

POWER PACKET 5

Let's look and learn!

Fun learning activities for K-5th Grade!



SUMMER LEARNING VOLUME 2

Arkansas  PBS



Rise and Shine!

¡Este paquete también está disponible en español!

myarkansaspbs.org/riseandshine/es



Welcome, friends! We're glad you are joining us for our "Rise and Shine" learning adventure! We have a lot of fun learning planned and some great teachers leading us along the way. This Power Packet contains lots of different lessons and activities for you to choose from. You can also access more "Rise and Shine" fun on our website!



Visit myarkansaspbs.org/riseandshine for mini lessons with some of Arkansas's best teachers, video field trips to interesting places all around our state, cool new songs and dance videos, and more!



Power Packet Guide:

- Kids in K-2nd Grade – Start on Page 3
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Math POWER Page (K-2)

POWER GOAL: Identify shapes and understand the features.

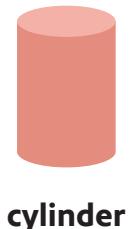
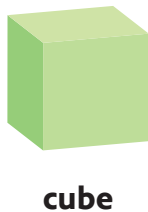
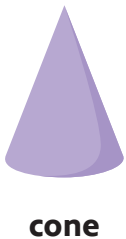
Learning Choices:

Did you know that shapes can be found everywhere?

- Can you find the shape in each picture? Write the shape name. Count how many sides and angles the shape has. Write your answers in the boxes below each picture.

Picture	A. <i>Photo: S. Downen</i>	B. <i>Photo: S. Downen</i>	C. <i>Photo: S. Downen</i>	D. "Through the Looking Glass" by Mark Leichter <i>Photo: S. Downen</i>
Write the name of the shape shown. (circle, square, hexagon, or triangle)				
How many sides?				
How many angles?				

- Look at the shapes found at Riverfront Park in Little Rock. Draw a line to match the object from the park to the labeled shape.



Answers: 1A. triangle - 3 sides - 3 angles; B. circle - 0 sides - 0 angles; C. square - 4 sides - 4 angles; D. hexagon - 6 sides - 6 angles 2A. to sphere; B to cylinder; C to cone; D to cube



Science Power Page (K-2)

Power Goal: Sort materials by how they look, feel, or act.

Learning Choices:

Matter is all around us! Matter is anything that takes up space. Solids, liquids, and gases are three states of matter.

A **solid** has a definite size and shape.

A **liquid** has an amount you can measure, but its shape depends on the shape of the container.

A **gas** does not have a set size or shape but can move freely or fill the space of a container.

1. Read each description below. Label each as a solid, liquid, or gas.






I can fill up a pool, and you can move through me.

I am invisible, but you can move me by waving your hand.

You can hold me in your hand or throw me in the air and catch me.

2. Let's go on a matter scavenger hunt! You can look for matter inside or outside. Fill out the chart as you locate matter around you. Look at the example to help you get started.

Matter Scavenger Hunt				
Matter I found	It has a definite size and shape. 	It has an amount you can measure, but its shape depends on the container. 	It does not have a set size or shape but can move freely or fill the space of a container. 	Is the matter a solid, liquid, or gas?
steam			✓	gas



Answers: 1A. liquid B. gas C. solid 2. Answers will vary.



Literacy Power Page (K-2)

POWER GOAL: Talk about all the many reasons for writing.

Learning Choices:

1. Discussion Time! You and your family decide to take a trip to Little Rock to visit Riverfront Park along the Arkansas River. You find Margaret Clark Adventure Park, a play area and a place to explore nature. Look at the pictures below. Talk with someone about what you observe. Compare the parks in these pictures to what you see at a playground or park near you. What is the same about the two places? What is different? Share your observations with someone.



Photo: J. Wiley



Photo: J. Wiley

2. Story Time! We write to entertain, give information, or give an opinion. Meet Lord Featherwick (pictured below). The artist Herb Mignery made this sculpture which is at Riverfront Park. On a sheet of paper, create a story about Lord Featherwick. You can give him words to say (dialogue). You can also describe how he looks or give reasons why he's in the park. For help with ideas, ask yourself the questions below. Share your story with a friend or family member.

How did he get there?

Why is he dressed this way?



"Lord Featherwick" by Herb Mignery
Photo: M. Authement

What does he want?

Can he talk?
What does he say?



