flukes and flippers

Throat grooves

Blubber

Breech

Plankton "to float"

Krill

Giant squid

Bubble-net feeding

Elocution

Migrate

Ambergris

*Sperm whale

*Killer whale

*Narwhal whale

*Beluga whale

*Blue whale

*Grey whale

*Humpback whale

*Right whale

*Bowhead whale

Adding to Brain Boxes

Orderliness Week 4

- Krill fit in crustacean box
- Former experience with crayfish and lobster built box
- Reading *Pagoo* added to the box knowledge
- By creating brain boxes, there is a place for new knowledge to be placed

Permission Slip

Permission Coupon

Free pass to skip one activity
or other assignment
(Feel free to copy as often as needed)

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Activities

Orderliness Week 4

Monday

aa (p.169) Make an animal print of a bird.

u (p.169) Sing Old MacDonald had a bird, giving sound.

List categories of birds of prey, birds that swim, cannot fly, wade, migrate, have fancy plumage, live in colonies, etc.

Read about the development of a bird inside the egg.

Name unique characteristics that make a bird fly.

Distinguish between flight and down feathers.

Research birds with gizzards and grind bird seed in a plastic bag with pebbles.

Examine a real chicken gizzard.

Add the order bird or aves to Tree of Life.

Organize.

Activities (cont'd 2)

Orderliness Week 4

Tuesday

Read Brian Wildsmith's *Wild Animals* and name as many group names as you can.

List mammals that live/travel in groups.

Discuss the advantages of group living.

Read about wolves and create howling communication with brothers.

On concrete draw a full dimension wolf with chalk... draw in teeth!

Read about grizzly bears humps, guard hairs, claws, height, etc. and mark the height of a grizzly on wall.

Make grizzly claws out of pipe cleaners and wear.

Bears are omnivores. Go on bear obstacle course.

Organize.

Wolf Facts

Orderliness Week 4

- Live in packs made of adult parents and offspring of last 2 or 3 years.
- Pack has 6-8 members; in Alaska/Canada up to 30.
- Packs usually have only one litter of pups each spring, but in areas of high prey abundance more than one female will give birth in each pack.
- Average litter size is 4 to 6, but 40% mortality rate.
- When hunting, they often howl as a signal to other wolves in and out of their pack.
- The average length (tip of nose to tip of tail) of an adult male is 5 to 6.5 feet. The average height (at the shoulder) of a gray wolf is 32 inches.
- Adult wolves have 42 teeth; adult humans have 32.

Wolf Facts (cont'd 2)

Orderliness Week 4

- **Have biting capacity of 1,500 pounds of pressure per square inch. Can bite through moose femur in 6 to 8 bites. Human has biting pressure of 300 pounds per square inch.**
- **Prey on large, hoofed mammals such as deer, moose, elk, caribou, bison, musk oxen, mountain goat and some smaller animals.**
- **Have average life span of 6 to 8 years, but have been known to live up to 13 years in the wild and 16 years in captivity.**
- **Travel long distances trotting at about 5 mph. Run 25 to 35 mph for short bursts while chasing prey.**
- **Travel 10 to 30 miles each day in search of food.**
- **May travel distances of 550 miles in search of mate.**

Bear Obstacle Course

Orderliness Week 4

- Bear gets down on all four “paws” and bear-crawls from the starting line to the honey jar
- Gulps down a spoonful of real honey
- Climbs a tree, touching a certain limb, climbs back down, (no jumping)
- Walks in short, 6 inch, strides to the place where he eats a root, (a carrot)
- Lies down in a corner and hibernates for 60 seconds (no peaking)
- Bear-crawls again to the next point where he eats a teaspoon of fish, (tuna)
- Walks on hind legs in short strides to the finish line. *Races twice against the clock, trying to beat his own best time.*

Activities (cont'd 3)

Orderliness Week 4

Wednesday

r (p.167) Discuss standard classification.

h (p.166) Sort animals using standard classification.

Read about whales and separate into toothed and baleen.

Examine baleen whale pictures and discuss throat grooves.

Using combs or brushes pick up rice from water.

Figure a whale's weight after 2 months. After 3 mo.

Research what whales were hunted for.

Name different kinds of whales; mark off their lengths.

Sperm whales eat giant squid. Measure tentacles length.

Trace migration of the gray whale and determine length.

Organize.

