



**Dünya Çocuk  
Akademisi**

Ağaoğlu Maslak 1453

**3//ENJOY IT  
TOGETHER**



**Number 10**

# BİZ KOCAMAN BİR AİLEYİZ...



**Dünya Çocuk  
Akademisi**  
Ağaoğlu Maslak 1453

#zorluklarberaberasilir

#oncemoral

#guzelruhhali

#onceinsan

#COCUGUNGUCU

#OGRENMENIN GUCU

#OGRETMENINVARLIGI

#EGITIMOLMADANASLA

## Dear Parents,

We are with you with our tenth activity booklet. We prepared fun activities again this week for our little students. This week's topic is museums. We would like to share some information about museums and you can chat about it with your kids.

A museum is a building, which is open to the public. It is also the institution where things are collected and then shown to people.

The word, museum, originates from the Muses which are the goddesses of literature, art, and science who appear in Greek mythology.

According to the International Council of Museums (ICOM), the definition of museums has changed over time.

The oldest museum structure in the world is the Shōsō-in in Nara, Japan.

Today's museums are non-profit, permanent institutions in the service of society and its development.

A museum acquires, conserves, researches, communicates and exhibits the tangible heritage and the intangible heritage of humanity and the environment.

Museums exist for the purposes of education, study and enjoyment.

Some museums have things that visitors can do.

Museums can be about different things such as art, national history, natural history, or science. People go to museums sometimes to learn, or to simply have fun.

Museums with live animals are called zoos.

## Exhibitions

- Temporary or changing exhibits
- Exhibition which selects works along with some themes, e.g., a writer, a time, an area, etc.
- Permanent exhibits
- Exhibition which displays the works which the museum possesses.

We hope, you and your kids will have fun together. Do not forget to share your activities with us.

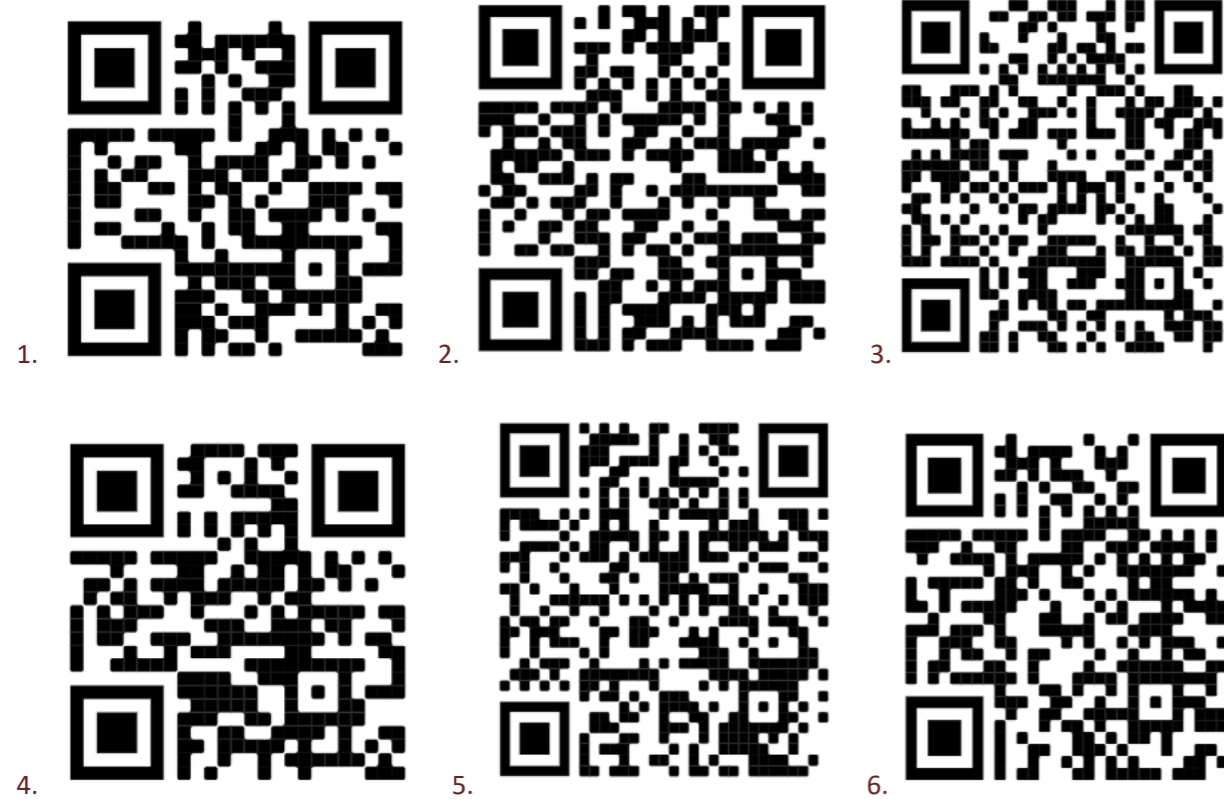
Thank you for your support, stay happy and healthy!

**DCA Foreigner English Department**



The QR codes of the museums that our students can visit virtually are given below.

Let's explore together!

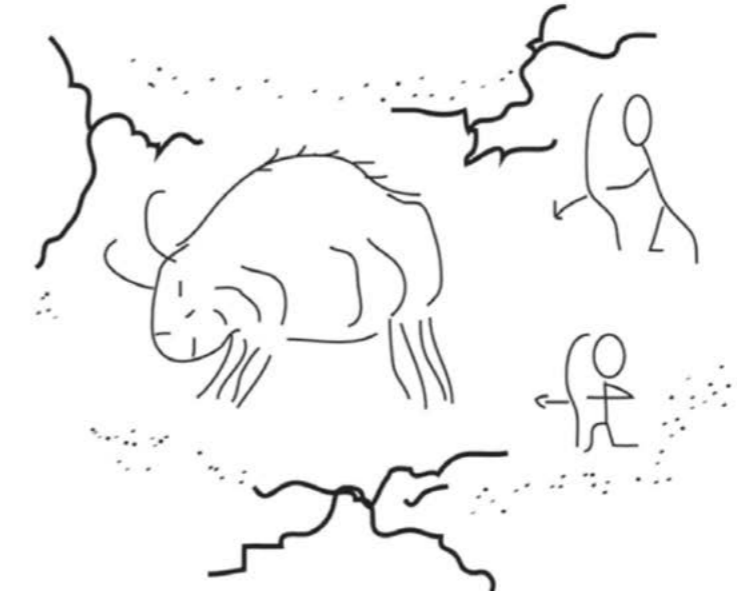
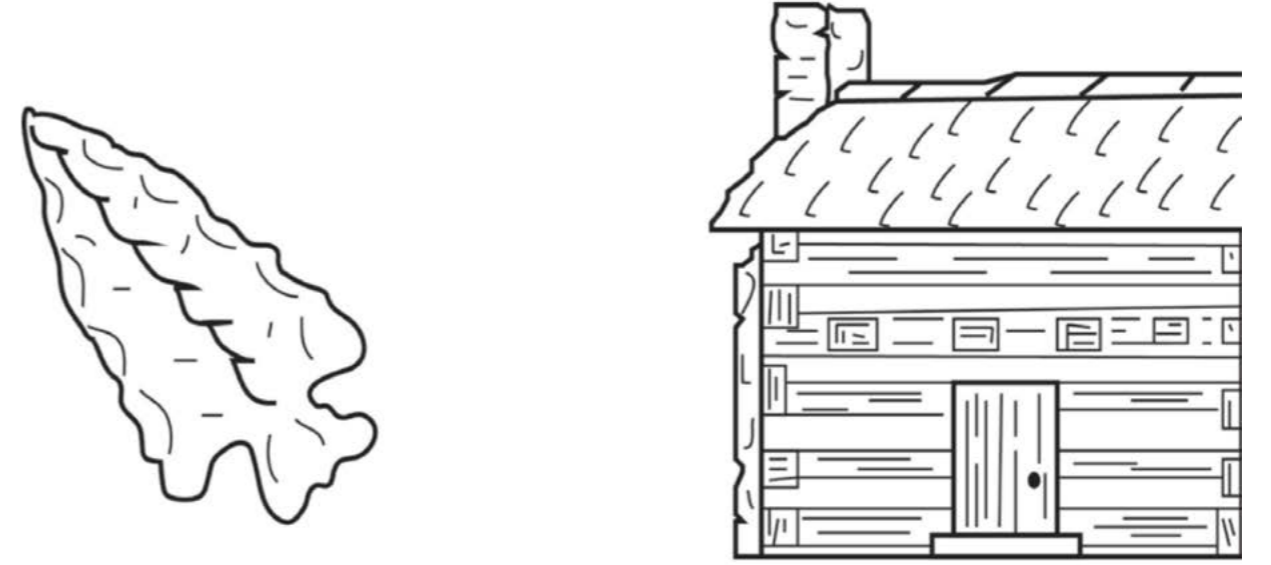


