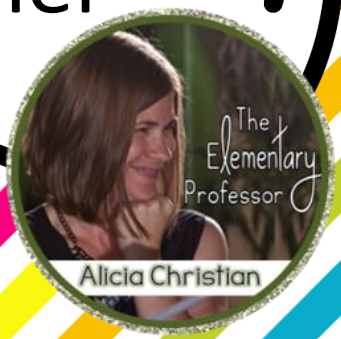
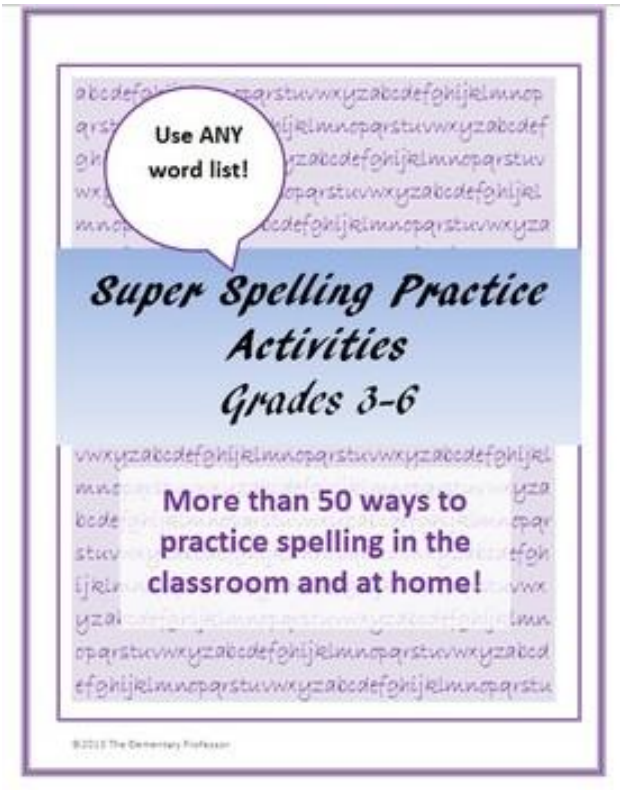
Print and Go Summer Bridge Practice Pack (fourth to fifth)

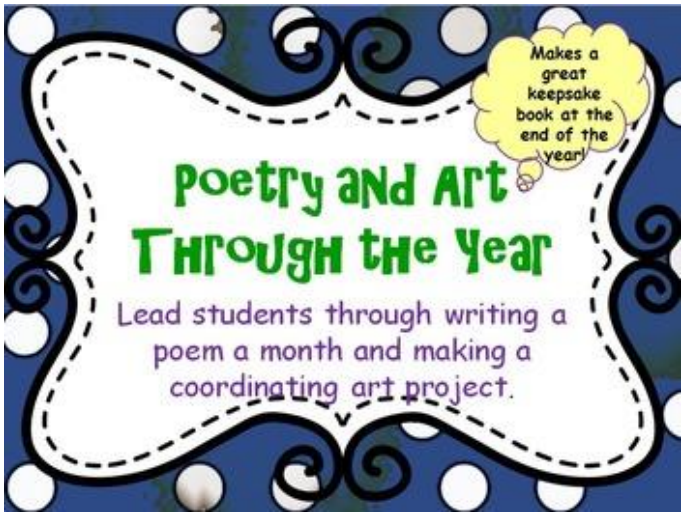
Stop the summer slide and keep kids active in retaining their skills during the summer months.

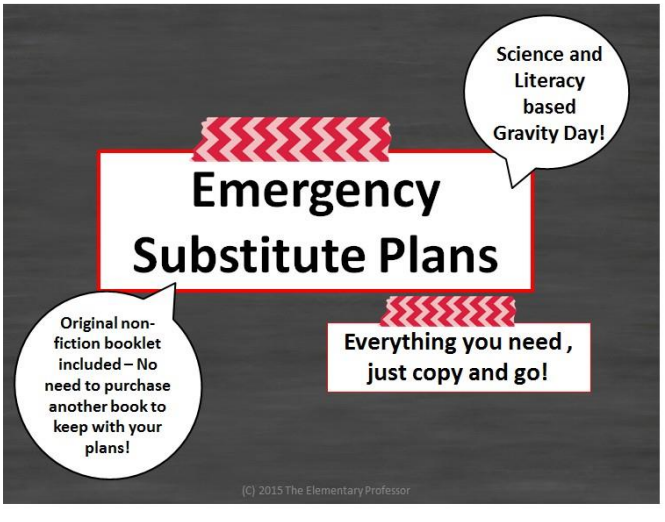


Resources on TPT



Click a picture to go to the product!





Summer Time!

Dear Parents,

The end of the school year is quickly approaching and I can't believe how quickly the time has gone! It has been a pleasure to work with your children this year and see them make strides, take risks, and grow both academically and in maturity.

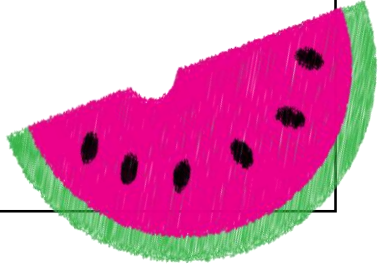
Research has shown that kids can lose a shocking amount of what they've learned over the summer break. The greatest losses tend to be in math and vocabulary. I am sending home this packet to help your child retain information and keep their brains in gear. The activities included here should be ones that students can complete independently. *Some* might need a parent to take them to the library and/or an older sibling or parent to play a game with them.

There is enough here to keep their brains engaged but not so much that students will feel like they are in summer school. Research has also shown that physical activity and play help the brain engage with and retain more of what kids are learning; so, above all, make sure they play!

Summer is a great time of year. Memories are made. Life slows down. I think we all have fond memories of summer break when we were younger. My greatest wish is for your family to make such memories this season.

Enjoy!

Your Child's Teacher



Three In a Row

Directions: 2-3 players. You need this game board, a calculator, scrap paper, and a different game piece or colored space markers (think beans, pennies, etc… for game pieces). Players take turns choosing a number from box **A** and number from box **B** to multiply. Use the scrap paper to work out your problem. You cover one space with that product with your marker. Another player uses the calculator to check your answer. The object is think ahead about which squares you want to cover so that you can get three in a row. The first player to get 3 in a row wins (any direction, including diagonal).

96	**34,032**	**804**	**405**	**72**	**1,608**
216	**162**	**6,338**	**144**	**288**	**11,344**
15,845	**144**	**192**	**288**	**380,024**	**486**
48	**432**	**25,352**	**24**	**120**	**2,412**
38,028	**68,064**	**72**	**972**	**45,376**	**19,014**
648	**180**	**212,323**	**60**	**28,360**	**5,427**

Box A

8 67 2

9 6 5 12

Box B

12 24 36

3,169 5,672 81

Remainder Sort

Cut out the division problems. Solve them and sort them into the correct columns on the next page and glue them down. Use your rules of divisibility to help you!

8874÷9	**6923÷3**
3927÷7	**4958÷4**
3821÷7	**4380÷5**
178÷2	**3684÷4**
131÷9	**9856÷6**
2675÷3	**1254÷8**
3384÷6	**2030÷8**
1890÷9	**1050÷5**
185÷2	**3720÷8**
392÷4	**462÷2**
632÷5	**2094÷3**
461÷5	**8921÷2**

Remainder Sort

Cut out the division problems from the previous page. Solve them and sort them into the correct columns and glue them down.

Divides Evenly	Has a Remainder

Race Yourself
Equivalent Fractions

Directions: Roll two dice and use them to make a proper fraction. Then use a stopwatch, timer, or second hand on a clock or watch to time yourself filling in the row with equivalent fractions. Write your time at the end of the row. Then roll the dice to make another proper fraction on the next row. Time yourself again doing this row. Try to get a faster time each row.

