

September - Summer

Morning

Time Plans

Cultivating Character



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Simple Homeschooling 

Welcome,



Pour yourself a cup of coffee, put your feet up, and take a little coffee break with me. Let's talk about Family Style Learning using simple Morning Time plans. Our family found the simplest way to homeschool was to learn as much as we could together as a family. We found the easiest way to do this was by setting time aside each morning to do our Bible, memory work, and humanities together. In our home, we called it family time; you may call it Morning Time, Circle Time, Table Time, Basket Time, or something similar.

Each morning, our family would gather at the table for breakfast and devotions. Then we would congregate on the couch and floor in our family room for our family-style lessons. I would read aloud to the kids while they drew something, built something, or created something with their hands. After discussing the book or chapter we read, we would work on memory work, read some poetry, learn a folk song or hymn, write in our journals, play a game (usually math-related), learn about an artist or composer, draw in our nature journals, discuss current or historical events, do some map work, maybe do a science experiment, and from time to time, read a little Shakespeare.

Did we cover all of these things each day? No way! After family devotions and read-aloud, we would do 2 or 3 of the things mentioned as a family before taking a break and moving on to independent work. In this resource, I have compiled for you our Morning Time Plans we did over the years. Each monthly plan suggests topics to read, discuss, memorize, learn, teach, observe, and do.

Use what you like and what appeals to your family. Skip the rest. Each month is "grab and go." Scripture, memory work, poetry, and art prints are printer ready.

Links are provided for art, science, and music studies. All you need to do is collect picture books and chapter books to read (I share some of my favorites), print what you need, and start. For more ideas on how to use Morning Time Plans, listen to Coffee With Carrie Homeschool Podcast [Episode #130, "Simple Homeschool Solutions: Let's Get Loopy!"](#)

May the Lord bless your homeschooling adventures for His glory,

—Carrie—
DE FRANCISCO



Family Devotions & Character Study

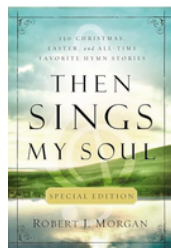
Start each day in prayer and worship. In this year's Morning Time Plans, you and your family will focus on building godly character, developing good habits, and learning social manners. For each character trait, a Bible story and a Bible verse is given that demonstrates the monthly theme. In addition, an example in nature or in the animal kingdom is given that further demonstrates the monthly character theme. You may want to purchase the Character Cards from September & Co. During your family devotion time, do one of these four activities:

Week One: Read the suggested Bible story and discuss how the person demonstrated the monthly character trait. Then read the character trait definition given each month or use the Character Cards from September & Co. Brainstorm ways you can demonstrate a particular character trait or fruit of spirit each day or that month. It is helpful to role-play and practice being grateful, respectful, cheerful, etc. Use the theme verse, which correlates to a godly character trait and a fruit of the spirit, as your memory work and/or copy work.

Week Two: Read the suggested nature story and discuss how the animal demonstrates the monthly character trait. Review the character trait definition and discuss ways you can demonstrate that particular character trait or fruit of spirit.

Week Three: Discuss the monthly list of manners given. Practice using them each day. For fun, role play scenarios when bad manners are used instead of proper etiquette. For example, act out eating and talking with your mouth full instead of chewing quietly.

Week Four: Do the monthly hymn study. You will need the book by Robert Morgan, Then Sings My Soul.



Hymn Study

In this year's Morning Time Plans, you and your family will do a hymn study each month instead of a composer study. Traditional church hymns are full of biblical truths, doctrine, and bible verses. While listening to, singing, and discussing lyrics of traditional hymns, your family will be learning about God, the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and godly character traits. For the hymn study, print the hymn lyrics, one for each child and place it in his/her Memory Work Binder. Each morning, start with family devotions and worship by singing the hymn together. At the beginning of Week Four, read the story of the hymnist from the corresponding chapter in the devotional, Then Sings My Soul, by Robert Morgan.

Read Aloud

This is the heart and soul of your family-style learning and morning time. It doesn't really matter which classic or which picture books you read; the idea is to spend at least 20 minutes a day reading aloud to your family. Each month, I suggest a few picture books and one chapter book novel to read that correlate to the monthly character theme. However, don't stress over finding the exact picture books. I often found I could go to the library at the beginning of the month with only a list of topics I wanted to cover, and I could find an abundance of picture books to check out. I personally made more work for myself trying to find the exact books recommended in teacher guides and packaged curriculum. Start with the suggested books in each month's Morning Time Plans and then check out or purchase any other treasures you find along the way.

Memory Work

Create a Memory Work Binder for each child. Each month, print the scripture memory verse, poem, hymn, and/or passage to be read and memorized. Print one of each for each child. Place the memory work pages inside a sheet protector. Then place each sheet into the Memory Work Binder. Another alternative is to purchase [Transparent Menu Covers](#). When you read, recite, or memorize verses, poems, or passages, they are easy to find and use. You can also use dry-erase markers to highlight or underline keywords. For more ideas on how to incorporate memory work into your days, listen to Coffee With Carrie Homeschool Podcast [Episode #116, Memory Work: A Podcast To Remember](#).

