

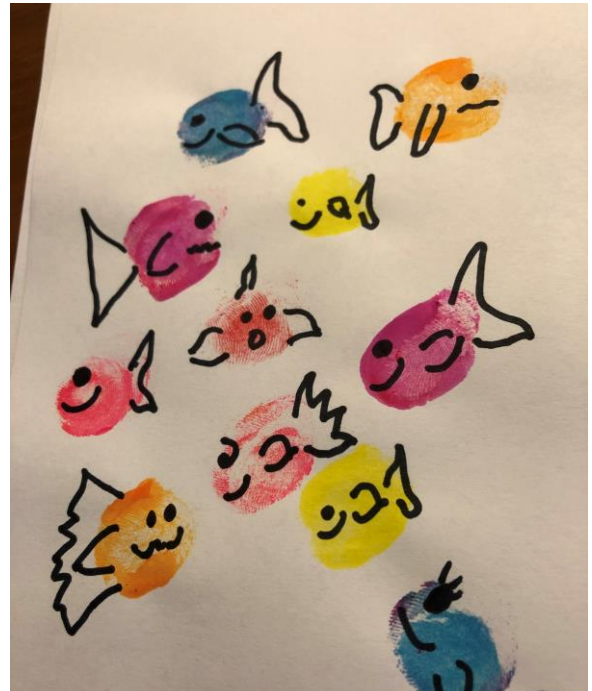


3s' Team Activity Packet

May 25 through May 29, 2020

Weekly Theme: Sea Creatures

Craft: A School of Finger Print Fish



Supplies:

- Fingers
- water based markers
- Black, fine to medium point pen or marker
- white, or light color computer paper

Instructions:

- use paper in landscape position
- using a water based marker draw/cover fingerprint
- while ink is still wet push finger onto paper, creating a fish body
- After dry (quick) draw with the black pen/marker to add eyes and fins to print.

Craft: Jelly Fish

Make a jellyfish in a bottle.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-HoAZs7swg>

You can also watch Mrs. Cardoni on the BHP CNS YouTube channel attempting this craft!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JcINQ9sC7Gg>

Supplies:

- Small clear bag
- Water
- Dental floss
- Water Bottle
- Blue food coloring
- Flashlight

Directions:

1. Get a clear, small trash bag (produce bags work great, and they're free!). Cut it into a square. Fill with a little bit of water and pinch to create the head of the jellyfish. Secure with dental floss and allow extra length of dental floss to hang to create tentacles.
2. Cut strips of hanging plastic bag into even more tentacles. Cut off any excess plastic, leaving 10-15 tentacles.
3. Insert jellyfish into water bottle filled with water and add food coloring.
4. Securely place cap onto water bottle.
5. Take bottle into dark room and shine the flashlight onto the jellyfish.



Story Time!

Mrs. Cardoni reads **How to Catch a Mermaid** on the BHP CNS YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JcINQ9sC7Gg>



Science Time: Sea Animals Experiments

Why do sharks float? Why don't they sink?

Some sharks do sink! White-tipped reef sharks, among others, will rest on the bottom of the ocean and breathe by sucking water across their gills. All sharks will sink if they stop moving. Some sharks, like the great white, can *only* breathe while they are moving.

