

PBS Arkansas Shows and Times

Wild Kratts	Wild Kratts joins the adventures of the Kratt brothers as they encounter wild animals, combining science education with fun and adventure as they travel to animal habitats
Arthur	Arthur's goals are to help foster an interest in reading and writing, to encourage positive social skills, and to model age-appropriate problem solving strategies.
Cyberchase	Cyberchase is an ongoing action-adventure children's television series focused on teaching basic STEM concepts.
Mister Rogers	Mister Rogers talks in a way young children understand, at a pace they can absorb and with a consistency that creates a calm, safe place for them.
Kid Stew	The purpose of the show is to inspire and enlighten kids of all ages to learn more about books, music, the arts, and science.
Odd Squad	The show focuses on two young agents, Olive and Otto, who are part of the Odd Squad, an agency whose mission is to save the day whenever something unusual happens in their town.

Literacy Corner

Choose at least 4-6 literacy learning opportunities to practice your reading, writing and communication skills.
Don't forget to grab a good book and read daily.

- **Read an Article:** Read "Water, Water, Everywhere!" and answer the questions.
- **Draco Descriptors:** In Wild Kratt's *Flight of the Draco*, we learn about Draco flying lizards. Make a list of adjectives and a list of nouns that might be used to describe Draco flying lizards. Match up one word from each list to make descriptors for Draco flying lizards. Write at least three sentences using the descriptors.
- **Describe Your Favorite Meal:** At the beginning of each *Kid Stew* episode, the waitress shares some "interesting" meal options. Think about your favorite meal and write a paragraph description for a menu, including what is in it and how it is prepared, but most of all, make it sound delicious!
- **Best Book:** In the interview with Judy Blume in *Kid Stew 203*, she talked about how books inspired her to write. Being a good reader helps you to be a good writer. Reflect on which books you have read that have inspired you. Write about the book you enjoyed the most and what made the book so special to you.
- **Inclusion Skit or Story:** At the end of *Kid Stew 203*, the kids talk about feeling lonely, invisible, isolated, ignored or left out. Write a short skit or story about how you might help those kids overcome these feelings.
- **Experiencing Disability:** In *The Wheel Deal*, Arthur spends some time in a wheelchair as a result of an injury. Spend fifteen minutes experiencing what it is like to have a disability. For example, watch



television on mute or write the alphabet with the hand you don't normally use. Write a brief article about your experience.

- **Just for Laughs:** In *Kidstew 101*, Milena interviews author Dave Barry. Mr. Barry says that he started writing to make his friends laugh. Write something to make people laugh. It could be a comic strip, a short story, a group of jokes, a description of a practical joke or a funny song.
- **"Admirable" Letter:** In *The Buster Report*, Arthur and his class are assigned to write a report on someone they admire. Who do you look up to? What do you admire about them? Write a short letter to the person or character you admire and explain why you admire him or her so much. Be sure to include the date, a greeting, the body, a closing, and your signature.
- **Presentation:** Time for your child to be the expert! Let him or her make a presentation using facts and pictures about something learned this week. This can be done on paper, poster, or computer. Present for family or friends at home or by video chat.
- **FREE Choice-** Ask your child about his or her interests. Let them choose something to read, write or learn more about today.

Math Mania:

Choose 3 to 4 math learning opportunities to build and reinforce your math skills.

- **Khan Academy:** If you have internet access, it is recommended that your child utilize the Khan Academy modules with built-in instruction to support math learning at least 3 days a week. Select your grade level or type in the web address and select the GET STARTED button. (Counts as one each day) If needed, students may select a different grade, regardless of age.

[2nd grade math](https://www.khanacademy.org/math/cc-2nd-grade-math) <https://www.khanacademy.org/math/cc-2nd-grade-math>

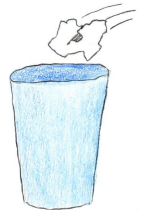
[3rd grade math](https://www.khanacademy.org/math/cc-third-grade-math) <https://www.khanacademy.org/math/cc-third-grade-math>

[4th grade math](https://www.khanacademy.org/math/cc-fourth-grade-math) <https://www.khanacademy.org/math/cc-fourth-grade-math>

[5th grade math](https://www.khanacademy.org/math/cc-fifth-grade-math) <https://www.khanacademy.org/math/cc-fifth-grade-math>