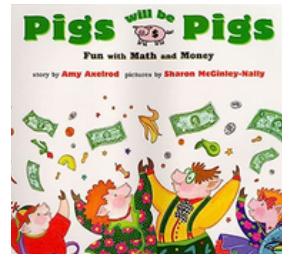
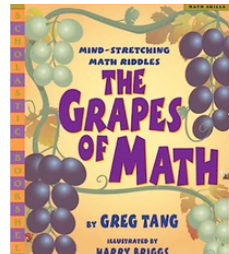
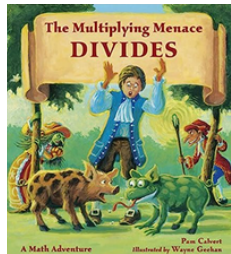
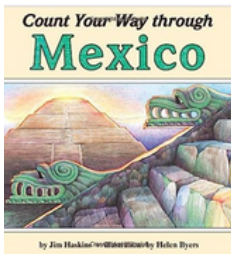
Poetry

My kids did not enjoy poetry so this was an area I had to be intentional about. I did this by including at least one poem and one poet in our Morning Time Plans each month. Because this was not an area of interest for my children, I made sure I kept poetry time light and enjoyable. Keep it simple. Read the poem with your family and simply enjoy it. It's really that easy! If you want, ask your children to close their eyes while you are reading the poem. Then after, they can narrate what they pictured in their minds, or they can draw an illustration that goes with the poem. Ask what they liked about the poem and what they didn't like. Focus on a new vocabulary word heard in the poem. If you have time, print the poem and place it in your child's Memory Work Binder. Each day or each week, recite the poem and memorize it line by line. For fun, read the poem with different accents. With older kids, you can analyze the rhyming pattern (if there is one). Teens can look for literary devices in the poem such as personification, alliteration, similes, and onomatopoeia. If your child loves to write, then try creating a few original poems about the same topic or using the same rhyming scheme. I honestly think poetry should be read and appreciated; it doesn't need to be over-analyzed. For more ideas on how to have fun with poetry, listen to Coffee With Carrie Homeschool Podcast [Episode #93, "Poetry Tea Time."](#)



Journal Writing & Writing Activities

Every year, our family did four things during our morning time: Bible, Read Aloud, Journal Writing, and Math. In this year's morning time plans, I have included daily writing prompts for each week as well as a monthly writing activity to introduce concepts such as grammar rules, parts of speech, literary devices, and vocabulary. At the beginning of the year, let each child pick out a new writing journal or notebook. This will be his/her writing journal for the year. Make sure you have one too! During morning time, read one of the suggested writing prompts. Everyone writes for five minutes about the topic given, including mom. If you have a younger student, he or she can draw their story, orally tell their ideas, or dictate their responses to you. After five minutes, everyone stops writing and shares what they wrote. Since this is a journaling and "brain dump" activity, there is no need to correct punctuation, spelling or grammar. If your child would like to continue working on his/her response, he/she can do so during their independent work or free time. Sometime during the month, do the extra writing activity together as a family. I suggest you do it the first week. If your family enjoys the activity or game, then you can repeat it each week for fun.



Math Read Alouds & Games

While math was usually what my children did during their independent work or one-on-one with me later in the day, I did incorporate math during our morning time through picture books and/or through games. Over the years, I collected quality math picture books to include in our home library. There are an abundance of picture books that teach simple and complex math concepts such as counting, shapes, computation, fractions, multiplication, division, probability, decimals, measurement, ratio and proportions, geometry, and even algebraic concepts. Each month, a list of math picture books is given to read aloud during your morning time. A quick and easy math game is also included. All of the recommended math picture books can found at your local library and on Amazon. The only supplies needed for the math games are a pair of dice, a deck of cards, a stack of paper, and/or a few pencils. For more ideas on how to include math picture books in your morning time, listen to Coffee With Carrie Homeschool Podcast [Episode #19 "Math Morning Time: Tame Those Math Tears and Fears."](#)



Art Study

Print in color the masterpiece for the month. In our morning time plans, we scheduled two weeks for our art and artist study. If you would like to learn about the artist and his/her work once a week during the entire month, then search the internet for 2-3 other masterpieces by the month's artist. The first week, start with the masterpiece given in the Morning Time Plans. Then each of the following weeks, focus on a different masterpiece by the same artist. Use the same procedure described in the Morning Time Plans on the Art Study pages. Since we purposefully chose famous artists, it will be easy to research the artist on the internet and to find quality picture books at your local library about each artist to dig deeper into his/her life and works. I highly recommend building your own home library of artist picture books. Check out some of our favorite artist picture book series: The Katie Books by James Mayhew, Anholt's Artists Books For Children by Laurence Anholt, Getting to Know the World's Greatest Artists by Mike Venezia, and Smart About Art books. We also invested in as many art card and board games as we could find. It was a great way to review artists we have learned about and to introduce new artists not yet covered. For more information on how to do simple art studies, listen to Coffee With Carrie Homeschool Podcast Episode #15: "Let's Talk Art Studies: What Are They and How To Start."

Nature Study

At the beginning of the year, let each child pick out a new drawing journal. This will be his/her nature journal for the year. This year, Nature Studies will focus on the Five Kingdoms: Protista, Monera, Fungi, Plants and Animals. Each week, nature study suggestions and science activities are given in the Monthly Morning Time Plans. Feel free to do some, all, or none of them. You can use the activities to supplement whatever you are already doing in science, or they can be your sole science "curriculum" for the year. In the Nature Study section of the Morning Time Plans, drawing, painting, and watercolor instructions, videos, and links are given. The primary objective of doing nature studies is to appreciate God's handiwork in creation, to improve observation skills, to inspire curiosity, and to get outside. Creating Instagram-worthy journal pages is not the goal. After spending time in nature and drawing something that piqued your child's interest, you can stop there. However, if you want to include more, give your child a verse, poem, or inspirational quote to copy next to his/her drawing. If your child is older, he/she can research the item drawn and write facts about it next to his/her drawing or they can spend time labeling the parts of their drawing. For writing, teens can write a few paragraphs about the item drawn. The goal is to observe and enjoy nature. For simple ways to incorporate Nature Studies in your week, listen to past Coffee With Carrie Homeschool Podcast episode.



February Morning Time Plans



Character Trait
Empathy & Kindness

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Bible Study

Throughout the month, read and discuss the story of the Good Samaritan (Luke 10:25-37). Focus on the memory verse: Luke 10:27. Discuss how the Good Samaritan showed empathy. Using suggested verses, older students can do a word study on "kindness" & "compassion." Younger students can use suggested verses for copywork.

Character Study

Discuss the definition of Empathy and its corresponding Fruit of the Spirit and attribute of God: Kindness. Practice being kind and compassionate. Role play different situations.