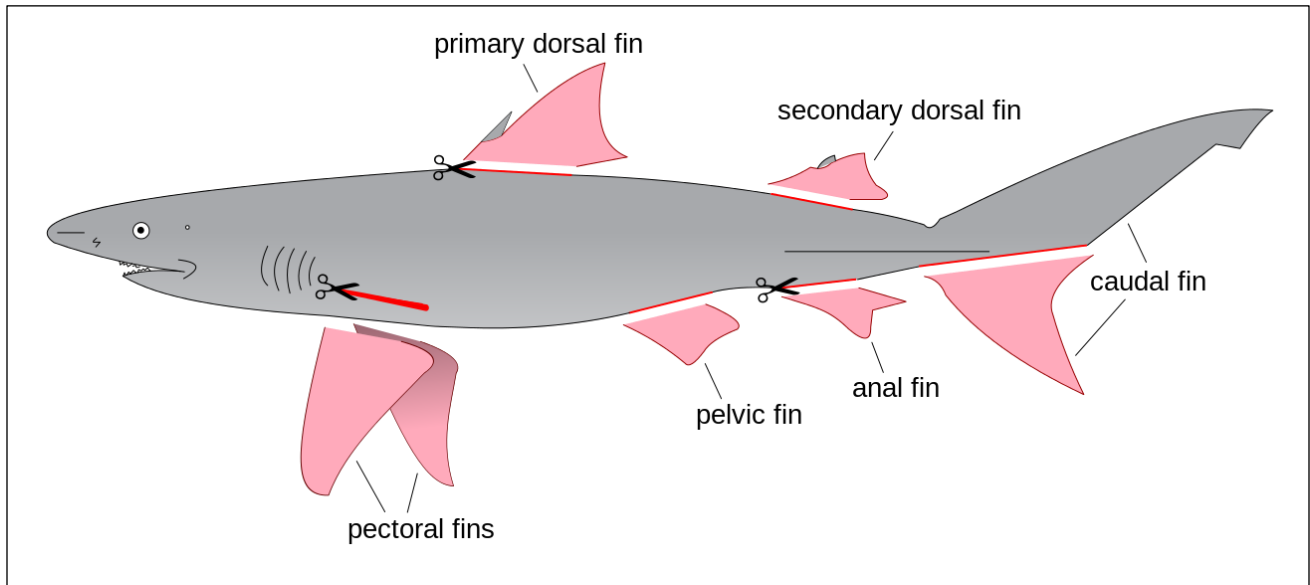


Three things that help sharks float are:

1. Shark cartilage weighs a lot less than bones; the lighter weight makes floating easier.

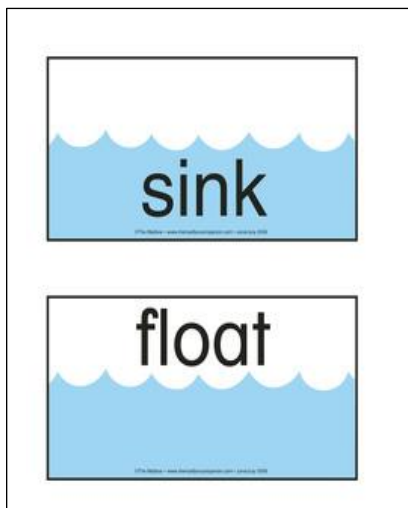


2. A shark's fin shape. Just like an airplane wing creates lift by forcing air over the top faster than under the wing, a shark fin creates lift by forcing water over the top of the fin faster than under it. The faster moving water is less dense and creates an upward force. By itself, this would not be enough force to lift up the entire shark, but combined with the light skeleton and the buoyancy of the liver, it is enough to make the shark float as it swims! The side fins are like wings while the tail fin generates constant movement pushing the shark forward. The fins lift the shark while the tail moves the shark through the water. However, a shark cannot swim backward.



3. Sharks' oily liver is the third key in how sharks float. Oil will float on water because it is less dense.

Density Experiment



Density experiment:

- Fill one small plastic bottle with water; fill another bottle equally with oil. Set out bin filled with water that is big enough to hold both the bottles and possibly a shark toy if you have one. Draw shark faces on the bottles.
- The bottles represent the shark. The oil represents the oil that is in the shark's liver. Ask your kids what will happen to each bottle as they place it in the bin of water.
- The oil filled bottle floats, exactly what the large, oil-filled liver of the shark does! Oil is lighter than water, which is why the other bottle sinks.

Wave Discovery Bottle

To understand the shape and nature of waves, let's create wave discovery bottles!



