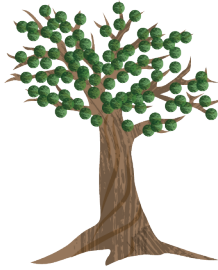


# Fingerprint Tree Art

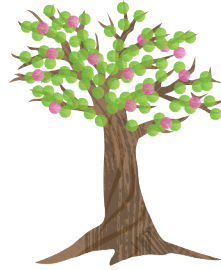
Pour a little paint onto a paper plate. Dip a finger into the paint, then stamp it on one of the tree's branches to make a leaf, a flower, a nut, or a fruit. Keep stamping leaves on your tree. Use different fingers to make different sizes. Print and paint as many pages as you want to make different trees with leaves of different sizes and colors. You can even try drawing your own tree trunk on blank paper.

**Materials:**

- Acrylic Paint
- Paper Plate
- Extra Paper



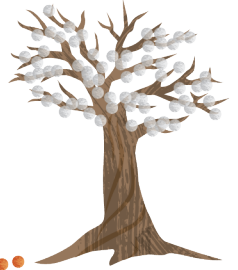
Summer



Spring



Autumn



Winter

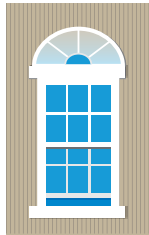


# Rock Scavenger Hunt

The items below are all made from rocks or use rocks in some way. Can you find them in your home or around town? Go on a rock scavenger hunt! Check the box as you find each item.



Window

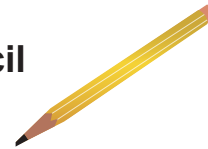


Sandbox



Coin 

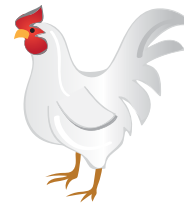
Pencil



Ceramic Dishes



Chicken



Salt



Hourglass



Chalk



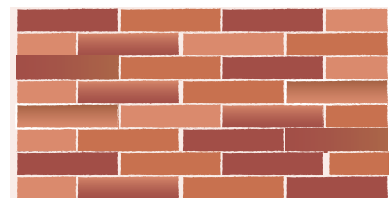
Mortar and Pestle



Gemstone



Bricks



# Let's Experiment!

Natural science is a field of science that focuses on the physical world. Natural scientists study the Earth's natural processes. Learn about 2 natural processes through the experiments below!

## Whirlpool Experiment

### MATERIALS

- 2 clear, plastic 2-liter water bottles
- Duct tape
- Water
- Food coloring, any color

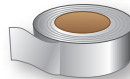
### INSTRUCTIONS



1 Fill 1 bottle  $\frac{3}{4}$  full with water.



2 Add a few drops of food coloring to the water.



3 Using the duct tape, attach the second bottle to the filled bottle. Check for leaks by flipping the bottles upside down. Add more tape if any water leaks out.



4 With the filled bottle on the top, spin the bottles in a fast circular motion. As the water travels down to the empty bottle, watch what happens to the water in the top bottle. You've created a whirlpool!

### What's Happening?

Whirlpools form when opposing water currents clash. The currents wrap around each other to form a downward spiral.

## Static Electricity Experiment



### MATERIALS

- Shallow plastic tray
- 1 tbsp salt
- 1 tbsp pepper
- Spoon
- Piece of cloth (felt works best)

### INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 Pour the salt and pepper onto the tray and mix them together.
- 2 Wrap the fabric around the spoon. Rub the spoon against the fabric to create friction. Do this for 10-15 seconds. This action causes static electricity and negatively charges the spoon.



### What's Happening?

Both the salt and pepper are positively charged and attracted to the spoon. The pepper particles are lighter, however, which allows them to stick to the spoon.

