

Do the math to match each sea star to its name.

A Day at the Beach

Twice each day the ocean water rises and falls along the coastline. This is called the **tide**. At high tide, the ocean water covers the seashore. At low tide, the water recedes and much of the shoreline is left exposed. But not all of it. As the tide goes out, pools of water are left behind. These pools, called **tide pools**, shelter many living creatures from the hot sun.

Standards Link: Life Science: Different animals inhabit different kinds of environments.



Tide Pool Creatures Memory Game

1. Cut out each of the playing cards and glue them to some heavier paper, such as construction paper.
2. Shuffle the cards and lay them face down on a table. Make four rows with five cards in each row as shown here:

3. With one or more friends, take turns flipping over two cards at a time. If you match two creature cards, keep the cards. If you don't get a match, flip the cards back over but leave in the same position.
4. The game ends when all of the matches have been taken. The person with the most pairs wins.

Standards Link: Reading Comprehension: Follow multiple-step written directions. Life Science: Animals have external features that help them thrive in different kinds of places; there is a variation among individuals of one kind within a population; students know examples of diverse life forms in different environments.

Extra! Extra!

Perfect Pairs

Look through the newspaper to find two things that go together. Explain why the two things belong together.

Standards Link: Investigation: Students recognize similarities and differences in common objects.

	The hermit crab is a type of crab that doesn't have a hard shell. It uses other animals' old shells for protection.		When a hermit crab grows, it must find and move into a larger shell.		The biggest crab is the Japanese spider crab. It has a 12 foot (3.7 meter) leg span.		Crabs are 10-legged animals that walk sideways. There are nearly 5,000 different species of crabs.
	Limpets cling to rocks using their muscular "foot." They scrape off and eat algae as they crawl slowly along rocks.		No one knows how they do this, but limpets return each night to the same place on their rock.		A clam is an animal that has two shells to protect its soft body. There are more than 15,000 species of clams worldwide.		The biggest clam is the giant clam, which grows up to 4.8 feet (1.5 meters) long and weighs up to 550 pounds (250 kilograms).
	Barnacles start life as tiny shrimp-like animals. They attach themselves head first to a solid surface such as a rock, dock or ship.		Some barnacles have been found attached to whales. Once attached, a barnacle forms a hard shell around its body.		Sea anemones look like flowers, but they are predatory animals. The anemone uses its tentacles to capture and sting prey.		Once a sea anemone's food is caught, it closes its body around it and digests its meal within 15 minutes.
	A sea urchin is a spiny animal that has teeth on its bottom side. It uses its teeth to scrape algae from rocks.		Some sea urchins have poison in their spines. Urchins use their spines to dig holes for burrowing and as a protection from attackers.		Living sand dollars are brown and are covered with short spines that feel like velvet. Sand dollars burrow into the sand to hide from predators.		It takes a sand dollar one to three minutes to cover itself. That is fast enough to escape from a slow-moving sea star.
	The sand castle worm builds a tubular home for itself with sand and a sticky mucus it makes with its own body.		When under water, sand castle worms extend tentacles from the tube to trap tiny bits of food.		The sea cucumber may look like the vegetable cucumber, but it is an animal that is related to the sea star.		To escape attackers, a sea cucumber turns itself inside out and throws its internal organs at the enemy. The organs grow back.

	14 + 6 + 7
	37 + 17 - 6
	5 + 6 + 7
	42 - 26
	9 + 16 + 7
	11 + 5 + 9
	24 - 12
	29 - 7

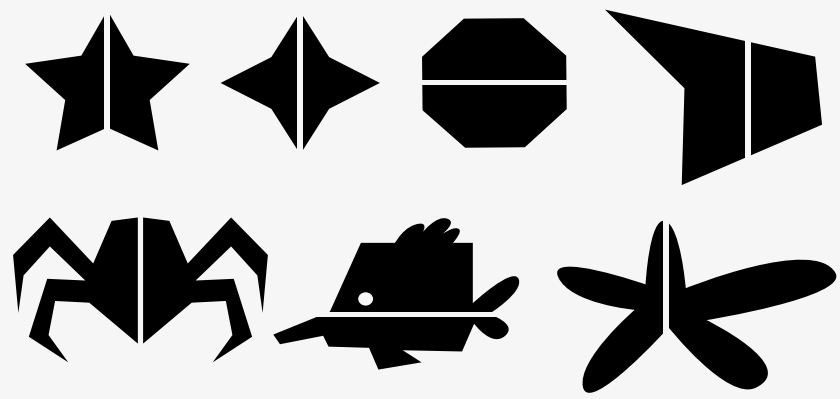
25 = chocolate chip star
 22 = sun star
 48 = candy cane star
 18 = basket star
 27 = cushion star
 12 = fat star
 32 = comb sea star
 16 = sunflower sea star

Standards Link: Life Science: Students know examples of diverse life forms in different environments; physical structure or behavior may improve an organism's chance for survival.

Kid Scoop Puzzler

Symmetrical Challenge

Some shapes can be split into two identical parts. Things with matching halves are said to be "symmetrical." Circle the shapes that are symmetrical.

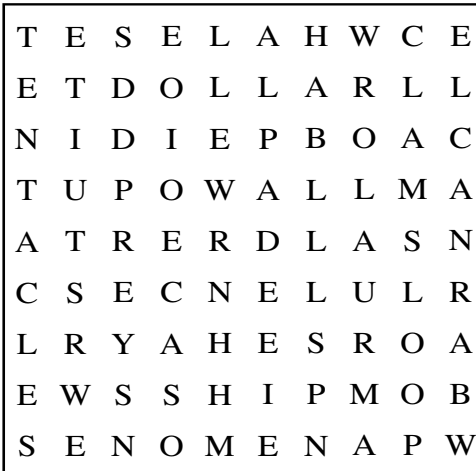


Standards Link: Math/Geometry: Identify figures that have bilateral symmetry.

Double Double Word Search

- TIDE
- POOLS
- WORLDWIDE
- URCHIN
- DOLLAR
- SAND
- ANEMONE
- BARNACLE
- CRAB
- TENTACLES
- SHELL
- CLAMS
- WHALES
- PREY
- SHIP

Find the words by looking up, down, backwards, forwards, sideways and diagonally.



Standards Link: Letter sequencing. Recognized identical words. Skim and scan reading. Recall spelling patterns.

Kid Scoop VOCABULARY BUILDERS

This week's word: **RECEDE**

The word **recede** means to move back or away.

Water **recedes** at low tide, revealing colorful shells and creatures in tide pools.

Try to use the word **recede** in a sentence today when talking with your friends and family.

FROM THE Kid Scoop LESSON LIBRARY

Times Two

Search through the newspaper for 20 numbers that are multiples of 2. Clip and glue the numbers on a sheet of paper in order from smallest to largest.

Standards Link: Math: Number sense.

What is The best way To catch a fish?

ANSWER: Have someone throw one to you.

Write On!

Tide Pool Treasures

One day I was exploring tide pools along the shore and discovered ...
 Finish this story.

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