- Tate Kids
- Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History
- Glazer Children's Museum
- Children's Museum of South Dakota
- Children's Museum
- National Museums of Australia
- International Association Children in Museum
- Metkids

HAVE FUN ☺

# What is Archaeology?

Archaeology is the study of the past through what we leave behind. An archaeologist can study the Egyptian pyramids, old houses, cave paintings, arrow heads, pottery—anything that was made and left behind by people!



# Archaeologists DO NOT study or dig up dinosaurs



# Terms You Need to Know:

## Site:

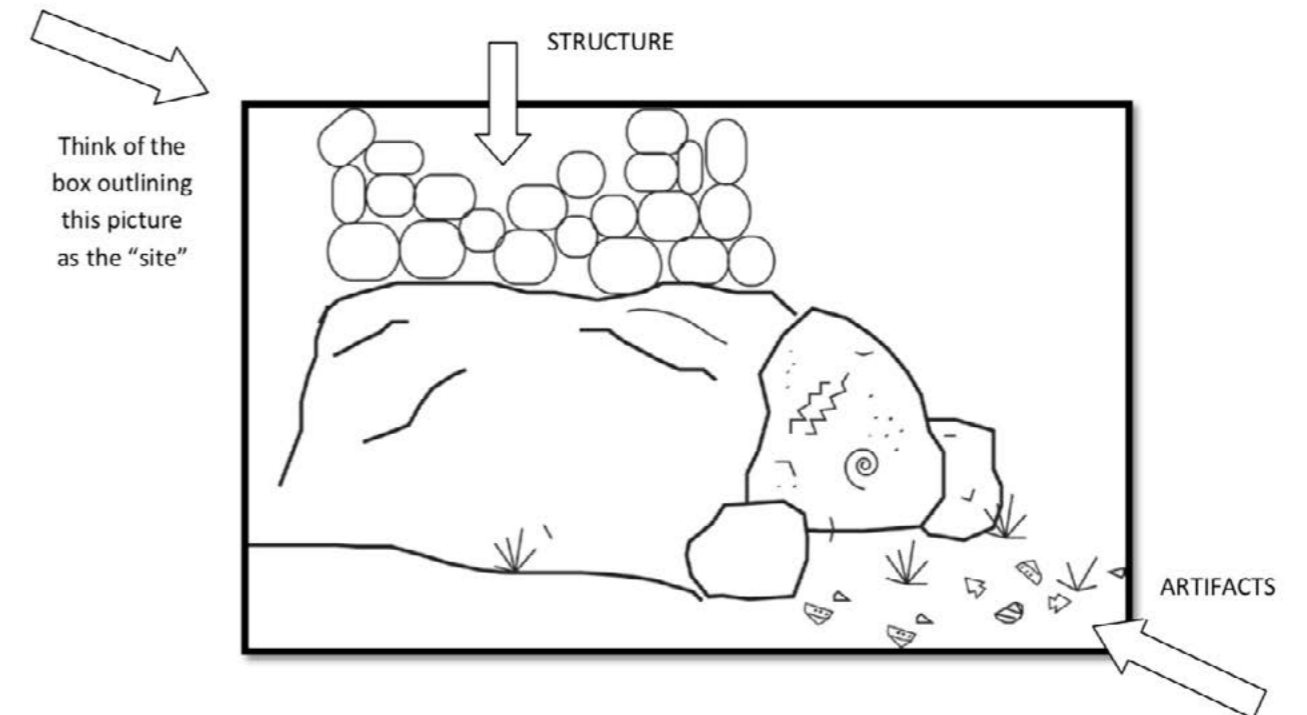
A site is the location, area, or boundary where the artifacts and structures are found.

## Artifact:

An artifact is an object created by people. It can be a bowl made from clay or a rock chipped away into an arrowhead. Just keep in mind that it has to have been made by humans!

## Structure:

A building (i.e. house, pueblo, etc) created by people.



# Tools in Archaeology!

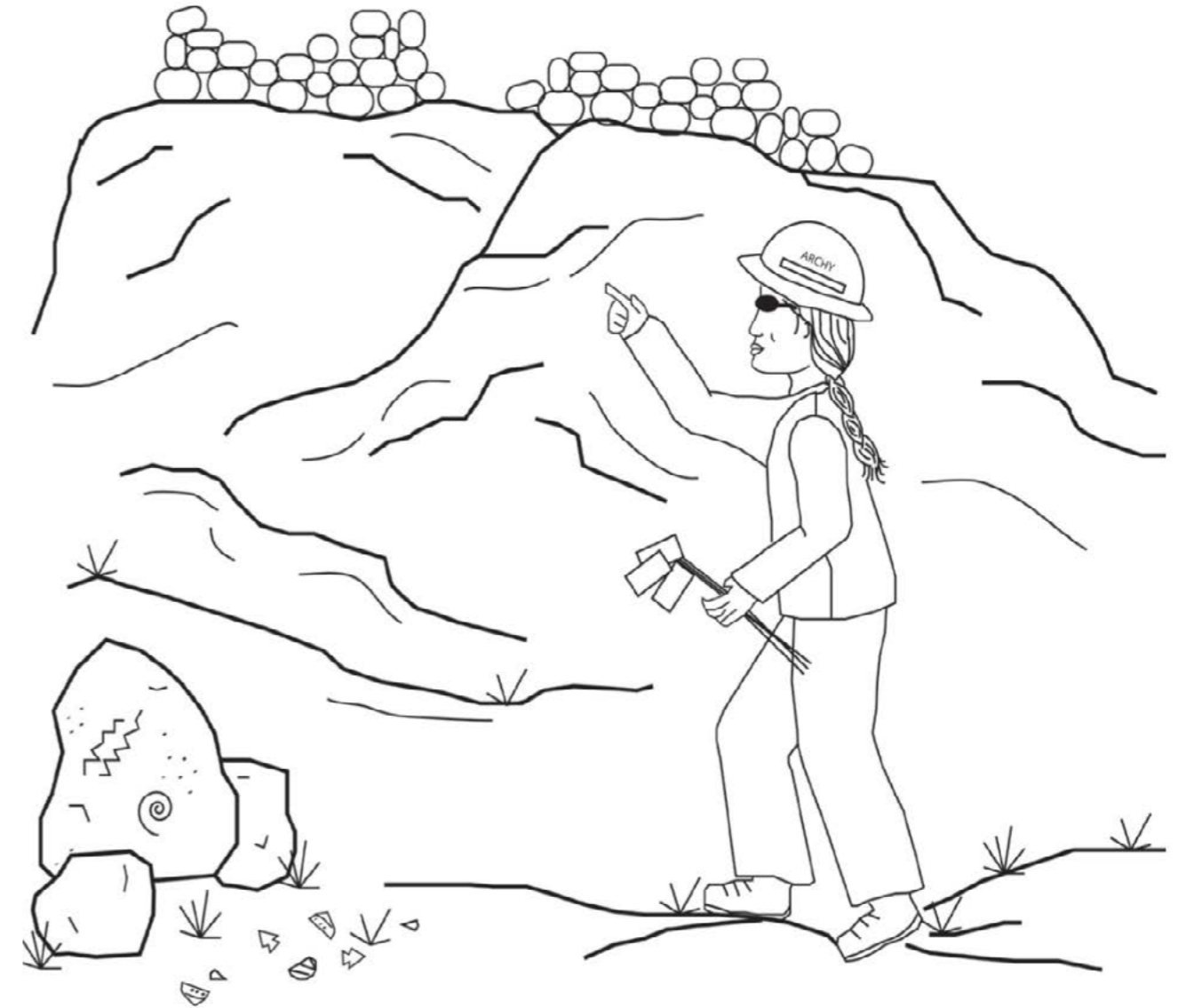
To be an archaeologist you need all kinds of tools. Before looking for a site, you need to read lots of books. If you are looking for artifacts or structures, you need a map and a compass. If you are excavating, you need a trowel, bucket, and broom. If you are putting old artifacts back together, you need special glue, brushes and tape. And that's not all!