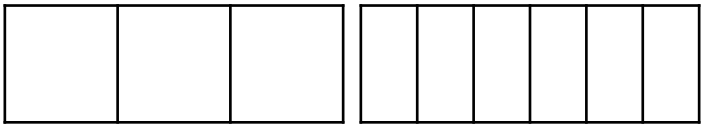
Proper fraction	**Equivlaent Fractions**				
____	____	____	____	____	____
____	____	____	____	____	____
____	____	____	____	____	____
____	____	____	____	____	____
____	____	____	____	____	____
____	____	____	____	____	____

Equivalent Fraction Shade In

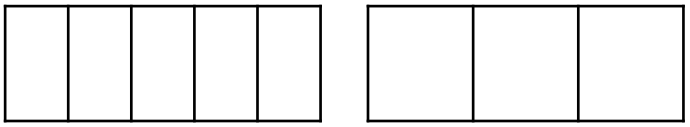
Directions: Using the rectangles, shade the first rectangle to show the fraction that is written. Shade in the second rectangle to show an equivalent fraction and write it.

Example:

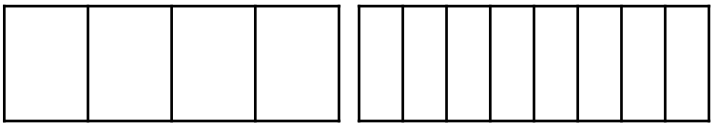
$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4}$



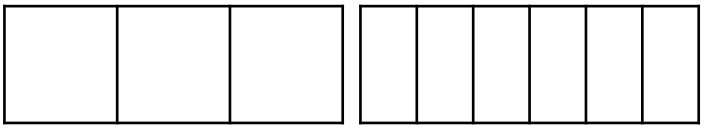
$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$



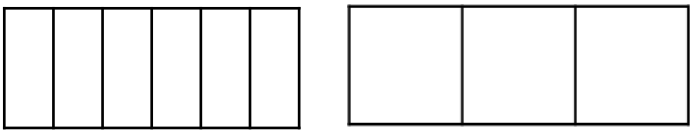
$\frac{5}{5} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$



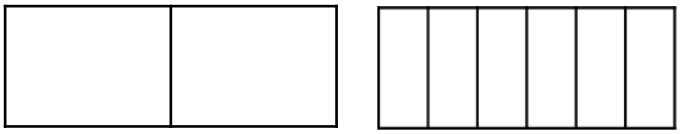
$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$



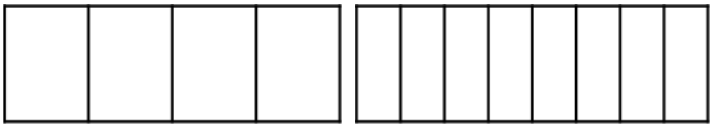
$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$



$\frac{4}{6} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$



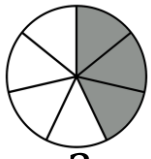
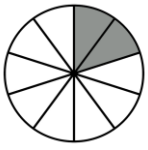
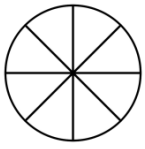
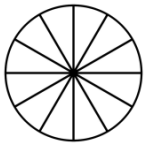
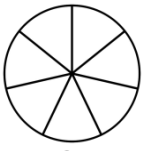
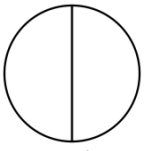
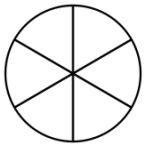
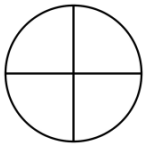
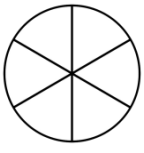
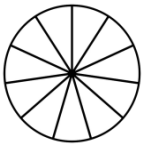
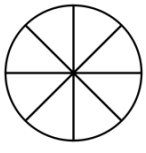
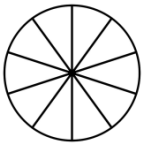
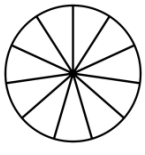
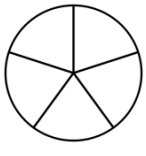
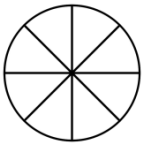
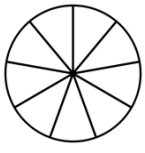
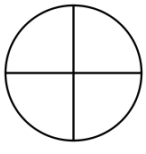
$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$



$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

WHICH FRACTION IS BIGGER?

Directions: Color in each fraction picture as described. Then use <, >, or = to show how they compare.

Example:  $\frac{3}{7}$ >  $\frac{2}{10}$	 $\frac{6}{8}$ ◯  $\frac{9}{12}$
 $\frac{3}{7}$ ◯  $\frac{1}{2}$	 $\frac{5}{10}$ ◯  $\frac{3}{5}$
 $\frac{2}{6}$ ◯  $\frac{3}{11}$	 $\frac{1}{3}$ ◯  $\frac{2}{8}$
 $\frac{5}{10}$ ◯  $\frac{3}{5}$	 $\frac{2}{11}$ ◯  $\frac{2}{5}$
 $\frac{1}{3}$ ◯  $\frac{2}{8}$	 $\frac{3}{9}$ ◯  $\frac{1}{4}$

ADD AND SUBTRACT FRACTIONS FOUR SQUARE

Directions: Fill in the squares for each problem. The first one has been done for you as an example.

Write the problem: Two thirds plus one half. $\frac{2}{3}+\frac{1}{2}$	Find the LCD (least common denominator) 3 6 9 12 14 16 / 2 4 6 8 10 12
Rewrite the problem & solve. $\frac{2}{3}x\frac{4}{4}=\frac{8}{12}$ $\frac{1}{2}x\frac{6}{6}=\frac{6}{12}$ $\frac{8}{12}+\frac{6}{12}=\frac{14}{12}$	Simplify. $1\frac{1}{6}$

Write the problem: One half minus one fourth	Find the LCD (least common denominator)
Rewrite the problem & solve.	Simplify.

Write the problem: Two sixths plus three eigths	Find the LCD (least common denominator)
Rewrite the problem & solve.	Simplify.

Write the problem: three fourths minus one third	Find the LCD (least common denominator)
Rewrite the problem & solve.	Simplify.

Fraction Task Cards

Directions: Cut the task cards apart. Then read and solve.

Marcus was at a candy store getting candy to give out at Halloween. He bought 10/12 of a pound of mini Snickers bars and ¾ of a pound of lollipops. How many pounds of candy did he purchase all together?	Mary baked brownies to share with friends. She gave one third of the pan to Maria and one sixth of the pan to Marcus. What fraction of the pan is left for her?
Adrian is training for a race. He ran 1 ¼ miles on Monday and 7/8 of a mile on Tuesday. How much more did he run on Monday than Tuesday?	Curtis's mom is planning out her garden. She decided to make 1/3 of the garden a fruit orchard and 3/8 of the garden a berry patch. How much of the garden is left to plant vegetables?

Fraction Task Cards

Directions: Cut the task cards apart. Then read and solve.

Sarah wants to bake cookies and decides on two different recipes. One recipe requires 2 ½ cups sugar. The other recipes needs 1 ¼ cup sugar. How many cups of sugar does she need in total?	Chicken breasts are on sale at the grocery store and Mason's mom plans to stock up! If she has $20 set aside for this, and the chicken costs 1 ½ dollars a pound, how many pounds can she buy?
Marta's hair was 18 ½ inches long. She got it cut and it is now 14 ¼ inches long. How much did she have cut off?	A shoe company wants to donate a portion of their sales to a third world country. They donated 1/10 of their sales money to the country. They used 4/8 of their sales money to buy materials to make more shoes. What fraction of their sales money do they have left?

Many Multiples

Multiples are numbers that can be divided by another number without any remainders. For example, 4 is a multiple of 2 because four can be divided by 2 with no remainders.
Directions: **List 5 multiples for each of the following numbers.**

Example:

2: 4 6 8 10 12

3: _____

4: _____

5: _____

6: _____

7: _____

8: _____

9: _____

10: _____

Common multiples are multiples that two or more numbers share. List three common multiples for each pair.

Example:

4 and **5**: 20, 40, 60

3 and **4**: _____

5 and **10**: _____

6 and **8**: _____

Which Goes With Which?

Directions: Cut out the fraction tiles at the bottom of the page. Glue them in the box next to the decimal that is equivalent.

