

Indoor Scavenger Hunt

Age Group: 5-7 and 8-12 years old

Instructions:

Here's a list to **scavenge** (verb to hunt or find). You can make this game a virtual experience - Facetime with some friends and play together.

1. One toy with wheels
2. One item that makes you feel cozy
3. One pair of matching socks
4. One book that has a number in the title
5. One photo that you love
6. One item smaller than your hand
7. Two shoes that don't match
8. One item that is smaller than your hand
9. Something that starts with the letter M and one that starts with N
10. Two objects that are green
11. Some piece of clothing that has letters on it
12. Something round
13. Something you found under your bed or couch



Bring all the stuff you find and pile it in one location. Then, make an artistic display sculpture titled, **"HUNT and YOU SHALL FIND"**

"While Social Distancing" Bingo

Age Group: 8-12 years old

Materials: paper, pencil (or markers), small objects for place markers (coins, beans, candy)

Instructions:

1. Make a bingo grid: 5 spaces across and 5 spaces down.
2. Label the center square "FREE."
3. Put a phrase in each bingo card square that shows things you might be doing during this time of social distancing (feel free to create your own!):

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Put a sign in the yard that has a message of kindness ▪ Wore pj's all day ▪ Created a new song ▪ Made PB&J sandwiches ▪ Counted steps from my room to the kitchen ▪ Started a chapter book ▪ Learned a new handwashing song 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ate scrambled eggs for breakfast ▪ Danced to some music ▪ Did indoor exercises for 10 minutes ▪ Put a sign on the mailbox – Wishing You Well! ▪ Finished virtual homework from my school ▪ Created an emoji sign to put on the front door
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4. Create your cards from this list and remember the free space. Make a card for each player.
5. Write each phrase on slips of paper and put them into a container. Make 5 copies of each phrase. Put one letter from the word, BINGO, on the top of each column on the playing card.
6. Pull a phrase from the pile and place it on the correct spot on your playing card.
7. Continue until someone has Bingo!

8. The beauty of bingo is you can play it with any number of players – even one!



Here an example of one of your papers from the container:

Under the letter **B**

Danced to some music

Age group: 5-7 years old - This age group can make the bingo cards and get help with the words. They can also make an original Bingo game of pictures.

What's your Number?

Materials: paper, pencil

Age Group: 8-12 years old

Play simple these “math magics” to speed up your calculation skills. Show parents and friends to prove your talent.

Instructions:

Trick One: The Magic Number 2

1. Think of a number.
2. Multiply it by 3.
3. Add 6 to the number result from step 2.
4. Divide that number by 3.
5. Subtract it from the first number you used. **Answer: Will always be 2 or a -2 (negative 2).**

Trick Two: 3 Digit Number Magic

1. Think of any 3-digit number.
2. Add 7 to it.
3. Multiply that number by 2.
4. Subtract 4 from the result.
5. Divide that number by 2.
6. Subtract it from the number you started with. **Answer: Will always be 5 or a -5 (negative 5)**

*Age Group: 5-7 years old - Do this with an older person. Use objects to represent the numbers

Exercise by the Numbers

Age Group: 5-7 and 8-12 years old

Instructions:

Exercise by 2's

1. Think of a number.
2. Right down that number on a slip of paper.
3. Perform that number of sit ups.
4. Multiply your first number by 3.
5. Write down that number on the paper.
6. Perform that number of jumping jacks
7. Add 6 to the number result from step 5.
8. Write that number down on the paper.
9. Touch your toes the number of times you wrote on the paper in step 8.
10. Divide that number by 3.
11. Write that number down on the paper.
12. Perform knee bends equal to the number you wrote down in step 11.
13. Subtract the last number you wrote from the first number you wrote.



The answer is you just performed a great exercise routine!

