

NEBRASKA'S COMMUNITY NEWSPAPERS PRESENT

Kid Scoop News

MAY 2023

SPECIAL
HOMESTEAD
NATIONAL HISTORICAL
PARK SECTION INSIDE!



SKY PICTURES

The ancient Greeks looked at the night sky and saw the outlines of animals and people. They gave names to these and told stories about them.

LIKE MUSIC?

Lots of simple to make musical instruments can be made from easy to find materials. Learn how to make a gutbucket, mini maracas and singing glasses.

MOTHER'S DAY

What do carnations, a lady called Ana Jarvis and President Woodrow Wilson have to do with Mother's Day? Find out inside!

How many words can you make using the letters in the word **CONSTELLATION**?



HOW THE HOMESTEAD ACT CHANGED THE WORLD

Look for a bonus special section inside this issue of *Kid Scoop News* featuring the stories of **Homestead National Historical Park!**

This copy of
Kid Scoop News
belongs to:

MAY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Memorial Day	3
Strike Up the Band	4-5
Mother's Day	6-7
Messy Music Player	8-9
Limerick Day	10
Homestead National Park	11-18
Sky Pictures	19
Fit & Fun	20
Clown Fitness & Fun	21
Activity Calendar	22
Puzzles	23
Early Learners	24
Parent Guide	25-27

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WOODWORD'S CORNER

Dear Readers,

It's May! The marvelous month of May.

This month's **Kid Scoop News** brings lucky readers like you puzzles, games and articles to read about **Mother's Day**, **limericks**, and more.

Do you ever get told to stop clowning around? This month's edition shows you how to get fit by acting like a clown, with ideas from real clowns!

May is also a good time to get out and look at the night sky with our **Sky Pictures** page, which will help you identify constellations.

"Music" starts with an "M," just like "May." This month we show you how to make **musical instruments** with easy-to-find materials. (Hey! "Materials" and "month" also start with an "M"! We also have a mystery (another "M" word!) called the **"Messy Music Player."** (Whew! More "M"s!)



May Kid Scoop News Scavenger Hunt

Can you find the answers to these questions in this month's issue?

- What was Memorial Day originally called?

- Who started Mother's Day?

- Who got Cecil Snoopston's music player dirty?

- Clowns may be funny, but they are also **A** _____!

Wishing you a marvelous May!

Woodward

Dear *Kid Scoop News* Readers,

History is the telling of stories. In fact, the word story is in the word history.

The Friends of Homestead National Historical Park are proud to sponsor eight pages that tell important stories about how the **Homestead Act of 1862** changed the world by offering people around the world a chance to get free land.

Free land sounds awesome. But, in those days the land that was offered had no running water, no roads, no electricity, no grocery stores—or stores of any kind! It wasn't easy for people who came, called homesteaders.

Their stories tell of hard work, perseverance, courage, and the thrill of building new lives.

Do you have a homesteader in your family? Ask the older people in your family about their stories.

We hope you enjoy the Homestead National Historical Park pages and then come to visit the park in Beatrice, NE.

Happy Reading!

Betty Boyko, Superintendent, Homestead National Historical Park

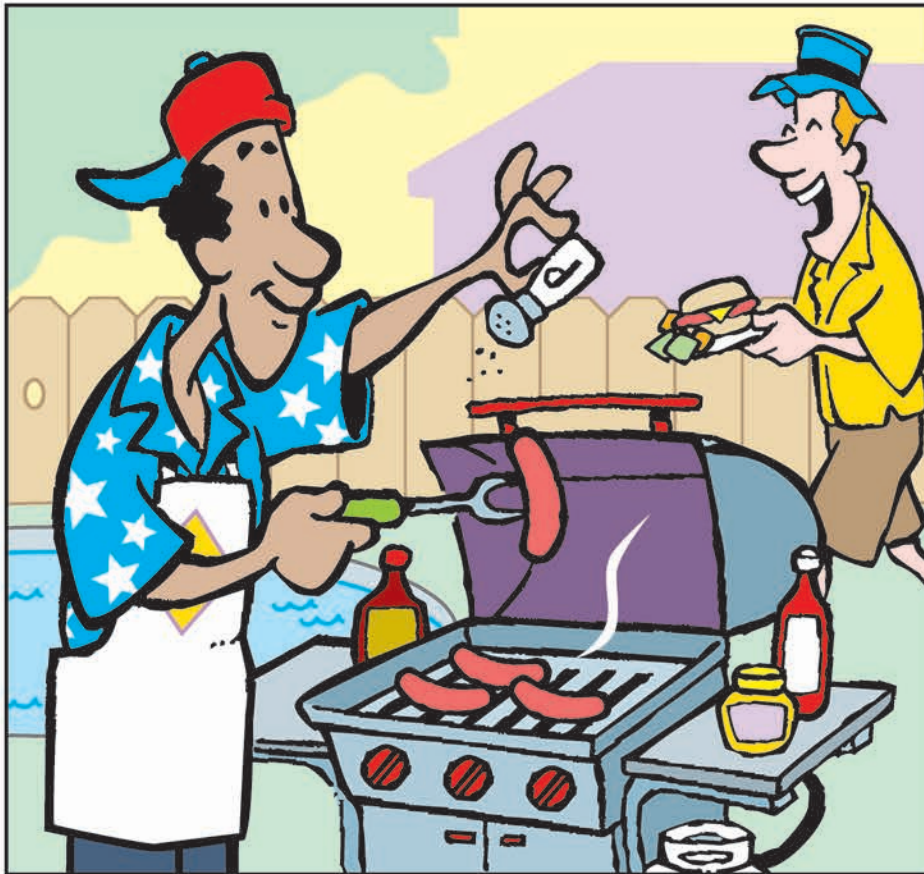
P.S. Are you in the 4th grade? Visit everykidoutdoors.gov to play games and learn how you and your family can get free access to hundreds of parks, lands, and waters for a year.



MEMORIAL DAY

What do you think of when you think of Memorial Day? Today, many people spend the three-day weekend enjoying barbecues, movies and trips to local beaches and parks. However, Memorial Day was started to honor soldiers who died fighting for their country.

Standards Link: History: Know that Americans celebrate Memorial Day to commemorate all who have died in wars in which the U.S. fought.



How many differences can you find between these two backyard scenes?



Standards Link: Visual Discrimination: Find similarities and differences in common objects.

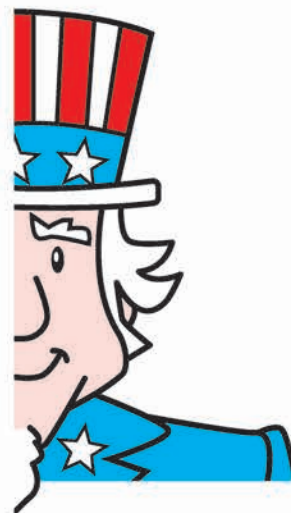
How It All Began

Memorial Day was originally a day to honor America's Civil War dead by decorating their graves.

To find out what Memorial Day was originally called, write the letter of the alphabet that comes before each letter in the code.

E F D P S B U J P O E B Z

Standards Link: Reading Comprehension: Follow simple written directions.



"Uncle Sam" is a character cartoonists often use to symbolize the United States. Can you draw the other half of his face?

Annual Tradition

Every year, Memorial Day is observed at Arlington National Cemetery with the president or vice-president laying a wreath at the:

T _ MB _ F TH _
_ NKN _ WN
S _ LD _ _ R

Replace the missing vowels to reveal this honored location.

Standards Link: Reading Comprehension: Follow simple written directions.

Strike Up the Band!



You are surrounded by idiophones! And anyone can play them!

What is an **idiophone**? **Idio** means **self** and **phone** means **sound**. Idiophones are instruments of solid materials that vibrate when hit, shaken, plucked, scraped, rubbed, stamped or crashed together. But who's to say what's an instrument?

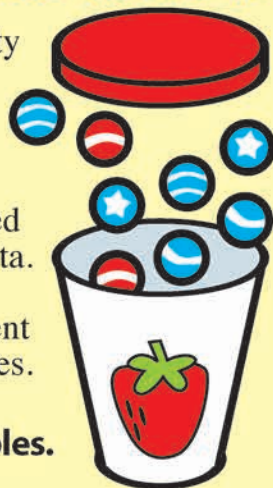
Stomping your foot on the floor turns the floor into an idiophone. Tapping a pencil on your desk uses the desk as an idiophone. Think of other things that could be idiophones.

Standards Link: Performing Arts/Music: Students perform a varied repertoire of music on instruments.

Mini Maracas

Partially fill empty plastic yogurt containers with different things: sand, seeds, marbles, uncooked beans, rice or pasta. Cap and shake. Notice the different sounds each makes.

Match the marbles.



Make a Gutbucket!

STUFF YOU'LL NEED:



A sound box (you can use an empty coffee can, bucket or cardboard box)

Pencil or dowel

A stick about twice the height of your sound box

String or wire



File a notch on one end of your stick. The notch will help hold the stick in place on the rim of the can.

On the other end of the stick, have an adult drill a small hole. Feed the string through and tie to secure.



Turn the coffee can upside down. Have an adult punch a small hole in the bottom of the can. Feed the string through and tie a pencil or dowel on the end of it. Set the notch end of the stick on the rim of the can.

Hold the gutbucket as shown here pulling the string taut. Then, start plucking!

Find the differences between the two pictures.



Which pets can make music?

ANSWER: Trumpets.

Singing Glasses

During the 1700s, playing music on glasses was a popular pastime. The glasses were partially filled with water and the person playing the glasses would slightly wet a finger and rub it around the top of the glass.

The more water you put in the glass, the deeper the note it will play.

Fill some glasses with different amounts of water, and see what kinds of sounds you can create. Try tapping the rim of each glass with a pencil or spoon for another kind of sound.



1/2	1/8	3/4	3/4	2/3
1/4	1/3	1/2	1/2	1/8

Under each glass, circle the fraction that best describes how much of the glass is filled with water.

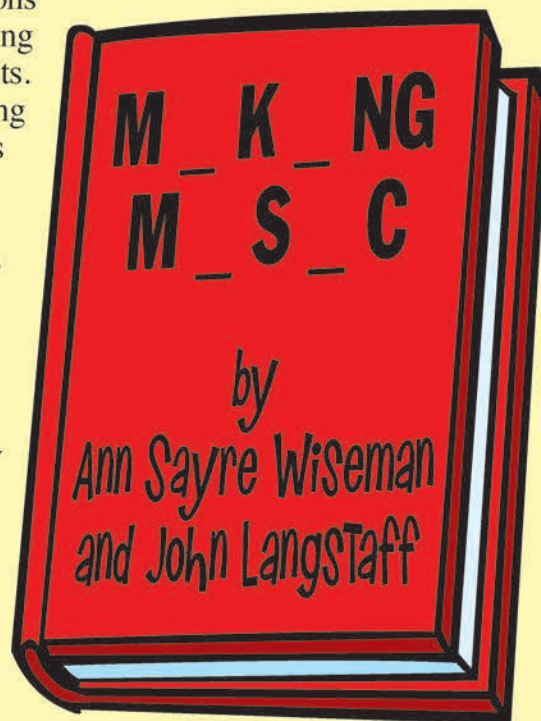
Standards Link: Math/Number Sense: Identify and use fractions.

Get Creative @ Your Library!

This book gives directions for making and playing simple musical instruments. Readers will see that letting out their inner musician is fun and easy!

Fill in the missing vowels to reveal the title of this book. Then, check it out at your local library!

- Bert Bookworm



Standards Link: Spelling: Spell grade-level appropriate words correctly.

Double Double Word Search

- GUTBUCKET
- SINGING
- GLASSES
- PASTIME
- SOUND
- IDIOPHONE
- MARACAS
- SOLID
- VIBRATE
- BUZZ
- WIRE
- BEANS
- WET
- RICE
- RIM

Find the words by looking up, down, backwards, forwards, sideways and diagonally.

T	E	K	C	U	B	T	U	G	O
S	N	R	N	T	E	W	L	N	R
E	O	B	I	O	M	A	E	I	M
T	H	U	A	C	S	T	M	G	A
A	P	Z	N	S	E	O	I	N	R
R	O	Z	E	D	P	O	T	I	A
B	I	S	E	R	I	W	S	S	C
I	D	I	L	O	S	E	A	I	A
V	I	S	N	A	E	B	P	A	S

Standards Link: Letter sequencing. Recognize identical words. Skim and scan reading. Recall spelling patterns.

Mother's Day SCRAMBLED STORY

Read about how Mother's Day started. Number the flowers to show the correct order of the story.

In the U.S., the idea of Mother's Day was first suggested by Julia Ward Howe in 1872 as a day dedicated to peace.

In 1912, West Virginia became the first state to adopt an official Mother's Day.

One day each spring in ancient Greece, people held celebrations in honor of Rhea, whom they called the Mother of the Gods.

In 1909, Mother's Day services were held in all 46 states plus Canada and Mexico.

In 1914, President Woodrow Wilson signed a resolution establishing Mother's Day.

During the 1600s, people in England celebrated a day called "Mothering Sunday." On that day, servants were released from work to spend the day with their mothers.

In 1908, St. Andrew's Methodist Church in Grafton, West Virginia held a Sunday service honoring mothers.

In 1907, Anna Jarvis passed out carnations at her mother's church in Grafton, West Virginia—one for each mother in the congregation. She did this in memory of her own mother.

What's next?

Circle the flower that continues the pattern in each row.

Standards Link: Math/Probability: Identify and extend simple patterns.