Hymn Study

Listen and memorize the hymn, "All to Jesus I Surrender." Learn more about the writer, Winfield Scott Weeden.

Poetry

Read, discuss, and memorize "Sonnet 18" by William Shakespeare.

Writing

Respond to the journal writing prompts and share. For this month's writing activity, create your own Love Sonnet.

Art Study

Study the "The Sadness of the King" and other cut-outs by Henri Matisse. Learn about the artist, Henri Matisse.

Math Work

Play Multiplication Battle and Odd & Even dice and card games. Read math picture books about multiplication & division.

Nature Study

Review the Animal Kingdom. Focus on Invertebrates: Echinoderms & Mollusks

Read Aloud

Read aloud a chapter book about being kind and empathetic such as Because of Winn Dixie by Kate DiCamillo and/or A Secret Garden by Frances Hodgson Burnett. Read picture books about kindness such as The Giving Tree by Silverstein, Rainbow Fish by Pfister, Stone Soup by Brown, A Sick Day for Amos McGee by Philip C. Stead, Miss Rumphius by Cooney, & The Story of Ferdinand by Munro Leaf.



Daily

Read portions of Luke 10:25-37. Memorize Luke 10:27.
Memorize a portion of the poem, "Sonnet 18" by Shakespeare.
Listen to "All to Jesus I Surrender" and learn it.
Read aloud from the chapter book, A Secret Garden (or Because of Winn Dixie).
Read aloud one of the math or character trait picture books.
Respond to a journal writing prompt.

Week One

Discuss the definition of empathy and how the Bible character demonstrates this trait.
Do Week One of Art Study: "The Sadness of the King."
Do Week One of Nature Study: Echinoderms (Invertebrates)
Play Multiplication Battle (easy version)
Do the writing activity: What Makes a Sonnet a Sonnet?

Week Two

Review the definition of kindness and compassion and learn how different animals demonstrate this trait.
Do Week Two of Art Study: "The Wheat Sheath"
Do Week Two of Nature Study: Mollusks (Invertebrates)
Play Multiplication Battle (quick recall version)
Do the writing activity: Compose Original Sonnet

Week Three

Learn and practice etiquette skills that show kindness.
Do Week Three of Art Study: Create own Cut Out
Do Week Three of Nature Study: Mollusks (Univalves & Bivalves)
Play Odd & Even (addition & multiplication versions)
Do the writing activity: Rhyming Scatcategories.

Week Four

Do Hymn Study. Discuss the lyrics. Read about the lyricists and the story behind the hymn. Finish memorizing it.
Do Week Four of Art Study: Learn about Henri Matisse.
Do Week Four of Nature Study: Mollusks (Cephalopods)
Play any multiplication board games such as Math Tac Toe, Full of Bull, Shut the Box and/or Yahtzee.



Memorize

You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your strength and with all your mind, and your neighbor as yourself.
- Luke 10: 27

Read Luke 10

Then turning to the disciples he said privately, "Blessed are the eyes that see what you see! For I tell you that many prophets and kings desired to see what you see, and did not see it, and to hear what you hear, and did not hear it."

Behold, a lawyer stood up to put him to the test, saying, "Teacher, what shall I do to inherit eternal life?"

He said to him, "What is written in the Law? How do you read it?"

He answered, "You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your strength and with all your mind, and your neighbor as yourself."

He said to him, "You have answered correctly; do this, and you will live."

But he, desiring to justify himself, said to Jesus, "And who is my neighbor?"

Jesus replied, "A man was going down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and he fell among robbers, who stripped him and beat him and departed, leaving him half dead. Now by chance a priest was going down that road, and when he saw him he passed by on the other side. So likewise a Levite, when he came to the place and saw him, passed by on the other side. But a Samaritan, as he journeyed, came to where he was, and when he saw him, he had compassion. He went to him and bound up his wounds, pouring on oil and wine. Then he set him on his own animal and brought him to an inn and took care of him.

The next day, he took out two denarii and gave them to the innkeeper, saying, 'Take care of him, and whatever more you spend, I will repay you when I come back.' Which of these three, do you think, proved to be a neighbor to the man who fell among the robbers?"

He said, "The one who showed him mercy."

And Jesus said to him, "You go, and do likewise."



Trait

Empathy is the ability to understand and share the feelings of another person—like imagining yourself in their place and caring about what they're going through. .

Practicing Empathy & Kindness

Empathy is more than just feeling sorry for someone; it is feeling with them. Compassion is feeling someone's pain or struggle and wanting to help make it better. It's empathy in action—like seeing a friend sad and not just understanding it, but doing something to support them. Kindness is a big part of being empathetic. Kindness is doing something nice for someone else—on purpose—just to make them feel happy, safe, or cared for, without expecting anything back. It's a small or big action that shows you care.

Practice these daily or weekly kindness habits:

- Do a random act of kindness each day this month such as hold the door open for someone, compliment someone, pick up litter that isn't yours, etc.
- Sit with someone who is alone or include others in games or groups. Don't let anyone feel left out.
- Share your snack.
- If someone looks sad, ask if they are ok. When they answer, really listen. Don't interrupt. Ask if you can help.
- Check in later. The next day, ask, "How are you feeling now?"
- Smile at someone who is having a bad day.
- Remember someone's birthday.

Examples in Nature

Surprisingly, even animals can show empathy. Elephants give "group hugs." When another elephant is sad, they touch them with their trunks and stay close to comfort them. If you cry, your dog might lick your face, cuddle, or bring a toy to cheer you up. Chimpanzees will hug or pat each other on the back when one is scared or hurt. Some African Grey Parrots will share food with sad cage-mates or mimic soft sounds to soothe them.



The Elephant Who Forgot to Listen

In a sun-bleached valley, a mighty herd of elephants roamed under the leadership of Elder Tembo, whose tusks curved like crescent moons. Among them was young Kito, strong and quick, always the first to trumpet at dawn and the last to rest. One dry season, the herd reached the shrinking water hole. The earth cracked like old pottery, and the muddy puddle barely wet their trunks. Little Amara, a calf born during the last rains, whimpered beside her mother. "I'm thirsty," she whispered, voice trembling.