# SURVEY

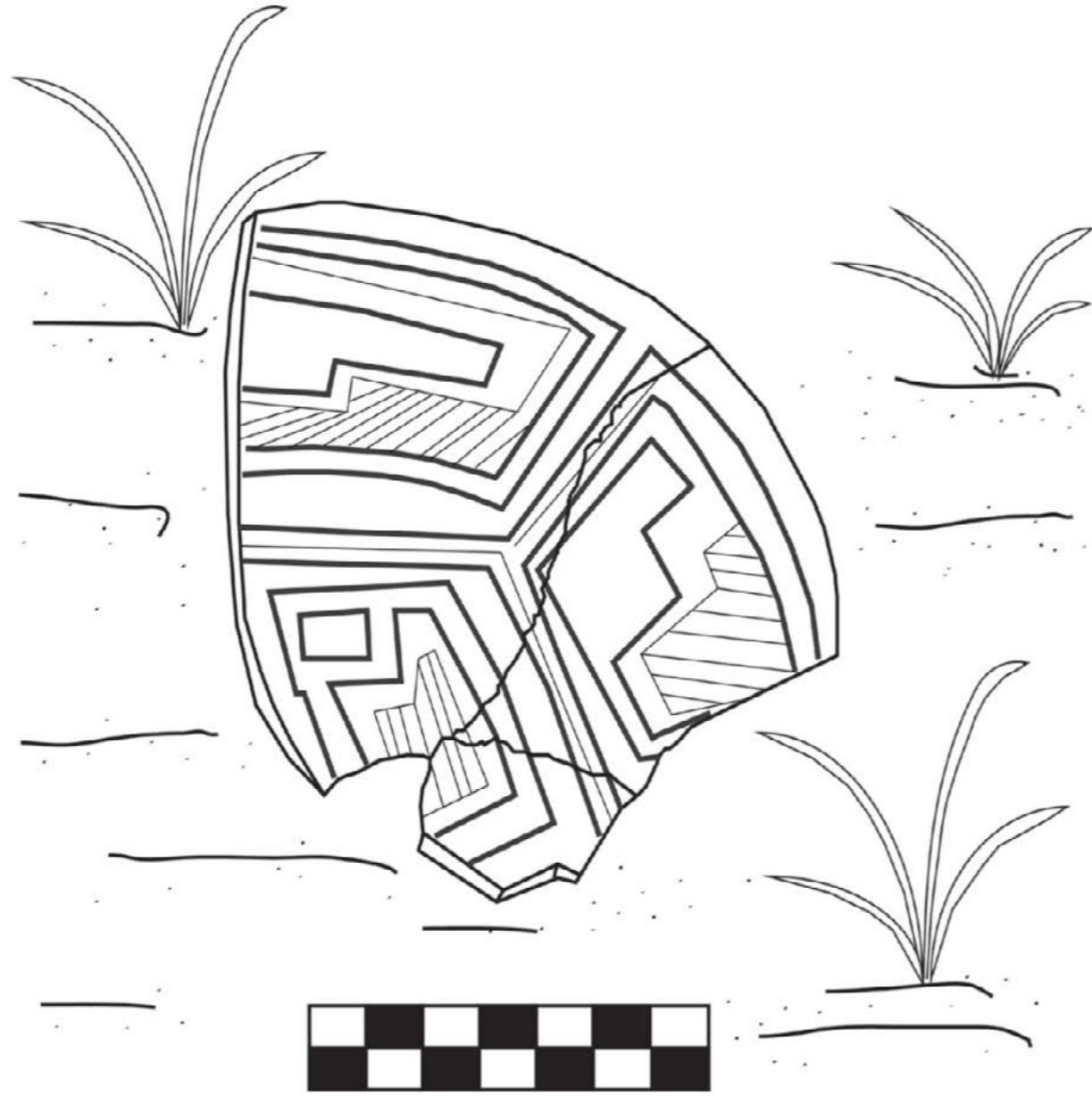
Archaeologists need to walk over acres and acres of land on the National Forest to discover, record and check-on sites. That's called 'surveying.' Sometimes it's hard finding sites and artifacts!

What can you find?

