

Teaching Activities

for



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Mary Had a Little Lamb
Jack and Jill
What are Little Boys Made of?
Sing a Song of Sixpence
Row, Row, Row Your Boat
One Potato
London Bridge is Falling Down
Banbury Cross
Old Woman who Lived in a Shoe
The Tarts
Little Bo Peep
Please to Remember 5th of November
Sleep Baby Sleep
The Kilkeny Cats
I Saw a Ship A-Sailing
Tweedle-Dum & Tweedle-Dee
Hark, Hark!
Twinkle, Twinkle

Teaching Activities are intended for use at home, in the classroom, and during story-times.
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Questions to ask children before reading the book

- What do you think the book is about by looking at the cover? *Sometimes it is easy to tell from the cover, other times it is not.*
- What does the cover illustration show?
- Where is the bird?
- What is the bird doing?
- Do you think this book might be similar to any other book you've read? If so, what one and why?

After reading the book – writing prompts & thinking it through

- Did the cover “tell” you what the book was about?
- If not, how does the illustration on the front relate to the story?
- Draw your own cover.
- Write a song.
- Can you think of another title for the book?
- Did the illustrator include anything in the pictures that were not in the story or are there things hidden in the art?
- Did the author use puns or any play on words? Can you think of any others?

Re-read the book looking for more information

Go back and re-read the book studying each page carefully.

- What facts are mentioned in the text of the poems?
- Pause during second readings and ask the child(ren) if they remember what happens next.
- What are the words in each poem that relate to the ocean, coast, or rivers?

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Word Families

Word families are groups of words that have some of the same combinations of letters in them that make them sound alike...or rhyme. This list was put together using rhyming words from the various Mother Osprey poems and may be used as a worksheet with the children circling or highlighting the words from the same word family and/or may be used for the various rhyming activities in each of the poem's activities.

word 1	word 2	sound	rhyming words
snow	go	ow	bow, blow, crow, flow, glow, grow, know, low, go, oh, mow, row, show, slow, snow, sow, stow, throw, tow
dreamed	steamed	eam	beam, cream, creme, deem, gleam, ream, scheme, scream, seam, seem, steam, stream, team, teem, theme
June	dune	une	coon, cocoon, dune, goon, hewn, June, loon, moon, noon, prune, soon, spoon, strewn, tune
pail	bail	ail	fail, Gail, hail, jail, mail, nail, pail, rail, sail, snail, tail, wail, bale, dale, gale, male, pale, sale, stale, tale, wail, whale
light	night	ight	bright, delight, fight, flight, fright, light, might, right, sight, slight, tight, tonight
bay	way	ay	away, bay, clay, day, gray, hay, jay, lay, may, pay, play, pray, ray, say, spray, stay, tray,
keys	please	ees	bees, breeze, cheese, fees, fleas, freeze, keys, knees, peas, seize, sneeze, tease, these,
west	rest	est	best, jest, nest, pest, quest, test, vest
four	more	or/ore	bore, core, chore, lore, more, ore, pore, score, shore, sore, store, tore, wore
odd	pod	od	cod, nod, pod, quad, rod, squad, Todd
herd	bird	ird	blurred, curd, heard, nerd, slurred, spurred, stirred, third, word
eels	meals	eels	deals, feels, heals, heels, peels, seals, squeals, steals, wheels
raft	daft	aft	craft, draft, laughed, shaft
down	ground	own	brown, clown, crown, drown, frown, gown, noun, town
brick	trick	ick	chick, click, flick, hick, kick, pick, quick, Rick, sick, slick, stick, thick, tic, trick, wick
reach	beach	each	bleach, each, leech, peach, preach, screech, speech, teach,
pound	sound	ound	bound, browned, crowned, downed, found, frowned, ground, hound, mound, round, sound, wound
mare	dare	air	air, bear, bare, care, chair, Claire, fair, fare, flair, flare, glare, hair, heir, lair, mare, pair, pear, prayer, rare, scare, share, square, stair, stare, swear, tear, their, there, they're, ware, wear, where

shell	well	el	bell, cell, dwell, fell, gel, Mel, sell, smell, spell, swell, tell, well, yell
sheds	beds	eds	bread, Ed's, heads, keds, reds, sheds, shreds, sleds, spreads, threads, Ted's
wise	pies	eyes	buys, cries, dies, eyes, flies, fries, guys, highs, lies, pies, prize, rise, size, skies, spies, thighs, ties
sack	back	ack	back, black, crack, hack, Jack, knack, lack, pack, quack, rack, sack, snack, stack, tack, track, whack, Zack
load	stowed	oad	code, flowed, glowed, mode, owed, road, rode, rowed, sewed, showed, slowed, snowed, toad, towed
Price	ice	ice	ice, dice, nice, mice, rice, slice, twice
told	cold	old	bold, fold, gold, hold, mold, old, rolled, scold, strolled
sleep	deep	eep	beep, cheap, deep, heap, jeep, keep, leap, peep, reap, sheep, steep, sweep, weep
me	sea	ee	be, bee, flea, flee, free, glee, he, key, knee, Lee, pea, plea, sea, see, ski, tea, three, tree, we
ear	veer	ear	cheer, clear, dear, deer, fear, gear, hear, here, near, peer, pier, rear, sheer, spear, sphere, steer, tear, we're, year
wheel	keel	eel	eel, feel, heel, peel, reel, steel
rain	again	ain	brain, cane, chain, crane, drain, gain, grain, Jane, lane, Maine, mane, pain, pane, pain, plane, sane, Spain, sprain, stain, strain, train, vein
hark	bark	ark	dark, lark, park, shark, spark, stark
by	eye	eye	buy, bye, cry, die, dry, fly, fry, guy, hi, high, I, lie, lye, my, pie, rye, shy, sigh, sky, sly, spy, thigh, tie, try, why

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Mother Goose and Mother Osprey?

The next few pages contain the words to the original Mother Goose rhyme on which the Mother Osprey rhyme that is based. Before giving the children any information, read the poem and ask them to figure out which Mother Osprey poem is based on it. General directions for the various activities are below.

Word Families

Word families are groups of words that have some of the same combinations of letters in them that make them sound alike...or rhyme. For example ad, add, bad, brad (Brad), cad, Chad, clad, dad, fad, gad, glad, grad, had, lad, mad, pad, plaid (silent "i"), sad, shad, and tad all have an "ad" letter combination and rhyme. Find the rhyming words in the poems and see if you can think of more words in the word family. For your convenience, we have provided a list of word families on pages 5 & 6. Use the form on page 7 for any and all of the poems.

Venn Diagram

Compare and contrast the two poems. What parts are the same and what parts are different? Use the Venn Diagram to show what the same is and what's different. Use the template on page 6 for the Venn Diagram questions for some of the poems.

Silly sentence structure activity — write your own rhymes

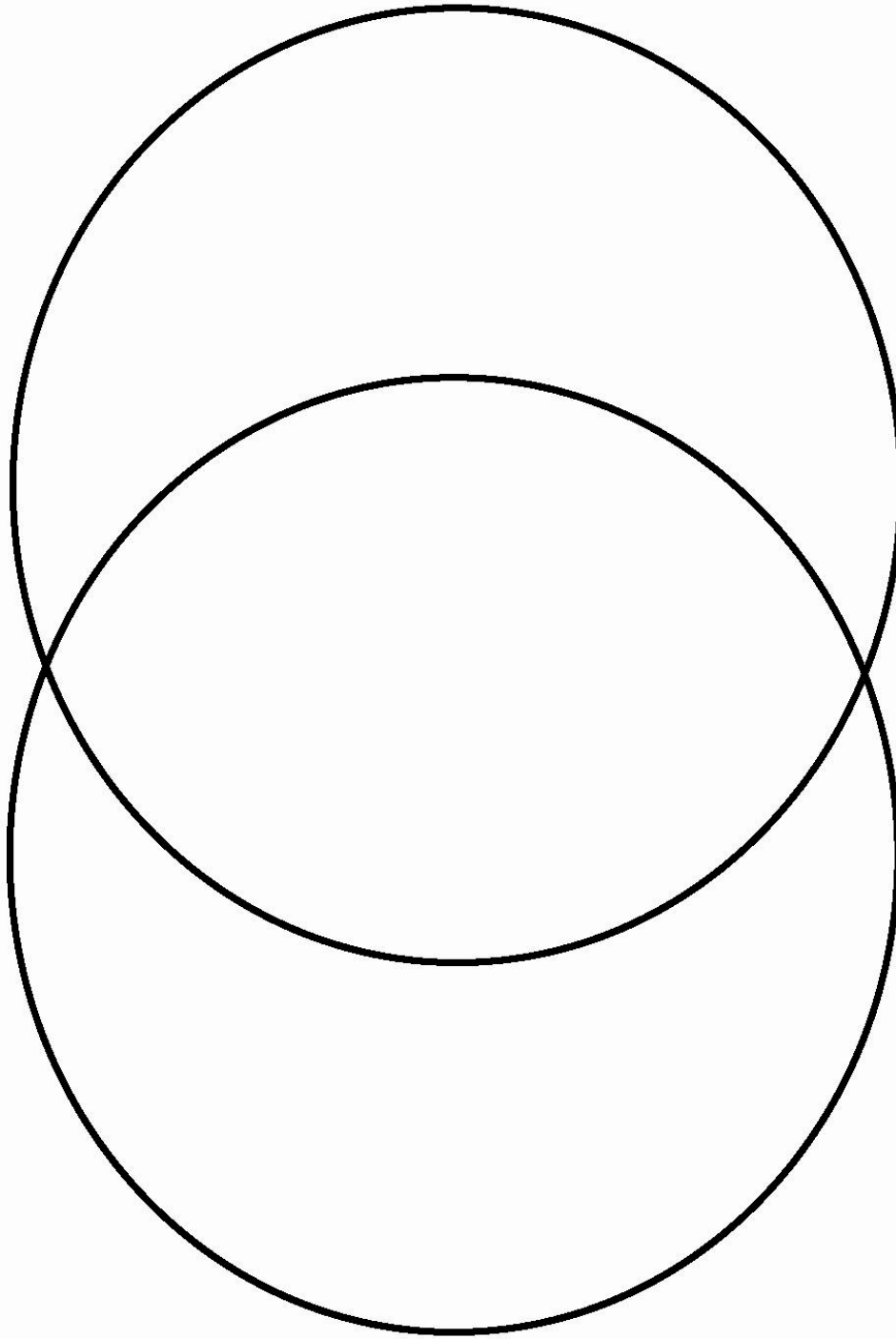
This is a fun activity that develops an understanding of sentence structure.