Unscrambled Fact

Julia Ward Howe, who was the first North American to suggest Mother's Day, made another important contribution to U.S. history. Unscramble the letters to find out what she wrote.

**TABLET MYHN
FO HET LUCIPREB**

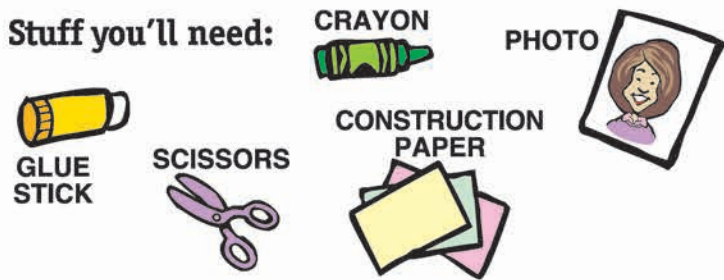
T Y

H
P L

Make a Keepsake Flower for Mom

This little gift is also great for any special woman in your life — your grandmother, an aunt, a teacher or a friend!

Stuff you'll need:



1. Cut out six flower petals, a center circle, stem and two leaves.
2. On each petal, write a word that describes your mother.
3. Glue a picture of your mom on the center circle. (Ask an adult for a photo that's okay to use!)
4. Write "I love you" on the stem.
5. Glue the flower parts together.



Standards Link: Reading Comprehension: Follow simple multiple-step written directions.

Kid Scoop Puzzler

Puzzling Prices

Luis wants to buy his mother some flowers. He has \$1.00. Use the puzzle to figure out what each of the flowers costs. Then select some flowers that Luis can buy to make his mother a bouquet.

FLOWER PRICES:

$2 \text{ pink flowers} + 1 \text{ red rose} = 35\text{¢}$
 $1 \text{ pink flower} + 1 \text{ yellow flower} = 2 \text{ purple flowers}$
 $1 \text{ yellow flower} + 2 \text{ purple flowers} = 1 \text{ red rose}$
 $2 \text{ purple flowers} + 1 \text{ pink flower} + 1 \text{ yellow flower} = 3 \text{ pink flowers} + 1 \text{ purple flower}$

Standards Link: Math/Number Sense: Solve problems using amounts of money.

Double Double Word Search

- MOTHERS
- SPRING
- BOUQUET
- SERVANTS
- PETALS
- MYSTERY
- STORY
- MEMORY
- FLOWER
- PEACE
- FIGURE
- HOWE
- LOVE
- NICE
- WARD

Find the words by looking up, down, backwards, forwards, sideways and diagonally.



Standards Link: Letter sequencing. Recognize identical words. Skim and scan reading. Recall spelling patterns.

Cecil Snoopston, J.P.I.* and the Case of the Messy Music Player

*Junior Private Eye

It was a rainy afternoon. I decided I'd kick back in my room and listen to some tunes and read my newspaper.



My music player was covered with a sticky smudge. Looking closer, I could see it was chocolate. And in the chocolate - a fingerprint!



I was on the case. Someone in my family had their hands on my music player, and I wanted to find out who. I had my list of suspects.



When I picked up today's Kid Scoop News page, I saw a way to find out how to solve the crime. The fingerprint was my clue! No two fingerprints are alike. If I matched the chocolate fingerprint to one of my suspects - case solved!



My little brother and my pet monkey, Mondo, are always up to something, so they were my prime suspects. And my mom was busy that morning making a batch of cookies. So I asked each of them for a fingerprint.

Yes! Monkeys and other primates all have fingerprints. Like humans, no two fingerprints are alike! Not even identical twins have the same fingerprints.

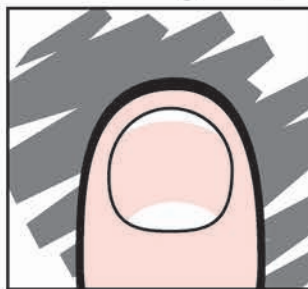
-- Cecil

Standards Link: Reading: Use reading skills and strategies to understand a variety of informational texts.

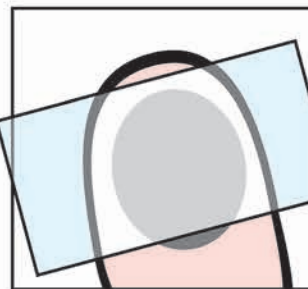
How to Get a Fingerprint



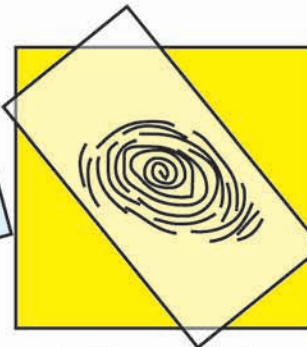
1. With a pencil, scribble on a piece of paper until you have a nice big black mark.



2. Then rub your index finger in the mark for several seconds.

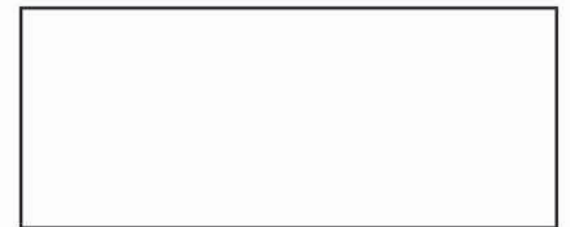


3. Next, get some transparent tape. Put a piece of it over your finger, press down, and pull it off.



4. Then put the tape on a piece of paper. Now you can see your fingerprint.

Most people's fingerprints look like a whorl, loop or arch. What does your index look like? Place your fingerprint in the space.



My fingerprint is a(n)
 whorl loop arch

Timmy's



Type: Whorl

Mom's



Type: Loop

Mondo's



Type: Arch

Mystery Solved!

By comparing the prints, I knew WHO had done it, but not WHY. When I found out, I felt a little sheepish. Use my secret Junior Private Eye code to discover the answer!

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------|
| PLAYER = ■ | LEFT = ▲ | THE = ★ |
| YOU = ▽ | BROUGHT = ● | IN = ▲ |
| IT = ◻ | FOR = ● | SO = ⊗ |
| RAINED = ⊗ | BEFORE = ▽ | OUTSIDE = ▽ |
| I = + | | |

▽ ▲ ◻ ▽ , ⊗

+ ● ◻ ▲ ● ▽

▽ ◻ ⊗

Standards Link: Reading Comprehension: Follow simple written directions.

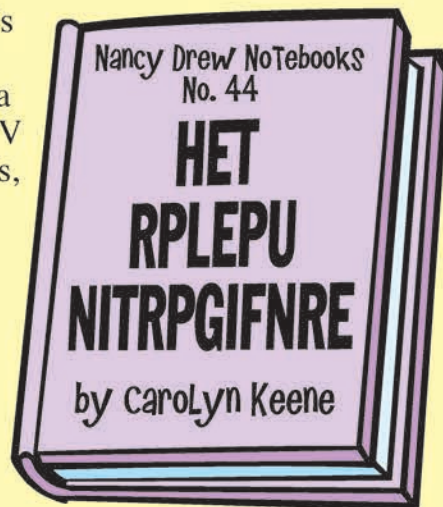
Get a Clue @ Your Library!

Nancy's favorite TV program is going to be replaced by a cooking show! When she brings a petition to save the show to the TV station, it says in big purple letters, "Get rid of Mr. Lizard!"

Who did it? Her best clue is a distinctive purple fingerprint!

Unscramble the title of this book. Then, check it out at your local library!

- Bert Bookworm



Standards Link: Reading Comprehension: Follow simple written directions.

Double Double Word Search

- FINGER
- SMUDGE
- SUSPECTS
- DETECTIVES
- PRIME
- INDEX
- TUNES
- MATCH
- MONKEY
- MARK
- WHORL
- RED
- MUSIC
- CRIME
- BUSY

Find the words by looking up, down, backwards, forwards, sideways and diagonally.

S	E	V	I	T	C	E	T	E	D
C	U	Y	M	R	E	G	N	I	F
I	F	S	V	A	E	U	L	C	W
S	V	I	P	Y	T	E	X	Y	H
U	O	X	N	E	G	C	T	E	O
M	A	R	K	D	C	D	H	K	R
S	E	N	U	T	E	T	V	N	L
G	E	M	I	R	P	X	S	O	X
Y	S	U	B	H	C	R	I	M	E

Standards Link: Letter sequencing. Recognize identical words. Skim and scan reading. Recall spelling patterns.

Celebrate Limerick Day!

Limerick Day celebrates the birthday of writer Edward Lear (1812–1888). It also, of course, celebrates the poem form popularized by Lear in his 1846 *Book of Nonsense*.*

Maria R., a *Kid Scoop* reader, sent us this limerick:

**There once was a man in Peru
Who dreamed he was eating his shoe
He woke up one night
In a terrible fright
And found it was perfectly true!**

*Actually someone else invented them, but Edward Lear made them popular.

Try writing a limerick!

Fill in the blanks with words that rhyme, limerick style. That means, line 1, 2 and 5 end in words that rhyme. Lines 3 and 4 end in words that rhyme.

1. There was a strange dog from _____
2. Who _____
3. A man who was passing
4. Said, "Excuse me for asking,
5. But _____?"

1. There was a new teacher from _____
2. Who _____
3. The janitor came in
4. And said _____
5. _____?"

Standards Link: Writing Applications: Students use a variety of formats in writing.

What is a limerick?

A limerick is a funny verse or poem that has five lines. The last word in each of the first two lines rhyme with the last word in the fifth line. The third and fourth lines rhyme. Lines 1, 2 and 5 of a limerick have seven to ten syllables. Lines 3 and 4 have five to seven syllables.

1. **A limerick is a fun sort of rhyme,**
2. **Constructed out of a five-line design.**
3. **Lines 1 and 2 are long**
4. **Line 5 should be real strong**
5. **Because its job is to be the punchline!**

Standards Link: Reading Comprehension: Write from a variety of grade-level appropriate genres.



HOMESTEADING AND THE AMERICAN DREAM

Free Land!

For 123 years, MILLIONS of people from around the world had the opportunity to get FREE LAND in the United States. This happened because of the **1862 Homestead Act of Congress**. President Abraham Lincoln approved the Act, making it a law.

The Homestead Act of 1862 did something new. It gave women, former slaves and people from other countries the AMERICAN DREAM — the opportunity to own their own land.

- Women homesteaders played a big part in women getting the right to vote.
- Black homesteaders, many of them former slaves, had the chance to support themselves.
- It gave people from other countries, called immigrants, a chance to become American citizens as well.

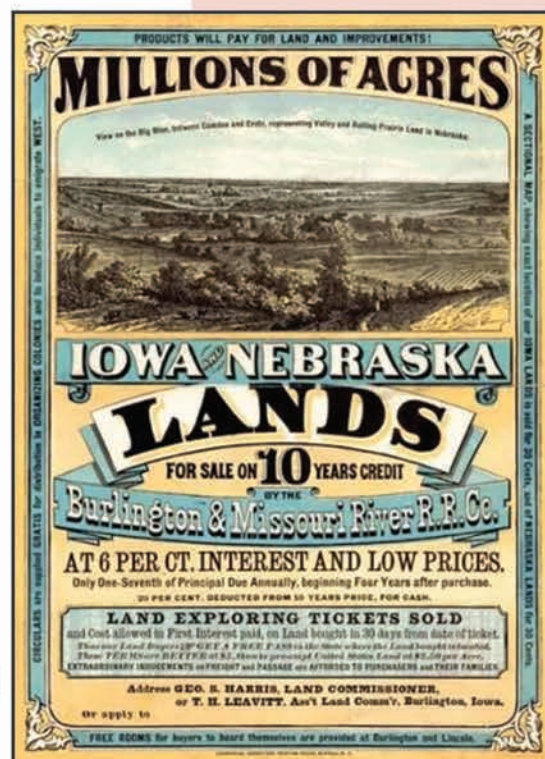


Posters like these encouraged people to head west and build homes and farms across the American frontier.



Photo: History Nebraska

Chrisman Sisters at their homestead, 1886



The Homestead Act of 1862

Starting in the 1860s, people who were 21 years of age or older and the head of a household could get 160 acres of land, or more, for free.

To keep the land, they had to build a farm and a place to live. If they farmed and/or raised livestock on the land for five years, the land was theirs to keep.

This was not an easy thing to do. Much of the land was hard to farm. In the Great Plains, the ground was covered with prairie grass with deep, tangled roots, making it hard to plow. The winters were harsh and freezing. The summers could bring sweltering heat and even tornados. There were few neighbors. No electricity. No plumbing. No stores. No phones.

Grit and determination were needed to succeed at homesteading. Of the four million homesteaders, over half found success.

Circle every other letter to see how many of the four million homesteaders succeeded.

A O S U L S N T B O C V T
E U R M H V A D L R F

U

The people who came were called homesteaders. The land they received was called a homestead.



Discover the stories of two farming families who are descendants of homesteaders.

Native Americans

The Homestead Act helped millions of people from all over the world settle in the American west. But did anyone live on the land before it was offered to homesteaders? YES! Native Americans lived on this land for thousands of years.

Homesteading's Impact

Before the Homestead Act, Native American tribes lived all over Nebraska. Some sold their lands to the U.S. government with treaties. Others were forced to leave, their lands taken to give to homesteaders. A few Native Americans homesteaded, but many were moved to places called **reservations**. Native Americans' lives were changed forever.

Each tribe had its own language, stories, ways of dressing, ceremonies and traditions. All of these things together create the culture of a group of people, and that culture is passed down from generation to generation.

Native Americans in the Great Plains all depended upon the buffalo for survival. They used all parts of the buffalo. Killing a buffalo was like a trip to the store. It provided food, clothing, and all kinds of tools and household supplies.