.25	
.03	
.05	
1.00	

.23	
1.25	
.5	
.75	

3/100	5/10
125/100	1/4
23/100	5/100
3/4	3/3

Comparing Decimals

Directions: Use <, >, or = to make the number sentence true.

example .10	<	.30
.05		.25
3.50		3.5
1.01		.100
.75		.57
.80		.08
.75		.09

.08		.80
.60		.22
1.95		.99
59.2		5.92
.284		2.1
2.20		2.2
.95		.59

Area and Perimeter Task Cards

Remember that area is the amount of space covered by something. Perimeter is the distrance around an object.

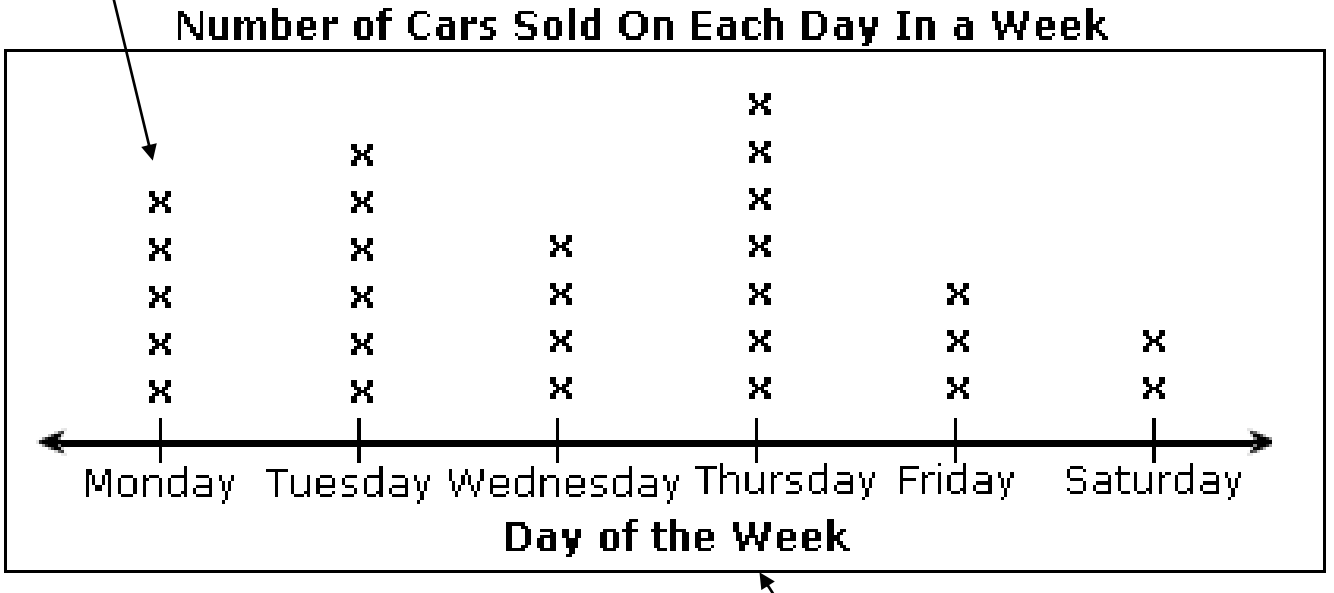
Kathleen wants to get new carpet in her living room. Her living room is a rectangle that is 10 feet long and 8 feet wide. Do you need to figure out ther perimeter or area? How many square feet of carpet does she need?	The city wants to put a fence around a city park. The park is a hexagon shape and each side is 150 feet. Do you need to figure out perimeter or area? How many feet of fence do they need?
The state wants to cover a jogging path at a state park with a rubber jogging suface. The path is 4 feet wide and 5,000 feet long. Do you need to figure out the perimeter or area? How many square feet of the rubber surface do they need?	Jules wants to put a fenced in dog run in his back yard. The section of the backyard he is planning on fencing is 15 feet long and 6 feet wide. Do you need to figure out the perimeter or area? How many feet of fencing does he need?

Line Plots

Line plots show how frequently something happens by showing data on a number line.

Each x plotted is a car that was sold

Titles tell what the line plot is about



A label tells what the numbers or labels show – in this case, the days of the week when each car was sold

A car salesman wants to know if he sells cars more on one day of the week than other days. He makes a line plot to show how many cars he sells each day of the week so he can easily see and compare. He doesn't work on Sunday so he didn't put Sunday on his graph.

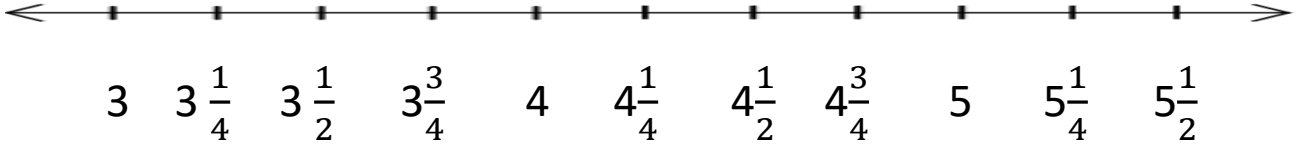
The Line Plot Challenge

A group of friends measured how much their hair grew over the school year. The chart below shows how much each person's hair grew.

Friend	Inches hair grew
Noah	4 ½
Rosanna	4 ¼
Tanner	3 ½
Allison	3 ¼
John	4 ½
Charlize	4 ½

Use the data from the table above to complete the line plot below.

Inches Hair Grew in One Year



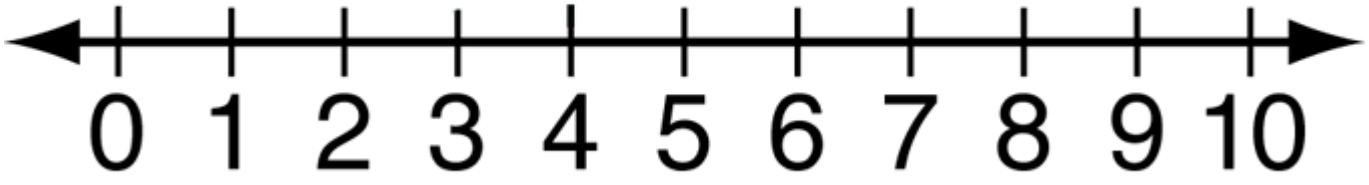
The Line Plot Challenge – Part 2

Mrs. Lopez' class kept track of how many books they read over spring break. The table below shows how many books each child read.

classmate	Number of books read
Noah	4
Rosanna	9
Tanner	5
Allison	6
John	5
Charlize	7
Henry	9
Celia	9

Use the data from the table above to complete the line plot below.

Books Read Over Break



multiplication

Speed Grid

Can you beat your previous score?

Name:

Directions: Time yourself filling in the grid. Then correct your answers. Keep track of your speed and accuracy.

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												

multiplication

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x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1												
2												
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7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												

multiplication

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x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												

Shades of Meaning

Directions: For each word below, think of three synonyms. Write them on the bars in order from weakest to strongest. Then shade them with one color to show the strengthening pattern. Use a thesaurus if you need to.

Example: hard

difficult	**strenuous**	**grueling**

1. easy

2. cold

3. hot

4. soft

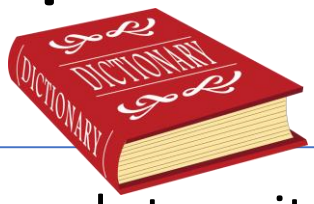
Past Tense Irregular Verbs

Directions: When you write an irregular verb in past tense, you have to change the spelling. In a sentence, a past participle is used with a helping verb. Write each irregular verb from the word bank under the correct heading below. An example has been done for you.

broken	broke	go	swam	break
began	rung	bite	sang	swum
swim	gone	ring	saw	seen
rang	bitten	sung	bit	
sing	begin	begun	went	
eaten	ate	see	eat	

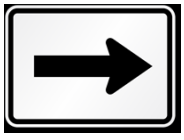
Present Tense:	**Past Tense:**	**Past participle:**
choose	chose	(has) chosen

Make Your Own Homophone Dictionary!



Directions: Use the boxes for each set of words to write a sentence and draw a picture to show the meanings of each set of homophones. Use a dictionary if you need to.