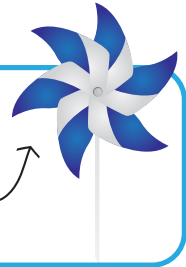
- 3 Now that the spoon is negatively charged, hold it about an inch over the tray.
- 4 Notice how the pepper, which has a natural positive charge (like most items in nature), sticks to the negatively charged spoon. Static electricity makes this possible.

# Constellation Pinwheel

## MATERIALS

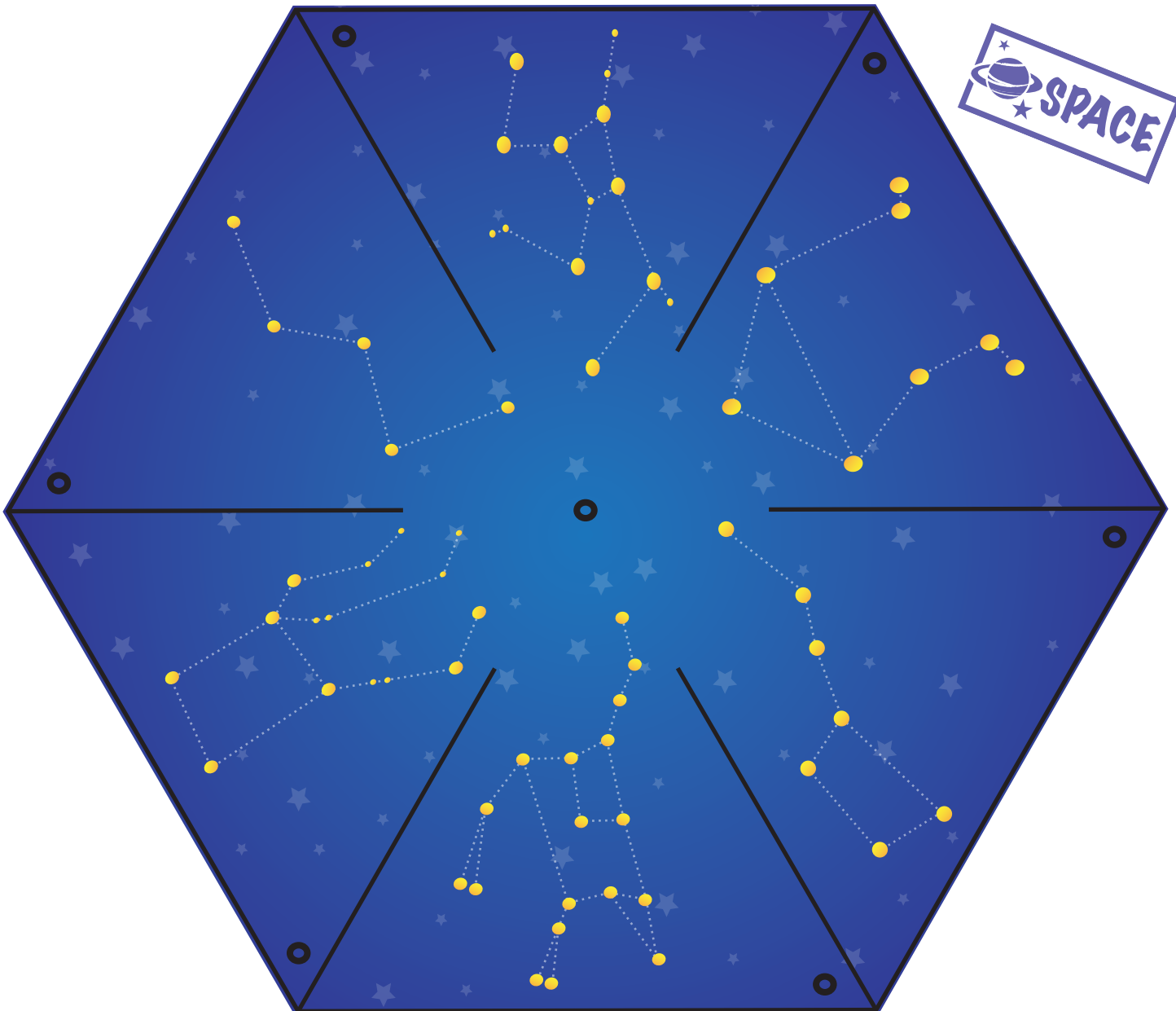
- Scissors
- Hole punch
- Pipe cleaner
- Popsicle stick