Sequence sentence strips

Preparation: Cut into sentence strips, laminate if desired, and place in a "center." Have children put the lines in order. Children may work alone or in small groups. Cards are in order but should be mixed up when cut apart.

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Compare and Contrast Mother Goose to Mother Osprey



Mother Goose Rhyme

Mother Osprey Rhyme

Word Families and Rhyming Words

Word families are groups of words that have some of the same combinations of letters in them that make them sound alike...or rhyme. For example ad, add, bad, brad (Brad), cad, Chad, clad, dad, fad, gad, glad, grad, had, lad, mad, pad, plaid (silent 'i'), sad, shad, and tad all have an "ad" letter combination and rhyme. Find the rhyming words in the poem and see if you can think of more words in the word family.

Title of poem: _____

What are some of the words that rhyme in the poem?

_____ and _____

The letters or sounds they have in common are: _____

Some other words with these sounds are:

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Title of poem: _____

What are some of the words that rhyme in the poem?

_____ and _____

The letters or sounds they have in common are: _____

Some other words with these sounds are:

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

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Mary Had a Little Clam

based on
Mary Had a Little Lamb

Mary had a little lamb,
Little lamb, little lamb,
Mary had a little lamb,
Its fleece was white as snow

Everywhere that Mary went,
Mary went, Mary went,
Everywhere that Mary went
The lamb was sure to go

It followed her to school one day
School one day, school one day
It followed her to school one day
which was against the rules.

It made the children laugh and play,
Laugh and play, laugh and play,
It made the children laugh and play
To see a lamb at school

Poem-related questions

- How does the Mother Osprey version relate to water?
- What are some of the water-related words?
- What are some things you see in the illustrations that are not mentioned in the poem?
- Why do you think the illustrator added them?
- What is Mary?
- Do you see any other “children” like Mary in the illustrations?
- How does she get to school?
- What months are mentioned in the poem?
- What is silly about the clam being steamed?

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Venn Diagram Questions

- What is the little girl's name?
- What is her special animal?
- Where did she go?
- When did she go?
- What part of the animal was white?
- What happened when the animal arrived at school?

Silly sentence structure activity—write your own rhymes

_____ had a little _____ —
noun/name noun/animal

its _____ was _____ as _____.
noun adjective/color noun (1)

And everywhere that _____ went,
noun/name

the _____ was sure to _____.
noun/animal verb (try to rhyme with noun (1), above)

Everywhere that _____ went,
noun/name

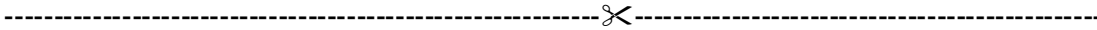
_____ went, _____ went,
noun/name noun/name

Everywhere that Mary _____
verb (past-tense)

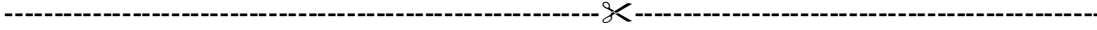
The _____ was sure to go
noun/animal

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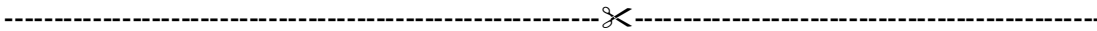
Sequence sentence strips



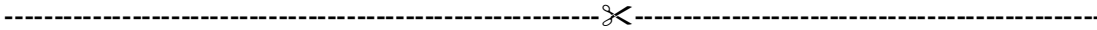
Mary had a little clam—



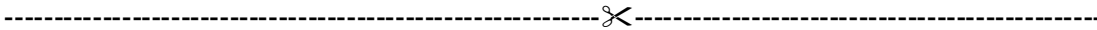
its shell was white as snow.



And everywhere that Mary went,



the clam was sure to go.



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Science

- What type of animal is a clam?
- A clam is a bivalve because it has two shells that close. The word “bi” means “two.” What are some other words that you can think of that have “bi” in it?
- Where do clams live?
- How do they move?
- Have you ever eaten a clam?
- What other animals might eat clams?
- What do you think clams eat?

Math

September 2009

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

October 2009

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

November 2009

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

December 2009

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

January 2010

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

February 2010

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

March 2010

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

April 2010

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

May 2010

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

June 2010

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

July 2010

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

August 2010

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

- If the clam left for school on September 7th, what day of the week would that have been?
- If the clam arrived at school on July 4th, was it a school holiday?
- What day of the week would it be on the 4th of July?
- How many months would it have taken the clam to get to school?

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Jack & June

based on
Jack & Jill

Jack and Jill went up the hill,
To fetch a pail of water;
Jack fell down, and broke his crown,
And Jill came tumbling after.

Then up Jack got and off did trot,
As fast as he could caper,
To old Dame Dob, who patched his nob
With vinegar and brown paper.

Poem-related questions

- How does the Mother Osprey version relate to water?
- What are some of the water-related words?
- Sand dunes can be near the ocean, lakes, in the deserts, or even in the mountains. Where do you think Jack and June's sand dune is?
- What do you think their dog's name might be? Could it rhyme with one of their names?
- Why did Jack and June go up the dune?

Venn Diagram Questions

- What are the children's names?
- What did they climb?
- Why did they climb it?
- What happened when Jack fell?
- What did the girl do after Jack fell?
- What did Jack do after he fell?

Silly sentence structure activity — write your own rhymes

_____ and _____ went up the _____,
noun/boy's name noun/girl's name noun

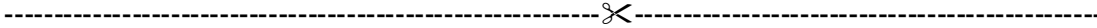
to _____ a _____ of _____
verb noun noun

_____ fell down, and _____ his _____,
noun/boy's name verb noun

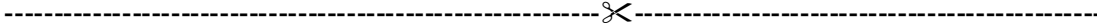
And _____ came _____ing after.
noun/girl's name verb

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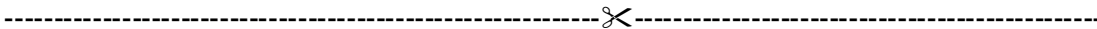
Sequence sentence strips



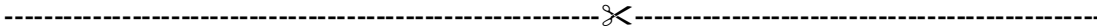
Jack and June went up a dune



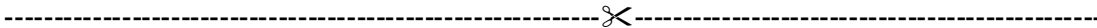
to see the big wide water



Jack fell down and rolled around



and June came tumbling after



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Science

Sand dunes are formed by wind. They need wind, water, and space to remain. Blowing wind forms the sand dunes. This same wind, if it changes directions, can blow the sand dune away. Sand dunes can be almost any size. Some are very small and some are very big.

You might not think animals can survive in a sand dune, but they do! Cottontail rabbits, grasshoppers, and kangaroo rats survive in sand dunes. Rabbits and grasshoppers often live below the dunes in dead trees.

Sand dunes by the ocean help to protect the land (and buildings) behind them. People are often asked to not walk across sand dunes except for well-established paths. This helps to protect the dunes and the plants and wildlife that live on or around the dunes.

Sand Dune Related Questions:

- What animals do you think might live around the sand dunes that Jack & June climbed?
- What animals might live around sand dunes in a desert?
- Some sand dunes move or “walk.” What makes them move and do you think it happens fast or slow?

Ocean Related Questions:

- Why couldn't Jack and June drain the ocean?
- Have you ever seen the ocean?
- If so, what land is on the other side of the ocean you have seen?
- Could you see the land on the other side? Why or why not?
- Could you see the ocean floor? Why or why not?
- What are some animals that you might see on the beach by an ocean?

Math

Water covers approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of the earth.

- Take a paper plate and fold it in half and half again so that you have marks for “quarters.”
- Color three of the sections blue for “water.”
- Color one section green for “land.”

WORD PROBLEM: Jack and June saw ten sand dunes. They decided to climb them all. So June climbed four sand dunes. Jack climbed three sand dunes. How many sand dunes did they still need to climb to reach ten?

Geography

- What ocean is closest to where you live?
- Do you know about how many miles you live from it?
- If you were to drive to it, how long might it take you to drive?

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Buoys & Gulls

based on

What Are Little Boys Made Of?

What are little boys made of, made of?

What are little boys made of?

"Snaps and snails, and puppy-dogs' tails;
And that's what little boys are made of."

What are little girls made of, made of?

What are little girls made of?

"Sugar and spice, and all that's nice;
And that's what little girls are made of."