Example: Way and Weigh

Way  Which way did he go?	**Weigh**  **How much did the dog weigh?**

bored	**board**	**eight**	**ate**
hear	**here**	**sew**	**so**
mail	**male**	**write**	**right**

Figurative Language

- Remember that figurative language helps you picture what you are reading. In the sentences below there are 4 types of figurative language. **Similes** compare two things using like or as. **Metaphors** also compare two things but without using like or as. **Personification** gives a human characteristic to something that is not human; and, **hyperbole** uses exaggeration to make a point. Use the letter **s** for simile, **m** for metaphor, **p** for personification, and **h** for hyperbole to show what each of the sentences uses.

1. _____ Right at dawn each morning, the rooster demands that I get out of bed.
2. _____ Samira's hair is shiny as glass when it's wet.
3. _____ Mark is a real tiger when he wakes up grumpy.
4. _____ I have asked you a million times to take out the trash!
5. _____ The lightning danced across the sky during the storm.
6. _____ The wind was howling loudly during the storm.
7. _____ The heavy curtain of night fell quickly with the new moon.
8. _____ Her voice was music to my ears.
9. _____ The canine's teeth were as sharp as daggars.
10. _____ Sandy was as brave as a lion when she jumped off the high dive for the first time.
11. _____ Her hands were as cold as ice coming in from the snow.
12. _____ I'm so hungry I could eat a horse!
13. _____ Grandma is as thin as a toothpick.
14. _____ If I can't get the new playstation I'll just die.
15. _____ There's nothing to wear in my closet!

You're the Teacher!

Directions: Pretend you're the teacher and correct the sentences below. Use a colored pen to make corrections including spelling, punctuation and capitals.

1. Every monday, Mrs. christians class works on a new reading Story
2. they work in pairs and read in a whisper voice to each other?
3. Selma and gavin like to read together near the Whiteboard
4. Reed and lily red together by the round table.
5. After all the pears are done reading, mrs. Christian asks Students to share a summarie with they're partners.
6. Once thay have summarized, there is a comprehension project to do?
7. today the project is to interview eachother from the point of view of a character in the Story.
8. The students will be writing Newspaper articles of there interviews.

Genre Bingo

Write a title in one square for each book you read that matches a genre on the Bingo board. Try to get 5 in a row or even black out!

Traditional literature	**Realistic fiction**	**Informational**	**Science fiction**	**fantasy**
Autobiography	**adventure**	**fiction**	**Mythology**	**poetry**
Non fiction	**biography**	**FREE SPACE!**	**Traditional literature**	**Non fiction**
Fantasy	**mystery**	**informational**	**Historical fiction**	**biography**
Poetry	**Science fiction**	**Fairy tales or folklore**	**informational**	**mystery**

Did you read any other genres that weren't listed? Write them and their genre below!

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Summer Reading Log

Book Title	Genre	Rating (1-10)	Three Words to Describe it

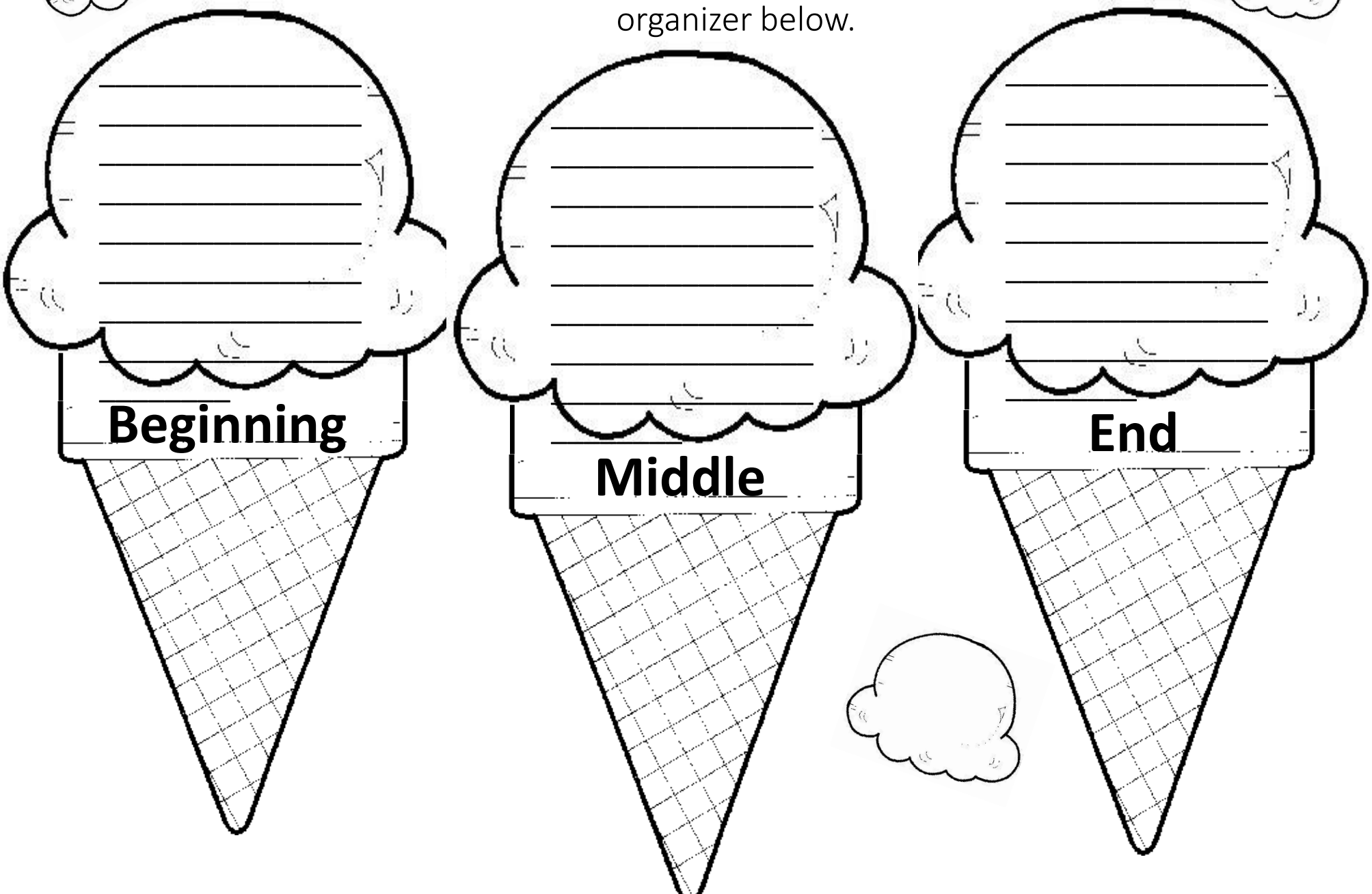
Recommended Reading List

Don't know what to read? Take this list to the library with you and pick something new!

Title	Author	Genre
Caddie Woodlawn	Carol Ryrie Brink	Historical fiction
Because of Winn Dixie	Kate DiCamillo	Fiction
Mandy	Julie Andrews Edwards	Fiction
Little House (series)	Laura Ingalls Wilder	Historial fiction
A Letter to Mrs. Roosevelt	C. Cocoa DeYoung	Historial Fiction
Lincoln: A Photobiography	Russell Freedman	Biography
The Chronicles of Narnia	C.S. Lewis	Fantasy series
Johnny Tremain	Ester Hoskins Forbes	Historical fiction
The Boxcar Children	Gertrude Chandler Warren	Mystery series
Lewis & Clark & Me	Laurie Myers	Historical fiction
The Dragonling	Jackie French Koller	Fantasy
The Journal of Scott Pendleton Collins	Walter Dean Myers	Historical fiction
Niagra Fall, Or Does It?	Henry Winkler	Humurous fiction
Farewell My Lunchbag	Bruce Hale	mystery
The Kid Who Invented the Popsicle	Don Wulffson	nonfiction
Ultra Hush Hush: Espionage and Special Missions	Stephen Shapiro	nonfiction
Storm Warriors	Elisa Carbone	adventure