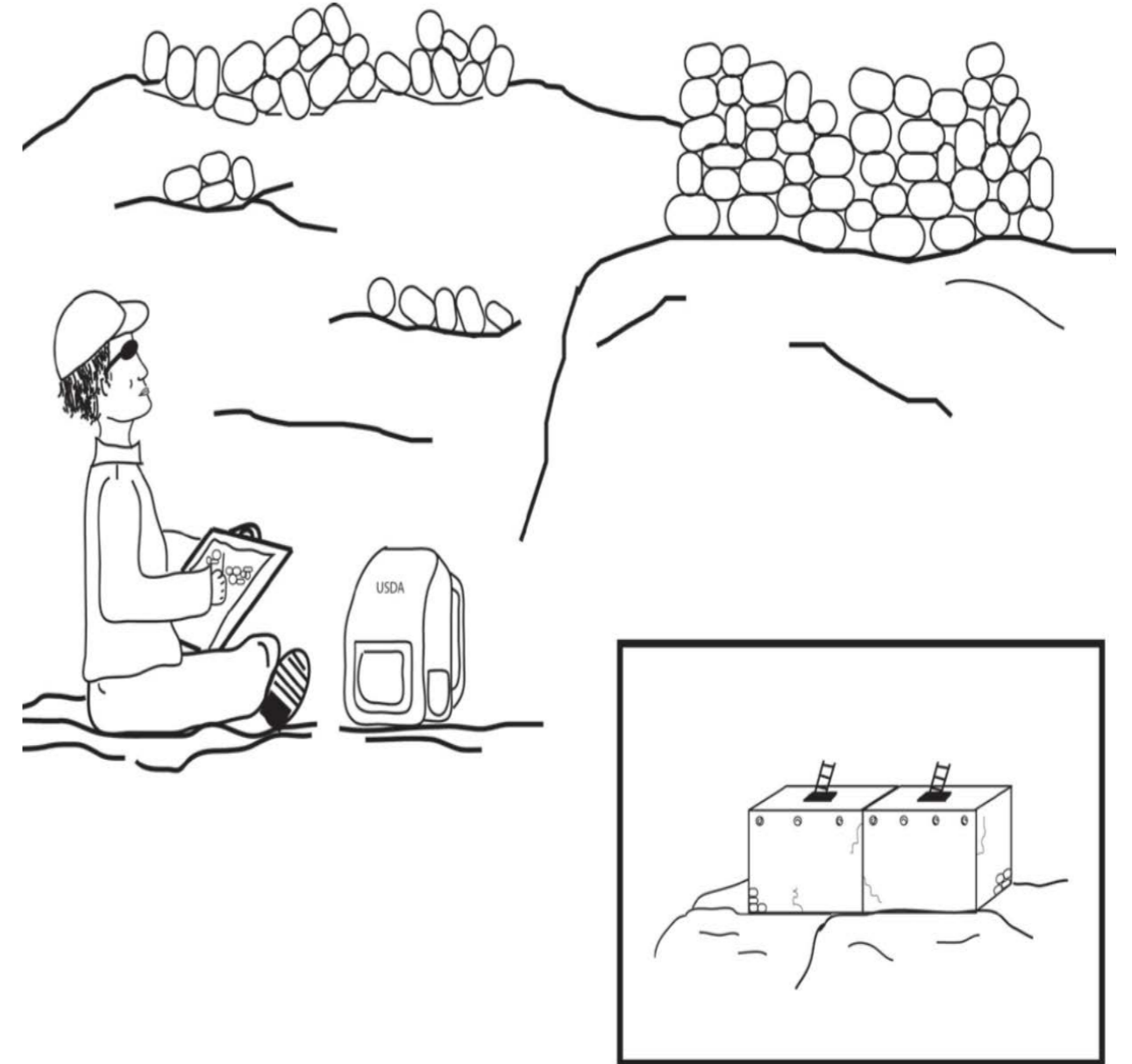


# Prehistoric Artifacts

The word 'prehistoric' means a time before there was a written record. So, there weren't any books written for archaeologists to learn about old cultures. We have to rely on the artifacts the ancients left behind. There are a lot of broken bowls and jars scattered throughout the forest. These bits and pieces tell us how people cooked and served their food!



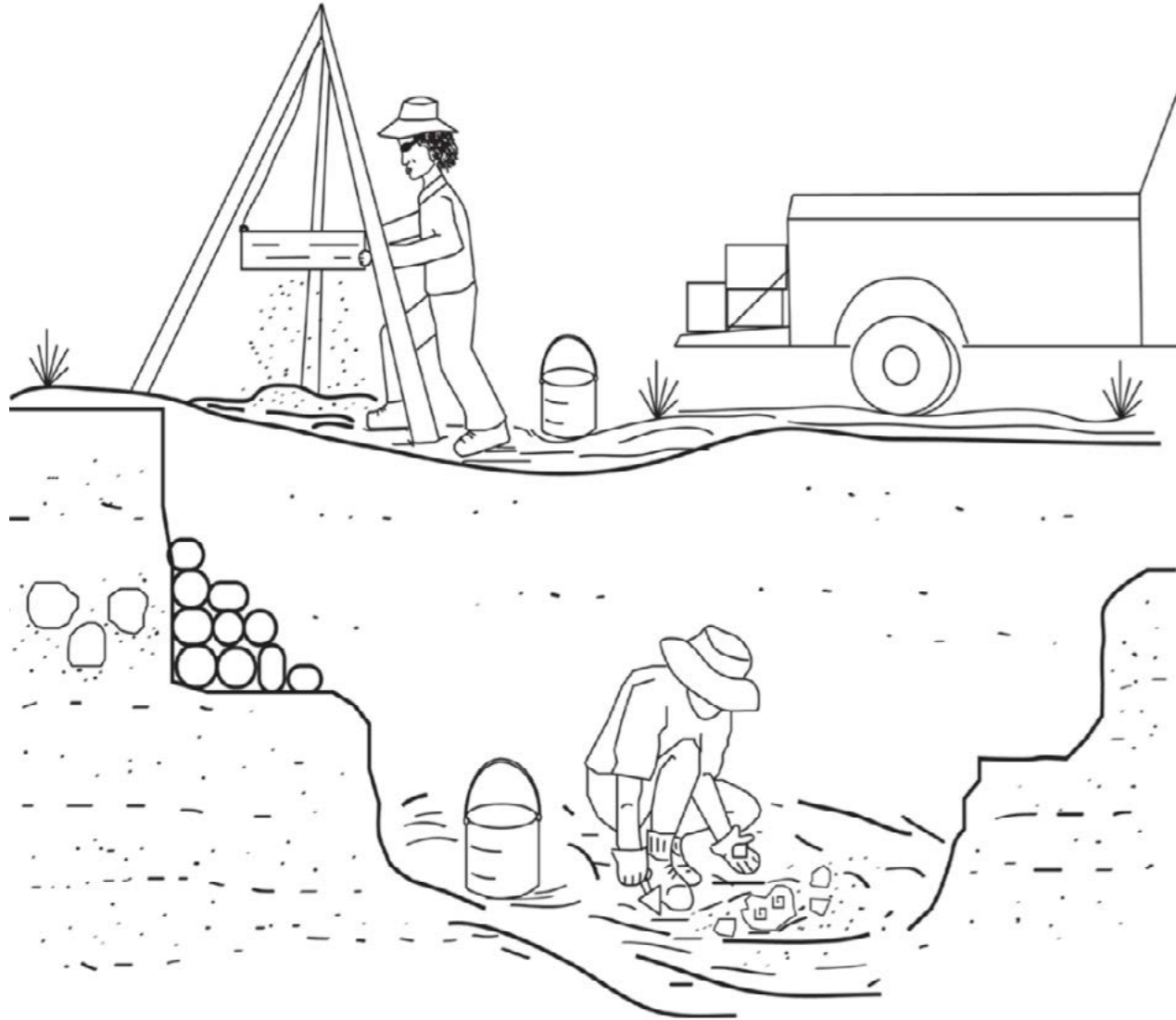
Ancient people built many kinds of structures. Since these structures are so old, a lot of them have fallen down and do not look like buildings anymore. Archaeologists can figure out what the structures once looked like and how people would have lived in them.



