

SNOW BAG - DAY 1

1. **Spelling** - using the template below create a word scramble to trade with a friend tomorrow at school. Don't forget to make an answer sheet!
2. **Reading** - read **Camouflaged Creatures** and answer the questions. Then color and cut out one of the animals to be camouflaged somewhere in your home. Have an adult take a picture and email it to me. When we return to school we'll look at the picture to see if we can spot your animal!
3. **Math** - color and cut out the cootie catchers, then fold as it says. Next, practice your 6, 7, and 8 facts!
4. **Grammar** - Practice identifying the subject and predicate of a sentence with the worksheet below.



SPELLING WORD SCRAMBLE

Name: _____

Scramble each spelling word for a friend to unscramble tomorrow

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

15. _____

Bonus words:

16. _____

17. _____

18. _____

19. _____

20. _____

This side is for your friend to put their answers

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

15. _____

Bonus words:

16. _____

17. _____

18. _____

19. _____

20. _____

Name: _____

Camouflaged Creatures

by Guy Belleranti

In nature, predators and prey seem to play a game of hide-and-seek. Prey need to hide, so predators do not find them and eat them. Predators need to hide too, so smaller prey cannot see them approaching. Some animals have special colors or marks on their bodies that help them hide among trees, rocks, and grass. This blending is called camouflage.



Can you see the green snake in this picture? The snake's shape and color help it hide among the green forest leaves.



This owl sleeps during the day, so it does not want to be seen by other animals. Notice how its feather pattern and coloring match the tree trunk.



Is this polar bear camouflaged to protect itself from predators or to hunt prey?

The earth tone colors of deer and squirrels help them hide from predators among the browns of trees, bushes and soil. A brown squirrel can be difficult to see when it is scampering among brown autumn leaves. A brown deer can be overlooked when it is hiding between tree trunks. The deer and squirrel's special coloring help them hide from predators.

African lions have a tan body coloring. However, lions use it not to hide from predators, but to hide in savanna grasses while watching for prey. A lion can sneak up on prey without being seen more easily by blending into the grassy environment.

Another popular animal camouflage color is green. The green tree frogs of Australia blend in and hide from predators better because of their color. Green tree pythons and emerald boas, meanwhile, are more like lions, using their green color to blend in. When a likely meal (a rodent, bird or lizard) comes along these snakes strike quickly, catching the prey.

The praying mantis takes things a step further. While its green to brown color helps it blend in with vegetation, the mantis also mimics the shape of a stem or leaf. The mantis uses these camouflage methods both to hide from predators like birds, frogs, snakes, spiders and bats, and to await prey such as insects (including other mantises!), spiders, hummingbirds, and small frogs and mice.



This praying mantis' body mimics its environment. It looks much like a leaf or twig. This type of blending is called mimicry.

Just as important as color camouflage and mimicry is pattern camouflage. Tiger stripes and leopard and jaguar spots are all patterns which help these cats hide among the plants and shadows when they search for prey.



A tiger has vertical stripes that help to hide it among tall grass. This is pattern camouflage.

In nature, hide-and-seek is a game of life and death. Pattern and color camouflage, and mimicry, can give predators and prey a survival advantage. Can you think of any other animals that have camouflage?

About the Author



Guy Belleranti is an author of fiction, poetry, articles, puzzles, and humor for children and adults. He also works as a docent at the Reid Park Zoo in Tucson, Arizona. The information in this article comes from his experiences teaching children about the wild animals at the zoo.