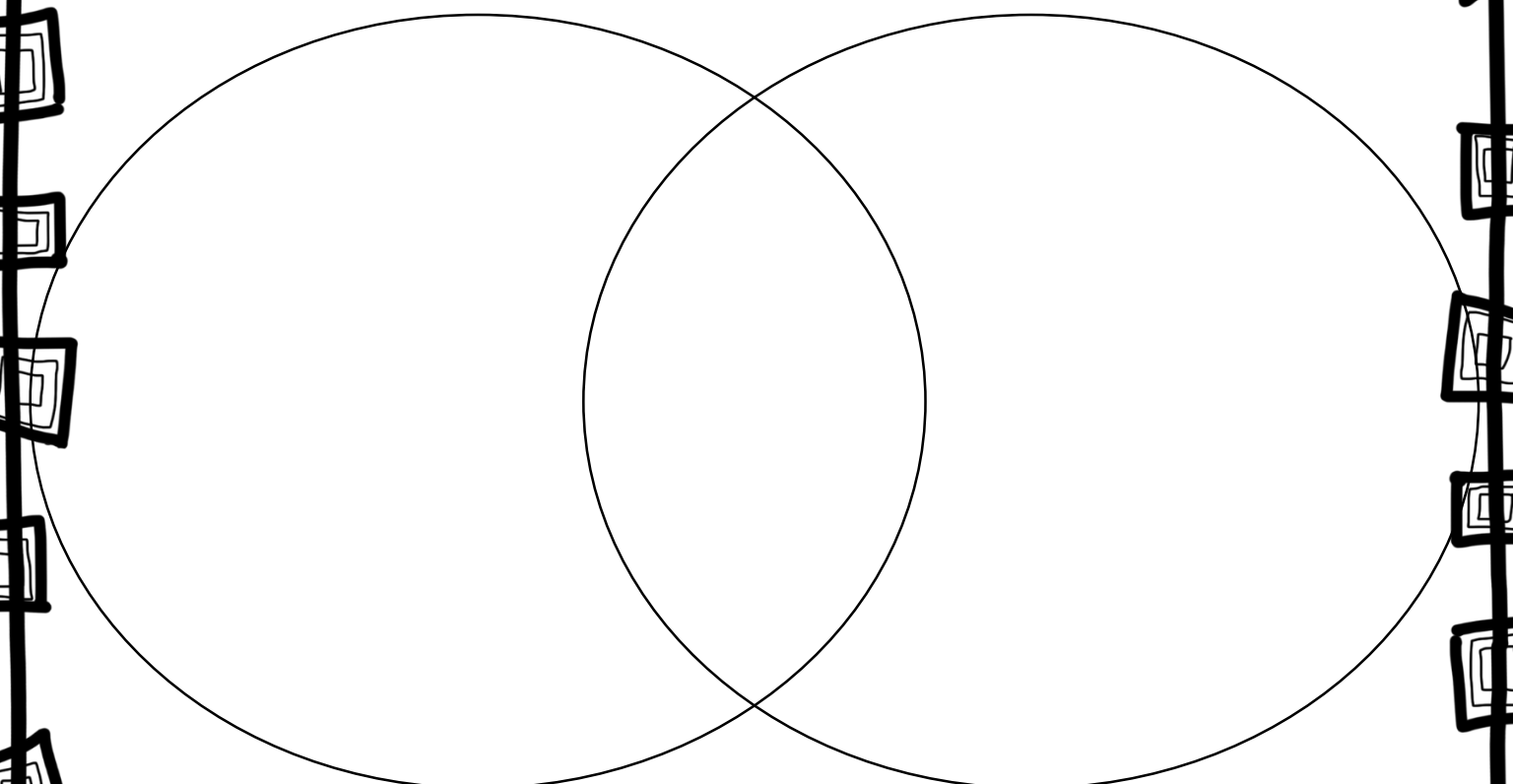
What's the Scoop?

Give a quick summary of a book you read using the organizer below.



Character Comparison

Choose two characters from a book or from two separate books to compare and contrast using the Venn Diagram.



Character 1:	Character 2:

On a blank sheet of notebook paper, write a short paragraph about how the two characters are the same and how they are different.

Facts and Opinions

Remember that facts are things you can prove or disprove, even if they are wrong. Opinions are descriptions of how you personally feel about something. For example, “The sky is blue.” is a fact. “Chocolate is delicious!” is an opinion. Write a few facts from one of the books you read, and some opinions either from the book, or about the book.

Book Title:

Facts	Opinions

Character Map

Describe a character from a book you read using the organizer below.

Character Traits: Decribe their looks and personality, family, anything about their life.

Describe their problem in the story and how they solved it.

Character's Name and Picture

Would you be friends with your character? Why or why not?

Book title and genre

Non-Fiction Book Report

Name: _____
Book Title: _____
Author: _____
Illustrator: _____

What is the main topic of this book? _____

Background Knowledge – What are a few things you already know about this topic?

- _____
  _____
  _____
- _____
  _____
  _____
- _____
  _____
  _____

New Knowledge – What are a few things you learned about this topic?

- _____
  _____
  _____
- _____
  _____
  _____
- _____
  _____
  _____

Rating:

Vocabulary: Write down any new words you learned in this book and a brief definition or synonym.

_____ _____
_____ _____
_____ _____
_____ _____

Write a caption for the book

Burning Questions:

Write down any questions you still have about this topic.

Fiction Book Report

Name: _____
Book Title: _____
Author: _____
Illustrator: _____

What type of fiction is this book? _____

Characters: Name and briefly describe the three main characters.

- _____
- _____
- _____

Describe your favorite part of the story.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Rating:

Two words to describe the setting: _____

Vocabulary: Write down any new words you learned in this book and a brief definition or synonym.

_____ _____
_____ _____
_____ _____
_____ _____

WRITE A CAPTION FOR THE BOOK

WRITE A ONE SENTENCE SUMMARY.

Energy – Part 1

Directions: Read the passage on the left three times to practice fluency. Time yourself each time to see ifyou can get faster and faster. Then complete the comprehension and vocabulary items on the right

Although energy itself is a complex thing, its definition is fairly simple. Scientists define **energy** as **the ability to do work or cause change**. That is it. It comes in many forms and from many places, but that is all it is.

When you run, you use energy. When you turn on the lights, the light fixtures use energy to provide light. When you heat up your hot chocolate in the winter, you use energy. Even a ball at the top of a hill has energy, it is just not being used yet.

Energy exists in many forms all around us. You cannot create energy. It is already there. You cannot destroy it either. You can change the form energy is in, but you cannot make it or destroy it.

Close Reading:

- Use a yellow crayon to highlight the definition of energy.
- Use a red crayon to highlight two examples of energy.
- Use a blue crayon to highlight the part that tells how you can make energy. (almot a trick- read carefully!).

Give an example of energy being use that is not already listed in the selection: _____

_____

Energy – Part II

Directions: Read the passage on the left three times to practice fluency. Time yourself each time to see ifyou can get faster and faster. Then complete the comprehension and vocabulary items on the right

Potential Energy

Although there are many types of energy, they fall under two main categories. These categories are **potential** energy and **kinetic** energy.

Potential energy is energy that is stored. It isn't being used yet, but it could be used. For example, if you are sitting on a bike at the top of a hill, you and your bike have potential energy. You could potentially move down the hill, getting faster as you go, but you aren't doing it yet. Potential is what it can be, just like you. You have a lot of potential… potential to do well in school, potential to be an artist or an athlete, potential to be a scientist. You aren't those things yet, but you could be. The potential is inside of you. Sitting on your bike, you have the potential to move downhill, potential energy.

Another example of potential energy is a battery. If you have a toy with a battery, you only use the energy when you turn the toy on. The energy is stored there in the battery until you turn on your toy and make it work. The battery is storing the energy. It has potential energy.

Close Reading:

- Use a yellow crayon to highlight the definition of potential energy.
- Use a red crayon to highlight two examples of potential energy.

Can you give another example of potential energy?_____

_____

Energy – Part III

Directions: Read the passage on the left three times to practice fluency. Time yourself each time to see ifyou can get faster and faster. Then complete the comprehension and vocabulary items on the right

Kinetic Energy

Kinetic energy is not stored, it is being used. It is working. When you start down a hill on your bike, you no longer have potential energy because the energy is not being stored anymore. It is being used to go down the hill. You are now using kinetic energy. When you turn on the toy that has a battery, the energy that was being stored in the battery is now being used to make noise or movement or make your toy work some other way. The energy being used is kinetic energy.

