

# GOD IS CREATOR

Part 1

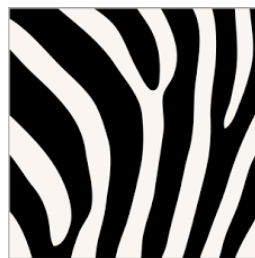
**Living Things:  
Animal  
classification**

**Term 2**

**Year 5**



1



**Thinking Skills Creator Yr 5**

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Animals 1</b></p> <p>List as many different 'kinds' of animals as You can.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Animals 2</b></p> <p>Invent a mythical animal that could survive in the desert. List it's food, habitat and defense mechanisms.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Animals 3</b></p> <p>Imagine that you are in an animal's body for one day. Make a list of your activities and adventures, from morning to night.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Animals 4</b></p> <p>Make a list of animals from A-Z. Write one fact about each one.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Animals 5</b></p> <p>Make a plan for saving an endangered species.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Animals 6</b></p> <p>Think of 3 ways to help homeless dogs and cats.</p>

## Mere Nasau: A Bible that traveled

Biography

There was great excitement amongst the Fijian people in a small coastal village on one of the main islands of the Fiji group. A boat had arrived and a large pile of wooden packing cases had been left on the wharf. These boxes were the centre of attention for they displayed marks and labels that indicated they had been sent from England.

Husky, well-built Fijian youths volunteered to carry the boxes up the hill to the missionary's house which over-looked the sea. Soon the air was split with the sounds of a hammer and the creak of the wooden lids being prized off the cases.

This was early in the 1870s; the Christian gospel had been taught in the Fiji Islands for about 20 years. Faithful men had learned the language, translated the Bible, and now it had been printed in the Fijian language.

The village people recognised the new Bibles and there was a great chorus, "Please let me have one!" There were so few Bibles and so many people who wanted one for themselves. The missionary gave one of the precious few to a teacher who had walked down to the coast from the little mountain village where he lived. This man was a teacher because he had become a Christian and had taught those in his village about Jesus, too. He cared for a small community of Christians, surrounded by many in nearby villages who still served evil gods.

The teacher walked the two days' journey to his home, carrying the precious Bible wrapped in a piece of cloth and then tied up in a woven grass mat. It was late at night when he reached his village. The news soon spread that the teacher had returned with his new Bible. All the people of the village crowded into the teacher's house and sat cross-legged on the floor, waiting for him to finish his meal. Then he washed his hands in the earthenware basin which was brought to him by his little daughter. He opened the bundle of mats and the cloth that contained the precious book. All the people, young and old, crept nearer to view the new Bible which had come all the way from England, six months' journey by sailing ship.

"Now, let us pray," said the teacher, and someone commenced singing a favourite hymn in their own language. They gave thanks for the arrival of the Bible in their village. Then the teacher turned the fresh, new pages of the book and read aloud the stories of the lost sheep, the lost coin and the lost son who returned home. The teacher then led his people in prayer for those who lived in the surrounding hills who had not yet believed in Jesus the Son of God.

As soon as the prayer was ended the teacher's daughter, Mere, took hold of the Bible and began to spell out some of the words. Suddenly, through the quiet stillness there was a scream of terror. Everyone jumped up and shouted, "It's war! It's war! The enemy has come!"

In a moment everyone had rushed out of the house. They could hear the bloodcurdling war-crisis of their enemies. Some of the village houses were already on fire, blazing fiercely in the strong evening breeze. The people scattered in all directions. Little Mere, still clutching the new Bible, was hurried away by her mother and together they hid in the long reeds some distance from their village.

The horror of that night will be remembered, the wild cries and shrieks of terror, the dull thuds of heavy clubs as the fleeing people were struck down. The blaze of the burning houses lit up the surrounding hill-sides.

Slowly, the chant of the warriors died down as they dragged their victims away to the cannibal ovens in their own villages. Then there was silence, sad silence. It seemed the night would never end, but at last the dawn came. Little Mere and her mother crept stealthily out of their place of hiding. Alone, Mere's mother went to the smoking ruins of their village.

After a time, Mere saw her returning along the bush track, crying as if her heart would break. She had met some women who had told her the sad tidings that her husband, the teacher was among those who had been killed and dragged away to the cannibal ovens. The whole village had been destroyed, and all their mats, baskets and wooden dishes had been taken away or burned. Only one thing remained of all their possessions, the Bible which Mere had carried off the night before.