Camouflaged Creatures

by Guy Belleranti



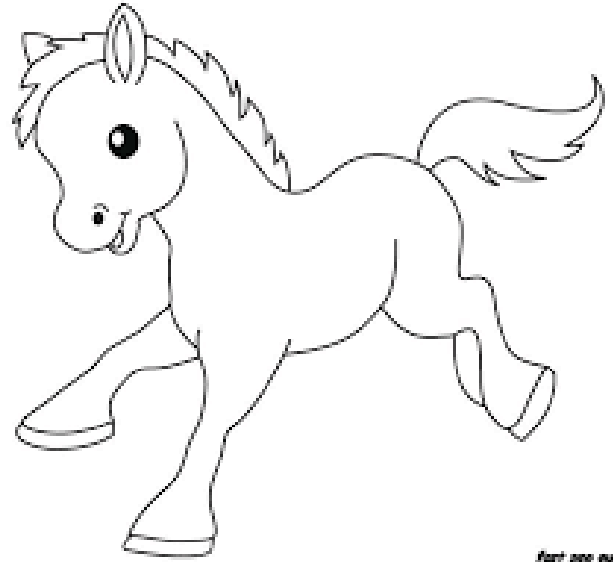
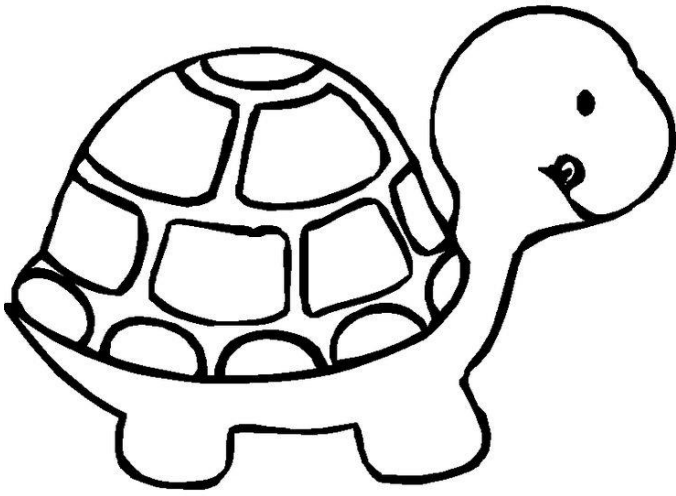
1. How does a lion's special coloring help it survive?
 - a. It helps protect the lion from predators.
 - b. It helps the lion sneak up on predators without being heard.
 - c. It helps the lion hunt prey without being seen.
 - d. It makes the lion completely invisible.
2. Explain how a praying mantis uses more than just color to blend into its surroundings.

3. How does camouflage help a polar bear become a better predator?
 - a. It makes the polar bear more difficult to see in the woods.
 - b. It makes the polar bear more difficult to see on rocky ledges.
 - c. It makes the polar bear more difficult to see in a snowy environment.
 - d. It makes the polar bear more difficult to see underwater.
4. Read the following sentence from the article and choose the best definition for the underlined words.

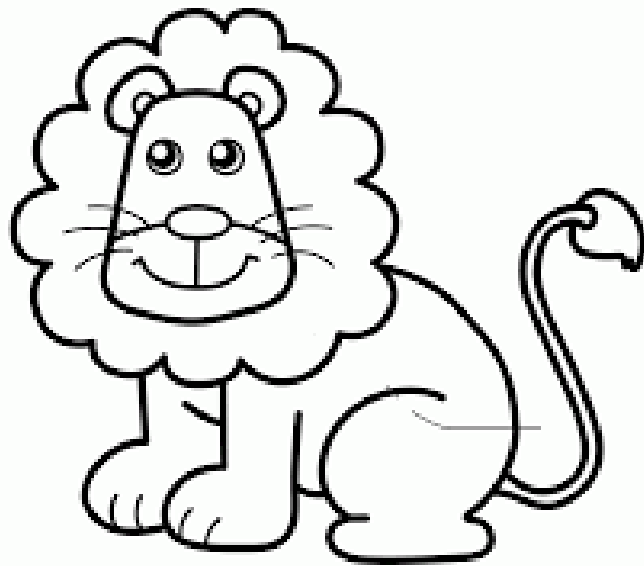
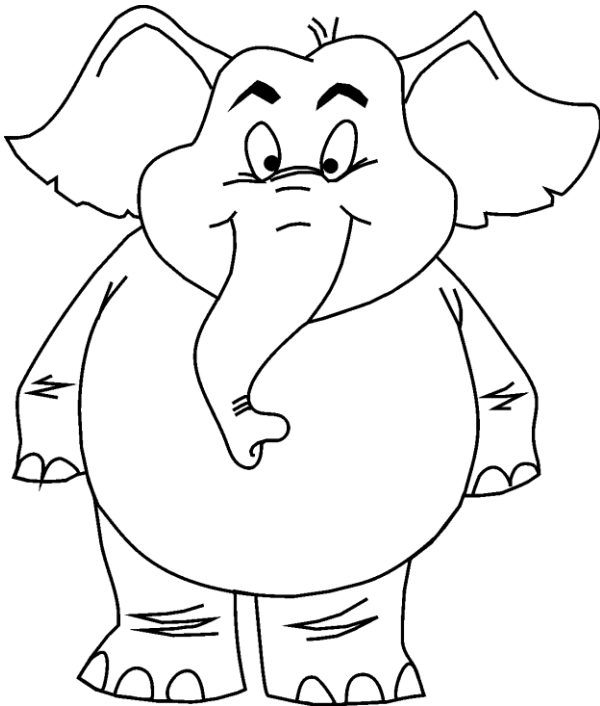
The earth tone colors of deer and squirrels help them hide from predators.