SOCIAL STUDIES POWER PAGE (K-2)

POWER GOAL: Use artifacts to compare today's events to those in the past.

Learning choices:

Little Rock's Riverfront Park is a great place for people to gather. From the 1800s to today, the Arkansas Riverfront has been an area of constant activity. It was once a site of trade where goods were loaded and unloaded from steamboats that sailed the Arkansas River.

1. Study the pictures below. Think of some ways the Riverfront Park area of the 19th century compares to the riverfront today.

Men walking on the frozen Arkansas River, 1876



Photo: Courtesy of Arkansas State Archives

Child playing in Peabody Splash Park



Steamboat arriving at the Port of Little Rock



Photo: Harper's Weekly, 1866, Public Domain

People watching a concert at Riverfront Park Amphitheater



Reprinted with permission from Arkansas.gov

2. Complete the sentence stem.

In the 1800s, the Little Rock riverfront was used for _____.

and now it is used for _____.



Answers: 1. Verbal answers may vary. 2. Answers may include: crossing the river on ice, playing in the water, etc.



Parent/Caregiver Plan

Math (K-2)

Power Goal: Identify shapes and understand the features.

Shine and Share: Ask your child what shapes they see around them. Recognizing shapes allows your child to organize them into categories based on their features such as the number of sides and angles. Discuss that shapes that appear flat and cannot be held are two-dimensional. Three-dimensional shapes can be held and picked up.

Learning Choices:

1. Have your learner draw the following shapes on paper: triangles, squares, rectangles, hexagons, and circles. This supports your learner in recognizing important two-dimensional shapes in the pictures.
2. Ask your learner to give you real-life examples of three-dimensional shapes. An example of a cone would be an orange traffic cone.



"The Center" by Chapel
Photo: S. Downen

Rad Review: To continue learning about two- and three-dimensional shapes, use this resource. You will go on a shape hunt and collect data when watching ["Rise and Shine" K - 2nd Grade Math Lesson: 2020 ATOY Joel Lookadoo - Shape Hunt - YouTube \(https://bit.ly/3yp8wP9\)](https://bit.ly/3yp8wP9).

Science (K-2)

Power Goal: Sort materials by how they look, feel, or act.

Shine and Share: Pour water from one container into a different sized container. Help your child see that the water changed its shape to fit the size of each container, but the water is still in liquid form. Ask them what would happen if they put the water in the freezer. Is it still water?

Learning Choices:

1. Read each description with your learner. Ask them to think about what fills up a pool. Ask them to wave their hand through the air. How could they hold the air? Get them to think about things they can fill up with air such as a balloon or a tire. Finally, ask them about something they can hold and throw such as a toy or baseball.
2. During the scavenger hunt, your child will probably notice solid and liquid matter first. To help your child identify matter in gas form, encourage them to think about the bubbles in soda. Where did they come from, and where do they go as they reach the top of the liquid?

Rad Review: Let's create gas! You will need an empty water bottle, a balloon, a funnel, and some baking soda and vinegar. Pour two tablespoons of vinegar into the bottle, then add one tablespoon of baking soda. Quickly secure the balloon over the top of the bottle and stand back to watch the balloon capture the newly created gas! For more information, visit [States of matter for kids - What are the states of matter? Solid, liquid and gas - YouTube \(https://bit.ly/3OZ2Oue\)](https://bit.ly/3OZ2Oue).



Parent/Caregiver Plan

Literacy (K-2)

Power Goal: Talk about all the many reasons for writing.

Shine and Share: Talking with your child is just as important as reading and writing with them. Asking questions helps generate ideas and can help improve your child's academic skills. Encourage them to share their opinions on topics that interest them. Discussions about non-native animals at the zoo, a science experiment on how solids become liquids, or how Arkansas got its name are all ideas that can promote language and support learning.

Learning Choices:

1. Compare the different play areas with your child. Discuss how each area compares with their playground at school or a play area near their home. What things are the same and what things are different? Things to note are the artificial turf or fake grass, different types of playground equipment, and things in the natural environment, such as trees, grass, and flowers.
2. To encourage creativity and support your child's storytelling, have them draw a picture of Lord Featherwick and provide details about the character, his setting, and his problem to solve.

Rad Review: To help generate discussion and prompts for writing, ask your child questions after reading stories. Ask: "Was there anything in the book that surprised you?" or "If you could create another character, who would it be?" This strategy will help your child add details when writing.