"Let us have prayers," said Mere's mother, and so saying, she turned in her grief to the wonderful fourteenth chapter of John's gospel, the passage which reads, "Let not your heart be troubled..." Mere and her mother and the women who had returned with her, knelt down and prayed God to forgive those who had ravaged their village and brought sorrow into their lives by killing their loved ones. They baked yams and ate a good meal before setting off on the two-day walk down the mountain to the coast.

When they arrived at the missionary's home, Mere's mother told him the sad story and showed him the only article they had saved... the new Bible. In the Bible, Mere's mother wrote: "This is Mere Nasau's Bible. Is it not a brand plucked from the burning?" And she gave the Bible to Mere to keep.

The missionary did all he could to help Mere and her mother, then later made arrangements for them to go and live with the mother's people on the island where she had been born.

In her mother's village, Mere attended the mission school. In those days the Bible was the only reading book they used. Mere treasured her Bible and learned to recite many passages from it. One year she won a prize for reciting the greatest number of chapters. It was a great occasion and Mere treasured her Bible even more.

Mere grew up and married a teacher named Josaia. They had not long been married when there came a call for teachers to take the Christian message to New Britain, one of the islands of what we now know as Papua New Guinea. Josaia and Mere volunteered to go. Of course, they took their special Bible with them. Every morning and evening they read together from it.

After working together in New Britain for a few years, Mere fell ill. She knows as the weeks went by that she could not recover. One day she called Josaia. "I am going," she said gently, "you are staying. Take my Book which we have read together each day; it has been a light to our path. Take it, read it, obey it." So Mere died and was given a Christian burial in New Britain, (now Papua New Guinea).

After a time, Josaia returned to Fiji. The church appointed him to a village high up in the mountains. One night he was sitting in his house with a group of village people. They began to tell stories of the old days. There was an old man, a very old man, who remembered the days before they had become Christians in that village. He said, "There used to be a village over on that hill," he said, with a nod towards a nearby rise. "There are only the foundations left. But I remember as a young man, and a heathen, the time we raided that village. We attacked it at night, burned the houses and killed the Christians. Among the Christians we killed was the teacher."

Everyone sat in silence, thinking of how God's love had changed their lives. Then Josaia took Mere's Bible, worn and old from much use, and broke the silence. "Do you see this Book?" he said. "It once belonged to the teacher you killed. It was saved by his little daughter. It was the only thing they saved. Years later, she became my wife. We took this Book to New Britain and there it was used as we taught the people God's love. Mere died there, but the Book has returned to the place where it began its ministry. So now I am using it as I teach the Christian way to these who are descendants of the men who killed the teacher."

Everyone sat in a deeper silence, contemplating the wonder of God's ways. "The Word does not fail to do what God plans for it," said Josaia softly, tears of gratitude running down his cheeks.

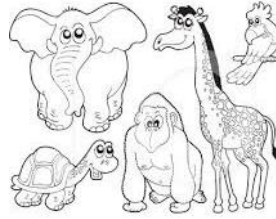
Adapted from "Deep Sea Canoe", by Dr. Alan Tippett, William Carey Library, South Pasadena, California

## Living Things 1

### How do we know that something is living?

#### A living thing

- grows
- breathes
- has babies



#### What are the main types of living things?

- humans
- animals (mammals, birds, reptiles, frogs, mini-beasts, sea creatures, germs)
- plants

#### How do humans and animals grow?

- eat food
- drink water

#### How do plants grow?

- take in food and water through the roots and leaves

#### How do humans and animals breathe?

- Humans and most animals breathe through lungs.

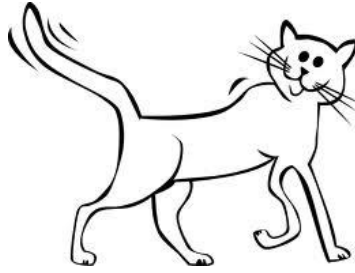
#### What do lungs look like?

#### How do plants breathe?

- take in air through small holes in the leaves

## Living Things 2

### What is a mammal?



#### Mammals are animals that

- have warm blood
- have backbones
- have babies that grow inside the mother and are born
- have babies that feed on their mother's milk
- do not lay eggs

#### Here are some examples of mammals:

- humans
- tigers
- cows

#### **WAIT!**

There are just two mammals that DO lay eggs!

They are from Australia.