There were tens of millions of buffalo on the Great Plains at one time. By 1889, there were fewer than 1,000 left, and many of the Plains Native Americans had left to find food elsewhere.

The Whole Story

Native Americans continue to have a range of rich cultures and are an important part of our nation. While the Homestead Act was an opportunity for many, it also had a lasting negative impact on some Native American culture, lands, and way of life.



Klickitat Chief Skookum Wallihee plows a field with two horses near the Klickitat River, 1911

The Oregon Historical Society/E.H. Moonhouse

Buffalo Bounty

Do the math to match each part of the buffalo to what it provided the people of the plains.

17 = meat

18 = spoons, bowls, cups

31 = glue

11 = clothing, blankets,
drums, shields,
tipi covers

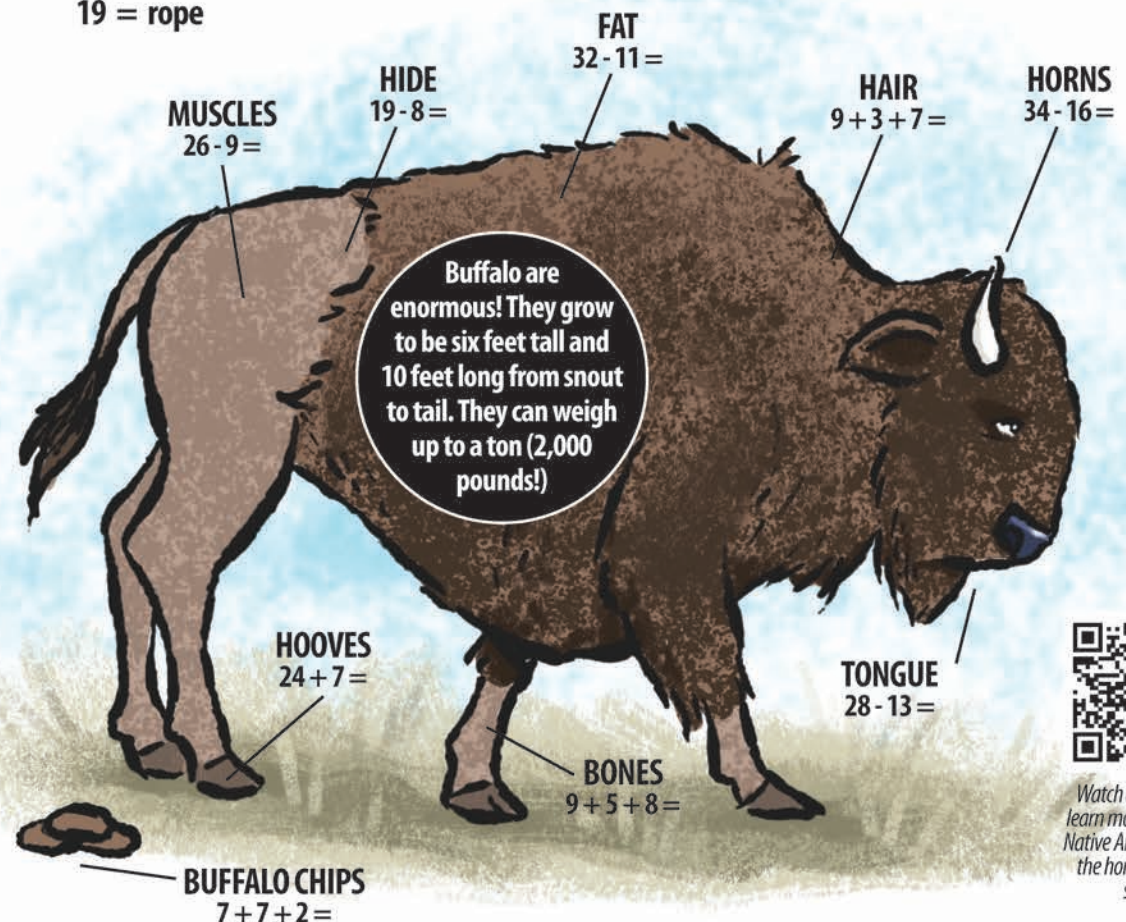
22 = tools, knives, needles

15 = hairbrushes, meat

21 = soap

16 = fuel for fires

19 = rope



Watch a video and learn more about the Native Americans and the homesteading story.

Immigrants Grow America



Homestead lands are connected to countries around the world.

Who are immigrants?

Immigrants are people who move to live in a country where they were not born.

homesteaders who came from five continents and more than 30 countries.

Some countries do not allow everyone to own land. In the United States, anyone can own land. It is part of what we call “The American Dream.”



Immigrant woman arrives in America.

When the Homestead Act of 1862 was passed, millions of people came from all over the world for their chance at owning their own land. They were the homesteaders.

One of the rules for people coming from other countries is that they had to become American citizens. This wasn't a problem. The immigrants wanted to be American citizens.

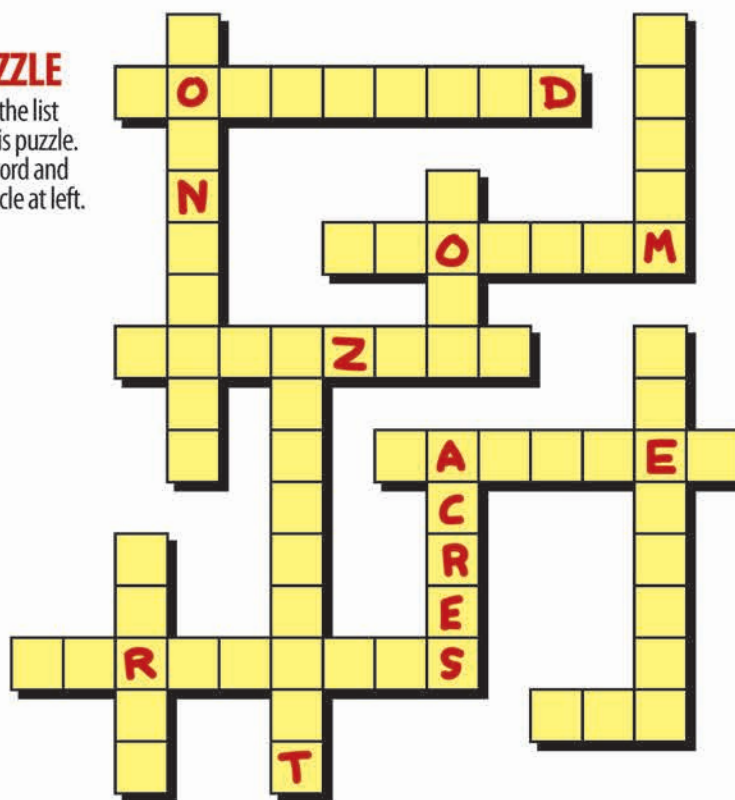
The Homestead Act of 1862 changed America and it also changed the world. With 270 million acres turned into farmland, America helped to feed the world. This made the United States a world agricultural superpower.

270 million acres were turned into farms and ranches by millions of

DOUBLE WORD PUZZLE

Use the words in the list below to fill in this puzzle. Then find each word and circle it in the article at left.

- ACRES
- AMERICAN
- BORN
- CITIZENS
- COUNTRIES
- DREAM
- FARMLANDS
- HOMESTEAD
- IMMIGRANT
- OWN
- PROBLEM
- RANCHES
- WORLD



Tall Tales on the Great Plains

Most people have heard of Paul Bunyan or Pecos Bill. Did you know Americans have another funny and loveable tall-tale character from the Great Plains?

Years ago, a newspaper in Gothenburg, Nebraska, entertained readers with silly tales of a giant Swedish farmer who was determined to control the weather. This legendary character's name was **Febold Feboldson**.

Here is one of the many tall tales about this character:

Febold Invents the Popcorn Ball

One year it was so hot that the corn in Febold's fields popped! Then it rained for so long that his sugar cane got soaked and dissolved into syrup.

Febold rolled the popped corn in the syrup, forming a huge popcorn ball.

The ball was so huge that it would still be around today except that it was eaten by a great horde of:



Use the code to discover what ate the giant popcorn ball.

- = A
- = E
- = G
- = H
- = O
- = P
- = R
- = S
- = T



Learn more about how immigrants are part of the Homesteading story.



Farming Industry



Agriculture Today

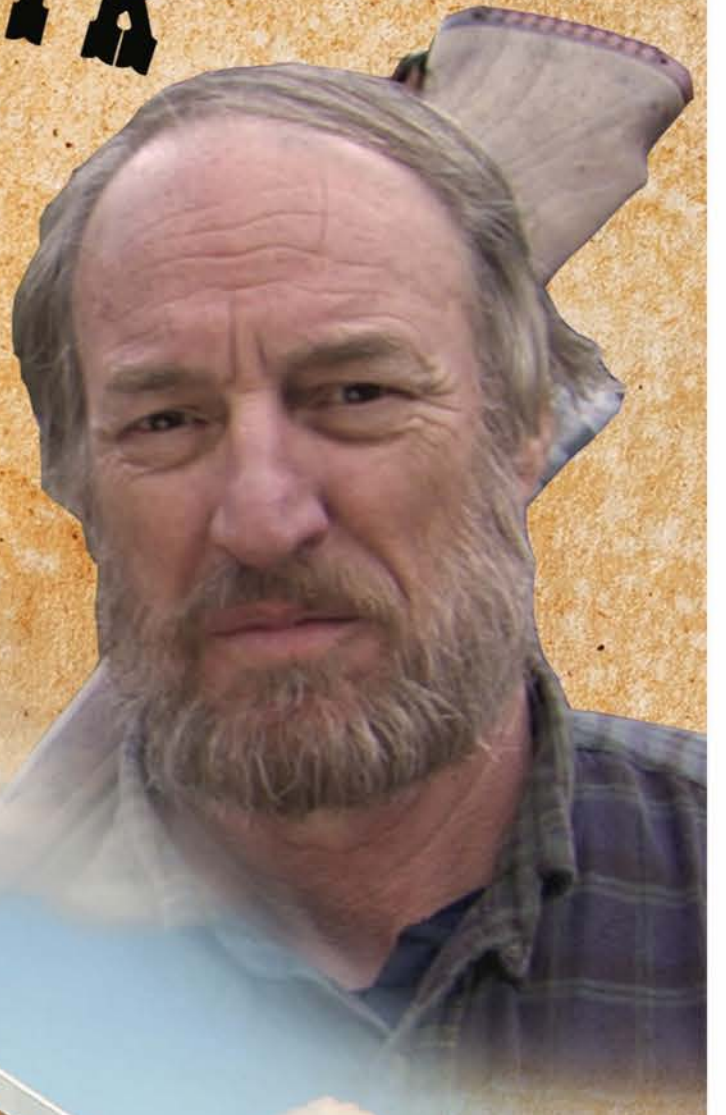
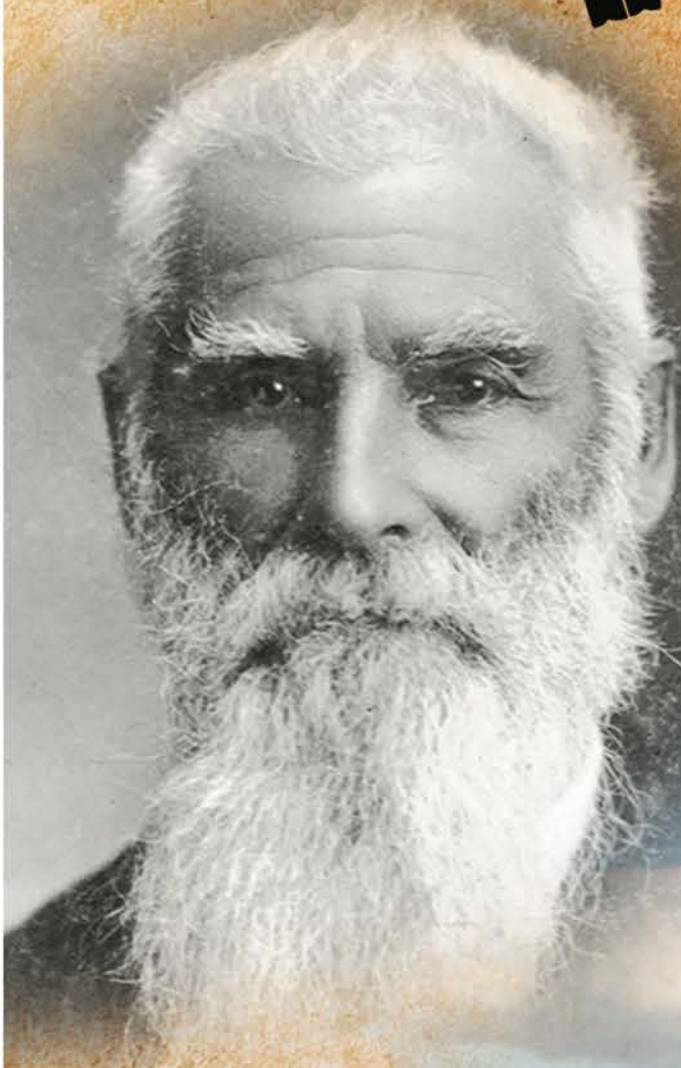


Immigration




Homestead National Historical Park


Presents



Native Americans



Black Homesteaders



The First and Last



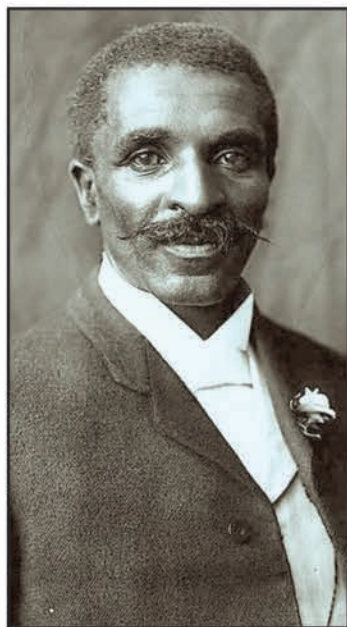
Black Homesteaders

The Homestead Act invited formerly enslaved people to homestead. For many, this was their first chance to own their own land. Many hoped that by leaving the segregated south, they would also have the chance to live in freedom and equality.