Little Rock Zoo - Photo: T. Chaney

Social Studies (K-2)

Power Goal: Use artifacts to compare today's events to those in the past.

Shine and Share: The use of public space changes over time depending on the needs of the community. For example, in the 1800s the Arkansas River front in Little Rock was used for trade and commerce, and today it is a park where people enjoy leisure activities. Discuss how places in your area such as a park, a store, or a restaurant have changed over time.

Learning Choices:

1. Study the pictures with your child. Ask them, "What are people doing in each photograph? What is similar and what is different?"
2. You and your child may discuss several differences. Help your child choose one main difference to complete the sentence stem. If you have space, you may include multiple differences.

Rad Review: Take your child on a trip to Riverfront Park in Little Rock or a park near you. Help them discover the different uses that space has had over time. Share how an area, neighborhood, or building that you know has changed over time. For example, you may remember an empty field that is now a neighborhood.



Photo: S. Pendergrast




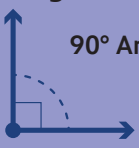

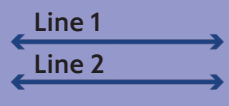
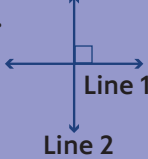




Math POWER Page (3-5)

POWER GOAL: Draw and identify lines and angles; classify shapes by properties of their lines and angles.

Learning Choices:

Shapes are classified by their properties of lines and angles. The chart below includes pictures that feature a different shape.

- Look at each shape and decide if each of the statements in the heading apply to that shape. Place a ✓ in the box if the statement is true.

Shapes 	The shape has a right angle. 	The shape has an acute angle. 	The shape has parallel lines. 	The shape has perpendicular lines. 
A. triangle  <small>Photo: S. Downen</small>	✓	✓		✓
B. trapezoid  <small>"Abundance" by James G. Moore Photo: S. Downen</small>				
C. rectangle  <small>"The Center" by Chapel Photo: S. Downen</small>				
D. square  <small>China Beach 112 Photo: S. Downen</small>				

- Using what you learned about angles and lines, create your own shape. Your shape must include a set of parallel lines, an angle, and only straight lines. Use terms from above to label all angles and lines.

Answers: 1b. trapezoid - checks in acute angle and parallel boxes;
 C. rectangle - checks in right angle, parallel, and perpendicular boxes;
 D. square - checks in right angle, parallel, and perpendicular boxes;
 2. Answers may vary.

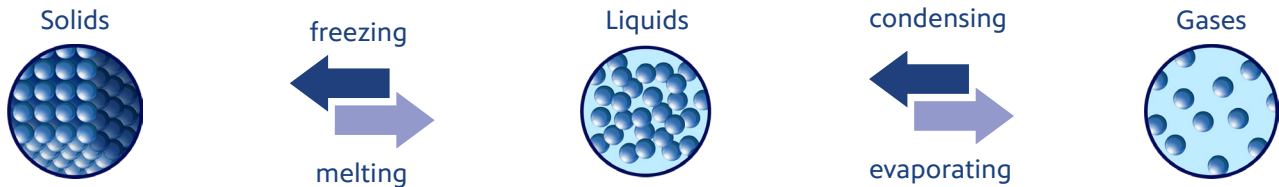


Science Power Page (3-5)

POWER GOAL: Understand that water can be solid, liquid, or gas.

Learning Choices:

On your trip, you decide to visit a science museum. In the investigation room, a teacher set up a chart to illustrate **solid**, **liquid**, and **gas** particle movement and changes. A **particle** is a small unit of matter. Observe the chart below.



<p>The particles do not move easily, so solids keep their shape and size</p>	<p>Freezing happens when temperatures decrease. Melting happens when temperatures increase.</p>	<p>The particles can move more freely, so liquids cannot keep their shape unless held by a container.</p>	<p>Condensation happens when temperatures decrease. Evaporation happens when temperatures increase.</p>	<p>The particles are free to move around in the air; however, gases will keep the shape of the container they are in.</p>
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Make a claim to explain the particle activity demonstrated in each station below. Use evidence and terms from the chart above to support your claim.