Finished  
pinwheel  
shape



## INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 Use scissors to cut out the shape below, cutting along each black line.
- 2 Use the hole punch to punch a hole over each black circle.
- 3 From the white underside, slide the pipe cleaner through the center hole so it sticks out above the constellations.
- 4 Fold each flap so that the pipe cleaner goes through each of the other holes.
- 5 Tie a knot in the pipe cleaner on the front side of the pinwheel to secure the flaps down.
- 6 Wrap the underside portion of the pipe cleaner around a popsicle stick. Wrap it loosely enough for the pinwheel to turn. Blow on your pinwheel to watch the constellations spin!



# Ring Toss Craft

Quoits is a game that originated in Britain sometime between AD 100 and AD 500. It is most often played by throwing horseshoes around wooden pegs. Make your own game of quoits by following the instructions below!

## MATERIALS



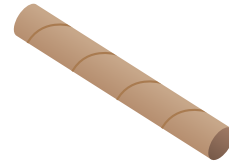
4 paper plates



tape



paint



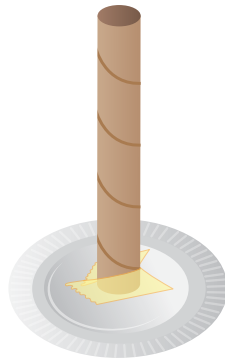
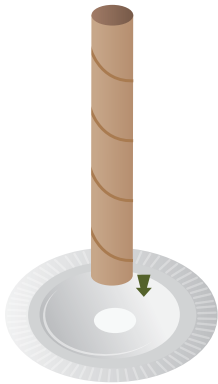
paper towel roll



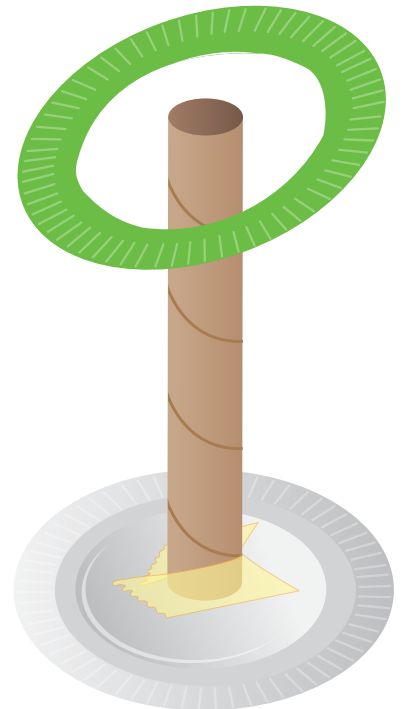
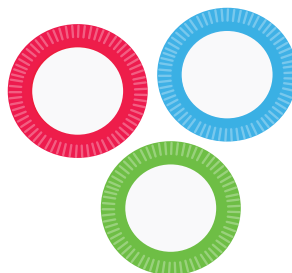
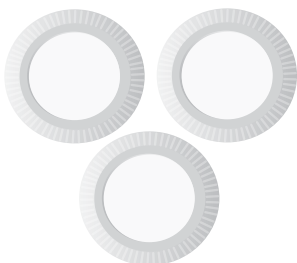
scissors

## INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 In the center of one plate, cut a hole big enough for the paper towel roll to fit through.
- 2 Place the plate face down. Insert the paper towel roll into the hole and tape it in place.