Meet George Washington Carver: Homesteader and Scientist

George Washington Carver was enslaved as a child, but he grew up to be one of America's greatest scientists. The Homestead Act helped him in his education and work.

At around 20 years old, the Homestead Act made it possible for Carver to get a quarter-section of land near Beeler, Kansas. He built a sod house and plowed his own land. He planted 800 forest trees, mulberries, plums and apricots and, in the field, sowed corn, vegetables and rice.



George Washington Carver

After several years of drought, he decided to sell his homestead to Fred Borthwick. He used the money to go to college.

Carver wanted to help poor farmers. He understood their

challenges, as he had faced similar challenges as a farmer. He encouraged them to grow peanuts. Farmers at that time thought peanut plants were weeds.

He invented new uses for peanuts and other plants to help farmers sell their easy-to-grow crops.

In his lifetime, Carver invented more than 325 products made from peanuts!

He also invented 108 uses for sweet potatoes and 75 products from pecans. Carver developed a rubber

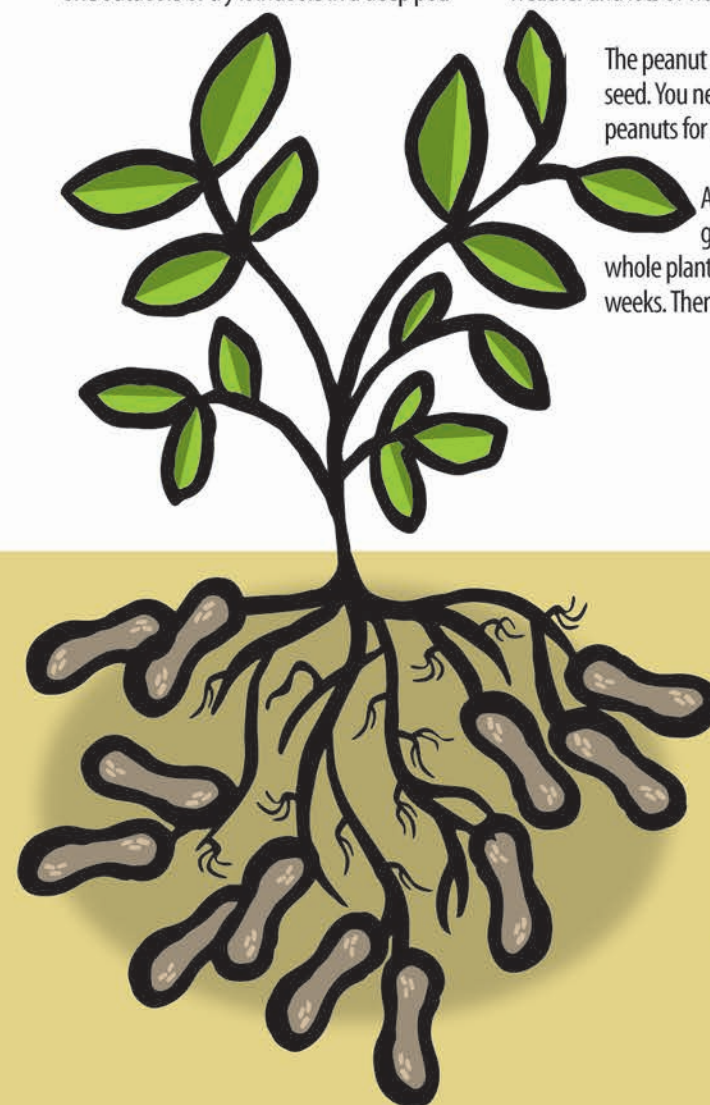
substitute and over 500 dyes from 28 different plants. Some of the products include chili sauce, meat tenderizer, instant coffee, shaving cream, talcum powder and Worcestershire sauce. Do you have any of these products in your home?



How to Grow Goobers

Peanut plants are fun to grow. You can grow one outdoors or try it indoors in a deep pot.

The plant needs four to five months of warm weather and lots of water.



The peanut inside the shell is the seed. You need raw, unroasted peanuts for planting.

After 120 days of growing, dig up the whole plant and let it dry for a few weeks. Then pick your peanuts!



Watch a video to learn more about Black homesteaders.

Farming and Industry



It was not easy farming on the Great Plains.

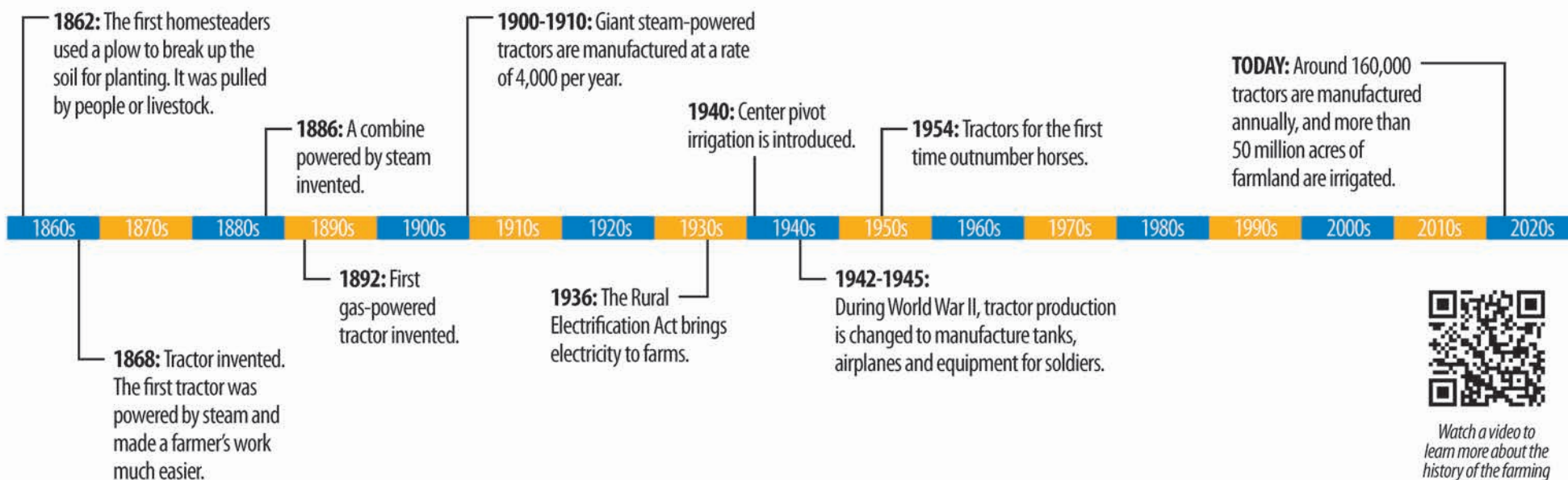
In some places, the prairie grass grew to be more than six feet tall. Families worried about their children getting lost in the tall grass.

Summer was hot. Droughts, hail, tornadoes and even swarms of grasshoppers often destroyed crops.

Winters were long and cold. Strong blizzards trapped livestock and homesteaders under snow.

People lived far apart, and farmers often had to do all of their plowing, planting and harvesting alone. It was very difficult for the early plows to cut through the tall grasses and tangled roots of the prairie grasses.

Tools and Technology Timeline



Watch a video to learn more about the history of the farming industry.

What does a combine do?

The combine harvester, commonly known as a "combine," is an invention that saved farmers time and money. As the name suggests, this machine combines the jobs of reaping, threshing and winnowing into a single process.



Shutterstock/Aleksandr Rybalko

Technology Increases Food Production

Use the data to make a graph to show how the amount of labor hours required to gather 100 bushels of wheat decreased as farming technology advanced through the years.

1880: Gathering 100 bushels of wheat required 45-50 hours of labor.

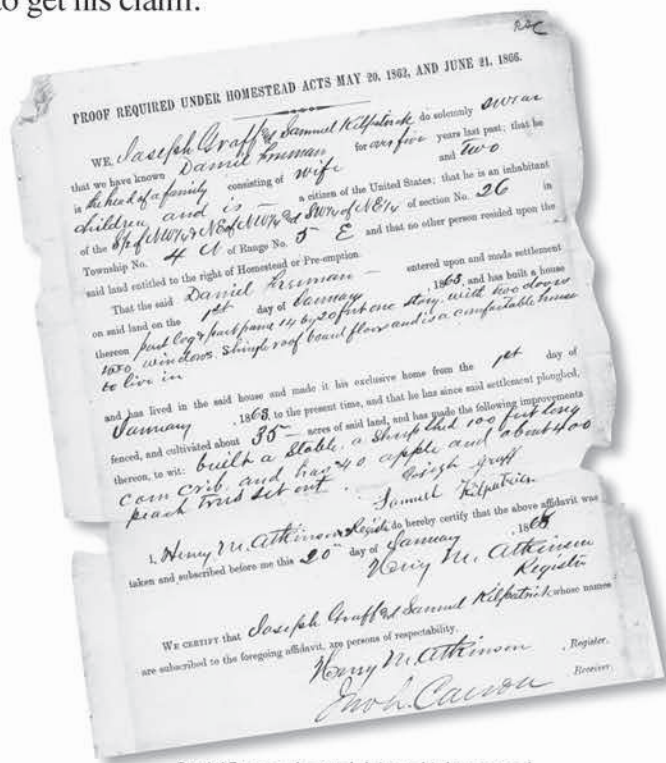
1930: Gathering 100 bushels of wheat required 15-20 hours of labor.

1980: Gathering 100 bushels of wheat required 3 hours of labor.

First and Last Homesteaders

Daniel Freeman Nebraska

January 1, 1863: Just after midnight, Daniel Freeman interrupted a New Year's Eve party. He convinced the manager of the Brownville Land Office to open its doors at 10 minutes past midnight to get his claim.



Daniel Freeman's actual claim to his homestead.

Ken Deardorff Alaska

More than 100 years after the signing of the Homestead Act of 1862, Ken Deardorff claimed a homestead in Alaska.

Ken had wanted to be a homesteader since he was four years old.

Ken, along with his wife and daughter, lived in a tent while they built a home with the wood on his homestead land. He built the house by hand, using a chainsaw.



Using a gas-powered tractor, he cleared some land and started a garden to have fresh vegetables and canned food in the winter. Ken also hunted and fished for food.

He built a wooden hut for a steam bath where the family could relax after a hard day of work.

Ken described his experiences: "I've felt frightened and frustrated. I've had broken legs, broken ribs and pneumonia," says Ken. "Would I do it differently? Probably not."



Same and Different

Ken Deardorff and Daniel Freeman were both homesteaders. They started their homesteads more than 100 years apart. Some parts of their stories are the same. Some are different.

Look at the list of experiences. Draw a line from each homesteader to an experience. If they both experienced it, draw a line to both. On another sheet of paper, make a Venn diagram showing how their experiences were the same and different.

	Daniel Freeman	Ken Deardorff
Built a house		
Farmed or ranched the land		
Built a steam hut		
Used a power chainsaw		
Hunted for food		
Worked long hours		
Got the first homestead claim		



Watch a video about each of these homesteaders.

The First Homestead: A Success

Freeman claimed to be the first homesteader under the Homestead Act of 1862. He found a section of land where he could live and farm. His land had good, rich cropland. It was near a creek for water and had timber for building a home and for firewood.



Despite difficult challenges, Dan and his wife Agnes lasted the five years, and the land became his.

The "Proof of Improvements" document says that in five years, they had "plowed, fenced and cultivated about 35 acres of said land and . . . made the following improvements thereon, to wit: built a stable, a sheep-shed, 100-foot long corn crib and has 40 apple and about 400 peach trees set out."

His homestead is now the site of the **Homestead National Historical Park** near Beatrice, Nebraska. Daniel and Agnes Freeman represent the courage and hard work it took for homesteaders to achieve the American Dream.

Are you in the 4th grade? Visit everykidoutdoors.gov to play games and learn how you and your family can get free access to hundreds of parks, lands, and waters for a year.

SKY PICTURES

A huge dot-to-dot game is right above your head and you can play it on any cloudless night.