Virtual Field Trip: International Space Station

Materials: internet access, website:

https://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/station/main/suni_iss_tour.html

Instructions:

Some information to listen for during the videos:

- *Why is the space module built with four flat sides?*
- *What does sleep look and feel like in space?*
- *What two things does Suni show you that sticks to her toothbrush?*
- *What did Suni say causes water to bubble in space?*
- *What types of food does Suni name?*
- *What countries did Suni say they have food from?*

Extension:

Take a few minutes are research what gravity is and how it affects us on our planet. You can visit this link to learn more:

<https://spaceplace.nasa.gov/what-is-gravity/en/>



Gravity in Action

Materials: beach ball, book, paper, pen, pencil, pillow, remote control, stool, stopwatch, stuffed animal, tennis ball, various durable household items

Preparation: Move to a carpeted area.

Instructions:

You can complete this activity alone or with a family member.

Before you begin, hypothesize by thinking about these questions:

Will the items hit the ground at different speeds?

If so, which item will fall the fastest? The slowest?

Once you have collected all the items, carefully stand on the stool and drop them safely one by one.

As you drop each one, use a stopwatch to track how long it takes each item to hit the floor. Record the time of each item on a piece of paper.

After you have dropped all your items safely, return to the questions you answered in the beginning:

Were you correct ? Did all items fall at different speeds? Or the same speed?



SPLAT! Gravity Art

Materials: cotton balls, large paper, paint, paintbrush, sponges

Preparation: This activity can be done outdoors.

Instructions:

1. Find an open space outside and lay paper on the ground.
2. Dip a sponge, paint brush, and cotton balls in the paint.
3. Hold the item dipped in paint and stand over the paper.
4. Drop it from a standing position onto the paper.
5. Watch as it creates a splatter of paint down below!
6. Continue dropping objects on the paper until you feel that your gravity splat art is complete!
7. Be sure to sign your name and add the date!



Virtual Field Trip: Shakespeare's Globe Theater

William Shakespeare is one of the world's greatest storytellers. He was a playwright (a writer of plays) during the late 1500s. Take a look at how this form of entertainment has lasted through the centuries since Shakespeare's time!



Materials: internet access, paper, pencils, website:

<https://youtu.be/xlqi5k0Z3ps>

Instructions:

Watch the video and think about the questions below. Then write down some things that were especially interesting to you.

- Where is the original Globe Theater located? What happens there?
- How are the people in other countries able to experience a live performance in the Globe in their country?
- What things do you wonder about the original Globe Theater? What would you like to know more about related to Shakespeare 's time? How can you find more information?

Shakespeare Facts:

<https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/history/general-history/shakespeare-facts/>

A second-grade class that produced a play by Shakespeare (video 50:58 min). This is long, but you can take a quick look at how a whole community pulled together to help. Notice the set design!

https://youtu.be/iGO-HxVXI_c

Make A Simple Model: The Globe Theater

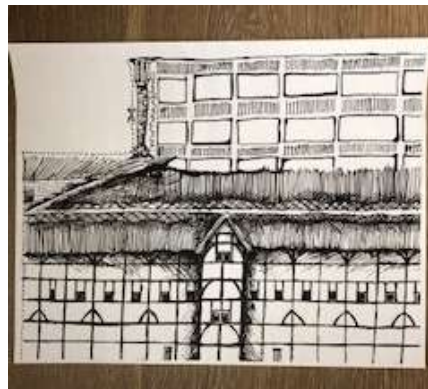
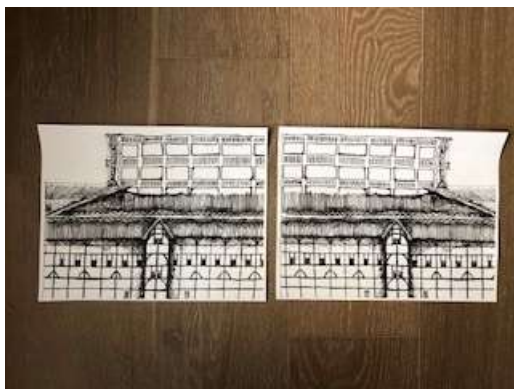
Age Group: 8-12 years old

This is a simple way to make a paper model for Shakespeare's Globe Theater. Can you create some paper-doll people to be in the audience?

