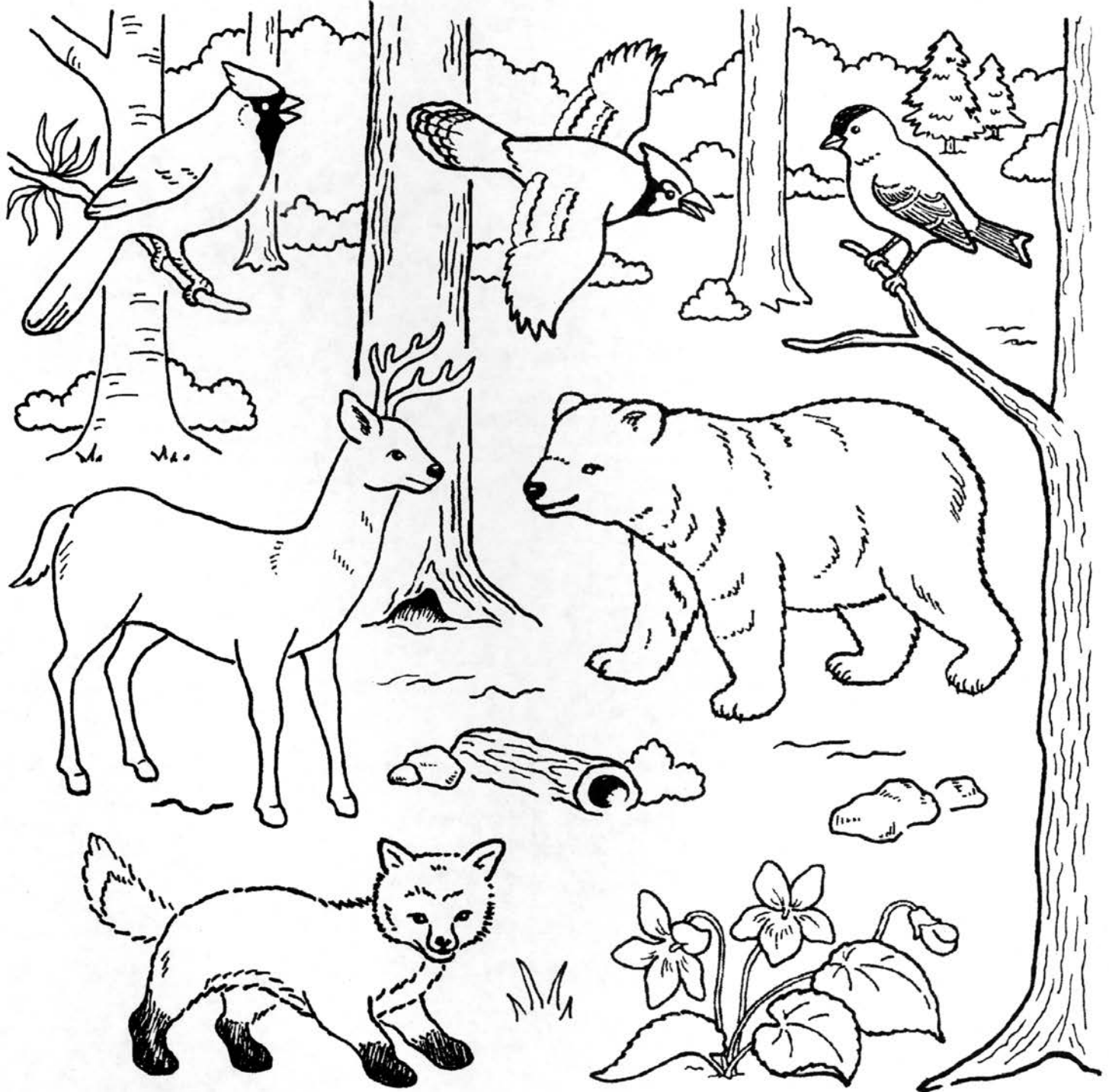
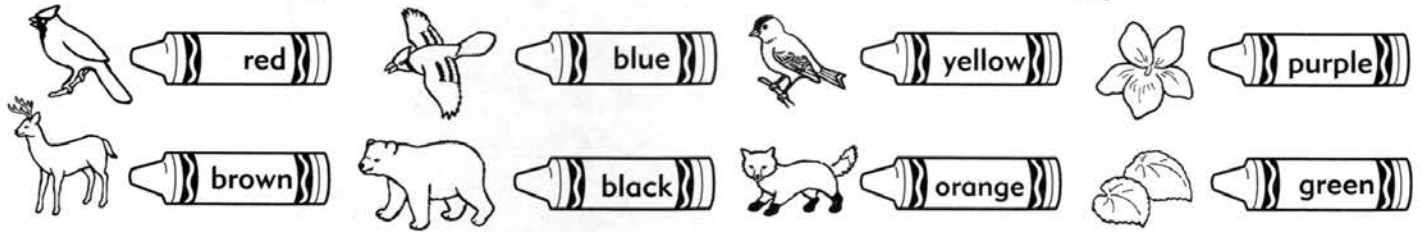