Kito snorted. "We all are. Stop complaining and wait your turn." He shoved past, splashing mud on Amara's face. The herd shifted uncomfortably, but no one spoke.

That night, Kito dreamed. He stood alone on a vast plain. His trunk felt heavy, his legs weak. A storm of dust blinded him. He called, but the wind swallowed his voice. No one came. Hours passed—or days—he couldn't tell. Thirst clawed his throat like thorns. He woke gasping. Dawn painted the sky rose-gold. Amara lay curled near the empty hole, trunk limp. Her mother nudged her gently, but the calf didn't stir.

Kito's heart thudded. He remembered his dream—the silence, the ache. He lumbered to Amara, lowered his great head, and pressed his forehead to hers. "I'm sorry," he rumbled. "I know how it feels to be small and unheard."

He dug with his tusks beside the hole, deeper than before. The herd watched. Elder Tembo joined, then Amara's mother, then every elephant. Tusks scraped earth, trunks flung dirt. By noon, cool water seeped up, clear and sweet. Amara drank first. Her trunk curled in thanks. Kito stood guard so no one pushed.

From that day, whenever a calf whimpered or an elder limped, Kito paused. He listened. He carried. He remembered the weight of being unheard. The valley's dust still rose, but the herd's footsteps fell softer. And in the quiet between trumpet calls, they learned: True strength begins with empathy—feeling another's pain as your own and acting to ease it.



Etiquette is a set of polite behaviors that show respect and kindness to others in social situations. Practice using the following manners this month.

MANNERS THAT SHOW KINDNESS

Say "please" and "thank you." This makes people feel appreciated for their help.

Use a quiet voice in shared spaces.

Ask before borrowing something. Make sure you give it back in a timely manner. If you break it, make sure you replace it or pay for it.

Clean up after yourself. Cover your mouth when you cough or sneeze. This will protect others from getting sick.

Apologize quickly if you bump into or hurt someone.

Wait your Turn. When playing a game or sharing food, let your opponent go first or let your friend select his or her food first. When waiting in line, avoid cutting in or pushing ahead.

Don't interrupt. Give full attention when someone speaks, without interrupting or rushing to respond. Nod, maintain eye contact, and wait for them to finish before replying, showing you value their thoughts.

If an adult or someone is in the middle of a conversation or action, wait patiently for him or her to finish before giving your request or sharing your thoughts.

Hold doors open for others.

Offer Help. If someone is struggling with heavy bags or a task, offer assistance without rushing them. Patiently support their pace.



Kindness

"The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, gentleness, and self-control."
Galatians 5:22

Word Study for Teens

Another word for empathy or compassion is kindness. Kindness is doing something nice for someone else—on purpose—just to make them feel happy, safe, or cared for, without expecting anything back. It's a small or big action that shows you care. It is extremely hard to be kind to those who are not kind to you, however, kindness is one of the fruits of spirit.

Ephesians 4:32 (ESV) "Be kind and compassionate to one another, forgiving each other, just as in Christ God forgave you."

Luke 6:31 (ESV) "Do to others as you would have them do to you."

Proverbs 11:17 (ESV) "Those who are kind benefit themselves, but the cruel bring ruin on themselves."

1 Corinthians 13:4 (ESV) "Love is patient, love is kind..."

Zechariah 7:9 (ESV) "Show mercy and compassion to one another."

Psalms 145:17 (ESV) "The Lord is righteous in all his ways and kind in all his works."

Titus 3:4-5 "But when the kindness and love of God our Savior appeared, he saved us."

Lamentations 3:22-23 (ESV) "Because of the Lord's great love we are not consumed, for his compassions never fail. They are new every morning..."

Psalms 103:8 (ESV) "The Lord is compassionate and gracious, slow to get angry and filled with unfailing love."

Isaiah 30:18 (ESV) "Yet the Lord longs to be gracious to you; therefore he will rise up to show you compassion."



All to Jesus I Surrender

All to Jesus I surrender,
All to Him I freely give;
I will ever love and trust Him,
In His presence daily live.

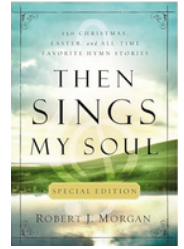
I surrender all,
I surrender all.
All to Thee, my blessed Savior,
I surrender all.

All to Jesus I surrender,
Humbly at His feet I bow,
Worldly pleasures all forsaken;
Take me, Jesus, take me now.

All to Jesus I surrender,
Make me, Savior, wholly Thine;
Let me feel Thy Holy Spirit,
Truly know that Thou art mine.

All to Jesus I surrender,
Lord, I give myself to Thee;
Fill me with Thy love and power,
Let Thy blessing fall on me.

All to Jesus I surrender,
Now I feel the sacred flame.
Oh, the joy of full salvation!
Glory, glory to His name!



Composed by Winfield Scott Weedon



Sonnet 18

By William Shakespeare

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
Thou art more lovely and more temperate:
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,
And summer's lease hath all too short a date;
Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,
And often is his gold complexion dimm'd;
And every fair from fair sometime declines,
By chance or nature's changing course untrimm'd;
But thy eternal summer shall not fade,
Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow'st;
Nor shall death brag thou wander'st in his shade,
When in eternal lines to time thou grow'st:
So long as men can breathe or eyes can see,
So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.



Shakespearean Sonnets

PART ONE

Discover the elements of a Shakespearean Sonnet. There are three main components. They each have a specific number of lines, each line has a specific number of syllables, and each poem has the same rhyming pattern. Read Sonnet 18 and Sonnet 116. Use the handout to help you discover the three main components.

PART TWO

Compose your own Shakespearean Sonnet. Now that you know the three main components, you can write your own sonnet about love or friendship. Use the outline handout provided to guide you. For fun, illustrate your sonnet.

Sonnet 116

By William Shakespeare

Let me not to the marriage of true minds

Admit impediments. Love is not love

Which alters when it alteration finds,

Or bends with the remover to remove.