- echidna
- platypus

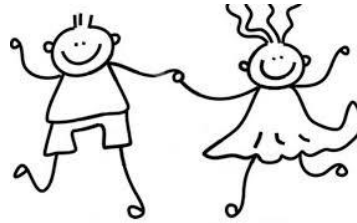
Most mammals have hair, wool or fur.

#### **WAIT!**

There are two mammals that do not have hair, wool or fur.

- whales
- dolphins

## Living Things 3



### Why are people special?

#### People are different from animals because

- We are God's special creatures
- God made us to be His friends
- God loves us more than anything else in His creation
- We can do very special things that animals cannot do
- We can talk to God and God can talk to us
- We have been told by God to look after all of His creation

#### Some Bible verses from the Good News Bible:

Then God said, "And now we will make human beings; they will be like us. They will have power over the fish, the birds and the animals." (Genesis 1:26)

God created them male and female, he blessed them and said, "Have many children so that your children will live all over the earth. I am putting you in charge of the fish, the birds and the wild animals." (Genesis 1:27 -28)

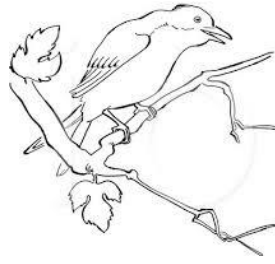
Who made the world? (Remember that God is made up of three people – that's why the Bible says 'we will make human beings'.

#### What can we do to look after God's creation?



## **Living Things 4**

### **About birds**



What makes a bird a bird?

- has warm blood
- lays eggs
- makes a nest
- keeps its eggs warm
- has a backbone
- has wings
- can fly

#### **WAIT!**

A few birds have wings but cannot fly:

- emus from Australia
- ostriches from Africa
- kiwis from New Zealand
- penguins

#### **What do birds eat?**

- some eat only seeds.
- some eat insects and worms
- some eat fish or small animals

**What kinds of birds live in your area?**

**What different kinds of beaks do they have?**

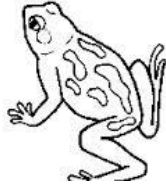
**What kind of nests do they make?**

**What do they eat?**

**How can birds fly?**

## Living Things 5

### What is an amphibian?



- lives on land some of the time and in water some of the time
- lays eggs
- babies hatch in water

Frogs and salamanders are amphibians.

**Find out what kind of frogs live in your area.**

**What do frogs eggs look like?**

**What do they hatch into?**

- tadpoles

**How do tadpoles breathe?**

- They breathe underwater with gills, like fish.

**How do frogs breathe?**

- They breathe with lungs, like we do.
- They also breathe through their skins.

**How does a frog swim?**

- with its legs and feet
- The feet are webbed to help it swim.

**What do frogs eat?**

- worms and insects
- They catch insects with their sticky tongues.

## **Living Things 6**

### **About fish**



#### **How does a fish breathe?**

- has gills to breathe under water

#### **What kind of body does a fish have?**

- scales on its skin
- a backbone and smaller bones
- most fish have a narrow body.
- some are streamlined to help them swim fast.

#### **How does a fish swim?**

- tail and fins

#### **What do fish eat?**

- seaweed
- insects
- shellfish
- other fish

#### **Is a fish warm blooded like a human?**

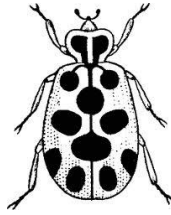
- No. Fish are cold blooded like reptiles.
- Their blood is the same temperature as the water.
- Tropical fish cannot live in very cold water.

#### **What kinds of fish live in the sea or rivers in your area?**

## **Living Things 7**

### **What is an insect?**

- an animal
- a mini-beast with six legs



### **What is special about its body?**

- three parts – head, chest and tail part
- the tail part is the stomach.
- insects do not have backbones but a hard covering.

Do all insects have wings?

- No

**Which insects have wings?**

**Do ants have wings?**

- only some

**How do these insects help us?**

- bees
- insects that eat other insects

**Why are these insects a pest?**

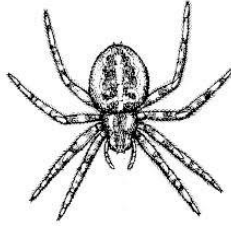
- flies
- mosquitoes

**Do insects lay eggs? Yes.**

**Have you seen any insect eggs?**

## **Living Things 8**

### **About spiders**



#### **What is a spider?**

- an animal
- a mini-beast with 8 legs

#### **What is special about a spider's body?**

- Two parts: head and chest together as one part; the stomach is the other part
- Spiders do not have backbones but a hard covering.