Color the crayons and pictures.

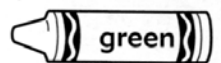
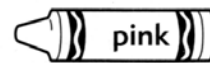
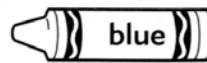


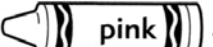
Directions: The eight crayons may be used as color reference throughout the book. Child should color the crayons and the pictures as shown. Using the cover pictures as guides, parts of the blue jay and the fox should remain white (or uncolored).

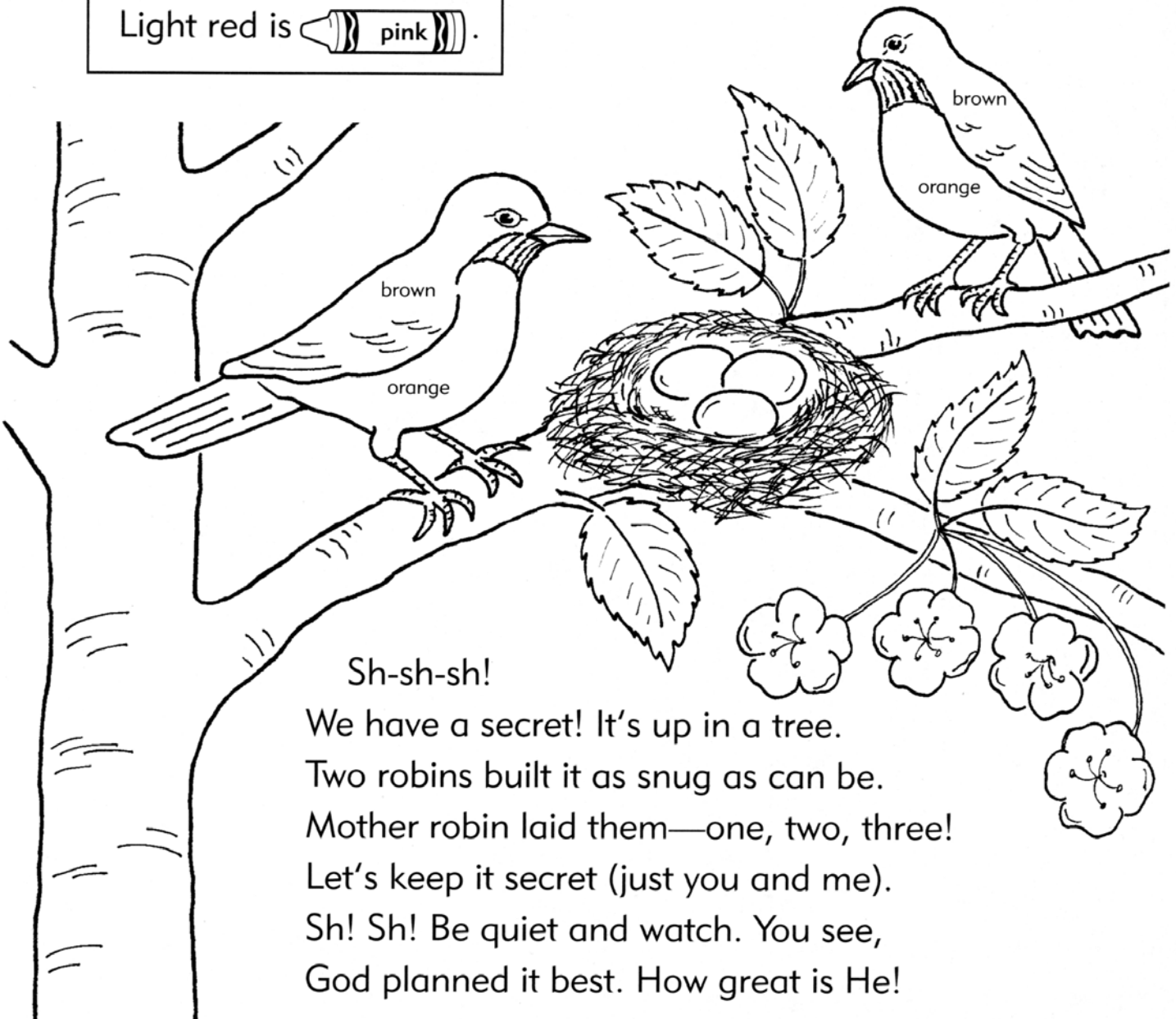
Discussion: Birds and animals in the woodlands often have subdued colors to blend with their surroundings. But some are brightly colored. Can child identify the cardinal, blue jay, goldfinch, deer, bear, fox, violets, and leaves of the violet? Which ones are seen where you live?