O no! it is an ever-fixed mark

That looks on tempests and is never shaken;

It is the star to every wand'ring bark,

Whose worth's unknown, although his height be taken.

Love's not Time's fool, though rosy lips and cheeks

Within his bending sickle's compass come;

Love alters not with his brief hours and weeks,

But bears it out even to the edge of doom.

If this be error and upon me proved,

I never writ, nor no man ever loved.



What Makes a Sonnet a Sonnet?

Read Sonnet 18 and Sonnet 116. Then answer the questions.

1. Count the lines in Sonnet 18.
2. Count the lines in Sonnet 116.
3. How many lines are in a Shakespearean Sonnet?

1. Count the syllables in each line of Sonnet 18.
2. Count the syllables in each line of Sonnet 116.
3. How many syllables are in each line of a Shakespearean Sonnet?

Find the Rhyme Scheme. Read each line in Sonnet 18

1. Read each line aloud.
2. Listen for the ending sound.
3. Write a letter next to each line to show which lines rhyme.
(Example: If line 1 ends with "day" and line 3 ends with "May," both get "A".)

Sonnet 18 Rhyme Scheme

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day? → **A**
 Thou art more lovely and more temperate: → **B**
 Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May, → **A**
 And summer's lease hath all too short a date; → **B**
 Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines, → **C**
 And often is his gold complexion dimm'd; →
 And every fair from fair sometime declines, →
 By chance or nature's changing course untrimm'd; →
 But thy eternal summer shall not fade, →
 Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow'st; →
 Nor shall Death brag thou wander'st in his shade, →
 When in eternal lines to time thou grow'st: →
 So long as men can breathe or eyes can see, →
 So long lives this, and this gives life to thee. →

What is the Letter Pattern or Rhyming Scheme?



What Makes a Sonnet a Sonnet?

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Sonnet 116 Rhyme Scheme

Let me not to the marriage of true minds →
Admit impediments. Love is not love →
Which alters when it alteration finds, →
Or bends with the remover to remove. →
O no! it is an ever-fixed mark →
That looks on tempests and is never shaken; →
It is the star to every wand'ring bark, →
Whose worth's unknown, although his height be taken. →
Love's not Time's fool, though rosy lips and cheeks →
Within his bending sickle's compass come; →
Love alters not with his brief hours and weeks, →
But bears it out even to the edge of doom. →
13. If this be error and upon me proved, →
I never writ, nor no man ever loved. →

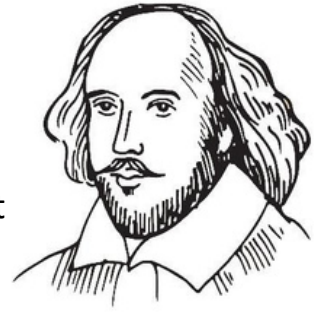
What is the Letter Pattern or Rhyming Scheme?

What do you think Sonnet 18 is about?
What do you think Sonnet 116 is about?



Shakespeare Sonnets

A **sonnet** is a 14-line poem, with three four-line quatrains and one two-line couplet. Each line has ten syllables. The letters on each line below show the rhyme scheme. Write your own sonnet here



Line 1 (A): _____

Line 2 (B): _____

Line 3 (A): _____

Line 4 (B): _____

Line 5 (C): _____

Line 6 (D): _____

Line 7 (C): _____

Line 8 (D): _____

Line 9 (E): _____

Line 10 (F): _____

Line 11 (E): _____

Line 12 (F): _____

Line 13 (G): _____

Line 14 (G): _____

SAMPLE SONNET ABOUT FRIENDSHIP

Journal Prompts

Read aloud a journal prompt. Set a timer. Free write (or brain dump) for 5 minutes. End with each person sharing what they wrote.

- Make a list of what you did yesterday. Be as detailed as you can.
- Write a valentine, love note or friendship card to a friend or family member.
- Tell about a dream you had this week.
- What is the most interesting thing you that you learned about this year? What did you like the least? Why?
- "Once upon a time in far away land, there lived a lonely giant.....(finish the story)
- Write a list of everything you can think of that rhymes with sad.
- If you could choose a gift for each person in your family, what would you buy or make for each? Explain.
- Write an advertisement or travel commercial for your town. What is special about your town?
- What is your least favorite chore? Explain how to do it. What is it about the task you do not like?
- Write a list of everything you can think of that rhymes with love.
- Invent a new car or moving vehicle. What does it look like? What makes it special?
- What will you do today after you finish your school work? List everything. What are you looking forward to the most?
- "In a galaxy far, far, away, there lived a broken robot.....(finish the story)
- Draw a self portrait. Describe the way you look.
- Write at least 20 uses of a candle. Be creative too.
- "SQUEAK! I heard my bedroom door slowly open...". (Finish the story)
- Why was the math book so sad? He had lots of problems. Write a few more math jokes or silly puns.
- Explain how to play your favorite game. It can be a card game, a board game, or a sport game.
- Make a list of different body parts such as heart, eye, toes, etc. Then list as many words that rhyme with each one as you can.
- List at least 20 candy names. Then write a love note or Valentines with each one. Example, You're my SweetTart, You're my Life Saver, Hugs and Kisses, etc.

Artist: Henri Matisse
Tristesse Du Roi (The Sadness of the King)
1958, France
Cut Out



Week One

- 1). Print in color the painting: "The Sadness of the King."
- 2) Show it for 5 minutes. Tell students to study it. Look for details.
- 3). Turn it face down. Ask students to describe the art work from memory.
- 4). Turn the painting face up again. While they are looking at it, ask them to describe it and to pick out details they didn't mention.
- 5). Discuss the print. What is it? Where is it? What do they like about it?

Week Two

- 1). Print in color the painting "La Gerbe (The Sheaf)."
- 2) Show it for 5 minutes. Tell students to study it. Look for details.
- 3). Turn it face down. Ask students to describe the art work from memory.
- 4). Turn the painting face up again. While they are looking at it, ask them to describe it and to pick out details they didn't mention.
- 5). Discuss the print. What is it? How is it different than the other painting?
What do they like about it?