Another example of kinetic energy is heat. If you put your cup of hot chocolate in the microwave to heat it, energy is being used to make your hot chocolate go from cold to warm. The heat is doing something, or working, so it is kinetic.

When you exercise you are using kinetic energy. Running, swimming, and playing are all examples of using up energy to move. *The heavier something is and the faster it moves, the more kinetic energy it has*.

Close Reading:

- Use a yellow crayon to highlight the definition of kinetic energy.
- Use a red crayon to highlight two examples of kinetic energy.
- Use a blue crayon to highlight the part that tells how your body uses kinetic energy.

Can you give another example of kinetic energy?_____

_____

Vocabulary Quick Match -1

Write the letter of a word or definition in the word bank on the line next to the word it describes.

A. visitors	C. governing city	E. details	G. precise	I. load
B. ongoing	D. estate	F. starting life	H. crucial	J. group of atoms

1. _____ company
2. _____ capital
3. _____ born
4. _____ molecule
5. _____ property
6. _____ current
7. _____ terms
8. _____ weight
9. _____ particular
10. _____ necessary

Vocabulary Quick Match -2

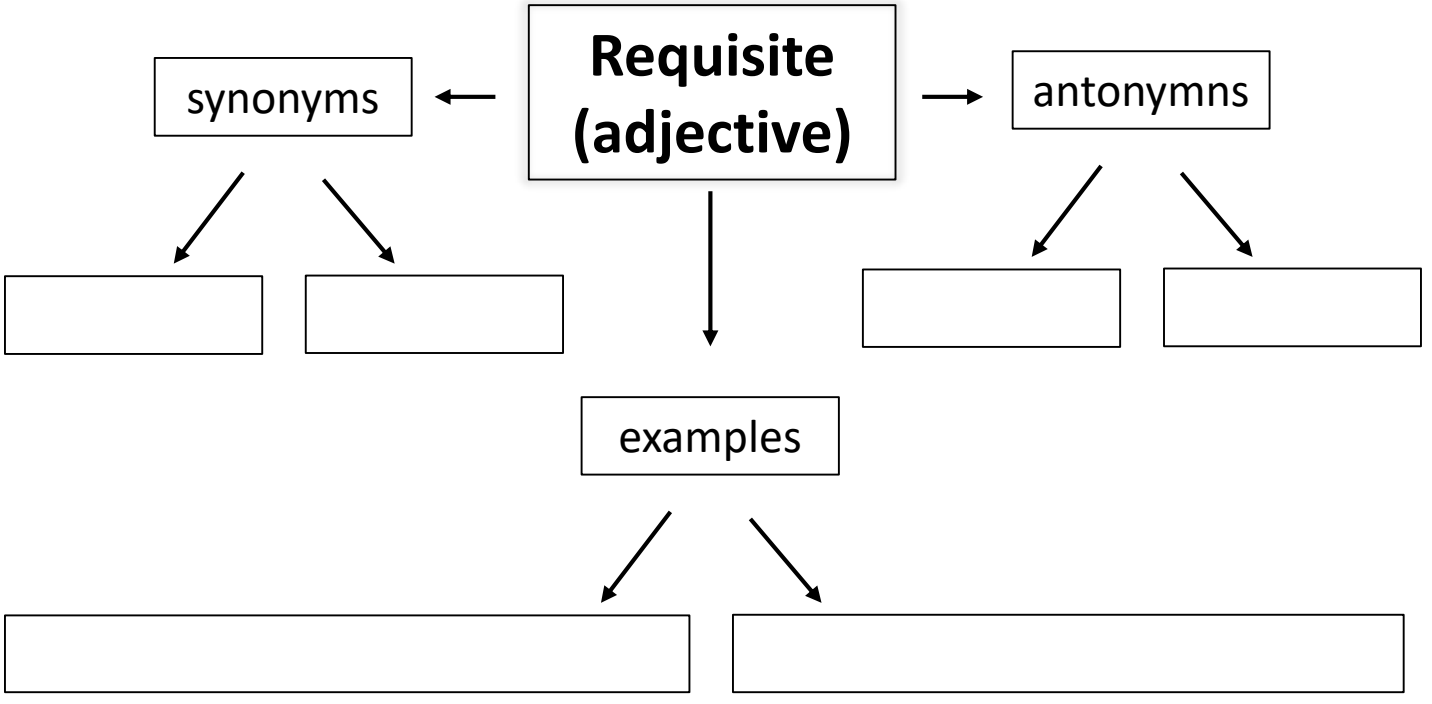
Write the letter of a word or definition in the word bank on the line next to the word it describes.

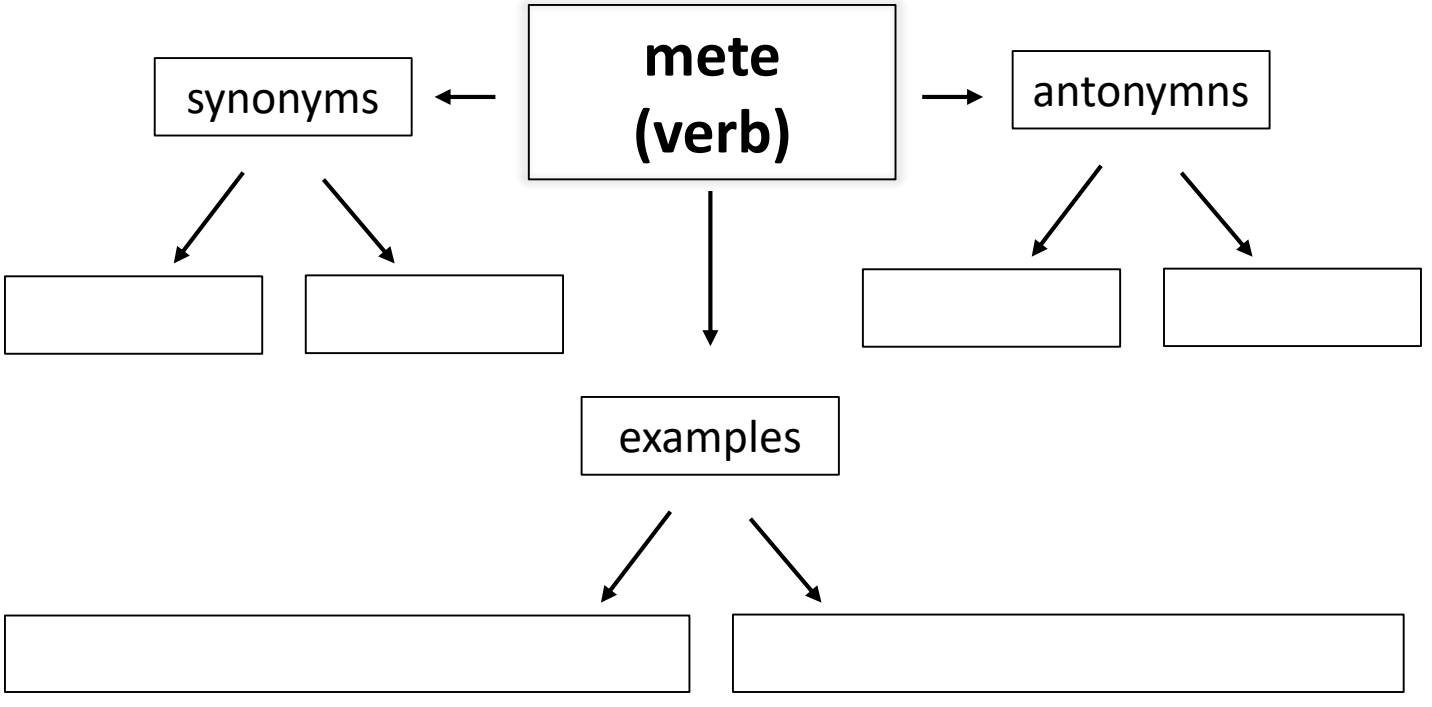
A. retort	C. Section of newspaper	E. answer	G. complied	I. placed
B. resolved	D. Hand over	F. Again and again	H. particularly	J. Action steps

1. _____ settled
2. _____ column
3. _____ repeated
4. _____ agreed
5. _____ process
6. _____ quip
7. _____ delegate
8. _____ solution
9. _____ especially
10. _____ located