Poem-related questions

- How does the Mother Osprey version relate to water?
- What are some of the water-related words?
- What are some things you see in the illustrations that are not mentioned in the poem?
- Why do you think the illustrator added them?
- Have you ever seen a seagull? If so, where?
- What is the seagull eating in the illustration?
- Have you ever seen a buoy? If so, where?
- What does a buoy do?
- Have you ever seen an animal on a buoy? If so, what kind of animal?
- Why do you think buoys have bells?

Silly sentence structure activity—write your own rhymes

What are _____ s made of, made of?
adjective noun

What are _____ s made of?
adjective noun

A _____ and a _____ that _____ at _____;
noun noun (2) verb noun (try to rhyme with noun (2))

That's what _____ s are made of."

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Sequence sentence strips

----- ✂ -----

What are little buoys made of, made of?

----- ✂ -----

What are little buoys made of?

----- ✂ -----

"A bell and a light that flashes at night;

----- ✂ -----

That's what little buoys are made of."

----- ✂ -----

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Gulls:

- What class of animal do you think gulls are? (mammal, reptile, bird, fish, amphibian)
- What makes an animal a bird? (Hint: not all birds fly and there is one type of mammal that flies.)
- Seagulls are scavengers which means they'll eat just about anything they can find.

There are many different types of gulls, but none are actually known scientifically as "seagulls."

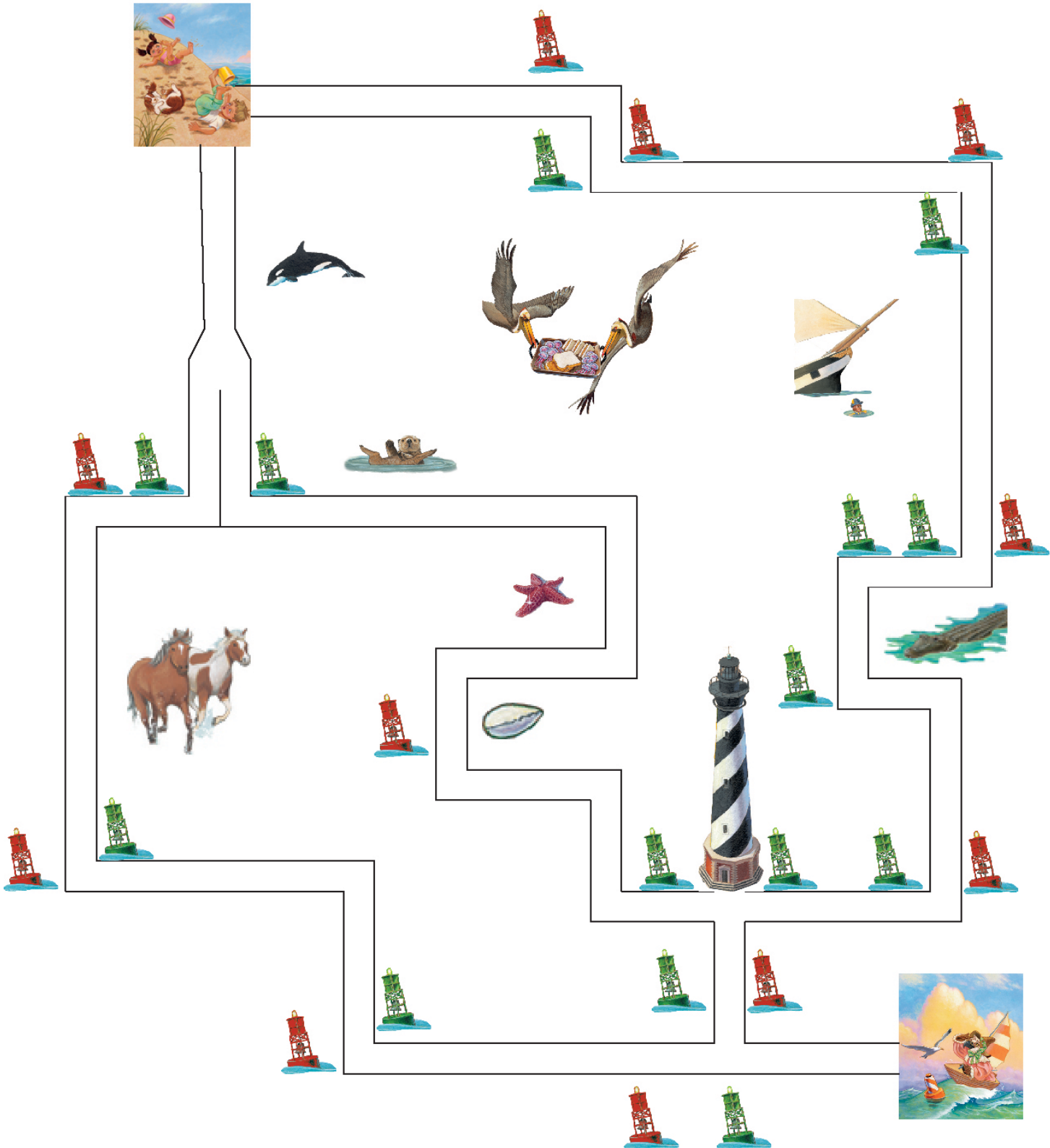
American Herring Gull	Iceland Gull
Andean Gull	Ivory Gull
Armenian Gull	Kelp Gull
Audouin's Gull	Kumlien's Gull
Belcher's Gull	Laughing Gull
Black-billed Gull	Lava Gull
Black-headed Gull	Lesser Black-backed Gull
Black-legged Kittiwake	Little Gull
Black-tailed Gull	Mediterranean Gull
Bonaparte's Gull	Olog's Gull
Brown-headed Gull	Pacific Gull
Brown-hooded Gull	Red-billed Gull
California Gull	Red-legged Kittiwake
Caspian Gull	Relict Gull
Common Gull or Mew Gull	Ring-billed Gull
Dolphin Gull	Ross's Gull
East Siberian Herring Gull	Sabine's Gull
Franklin's Gull	Saunders's Gull
Glaucous Gull	Silver Gull
Glaucous-winged Gull	Slaty-backed Gull
Gray Gull	Slender-billed Gull
Gray-hooded Gull	Sooty Gull
Great Black-backed Gull	Swallow-tailed Gull
Great Black-headed Gull	Thayer's Gull
Hartlaub's Gull	Western Gull
Heermann's Gull	White-eyed Gull
Herring Gull	Yellow-footed Gull
Heuglin's Gull	Yellow-legged Gull

Buoys:

Buoys are found in water where boats can travel. They mark channels and help guide boats away from possible danger. Buoys are made of wood, steel, or iron. Buoys come in different colors, including red, green, and yellow. Each color gives different information. Yellow buoys might mean the area surrounding the buoy is a fishing area. Red and green buoys mark deep water channels. Red, right, returning from the sea is a trick that sailors use to help them remember which side is which.

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Help Mother Osprey find her way to Jack and June.
Keep the red buoy on the right as she returns from the sea.
Keep the green buoy on the left.



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Sing a Song of Sixpence

Sing a song of sixpence,
A pocket full of rye;
Four-and-twenty blackbirds
Baked in a pie!

When the pie was opened
The birds began to sing;
Was not that a dainty dish
To set before the king?

The king was in his counting-house,
Counting out his money;
The queen was in the parlor,
Eating bread and honey.

The maid was in the garden,
Hanging out the clothes;
When down came a blackbird
And snapped off her nose.

Poem-related questions

- How does the Mother Osprey version relate to water?
- What are some of the water-related words?
- How many pelicans are four and twenty?
- Are the pelicans in the story giving the fishermen food or taking it away?
- What other foods can go on a peanut butter sandwich?
- Have you ever caught a fish? Where?
- What kinds of fish do you think fisherman catch?

Venn Diagram Questions

- Of what is there a pocket full?
- Four and twenty _____ are baked in a pie?
- What were the people eating?

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Silly sentence structure activity — write your own rhymes

Sing a song of _____,
noun

A _____ full of _____;
noun noun(2)

Four-and-twenty _____
noun/animal

Baked in a _____!
noun (try to rhyme with noun(2) above)

When the _____ was opened
noun

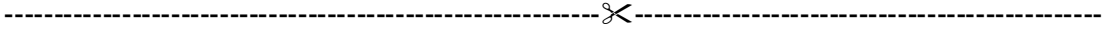
The _____ began to _____;
noun verb(1)

Was not that a _____
adjective noun

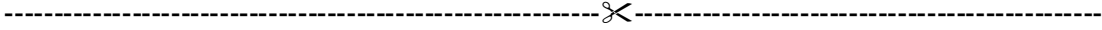
To set before the _____?
noun (try to rhyme with verb(1) above)

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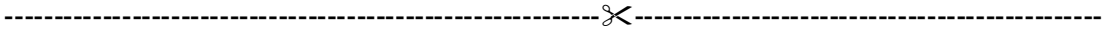
Sequence sentence strips



Sing a song of sixpence,



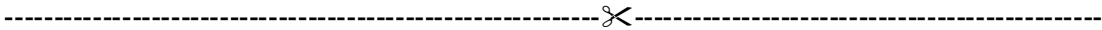
a pocket full of hay;



four and twenty pelicans



fixed a luncheon tray.



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Science

We eat food that comes from many different sources. Peanut butter is made by grinding peanuts with a little bit of vegetable oil and is easy to make at home with the help of an adult.