Color and count the pictures.





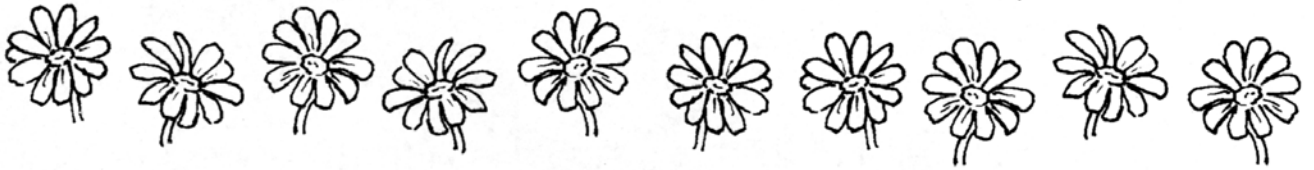
Light red is .



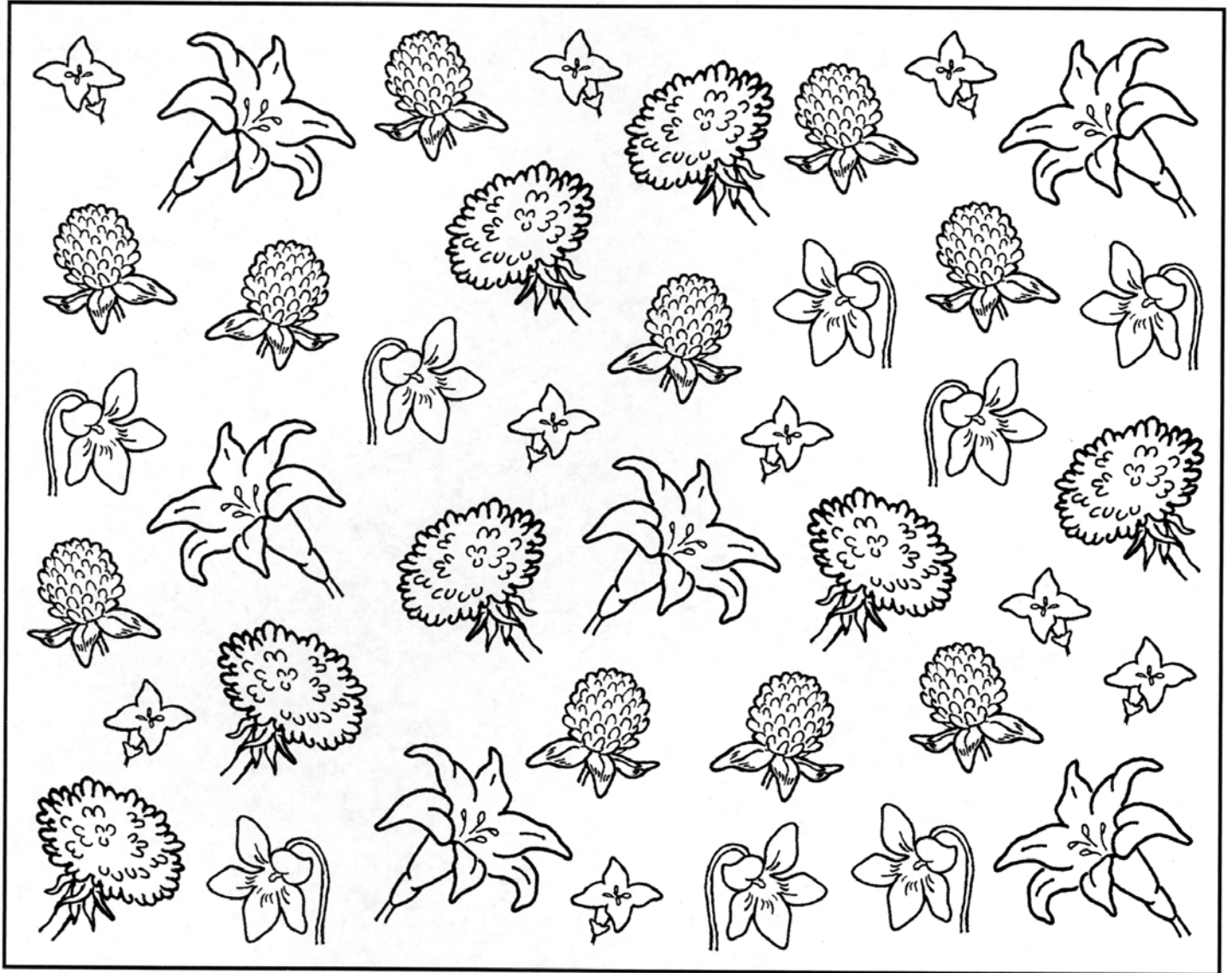
Directions: This page introduces the color pink. Mixing red and white paint produces pink. Child may use a pink crayon or color lightly with red. Child should color the crayons and the pictures as indicated. Child should trace the zero and then count the nest, robins, eggs, cherry blossoms, and leaves and write the numbers on the lines.

Discussion: Child may memorize the poem by hearing it read repeatedly. God promises the seasons will continue while the earth remains (Genesis 8:22). In the warm, beautiful springtime, trees and flowers bloom, birds sing cheery songs and build nests, and many plants begin to grow again after cold winter days.

 Color and count the wild flowers. 





0 - 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7 - 8 - 9 - 10



Directions: Child should add a yellow dot on the center of each daisy as he counts aloud from left to right at the top. He should color the crayons and then the wild flowers in the box, count the flowers, and write the numbers on the bottom lines. The color pink is reviewed from page 3.

