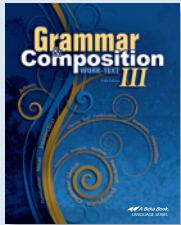


Grammar & Composition Grade 9



Two vital abilities, the ability to express one's ideas creatively as well as correctly and the ability to comprehend and interpret the written word skillfully, are built upon the elements studied in English 9. *Grammar and Composition III* provides foundational practice of proper grammar and develops the basic composition skills utilized in outlining, summarizing, researching, and writing a variety of expositions, letters, and essay answers.

Added Enrichment

- English teaching transparencies
- Review games

Evaluation

- Grammar quizzes (29)
 - Tests (8), 9-weeks exam (2)
 - Semester exam, final exam
 - Compositions:
 - Book reports: full (2), oral (1)
 - Paragraph, description (1 each)
 - Research paper (1)
 - Optional (graded at teacher discretion):
 - Narratives (true), historic paragraph
 - Magazine preview, original poems, outline
 - Description, character sketches, summary
 - Play scene, short book reports, newspaper articles
 - Essays: short formal, full formal, comparison and contrast, personal
 - Definitions
 - Thank-you note, business letter, paragraph
-

Grammar & Composition cont.

► **RED** indicates first introduction of content.

Grammar

- Capitalization:
 - Proper nouns and words formed from proper nouns:
 - Particular persons, places, things
 - Political and economic organizations and alliances
 - Words referring to Deity and Holy Scripture
 - Words from proper nouns
 - Common noun or adjective when part of proper name
 - Titles of persons, titles of works
 - First word of every sentence
 - Pronoun *I* and interjection *O*
 - First word of every line of poetry
- Punctuation:
 - End marks:
 - Period:
 - For declarative sentences and abbreviations
 - For indirect question and polite request
 - Question mark for interrogative sentences
 - Exclamation point for exclamatory sentences
 - Commas:
 - Before a coordinating conjunction joining two independent clauses
 - To indicate:
 - Omissions or avoid possible misreading
 - Nonessential elements in a sentence:
 - Appositive and appositive phrase
 - Participial phrase
 - Adjective and adverb clauses
 - Direct address
 - *Well, yes, no, or why*
 - Parenthetical expressions
 - To set off introductory phrases or clauses
 - In dates and addresses
 - After salutations and closings of letters
 - Semicolons:
 - Between independent clauses:
 - If not using coordinating conjunction
 - Joined by:
 - Transitional words
 - Coordinating conjunction if clauses already contain commas
 - Between items in a series if the items contain commas
 - Colons:
 - Before a list of items
 - To introduce a formally announced statement or quotation
 - Between:
 - Chapter and verse of Bible reference
 - Hour and minute of time reference
 - After salutation of a business letter
 - Italics:
 - For titles of books, magazines, newspapers, plays, works of art, ships, trains, aircraft, and spacecraft
 - For words, letters, numbers referred to as such
 - For foreign words or phrases
- Hyphens:
 - To divide a word at the end of line
 - In compound numbers
 - In fractions used as adjectives
 - In prefixes before a proper noun or adjective
 - In compound adjectives before a noun
- Quotation marks:
 - In a direct quotation
 - To enclose:
 - Titles of short poems, songs, chapters, articles, and other parts of books or magazines
 - A quoted passage of more than one paragraph: at the beginning of each paragraph and at the end of the last paragraph
- Apostrophes:
 - To form:
 - Possessive case of nouns
 - Individual possession within a group
 - Possessive case of indefinite pronouns
 - To show omissions from words
 - With *s* to form plurals of letters, numbers, signs, and words used as words
- Dashes:
 - After a series of words or phrases giving details about a statement that follows
 - To indicate an abrupt change or break in a sentence
 - To set off parenthetical elements or confidential comments
- Parentheses:
 - To enclose:
 - Parenthetical elements
 - Brief confirmatory information
- The sentence:
 - Definition of sentence
 - Kinds of sentences classified by purpose: declarative, imperative, interrogative, exclamatory
 - Recognizing subjects and verbs: complete subject, simple subject, complete predicate, simple predicate, and verb phrase
 - Overcoming problems locating subjects and verbs:
 - Finding:
 - Subject in an inverted sentence: interrogative sentence, sentence beginning with *there* or *here*
 - Subject of an imperative sentence
 - Verb phrase that is interrupted by other words
 - Diagraming subjects and verbs
 - Recognizing and diagraming compound subjects and verbs
 - Recognizing complements
 - Correcting fragments and run-on sentences:
 - Correcting run-ons by comma and coordinating conjunction
 - Correcting run-ons by semicolon or subordination
 - Sentence structure:
 - Defining dependent and independent clauses
 - Recognizing and diagraming simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences
 - Recognizing noun clauses used as subjects of independent clauses
 - Sentence improvement:
 - Conciseness, subordination, active voice, parallelism, clear pronoun reference
 - Placement of modifiers

Grammar & Composition cont.

► **RED** indicates first introduction of content.

Grammar cont.

- Parts of speech:
 - Recognizing eight parts of speech
 - Verbs:
 - Recognizing action (transitive and intransitive), linking, and helping verbs
 - Distinguishing verbs from verbals: participles, gerunds, and infinitives
 - Using principal parts of verbs
 - Regular verb endings
 - Irregular verbs
 - Using correct principal parts
 - Verb tenses:
 - Progressive and emphatic forms
 - **When to use the tenses**
 - Using consistent verb tense
 - Active and passive voice
 - Avoid incorrect verb forms
 - Use troublesome verbs correctly and avoid verb usage errors
 - Use exact and vivid verbs
 - Nouns:
 - Recognizing nouns: compound, common, proper, and collective
 - Keeping agreement of subject and verb
 - Recognizing and diagramming nouns as predicate nominatives, direct objects, indirect objects, objects of prepositions, direct address, and appositives
 - **Using parallelism**
 - Using exact and vivid nouns
 - Pronouns:
 - Antecedents
 - Recognizing personal, interrogative, demonstrative, indefinite, compound, relative
 - Keeping agreement of verbs and indefinite pronoun subjects
 - Making pronouns agree with their antecedents in number and in gender:
 - **Using expressions that agree with the object of the preposition such as *one of those who* (*which, that*)**
 - Nominative case:
 - For subjects, predicate nominatives
 - For appositives of subjects, appositives of predicate nominatives, appositives to subjects, and appositives to predicate nominatives
 - Objective case:
 - For direct objects, indirect objects, objects of prepositions
 - For appositives of direct objects, indirect objects, objects of prepositions
 - For appositives to direct objects, indirect objects, objects of prepositions
 - Possessive case
 - Using correct case for *who, whom, whoever, and whomever* and in incomplete clauses beginning with *than* or *as*
 - Avoid pronoun usage problems: double subject, possessive case before a gerund
 - Adjectives:
 - Recognizing and diagramming adjectives: participles and proper adjectives and infinitives as adjectives
 - Distinguishing adjectives from nouns and pronouns
 - Recognizing and diagramming predicate adjectives