Stellar Shapes

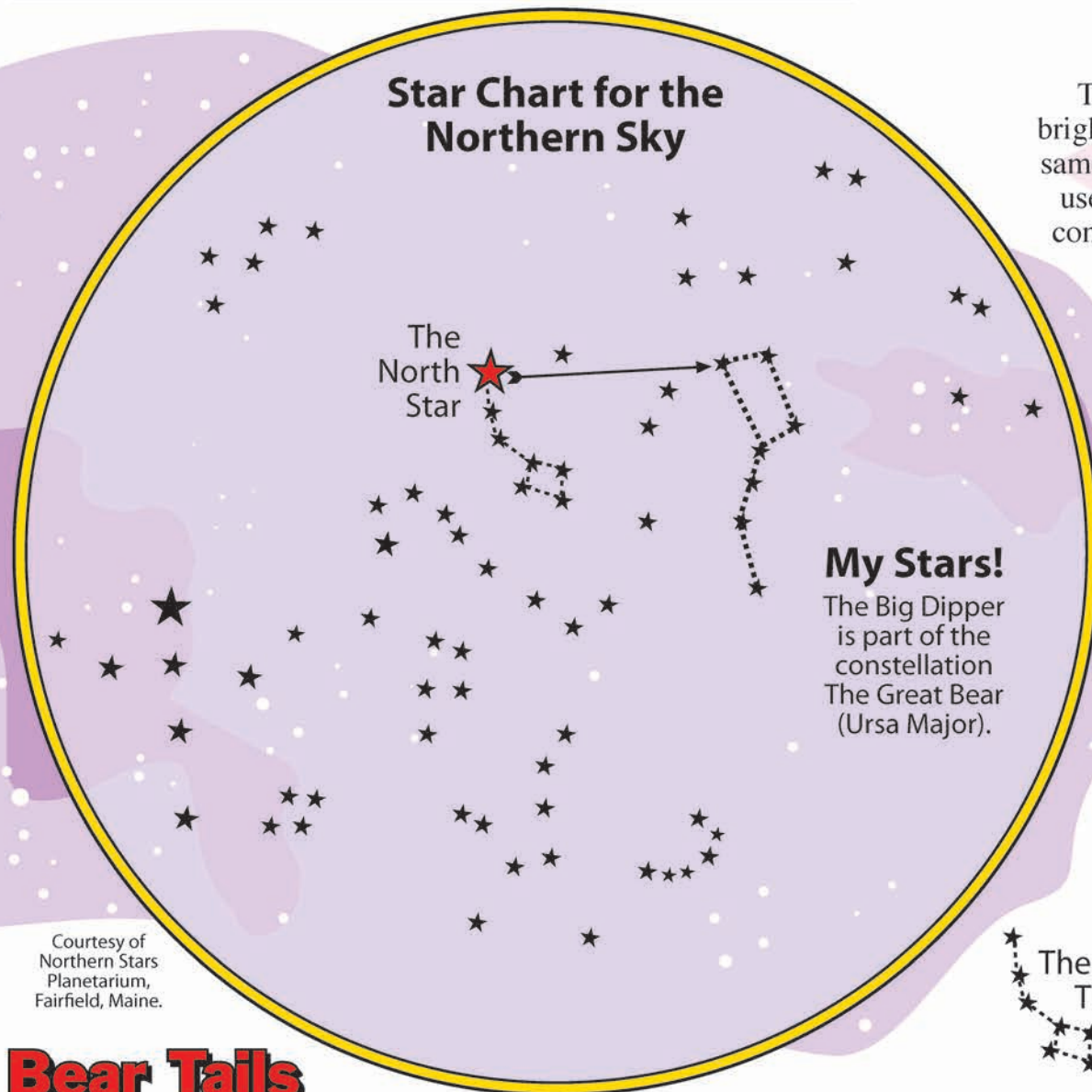
The ancient Greeks contributed more than the Olympic Games to the world. It was in Athens that people first invented democracy, a government by the people, for the people. Ancient Greeks also contributed greatly to modern astronomy.

For thousands of years, people have looked at the stars in the sky and imagined shapes and patterns. The ancient Greeks saw that some stars formed groups that reminded them of people or animals or things like arrows and crowns. Today, we call groups of stars that make up pictures **constellations**.

Standards Link: Earth Science: Students know the patterns of stars and that different stars can be seen in different seasons.

Star Power

The North Star or Polaris is not the biggest or the brightest star, but it is the most important. It stays in the same spot and can be used to find other stars. Travelers use it to find their directions when they don't have a compass. The two stars at the tip of The Big Dipper's bowl help you to find the North Star.

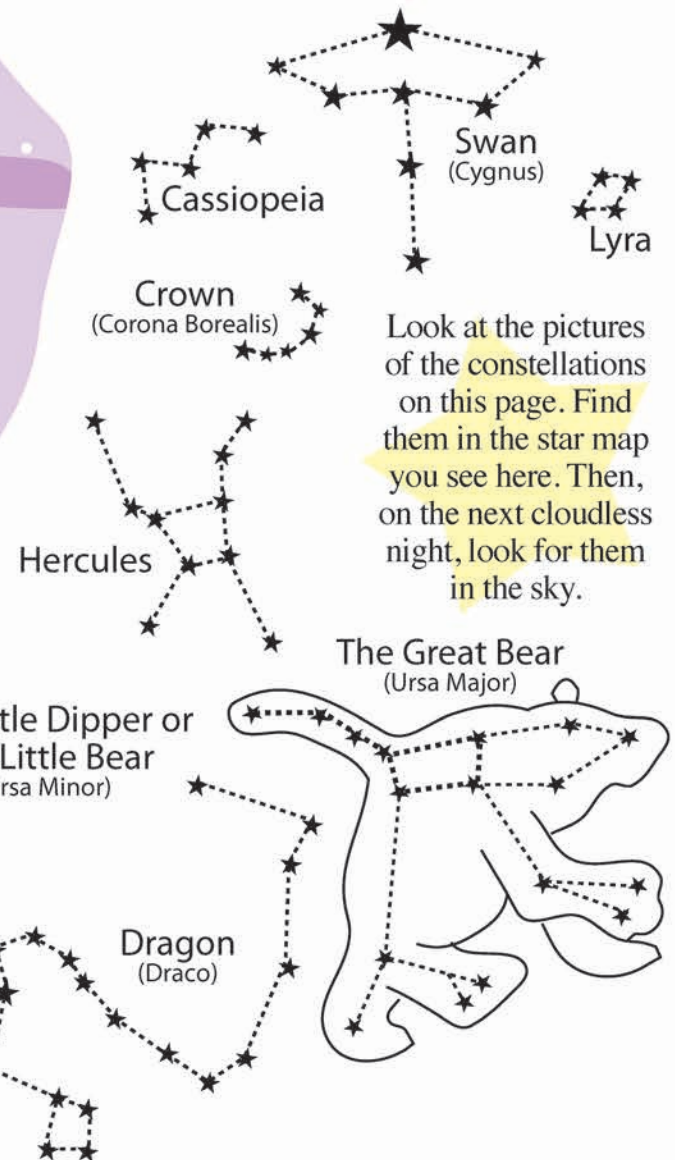


Courtesy of Northern Stars Planetarium, Fairfield, Maine.

Bear Tails

An ancient Greek legend tells the story of a beautiful woman named Callisto who loved her son Arcas. One day the goddess queen, Hera, became angry with Callisto and turned her into a bear. When Arcas went hunting he came upon a bear in the woods. It was his mother, but she couldn't tell him. Arcas was about to kill the bear when the king of the gods, Zeus, changed him into a bear too. Zeus lifted the bears by their tails and swung them into the sky. This caused their tails to stretch and that is the reason the Great and Little Bears have long tails.

Standards Link: Literary Analysis: Comprehend basic plots of legends from around the world.



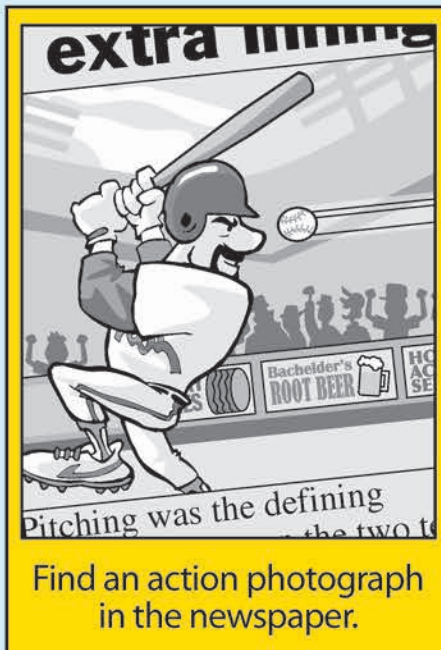
Look at the pictures of the constellations on this page. Find them in the star map you see here. Then, on the next cloudless night, look for them in the sky.

FIT & FUN™

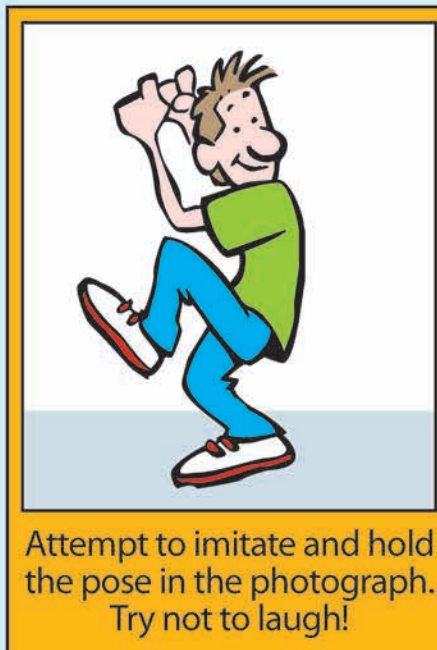
Kid Scoop News believes that being active, preventing childhood obesity and eating healthily are all objectives we want to promote. Our Fit and Fun page will help you do just that. Join in and enjoy getting fit and having fun!

Hold That Pose!

Get a little exercise by using the sports photographs in the newspaper.



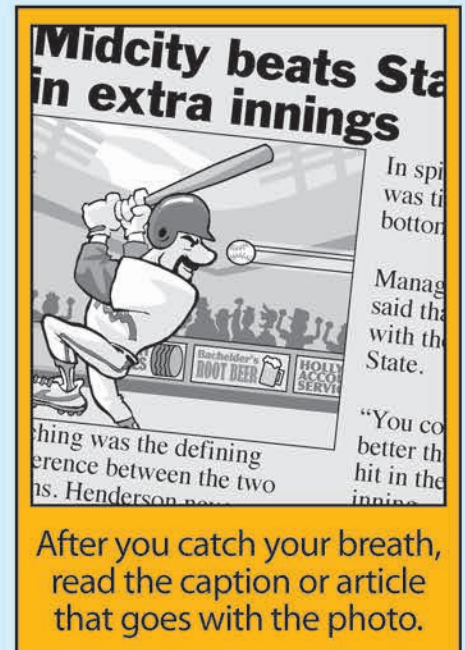
Find an action photograph in the newspaper.



Attempt to imitate and hold the pose in the photograph. Try not to laugh!



Have a friend try. Who can hold the pose longest?



After you catch your breath, read the caption or article that goes with the photo.

Standards Links: Reading Comprehension: Follow simple written directions.

Fresh Fruit Mini Pizza

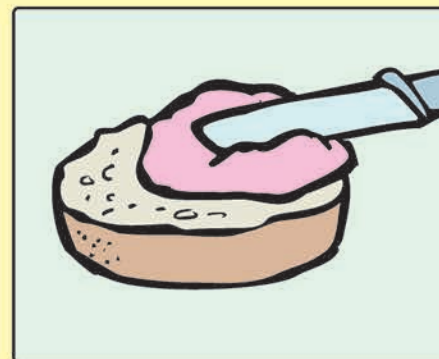
Here's an easy to make, totally refreshing, summertime treat. Fresh Fruit Mini Pizzas are perfect for sleepovers, picnics and backyard campouts, too.

Here's what you'll need:

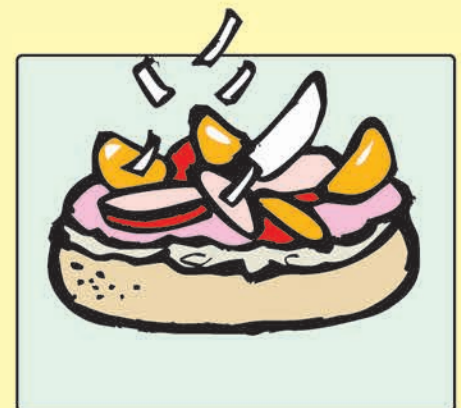
- 1 English muffin
- 1/4 apple
- 4 strawberries
- 1/4 can Mandarin oranges
- 2 tbs whipped fat-free strawberry cream cheese
- 1 tbs shredded coconut flakes
- toaster
- knife
- parent helper



Slice strawberries into thin pieces. Do the same with the apple.



Toast the English muffin. Spread on a layer of strawberry cream cheese.



Pile on the strawberry slices, Mandarin orange slices, apple slices and top with shredded coconut flakes.

Experiment!

Experiment with different flavor combinations by trying different fruit ingredients on your mini pizzas. Bananas, watermelon, cantaloupe, peaches, nuts, kiwi, raspberries, blueberries, sliced grapes, pineapple slices, raisins and more are all delicious variations. If you like peanut butter, you can use that instead of cream cheese.

CLOWN FITNESS and FUN!