The Sadness of the King



Artist: Henri Matisse

1922, France

Pioneer of Gouaches Découpés



Week Three

- 1). Learn about the artist, [Henri Matisse](#). Read [Henri Matisse: Drawing with Scissors \(Smart About Art Series\)](#).
- 2). Henri Matisse was born December 31st, 1869 and died on November 3rd, 1954. He was a French artist, known for his use of colour. He was a draughtsman, printmaker, and sculptor, but is known primarily as a painter.
- 3). In 1941, he was bound to a wheelchair. With the aid of assistants, he created cut paper collages called gouaches découpés. He "painted with scissors" until his death.
- 4). Look at Matisse's other cut out collages. Can you describe gouaches découpés in your own words? Do you like art work primarily created with shapes?

Week Four

To create your Matisse-inspired Sheaf, you'll need white or black construction paper for the background, at least six bright sheets of colored construction paper (red, blue, yellow, green, pink, and orange), scissors, and a glue stick or clear tape. Begin by cutting freehand shapes without drawing first: choose one color and snip a large, flowing stem in an "S" or "C" curve, then select two more colors to cut leaf-like forms such as tear-drops, ovals, or boomerangs, and finally use three bold colors to create flower or pod shapes like circles, ovals, or starbursts; continue cutting 5–7 additional shapes in varying sizes. Next, arrange your shapes on the white or black paper. Experiment with placement before gluing down. Overlap pieces. Once satisfied, glue or tape each piece securely in place.



Multiplication Battle

This is a version of the classic card game, Battle (or War).

MATERIALS:

- Deck of cards (or a deck of Phase 10 Cards)

INSTRUCTIONS: EASY VERSION

Goal: Win all the cards.

Setup: Remove all of the face cards. Shuffle the deck and deal all cards evenly, face-down, to each player. Players don't look at their cards.

Play: Each player flips their top two cards face-up at the same time. Each player takes their time multiplying their two cards.

Compare: The highest product wins the round (Ace is 1). The winner takes all cards played.

War: If the product is a tie, each player places three cards face-down, then flips over two more cards to multiply. The highest product wins all cards.

Continue: Keep playing rounds until one player has all the cards or time runs out.

Winner: The player with all cards (or most cards when stopping) wins.



INSTRUCTIONS: QUICK RECALL VERSION

The play is the same except each player turns over one card at the same time. The first player to multiply the two cards correctly and screams the answer, wins the cards.

High School Students

INSTRUCTIONS: INTEGER VERSION

In this version, students practice multiplying positive and negative numbers. The black cards are positive and the red cards are negative. In the easy version, each player turns over two cards and takes as much time as they need to find the product. The player with the largest product wins the cards. In the quick recall version, each player turns over one card at the same time. The first player to multiply the two cards correctly, wins the cards.



Odd & Even Game

Play this game to review multiplication facts and learn about odd and even numbers.

MATERIALS:

- A pair of dice & paper and pencil to keep score



WATCH

Directions:

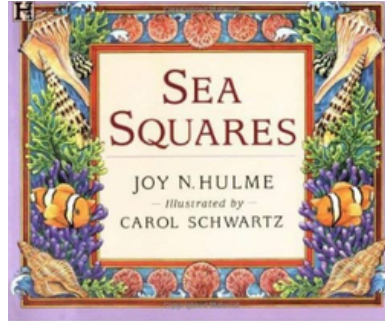
1. Decide who is the "Odd" player and who is the "Even" player.
2. Roll the dice: Each player takes a turn rolling two standard six-sided dice.
3. Multiply the two numbers rolled together.
4. Award points:
 - If the product is even, the "Even" player gets one point.
 - If the product is odd, the "Odd" player gets three points. (An odd product is less likely to be rolled. "Odd" Player has a 1 out 3 chances to roll an odd product.)
5. Keep score: Track the points for each player.
6. The player who reaches 24 first wins the game!

INSTRUCTIONS: ADDITION VERSION

The rules are the same except the two numbers rolled are added together. Both players earn only one point when an odd or even number is rolled.



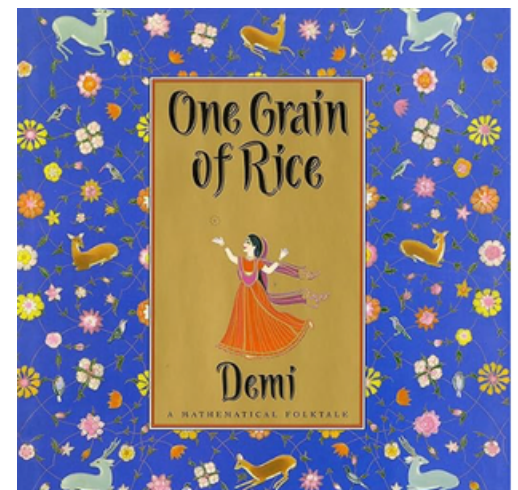
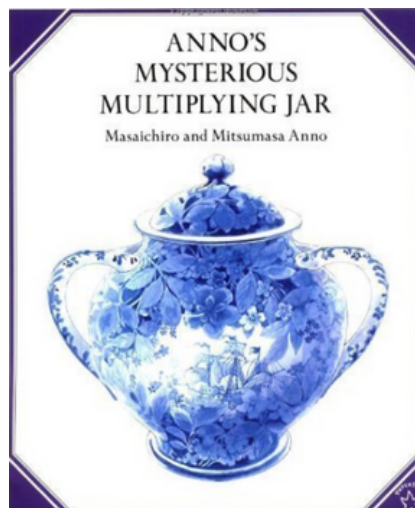
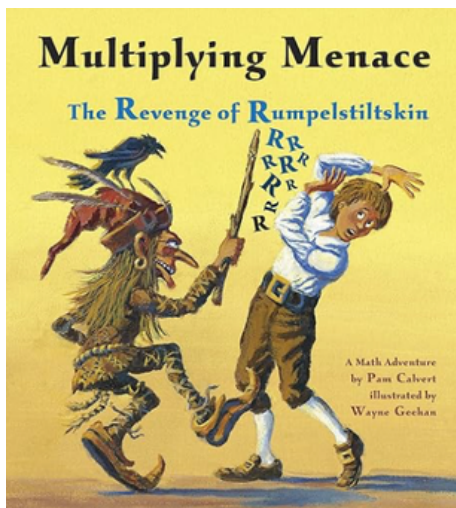
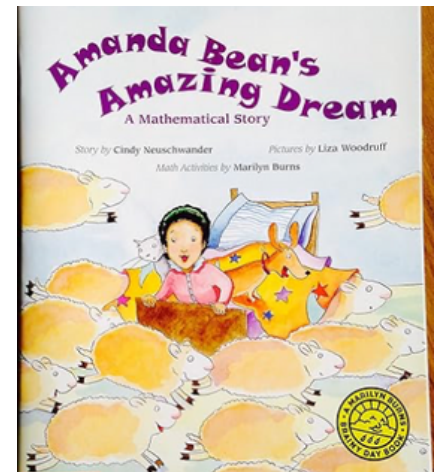
Math Picture Books