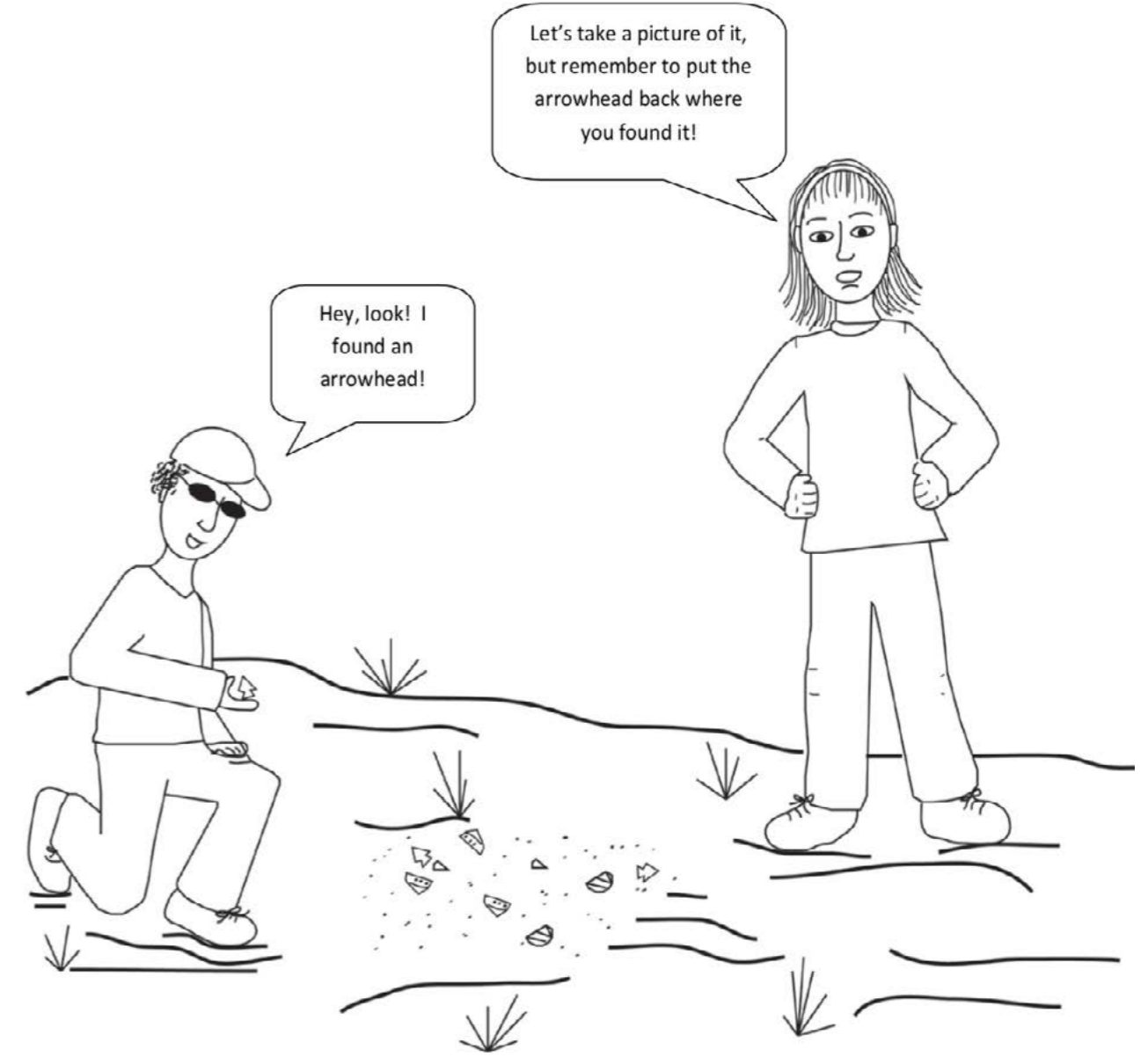
This structure may have looked like this many years ago!

# EXCAVATION

Most artifacts and structures on a site are beneath the dirt, which protects them until archaeologists and historians can study those remains. If a lot of construction needs to take place on the Coconino National Forest, such as building a new road, archaeologists might have to excavate. When excavating, archaeologists carefully remove the dirt in search for artifacts and structures. Everything is photographed and documented! Otherwise, how would we know where anything came from?



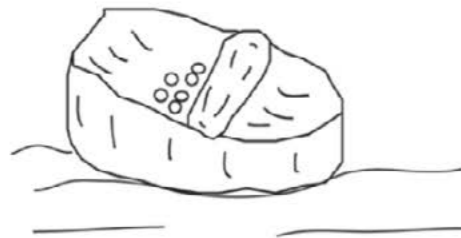
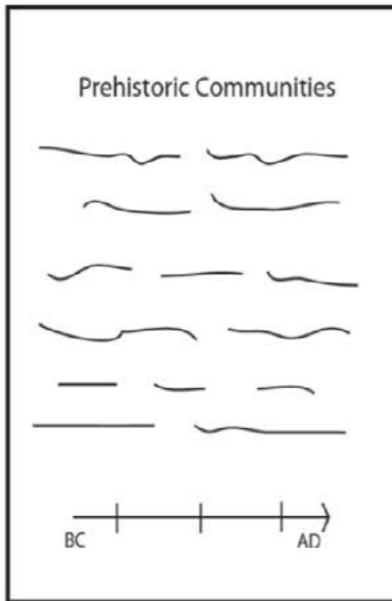
## What should you do if you find an artifact?



You can look at artifacts, but **ALWAYS** put the artifacts back!

# From the Field to a Museum

Many artifacts end up in museum collections and on display. That's why you should always put artifacts back, since they may end up in a museum some day. There are a lot of museums in Istanbul where you can see the kind of artifacts archaeologists find.



## Egyptian Pre-Writing Practice

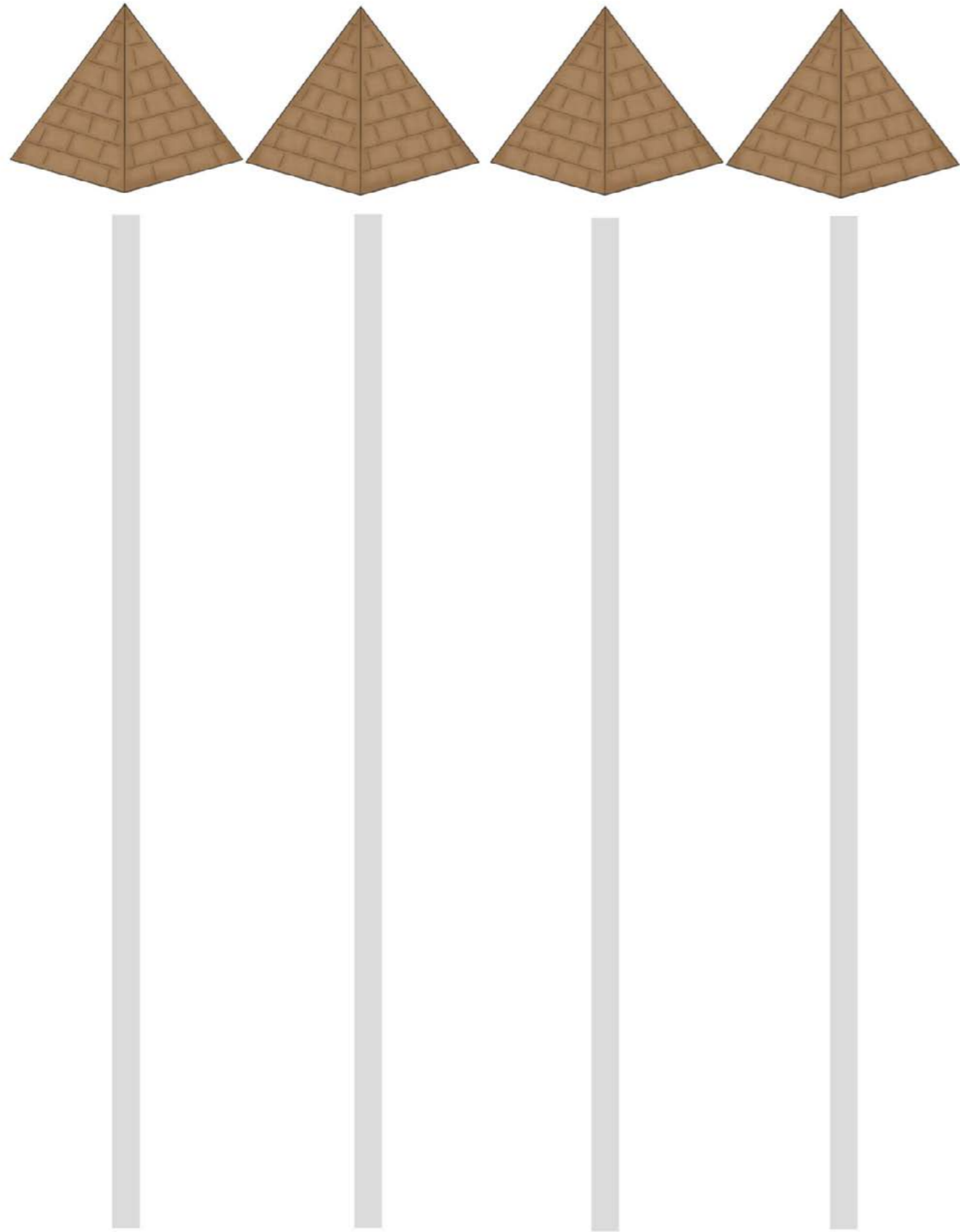
Three panels for Egyptian pre-writing practice. Each panel features a cartoon Egyptian character and a dotted line for tracing. The first panel shows a pharaoh and two circles. The second panel shows a man and a square wave. The third panel shows a woman and a horizontal line.