Word Study Challenge

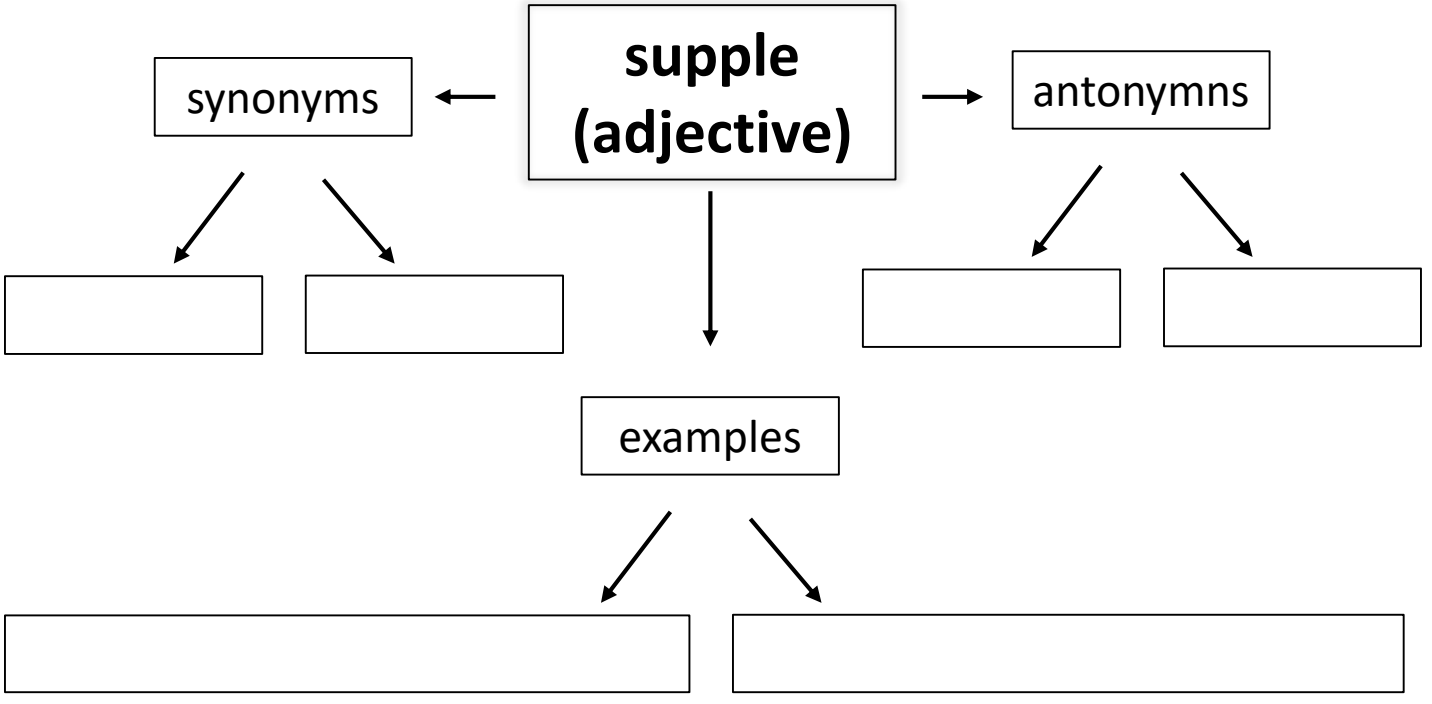
Fill in the charts to show information about each challenging word. Use a dictionary if necessary.

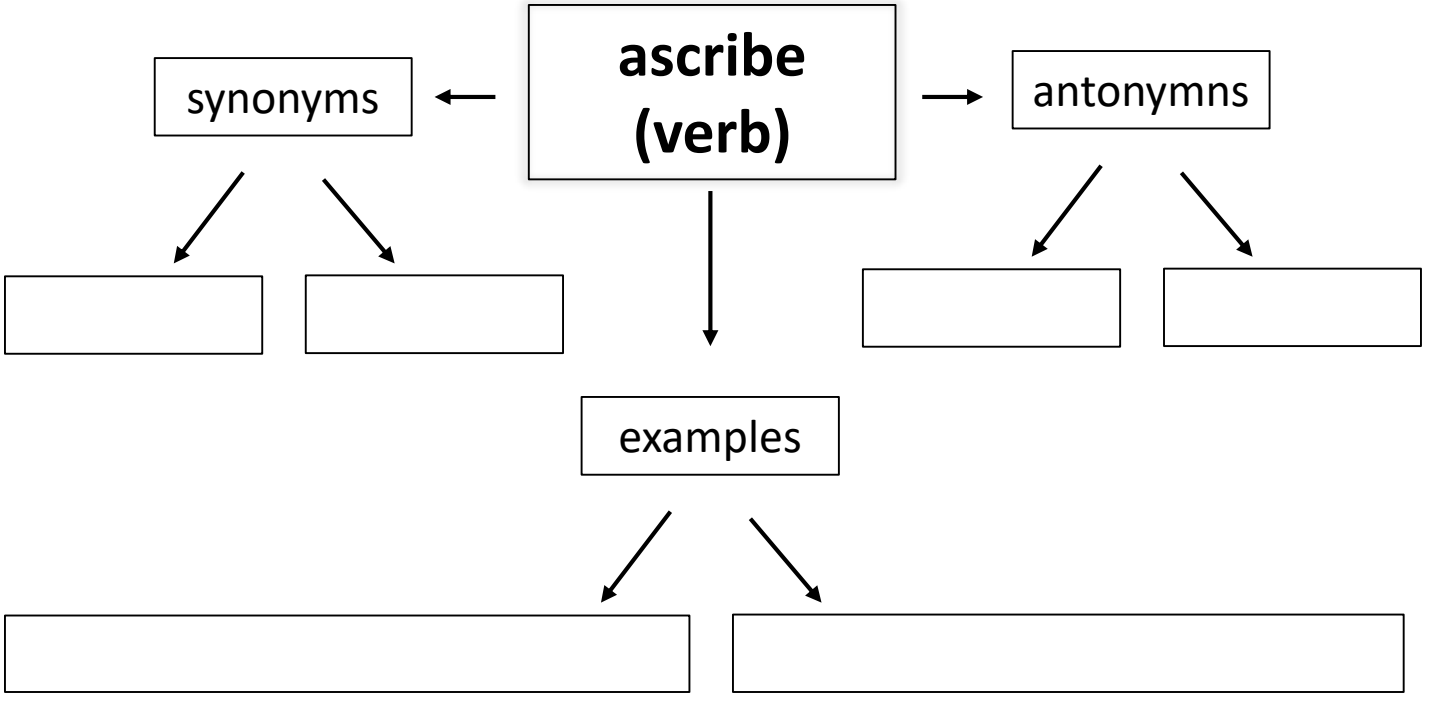




Word Study Challenge

Fill in the charts to show information about each challenging word. Use a dictionary if necessary.

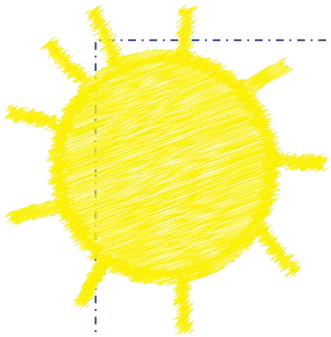




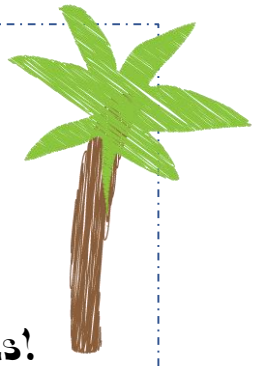
Homograph Hound

Remember that homographs are two or more words that are spelled the same, but they don't necessarily sound the same and they have different meanings. For the task below, shade each word in column one a different color. Then find one meaning for the each word in column two and another meaning in column three. Color them to match their word in column one. For example, if you shade the word 'contract' in column one blue, then you would look for one meaning of contract in column 2 and color it blue. Then you would look for another meaning of contract in column 3 and color it blue.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
contract	A condensed version of written material	To put under a spell
desert	60 seconds	Lower toned drum or string instrument
digest	A written agreement	To run away
bass	Cut a plant	Underground tunnel for water and waste
entrance	seamstress	How your body proceses food
prune	hot, dry ecosystem	Dried plum
minute	the way in	To get something
sewer	A type of fish	Tiny amount



Science Lab – Sun Block



Summer is the perfect time to see how sun block works!