- a. color of summer leaves
- b. color of the morning sky
- c. color of soil and ground
- d. color of the planet Earth

Choose an animal and color it to camouflage somewhere in your home (you may also draw your own animal if you prefer).



Part one part



Cootie Catcher

Multiplication - Sixes











orange 12 9	twelve 12x6	five 5x6	red 12 9
elevn 11x6	72	30	six 6x6
66		36	
ten 10x6	60	42	seven 7x6
54	48		
green 9 6	nine 9x6	eight 8x6	blue 9 6



Cootie Catcher

Multiplication - Sevens



orange 	twelve 12×7	five 5×7	red 
eleven 11×7	84	35	six 6×7
			
ten 10×7	70	64	seven 7×7
			
green 	nine 9×7	eight 8×7	blue 



Cootie Catcher

Multiplication - Eights



orange 8x7	twelve 12×8	five 5×8	red 8x7
elevn 11×8	96	40	six 6×8
88		48	
ten 10×8	80	56	seven 7×8
	72	64	
green 8x7	nine 9×8	eight 8×8	blue 8x7



How to make the Cootie Catcher:

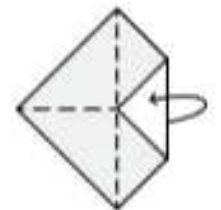
1. Cut out your cootie catcher and color it. Place the square face up and fold and unfold the square in diagonals from corner to corner so you end up with x shaped creases.



2. Place the square facedown and fold each of the four corners in so the points meet in the center.



3. Turn the paper over so the flaps are now facedown. Fold each of the four corners in so the points meet in the center.



4. Fold the square in half from side to side, then unfold it. Fold the square in half from bottom to top.



5. Slide both thumbs and index fingers under the four flaps.



6. Pinch the top corners together with the thumbs and fingers under the flaps to form a point.



How to play:

1. Choose one of the colors printed on the outside square (red, blue, green, or orange).
2. Open and close (front to back and sideways) once for each letter in the color selected. For example: red would be opened and closed three times.
3. Choose one of the number words showing and open and close once for each letter in the number selected. For example: nine would be opened and closed four times.
4. Choose one of the four math problems shown inside and answer it.
5. Lift the flap the question is on and check your answer.

Note: Step 3 can be skipped to make the game move faster.

Name: _____

Subject and Predicate Activity

Read the word groups below. Color the subjects red and the predicates blue.

Then, cut out the groups of words. Match the subjects with the correct predicates. Glue them side-by-side on a sheet of construction paper.

has a funny ringtone.

ate a fly.

My dad's cell phone

The brown bear

The wooden sailboat

played soccer in the park.

The green frog

slept in a cave.

has an orange sail.

Mary's older sister