STATION 1	STATION 2
<p>The teacher put ice in a glass, and one hour later it became water.</p>	<p>In the morning, the teacher put colored ice cubes on a piece of paper. When you came back at the end of the day, you only saw colored spots on the paper, and the paper was dry.</p>
<p>Claim/Evidence:</p>	<p>Claim/Evidence:</p>

Possible answers may include: Station 1. I think the ice melted because the temperature increased. The particles began to spread out and created a liquid. Station 2. I think the particles in the ice melted into liquid because the temperature increased. Then water evaporated into the air because the temperature continued to increase leaving the color behind on the paper.



Literacy Power Page (3-5)

POWER GOAL: Use synonyms and antonyms to learn and use new vocabulary.

Learning Choices:

1. The Vogel Swartz Sculpture Garden is an exhibit in Riverfront Park in downtown Little Rock. Meet Bliss and Glee, two characters created by American sculptor Giuseppe Palumbo. The words bliss and glee are synonyms for the word happiness. A **synonym** is a word that means the same or almost the same as another word. An **antonym** is a word that means the opposite of another word. Bliss and Glee are two of the many **anthropomorphic** characters located in the sculpture garden. A synonym for the word anthropomorphic (an-thro-po-mor-phy) is "humanlike." Use the definition and the two pictures of Bliss and Glee to complete the chart with synonyms and antonyms for Bliss and Glee.



Photo Credit: S. Pendergrast

"Bliss" by Giuseppe Palumbo - Photo Credit: S. Pendergrast



Bliss

"Glee" by Giuseppe Palumbo - Photo Credit: S. Pendergrast



Glee

Give synonyms and antonyms for *bliss/glee* in the chart below.

Synonyms	Antonyms

2. Using the words from above, create a story using Bliss and Glee as characters. Think about the **setting** (where the story will take place). Think of other characters you will use and a problem they will try to solve. Use these synonyms and antonyms to boost your story.



Answers may vary.

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Social Studies Power Page (3-5)

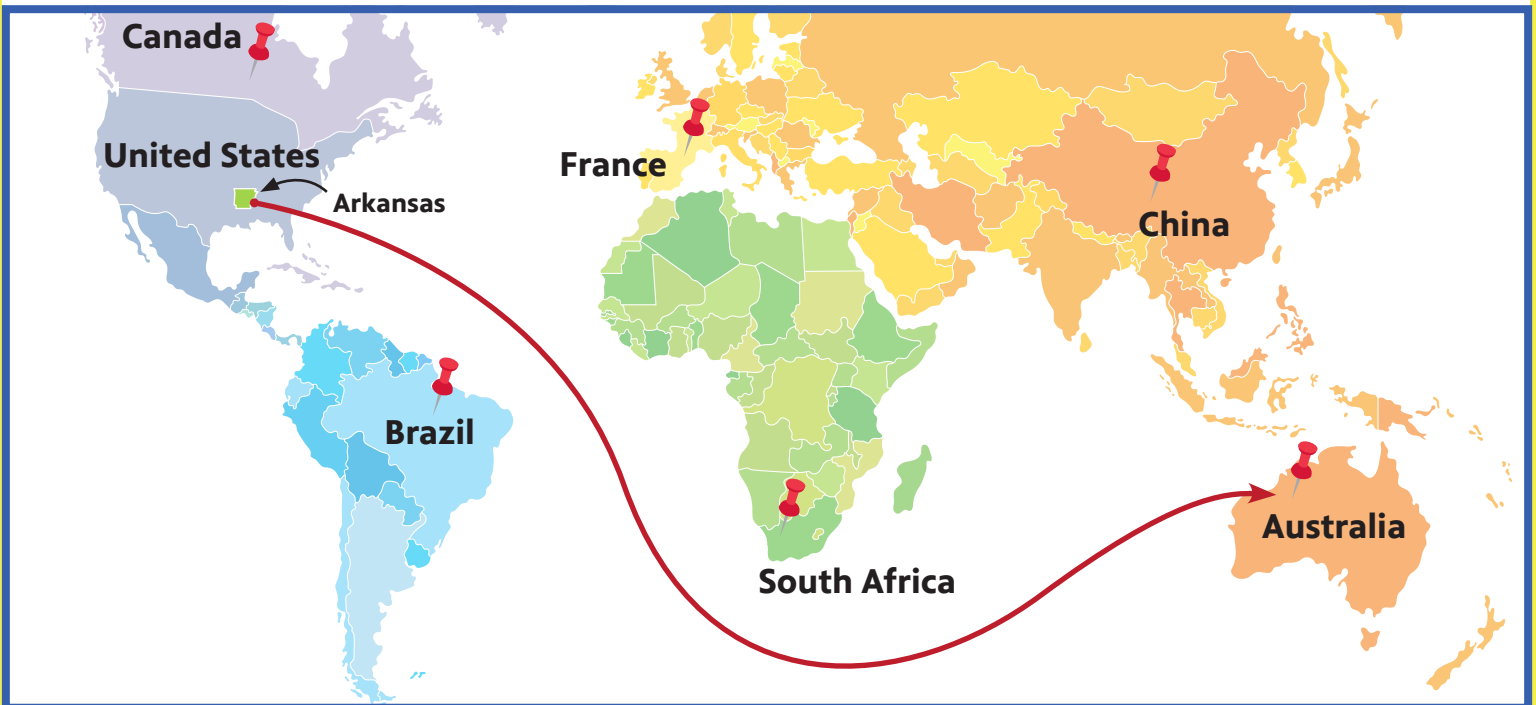
Power Goal: Describe global connections created through increased trade and transportation.