- Using and diagramming:
 - Prepositional, participial, and infinitive phrases as adjectives
 - Adjective clauses
- Placing and punctuating adjective modifiers
- Using adjectives in comparison
- Avoiding double comparison and double negatives
- Using exact and vivid adjectives
- Adverbs:
 - Recognizing and diagramming adverbs
 - Infinitives as adverbs
 - Distinguishing adverbs from adjectives
- Using and diagramming:
 - Prepositional and infinitive phrases as adverbs
 - Adverb clauses
 - Correct placement of adverb modifiers
 - Distinguishing dependent clauses:
 - **Advanced technique to determine dependent clauses as noun, adjective, or adverb**
 - Using: adverbs in comparison, exact and vivid adverbs
- Prepositions:
 - Recognizing prepositions, prepositional phrases, and objects of prepositions
 - Distinguishing between prepositions and adverbs
 - Using prepositions correctly
- Conjunctions:
 - Recognizing coordinating, correlative, and subordinating conjunctions
 - **Using parallel structure**
- Interjections:
 - Definition
 - Punctuation with interjections
 - **Other parts of speech used as interjections**
 - **Diagramming interjections**

Composition

- Manuscript form: abbreviations, numbers, titles
- The library: Dewey Decimal System, Library of Congress Classification System, using the catalog and reference section
- Introducing paragraphs (11):
 - Topic sentence
 - Summarizing sentence
 - Paragraph development by examples, incidents, and reasons
 - Paragraph unity
 - Paragraph coherence: chronological order, order of importance, transitional expressions, space order, pronoun reference, and repetition
- Outline (3):
 - Topical and sentence outlines
 - Format of outline
 - Parallelism in an outline
 - Steps to preparing an outline
- Book reports:
 - Preparing:
 - Written book reports including introduction, body, conclusion
 - Oral book reports: written preparation and oral presentation
- Summaries
- **Formal full-length essays (5):**
 - **Steps for writing**
 - **Comparison and contrast essay**
 - **Personal essay**

Grammar & Composition cont.

➤ **RED** indicates first introduction of content.

Composition cont.

- **Formal short essays:**
 - Writing descriptions about persons, places, and things (7):
 - Steps: point of view, careful selection of details, arrangement of details, use of exact nouns and verbs
- The Writing Process: plan, write, rewrite, edit
- Research paper:
 - Planning the paper: selecting subject, finding sources, writing bibliography cards, making a preliminary outline, taking notes, writing note cards, avoiding plagiarism
 - Writing the paper: introduction, body
 - Using parenthetical citations
 - Rewriting the paper: check organization, introduction, conclusion, unity, coherence, and citations

- Editing the paper: check each paragraph, sentence, word; capitalization and punctuation
- Preparing works cited page
- Typing the paper
- Documentation for research paper
- Writing Letters:
 - Friendly: letter parts, thank-you note, bread-and-butter note
 - Business:
 - Letter parts, order letter, and request letter
 - **Complaint letter**
 - **Letter to a government official**
- Improving writing style: correct a choppy or monotonous style
- **Correct a stringy style**

Vocabulary, Spelling, Poetry Grade 9



The lists of challenging words in *Vocabulary, Spelling, Poetry III* emphasize the application of several spelling rules, the addition of specific suffixes, and the necessity of learning frequently misspelled words. To expand students' vocabulary, words and definitions are taken from *Themes in Literature*. The goals of poetry recitation and memorization are an enjoyment and appreciation of poetic beauty and excellence.

Added Enrichment

- Spelling and vocabulary:
 - Spelling lists (32) including review list at end of each 9 weeks:
 - Spelling words (560)
 - Vocabulary words (280)
 - Organized by spelling rules, suffixes and prefixes, compound words, homophones, and commonly misspelled words
 - Practice exercises (68)
- Review games
- Each vocabulary word includes:
 - Pronunciation, part of speech
 - Definition, sample sentence
 - Pronunciation key
 - Teacher resource: vocabulary mastery sentences
- Poetry: footnotes define and explain unfamiliar words

Evaluation

- Spelling and vocabulary quizzes:
 - Weekly (28)
 - Quarterly review (1 each 9 weeks; each counts as 2 quiz grades)
- Poetry quizzes: written (8), oral (2)

➤ **RED** indicates first introduction of content.

Spelling & Vocabulary Skills Development

- **Master spelling lists including:**
 - Vocabulary words and definitions
 - Words that follow the spelling rules
 - Sound-alike suffixes
 - Commonly misspelled words
 - Homonyms
- Use vocabulary words in proper context
- Memorize vocabulary definitions
- Be able to identify commonly misspelled words
- Apply spelling and phonics concepts through daily teacher-directed oral practice and independent written practice
- Learn:
 - Antonyms and synonyms of vocabulary words
 - To distinguish between homophones
 - Practical spelling tips and suggestions by studying Keys to Good Spelling

- Spelling rules:
 - Use *i* before *e*, except after *c*, or when sounded like long *a*
 - Double final consonant before adding suffix beginning with vowel
 - Change *y* to *i* when adding suffixes
 - Drop the silent *e* before adding a suffix beginning with a vowel
 - Learn exceptions to the spelling rules
 - Creating a compound word doesn't change the spelling of the two parts
 - Adding a prefix to a word doesn't change the word's spelling

Poetry Skills Development

- **Memorize 10 lyrical poems**
- Develop appreciation of poetry
- Lay foundation for future literature study
- Perform in front of an audience
- Recite in unison
- Use appropriate expression and volume
- Increase vocabulary
- Demonstrate comprehension of emotion and content
- Develop a mental visualization of the poem
- Discuss meaning and purpose of poems
- Use proper observation of punctuation

Literature Grade 9



Themes in Literature reflects these eleven themes: truth and wisdom, courage, humility, justice, temperance, joy and peace, beauty, faith and hope, love, Christmas, and time and eternity. As the student becomes familiar with classics such as *Wind in the Willows*, *Jane Eyre*, *Don Quixote*, and *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, he learns to appreciate a well-written presentation of a theme. This appreciation not only aids in increased enjoyment of literature but also provides the foundation needed to critically analyze it. This then can serve as a stimulus for corresponding creative essays.

Literary Value

- 99 authors, including well-known writers such as Ralph Waldo Emerson, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Helen Keller, William Shakespeare, and Leo Tolstoy
- Prose selections (59), poems (60), and plays (5)

Added Enrichment

- Footnotes define and explain unfamiliar words
- Comprehension and discussion questions after selections
- Character-building quotations and verses
- Introductory paragraphs for interest and background information
- Review games

Evaluation

- Speed and comprehension quizzes (20)
- Homework reading quizzes (13)
- Tests (8), 9-weeks exam (2)
- Semester exam, final exam

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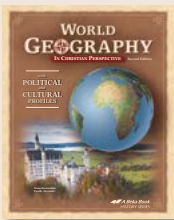
Reading Skills Development

- Develop skills in reading speed and comprehension
- Further develop oral reading skills
- Be able to identify significant quotations and the selections in which they are featured
- Increase vocabulary

Comprehension, Discussion, & Analysis Skills Development

- Develop proper discernment according to the truths of Scripture
- Answer factual, interpretive, and inferential comprehension and discussion questions
- Improve ability to use deductive reasoning, understand cause and effect, and draw conclusions
- Build appreciation for good literature and a love of reading
- Recognize the character-building and life-enriching themes that divide units

World Geography Grade 9



World Geography presents a physical-cultural study of the earth and mankind from a conservative, Christian perspective. Basic to this perspective is the conviction that God is the Creator of the earth and of man. By applying to the study of geography their knowledge of the Creation, the Flood, the beginning of nations at Babel, and God's dealing with mankind throughout the ages, students can better understand the physical features of the earth as well as the cultures of its people.