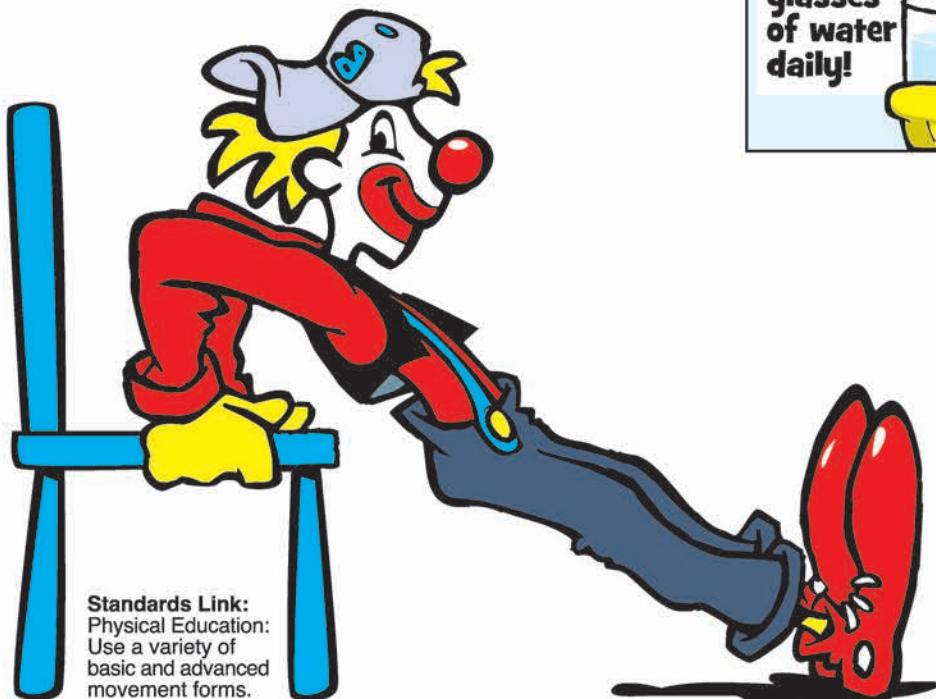
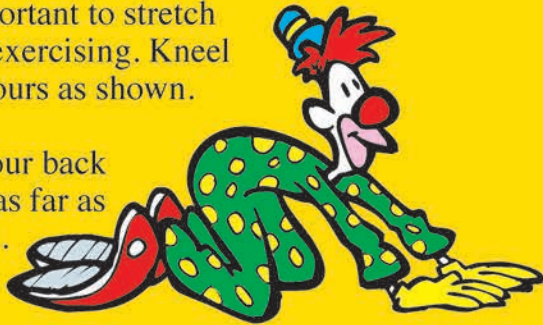
Clowns are actually acrobatic athletes. They have to fall, leap, roll and generally throw their bodies around and to do that and not get hurt, they need to be fit. Try these circus moves to get fit the Clown Way!

The Cat Stretch

It's important to stretch before exercising. Kneel on all fours as shown.

Arch your back slowly as far as you can. Then stretch

your arms out, lower your head and extend one leg at a time out behind you. Now you're ready to exercise!



Standards Link: Physical Education: Use a variety of basic and advanced movement forms.

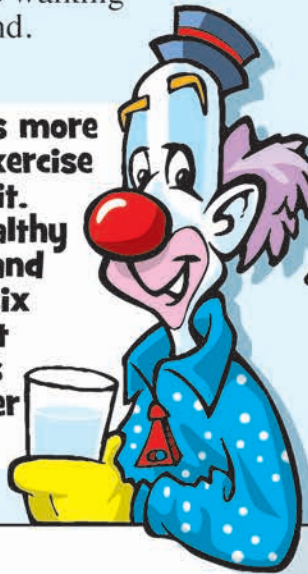
The Amazing One-Handed Balance

1. Stand with your legs slightly apart and knees bent so you have a steady base.
2. Stretch out one hand with the palm facing up.
3. Use your other hand to place the object you're balancing (a plastic ruler or cardboard tube or something light) on your outstretched palm. Position the object so it is standing up rather than lying flat on your hand. Remember to keep your eye on the **top** of the object the whole time, which is the trick to balancing things. Stretch out your free arm to help you keep your balance.
4. How long can you balance the object? Try balancing the object while walking around.

Can you find my identical twin?



It takes more than exercise to be fit. Eat healthy foods and drink six to eight glasses of water daily!



Standards Link: Physical Education: Use control in balance activities.

Big Arm-Boosting Dip

1. Sit on a chair. Place hands, with thumbs in, on the sides of the chair.
2. Lift your body so that your hips are off the chair and your arms support you.
3. Lower your hips, bend your arms and stretch your legs out in front of you. Then straighten your arms to push your body back up.
4. Do this dip 10 to 12 times.

The Extreme Dip: Cross your legs while doing the dip!



ACTIVITY CALENDAR

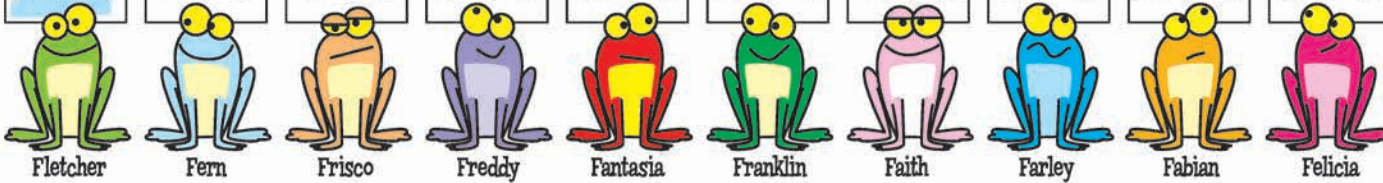
MAY 2023

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
<p>Tick the box on each day when you have completed 20 minutes of reading. Children who develop a love of reading will become better students and build a better future.</p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>May 1st is a day of celebration around the world. One tradition is to secretly hang a basket of flowers on a neighbor's doorknob.</p>	<p>2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>This is a time for the annual celebration of books for young people and the joy of reading.</p> <p>Children's Book Week</p>	<p>3 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Give your bike a tune up and a cleaning to make sure it's in good running order for the summer.</p> <p>National Bike Month</p>	<p>4 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>List all of the different varieties of pets you can think of, then list all the things you would need if you owned those pets.</p> <p>National Pet Week</p>	<p>5 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Look up recipes to prepare a Mexican dinner tonight.</p> <p>Cinco de Mayo</p>	<p>6 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>It's Family Movie Night! Pop some popcorn and enjoy a movie at home.</p> <p>Family Movie Night</p>
<p>7 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Pretend you are a tour guide. Where would you take a visitor around your home town?</p>	<p>8 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>This is a great day to start a spring clean up of your room. Plan what you can achieve for each day of the week.</p>	<p>9 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Show your teacher how much you appreciate all they do for you.</p>	<p>10 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Make a card to thank your school nurse for all they do.</p> <p>National School Nurse Day</p>	<p>11 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Ask your teacher if the class can play a game of <i>Duck, Duck, Goose</i> today. It's great exercise and a real quack up!</p> <p>National Duck Month</p>	<p>12 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Look at old photos with your family. Ask them to tell you stories about your baby and toddler days.</p> <p>National Photo Month</p>	<p>13 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Look at photos in the newspaper. Draw bubbles and give each person in the picture something funny to say.</p>
<p>14 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Write down all the ways your mom is special. See if you can turn the words into a poem or song.</p> <p>Mother's Day</p>	<p>15 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Make trail mix. Stir nuts, dried fruit, pretzels, raisins, and chocolate chips together.</p> <p>National Chocolate Chip Day</p>	<p>16 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Try something new in your salads: raisins, grapes, cranberries, sunflower seeds, or orange tidbits.</p> <p>International Salad Month</p>	<p>17 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Have you read "The Night at the Museum" by Milan Trenc? Check it out at your library this week.</p>	<p>18 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Write a story about your pretend night in a museum. Who or what comes to life when the doors are locked?</p> <p>International Museum Day</p>	<p>19 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Put a line of tape on the floor and pretend to walk the tightrope.</p>	<p>20 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Set up an obstacle course in your backyard and compete against all your friends for the fastest time.</p>
<p>21 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>In today's newspaper, see how many professions or jobs you can find mentioned. Is there mention of a career you would like to pursue?</p>	<p>22 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>This Canadian public holiday celebrates the birthday of Queen Victoria.</p> <p>Victoria Day</p>	<p>23 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Do jumping jacks while saying the letters of the alphabet. Easy? Now try doing jumping jacks while saying the alphabet in reverse order!</p>	<p>24 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>These are the first fruits to ripen in the spring so get a bowl and enjoy!</p> <p>National Strawberry Month</p>	<p>25 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Renew your family's plans for what you should do if approached by a stranger.</p> <p>National Missing Children's Day</p>	<p>26 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>In today's newspaper, check the datelines to see where each article took place. Find the story that happened closest to you.</p>	<p>27 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Plan a family day. Go for a hike, have a marathon board-game day, or clean the attic together.</p>
<p>28 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Look online to find out when the public pool nearest you opens.</p>	<p>29 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>This is a day of remembrance to honor those who died serving the country.</p> <p>Memorial Day</p>	<p>30 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Look for the beauty in nature. Take note of puffy clouds, tall trees, beautiful flowers and amazing flying, walking, or crawling critters.</p>	<p>31 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Make a poster to draw attention to the dangers of smoking.</p> <p>World No Tobacco Day</p>	<p>There's an old saying: "April showers bring May flowers." How many of each kind of flower can you find on this page?</p>		

HIGH-FLYING FROGGIES

Which frog jumped highest? To find out, start at the bottom of each column. Color in the spaces with correct math problems. Stop when you come to an incorrect answer and move to the next frog.

$11 + 6 = 18$	$23 + 9 = 36$	$33 - 3 = 31$	$46 - 11 = 32$	$22 + 2 = 26$	$24 - 9 = 13$	$13 - 6 = 7$	$17 - 11 = 9$	$29 - 8 = 19$	$34 + 7 = 39$
$14 + 4 = 9$	$8 + 9 = 4$	$16 + 2 = 19$	$22 + 9 = 30$	$9 + 3 = 13$	$17 + 4 = 22$	$38 - 11 = 27$	$29 - 9 = 21$	$31 - 1 = 29$	$15 + 6 = 17$
$33 - 4 = 11$	$36 - 5 = 32$	$5 + 9 = 59$	$16 - 7 = 9$	$36 - 8 = 26$	$29 + 5 = 36$	$10 + 8 = 18$	$18 + 6 = 23$	$13 + 6 = 19$	$9 + 9 = 20$
$15 + 6 = 23$	$43 + 7 = 49$	$9 + 31 = 39$	$42 + 6 = 48$	$6 + 9 = 17$	$4 + 17 = 21$	$14 - 7 = 7$	$21 - 7 = 13$	$4 + 4 = 8$	$41 - 3 = 39$
$13 + 2 = 19$	$5 + 5 = 10$	$18 - 6 = 13$	$8 + 12 = 20$	$21 + 6 = 29$	$6 + 8 = 14$	$12 + 5 = 17$	$11 + 4 = 15$	$9 - 6 = 3$	$6 + 19 = 25$
$31 - 6 = 25$	$9 - 7 = 2$	$7 - 0 = 0$	$18 + 2 = 20$	$3 + 3 = 6$	$44 - 4 = 40$	$24 - 6 = 18$	$12 + 12 = 24$	$32 + 6 = 38$	$27 - 3 = 24$
$21 + 5 = 26$	$28 + 4 = 32$	$29 - 8 = 22$	$32 - 6 = 26$	$14 - 7 = 7$	$1 + 1 = 2$	$3 + 12 = 15$	$6 + 6 = 12$	$23 - 4 = 19$	$15 - 5 = 10$
$15 - 9 = 6$	$7 + 9 = 16$	$4 + 2 = 6$	$5 + 8 = 13$	$5 + 5 = 10$	$17 - 8 = 9$	$26 - 11 = 15$	$9 + 8 = 17$	$3 + 1 = 4$	$6 + 3 = 9$
$18 + 2 = 20$	$3 + 8 = 11$	$11 - 8 = 3$	$19 - 6 = 13$	$10 - 8 = 2$	$9 + 10 = 19$	$32 + 4 = 36$	$3 + 9 = 12$	$17 + 7 = 24$	$20 - 0 = 20$



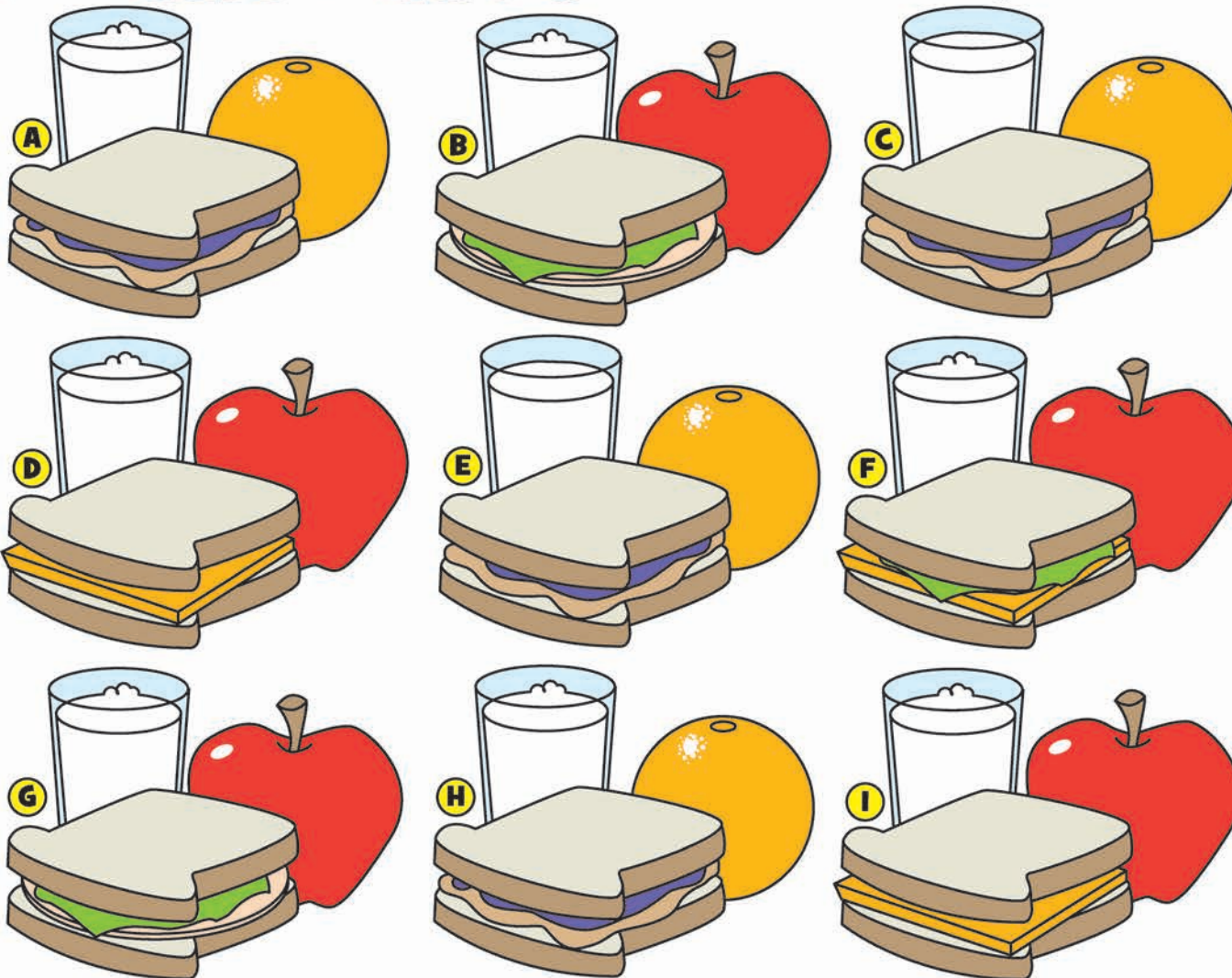
What can be served but not eaten?