Learning Choices:

Arkansas produces many goods which are exported throughout the world. **Export** means to sell or transfer goods abroad.

Arkansas Exports					
Australia	France	Canada	China	Brazil	South Africa
cosmetics	aircraft and aircraft parts	machinery and parts	rice	eggs	chicken and pork products

- Using the world map and the Arkansas export table above, make a trade route for each product by drawing a line from Arkansas to the product's destination. The first one has been done as an example.



- Pick one of Arkansas's exports and describe its journey from Arkansas to its destination. For example: Cosmetics sent from Arkansas to Australia would be sent by truck, then by ship across oceans.



1. Answers will vary but should show 6 routes from Arkansas to each of the 6 countries. 2. Answers will vary but should include names of oceans, rivers, and countries.



Parent/Caregiver Plan

Math (3-5)

Power Goal: Draw and identify lines and angles; classify shapes by properties of their lines and angles.

Shine and Share: Learning shapes and angles can be fun but also challenging. One way to help your child see how lines and angles create shapes is by drawing. Start by drawing a two-dimensional (flat) square on paper. Then, draw an X on the inside of the box. Point out the shapes inside the box and how their attributes (lines and angles) formed shapes inside the box.



Learning Choices:

1. Give your child opportunities to draw the shapes they see. Discuss characteristics such as parallel and perpendicular lines found in the shapes. Include in your discussion the vertices (angles) they see because this will allow them to determine if the angles are right or acute. Each property (type of angle/line) is located at the top of the chart.
2. Remind your learner to use the following terms and attributes: right angle, acute angle, parallel lines, and perpendicular lines.

Rad Review: The skill of recognizing shapes is a foundation for geometry. Take a walk with your child and ask them to find a particular shape in their surroundings. For example, they may hunt for squares and point out a square building. In that case, you might help them notice that the building has multiple square sides (faces). Challenge them to count all the angles they may see in the building.

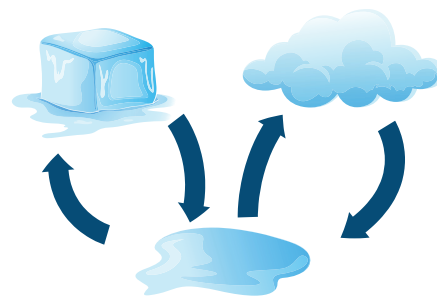
Science (3-5)

Power Goal: Understand that water can be solid, liquid, or gas.

Shine and Share: Have your child explore their environment and identify all three states of matter: solid, liquid, and gas. Ask if some of the matter they found could exist in more than one state. For example, will a popsicle look the same if it is left outside? How and why does it change?

Learning Choices:

Station 1 - Remind your child to look at the bolded words in the chart. Have them explain what is happening to the particles as they move from a solid to a liquid. Explain that the more energy the particles have, the faster they will move. Heat can transfer energy to the particles, so when the temperature increases, the energy will increase. To support their claim, remind your child they will need to use the word “because” to explain what happened to the particles. Station 2 - Ask your child, “Does the colored ice go through more than one change?” They may use words from the chart to support their thinking. Remind them to use evidence to support their claim.