While most geography texts approach world geography from the globalist perspective, *World Geography in Christian Perspective* recognizes and discusses the national identities of individual countries. Building on what students have previously learned, this text presents a deeper, more thorough study of the religions, languages, customs, historic backgrounds, resources, and industries to expand the students' knowledge of each continent, region, and country presented.

Added Enrichment

- Special feature boxes (75):
 - Give in-depth look at the continent being studied
 - Present details about the vegetation and wildlife of the region
 - Show diversity of the country's culture and spotlight the history of the country
- Look at heroes of the mission field
- Explore the wonders of the world, concepts to consider, and strategic geography of a location
- Maps correlating to text (30)

Evaluation

- Reading quizzes (11)
- Review quizzes (22; includes labeling 12 maps)
- Map projects (8; each counts as quiz grade)
- Current events (15; each counts as quiz grade)
- Tests (4), mid-semester test (1)
- Final exam

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Introduction to Geography

- The earth:
 - The importance of understanding geography in the Christian perspective
 - Location and topography
 - Weather and climate
 - Natural resources and wildlife:
 - Renewable and nonrenewable resources
- Mankind:
 - Culture and the Christian perspective
 - Cultural characteristics: religion, language, forms of government, economic systems
 - The geographer's craft: working with and understanding maps, statistics, charts, and graphs

Asia

- Middle East:
 - Fertile Crescent: Cradle of Civilization
 - Arabian Peninsula: Al-Saud family
 - Northern Plateaus and Transcaucasia
- Central Asia
- Southern Asia:
 - Indian subcontinent: Hinduism, Mount Everest, Buddhism

- Far East:
 - Chinese sphere: Communism, Great Wall of China, Great Silk Road, Taiwan
 - Northeast Asia: Korean War
 - Southeast Asia: Vietnam War, Roman Catholicism

Europe

- Mediterranean Europe: Alexander the Great, Greek Orthodoxy, Mount Vesuvius, Vatican City
- Central Europe: Gauls, Franks, Protestant Reformation, Berlin Wall
- The Low Countries: Dutch, The Hague, European Union
- The British Isles: Angles, Normans, Church of England, Scottish Highlands, the British Empire
- Scandinavia: Lutheranism, geothermal energy
- Eastern Europe: Ivan the Terrible, Bolshevik Revolution, USSR, Lech Walesa, John Huss

Africa

- Northern Africa: Sahara, Maghreb, Sahel, French Sahel, Sudan
- Tropical Africa: Western, Central, and Eastern Africa, hunger and disease
- Southern Africa: David Livingstone

World Geography cont.

➤ **RED** indicates first introduction of content.

Australia, the Pacific, & Antarctica

- Australia: Western Plateau, Central Lowlands, Eastern Highlands, Uluru Rock, Great Barrier Reef, Abel Tasman, Captain James Cook, Matthew Flinders, Australian Gold Rush
- The Pacific: Oceania, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Easter Island, Challenger Deep
- Antarctica: Vinson Massif, Captain Robert F. Scott, Richard E. Byrd, Antarctic Treaty

North America

- Canada: Leif Ericson, “New France,” Henry Hudson, Acadia
- United States: American Indians, independence
- Middle America: Mexico, Central America, the West Indies

South America

- Northern Andean countries: Simón Bolívar, Inca Indians, José de San Martín, Inca Indians

- Brazil and the Guianas: the Amazon, Pedro Cabral, environmentalism in the rain forest
- Southern countries

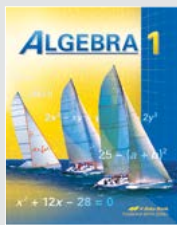
Geography

- Geography projects (8) correlating to chapters in text, featuring maps, both physical and political, and review questions:
 - Introduction of geography
 - Asia
 - Europe
 - Africa
 - Australia and the Pacific
 - North America
 - South America
 - Nations of the world

Prayer Time

- Learn to pray for our nation and for government officials
-

Algebra 1 Grade 9



Algebra is an extension of arithmetic, and the concepts and procedures of arithmetic are used as the foundation upon which the study of algebra is built. Algebra supplies the language and patterns of reasoning used in the sciences and other branches of knowledge. Algebraic axioms are used to form and solve equations.

Algebra 1 uses mathematical ideas in solving problems ranging from everyday applications to applications in the physical and biological sciences.

Features

- Review exercises for every section (107)
- Informational boxes including mathematical history and applications of algebra (13)
- Reviews in chapter (13)
- Chapter reviews (12)
- Nine-weeks reviews (4)
- Semester reviews (2)
- Final review

Evaluation

- Quizzes (36)
- Tests (8)
- 9-weeks exam (2)
- Semester exam
- Final exam

➤ **RED** indicates first introduction of content.

Real Numbers and the Language of Algebra

- Using letters, notation
- Terms, coefficients, factors, variables
- Evaluating algebraic expressions with given value
- Translating word phrases into algebra
- Commutative property
 - Addition
 - Multiplication
- Order of operations
- Distributive property
- Simple interest formula
- Distance formula
- Numbers
 - Integers
 - Natural numbers
 - Whole numbers
 - Real numbers
 - Rational numbers
 - Irrational numbers
- Signed numbers
 - Addition, subtraction, multiplication, division
- Least common denominator (LCD)—numerical
- Least common denominator (LCD)—algebraic
- Absolute value
- Simplifying algebraic expressions
- Writing formulas from descriptions
- Associative property
 - Addition, multiplication
- Identity property
 - Addition, multiplication
- Inverse property
 - Addition, multiplication

Linear Equations in One Variable

- Solving equations
- Addition property of equality
- Multiplication property of equality
- Linear equations:
 - Identity, contradiction, conditional

- Clearing equations of fractions, decimals
- Absolute value
 - Absolute value definition
 - Linear absolute value equations
 - Graphing absolute value equations on a number line
- Literal equations
 - Dependent variable, independent variable
- Solving word problems
 - Mixture problems

Linear Equations in Two Variables

- Cartesian plane
 - Ordered pair
 - Abscissa
 - Ordinate
 - Origin
 - Quadrants
 - Collinear points
 - Plotting points on the Cartesian plane
- Develop a table of values for a linear equation
- Graph a linear equation
- Slope:
 - Formula
 - Horizontal, vertical, zero, undefined
- X and Y intercepts
- Standard form of an equation
- Slope-intercept form
 - Convert equation to slope-intercept form
 - Graph equation using slope-intercept form
- Find equation using point-slope form
- Parallel and perpendicular lines
 - Find slope using another slope
 - Find equation using another equation

Linear Inequalities

- Law of trichotomy
- Inequality notation
- Graphing inequalities on a number line
- Addition property of inequality

Algebra 1 cont.