1. Pour approximately one-third cup of oil into a clear plastic bottle. Then fill the bottle with water, allowing for $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at the top. Next, add a few drops of blue food coloring to the bottle and drop a variety of shells, pebbles, sand and fish through the neck of the bottle.
2. Recap the bottle and tilt it back and forth; watch what happens when the two liquids meet.

What do you see?

The oil and water do not mix, with the clear oil sitting on top of the blue water. Try tipping the bottle from side to side to make waves and large bubbles. When air is trapped in the oil, it creates bubbles that last longer than those in water.

But why don't oil and water mix?

1. Oil is less dense than water. In a glass $\frac{1}{2}$ filled with water and $\frac{1}{2}$ filled with oil, there are far more water molecules, which means the water will always drop to the bottom.
2. Oil and water have different polarities. Water molecules are positive on one side and negative on the other. This causes water to stick to water. Oil is non-polar, and will only stick to non-polar molecules.

Interesting Facts about Ocean Waves and Currents

- The tallest wave ever measured was 1719 feet at Lituya Bay, Alaska.
- The tallest wave recorded in the open ocean was 95 feet during a storm near Scotland.
- Some marine animals take advantage of currents to migrate thousands of miles to and from breeding grounds.

Cooking: Sand Dollar Cinnamon Sugar Cookies

Ingredients:

1/2 cup unsalted butter, softened
1 cup powdered sugar
1 egg whole
1egg separated (yolks in one bowl/whites in another)
1 teaspoons vanilla extract
1 pinch of salt
1 3/4 cups all-purpose flour
1/4teaspoon baking powder
Cinnamon sugar (this gets sprinkled on top)
Slivered/sliced almonds (whichever you have available)



Instructions:

1. Preheat the oven to 350° F.
2. In a large bowl, cream together the butter and powdered sugar. Mix until very creamy.
3. Add the 1 whole egg and 1 yolk only (reserve the white for later from the egg separation above); Beat until well combined.
4. Add vanilla and salt; Blend well.
5. Add flour and baking powder. Stir until the dough is very soft and combined.
6. Form a ball with the dough; Wrap in plastic wrap and refrigerate for at least two hours (I left mine in the fridge overnight).
7. Line baking sheets with parchment paper.
8. Roll out the dough to 1/4" thick on a floured surface and cut out 2 5/8" circles. (I used a wine glass).
9. Brush the circles with the reserved egg whites.
10. Sprinkle each circle lightly with cinnamon sugar and press 5 almond slivers/slices into the center of each circle to make a sand dollar.
11. Bake at 350° F for 3 minutes.
12. After 3 minutes, remove the baking sheet from the oven and press the almonds in again, making slight indentations in the circle.
13. Add more cinnamon at this point too, if need be, to adjust the overall coloring of the final cookie.
14. Place the baking sheet back in the oven and bake until the edges are golden brown, another 10 minutes (this time will vary depending on how thick you cut the circles, so just keep an eye on them around the 7 minute mark).
15. Remove from oven; Let rest on baking sheet for 3 minutes.
16. Transfer to cooling racks to cool completely.
17. Store in an airtight container to keep up to 5 days.

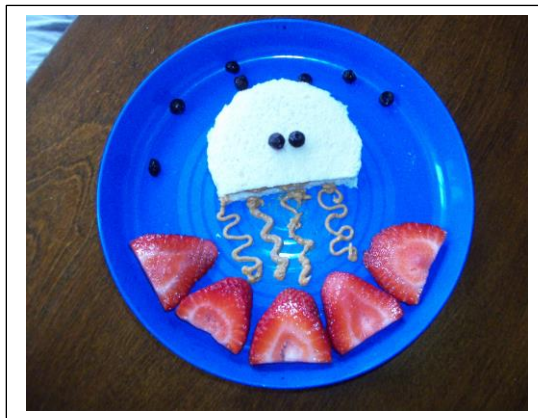
Cookies ready to be baked.



