

LIVING MEMORY

K-8 Memory Work
for the Secular Homeschool

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SAMPLE

GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION

The Eight Parts of Speech¹

A **noun** names a person, place, thing, or idea.

A **pronoun** replaces a noun.

An **adjective** describes a noun or pronoun.

A **verb** shows action or state of being.

An **adverb** modifies a verb, adjective, or other adverb.

A **conjunction** links words, phrases, or clauses.

A **preposition** marks the relationship between one word and another.

An **interjection** expresses excitement or emotion.

Groups of Words

A **sentence** expresses a complete thought.²

A **phrase** is a group of words, containing neither a subject nor a verb, used as a single unit.

A **clause** is a group of words that has a subject and verb. **Independent clauses** can stand alone as sentences (complete thoughts); **dependent clauses** cannot.

¹ The **article** is sometimes treated as the ninth part of speech, but it can be classed as an adjective since it modifies a noun.
² Many grammar programs give more restrictive definitions involving subjects and predicates, however “No!” is a complete sentence.

Major Historical Periods

The periods listed here are the ones that most students in North America will encounter in their textbooks and other reading, but as they get older, they should be made aware that historical periodization depends on what is being assessed: political events, technological innovations, migrations, intellectual shifts, artistic movements, and so on. The periodization scheme usually taught in North America shows a marked bias toward political events and social changes in Europe and western Asia. It is not absolute by any means.

Period	Starting Date	Description of Precipitating Event
Prehistory	250,000 ya	Evolution of modern human beings (Homo sapiens)
Ancient	10,000 BCE	Agricultural Revolution
Medieval	476 CE	Fall of Rome
Early Modern	1492 CE	Arrival of European colonizers in the Americas
Modern	1815 CE	Battle of Waterloo
Contemporary	1989 CE	Fall of the Berlin Wall

ya=years ago

BCE=Before Common Era

CE=Common Era

Multiplication Table and Properties of Multiplication

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	0	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	0	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	0	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	0	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	0	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	0	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

Highlighted numbers in the body of the multiplication table are square numbers that students should recognize.

Commutative property of multiplication: $a \cdot b = b \cdot a$

Associative property of multiplication: $(a \cdot b) \cdot c = a \cdot (b \cdot c)$

Multiplicative identity: $a \cdot 1 = a$

9 ← multiplicand

x 3 ← multiplier

27 ← product

In the equation $27 = 9 \times 3$, 9 and 3 are factors of 27.

EARTH AND SPACE SCIENCE

ASTRONOMY

The Planets

Mercury
Venus
Earth
Mars
Jupiter
Saturn
Uranus
Neptune

Pluto was reclassified as a dwarf planet in 2006.

Parts of the Sun (Innermost to Outermost)

Core
Radiative Zone
Convective Zone
Photosphere
Chromosphere
Corona

Hubble Classifications of Galaxy Types

Elliptical: disk-shaped galaxy with no arms
Spiral: nucleus with outward-spiraling arms
Irregular: No definite structure

Meteoroids, Meteors, and Meteorites

Meteoroid: small rocky object that enter the Earth's atmosphere
Meteor: a meteoroid that is burning in the Earth's atmosphere (appears as a “shooting star”)
Meteorite: the remains of a meteor that has not been completely destroyed in its fall