- You will need: 1 cup of roasted, unsalted peanuts and 1 tsp. of vegetable oil
- If the peanuts are still in the shell, you need to remove the nuts from the shell
- Put the peanuts in a food processor bowl and add the oil (and a little salt if you want).
- Blend until the butter is chunky or smooth.
- If necessary, you may need to stop the food processor every once in a while and scrape the sides of the bowl.
- Add a little more oil if necessary.

Do you think you can make butter out of other types of nuts too? Could you make “almond butter” or “walnut butter?” (Note to adults: the answer is “yes.” Some of the large, natural health grocery stores like Whole Foods or Earth Fare even have nut grinding machines to make your own nut butters.)



- Jellyfish are not fish but are invertebrates (animals without a backbone) that live in the sea.
- They are “cousins” to sea anemones and coral.
- Some, but not all, jellyfish sting their prey with tentacles.
- Some jellyfish are just a few inches and others can be as big as three feet (not including their tentacles)! *How tall are you?*
- Sea turtles, spadefish, and sunfish are some of the animals that prey on (eat) jellyfish.
- Have you ever seen a jellyfish? If so, where and what was it doing?

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Math

A sixpence, also called a half-shilling, is an old piece of British money.



An 1816, King George III, sixpence.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sixpence_\(British_coin\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sixpence_(British_coin))

- What are the names of the money coins we use in the US?
- How many pennies equal the value of a nickel?
- How many pennies equal the value of a dime?
- How many pennies equal the value of a quarter?
- How many pennies equal the value of a half-dollar?
- Have you ever seen a half-dollar coin?
- Have you ever seen a dollar coin?
- How many pennies equal the value of a dollar?

If at home, ask your mother/father for some change and sort it into groups of pennies, nickels, dimes, and quarters. How many do you have of each?

In the poem, there are “four and twenty pelicans.” How many is that?

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Row, Row, Row Your Boat

Row, row, row the boat
Gently down the stream
Merrily merrily merrily merrily
Life is but a dream

Row, row, row the boat
Gently down the stream
If you see a waterfall
Don't forget to scream

Row, row, row the boat
Gently down the river
If you see a polar bear
Don't forget to shiver

Row, row, row the boat
Gently to the shore
If you see a lion
Don't forget to roar

Row, row, row the boat
Gently in the bath
If you see a spider
Don't forget to laugh

Row, row, row the boat
Gently as can be
'Cause if you're not careful
You'll fall into the sea!

Row, row, row your boat
Gently down the lake
Don't stand up and rock the boat
That's a big mistake!

Row, row, row the boat
Gently down the stream
Throw your teachers overboard
And listen to them scream!

Rock, rock, rock your boat
Gently to and fro
Watch out, give a shout,
Into the water you go!

Row, row, row your boat,
Gently underneath the stream."
Ha! Ha! Fool'd ya all!
I'm a submarine.

Row, row, row your boat,
Gently down the brook.
If you catch a little fish,
Let it off the hook.



Music for "Row, row, row your boat"

Poem-related questions

- How does the Mother Osprey version relate to water?
- What are some of the water-related words?
- What are some things you see in the illustrations that are not mentioned in the poem?
- Why do you think the illustrator added them?
- What animal has a toothy grin in the poem?
- Why should you ask a pirate to say "please?"
- Have you ever seen a shark? Where?
- Have you ever seen a crocodile? What was it doing?
- Do you think it would be hard for the little boy in the poem to row the boat all by himself?
- Do you think crocodile and sharks swim in the same bodies of water? Why or why not? What about alligators and sharks?

Poem-related questions

- Where is the boat at the beginning of the poem?
- What are some of the animals mentioned?
- Where are some of the places the boat goes?

Silly sentence structure activity — write your own rhymes

_____ , _____ , _____ the _____
verb verb verb noun

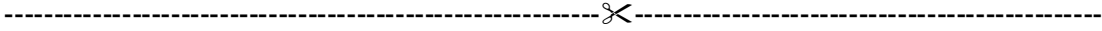
_____ down the _____
adjective noun

Merrily merrily merrily merrily

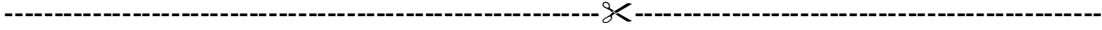
_____ is but a _____
noun noun

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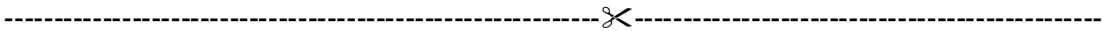
Sequence sentence strips



Row, row, row your boat.



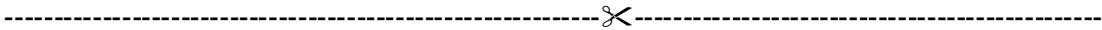
Start in Biscayne Bay.



When you come upon a shark,



Row the other way!



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Science

Biscayne Bay National Park includes several different ecosystems, from mangrove swamps to coral reefs. The Florida Everglades National Park is over 2,500 square miles with a wide range of ecosystems including hardwood hammocks, pine forests, mangrove swamps, and freshwater prairies. You could see many different animals rowing through these two parks! How many of these animals are you familiar with and how many have you ever seen?

Note that the lists of animals does not include fish or birds because there are too many to list here. Since a shark is a fish, that's why it isn't found on the following lists. What animals do the two parks have in common?

Animals found in Key Biscayne National Park (too many birds and fish to list)

<u>Amphibians</u>	<u>Mammals</u>	<u>Reptiles</u>
Cuban Tree Frog	Atlantic Bottlenose Dolphin	American Alligator
Eastern Narrowmouth Toad	Black Rat/Roof Rat	American Crocodile
Greenhouse Frog	Bobcat	Atlantic Leatherback Turtle
Green Tree Frog	Brazilian free-tailed bat	Atlantic Loggerhead Turtle
Southern Toad	Cotton Mouse	Black Swamp Snake
Squirrel Tree Frog	Finback Whale	Corn Snake
	Gray Fox	Dusky Pigmy Rattlesnake
	Gray Squirrel	Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake
	Hispid Cotton Rat	Eastern Indigo Snake
	Humpback Whale	Everglades Racer
<u>Crustaceans</u>	Key Largo Cotton Mouse	Everglades Rat Snake
Blue Crab	Key Largo Woodrat	Florida Box Turtle
Caribbean Spiny Lobster	Least Shrew	Florida Crowned Snake
Giant Land Crab	Marsh Rabbit	Florida Water Snake
Shovel-nose Slipper Lobster	Mexican Red-bellied Squirrel	Green Anole
Slipper Lobster	Opossum	Green Treefrog
Spotted Spiny Lobster	Raccoon	Green Sea Turtle
Giant Hermit Crab	Right Whale	Greenhouse Frog
Hermit Crab (terrestrial)	River Otter	Ground Skink
	Sei Whale	Hawksbill Turtle
	Seminole Bat	Kemps Ridley Turtle
	Southern Flying Squirrel	Leatherback Sea Turtle
	Sperm Whale	Loggerhead Sea Turtle
	Striped Skunk	Mangrove Diamondback
	Virginia Opossum	Mediterranean Gekko
	Wagner's mastiff-bat	Mole Skink
	West Indian Manatee	Northern Coral Snake
	White-tailed Deer	Reef Gecko
		Ring-necked Snake
		Rough Green Snake
		Southeastern five-lined Skink
		Southern Ring-necked Snake
		Striped Mud Turtle
		Yellow Rat Snake

Animals found in Florida Everglades (too many birds and fish to list)

<u>Mammals</u>	<u>Amphibians</u>	<u>Reptiles</u>
Atlantic bottlenose dolphin	Cuban treefrog	American crocodile
Black bear	Eastern narrow-mouth toad	American alligator
Bobcat	Eastern spadefoot toad	Caiman
Brazilian free-tailed bat	Everglades dwarf siren	Indopacific gecko
Coati	Florida chorus frog	Tropical house gecko
Cotton mouse	Florida cricket frog	Florida geef gecko
Cotton rat	Greater siren	Tokay gecko
Domestic cat	Green treefrog	Green anole
Domestic dog	Greenhouse frog	Brown anole
Domestic pig	Little grass frog	Knight anole
Eastern cottontail	Oak toad	Common iguana
Eastern mole	Peninsula Newt	Southeastern five-lined skink
Eastern spotted skunk	Pig frog	Ground skink
Evening bat	Southern leopard frog	Eastern glass lizard
Everglades mink	Southern toad	Island glass lizard
Florida mastiff bat	Squirrel treefrog	Boa constrictor
Florida Panther	Two-toed amphiuma	Burmese python
Florida yellow bat		Brahminy blind snake
Fox squirrel		Florida green water snake
Gray squirrel		Brown water snake
Grey fox		Florida water snake
House mouse		Mangrove salt marsh snake
Least shrew		South florida swamp snake
Long-tailed weasel		Florida brown snake
Marsh rabbit		Eastern garter snake
Nine-banded armadillo		Peninsula ribbon snake
Norway rat		Striped crayfish snake
Opossum		Eastern hognose snake ²
Pilot whale		Southern ringneck snake
Raccoon		Eastern mud snake
Red fox		Eastern racer
Rice rat		Eastern coachwhip ²
River Otter		Rough green snake
Roof rat		Eastern indigo
Roundtail muskrat		Corn snake
Seminole bat		Everglades rat snake
Short-tailed shrew		Yellow rat snake
Southern flying squirrel		Florida kingsnake
Striped Skunk		Scarlet kingsnake
West Indian manatee		Florida scarlet snake
White-tailed deer		Eastern coral snake
		Florida cottonmouth
		Dusky pygmy rattlesnake
		Eastern diamondback
		Florida snapping turtle
		Striped mud turtle
		Florida mud turtle
		Stinkpot
		Florida box turtle
		Diamondback terrapin

		Peninsula cooter
		Florida redbelly turtle
		Florida chicken turtle
		Gopher tortoise
		Atlantic leatherback
		Green turtle
		Atlantic hawksbill
		Loggerhead
		Atlantic ridley
		Florida softshell

Math

Look at the lists of animals above, and graph them according to park and animal class. Count how many different types of snakes you might find in one or both of the parks. How many sea turtles might you see? How many frogs? How many different kinds of rats?