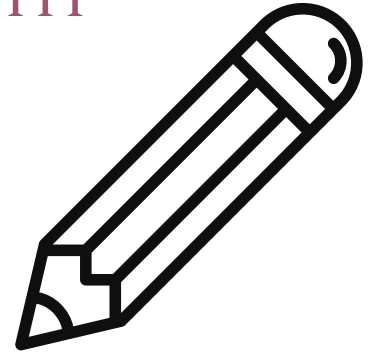
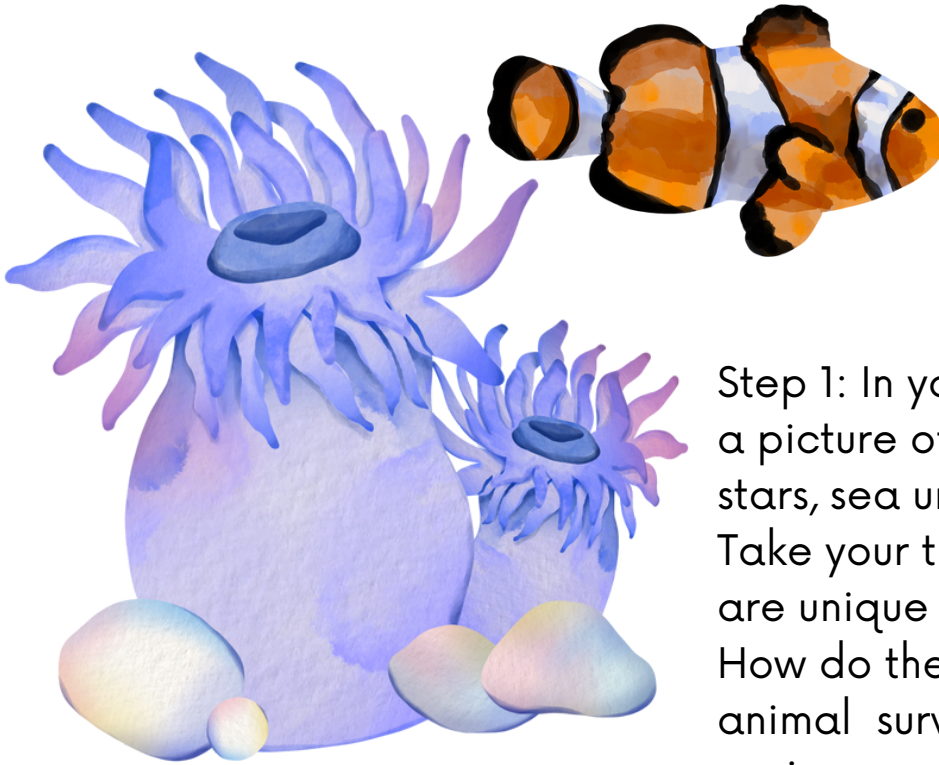
Gather these math picture books about multiplication from your library or order them on Amazon. **Click on the book to order from Amazon.** Sea squares explains perfect square numbers with an ocean theme.

Here are a few great books to get you started:

- [Two of Everything](#) by Lily Hong
- Amanda's Amazing Dream: A Mathematical Story
- Anno's Mysterious Multiplying Jar by Anno
- One Grain of Rice: A Mathematical Tale
- Multiplying Menace: The Revenge of Rumpelstiltskin (Charlesbridge Math Adventures)



Draw An Echnioderm

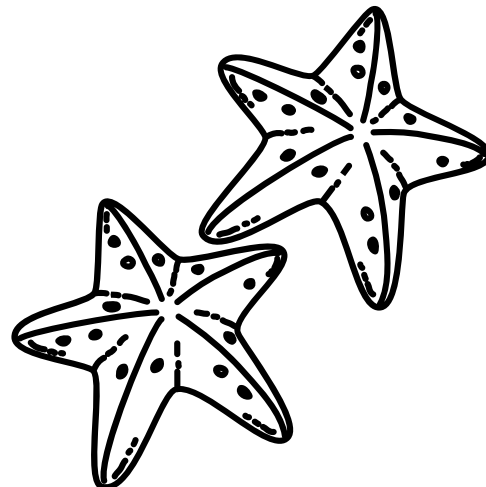


Step 1: In your Nature Journal, draw a picture of any echinoderm (Sea stars, sea urchins, and sand dollars.). Take your time and add details that are unique to that invertebrate. How do these adaptations help the animal survive in a tide pool environment?