Materials needed: Colored construction paper or cardstock (the darker the color the better), sun block, a warm sunny summer day, clock

How to:

1. Fold your colored paper in half, then open it back up.
2. Use your fingers or a painbrush to brush one half of the paper with the sunblock. Label it 'with sunblock'.
3. Lay the paper out in the sun for a few hours.
4. Go out every 30 minutes to an hour to record what you see.

Record the Process and Observations:

Time starting: _____

Time of first check: _____

observation: _____

_____

Time of second check: _____

observation: _____

_____

Time of third check: _____

observation: _____

_____

Time of final check: _____

observation: _____

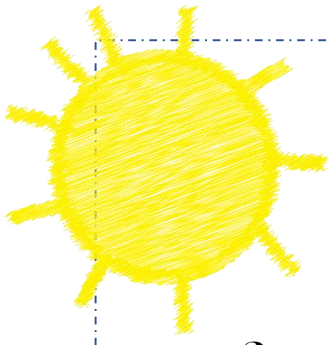
Conclusion: What happened? _____

_____

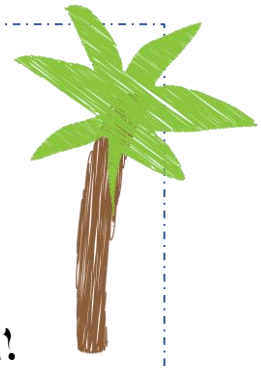
How does this show what happens to your skin when you use sunscreen? _____

_____

Want to take it a step further? Try it again, but use different types of sunscreen to see if any of them block the sun more the others!



Science Lab – The Great Waves



Summer is the perfect time to experiment with water!

Materials needed: a shallow tub (like a baking pan), water, a marble or small rock, a ruler or yardstick or tape measure – **This experiment is best done outside!**

How to:

1. Fill the pan half way with water.
2. Drop the marble or rock from the height of the top edge of the pan into the middle of the water & observe the waves.
3. Drop it again from a foot high. What are the waves doing differently?
4. Drop it again from 3 feet high. What are they doing now?

Record the Process and Observations:

What do waves do after the first drop? _____

_____

From 1' high? _____

_____

From 3' high? _____

_____

Try a height you choose. Make a prediction about what the waves will do. Height: _____

Prediction: _____

What happened: _____

_____

Conclusion: What happened? _____

_____

Why do you think that happens? _____

_____

Want to take it a step further? Try it again with a different sized rock to see if a larger object being dropped makes bigger waves!

Research Report

Pick any topic that interests you to learn about. It could be an animal, person, career….anything! Use this page for your research and the stationery for your writing.

Topic of Interest:

Picture

Important Facts:

Sources Used:

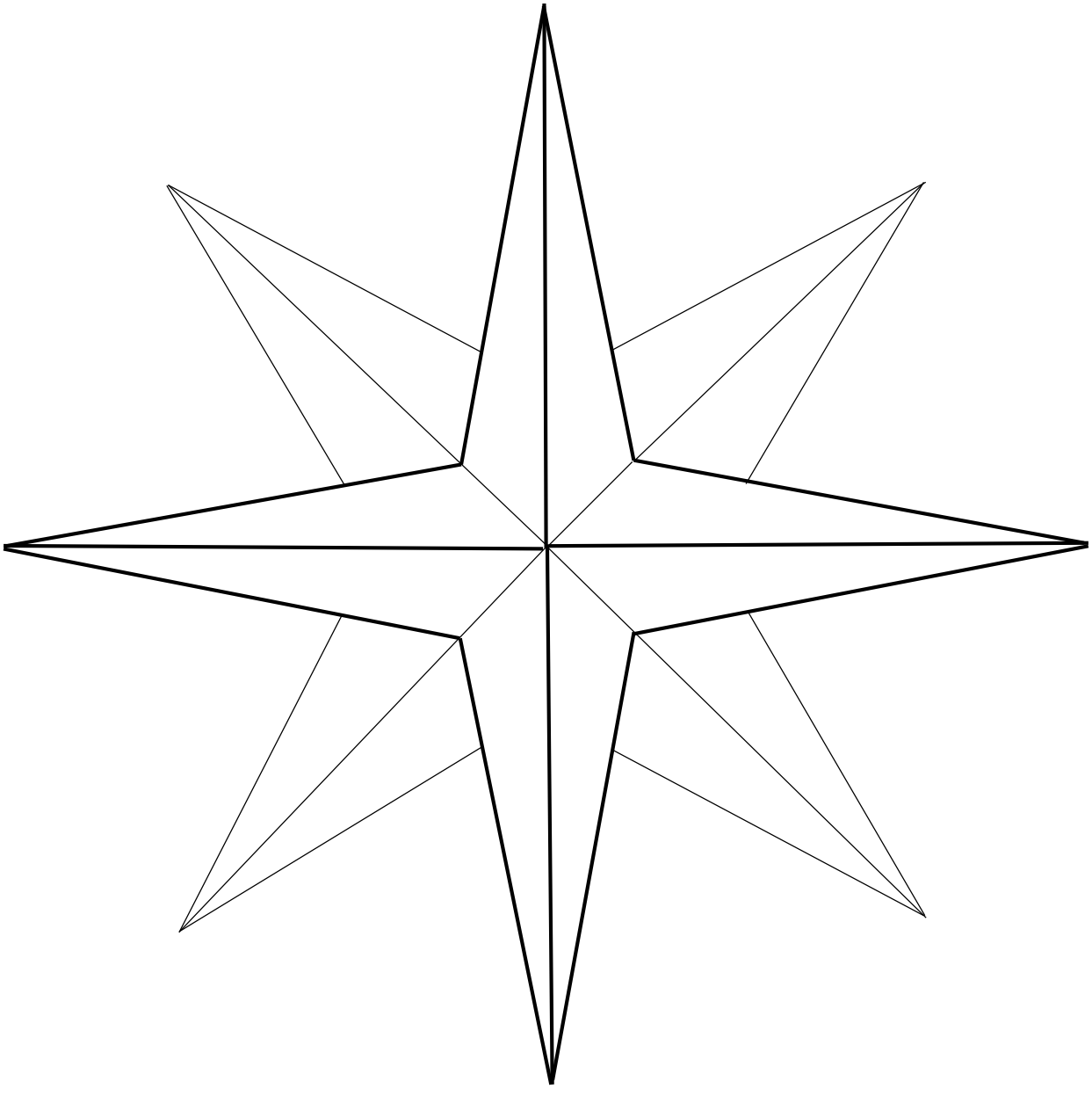
New Vocabulary:

I'm still curious about: _____

_____

The Compass Rose

Cut out the directions below and glue them around the compass rose in the appropriate place.



North	**South**	**East**	**West**
NE	**NW**	**SE**	**SW**

Make Your Own Map

Use the space below to make a map of your back yard. Include a map title, key, compass rose, and scale.

Mapping Your Vocabulary

On the left side below are map related words. On the right side are descriptions. Put the letter of the description on the line next to the word it describes.

1. _____ border	a. the imaginary line that divides the earth into the eastern and western Hemispheres
2. _____ scale	b. key to the pictures used on the map
3. _____ Intermediate directions	c. a picture on a map that shows the directions
4. _____ Continent	d. the line on a map that shows where one state or country stops and another starts.
5. _____ Compass rose	e. abbreviated as: NE, SW, NW, and SE
6. _____ Equator	f. a map that shows borders of countries, cities, or states
7. _____ hemisphere	g. a large piece of land, usually having several countries.
8. _____ Political map	h. imaginary line dividing the earth in northern and southern Hemispheres
9. _____ Cardinal directions	i. a small picture comparing the distance on a map to the distance in real life
10. _____ Prime Meridian	j. half of Earth
11. _____ legend	k. the four main directions on a map
12. _____ latitude	l. an imaginary line that runs east or west to measure distance north or south of the equator.

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