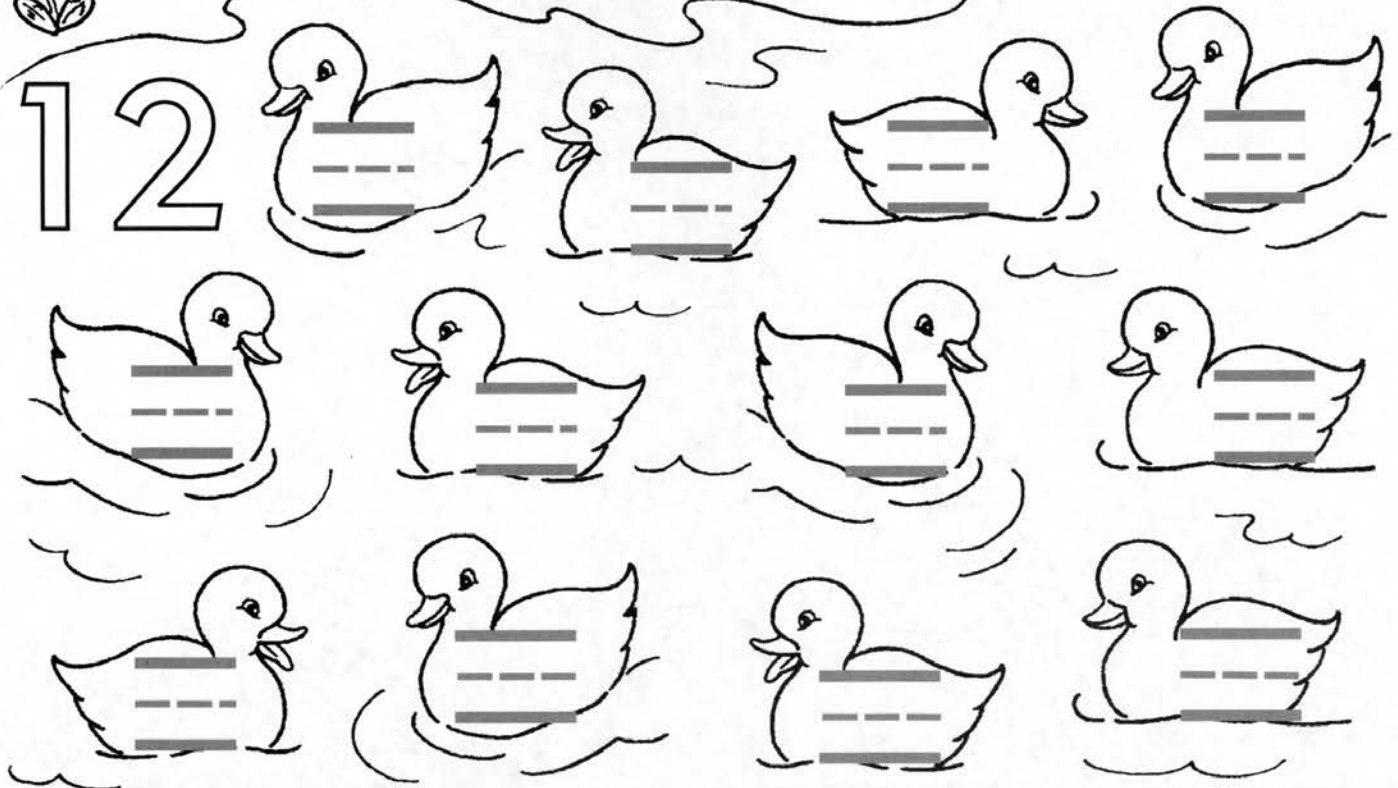
Discussion: Help child identify the wild flowers: yellow dandelions, purple violets, pink clovers, blue bluets, orange day lilies. Which ones grow near where you live? God created flowers to be beautiful and useful. Bees gather sweet nectar from the flowers.


 We learn more numbers.
 

11

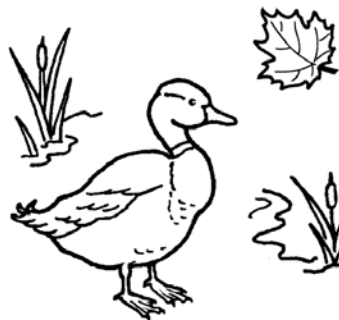


12



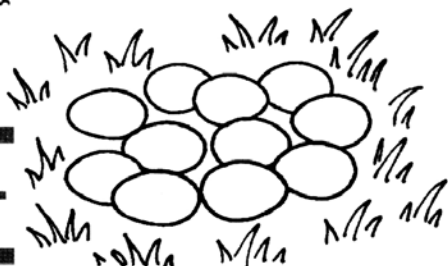
Directions: Child should count the rabbits from 1 to 11, writing a different number on each rabbit, beginning from left to right and from top to bottom. Then he should do the same for the ducks from 1 to 12.

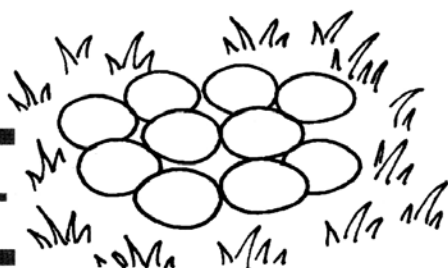
Discussion: Rabbits hop and ducks swim. Have child color and count the (11 pink) clover flowers between the rabbits and practice counting other objects from 1 to 12. More written practice may be done using other paper.



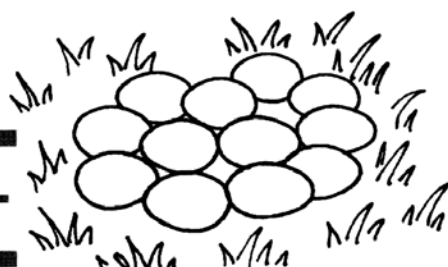
Match the eggs and ducklings.