➤ RED indicates first introduction of content.

Linear Inequalities cont.

- Multiplication property of inequality
- Solve linear inequalities
- Graph linear inequalities on a number line
- Write inequalities from word problems
- Compound inequalities
 - Interval notation
 - Solve compound inequalities
 - Graph compound inequalities on a number line
- Absolute value inequalities
 - Solve absolute value inequalities
 - Graph absolute value inequalities on a number line
- Linear inequalities in two variables
 - Solve linear inequalities in two variables
 - Graph linear inequalities in two variables

Systems of Equations

- System of linear equations
 - Consistent and inconsistent systems
 - Dependent and independent equations
 - Point of intersection
- Solve a system of linear equations:
 - Graphing
 - Substitution
 - Elimination
- Solve word problems with systems of equations

Polynomial Arithmetic

- Monomial, binomial, trinomial, polynomial
- Degree of polynomial
- Addition of polynomials
 - Combining like terms
- Subtraction of polynomials
- Multiplication of polynomials
 - Multiplying monomials
 - Product rule for exponents
 - Power rule for exponents
 - Multiply polynomials by monomials
 - Multiply a binomial by a binomial
 - FOIL
 - Square a binomial
 - Multiply binomial conjugates
 - Multiply a polynomial by a polynomial
- Division of polynomials
 - Divide monomials
 - Quotient rule for exponents
 - Zero exponent rule
 - Negative exponent rule
 - Divide a polynomial by a monomial
 - Divide a polynomial by a binomial
- Scientific notation
- Solve equations involving simplification

- Write a quadratic equation for a polygon
 - Plane geometric figures
 - Three-dimensional geometric figures

Polynomial Factoring

- Greatest common factors
 - Prime, composite
- Fundamental theorem of algebra
- Factoring:
 - Factor a common factor from a polynomial
 - Perfect square trinomials
 - Difference between two squares
 - Factoring general trinomials
 - Trinomials with a second variable
 - By grouping
- Zero factor property
 - Extraneous solutions
- Solving equations after factoring
- Applying polynomial factoring

Radical Expressions and Equations

- Radical, radicand, index
- Principal root
- Quotient rule for radicals
- Product rule for radicals
- Simplifying radicals
- Adding and subtracting radicals
 - Like radicals
- Multiplying radical expressions
- Rationalizing the denominator of a radical
 - Rationalizing two term denominators:
 - Conjugate
- Rational exponent property
- Expressions with rational exponents:
 - Simplify, multiply, divide
- Solving radical equations
- Pythagorean theorem:
 - Hypotenuse, legs
- Distance formula
 - Find distance between two points from formula
- Find distance between two points from graph

Quadratic Equations

- Quadratic equations in standard form
- Solve quadratic equations by:
 - Factoring
 - Extracting the root
 - Completing the square
 - Quadratic formula
- Pure quadratic
- Discriminant
- Applying quadratic equations in word problems

Algebra 1 cont.

► **RED** indicates first introduction of content.

Statistics and Probability

- Statistics
 - Descriptive
 - Inferential
 - Graphs features:
 - Chart title, scale, gridlines, zero line, category label, axis title, major and minor gridlines, data label, legend
- Bar graph
 - Interpreting bar graphs
 - Creating bar graphs
 - Frequency
 - Trend
 - Segmented bar graph
 - Interpreting segmented bar graphs
 - Clustered bar graph
 - Interpreting clustered bar graphs
- Percent of change
- Circle graphs
 - Creating circle graphs
 - Interpreting circle graphs
- Types of information
 - Qualitative
 - Quantitative
 - Classes categorization
- Stem-and-Leaf plots
 - Stem
 - Leaf
 - Creating stem-and-leaf plots
 - Interpreting stem-and-leaf plots
- Histograms
 - Creating histograms
 - Interpreting histograms
 - Frequency distribution
 - Symmetric or asymmetric distribution
- Measure of center
 - Arithmetic mean
 - Median
 - Outlier
 - Mode
- Box-and-Whisker plot
 - Creating box-and-whisker plot
 - Interpreting box-and-whisker plot
 - Dispersion
 - Five-number summary
 - Minimum
 - Maximum
 - Quartiles
 - Skewness
- Scatterplots
 - Univariate data
 - Bivariate data
 - Explanatory and response variable
 - Positive and negative association
 - Causation

- Line of fit
 - Exponential growth
 - Interpolation
 - Extrapolation
- Probability
 - Outcome
 - Mutually exclusive or not mutually exclusive
 - Calculate probability of single event
 - Probability notation
 - Independent events
 - Dependent events
 - Probability of multiple events
 - Conditional probability
 - Tree diagram

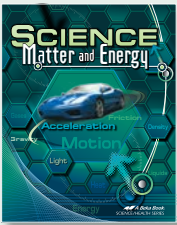
Rational Expressions and Equations

- Rational expression
 - Undefined
 - Domain
- Simplifying rational expressions
- Multiply rational expressions
- Divide rational expressions
- Add and subtract rational expressions
 - Least common denominator of rational expressions
- Complex fractions
- Solving rational equations
 - Proportion
- Word problems
 - Ratios and proportions
 - Word problems involving work

Functions

- Direct variation
 - Constant of variation
 - Dependent variable and independent variable
- Functions
 - Relation
 - Function notation
 - Determine if an equation is a function
- Domain of functions
- Zero of a function
- Parabola
 - Vertex
 - Parabola vertex formula
- Graph parabolas
 - Rigid transformations
 - Non-rigid transformations
 - Parent function
 - Vertical translation
 - Horizontal translation
 - Standard graphing form of a parabola

Science: Matter & Energy Grade 9



Science: Matter and Energy builds a foundation for future studies in chemistry, physics, and other fields. The Christian perspective of this text naturally rejects the unproven hypothesis of evolution, recognizing special creation as the only reasonable explanation for the universe's origin. This position is presented throughout the text and highlighted in a chapter on origins, which provides evidence *against* evolution and *for* the reality of the Genesis Creation account.

Science: Matter and Energy also recognizes God's command for man to have dominion over creation. Thus the purpose of science becomes the application of scientific knowledge for mankind's benefit. From chemistry to physics, the goal is to learn how man might extend his "dominion" and make better use of creation. With man's dominion over the earth comes a responsibility to tend, manage, and conserve resources. However, the ultimate purpose of creation must not be forgotten—the earth was made for man to inhabit, and its resources were made for man to use.

Added Enrichment

- Feature boxes with extra information, articles highlighting God's design in creation
- Classroom demonstrations with student participation (36)
- Challenging homework questions to make students think more deeply about concepts (63)

Evaluation

- Reading quizzes (20)
- Review quizzes (39)
- Science project with background paper, investigation plan, experimentation, follow-up paper, created display, oral presentation (counts as test grade)
- Tests (8), 9-weeks exam (2)
- Semester exam, final exam

➤ **RED** indicates first introduction of content.