Geography



The Florida Everglades has dry summers and wet winters. It has a sub-tropical climate. Have you been to Florida? Which ocean is it near? What is the name of the Gulf on the west side of Florida? Florida is a body of land surrounded by water on three sides. Do you know the geographic term for that? (*peninsula*)

One Flamingo
based on
One Potato, Two Potatoes

One potato, two potato
Three potato, four
Five potato, six potato
Seven potato, more

Poem-related questions

How does the Mother Osprey version relate to water?
What are some of the water animals mentioned?
What are some of the names of animals groups? (collective nouns)

Silly sentence structure activity — write your own rhymes

Use the same word in each blank space to create a new, fun rhyme!

One _____, two _____
 noun noun

Three _____, four
 noun

Five _____, six _____
 noun noun

Seven _____, more
 noun

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Science and Math

When reading, have children:

- Identify numbers by holding up the corresponding amount of fingers.
- Identify all the different animals
- Identify all the different collective nouns (what the groups of animals are called)

Ask the children:

- If they've ever seen any of these animals. If so, where?
- Which of the animals are birds?
- Which of the animals are fish?
- Which of the animals are mammals, like us?
- How many flamingoes are there?
- How many fish are there?
- How many jellyfish do you see?
- How many whales swim in the pod?
- How many fish are there?
- How many eels?
- How many animals are there in the illustration?

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Hatteras Light is Falling Down

based on

London Bridge is Falling Down

London Bridge is falling down,
Falling down, Falling down.
London Bridge is falling down,
My fair lady.

Build it up with wood and clay,
Wood and clay, wood and clay,
Build it up with wood and clay,
My fair lady.

Wood and clay will wash away,
Wash away, wash away,
Wood and clay will wash away,
My fair lady.

Build it up with bricks and mortar,
Bricks and mortar, bricks and mortar,
Build it up with bricks and mortar,
My fair lady.

Bricks and mortar will not stay,
Will not stay, will not stay,
Bricks and mortar will not stay,
My fair lady.

Build it up with iron and steel,
Iron and steel, iron and steel,
Build it up with iron and steel,
My fair lady.

Iron and steel with bend and bow,
Bend and bow, bend and bow,
Iron and steel with bend and bow,
My fair lady.

Build it up with silver and gold,
Silver and gold, silver and gold,
Build it up with silver and gold,
My fair lady.

Silver and gold will be stolen away,
Stolen away, stolen away,
Silver and gold will be stolen away,
My fair lady.

Set a man to watch all night,
Watch all night, watch all night,
Set a man to watch all night,

My fair lady.

Suppose the man should fall asleep,
Fall asleep, fall asleep,
Suppose the man should fall asleep,
My fair lady.

Give him a pipe to smoke all night,
Smoke all night, smoke all night,
Give him a pipe to smoke all night,
My fair lady.

Poem-related questions

- How does the Mother Osprey version relate to water?
- What is a lighthouse and why were they built?
- Do you think we still use lighthouses? Why or why not?
- How do you think they moved the light house in the poem?
- What does “erosion” mean? Have you ever seen anything eroding?

Venn Diagram Questions

What is falling down?
What will wash away?
What type of water is making it wash away?
What will bricks and mortar do?
Where did the poem take place?

Silly sentence structure activity — write your own rhymes

_____ is _____ ing down,
noun/name noun verb

_____ ing down, _____ ing down.
verb verb

_____ is _____ ing down,
noun/name noun verb

My fair _____.
noun

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Sequence sentence strips

----- ✂ -----

Hatteras Light is falling down,

----- ✂ -----

falling down,
falling down.

----- ✂ -----

They tell me that she's losing ground,

----- ✂ -----

My fair lady.

----- ✂ -----

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Science

Erosion: the wearing away and moving of soil or rocks by wind, water, or ice.

Have you ever noticed the side of a creek or river bed that wears away?

Or maybe you've noticed a beach that gets smaller in some areas.

You might even have some erosion taking place in your yard!

Look for signs of erosion.

Draw a picture of something eroding.

- Have you ever seen something very heavy being moved—maybe a house? How was it moved?
- Have you ever had to move something heavy? Were you able to move it by yourself? Did you use any simple tools to move it? If so, what tools did you use?

Math

Word Problem: The Cape Hatteras Lighthouse needs to be moved away from water. If the lighthouse can be moved $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile each day and if it needs to be moved $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile, how many days will it take to move the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse to its new location?

Suppose it can only be moved $\frac{1}{8}$ of a mile each day? How many days would it take to move then?

Geography



The Cape Hatteras Lighthouse is easy to see. It looks like a big barber's pole! It has thick black and white spiral stripes. Located on the Outer Banks in North Carolina, the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse stands 208 feet tall. That makes it the tallest lighthouse in the nation! It was built more than 100 years ago. You can see the light from the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse from 20 miles away. Sailors rely on the warning light to keep them safely away from nearby shallow sandbars.

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Ride a Wild Mare

based on
Banbury Cross

Ride a cock-horse to Banbury Cross,
To see an old lady upon a white horse.
Rings on her fingers, and bells on her toes,
She shall have music wherever she goes.

Poem-related questions

How does the Mother Osprey version relate to water?
What are some of the water-related words?
What do you think a galleon is?
Have you ever seen a horse? Where?
Have you ever seen a pony? How was it different than a horse?
How is a wild horse different from a domesticated horse?
Can you ride a wild horse?
What might happen if you try to ride a wild horse down the beach?

Silly sentence structure activity — write your own rhymes

Ride a _____ to _____,
noun/animal noun/place

To see an old _____ upon a white _____.
noun noun

_____ on her fingers, and _____ on her toes,
noun noun

She shall have _____ wherever she goes.
noun

Geography

There are wild horses in many locations across the US. However, it is said that the wild horses on the barrier islands of the East Coast are descendants of horses that swam ashore from wrecked Spanish Galleons. Where do you think the wild horses found throughout the West came from?

For more information on where you might find wild horses, go to:

<http://www.kbrhorse.net/whb/blmes.html> and/or <http://www.kbrhorse.net/pag/link1.html#3>

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Sequence sentence strips

----- ✂ -----

Ride a wild mare

----- ✂ -----

down the beach if you dare

----- ✂ -----

to join the fat ponies gathered there.

----- ✂ -----

I've heard they're the children of mares and stallions

----- ✂ -----

who swam ashore from shipwrecked galleons.

----- ✂ -----

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An Old Woman Who Lived in a Shell

based on
There Was an Old Woman

There was an old woman who lived in a shoe.
She had so many children she didn't know what to do.
She gave them some broth without any bread.
She whipped them all soundly and put them to bed.

Poem-related questions

- How does the Mother Osprey version relate to water?
- What are some of the water-related words?
- What are some things you see in the illustrations that are not mentioned in the poem?
- Why do you think the illustrator added them?
- What is silly about the children sleeping in “oyster beds?”
- What really sleeps in an oyster bed?
- Have you ever seen an animal in a shell? If so, what kind?

Venn Diagram Questions

- Where did the old woman live?
- Of what did she have too many?
- What did the old lady do?

Silly sentence structure activity — write your own rhymes

There was an old _____ who lived in a _____.

noun

noun(2)

She had so many _____ she didn't know what to _____.

noun

verb(try to rhyme with noun(2) above)

She gave them some _____ without any _____.

noun

noun(5)

She _____ them all _____ and put them to _____.

verb

adverb

noun(try to rhyme with noun(5) above)

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Sequence sentence strips

----- ✂ -----

There was an old woman who lived in a shell,

----- ✂ -----

she had too many children to fit very well.

----- ✂ -----

So she added an attic and three or four sheds,

----- ✂ -----

to make room for all of the oyster beds.

----- ✂ -----

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Science

Oysters:

- Oysters are invertebrates with hard-to-open shells.
- They range in size from three to 13 inches.
- Oysters are found in oceans around the world, usually in reefs and shallow waters.
- They have whitish-gray outer shells and white inner shells.
- Oysters are usually oval shaped, but their shape depends on what they are attached to!
- Oysters have gills that trap algae in the water for food.
- When an oyster senses danger, it can close its shell tight.
- Many people like to eat oysters.
- Some people slurp them raw, and other people like to chew them cooked.
- A raw oyster's texture is slimy.
- An oyster's natural taste is salty.
- Have you seen an oyster? Where?
- Have you eaten an oyster? What did it taste like?
- What do you think an oyster would taste like?

Math

September 2009 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	October 2009 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	November 2009 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
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March 2010 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	April 2010 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	May 2010 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
June 2010 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	July 2010 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	August 2010 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Help the old woman who lived in a shell remember her children's birthdays.

Sara's birthday is March 2nd.

Tommy's birthday is November 6th.

Drew's birthday is February 11th.

Lilly's birthday is January 10th.

Sophie's birthday is August 30th.

1. Who has a birthday on a Tuesday?
2. Who has a birthday during summer?
3. Whose birthday is during the first week of November?
4. Whose birthday falls on a weekend in 2010?
5. Who has a birthday on an "odd" day?