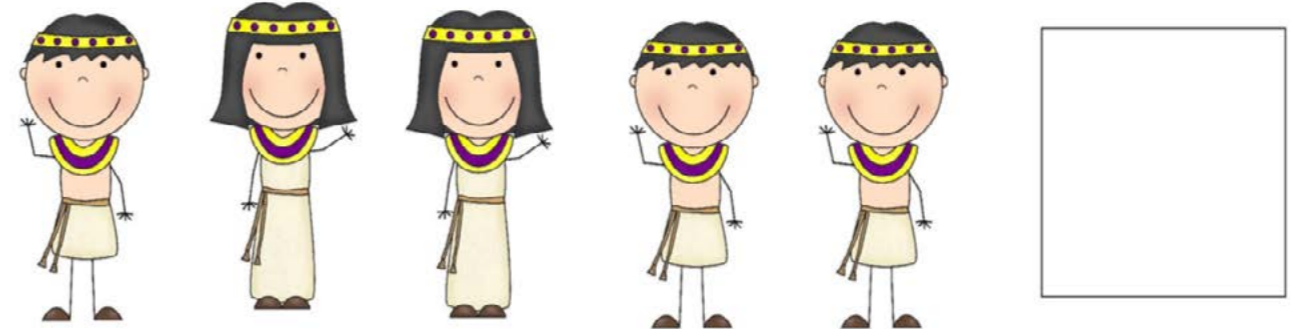
The grid contains three rows of tracing practice. The first row features a cartoon pharaoh on the left and four parallel diagonal dotted lines on the right. The second row features a cartoon woman on the left and two square dotted lines on the right. The third row features a cartoon woman on the left and three wavy dotted lines on the right.

Cutting Practice

The cutting practice area shows four cartoon pharaohs at the top. Below each pharaoh is a long, wavy grey line intended for cutting practice.



Complete the Pattern – What comes next?