Fill in the missing letters in each row. The answer will be revealed in the yellow column.

1.	P			
2.		T		
3.				Y
4.			G	
5.				O
6.	N			
7.				E
8.			O	
9.				M
10.				M
11.				N

Lookalike Lunches

Each lunch below has an exact duplicate, except one. Find it, as well as each matching lunch.

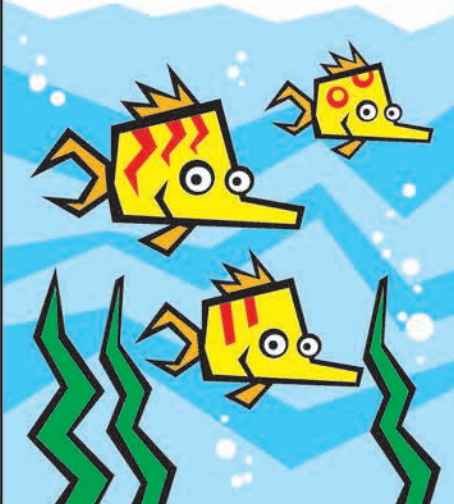
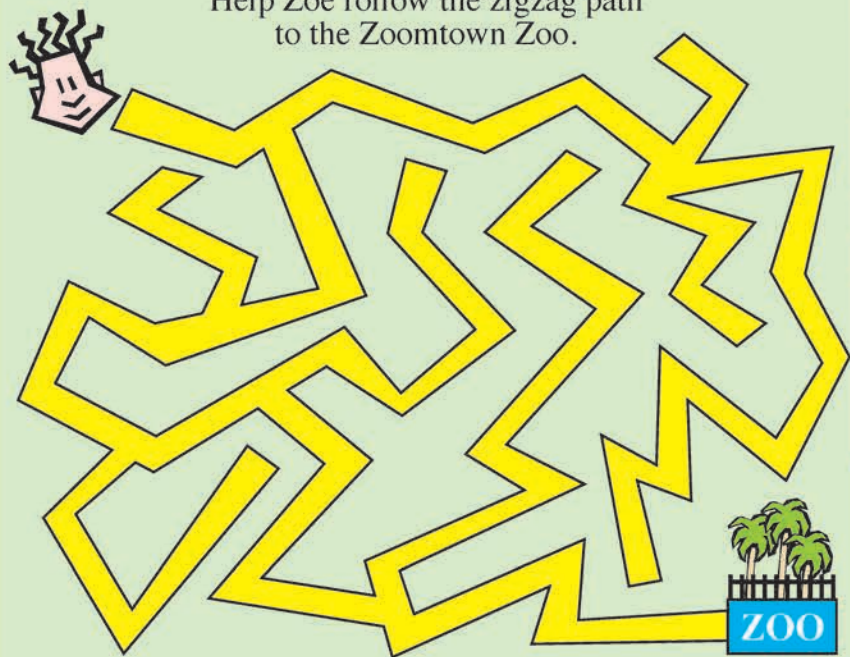


CLUES

- Uncontrollable fear
- You take these when walking
- Goes well with peanut butter
- Very mad
- An edible bulb made up of layers, cutting them can make you cry
- The daughter of your brother or sister
- What's left after something burns
- Opposite of below
- Lands used for growing crops or livestock
- A warning sound, helps you wake up in the morning
- You do this with your eyes about 1,200 times every hour

Zigzag Zoo Maze

Help Zoe follow the zigzag path to the Zoomtown Zoo.

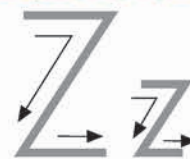


My Rhyme Time

A zany zebra named Zachary
Lived at the Zoomtown Zoo
With purple zigzags across his back
And zippers and zeroes, too!

My Letters

Z is for Zigzag
z is for zigzag



Learning Buddies: Read the two phrases aloud. Have your child read with you. Trace the uppercase and lowercase letter Z. Say the letter as you trace it.

How many pictures can you find on this page that start with the sound that the letter z makes in the word zigzag?

My Numbers

How many green zigzags? How many red zigzags? How many blue zigzags?



Learning Buddies: Trace and say the number. Read the questions. Touch and count to find the answers.

My Sentence

Learning Buddies: Read the first part of the sentence aloud. Ask your child to think of a way to finish the sentence. Write your child's words in the lines. Read the entire sentence to your child while pointing out that reading is done from left to right. Older children may want to trace all or some of the letters in the sentence.



Sunday

Letter Identification

With your child, look through the newspaper to find pictures of things that have the same sound as the letter Z in zigzag.

Monday

Math Play

Point to the number 3 in the newspaper. Have your child say the number and, if it's large enough, have your child trace the number.

Tuesday

Straight or Zigzag?

Look at things that make lines in the newspaper, such as columns of type and sides of pictures. With your child find and touch lines that are straight. Can you find any zigzag lines? Any curved lines?

Wednesday

Cut It Up!

Cut several pages of newspaper into two parts, cutting the pages in two with a zigzag line. Mix up the page parts and have your child put them back together like big puzzle pieces.

Thursday

Two By Two

Look at pictures in the newspaper and ask your child to find things that come in twos, or pairs. For example, two eyes, two feet, two hands, etc.

Friday

Land or Water

Draw a straight line under all of the land animals you can find in the newspaper. Draw a zigzag line under all of the animals that live in the water.

Saturday

Zany Zoo

Cut out pictures or cartoons of animals that you find in the newspaper. Cut the bodies apart and put different animal parts together to make new and zany animals. Glue these onto a piece of paper and call it your Zany Zoo.

Domingo

Identificación de Letras

Junto con su hijo/a, busque en el periódico imágenes de cosas que empiecen con la letra Z de zigzag.

Lunes

Juego de Matemáticas

Apunte al número 2 en su periódico. Pídale a su hijo/a que diga el número y que, si el mismo es lo suficientemente grande, lo trace en el papel.

Martes

¿Derecho o en zigzag?

En el periódico, observa las cosas que pueden formar líneas de un periódico, como las columnas de texto o los lados de las fotos. Junto con su hijo/a, encuentre y pase el dedo por las líneas que son rectas. ¿Pueden hallar algunas líneas en zigzag? ¿En curva?

Miércoles

¡Recórtalo!

Recorte varias páginas del diario en dos partes, haciéndolo en forma de zigzag. Mezcle los pedazos de hoja de periódico y pídale a su hijo/a que las vuelva a poner juntas, tal cual un rompecabezas gigante.

Jueves

Dos en Dos

Junto con su hijo/a, observe las fotos o imágenes del periódico y pídale a él o ella que indique las cosas que aparecen como pares o de dos en dos. Por ejemplo: dos ojos, dos pies, dos manos, etc.

Viernes

Tierra o Agua

Traza una línea recta por debajo de cada uno de los animales terrestres que aparezcan en el diario de hoy. Luego traza una línea en zigzag para los animales acuáticos.

Sábado

Zoológico de la Risa

En el periódico, encuentra y recorta las fotos o imágenes de animales. Recorta el cuerpo en pedazos y luego pon partes de distintos animales para así crear animales estrafalarios. Pega estos "animales" en una hoja de papel y tendrás tu zoológico de la risa.

PARENT GUIDE

Kid Scoop News®

The May 2023 *Kid Scoop News* Parent Guide blends reading, math, science and springtime fun. Flowers are blooming, birds are nesting, and days are growing longer and warmer. Soon home gardeners will be planting their summer crops. It's a perfect time to be outdoors where kids can get their hands dirty, learn how seeds work, and get some exercise!

Egg Carton Seed Collection

Kids love to collect things, and seeds are everywhere! An empty egg carton makes a great place to store a collection of seeds gathered from nature hikes, around the neighborhood, or found in the foods you eat. From the giant avocado to tiny apple, pepper, or strawberry seeds, kids will be amazed at the different sizes, shapes, and colors of seeds. Ask your child to carefully remove seeds from food, rinse using a small colander, dry thoroughly, and store in their egg carton compartments labeled with the seed name. Note similarities and differences in your growing collection. Challenge your child to find twelve different seeds in one week!

Family Gardens and the Five Senses

A family garden combines an outdoor classroom with a hands-on playground where kids use their **five senses** to learn how and where we get our food. By interacting with the flora and fauna in their own backyards, budding gardeners will **see** the results of their hard work, **hear** the sounds of spring, **touch** dirt, bugs, and plants, **smell** nature's aromas, and ultimately, taste the fruits of their labor! Visit a local dollar store for basic supplies. Grab some soil, seeds, and begin your garden in a small space or in containers with an easily accessible water supply. Spending time in the garden promotes speaking and listening skills, encourages teamwork, and provides an opportunity to sow common interests. Thinking about your garden, planning the layout, sowing seeds, and watching plants grow builds self-esteem, responsibility, and pride. Seeing that plants have enough water, sunshine, fertilizer, and room fosters caring and ownership. You'll grow more than just plants in your backyard garden!

Egg Carton Garden

If you have no yard, no problem! An empty egg carton and eggshells make a great container for growing small plants indoors. Egg shells are waterproof and only require a small amount of soil. Buy a packet of seeds from a dollar store and a small bag of soil. Carefully crack eggs in half next time you're scrambling, rinse the shells, and set aside in a safe place. When the carton is empty, you'll be ready to sow your indoor garden.

Seed Like a Scientist

Conduct a simple experiment using bean seeds. Use paper cups for containers and gather several different kinds of planting mediums such as sand, potting soil, plain dirt from the yard, shredded pieces of paper, etc. Label each cup with the name of the "soil". Plant the same kind of seed at the same depth in each cup. Use the same amount of water, watering schedule, and sunlight. Then watch what happens! Which soil sprouts first? How high did the plants grow? Which soil is best?

Nature Creatures

Have a budding artist in the house? Encourage them to collect seeds, pinecone sections, leaves, and sticks to create crazy, creepy, or cute nature creatures. You'll need construction paper and glue to complete creatures using only your found objects and a great imagination!



¡La guía para padres de *Kid Scoop News* de mayo de 2023 combina lectura, matemáticas, ciencias y diversión primaveral. Las flores florecen, los pájaros anidan y los días se hacen más largos y cálidos. Pronto los jardineros caseros estarán sembrando sus cultivos de verano. ¡Es un momento perfecto para estar al aire libre donde los niños pueden ensuciarse las manos, aprender cómo funcionan las semillas y hacer algo de ejercicio!

Colección de semillas en cartón de huevos

A los niños les encanta coleccionar cosas, ¡y las semillas están por todas partes! Un cartón de huevos vacío es un excelente lugar para almacenar una colección de semillas recolectadas en caminatas por la naturaleza, en el vecindario o que se encuentran en los alimentos que come. Desde el aguacate gigante hasta las diminutas semillas de manzana, pimienta o fresa, los niños se sorprenderán con los diferentes tamaños, formas y colores de las semillas. Pídale a su hijo que retire con cuidado las semillas de los alimentos, enjuáguelos con un colador pequeño, séquelos bien y guárdelos en los compartimentos de los cartones de huevos etiquetados con el nombre de la semilla. Tenga en cuenta las similitudes y diferencias en su creciente colección. ¡Desafía a tu hijo a encontrar doce semillas diferentes en una semana!

Jardines familiares y los cinco sentidos

Un jardín familiar combina un salón de clases al aire libre con un área de juegos donde los niños usan sus cinco sentidos para aprender cómo y dónde obtenemos nuestros alimentos. Al interactuar con la flora y fauna en sus propios patios traseros, los jardineros emergentes verán los resultados de su arduo trabajo, escucharán los sonidos de la primavera, tocarán la tierra, los insectos y las plantas, olerán los aromas de la naturaleza y, en última instancia, saborearán los frutos de su trabajo! Visite una tienda local de dólar para suministros básicos. Tome un poco de tierra, semillas y comience su jardín en un espacio pequeño o en recipientes con un suministro de agua de fácil acceso. Gasto el tiempo en el jardín promueve las habilidades de hablar y escuchar, fomenta el trabajo en equipo y brinda la oportunidad de sembrar intereses comunes. Pensando en tu jardín, planificando el diseño, sembrar semillas y ver crecer las plantas desarrolla la autoestima, la responsabilidad y el orgullo. Ver que las plantas tengan suficiente agua, sol, fertilizante y espacio fomenta el cuidado y la propiedad. Cultivarás más que plantas en el jardín de tu patio trasero!