#### **Why do spiders bite?**

- to kill the insects they catch

#### **Why do spiders spin webs?**

- to catch insects

#### **How do spiders spin webs?**

- They have silk that comes from tiny holes at the tail end.

#### **Do all spiders spin webs?**

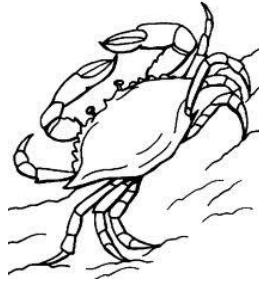
- No. Some have holes in the ground with a trap door at the top.

#### **What kinds of spiders live in your area?**

#### **Are any of them poisonous to humans?**

## Living Things 9

### About crabs



#### What is special about a crab?

- a sea creature with ten legs
- a crustacean
- front legs have claws or nippers
- does not have bones
- has a strong thick shell to protect it
- carries its eggs under its body
- breathes with gills like fish do

#### What does the crab use its nipper for?

- to pick up food
- to fight other crabs

#### What do crabs eat?

- dead fish and dead sea animals

#### What is special about crab's eyes?

- on the end of stalks
- can see in all directions
- can see when there is danger

#### How does a crab hide when there is danger?

- digs itself under the sand

*Did you know that **slaters** are in the same family as crabs?*

## **Living Things 10**

### **About shellfish**



Some shellfish have one shell. Some have two shells.

#### **What is special about shellfish with one shell?**

- live on rocks
- have one large foot for clinging on to the rock
- move along with its foot

#### **What is special about shellfish with two shells?**

- live in sand or mud
- have one large foot that's used to dig into the sand or mud

#### **Which of these have one shell? Which have two shells?**

- oyster
- sea snail

#### **What do shellfish eat?**

- sea weed and tiny sea plants floating in the water
- other shell fish

#### **Do all shellfish live in the sea?**

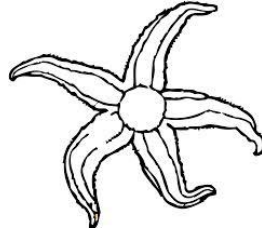
- No. Some live in rivers.

#### **Is a land snail a shell fish?**

- No, but it belongs to the same animal family.

## **Living Things 11**

### **About starfish**



#### **Are starfish really fish?**

- No. They are also called sea stars.

#### **How does a starfish move?**

- with many tiny feet under its arms

#### **How does a starfish cling on to rocks?**

- with its feet
- feet are suction tubes

#### **What does a starfish eat?**

- shellfish, seaweed and dead sea animals

#### **What does a starfish use its arms for?**

- to open shellfish

#### **How does a starfish eat?**

- has a mouth in the middle of its body
- mouth is on the underside

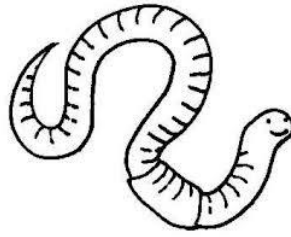
#### **How many arms do starfish have?**

- most have five but can have more

#### **What happens if a starfish loses an arm?**

- can grow another arm





## **Living Things 12**

### **About earthworms**

#### **What job does the earthworm do for us?**

- breaks up the soil to help our plants grow
- makes little tunnels under the soil so that the plant roots can get air

#### **An earthworm has no eyes, ears or feelers so how does it know when there is danger about?**

- feels vibrations in the earth

#### **How does an earthworm move?**

- uses bristles on his body to help it wriggle along
- stretches out long and thin, then shrinks again

#### **What is special about an earthworm's body?**

- made up of 16 sections
- has five hearts (in sections 7,8,9,10,11)

#### **What does an earthworm eat?**

- soil that has dead plants in it (compost)

#### **How does an earthworm produce babies?**

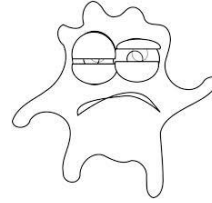
- lays eggs in a cocoon around its middle

#### **What colours are earthworms?**

- red or grey

## **Living Things 13**

### **About germs**



#### **What are germs?**

- tiny living things that can act like plants or animals

#### **Where do germs live?**

- everywhere on the earth – even on you

#### **Are germs good or bad?**

- There are good and bad germs.
- Bad germs make you sick.
- Bad germs rot your teeth.
- Good germs can help us.
- Yoghurt is made by putting good germs into milk.