a camel

a pyramid

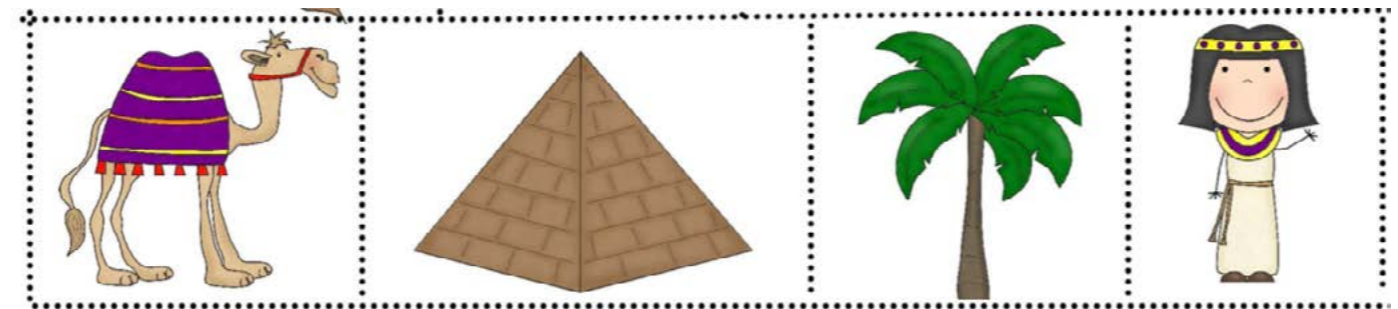
a boy

a girl

a palm tree

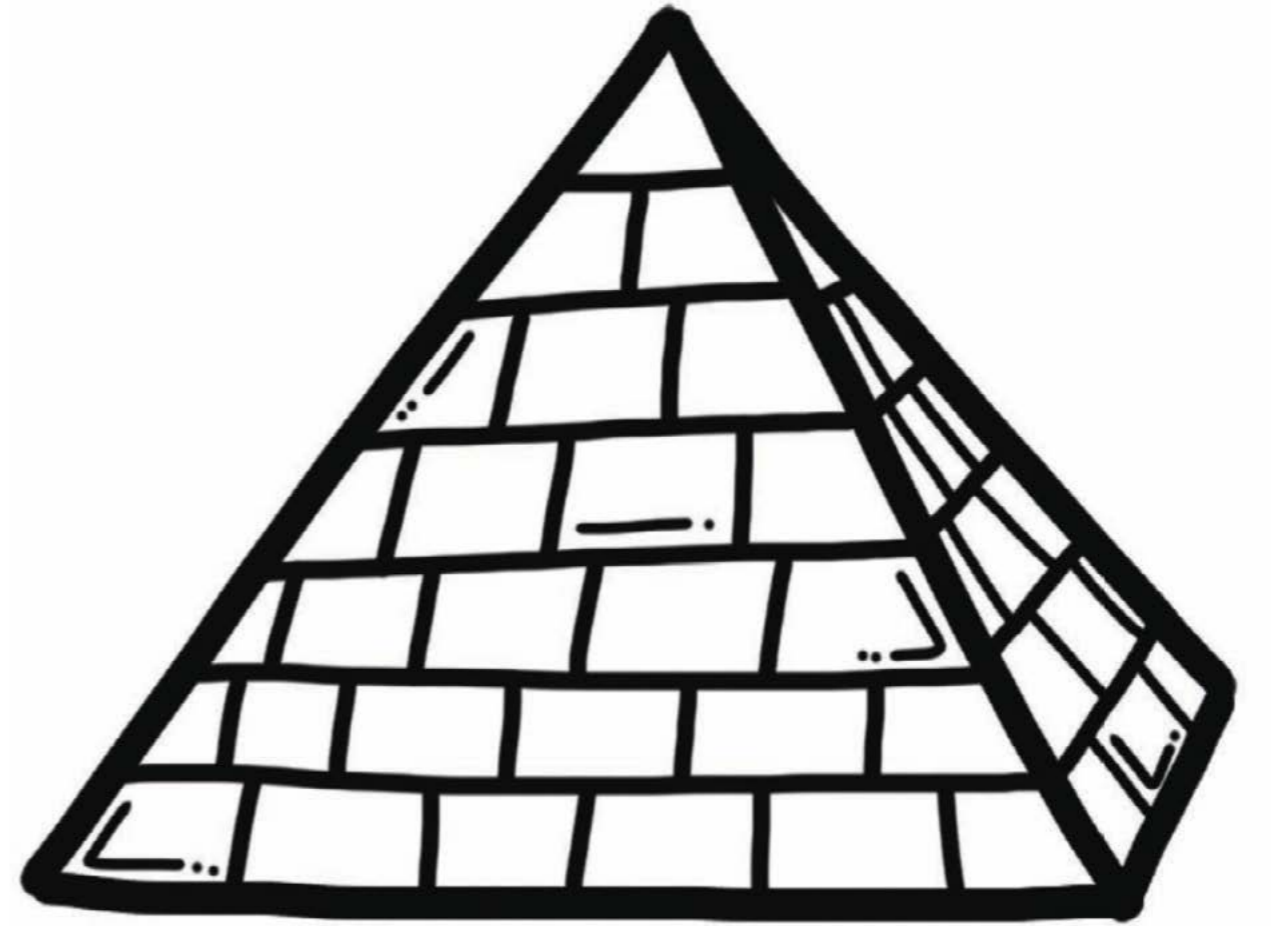
### Cut and Paste Classification

PERSON	ANIMAL	THING



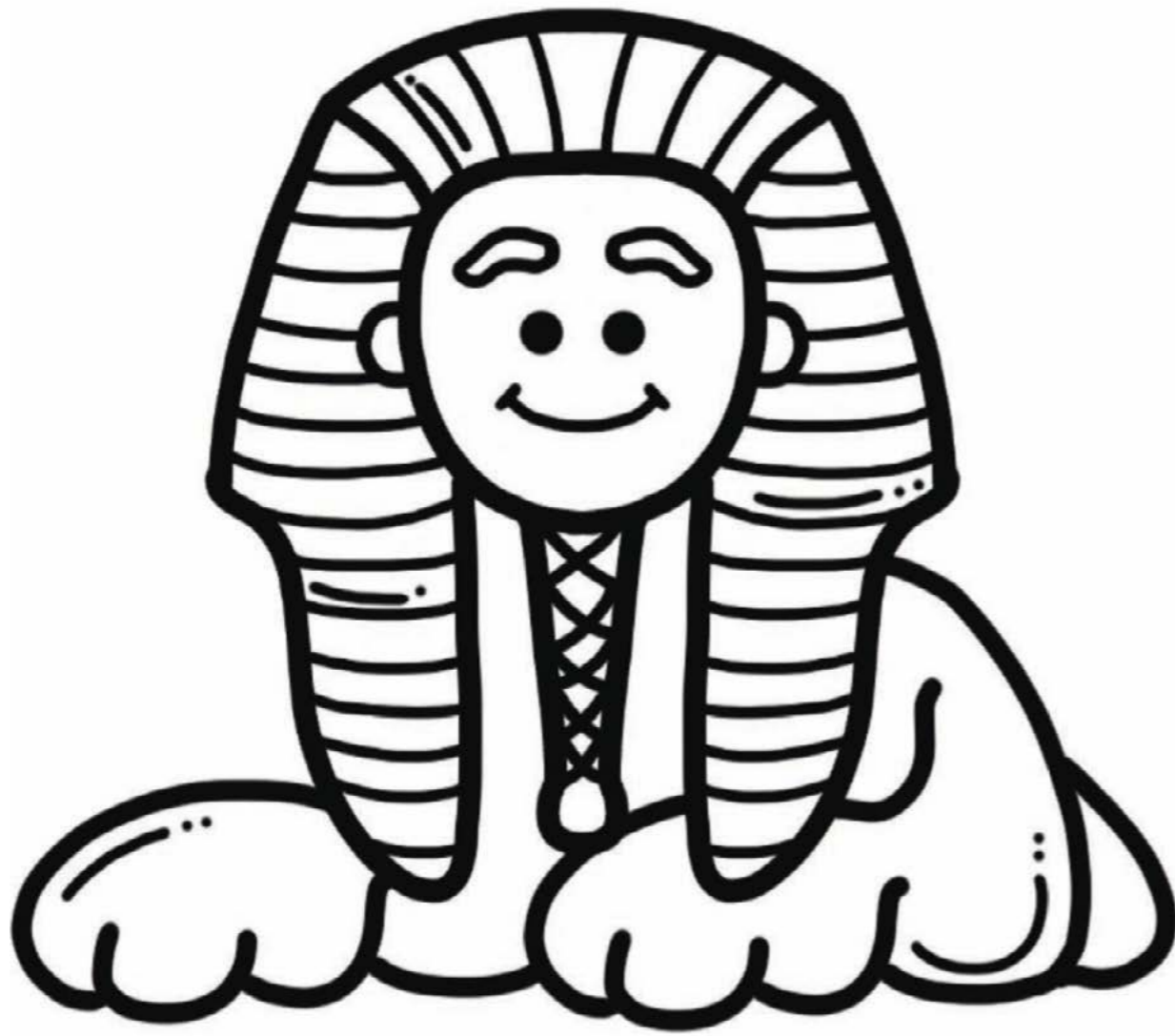
Write the word then color the picture.

pyramid



Write the word then color the picture.

sphinx

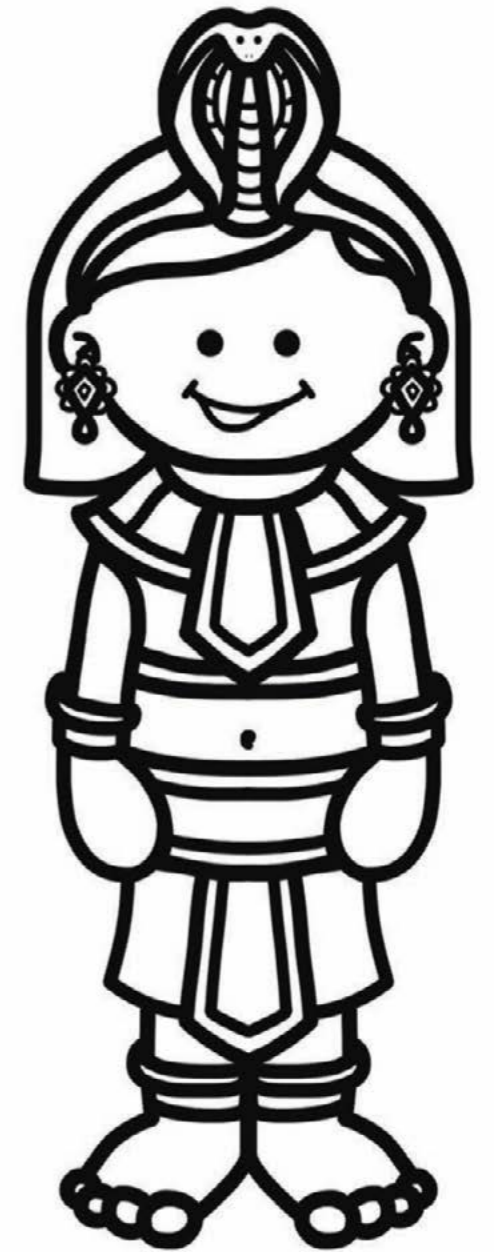


Write the word then color the picture.