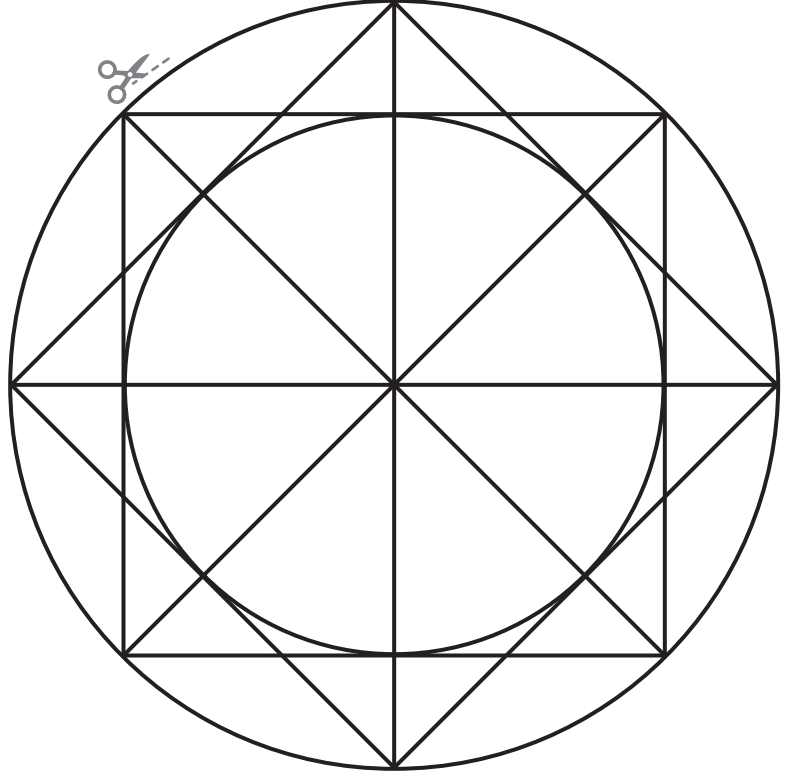
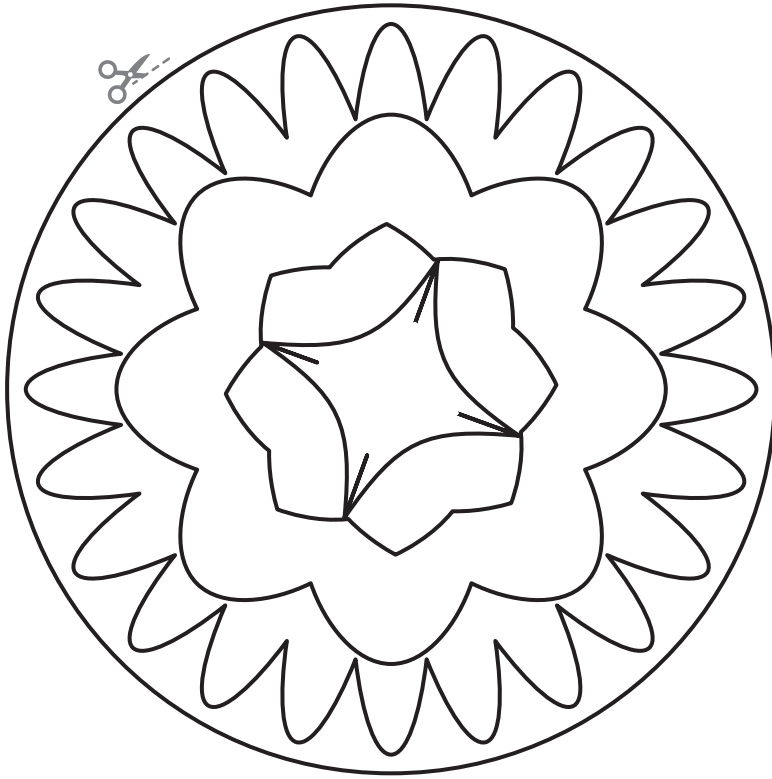
- 3 Cut out the middle of each of the other plates. These are your rings.
- 4 Paint each of your rings a different color.



To play, try to toss each plate ring around the paper towel roll peg.