[6th grade math](https://www.khanacademy.org/math/cc-sixth-grade-math) <https://www.khanacademy.org/math/cc-sixth-grade-math>

- **No Fear of Fractions Game:** This game can be played alone or with multiple players. Needed: wastebasket (or similar container), a small ball (or item similar to a small ball in size and shape), and a piece of paper to record results. Pick an open spot inside or outside to set your wastebasket. Your throw spot needs to be six feet away from the wastebasket. Taking turns (if more than one player), players will attempt to throw the ball in the basket. Each player will get 10 attempts. After each throw, the player records a hit or miss. A hit has to land inside the wastebasket. After each round, individual players will represent their hit and miss scores in fractions. (Ex: if player one hits 3, then their fraction would be 3/10. If playing with multiple players, the player with the highest numerator (top number in a fraction) each round is the winner of that round. If playing by yourself, try to beat your previous round. If playing with multiple players, play the best 2 out of 3 rounds.



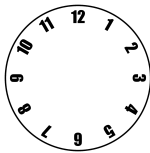
- **What is the Value:** What is the value of the last row?

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Basketball} + \text{Basketball} + \text{Basketball} = 9 \\ \text{Football} + \text{Football} + \text{Basketball} = 27 \\ \text{Lime} + \text{Lime} + \text{Football} = 28 \\ \text{Basketball} \times \text{Lime} + \text{Lime} + \text{Football} = ? \end{array}$$

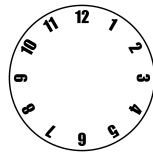
- Multiplication Fact Search:** Let's practice our multiplication facts. Grab a piece of paper (you can use graph paper if you have it) and copy the following 10 by 10 grid and numbers. Search for multiplication facts across, backwards, or up and down (not diagonal). When you find a multiplication fact, put an x beside the 3 numbers (two factors and their product) that make it correct. One has been done to get you started. After you finish, create your own Multiplication Fact Search.

3x	3x	9x	2	2	1	12	5	4	5
2	4	5	20	2	7	6	1	6	6
7	11	45	1	4	4	2	13	24	30
14	1	8	8	64	9	9	5	8	40
16	8	2	10	5	2	3	2	17	3
12	3	4	1	1	1	3	4	1	7
4	19	3	5	15	24	3	8	7	21
9	25	9	5	23	16	4	4	7	28
36	5	27	31	2	3	6	5	7	35
37	5	3	6	18	9	2	4	8	32

- Activity Time:** In *Odd Squad: A Case of the Sing-Alongs*, the agents noticed the mayor would begin his singing activity at different times throughout the day. Let's explore what time and how long we are completing some daily activities. Record 3 different activities you do in a day. (Ex: eating dinner, playing a game, watching TV, etc.) Write down the time you began and ended each activity. For each activity, draw a clock face with the hands on the clock to show when the activity began and ended. Calculate the number of **minutes** you spent for each activity.



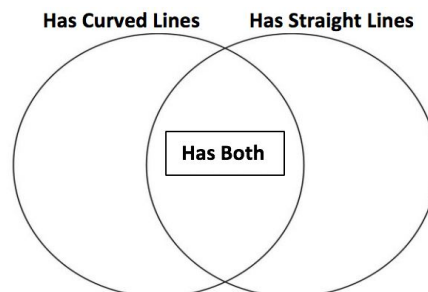
Activity Began



Activity Ended

How many minutes did you spend on this activity?

- Curved or Straight?** In *Cyberchase: Of All the Luck*, the squad uses a Venn Diagram to figure out the lucky bunny. Go on a scavenger hunt around your house and complete your own Venn Diagram. Get a piece of paper. Draw and label the following Venn Diagram. Search around your house to find items to fit inside each circle. Write the name of the item or draw a picture of each item in the correct part of the circle. Challenge yourself to find at least 3 or more items for each section of the circle.



- **How Many Do You Have?** Mister Rogers has purchased batteries to use. He has between 10 and 20 batteries. He counts the batteries by putting them into piles of 4 and finds that he has 3 left over. He then counted them by putting them into piles of 3 and found that he had one left over. How many batteries does he have? Extension: What if he had between 30 and 40 batteries?