Introduction to Physical Science

- Basics of matter and energy:
 - Inertia, force
 - Properties of matter:
 - Physical and chemical changes
 - Mass, weight, volume, density, state, temperature
 - Branches of physical science: physics and chemistry
- Scientific method:
 - 3-step process; theories, laws
 - Predictions: testability, repeatability
 - Causality
 - Limitations of science: scope, assumptions, bias, approximations
 - Biblical reasons to study science

Science: Matter & Energy cont.

➤ **RED** indicates first introduction of content.

Matter & Energy

- Measuring matter:
 - Mathematics in science
 - Accuracy, precision, and significant figures
 - Scientific notation
 - Units:
 - Systems of measurement:
 - Need for systems of measurement
 - Metric system/SI:
 - Definition of units: meter, liter, kilogram, second
 - Celsius temperature scale
 - Kelvin temperature scale
 - Volume, density, and specific gravity:
 - Measuring volume by fluid displacement
- States of matter:
 - Atomic theory defined
 - Kinetic theory of matter:
 - Cohesion, Brownian motion, diffusion
 - Osmosis
 - Solids:
 - Crystalline vs. amorphous solids
 - Properties of solids:
 - Elasticity, resilience, rigidity, plasticity
 - Hardness:
 - Mohs scale
 - Brinell hardness scale
 - Deformation of solids:
 - Stretching, compression, bending, shear, torsion
 - Hooke's law, spring constant
 - Liquids:
 - Adhesion
 - Surface tension
 - Capillarity:
 - Meniscus
 - Pressure in liquids:
 - Mathematical definition; SI units
 - Gravitational pressure, Pascal's principle
 - Hydraulic press
 - Gases:
 - Gas laws: Boyle's, Charles's, Amontons's
 - Atmospheric pressure:
 - Barometers:
 - Physical principles
 - Applications: straws, siphons, vacuum cleaners
 - Fluid displacement:
 - Archimedes' principle, buoyancy
 - Buoyancy in liquids: floating, neutral buoyancy
 - Buoyancy in air
 - Bernoulli's principle:
 - Application to flight: forces on flight, control surfaces, streamlining
 - Other applications: hydrofoils, curve balls, carburetors

- Energy:
 - SI unit
- Forms:
 - Radiant, mechanical
- Energy changes:
 - Conservation of matter and energy
- Kinetic energy:
 - Forms; calculation of translational kinetic energy
- Potential energy:
 - Fundamental forces: relationship to potential energy
 - Types
 - Calculation of gravitational potential energy
- Heat and thermal energy:
 - Factors affecting thermal energy
 - Thermal equilibrium
 - Heat capacity and specific heat
 - Calorimetry
 - Thermal expansion:
 - Explained
 - Heat transfer: conduction, convection, radiation:
 - Direction
 - Applications: Dewar flask, indoor heating
 - Thermodynamics: laws of thermodynamics; mechanical equivalent of heat, Carnot engine, entropy, perpetual motion
 - State changes:
 - Freezing point depression, latent heat, heat of fusion
 - Volatile, nonvolatile
 - Scientific definition of boiling; boiling point elevation, heat of vaporization
 - Vapor pressure: relationship to boiling point; critical temperature
 - Heat pumps
 - Sublimation, deposition

Chemistry

- Foundations of chemistry:
 - Chemistry and matter:
 - Brief history
 - Definition, characteristics of matter, atomic theory
 - Elements and compounds
 - History of atomic symbols
 - Inside the atom:
 - Nucleus with protons and neutrons, atomic number, electrons:
 - Quarks, electron shells, types of ions
 - Mass number, atomic mass
 - Atomic models:
 - Quantum theory, uncertainty principle, quantum numbers, Pauli exclusion principle
- Nuclear chemistry:
 - Nuclear decay
 - Fission and fusion
 - Details of process

Science: Matter & Energy cont.

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Chemistry cont.

- Electrons and chemical properties:
 - Valence electron, periodic table of elements:
 - Periods and groups
 - Alkali metals, alkaline earth metals
 - Transition metals, inner transition metals
 - Groups 13–16
 - Halogens, noble gases
- Molecules and chemistry:
- Compounds and mixtures:
 - Molecular mass, isomers
 - Pure substance, homogeneous, heterogeneous
 - Solutions, solubility, colloids
- Chemical bonds:
 - Covalent bonds:
 - Single, double, triple; Lewis structures
 - Polar and nonpolar; electronegativity, partial charge
 - Covalent network, formula unit
 - Ionic bonds:
 - Polyatomic ions; ionic crystals
 - Metallic bonds
 - Basic chemical nomenclature; types of chemical formulas
- Intermolecular forces:
 - Types, characteristics, and relative strength
 - Effects on physical properties: solid structure, state changes, solubility
- Chemical reactions:
 - Reactants, products
 - Chemical equations, conservation of mass:
 - Balancing equations
 - Chemical thermodynamics:
 - Endothermic and exothermic reactions
 - Entropy in chemical reactions
 - Chemical kinetics: activation energy, factors affecting reaction rates; catalysts
 - Chemical equilibrium: Le Châtelier’s principle
 - Types of chemical reactions
 - Salts
 - Chemistry of acids and bases: pH as a measure of concentration
 - Redox reactions and electrochemistry:
 - Basic terms
 - Types and chemistry of electrochemical cells
- Organic chemistry:
 - Uniqueness of carbon, hydrocarbon nomenclature
 - Alkanes, alkenes, alkynes
 - Aromatics, substituted hydrocarbons, soaps, and polymers
- Biochemistry:
 - Carbohydrates, lipids:
 - Disaccharides, glycogen, structure of fats, types of cholesterol
 - Chemistry and structure of proteins, types and structure of nucleic acids
- Metabolism:
 - Chemistry of ATP

Science vs. Evolution

- Biblical view of origins:
 - Origin of time, space, matter, and energy
- History of evolutionary philosophy:
 - Darwin, Lyell, *Origin of Species*, uniformitarianism
 - Thomas Huxley
 - Movement to the U.S.: Asa Gray, James Dana
 - Theistic evolution
 - Neo-Darwinism defined; evolution and secular humanism
- Evolutionary views of origins:
 - Chemical evolution and big bang theory
 - Stanley Miller’s experiment
- Modern opposition to evolution:
 - Rise of Creation science
 - Notable figures and organizations
- Notable scientists who believed in Creation:
 - Isaac Newton
 - William Gilbert, Samuel Morse
- Evidences against evolution from chemistry and physics:
 - Impossibility of chemical evolution, DNA complexity, interpretation of DNA
 - Inverse square laws, second law of thermodynamics, decay of earth’s magnetic field
 - Complexity of the human brain; bat echolocation; electric fish

Motion

- Describing motion:
 - Brief history of physics
 - Scalar and vectors, distance and displacement, simple vector addition
 - Speed
 - Velocity
 - Acceleration
- Newton’s laws of motion:
 - Second and third laws
- Forces in nature:
 - Quantitative treatment of gravity
 - Circular motion: centripetal and centrifugal force
 - Friction:
 - Causes and types of friction
 - Quantitative treatment
- Work:
 - Quantitative treatment
- Power, momentum
- Simple machines:
 - Mechanical advantage, efficiency
 - Types of simple machines:
 - Lever, wheel and axle, inclined plane
 - Pulley, wedge, screw
- Waves and energy:
 - Medium, structure of waves
 - Types of waves
 - Measurement of wave properties:
 - Wavelength, frequency
 - Period, amplitude, speed
 - Wave behavior

Science: Matter & Energy cont.