# Make a Top

In the Philippines, kids decorate whipping tops called “turumpos” and battle them. Follow these steps to make and decorate your own top. Battle a friend to see whose top can spin the longest!

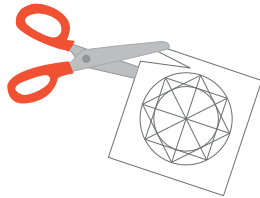


## Materials:



## Instructions:

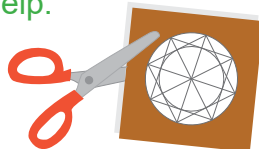
- 1 Use the scissors to cut out the circle from this printout.



- 2 Glue your cut out circle to the top of the cardboard, and wait for it to dry.



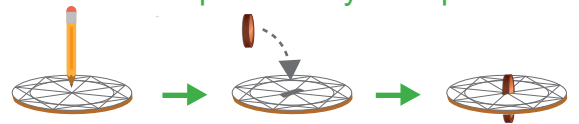
- 3 Use Scissors to cut out the cardboard on the edge of the circle you glued. Ask an adult for help.



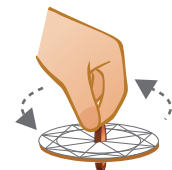
- 4 Use markers to decorate your top however you wish.



- 5 Use a pencil to poke a small hole through the center of your top. Take a penny and push edge through halfway. This is the spinner for your top!

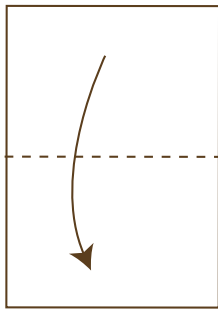


- 6 Hold the penny between your thumb and pointer finger. Spin the top!

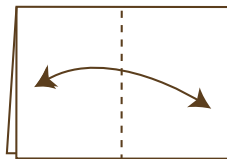


# Paper Boat Craft

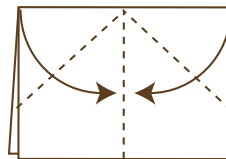
Boats have been used as a form of transportation for thousands of years! Follow the instructions to make your own boat out of paper with the help of an adult.



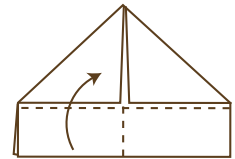
1. Fold a piece of paper in half.



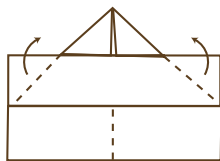
2. Fold it in half again and unfold it to make a center crease.



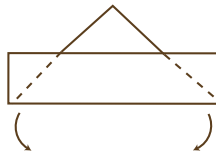
3. Fold the top corners to the center.



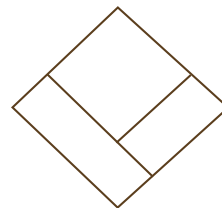
4. Fold the top strip upwards.



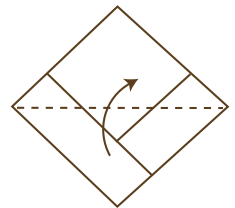
5. Fold the corners back. Turn the paper over.



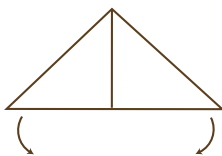
6. Fold the strip upwards. Hold the bottom corners and push together. The triangle bottom opens...



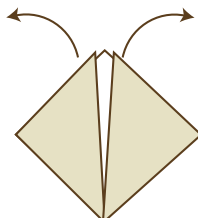
7. ...then collapses into a flat square.