Jardín de cartón de huevos

Si no tienes jardín, ¡no hay problema! Un cartón de huevos vacío y cáscaras de huevo son un gran contenedor para cultivar plantas pequeñas en el interior. Las cáscaras de huevo son impermeables y solo requieren una pequeña cantidad de tierra. Compre un paquete de semillas en una tienda de dólar y una pequeña bolsa de tierra. Rompe con cuidado los huevos por la mitad la próxima vez que estés revueltos, enjuaga las cáscaras y déjalas a un lado en un lugar seguro. Cuando el cartón está vacío, estarás listo para sembrar tu jardín interior.

Sembrar como un científico

Realice un experimento simple usando semillas de frijol. Use vasos de papel como recipientes y junte varios tipos diferentes de medios de plantación, como arena, tierra para macetas, tierra común del jardín, pedazos de papel triturados, etc. Etiquete cada vaso con el nombre del "suelo". Planta el mismo tipo de semilla a la misma profundidad en cada taza. Use la misma cantidad de agua, horario de riego y luz solar. ¡Entonces mira lo que sucede! ¿Qué suelo brota primero? ¿A qué altura crecieron las plantas? ¿Qué suelo es mejor?

Criaturas de la naturaleza

¿Tienes un artista emergente en casa? Anímalos a recolectar semillas, secciones de piñas, hojas y palos para crear criaturas naturales locas, espeluznantes o lindas. ¡Necesitarás papel de construcción y pegamento para completar las criaturas usando solo los objetos que encuentres y una gran imaginación!

¡Golpea a la banda!



¡Estás rodeado de idiófonos! Y cualquiera puede jugarlos.

¿Qué es un idiófono? Idio significa un mismo y teléfono significa sonido. Los idiófonos son instrumentos de materiales sólidos que vibran cuando se golpean, sacuden, arrancan, raspan, frotan, estampan o chocan entre sí. Pero, ¿quién puede decir qué es un instrumento?

Pisar el suelo con el pie convierte el suelo en un idiófono. Tocar un lápiz en su escritorio usa el escritorio como un idiófono. Piensa en otras cosas que podrían ser idiófonos.

Enlace estándar: Artes escénicas/Música: Los estudiantes interpretan un repertorio variado de música en instrumentos.

Mini Maracas

Llene parcialmente los envases de yogur de plástico vacíos con diferentes cosas: arena, semillas, canicas, frijoles crudos, arroz o pasta. Tapar y agitar. Note el sonido diferente que cada uno hace.

Empareja las canicas.



Hacer una Barrica

COSAS QUE NECESITARÁS:

Una caja de sonido (puede usar una lata de café vacía, un balde o una caja de cartón)

Cuerda o alambre



Un palo de aproximadamente el doble de la altura de su caja de resonancia

Lima una ranura en un extremo de tu palo. La muesca ayudará a mantener el palo en su lugar en el borde de la lata.

En el otro extremo del palo, haz que un adulto taladre un pequeño agujero. Pase la cuerda y átela para asegurarla.



Voltea la lata de café boca abajo. Pídele a un adulto que haga un pequeño agujero en el fondo de la lata. Pase la cuerda y comiód un lápiz o una clavija en el extremo. Coloque el extremo con muesca del palo en el borde de la lata.

Sostenga el barrica como se muestra aquí, tensando la cuerda. Entonces, ¡empieza el punteo!

Encuentra la diferencia entre las dos imágenes.



¿Qué mascotas pueden hacer música?

RESPUESTA: Trompetas.

PAGE 4: GET CREATIVE

GRADES K-2

GATHER supplies:

- Maracas: containers with lids, items for shaking (seeds, popcorn, beans, etc.)
- Gutbucket: stick/dowel, thick string or wire, can, bucket, or cardboard box

ASK: "Have you heard of a gutbucket?"

SAY: "A gutbucket is a musical instrument you can make at home. It's a kind of idiophone—a thing that makes sounds."

READ: "Strike up the Band"

DO: Stomp on the floor, tap a pencil on the table, bang spoons on pots, etc.

SAY: "A maraca is a rattle. It's easy to make!"

ADULT HELP required for Gutbucket.

CHALLENGE: Create other idiophones.

GRADES 3-5

GATHER supplies:

- Maracas: containers with lids, items for shaking (seeds, popcorn, beans, etc.)
- Gutbucket: stick/dowel, thick string or wire, can, bucket, or cardboard box

ASK: "What things in our house could we use to make sounds for a band?"

SAY: "We're going to learn about idiophones—and build our own band."

READ: "Strike up the Band"; **DO** the activities.

MAKE mini "maracas" (rattles).

ADULT HELP required for Gutbucket. Move fingers of one hand up & down the string as you pluck with the other hand. Notice sound change.

GOOGLE "gutbucket" for illustration.

PÁGINA 4: SER CREATIVO

GRADOS K-2

REÚNA suministros:

- Maracas: recipientes con tapa, artículos para agitación (semillas, palomitas de maíz, frijoles, etc.)
- Barrica: palo/espiga, cuerda gruesa o alambre, lata, balde o caja de cartón

PREGUNTE: "¿Has oído hablar de un Barrica?"

DIGA: "Una Barrica es un instrumento musical que puedes hacer en casa. Es una especie de idiófono, un cosa que hace sonidos."

LEE: "Enciende la banda"

HACER: Pisotear el suelo, golpear con un lápiz la mesa, golpear cucharas en ollas, etc.

DIGA: "Una maraca es una sonaja. ¡Es fácil de hacer!"

AYUDA DE UN ADULTO necesaria para la barrica.

RETO: Crear otros idiófonos.

GRADOS 3-5

REÚNA suministros:

- Maracas: recipientes con tapa, artículos para agitación (semillas, palomitas de maíz, frijoles, etc.)
- Barrica: palo/espiga, cuerda gruesa o alambre, lata, balde o caja de cartón

PREGUNTE: "¿Qué cosas en nuestra casa podríamos usar para hacer sonidos para una banda?"

DIGA: "Vamos a aprender sobre los idiófonos—y construir nuestra propia banda."

LEE: "Enciende la Banda"; **HACER** las actividades.

HACER mini "maracas" (sonajeros).

Se requiere **AYUDA DE UN ADULTO** para la Barrica. Mover los dedos de una mano hacia arriba y por la cuerda y arrancar con la otra mano. Observe el cambio de sonido.

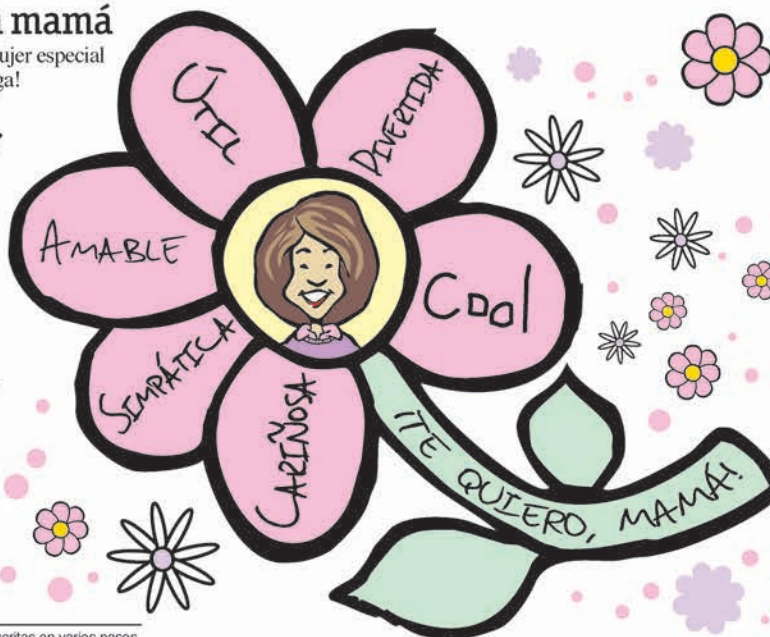
GOOGLE "Barricat" para ilustración.

Hacer flores de recuerdo para mamá

Este pequeño regalo también es ideal para cualquier mujer especial en tu vida—;tu abuela, una tía, una maestra o una amiga!



1. Corta seis pétalos de flores, un círculo central, un tallo y dos hojas.
2. En cada pétalo, escribe una palabra que describa Tu madre.
3. Pega una foto de tu mamá en el círculo central. (¡Pídele a un adulto una foto que puedas usar!)
4. Escribe "Te amo" en el tallo.
5. Pegue las partes de la flor juntas.



Enlace estándar: Comprensión de lectura: Seguir simples instrucciones escritas en varios pasos.

Kid Scoop Rompecabezas

Precios Misterioso

Luis quiere comprarle flores a su madre. Tiene \$1.00. Utilizar el acertijo para averiguar cuánto cuesta cada una de las flores. Luego seleccione unas flores que Luis puede comprar para hacerle un ramo a su madre.

PRECIOS DE LAS FLORES:

Enlace estándar: Matemáticas/Sentido Numérico: Resuelve problemas usando cantidades de dinero.

Doble Doble Búsqueda de Palabras

- Encuentra las palabras mirando hacia arriba, abajo, atrás, adelante, de lado y en diagonal.
- MADRES
 - PRIMAVERA
 - RAMO
 - SERVICIO
 - PÉTALOS
 - MISTERIO
 - HISTORIA
 - MEMORIA
 - FLOR
 - PAZ
 - CIFRA
 - HOWE
 - AMOR
 - LINDO

H	A	I	R	O	M	E	M	P	U
O	O	M	A	V	A	N	O	R	O
Q	D	W	A	U	M	Z	V	I	J
S	H	N	E	D	O	A	R	M	R
O	I	C	I	V	R	E	S	A	S
L	L	R	D	L	T	E	M	V	Z
A	J	H	O	S	V	O	S	E	A
T	M	O	I	L	X	Q	B	R	P
É	X	M	C	I	F	R	A	A	H
P	H	I	S	T	O	R	I	A	Y

Enlace estándar: Secuencia de letras. Reconocer palabras idénticas. Hojear y leer. Recordar patrones de ortografía.

PAGE 7: HOLIDAY

GRADES K-2

GATHER supplies.
ASK: "Who is a special lady to you? Is it your mom, grandma, aunt, teacher, sister, or friend?"
MAKE a pattern for the petals, center, stem, and leaves. **TRACE.**
READ directions.
ASK: "What do you like about her?" **WRITE** words for the petals. Make another!
PUZZLING PRICES: Flowers represent 5¢, 10¢, 15¢, or 25¢.
LABEL all tulips 5¢. **SAY:** "If the two tulips are 5¢ each, and the total is 35¢, how much would the rose cost?" (A: 25¢). **LABEL** roses 25¢.
SAY: "Which flower costs 10¢? 15¢?"
CHECK to see if your guess works!

GRADES 3-5

GATHER supplies.
SAY: "May has a holiday to celebrate the special women in your life. Which woman is special to you?"
SAY: "Today we're going to make a paper flower as a gift for that woman."
READ directions.
ASK: "How big would you like your flower?"
SUGGEST making a pattern you can trace for the pieces.
PUZZLING PRICES: Two clues: tulip = 5¢; two tulips + one rose = 35¢. Solve for the rose (25¢).
LABEL all the tulips and roses.
ASK: "What might the daisy and the carnation cost?" **GUESS & CHECK.** Do all patterns work with your guess?

PÁGINA 7: DÍA FESTIVO

GRADOS K-2

REÚNA suministros.
PREGUNTE: "¿Quién es una dama especial para usted? Es tu mamá, abuela, tía, maestra, hermana o amiga?"
HAGA un patrón para los pétalos, el centro, el tallo y hojas. **RASTRO.**
LEER instrucciones.
PREGUNTE: "¿Qué te gusta de ella?" **ESCRIBE** palabras para los pétalos. ¡Haz otro!
PRECIOS DESCONOCIDOS: Las flores representan 5¢, 10¢, 15¢ o 25¢.
ETIQUETAR todos los tulipanes 5¢. **DIGA:** "Si los dos tulipanes cuestan 5¢ cada uno, y el total es 35¢, ¿cuánto costaría el costo de la rosa?" (A: 25¢).
ETIQUETA rosas 25¢.
DIGA: "¿Qué flor cuesta 10¢? 15¢?"
COMPRUEBE para ver si su conjetura funciona!

GRADOS 3-5

REÚNA suministros.
DIGA: Mayo tiene un feriado para celebrar a las mujeres especiales en tu vida. ¿Qué mujer es especial para ti?
DIGA: "Hoy vamos a hacer una flor de papel como un regalo para esa mujer."
LEER instrucciones.
PREGUNTE: "¿De qué tamaño le gustaría su flor?"
SUGERIR hacer un patrón que pueda seguir para las piezas.
PRECIOS ROMPECABEZAS: Dos pistas: tulipán = 5¢; dos tulipanes + una rosa = 35¢. Resuelve para la rosa (25¢).
ETIQUETA todos los tulipanes y rosas.
PREGUNTE: "¿Cuánto podrían costar la margarita y el clavel?" **ADIVINA Y COMPRUEBA.** Haz todo el trabajo de patrón con tu conjetura

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