Rad Review: You can set up the stations at your own house to test if the claims were correct. Encourage your child to think of another investigation to try. Also, explore particle movement by watching the following video: [KS1 Science: Changing States - Solids, Liquids & Gasses - YouTube \(https://bit.ly/3ahOPRE\)](https://bit.ly/3ahOPRE).



Parent/Caregiver Plan

Literacy (3-5)

Power Goal: Use synonyms and antonyms to learn and use new vocabulary.

Shine and Share: Synonyms and antonyms can be used to replace commonly overused words such as said, like, go, see, new, bad, best, good, great, and nice. Help your child look up synonyms and antonyms for these words and practice using them in writing and conversation.

Learning Choices:

1. Use a thesaurus (a book or an online version) to find more synonyms and antonyms. In a book, there are guide words, which are words found at the top of the page that help you find the word you are looking for. Have your child practice using the synonyms and antonyms they found throughout the day.
2. Use a story map to help organize the characters, setting, plot (events), problem, and solution. You can draw one on paper, or you can follow the link for free downloadable story maps. https://www.readingrockets.org/strategies/story_maps (<https://bit.ly/3yok6do>).

Rad Review: You will need sticky notes, note cards, and something to write with. Create a set of words on sticky notes (with one word per note). Place the sticky notes around your environment. Then create a set of synonyms on note cards (with one synonym that corresponds with each word on each sticky note). Have your child take the notecards and match them with the correct words. Have them create a list of words they found so they can use them in their reading, writing, and discussions.

Social Studies (3-5)

Power Goal: Describe global connections created through increased trade and transportation.

Shine and Share: Arkansas has many global connections. Help your child understand that goods and products from Arkansas travel all around the world, and that goods from many other countries come to Arkansas. For example, we sell rice to China and airplane parts to Europe.

Learning Choices:

1. When drawing the trade route, have your child think about the fastest way to get the exports to the countries. On this paper map, your child may not be able to show the shortest or most direct route from Arkansas to another country. However, if you have a globe or access to an online 3D version of Earth such as Google Earth, you could have your child find more direct routes.
2. Discuss different forms of transportation with your child. Remind them that some products travel by more than one form of transportation to get to their destination. For example, a product may be transported by truck to a ship that crosses the ocean to deliver the product to another country.



Rad Review: Now that you have discussed Arkansas's exports to other countries, talk about the goods and products (imports) that come to Arkansas from around the world. For example, Arkansas imports bananas from South America. Research some other products that come to us from other countries.



HELPing ALL Learners

While you are working with children to boost their learning, consider these tips and tools to help all learners.

Skill	Strategy/Resource	Description
Communication	Helping	With your help or guidance, allow children to help with chores and everyday tasks, including things such as talking with salespeople or checking out at a store.
Writing	Chunking Writing Tasks	Instead of asking children to write an entire piece, divide it into smaller parts.
Writing	Talk It Out	If a child needs help with writing, allow them to talk through their answers in other subject areas such as math or science instead of having them write their answers.
Reading	Chunking Text	Break long texts into shorter sections. Have children read or listen to one section at a time, pausing to discuss or write about each one before reading the next.
Reading	Build Background Knowledge Prior to Reading	Before having a child read a text or story, consider what vocabulary words or ideas they might be unfamiliar with and explore those together, first.
Reading in Math	Read Aloud	For children who need help with reading, reading math problems to them will help them focus on the problem without struggling to understand it.
Math	Manipulatives	Children can work through a math problem by moving around small household objects such as building blocks, pencils, coins, rocks, beans, cereal, etc.
All	Different Ways of Knowing	Encourage learning activities involving multiple senses and types of intelligences, such as:



Photo courtesy of the Stuttgart Chamber of Commerce

- Nature Spotlight: Take a walk and write down what you see, smell, hear, and sense through touch.
- Body Movement Spotlight: Create a dance or athletic routine.
- Word Spotlight: Create a poem or a set of jokes using the power words.
- People Spotlight: Get with family members or friends and play or make a game, complete a puzzle, or put on a performance.
- Self Spotlight: Express your feelings by building or creating something, drawing, or writing a journal entry
- Number Spotlight: Using an everyday object, measure different things in/around your home (example: the chair is 12 forks tall).
- Musical Spotlight: Read books to the tune of different genres of music.
- Visual/Creative Spotlight: Draw or sketch something you learned.
- Technology Spotlight: Create a presentation/game to show your learning.

For our full list of tips, including links to online resources, visit myarpbs.org/helpinglearners

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