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Lobster Pies

based on
The Tarts

The Queen of Hearts,
She made some tarts,
All on a summer's day;
The Knave of Hearts,
He stole the tarts,
And took them clean away.

The King of Hearts
Called for the tarts,
And beat the Knave full sore;
The Knave of Hearts
Brought back the tarts,
And vowed he'd steal no more.

Poem-related questions

- How does the Mother Osprey version relate to water?
- Could a lobster baked in a pie really pinch you? Why or why not?
- What do you think a croaker sack is?
- What's the moral of the story?

Venn Diagram Questions

- Who did the cooking?
- What did she make?
- Who took the food "clean away?"

Silly sentence structure activity — write your own rhymes

The Queen of _____,
noun(1)

She made some _____,
noun (try to rhyme with noun(1) above)

All on a _____ _____;
adjective noun

The Knave of _____,
Noun(3)

He stole the _____,
noun(try to rhyme with noun(3) above)

And _____ them clean away.
verb

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Sequence sentence strips

-----✂-----

Old Mrs. Wise

-----✂-----

made lobster pies,

-----✂-----

all on a winter's day;

-----✂-----

her greedy son

-----✂-----

grabbed every one

-----✂-----

and took them clean away.

-----✂-----

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Science

Lobsters are crustaceans. What are some other crustaceans?
They make their home in the ocean and live for approximately 15 years.
Lobsters are scavengers.
They grow to be two to five pounds and about ten inches long.
Fisherman catch lobsters by using baited traps.

People in many countries enjoy eating lobster. There are many ways to eat it. One of those ways is in lobster pie!

Lobster Pie

Ingredients:

3 tablespoons butter
½ cup diced onion
1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
1 ½ cups cooked lobster meat, diced

Topping:

2 cups crushed crackers
½ cup melted butter

To make:

Preheat oven to 375 degrees Fahrenheit.

In a medium pan, melt 3 tablespoons butter. Sauté the onion for three minutes. Add the diced lobster and Worcestershire sauce and stir to combine.

Pour the mixture into a 2 quart casserole dish.

In a medium bowl, combine the crushed crackers with ½ cup melted butter. Top the lobster mixture with the topping mix and bake for approximately 25-35 minutes.

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Lydia Gail
based on
Little Bo-Peep

Little Bo-Peep has lost her sheep,
And can't tell where to find them;
Leave them alone, and they'll come home,
And bring their tails behind them.

Little Bo-Peep fell fast asleep,
And dreamt she heard them bleating;
But when she awoke, she found it a joke,
For still they all were fleeting.

Then up she took her little crook,
Determined for to find them;
She found them indeed, but it made her heart bleed,
For they'd left all their tails behind 'em!

It happened one day, as Bo-peep did stray
Unto a meadow hard by—
There she espied their tails, side by side,
All hung on a tree to dry.

She heaved a sigh and wiped her eye,
And over the hillocks she raced;
And tried what she could, as a shepherdess should,
That each tail should be properly placed.

Poem-related questions

- How does the Mother Osprey version relate to water?
- Where is Nantucket?
- Where was Lydia's whale hiding?
- Can a real whale fit in a bucket? Why or why not?

Silly sentence structure activity — write your own rhymes

Little _____ has lost her _____,
noun/name noun(try to rhyme with noun/name)

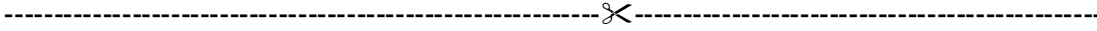
And can't tell where to find them;

Leave them alone, and they'll come home,

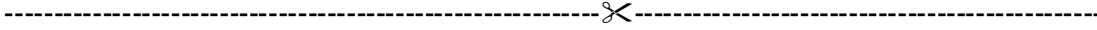
And bring their _____ behind them.
noun

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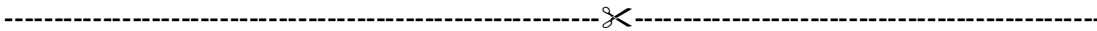
Sequence sentence strips



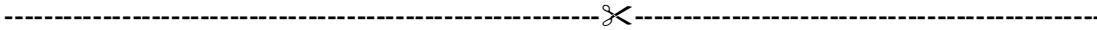
Lydia Gail has lost her whale.



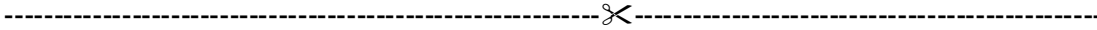
He's somewhere around Nantucket.



Leave him alone and he'll make himself known.



(He's hiding in her bucket.)



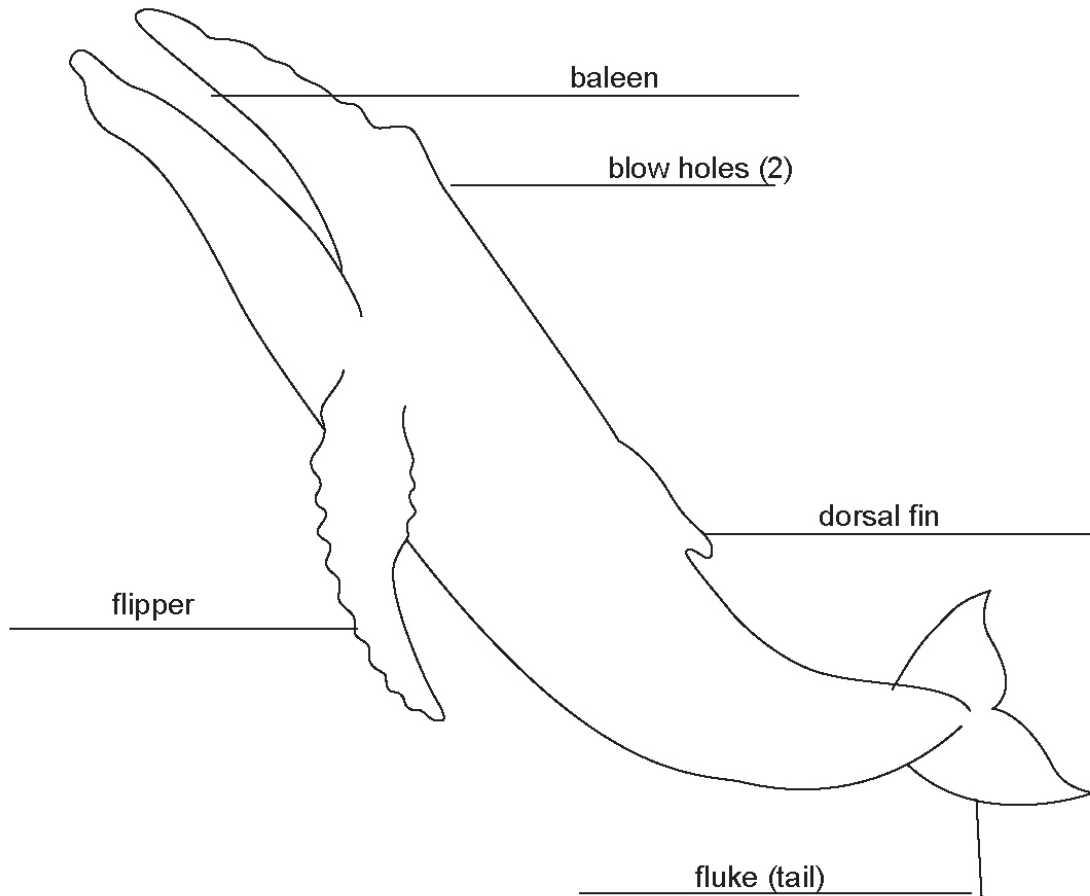
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Science

Whales are mammals and breathe air, just like us. But, whales live in the ocean. They come to the surface of the water to breathe through blowholes. Some whales have one blowhole and other whales, like the humpback, have two blowholes.