#### **What do germs eat?**

- everything that humans eat
- dead stuff, dirty stuff
- fungi

#### **How do bad germs spread?**

- flies and mosquitoes
- dirty water, dirty hands, decayed food
- dirty dishes, dish cloths and tea towels
- coughs and sneezes

#### **How do we stop bad germs from making us sick?**

**GOD IS  
CREATOR**

**Part 2**

**Living Things:  
Reptiles**

**Term 3**

**Year 5**

## Reptiles 1



### What makes a reptile a reptile?

- cold blooded
- breathes with lungs
- has a backbone
- lays eggs
- has scales on the skin

### Which reptiles crawl on short legs?

- lizards
- alligators
- crocodiles
- turtles and tortoises
- chameleons

### Which reptiles crawl with no legs?

- snakes

### How do tortoises and turtles protect themselves?

### Why do reptiles like to lie in the sun?

### How do reptiles survive when it is cold?

- hibernate (go to sleep)

## Reptiles 2

### Reptiles are vertebrates

This means that they have backbones. Animals with backbones are called vertebrates.

The small bones in the backbone are called vertebrae.

Vertebrae help the reptiles to bend easily.

How many reptiles have you seen?

Snake

Lizard

Gecko

Turtle

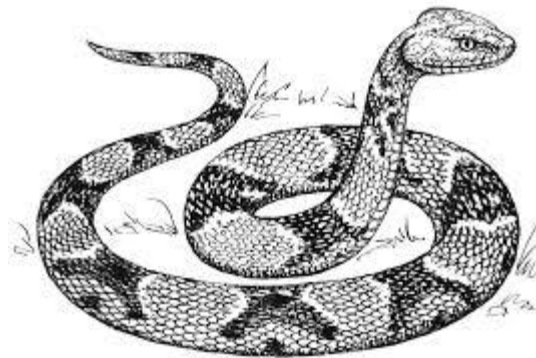
Tortoise

Alligator

Crocodile

Iguana

Chameleon



*Find out which reptiles live in your area. Write a list.  
Are any of them dangerous?*

## Reptiles 3

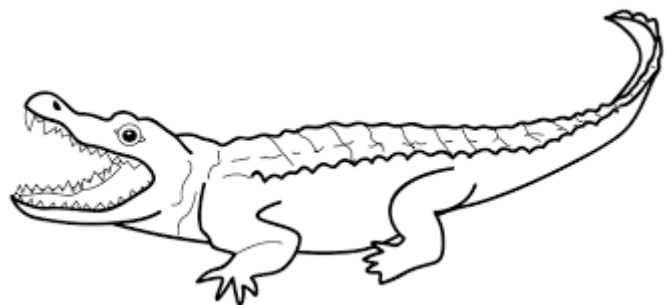
### Reptiles are cold blooded

Their body temperatures change with the areas around them. A gecko that is too cold sits in the sun to warm up.

On a hot day, an alligator's body temperature gets very warm. It lies in the water to cool off.

*Why do reptiles need to stay in a warm place?*

*What does an alligator do when it gets too hot?*



## **Reptiles 4**

### **Bodies of reptiles**

Reptile bodies come in many shapes.

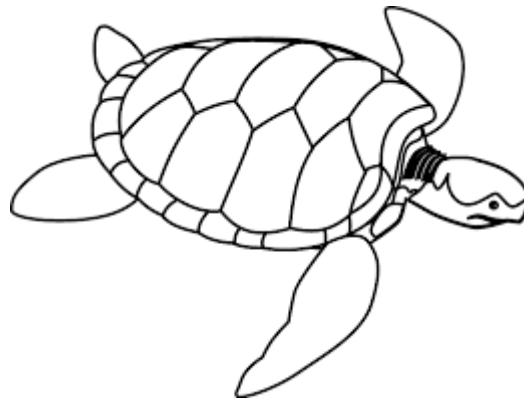
Tortoises and turtles have four legs and a short tail.  
A hard shell covers their bodies.

Iguanas and other lizards have four legs and a long tail.

Crocodiles also have four legs and a tail.

Snakes are long reptiles without legs.

*Draw two different kinds of reptiles and write about the differences in their bodies.*



## **Reptiles 5**

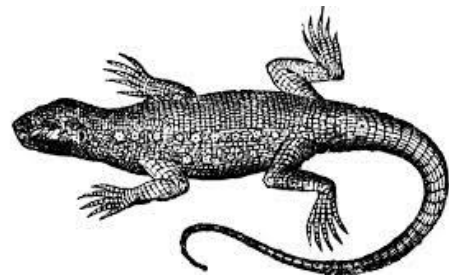
### **Reptiles have scales**

All reptiles have hard, dry skin.