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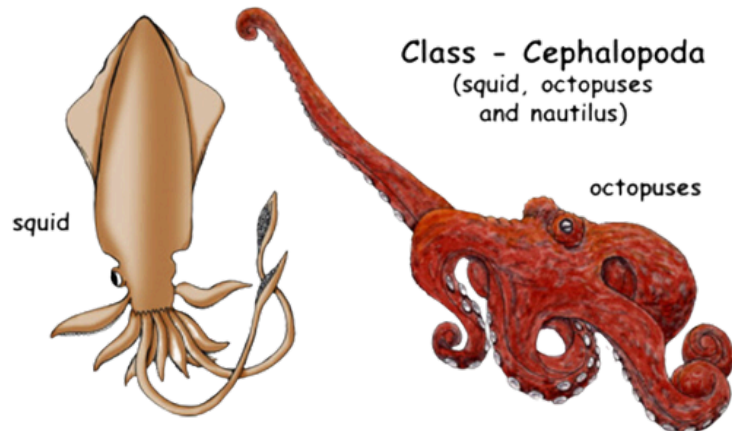
Step 2: Copy the common name and Latin name neatly onto the top of the page.



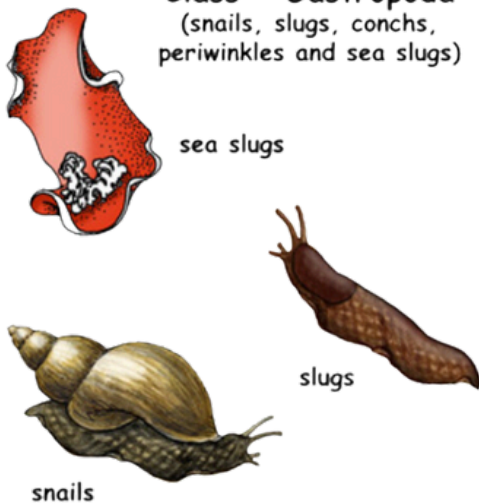
Nature Journaling: Sea Shells

Phylum - Mollusca
(Gastropods, Bivalves and Cephalopods)

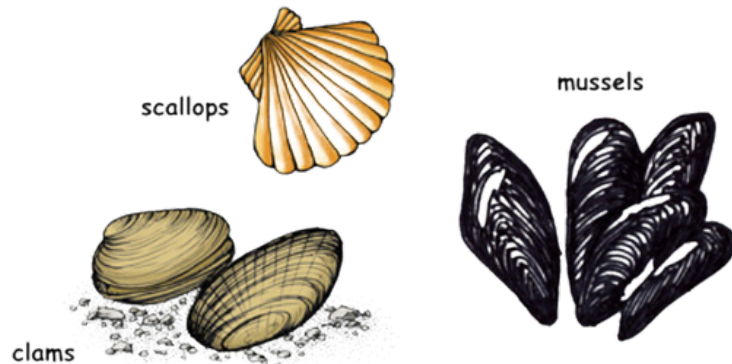
Class - Cephalopoda
(squid, octopuses and nautilus)



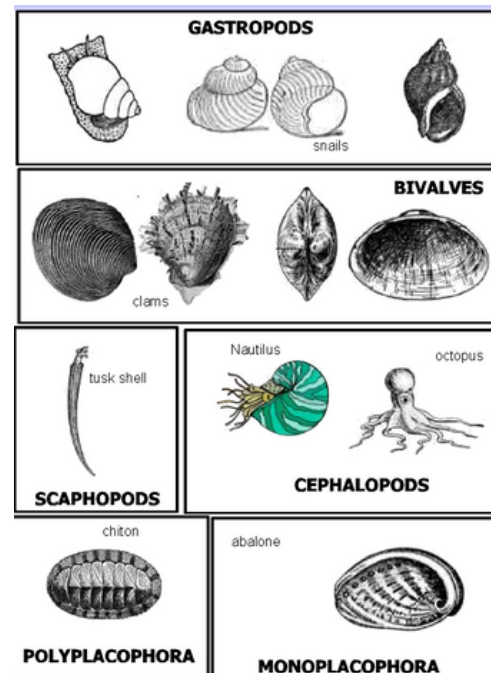
Class - Gastropoda
(snails, slugs, conchs, periwinkles and sea slugs)



Class - Bivalvia
(clams, oysters, mussels and scallops)



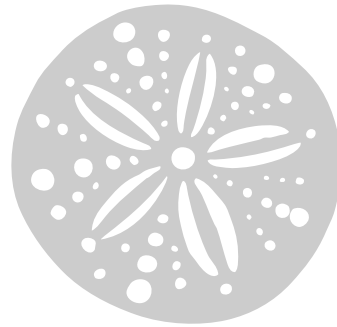
The phylum mollusk is divided into three common classes: univalves (gastropods), bivalves (2 shells), and cephalopods. Most sea shells found on the beach are classified as univalves (1 shell) and bivalves (2 shells).



Nature Journaling: Sea Shells

Collect shells. Sort them. Identify them. Draw them.
Classify them and discover which part of the mollusk family
each shell belongs to.

Use the dichotomy handout
to help you identify your sea
shells.



Use the Shell Museum:
Identify App to help you
identify your sea shells. Take
a picture of it with your
phone, and the app will
identify it for you.

Use the Jewels of the Sea
Website to help you identify
your sea shells. Compare
your shells to the photographs
on the website.



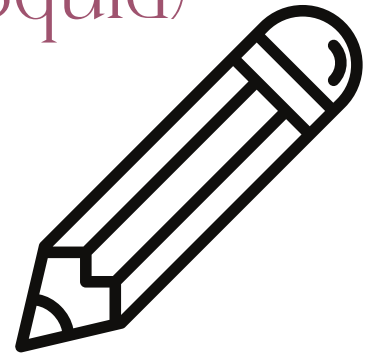
Univalve
(Gastropods)



Bivalves
(Two Shells)



Draw An Octopus (or Squid)



Step 1: In your Nature Journal, draw a picture of an octopus or squid. Take your time and see that you look carefully at where the eyes and tentacles are positioned. How does the cephalopod use these?

Step 2: Copy the common name and Latin name neatly onto the top of the page.



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Need help
homeschooling? Sit
down, relax, and book a
coffee date with Carrie.

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