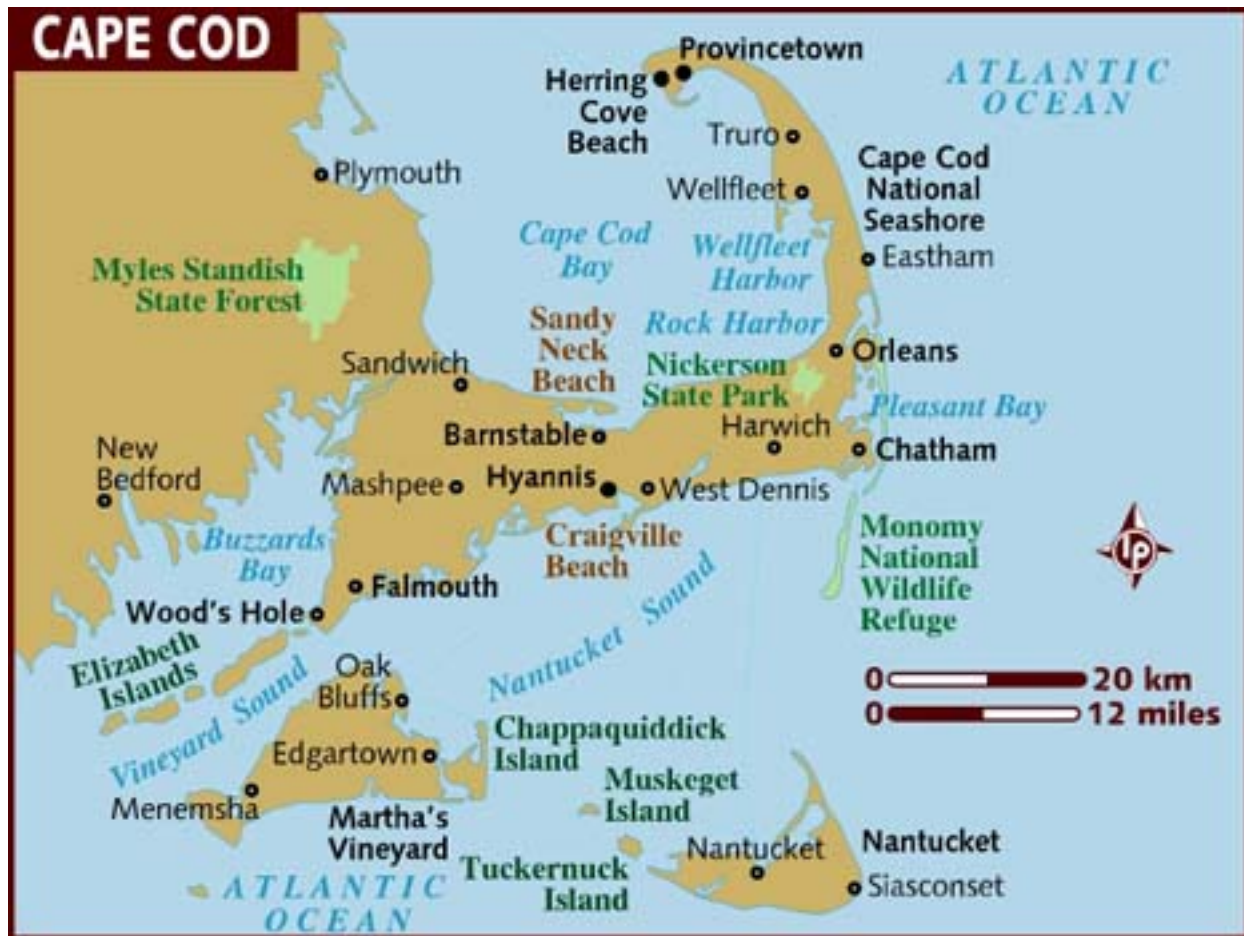
How is a whale similar to or different than you?

HUMPBACK WHALE BODY PARTS



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Geography



Can you find the Island of Nantucket on this map?

Can you find Plymouth? What happened at Plymouth and why do we associate our holiday of Thanksgiving with Plymouth?

What are some of the names of some of the other towns on this map?

What are some names of other islands on the map?

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The Witch of November, 1913

based on

Please to Remember the Fifth of November

Remember, remember the Fifth of November,
The Gunpowder Treason and Plot,
I know of no reason
Why Gunpowder Treason
Should ever be forgot.
Guy Fawkes, Guy Fawkes, t'was his intent
To blow up King and Parli'ment.
Three-score barrels of powder below
To prove old England's overthrow;
By God's providence he was catch'd
With a dark lantern and burning match.
Holloa boys, holloa boys, let the bells ring.
Holloa boys, holloa boys, God save the King!
Remember, remember the fifth of November
Gunpowder, treason and plot.
I see no reason, why gunpowder treason
Should ever be forgot.

Poem-related questions

- How does the Mother Osprey version relate to water?
- Unlike the earlier poems, this does not refer to the ocean, but to the Great Lakes. What are the Great Lakes?
- What is a cauldron?
- Do you think a witch really stirred the ocean?
- In the poem, there is a “howling” wind and “high” seas. What part of speech are “howling” and “high?” How do adjectives help the reader in the story? Do they help you picture the story in your mind?
- Are lakes really made of glass?
- What did the author mean when she wrote, “When the lakes are like glass?”

Silly sentence structure activity — write your own rhymes

Do you remember the _____ of November?
noun

_____, high _____, and _____.
adjective noun noun noun (try to rhyme with “below”)

A change in the _____
Noun (try to rhyme with unaware)

Caught _____ unaware
noun

And roused the _____ below.
noun

Sequence sentence strips

----- ✂ -----

Do you remember

----- ✂ -----

The storm of November?

----- ✂ -----

Howling wind, high seas and snow

----- ✂ -----

A change in the air

----- ✂ -----

Caught the ships unaware

----- ✂ -----

And roused the witch below.

----- ✂ -----

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Science & Math

A White Hurricane is a severe storm that includes hurricane-force winds combined with snow. Sailors on ships out on the Great Lakes were not aware of the White Hurricane of 1913, also known as The Witch of November that was heading their way. Had they known, the ships may have been able to avoid the storm or stayed in port. Why do you think they didn't know about the storm? How has technology changed to let us know what storms are out there?

How do YOU know what the weather will be on any given day?

Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale

Description	Sustained Wind speed		Land conditions
	km/h	mph	
Category 1 Hurricane	119-153	74 - 95	Some structural damage
Category 2 Hurricane	154-177	96 - 110	Widespread structural damage
Category 3 Hurricane	178 - 209	111 - 130	Extensive structural damage
Category 4 Hurricane	210 - 249	131 - 155	Devastating structural damage
Category 5 Hurricane	> 249	> 155	Catastrophic structural damage

- What category hurricane causes devastating structural damage?
- What would the wind speeds be for that category of hurricane?
- If you are in a car on a highway that is moving along at 65 miles per hour, is that faster or slower than the wind speed of a hurricane?

Geography



The White Hurricane of 1913 caused much destruction. For nearly a week, hurricane-force winds and snow pummeled the Great Lakes region. Eight ships sank in Lake Huron alone: can you find Lake Huron?

- Do you live in a state where there are hurricanes?
- If so, what do you do to stay safe during a hurricane?

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Sleep Baby Sleep

Sleep, baby, sleep,
Our cottage vale is deep:
The little lamb is on the green,
With woolly fleece so soft and clean--
Sleep, baby, sleep.

Sleep, baby, sleep,
Down where the woodbines creep;
Be always like the lamb so mild,
A kind, and sweet, and gentle child.
Sleep, baby, sleep.

Poem-related questions

- How does the Mother Osprey version relate to water?
- What is the body of water referred to in this poem?
- Is the Mississippi really humming a song? What do you think the author meant when she said that?
- If moonbeams “dance and leap” across the sky, are they making the sky darker or brighter?
- What does it mean if your “cares drift out to sea?”
- Do you like falling asleep with noise? Why or why not?
- What noises might be calming when you go to sleep?
- What noises might keep you awake?

Silly sentence structure activity — write your own rhymes

Sleep, _____, sleep,

Our cottage ^{noun} _____ is deep:
_{noun}

The little _____ is on the _____,
_{noun} _{noun(4)}

With _____ so _____ and _____--
_{adjective} _{noun} _{adjective} _{adjective (try to rhyme with noun(4) above)}

Sleep, _____, sleep.
_{noun}

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Sequence sentence strips

----- ✂ -----

Sleep, baby, sleep,

----- ✂ -----

Upon the river deep.

----- ✂ -----

The Mississippi rolls along

----- ✂ -----

It hums a peaceful nighttime song.

----- ✂ -----

Sleep, baby, sleep.

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Social Studies and Science

The first stern paddle-wheel steamboat set sail on March 3, 1816. It began in Louisville, Kentucky, and made a round-trip to New Orleans.

How did this new technology help people who lived along the Mississippi River?

What might you see on a steamboat? What might you hear?

Geography



Trace the Mississippi River from its source (beginning) in the north all the way to the Gulf of Mexico.

Two Skippers from Texas

based on
The Kilkenny Cats

There were once two cats of Kilkenny.
Each thought there was one cat too many;
So they fought and they fit,
And they scratched and they bit,
Till, excepting their nails,
And the tips of their tails,
Instead of two cats, there weren't any.

Poem-related questions

- How does the Mother Osprey version relate to water?
- What are some of the water-related words?
- What is a skipper?
- Why do you think the author uses silly words like “deckses” and “wreckses?”
- Have you ever run into someone accidentally? What happened?

Silly sentence structure activity — write your own rhymes

There were once two _____ of _____.
noun/animal noun/place (try to rhyme with “many” below)

Each thought there was one _____ too many;
noun/animal

So they _____ and they _____,
verb verb(2)

And they _____ and they _____,
verb verb (try to rhyme with verb(2) above)

Till, excepting their _____,
noun(1)

And the tips of their _____,
noun (try to rhyme with noun(1) above)

Instead of two _____, there weren't any.
noun

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Sequence sentence strips

-----✂-----
There once were two skippers from Texas,

-----✂-----
who were both standing watch on their deckses.

-----✂-----
when the two ships drew near,

-----✂-----
neither skipper would veer.

-----✂-----
So, except for a wheel,

-----✂-----
and the bit of one keel,

-----✂-----
the two ships are now just wreckses.

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Geography



Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:M%C3%A9xico_Divisi%C3%B3n_Pol%C3%ADtica_Rep%C3%ABlica_Central.png

The Republic of Texas was created during the Texas Revolution with Mexico, when people in Mexico protested their country's new government. The Republic of Texas (1835-1846) occupied what is now the United States state of Texas, as well as parts of what is now Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico.

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I Saw a Ship A-Sailing

I saw a ship a-sailing,
A-sailing on the sea;
And, oh! it was all laden
With pretty things for thee!

There were comfits in the cabin,
And apples in the hold;
The sails were made of silk,
And the masts were made of gold.

The four-and-twenty sailors
That stood between the decks,
Were four-and-twenty white mice
With chains about their necks.