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Motion *cont.*

- Sound waves:
 - Nature and transmission of sound waves
 - History of understanding of sound waves
 - Intensity, loudness
 - Pitch:
 - Audible, infrasonic, and ultrasonic sounds
 - Doppler effect
 - Quantitative treatment of speed, shock waves
 - Behavior of sound waves:
 - Reflection:
 - Echoes
 - Sonar
 - Minimizing reflection: acoustics
 - Refraction, diffraction, interference
 - Music:
 - Scientific definition
 - Interference in music:
 - Consonance, dissonance, interval
 - Beats, harmonic series, timbre
 - Resonance
 - Main types of acoustic musical instruments

Light & Color

- Nature of light:
 - History of theories of light
 - Quantitative relationship between wavelength and frequency
 - Dual nature of light
 - Color:
 - Relationship to frequency and wavelength; additive and subtractive mixing, primary colors
- Behavior of light:
 - Reflection, refraction, mirage, scintillation, rainbow formation
 - Interference, diffraction, polarization
- Electromagnetic radiation:
 - Electromagnetic spectrum
 - Properties of radio waves, microwaves, infrared, ultraviolet, x-rays, and gamma rays
 - Relationship between frequency and energy
 - Laser light formation, properties, and uses
- Speed of light:
 - Constant
 - Brief overview of Einstein's special and general relativity

Electricity & Magnetism

- Electrostatics:
 - Brief history
 - Electric charge and fields, law of electric charges
 - Quantitative treatment of law of electric force

- Transferring charges:
 - Conduction, conservation, grounding
 - Induction
 - Nature of current in gases, liquids, solids
 - Electroscope
 - Electrostatic generators:
 - Principles of operation
 - Lightning:
 - Stepped leader, return stroke
 - Lightning rods
 - Leyden jar, capacitor
 - Using static electricity
- Magnets and magnetism:
 - Brief history, law of magnetic poles, magnetic fields
 - Quantitative treatment of law of magnetic force
 - Permeability
 - Electron spin, domains
 - Types of materials: diamagnetic, paramagnetic, ferromagnetic
 - Methods of magnetization
 - Electromagnets:
 - Left-hand rule, strength
 - Demagnetization
 - Magnetic deflection
 - Magnetic earth:
 - Compass, dipping needle
 - Magnetic declination, isogonic lines
 - Magnetic inclination, isoclinic lines
 - Magnetosphere
 - Celestial magnets
- Electric current:
 - Moving charges, direct and alternating current, voltage
 - Current, power, kilowatt-hours
 - Resistance, Ohm's law:
 - Reducing resistance, resistors
 - Joule heat, superconductors
- Electric circuits:
 - Components of a circuit, closed/open circuits
 - Short circuits, fuses and breakers
 - Series and parallel circuits
- Using electricity:
 - Incandescent, fluorescent, and neon lamps
 - CFLs and LEDs
 - Solenoid, telegraph, relay, and loudspeaker
 - Basic structure and motions of electric motors
- Producing electricity:
 - Electrochemical cells:
 - Batteries in series and parallel
 - Electromagnetic induction:
 - AC and DC generation
 - MHD generators, transformers

Science: Matter & Energy cont.

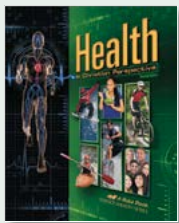
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Electricity & Magnetism cont.

- Electronics:
 - Foundations of electronics:
 - Vacuum tubes, cathode-ray tubes, picture tubes, x-ray tubes
 - Thermionic emission, diodes, triodes
 - Semiconductor electronics:
 - How a semiconductor works, doping
 - Diodes, transistors
 - Photovoltaic cells
 - LED, semiconductor lasers
 - Integrated circuit production and application

- Electronic computers:
 - History of the computer: ENIAC and UNIVAC I
 - Analog vs. digital
 - Binary and hexadecimal number systems, logic gates
 - Processing, storage, data transfer
 - Hardware, software
 - Modern computers: PCs, servers, mainframes, and supercomputers
 - Robotics

Health Grade 9



Health in Christian Perspective will enable students to gain a deeper knowledge of the anatomy and physiology of the human body. They will be encouraged to reach out to others and to live a happy, healthy life as they maintain a consistent walk with the Lord. They will learn how to maintain their physical health through good nutrition and fitness with an emphasis on cardio-respiratory and musculoskeletal health.

A study of the nervous system in light of biblical principles encourages students to maintain good mental and emotional health. Practical aspects of safety and first aid are included in the middle of the course. Students will also learn how the immune system works to prevent disease, how to avoid drug abuse, and how to pursue a right relationship with God and others.

Added Enrichment

- Sidebars containing extra health facts, checklist for personal health, and applications of health information (185)
- Feature boxes including biblical discernment, medical careers, and articles on health-related issues (20)
- Atlas of human anatomy

Evaluation

- Reading quizzes (12)
- Review quizzes (16)
- Tests (4)
- 9-weeks exam, final exam

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Developing a Healthy Body

- Growth and development:
 - Fetus development from conception to birth
 - Infancy
 - Adolescent development
- Endocrinology:
 - Endocrine glands and hormones:
 - Somatotropin, antidiuretic hormone, aldosterone, estrogens, testosterone, melatonin
 - Regulating metabolism, physical changes, and sleep
- Nutritional needs:
 - Gastroenterology: digestion; anatomy and physiology of organs in the digestive system
 - Gingiva, root canal, uvula, chyme
 - Macronutrients:
 - Carbohydrates, dietary fiber, proteins, fats and oils:
 - Essential amino acids; triglycerides
 - Micronutrients: vitamins, minerals, electrolytes, water
 - Healthful food choices:
 - Energy from food:
 - Kilocalorie/calorie, basal metabolism, food guide pyramid
 - Nutritional balance: acceptable weight range, weight control

Maintaining Personal Health

- Cardiorespiratory fitness:
 - Cardiology: anatomy and physiology of organs in the cardiovascular system:
 - Septum
 - Blood pressure and heart rate:
 - Radial and carotid pulse, stroke volume
 - Pneumology: anatomy and physiology of organs in respiratory system:
 - Lung capacity
- Musculoskeletal health:
 - Osteology: anatomy and physiology of skeletal system:
 - Divisions of the backbone
 - Arm and leg bones, periosteum
 - Compact and spongy bones
 - Gliding, saddle, and ellipsoid joints
 - Myology: anatomy and physiology of muscular system:
 - Fast-twitch and slow-twitch muscle fibers
 - Flexors and extensors
 - Review 7 muscles and groups
 - Learn 10 muscles and groups

Health cont.