Materials: crayons, markers, paper, pencils, tape (or glue)

Instructions:

Using two pieces of paper that are horizontal, draw a large house shape on each one:



Draw some people for an audience in the stalls. Then cut away the white space. See the detailed photo below. The two pieces of paper will look like this; Then fold the paper lengthwise and tape together to make a ring. What else can you add? A stage inside? A thatched roof? Food carts to sell refreshments?



Age Group: 5-7years old - To simplify for a younger child, print a copy of the template here from Barrington Stoke:

<http://www.barringtonstoke.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/Make-Your-Own-Globe-Theatre-Download-Online.pdf>

My Virtual Monologue

Age Group: 8-12 years old

Materials: paper, pencil/pen, recording device (laptop, tablet, smartphone, etc)

Preparation:

Monologue - a speech made by one character to reveal their inner thoughts or feelings. This is done either to another character on stage or to the audience.

Instructions:

Write a monologue to perform. After writing a paragraph, record it a few times as practice, watch the practice videos, then record a final version to share. Make it a challenge with your friends!

Here's how to make a dynamic monologue:

Length - keep it to one minute in length

Active - make sure it includes some kind of action or challenge

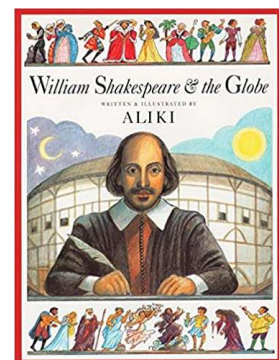
Self-contained – write it so that your character can continue speaking without waiting for any action off-stage to happen

Quick lesson with examples:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pMVhCj9HjJ0>

Monologues for Children:

<https://www.dramanotebook.com/monologues-kids/>



The Amazing Tablecloth Trick or Science?

Age Group: 8-12 years old

Materials: internet access, objects (small and unbreakable but with some weight), piece of material with hem, website ("How to Master the Famous Tablecloth Trick" - Steve Spangler on DIY Science): <https://youtu.be/SLD7aWVJYTI>

Preparation: ***This science magic needs adult supervision so go get an adult!***

Instructions:

1. Spread the tablecloth on a smooth surface so the cloth hangs over on one side.
2. Place the chosen objects (with adult help) on top of the cloth.
3. View the YouTube video several times before trying your own performance.
4. Answering these questions will help with the success factor:

What does the term "**hem**" mean that Steve used in the video?

What is **inertia**? How does it play a part in the activity? Give an example in your explanation.

What is **gravity**? How does gravity affect this activity? Give an example of ways **gravity** affects our lives?

If you choose NOT to answer the questions, you risk not learning anything and who wants that?



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Color Chromatography

Age group: 5-7 or 8-12 years old

Materials: clear glass cup, coffee filter/paper towel, pencil, tape (or binder clip), washable markers (various colors including black), water

Instructions: **Chromatography** is simple technique for separating the individual **components** (parts) of a **mixture**. A mixture is a combination of substances that can be separated because they are not chemically bonded. A **compound** has elements that are chemically bonded together and not easily separated.

In paper chromatography, a mixture is dissolved and pulled across a piece of paper.

The mixture separates because the colors travel across the paper at different rates. The word **chromatography** comes from the two Greek words for color and writing.

Here's your challenge question: Is **black** really **black**?

Instructions:

1. Cut a piece of paper towel or coffee filter into rectangular strips.
2. Draw a pencil line across the narrow end of a strip, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the bottom.
3. Draw a small dot with the black marker on the pencil line.
4. Use tape (or a binder clip) to attach the top of the paper strip to a pencil (the marked line is the bottom). Set the pencil across the top of the clear glass cup. Adjust the paper strip until it hangs down without touching the sides or bottom of the cup.
5. Carefully pour water into the cup until the water just touches the bottom of the paper strip. (Make sure the water level is below the marker spot, or else the ink will just run off into the water.) Water will begin to travel up the paper.

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6. When the water nears the top of the paper, remove the strip from the cup and let it dry on a paper plate or hang it in an empty cup. The series of colors you see is called a **chromatogram**.