boy and girl



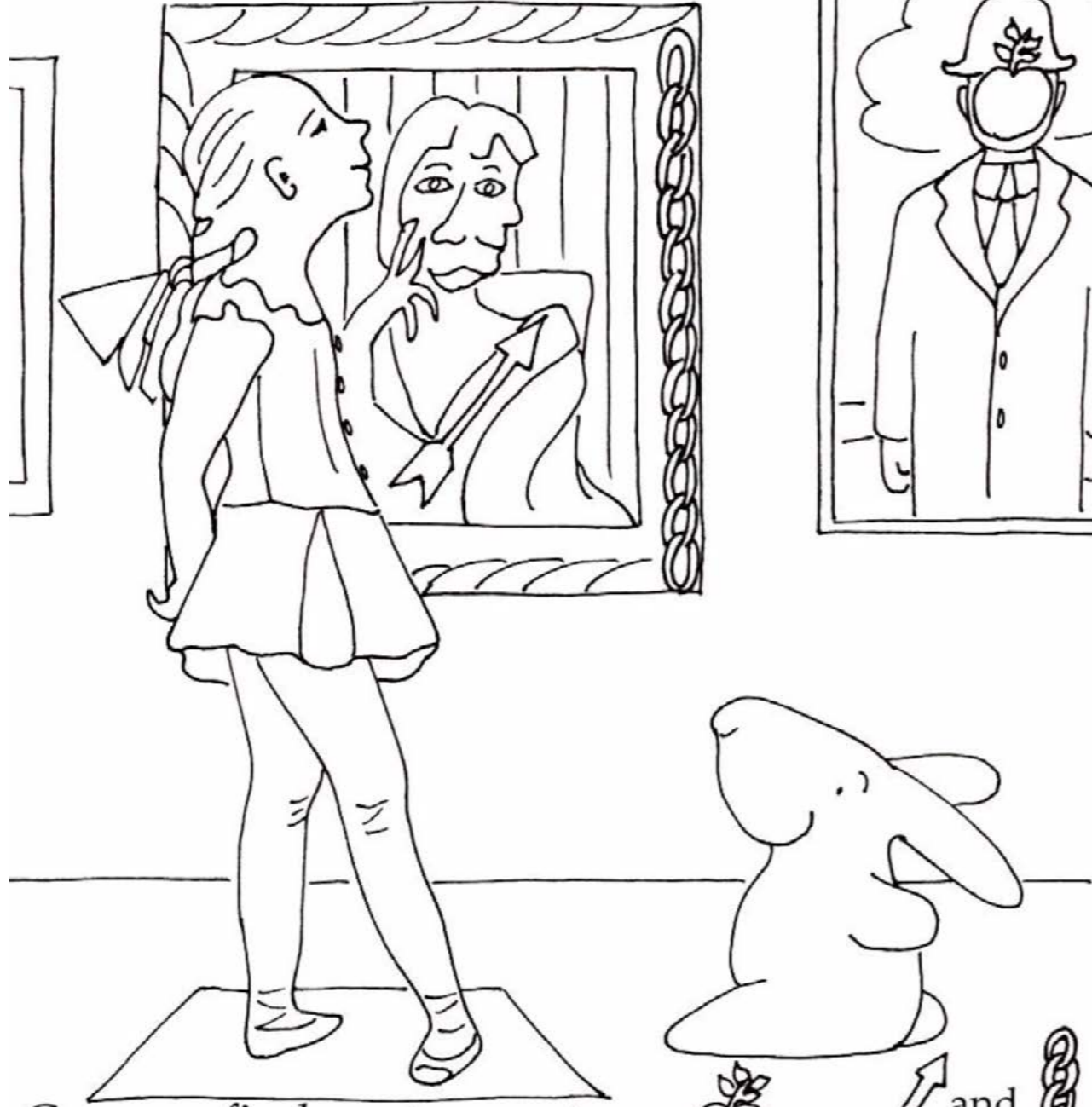
He is a boy








She is a girl

MUSEUM

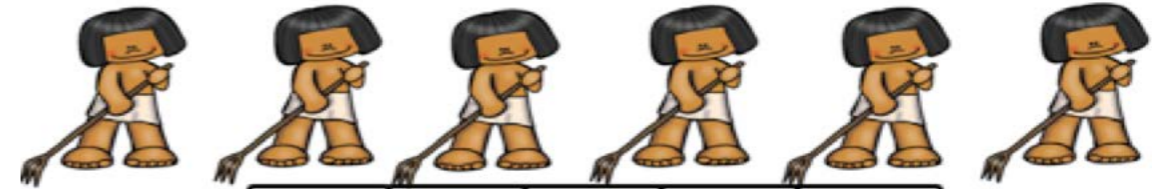
Seek and Find



Can you find: a  a  an  an  and a  chain?

Count the items and color in the correct number of boxes



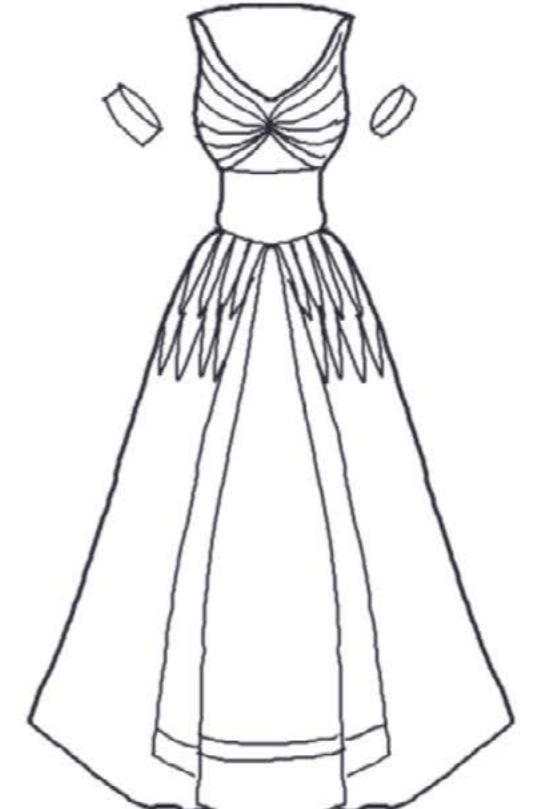
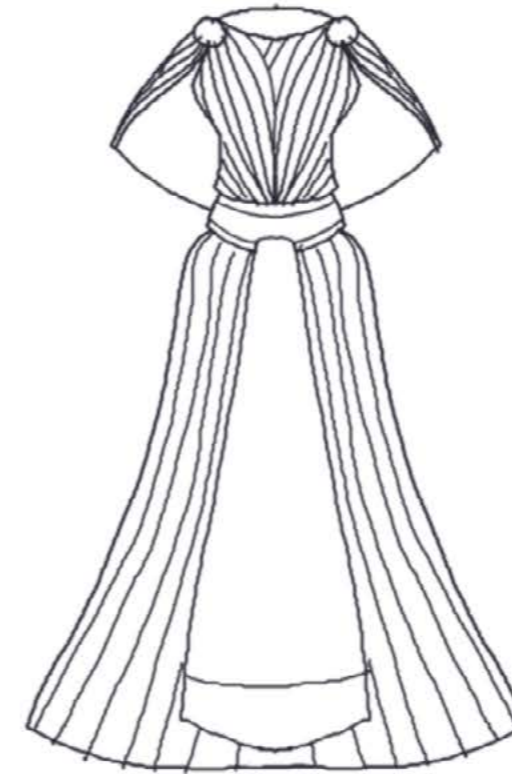







# CLEOPATRA

*Cleopatra was born in 69 BC and became the most well-known queen of Ancient Egypt. She was known for being a great beauty and a well-loved ruler. Can you help her pick an outfit to go with her headdress?*







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