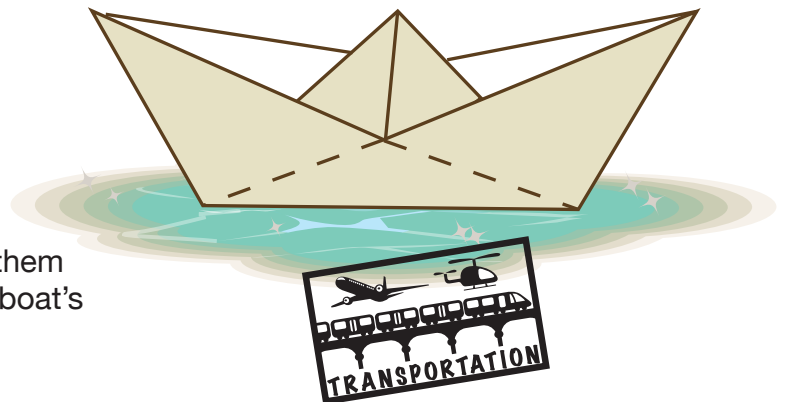
8. Fold the top flap upwards. Turn the paper over. Repeat on the other side.



9. Hold the bottom corners and push together, repeating Steps 6-7.



10. Grab the upper corners and pull them apart. Watch the boat's cabin pop up!



# Weather Memory Game



Cut out these weather cards and play a memory game with a friend.

## How to Play

- 1 Mix up the cards.
- 2 Place the cards facedown in rows.
- 3 The first player turns over 2 cards. If the cards match, keep them and take another turn! If the cards do not match, turn them back over.
- 4 Now it's the next player's turn.
- 5 Keep taking turns until all cards are matched and collected. The player with the most matched cards wins!





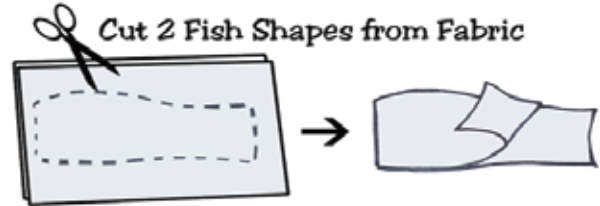
# Koinobori Craft

Koinobori is the name for the carp-shaped banners that decorate Japanese homes on Children's Day. Follow the instructions below to make your very own koinobori!

## MATERIALS

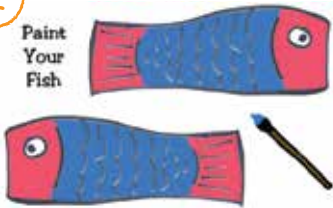
- White fabric (old pillowcase)
- Cardboard (cereal box)
- Scissors
- Stapler
- Fabric paint
- Hole puncher
- Fabric glue
- String
- Ribbon

1



**Cut 2 Fish Shapes from Fabric**  
 Make your fish shapes long and with smooth curves, about the size of your hand.

2



Paint one side of each piece of fabric.

3

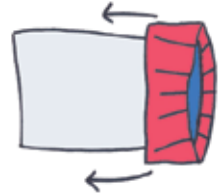
**Glue the 2 Pieces Together**



Once the paint is dry, place glue along the edges of one of the pieces of fabric. Turn the second piece upside down and glue the painted sides together.

4

**Turn Streamer Color Side Out**



Once the glue is dry, turn the fish inside out.

5

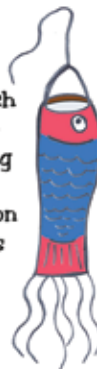
**Insert the Cardboard Loop**



Cut your cardboard into a strip (about 1 inch wide and 1 foot long). Loop the cardboard into a ring and slide it into the mouth of the fish. Staple it in place.

6

**Attach Top String & Ribbon Tails**



Punch a hole on each side of the fish's mouth and tie each end of your string to either hole. Decorate the fish's tail with ribbon.

# World Coins Hunt

Max and Mia collect many things from their world travels.  
Find and circle the 5 coins on the desk.



# Hieroglyphic ABC's

Ancient Egyptians developed a writing system over 5,000 years ago. The discovery of the Rosetta Stone in 1799 allowed scientists to decode the Egyptian symbols. Trace each letter of the alphabet below and look at its matching hieroglyphic symbol.