What happened? - As the water traveled up the paper strip, it dissolved the ink and pulled it up the paper. The black ink is actually a mixture of several different pigments of color. Some pigments dissolve in water easier and are pulled with the water farther up the paper. Others are more attracted to the paper and move more slowly.

Try using other colors: primary (red, blue, yellow) and secondary (green, orange purple).
What are the results?



Who am I?

Age group: 5-7 or 8-12 years old

Materials: construction paper, fabric scraps, paper plates, scissors, tape, yarn (or string)

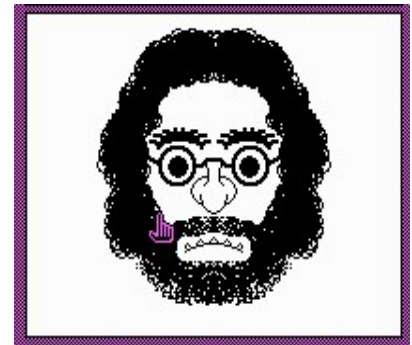
Preparation: Use anything that might be useful to make your disguise.

Instructions:

A **disguise** is a way of changing one's appearance.

Here are suggestions for simple, silly disguises. Challenge: Come up with some of your own.

1. Make a black handlebar moustache. Who are you? Famous painter, Salvador Dali
2. Spike up your hair, tie a necktie around your head, add sunglasses. Who are you? A Rock Star
3. Tape some brown moles on your face. Who are you? Motley Mole
4. Tape a pair of big red lips on your face. Who are? A tulip
5. Make a crown for your head. Who are you? King/Queen for the Day!
6. Tape two paper ears over your own ears. Who are you? Two ears of Corn
7. Make some bushy eyebrows to wear. Who are you? Two Brows on the Prowl
8. Tape on a beard. Who are you? Use a name of someone you know - friend or family
9. Tape on some freckles. Who are you? Fill in the blank _____ (someone you know)
10. Make an emoji face from some paper scraps. Who are you? A Human Emoji



Virtual Field Trip: Coastal Wetlands – Habitats

Age Group: 5-7 and 8-12 years old

Materials: internet access, website:

<https://www.greatlakesnow.org/educational-resources/virtual-field-trip/>

Instructions:

Watch the first video on Coastal Wetlands. Some information to listen for while watching the video:

- What region are they in?
- What is a Habitat?
- What are beach dunes?
- What are some of the characteristics of the Great Lake wetlands?
- What percent of wetlands have they lost in the state of Ohio?
- The wetlands are a Habitat to what yellow plant?
- What animal do they show us in the video?
- What plant does this animal use to build their nest?
- Who eats the Cattails found in the wetlands?



Expansion for children 8-12 years old:

Here are some additional questions to research:

- How many great lakes are there?
- What are the names of the great lakes?
- What states boarder the great lakes?
- Which great lake is the largest? The smallest?

Charting Habitats

Age Group: 5-7 and 8-12 years old

Materials: internet access, large paper, markers

Instructions:

The video in the previous activity shows examples of a habitat in the wetlands.

In this activity, you will chart the different areas that are habitats in the world and what animals and plants live in them!

As you learned in the video, habitats are places where plants and animals live.

Habitats to include:

- Wetlands
- Forests
- Arctic
- Deserts
- Oceans



Think of as many animals and plants as you can for each habitat and include them on your chart. Use your preferred search engine to find more ideas.

Habitat: Natural Art

Age Group: 5-7 and 8-12 years old

Materials: crayons, empty container, glue, internet access, large piece of paper, lined paper, large piece of paper, markers, pencil, scissors

Instructions:

Pick a habitat from your chart to do this project.

Do some additional research on the habitat. You can research additional animals, unique characteristics, or present dangers to the ecosystem there. Write the facts using as many descriptive details as possible.

Now that you have done research, head outside with an empty container. Collect any natural objects to use in your art project, e.g. grass, twigs, leaves, sand/dirt, flowers, and rocks. You will collect items that can represent the habitat.

Now, bring the Habitat to life on paper using the art materials and natural items you collected from outside!