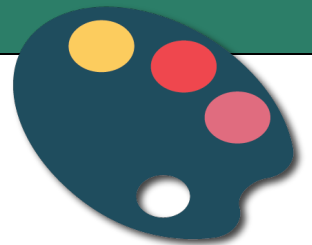
THINK like a Scientist! Choose at least 2 - 3 science learning opportunities for the week.

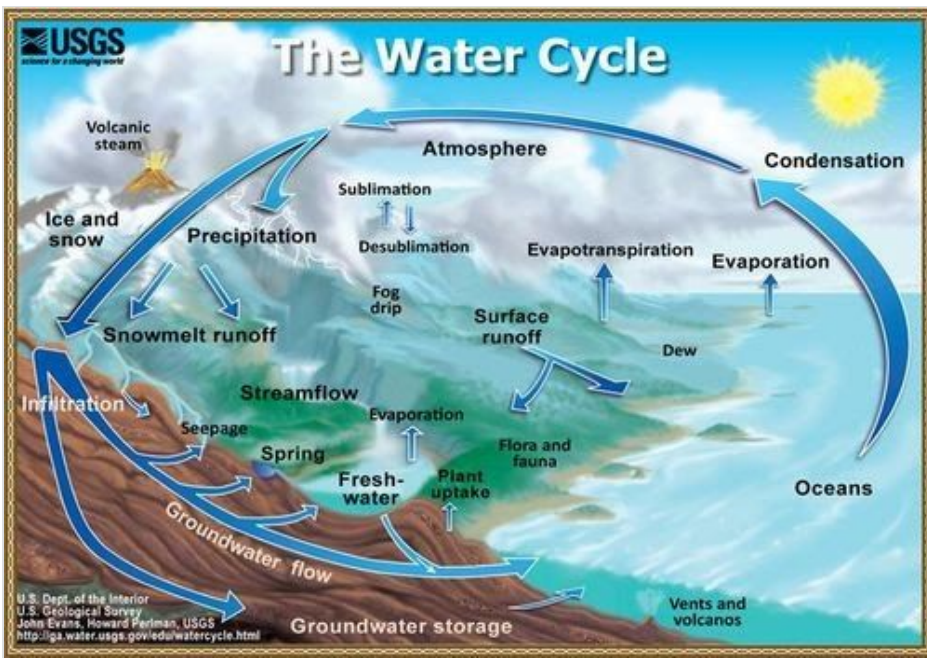
- **Classify This:** Living things are placed in groups based on what they have in common. Lizards all have claws and scaly skin, birds all have feathers and beaks, and mammals all have hair or fur and different types of teeth. Go outside and observe 10 different plants. Think of how you could classify the plants you observe into two or three different groups based on their features. Give your groups creative names and tell your family about your naming system.
- **Gliders :**In *Wild Kratts: Flight of the Draco*, Aviva compares a crumpled up piece of paper with a paper airplane. The paper airplane can travel much farther because of its parachute-like features. Think of two different designs you could use for paper airplanes. Build a prototype of each of the designs and test them out. Record how far each paper airplane travels and compare them to see which one went the farthest. Explain it: Write a few sentences explaining why you think one design traveled farther than the other.
- **Growing a Plant:** Use an empty plastic cup (yogurt, cottage cheese, or jello, for example) to grow a plant. Start with seeds you may have in your kitchen, like tomato seeds, orange or lemon seeds. Add dirt and a little water and soon you will have a plant.
- **Observation Station:** As summer approaches, our weather is changing. Weather is mainly temperature and precipitation (like rain and snow). We've had some warm, or even hot days recently in Arkansas, followed by some cooler, or even cold, days. Make some observations of the weather where you live everyday, for one week. If you don't have tools, like a thermometer or rain gauge, it's ok to make relative measurements. Is it cold, cool, warm, or hot? Is it rainy or sunny? Cloudy or clear? Make a table to record your daily observations.



FUN ZONE

- ★ **Get active-** dance, do exercises, create an obstacle course
- ★ **Perform-** Dress up and perform. Act out your favorite story or one you wrote this week
- ★ **Play** a family game (Uno, Heads Up, Battleship, Guess Who, etc...)
- ★ **Make a masterpiece** - use art chalk, paint, crayons, etc.
- ★ Check out the PBS kids for specific games and additional learning opportunities for each show. <https://pbskids.org>





Water, Water, Everywhere

(From ReadWorks.org)

Water can be found throughout the earth, both in living things and in the physical environment. It is in our bodies, in the bodies of animals and insects, and within all plants. Most of the water on earth is contained in our oceans. The rest of the water on earth is under ground, in rivers, and in the atmosphere, among other places.