The captain was a duck,
With a packet on his back;
And when the ship began to move,
The captain said, "Quack! Quack!"

Poem-related questions

- How does the Mother Osprey version relate to water?
- What do you think a Prairie Schooner was and how does it relate to a ship?

Venn Diagram Questions

- Where was the ship a-sailing?
- What did the ship have in its “hold” or inside?
- Describe the captain of the “ship.”
- What animals are associated with the two poems?

Silly sentence structure activity — write your own rhymes

I saw a _____ a- _____,

noun

verb

A- _____ on the _____;

verb

noun(2)

And, oh! it was all _____

adjective

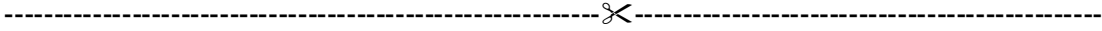
With _____ things for _____!

adjective

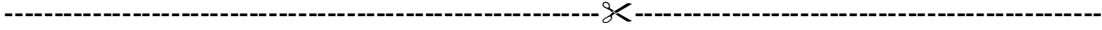
pronoun(try to rhyme with noun(2) above)

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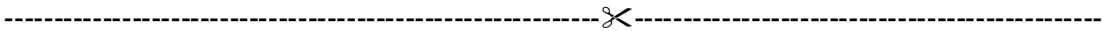
Sequence sentence strips



I saw a ship a-sailing



A-sailing on the sea,



A sailing on a sea of grass



To where the land was free.



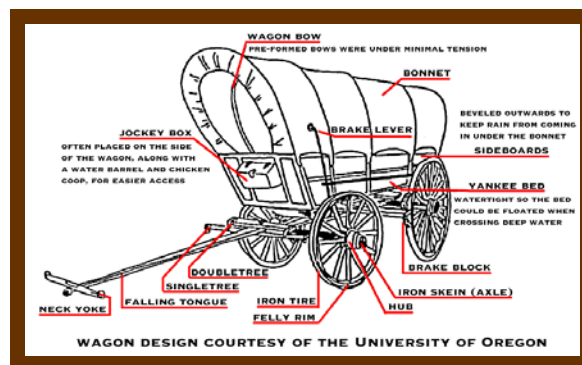
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Social Studies, Science & Math

You can find grasslands on six of the seven continents (every one except for Antarctica). But, they might be called by different things: prairies, savannas, pampas, plains, or steppes. What they all have in common is that they are usually in the middle of the continent and all have lots of grass growing. There are lots of plants and animals that call grasslands home:

In US history, covered wagons (also called Prairie Schooners) crossed not only grasslands but mountains, rivers, and deserts to arrive on the West Coast of what is now the US.

- $D=RT$ (Distance = Rate x Time) A wagon must travel to a trading town 10 miles away. If the wagon is traveling 2 miles per hour, how many hours will it take the wagon to arrive?
- If the wagon leaves early in the morning, do you think they can get there before night?
- How long do you think it would take you to go 10 miles in a car on a highway at 60 miles an hour?
- What is someplace you like to go that is about 10 miles from your house?
- If it took you all day to get there, do you think you would go as often?



Source: <http://americanhistory.pppst.com/oregontrail.html>

In 1834, a group of missionaries crossed what came to be called the Oregon Trail. The Oregon Trail began in St. Louis Missouri. People traveled west for more than 2,000 miles. They traveled all the way to Willamette Valley in Oregon. To get there, people rode in covered wagons pulled by oxen. They rode over mountains and crossed plains for four to six months at a time.

Make a shopping list of all the things you think the people needed to bring with them on their long journey. Don't forget food and clothing! And remember, there were no fast food restaurants to stop at along the way back then.

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Tweedle Dum & Tweedle Dee

Tweedle-dum and Tweedle-dee
Resolved to have a battle,
For Tweedle-dum said Tweedle-dee
Had spoiled his nice new rattle.

Just then flew by a monstrous crow,
As big as a tar barrel,
Which frightened both the heroes so,
They quite forgot their quarrel.

Poem-related questions

- How does the Mother Osprey version relate to water?
- What are some of the water-related words?
- Have you ever eaten gumbo? Did you like it? Why or why not?
- Have you ever seen an okra pod?
- Have you seen an orca whale? If so, where?
- What would you need to take with you if you stayed on a boat for 14 hours?
- Do you know another name for orcas? Here's a hint—it's in the poem!
- What do you think about Tweedle Dee and Tweedle Dum?

Silly sentence structure activity — write your own rhymes

_____ and _____
noun/name noun/name

Resolved to have a _____,
verb

For _____ said _____
noun/name noun/name

Had _____ his _____ new _____.
verb adjective noun

Sequence sentence strips

----- ✂ -----

Tweedle-dum and Tweedle-dee

----- ✂ -----

One day went for a paddle.

----- ✂ -----

They planned to see the okra pods

----- ✂ -----

That swim just off Seattle.

----- ✂ -----

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Science

Orcas, also called killer whales, are found in every ocean in the world. They weigh approximately 400 pounds at birth! That's as much as three adults! Adult orcas stretch more than 25 feet and can weigh 8 tons—as much as eight cars!

Orcas swim in pods, also called families. They usually stay with the same pod their entire lives. Orcas even hunt in pods! Can you think of some other animals that live in families?

Math—Let's Go Whale Watching

Residents of Seattle are lucky enough to be able to watch orcas swim in the waters of Puget Sound. Whale watching trips take place every year between the months of May and October. The Kane family wants to see the migrating whales of Puget Sound. Answer the following questions to help them figure out when to go!

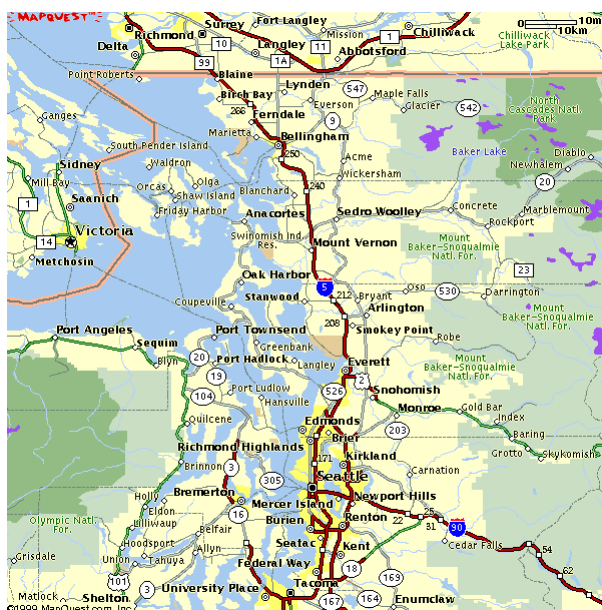
1. The Kane family heard the weather is nice in November. If they take a trip to Puget Sound in November, they will:

- see the killer whales
- be too late to see the killer whales
- be too early to see the killer whales

2. If the Kane family visits Puget Sound in May, they'll be visiting:

- the first month of whale-watching season
- the second month of whale-watching season
- after whale-watching season has passed!

Geography



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Hark! Hark!

Hark, hark! the dogs do bark!
Beggars are coming to town:
Some in jags, and some in rags,
And some in velvet gown.

Poem-related questions

- How does the Mother Osprey version relate to water?
- What are some of the water-related words?
- Have you seen a sea lion? What does their “bark” sound like?
- What’s a snout?
- Who is the mischievous clown in the story?
- In the last line, the author says, “...just doing what he otter!” Why do you think she uses silly language, saying “otter” instead of “ought to?” Do you think it’s a hint?

Silly sentence structure activity — write your own rhymes

Hark, hark! the _____ do bark!
noun/animal

_____ are coming to _____:
noun noun(2)

Some in _____, and some in _____,
noun(3) noun (try to rhyme with noun(3))

And some in _____
adjective noun (try to rhyme with noun(2) above)

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Sequence sentence strips

----- ✂ -----

Hark, hark! The seals do bark!

----- ✂ -----

Who's that swimming by?

----- ✂ -----

There's a stranger about

----- ✂ -----

With a whiskery snout

----- ✂ -----

And a twinkle in his eye.

----- ✂ -----

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Science

What do sea lions and sea otters have in common? (They are both marine mammals and they are both found in the Pacific Ocean but not the Atlantic).

Sea lions love to make noise, called barking. To hear what a sea lion sounds like when barking, go to this SeaWorld link: <http://www.seaworld.org/animal-info/info-books/california-sea-lion/communication.htm>

Just as we have five fingers on our hands, sea lions have five digits in their flippers.

They love to crawl onto rocky ledges to rest.

Unlike sea lions, sea otters do not climb onto land. They are usually seen close to the shore, floating on their backs. You might even see an abalone shell on their tummy that they use to crack open hard-shelled prey.

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Sequence sentence strips

----- ✂ -----

Twinkle, twinkle, starfish dear,

----- ✂ -----

Hiding in the shallows here.

----- ✂ -----

Just beneath the waves you lie

----- ✂ -----

Like a star tossed from the sky.

----- ✂ -----

Twinkle, twinkle, starfish dear,

----- ✂ -----

Hiding in the shallows here.

----- ✂ -----

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Science

- Did you know there are 2,000 kinds of starfish (also called sea stars) living in the world?
- These pretty invertebrates live all over the world's oceans.
- Starfish eat clams and oysters.
- Starfish have no brains and no blood!
- If they lose a limb...it grows back!



- Which of the star fish/sea stars did the illustrator draw?
- Which one has the most legs? How many legs does it have?
- How many of them have five legs?

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