Reptiles are covered with folded pieces of hard skin called scales.

Most reptiles shed their skin. New scales grow under the old ones. The old scales fall off.

*Draw a reptile showing the scales on its skin.*



## Reptiles 6

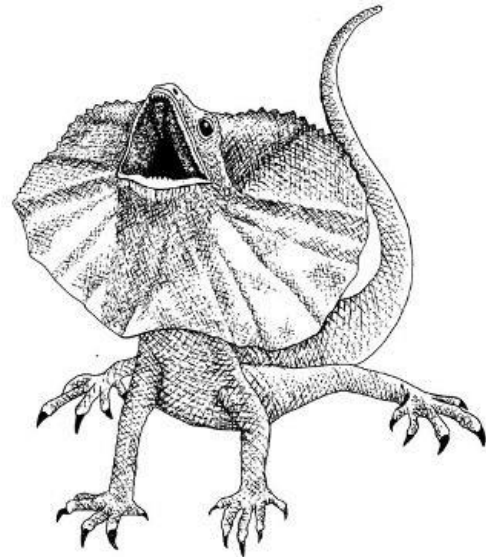
### How reptiles breathe

Reptiles breathe air through lungs. Most reptiles have two lungs. Some snakes have only one lung. Reptiles breathe in air through their noses or mouths.

Reptiles open their mouth when they are too hot, to help them cool down.

*Draw a reptile with its mouth open.*

A frilled-neck lizard from Australia



## Reptiles 7

### What reptiles eat

Most reptiles eat meat. They eat mice, frogs and insects.

Some snakes have venom in a sac in their head. When they bite their prey it becomes paralyzed.

Alligators and snakes catch prey with their teeth.

Some reptiles eat plants.

Iguanas live in central and south America. They eat flowers and fruit.

Green sea turtles eat seaweed and sea grasses.

*Draw some meat eating reptiles and list their food.*

*Draw some plant eating reptiles and list their food.*

Iguana



## Reptiles 8

### Eggs and young

Most reptiles hatch from eggs.

Turtle and alligator eggs have hard shells.

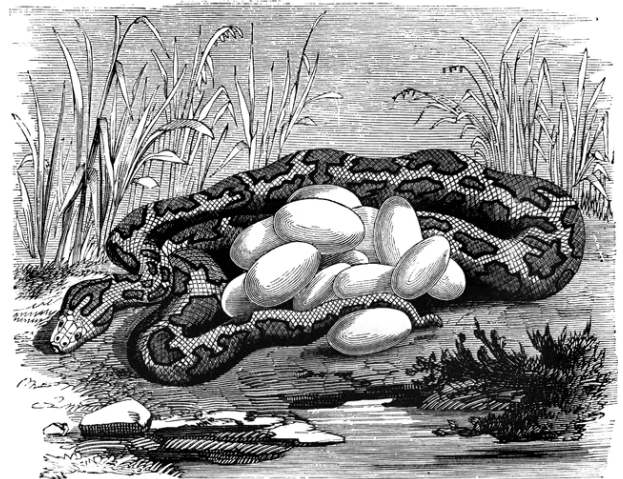
Turtles come ashore to lay their eggs. When the babies hatch they make walk to the sea. Many get eaten by birds.

Snake and lizard eggs are soft.

Some snakes and lizards are born live. Baby snakes must hunt for food as soon as they are born.

*What is the difference between snake's eggs and turtle's eggs?*

*What are the dangers for young turtles?*



## Reptiles 9

### The Komodo Dragon

Komodo dragons are the largest living lizards in the world. They have flat heads, bowed legs and long, thick tails. Komodos are very rare and are found in the wild only on five islands of Indonesia. One of these islands is called Komodo.

Males can grow to 3 meters in length. Females grow to 1.8 metres.

Komodos come in a variety of colors, including blue, orange, green and grey. Their skin is rough and has bony plates.

They have long claws and a large, strong tail.

Komodos have good vision; they can see objects as far away as 300 metres. They are also fast. They can run for short distances up to 20 kph

They have a good sense of smell. This helps them to hunt. They are such fierce hunters they can eat very large prey, such as large water buffalo, deer, pigs and even humans. They will also eat smaller dragons. They can eat 80 percent of their body weight in one feeding

*Write five facts about the Komodo dragon.*