Whale Facts

Orderliness Week 4

- Breathes with lungs at the surface inhaling air through blowhole.
- Breathes out blowhole in a spray of air and water called a *spume*.
- Whale's flukes move up and down to swim and skin is smooth.
- Some whales launch themselves part way out of water called *breaching*.
- Make a variety of sounds to communicate with others of their kind.
- A whale baby is calf, the mother is cow and the father is bull.
- One calf born under water with eyes open, ready to swim.
- Mother and nurse help baby to surface for first breath of air.
- Mother's nipples hidden in grooves on belly. Calf is hungry, it bumps mother; she squirts milk into his mouth; drinks many gallons quickly.
- Cow milk = 4% fat, while whale milk = 50% fat.
- A blue whale calf gains over 8 lbs. each hour until it is several months old.
- Calf stays with mother until it is able to find its own food.

Two Groups of Whales

Orderliness Week 4

Baleen Whales

- Special plates growing from upper jaws made of a fingernail-like material.
- Plates are in strips hanging down into the whale's mouth.
- Strains food, plankton and krill, out of the water.
- Plankton are very small plants and animals that live in the sea.
- Whale might eat several 1,000 lbs, plankton in a day.

Toothed Whales

- Chase and catch food, fish, squid or shellfish.
- Teeth grip the food, not chew.
- Sometimes toothed whales swallow their food whole.

Activities (cont'd 4)

Orderliness Week 4

Thursday

Define marsupials as mammals listing characteristics.

Give your brother koala ride on your back.

Eat only celery all morning long and take long naps like koalas.

Tape legs and thumbs for kangaroo afternoon.

Measure how far you can hop compared to 30 ft. of kangaroo.

Locate where koalas and kangaroos live on map.

Compare jelly bean and 120 lbs.

Create a pouch and see if your stuffed animal "joey" falls out as you hop around.

Research how joeys keep from falling out.

Research other marsupials

Organize.

Koala Facts

Orderliness Week 4

- Koalas can live 17 yrs, but males usually live less than 10 yrs. due to injuries during fights, dog, and cars.
- Koalas sleep 75% of time and have slow metabolic rate due to their high-fiber, low nutrient diet.
- Only koala, the Greater Glider and Ringtail Possum, survive on diet of eucalyptus leaves.
- Koala seldom drinks water obtaining it from eucalyptus leaves, which are 50% water.
- Eucalyptus is very fibrous, low in nutrition, and to most animals extremely poisonous.
- Koala's digestive system is especially adapted to detoxify the poisonous chemicals in the leaves.

Koala Babies

Orderliness Week 4

- Koalas breed once a year.
- Baby koala, "joey", is blind, hairless, less than 1 in. long, weighs .035 oz.
- Crawls into mother's pouch, unaided, relying on sense of smell, strong forelimbs, and claws.
- Inside pouch attaches to 1 of 2 teats for the 6 months
- The young koala continues to take milk from its mother until 1 yr. old, but as it can no longer fit in the pouch, the mother's teat elongates to protrude from the pouch opening.
- Eventually young koala begins to feed upon fresh leaves as it rides on mother's back.

Kangaroos Facts

Orderliness Week 4

- Are marsupials and only large mammal hops.
- Babies born are pink, hairless, and size of jelly bean.
- Females carry "joeys," in a pouch for 8 mo.-1 year.
- Have powerful hind legs and use tail to balance.
- Have short, thumb-less forelimbs.
- Can travel 30 mph and can leap 30 feet.
- Have gray, brown or red wooly hair.
- Stand 5-6 ft. tall, weigh 50 to 120 lbs., live 6-8 yrs.
- Cannot move feet independently, can only hop.
- Found in Australia and Tasmania.
- Eat mainly grasses.
- Survive long periods without water.
- Live and travel in "mobs," dominated by largest male.
- Males often "box" playfully, for dominance, or in competition for mates.

Activities (cont'd 5)

Orderliness Week 4

Friday

w (p.169) Play "Who Am I?"

l (p.167) Visit the zoo.

On the way to the zoo discuss the changes mammals had to make to go back in the ocean and what could have prompted them to do so. This is the theory of evolutionist. OR How other mammals could have developed a pouch system or not developed a pouch system.

Field Trips

Orderliness Week 4

- **Visit the zoo. I (p.167)**

Suggestions for Dad

Orderliness Week 4

- Take family on field trip to the zoo.
- Discuss the uniqueness of each organism God created and how it fits perfectly into its habitat and niche.
- Discuss evolution and the arguments for it with your children.

Focus of the Week

Orderliness Week 4

- Learning to categorize and classify animals
- Becoming orderly
- Studying birds and adding them to the Tree of Life
- Studying marsupials specifically koalas and kangaroos and adding them to the Tree of Life
- Studying mammals, particularly whales, wolves, and bears and adding them to the Tree of Life
- Reading literature related to animals studied
- Writing a paper or a poster paper on a species
- Making a meat tray animal print
- Going to the zoo and viewing many animals studied
- Discussing theories about how animals supposedly evolved

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Thanks,
Wade and Jessica Hulcy