Baked cookies!



Hungry? Let's Make Some Jellyfish Sandwiches



Ingredients

- 2 slices whole-grain bread, cut into 4-inch rounds
- 3 tablespoons Creamy Peanut Butter Spread or Cream cheese or Sun Butter
- Strawberries and blueberries, if desired

Directions:

1. Spread one side of one bread round evenly with 2 tablespoons of your choice of spread.
2. Cover with remaining bread round.
3. Cut off one-third of sandwich to resemble jellyfish shape.
4. Place on plate.
5. Use remaining spread to decorate plate with "tentacles".
6. Use strawberries and blueberries or your favorite fruit to decorate as desired.

<https://www.peanutbutter.com/recipes/peanut-butter-jellyfish-sandwich>

Starfish Sandwiches are Fun Too!



Even sandwiches can get an aquatic makeover using a cookie cutter. Make the cookie cutter as big as the bread can take – there will be quite a few crusts for the hosts to nibble on in the kitchen.

<https://mumcentral.com.au/under-the-sea-party-food-ideas/>

Sea Animals Coloring Pages:

<https://www.coloring.ws/ocean.htm>

Sea Creature Songs!

Animals in the Ocean

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6-xqosckJ5c>

The sharks in the ocean go chomp, chomp, chomp.
Chomp, chomp, chomp. Chomp, chomp, chomp. (2x)

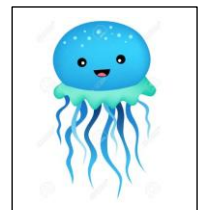
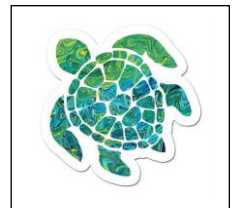
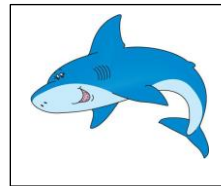
The turtles in the ocean go snap, snap, snap.
Snap, snap, snap. Snap, snap, snap. (2x)

The crabs in the ocean go click, click, click.
Click, click, click. Click, click, click. (2x)

The jellyfish in the ocean go wobble, wobble, wobble.
Wobble, wobble, wobble. Wobble, wobble, wobble. (2x)

The clams in the ocean go open and shut.
Open and shut. Open and shut. (2x)

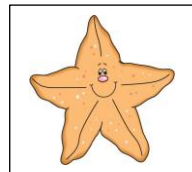
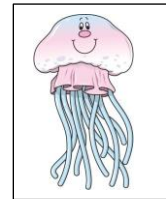
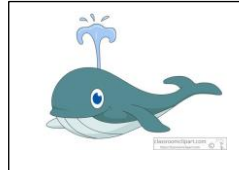
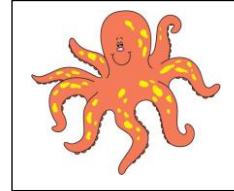
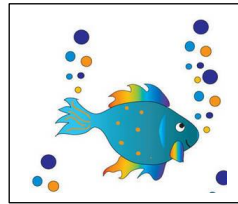
The seahorse in the oceans rocks back and forth.
Back and forth. Back and forth. (2x)



Down in the Deep Blue Sea

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7pMEQsk3c5Y>

Down in the deep blue sea. (3x)
Come and take a dive with me.
We'll see a swimming fish. (3x)
Come and take a dive with me.
We'll see an octopus (3x)
Come and take a dive with me.
We'll see a great big whale (3x)
Come and take a dive with me.
We'll see a baby shark (3x)
Come and take a dive with me.
We'll see a jellyfish (3x)
Come and take a dive with me.



We'll see a starfish (3x)
Come and take a dive with me.
Down in the deep blue sea (3x)
Come and take a dive with me.

Sea Animal Books!

Swimmy by Leo Leonni

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BDrR78REU8Y>

The Rainbow Fish by Mark Pfister

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QFORvXhub28>