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Maintaining Personal Health cont.

- Exercise and fitness:
 - Aerobic and anaerobic exercise
 - Strength training
 - Assessing physical fitness:
 - Cardiorespiratory endurance
 - Muscular strength and endurance
 - Measuring flexibility, body fat content
 - Total workout: warm-up, work out (training heart rate), cool down, overload
 - Energy for exercise:
 - Aerobic and anaerobic processes
 - Energy efficiency, sports nutrition, maintaining hydration
 - Benefits of exercise
- Personal hygiene:
 - Your protective covering: skin, below the dermis, throughout the dermis, above the dermis
 - Good grooming:
 - Basic skin care, clear complexion, hair that flatters
 - Healthy nails, healthy smile
 - UV protection and skin cancer prevention:
 - Types of skin cancer
 - Consumer awareness

Keeping a Sound Mind

- Nervous system:
 - Neurology: anatomy and physiology of organs in the nervous system:
 - Neuron anatomy and types
 - Central nervous system, peripheral nervous system
 - Limbic system, somatic and autonomic nervous system
 - Sensory receptors:
 - Senses of the skin: pain, mechanoreceptors, and thermoreceptors
 - Senses of smell and taste: chemoreceptors
 - Sense of sight:
 - Anatomy of the eye, vision (rod and cone cells)
 - Defective vision
 - Sense of hearing:
 - Anatomy of the ear
 - Hearing damage:
 - Decibels, sensorineural (nerve) deafness
 - Brain and the mind
- Recognizing mental disorders:
 - Kinds of mental disorders: eating, anxiety, depression
- Good mental health:
 - Managing stress: kinds of stress, stress and body systems
 - Mental and emotional well-being:
 - Benefits of exercise, sufficient sleep, thinking right thoughts, controlling emotions, exercising your brain
- Practicing biblical discernment: biblical discernment and suicide

Practicing Personal Safety

- Household hazards:
 - Electrocuting, falls, firearms
 - Fires and burns: fire and burn prevention, fire precautions
 - Poisoning:

- Ingested, inhaled, and absorbed toxins
- Reducing risks:
 - Self protection
 - Protection of others, protection at work
- Recreational safeguards:
 - Sport safety:
 - Dehydration
 - Heat exhaustion, heat stroke
 - Water sports:
 - Swimming safety
 - Boating basics PWCs (personal watercraft)
 - Water rescue techniques
 - Skating
 - Wilderness recreation:
 - Poisonous plants and animals: dermatitis, poisonous snakes
 - Wilderness supplies and precautions
 - Hunting
 - Winter sports:
 - Frostbite
 - Specific safety tips
 - Recreational vehicles: snowmobiles, ATVs (all-terrain vehicles)
- Safety on the road:
 - Bicycle basics
 - Mopeds and motorcycles: determining risks, developing skills
 - Motor vehicle safety:
 - Traffic accidents
 - The leading cause of accidental deaths in the United States
 - Safe actions, courteous driving
 - Alcohol and traffic safety
- Environmental safety:
 - Natural disasters:
 - Blizzards, floods
 - Earthquakes, hurricanes, lightning, tornadoes
 - Environmental hazards:
 - Man's responsibility, pollution problems, radical environmentalism
 - Checks and balances, assessing risks, proper balance

Administering First Aid

- Emergency preparedness:
 - Knowing priorities:
 - Check, call, care
 - Check airway, breathing, and severe bleeding
 - Vital signs
- Respiratory emergencies:
 - Head-tilt and chin-lift position
 - Rescue breathing
 - Choking:
 - Unconscious victim, self, infant
 - Drowning
- Circulatory emergencies:
 - CPR (cardiopulmonary resuscitation) instructions
 - Severe bleeding-care instructions
 - Shock-care instructions
 - Recovery position

Health cont.

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Administering First Aid cont.

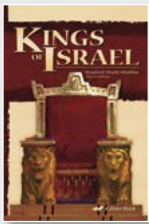
- First aid procedures:
 - Care instructions for burns:
 - First-, second-, and third-degree burns
 - Chemical burns (eye injury care)
 - Care instructions for:
 - Convulsions, fainting
 - Dislocations, electric shock
 - Fractures: closed and open
 - Frostbite
 - Hyperthermia: heat cramps, heat exhaustion, heat stroke
 - Hyperventilation
 - Hypothermia, nosebleeds
 - Poisoning:
 - Ingested toxins
 - Inhaled and absorbed toxins
 - Snakebites: pit vipers (hemolytic), coral snake (neurotoxin)
 - Stings and bites:
 - Animal bites (rabies and tetanus)
 - Insect stings, tick bites (lyme disease)
 - Strains and sprains:
 - Strain: muscle or tendon stretch or tear
 - Sprain: ligament stretch or tear
 - Wounds:
 - Closed wound or contusion, internal bleeding, open wound
 - Incisions, abrasions
 - Lacerations, punctures

Preventing Diseases

- Immunology:
 - White blood cells: leukocytes (phagocytes and lymphocytes)
 - Antibodies
 - Lymphatic system: tissue fluid, lymph vessels, lymph nodes
 - Other body defenses:
 - Bone marrow, brain, colon, lacrimal glands, liver, lungs
 - Mucous membranes, skin, stomach, tonsils and adenoids
- Infectious diseases and defenses:
 - Classification of diseases:
 - Infectious diseases, noninfectious diseases
 - Acute, chronic
 - Communicable and noncommunicable
 - Causes of infectious diseases:
 - Bacteria, viruses
 - Protozoa, fungi, parasitic worms
 - Spread of infectious diseases:
 - Airborne pathogens, contaminated surfaces, direct contact
 - Infected animals, contaminated food or water
 - Immunity against disease:
 - Gaining immunity (activated lymphocytes and antibodies)
 - Acquired, inborn, and species immunity
 - Medical defenses: vaccines, drugs, and antibiotics
- Noninfectious diseases and disabilities:
 - Leading causes of death (listed in a chart)
 - Degenerative diseases:
 - Osteoporosis
 - Dementia, Parkinson's disease