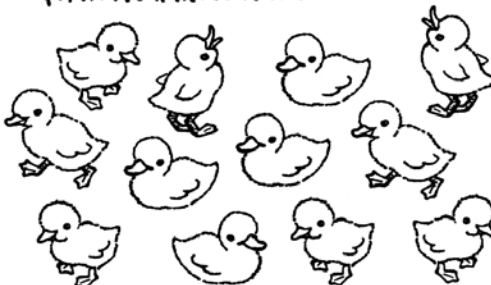
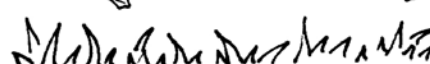
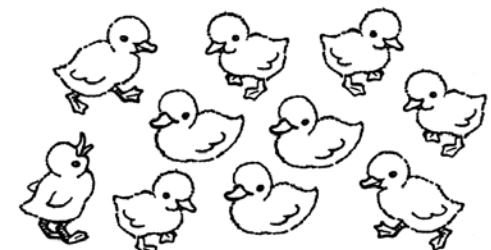
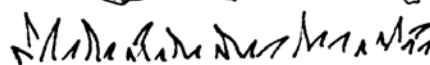
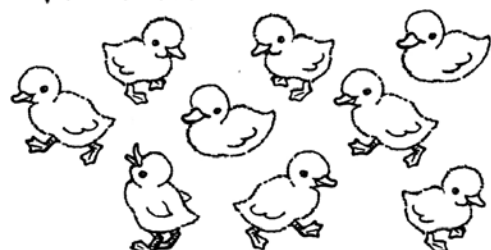










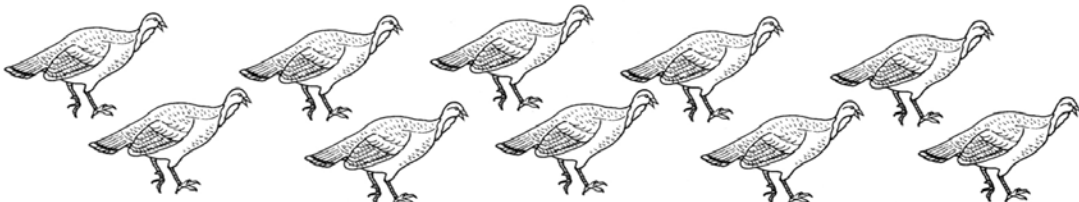

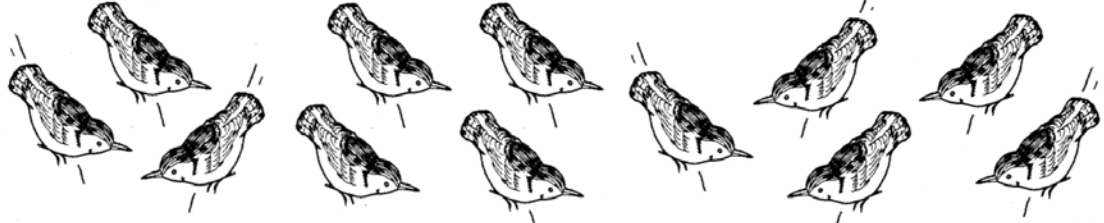




Directions: Child should count the eggs in each group (putting a mark on each egg if needed) and write the number on the lines on the left. Then he should count the ducklings (using marks if needed), drawing lines from left to right to match the groups that have the same number.

Discussion: Some wild ducks like the mallards (above) usually make a nest on the ground near water. Small, soft feathers, called down, from the mother make the nest soft and warm. The 5 to 15 eggs are pale green or cream colored. Ducklings can swim soon after they hatch.

Count the birds and paste the numbers.

Directions: Child should count the birds and then match and paste the correct cutout number to each group.

Discussion: Can child identify the birds? (Use page 1 as needed for reference.) Woodpeckers, sparrows, turkeys,

owls, and nuthatches are found in woodlands as well as open fields nearby. Which ones has your child seen? What colors are they? What do they eat? (seeds, insects, and such)

10	10	11	11	12	12
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