The Water Cycle

Water is constantly moving on, above, and below the surface of the earth as it changes states between liquid,

vapor, and ice. This movement of water on, above, and below the surface of the earth is known as the water cycle. The study of the movement and distribution of water on earth is called "hydrology."

Water in the Oceans

Over 70 percent of the total surface of our planet is covered with water. About 96.5 percent of it is found in the oceans. Although there are no physical boundaries separating one ocean from the other, five oceans have been demarcated and named. The Pacific Ocean is the largest in terms of surface area, followed by the Atlantic, Indian, Antarctic and Arctic Oceans. These oceans, although connected, separate the seven major continents. The Pacific Ocean separates Asia, Australia, and their surrounding islands from North and South America. The Atlantic Ocean separates the two American continents from Europe and Africa.

The title of this text, "Water, Water Everywhere," comes from Samuel Taylor Coleridge's poem:

Water, water, everywhere,
And all the boards did shrink.
Water, water everywhere,
Nor any drop to drink.

It tells the story of a ship stuck near Antarctica. Despite being surrounded by water on all sides, the sailors were dying of thirst. Although the ocean's seawater supports other life forms such as whales, sea turtles and many types of fish, it is saline and unfit for drinking by humans. On average, this water contains 3.5 percent salt. Drinking this would result in more water getting excreted from the body to drain out all the salt.

Fresh Water

Where do humans get their drinking water from if over 96 percent of Earth's water is not potable? We get it from one of the many freshwater sources that have a lower concentration of salt and other dissolved solids than seawater. This water is also called "sweet water." It exists in many forms on and under the earth's surface. Sixty-nine percent is frozen in glaciers and ice caps, 20 percent forms the earth's lakes, and the rest can be found in other freshwater sources such as the atmosphere, rivers, swamps, and marshes.

The amount of fresh water in a given area depends on a number of factors related to the water cycle. For example, the amount of water in rivers and lakes is always changing due to inflows and outflows. According to the United States Geological Survey, inflows to these water bodies come from precipitation, overland runoff, groundwater seepage, and tributary inflows. Outflows from lakes and rivers include evaporation, movement of water into groundwater, and withdrawals by people. People use up a lot of surface freshwater for various purposes, including agriculture, industry, and recreation.

Any Drop to Drink

Water is crucial in supporting life. When we study other planets or their moons, we look for traces of water to see if the place could have supported life. It is so important that many people fear if it continues to become scarcer, wars may be fought over water in the future!

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Comprehension Questions

1. What is hydrology?
 - A. the study of weather patterns throughout the earth
 - B. the study of oceans and freshwater sources
 - C. the study of the movement and distribution of water on earth
 - D. the study of the movement of air throughout the earth
 2. What does the author describe in the passage?
 - A. the evolution of aquatic species
 - B. the movement and distribution of water on Earth
 - C. the history of sea-based exploration
 - D. life on Earth during the Ice Age
 3. Read the following sentences.

When we study other planets or their moons, we look for traces of water to see if the place could have supported life. It is so important that many people fear if it continues to become scarcer, wars may be fought over water in the future!

Based on the above evidence, what conclusion can be made?
- A. Water constantly cycles on, below and above the earth's surface.
 - B. Water is crucial in supporting life.
 - C. Over 70% of the total surface of our planet is covered with water.
 - D. About 96.5% of the world's water is found in the oceans.
4. The amount of water in rivers and lakes is always changing due to inflows and outflows. Based on the information in this passage and the diagram, what are these inflows and outflows part of?
 - A. the evaporation process
 - B. the water cycle
 - C. the precipitation process
 - D. human-controlled systems
5. Where can we find "sweet water"?
6. The oceans contain what percentage of the water on earth?
7. The author writes that water is "so important that many people fear if it continues to become scarcer, wars may be fought over water in the future!" Describe at least one contributing factor that might lead to a shortage of water in the future. Use evidence from the passage to support your answer.