- Biblical discernment and euthanasia
- Genetic and congenital diseases
- Hormonal diseases: diabetes mellitus
- Biblical discernment and abortion
- Immunological diseases:
 - Allergies
 - Asthma, autoimmune diseases:
 - Selected autoimmune diseases: Grave's, lupus, multiple sclerosis, psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis
- Nutritional diseases
- Psychosomatic diseases
- Diseases caused by harmful substances
- Cancer:
 - Causes
 - Types, development
 - Treatment
- Disabilities: impaired mobility, hearing, speech, sight
- Systemic diseases and disorders:
 - Cardiovascular diseases—leading cause of death:
 - Hypertension, arteriosclerosis
 - Atherosclerosis, coronary artery disease
 - Angina
 - Heart attack, arrhythmia
 - Ventricular fibrillation, congestive heart failure, stroke, aneurysm
 - Dermatopathy:
 - Acne
 - Athlete's foot, dandruff, warts
 - Endocrinopathy: ketoacidosis, hyperglycemia, hypoglycemia
 - Gastrointestinal diseases and disorders:
 - Dental caries, periodontitis
 - Gingivitis, appendicitis
 - Colorectal cancer
 - Dysentery
 - Food-borne illnesses: salmonella, *E. coli*, and staphylococcus poisoning; botulism
 - Peptic ulcer
 - Hemopathy: anemia
 - Hemophilia
 - Hepatopathy: hepatitis, viral hepatitis
 - Immune-deficiency and lymphatic diseases:
 - AIDS, HIV
 - Mononucleosis
 - Musculoskeletal diseases: arthritis, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, bursitis, back pain
 - Nervous system diseases and disorders:
 - Concussion
 - Amnesia, coma, meningitis, encephalitis, shingles, cerebral palsy, epilepsy
 - Pneumopathy:
 - Common cold
 - Bronchitis, influenza, pneumonia, tuberculosis
 - Uropathy: kidney failure, kidney stones
 - Biblical discernment and organ donation
- Personal health care:
 - Medical examination: medical history, general health, physical exam
 - Disease prevention

Kings of Israel Grade 9



Kings of Israel charts the course of Israel's history. First semester covers the lives of Saul, David, and Solomon—the kings of the United Kingdom of Israel—up to the division of the kingdom between Israel and Judah. Second semester covers the kings of Israel and Judah, the Assyrian and Babylonian captivities, and the return of the Jewish people to Jerusalem.

Information is given in an easy-to-follow outline format. Numerous applications are given for nearly every outline to help students understand how these portions of Scripture relate to the temptations and problems they face every day.

Evaluation

- Verses:
 - Verse quizzes (28)
 - 9-weeks verses exams (2)
 - Semester verses exam (1)
 - Final verses exam (1)
- Content:
 - Quizzes (10)
 - Quizzes on the books of the Bible (2)
 - 9-weeks exams (2)
 - Semester exam (1)
 - Final exam (1)

➤ **RED** indicates first introduction of content.

Lessons 137

- Samuel: God directs Samuel to choose a king for Israel
- Saul:
 - Saul is chosen to be king
 - Saul disobeys God
- David:
 - Chosen to be king
 - His faith in God when fighting Goliath
 - Flees from Saul
 - Davidic kingdom established
 - Sin committed with Bathsheba and repentance
 - Importance of proper friendships: David and Jonathan
 - Absalom's rebellion and defeat
 - Sin and consequences in taking census
 - Character of David
- Psalms:
 - Decision and destiny
 - Praising the Lord
- Solomon:
 - Asks for God's wisdom
 - Monarchy of Israel with Solomon as king
 - Christian and civil authority
 - Building and dedication of the Temple
 - Sunset of Israel's Golden Age
- Proverbs: selected topics such as truths about your heart, communicating with others, work, honesty, correction, money, and relationships
- The Divided Kingdom: contrasts in North and South

- Elijah:
 - Elijah proclaims drought
 - Mount Carmel contest with Ahab and false prophets
 - Discouraged by Jezebel's letter
 - Jehoshaphat and Ahab demonstrate need for Christian separation
 - Elijah enters Heaven
- Elisha: his calling and miracles
- Countdown to captivity
- Hezekiah: prayer and test
- Isaiah: prophet of God
- Josiah: last good king
- Last kings of Judah witness destruction of Jerusalem
- Daniel:
 - Nebuchadnezzar's dream of world empires
 - Nebuchadnezzar exalted and humbled
 - Darius sees handwriting on wall
- Esther boldly stands before the king
- Ezra: children of Israel return to rebuild the Temple
- Nehemiah shows leadership skills in building wall and working with people

Music 91 songs

- Choruses, hymns of the faith, holiday songs

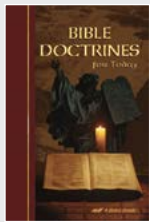
Memory Work

- Passages (28 containing 97 verses)
- Books of the Bible

Prayer Time

- Learn to pray for each other, our nation, those in authority over us

Bible Doctrines Grade 10



Christians need to know what they believe and why they believe it so they can be built up in their faith and equipped to present their beliefs intelligently and effectively to others. *Bible Doctrines for Today* is written as a practical, personal study designed to reach both the head and the heart of the student. It covers all major doctrines: the Bible, God, Christ, the Holy Spirit, man, salvation, the Church, angels, and end times. Important terms and definitions of these doctrines will be explained, illustrated, and applied to the student's life. Many memory verses are correlated with the text to confirm the doctrinal truths being presented.

Evaluation

- Verses:
 - Verse quizzes (28)
 - 9-weeks verses exams (2)
 - Semester verses exam (1)
 - Final verses exam (1)
- Content:
 - Quiz on the books of the Bible (1)
 - Quizzes (8)
 - 9-weeks exams (2)
 - Semester exam (1)
 - Final content exam (1)

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Lessons 137

- Various biblical doctrines such as: Bibliology (18 lessons), Theology (16), Christology (12), Pneumatology (6), Anthropology (9), Soteriology (11), Ecclesiology (8), Angelology (9), and Eschatology (18)
- Bibliology—doctrine of the Bible:
 - Revelation and inspiration of the Scriptures
 - Authenticity, credibility, and canonicity of the Scriptures
- Theology—doctrine of God:
 - Arguments for His existence
 - Attributes, sovereignty, nature, and names of God
 - His work of Creation and providence
- Christology—doctrine of Christ:
 - Names and nature of Jesus Christ
 - Significance of Christ's supernatural life
 - Humiliation, crucifixion, resurrection, and exaltation of Jesus Christ
- Pneumatology—doctrine of the Holy Spirit:
 - Holy Spirit's past and present work
 - Gifts and graces of the Holy Spirit
 - Blasphemy against the Holy Spirit
- Anthropology—doctrine of man:
 - Origin of man and sin on earth
 - Seriousness of sin
- Soteriology—doctrine of salvation:
 - Necessity of and faith for salvation
 - Justification, sanctification, and adoption
 - Blessings and assurance of salvation
- Ecclesiology—doctrine of the church:
 - Organization, ordinance, and mission of the church
- Angelology—doctrine of angels:
 - Names and titles of specific angels
 - Satan: his present and future position

- Eschatology—doctrine of last things:
 - The rapture of the church
 - Judgment Seat of Christ for the saved
 - Tribulation on earth
 - Christ's second coming to earth and millennial reign
 - Great White Throne Judgment for the lost
 - Personal eschatology
 - Reality of heaven and hell

Music 90 songs

- Hymns of the faith, gospel songs, choruses, holiday songs

Memory Work

- Passages (32 containing 94 verses)
- Salvation (5)
- The authenticity of the Scriptures (6)
- The Man of sorrows (6)
- Being wise (3)
- Being of one mind (4)
- Preeminence of Christ (4)
- The Everlasting and All-Knowing God (10)
- Praises to God (3)
- Serving with gladness (5)
- Books of the Bible

Prayer Time

- Learn to pray for each other, our nation, those in authority over us