

2nd Renfrew (Trinity) Scout Group

Summer 2021

Activity Box

For

BEAVERS

cubs

Scouts

TO TRY AT HOME

MESSAGE FOR PARENTS / GUARDIANS

Dear Parent/Guardian,

At Scouts, we love the great outdoors, keeping busy by helping others or learning new skills.

Despite the easing of lockdown we know it's still especially hard on all of our members and young people to have so many restrictions on seeing friends, family and loved ones. We also realise that the summer holidays might feel longer than usual this year and that some of our young people might find they would like activities to fill some of that time.

To that end, the Leaders have been working hard on developing a number of ideas for this "Summer 2021 Activity Box" and hope that you will enjoy it. It includes a range of activities, challenges and games that can be tried by all ages and hopefully enjoyed by all the family.

It's also worth remembering The Scout Association has pulled together some additional free indoor activity ideas. Young people can learn all sorts of new skills and have fun, all from [#TheGreatIndoors](#). You can find the list of suggested activities using the link above, and can filter by section (e.g. Beavers, Cubs, Scouts etc.).

Our founder, Robert Baden Powell once said "**The most worth-while thing is to try to put happiness into the lives of others**" and with that in mind, we hope you enjoy working on the contents of the activity box and, would love to hear about your adventures on Facebook and, especially when we meet again after the summer

In other news, the Group will be launching its centenary celebrations in November this year. We're planning on holding a number of events over the year until November 2022 and have started spreading the news to all our former members, many of whom are now spread across the world. You and your young people are the most vital part of maintaining the Group for the next generations and we'd love to have you join us at any of the events where we will be displaying memorabilia. And exchanging stories of yesteryear. Further details will be on the website and on Facebook in due course.



We hope to see you all soon. In the meantime, take care and stay safe.

Yours in Scouting,

The Beaver, Cub & Scout Leaders

**** SPECIAL THANK YOU ****

The Scout Group extends a special thank you to **Shopsmart Renfrew & Angelwax** who supported the development of this pack.

Our very special thanks also go to Helena at **The Print Centre in Paisley** for her terrific support with production and printing of the pack.

Colouring activity



S.J. PEDDER

WOODLAND WORDSEARCH

S	O	S	M	O	U	T	A	I	N	B	I	K	E
F	T	A	C	M	M	T	C	L	F	A	E	H	K
E	P	N	Y	R	P	B	A	E	E	D	T	E	O
R	H	W	A	T	U	E	N	R	G	G	R	D	P
N	T	V	S	L	Q	B	O	R	D	E	E	G	A
S	A	S	E	A	M	B	P	I	I	R	E	E	B
E	P	A	N	F	U	A	Y	U	M	E	S	H	E
I	T	P	O	H	S	B	E	Q	O	P	S	O	E
L	O	S	C	P	H	A	E	S	A	P	T	G	T
L	O	U	I	M	R	B	L	R	K	D	Y	G	L
E	F	N	T	W	O	O	O	B	R	E	L	A	E
W	E	R	S	S	O	R	E	O	A	I	E	T	S
A	F	L	O	F	M	P	E	L	T	R	E	E	L
E	F	P	R	E	K	L	A	W	K	S	K	S	T

Squirrel
Mushroom
Mountain bike
Walker
Bark

Scrub
Beetles
Ants
Badger
Ferns

Pine
Gate
Trees
Wellies
Berries

Boots
Oak
Hedgehog
Canopy

Sap
Cones
Footpath
Midge

Seaside Wordsearch (Hard)

D	I	M	E	T	H	Y	L	T	C	O	L	S	K
T	F	G	R	O	I	N	N	O	O	Y	P	H	E
S	F	L	O	T	S	A	M	M	A	O	M	I	L
E	A	F	A	O	A	E	D	E	S	O	S	F	P
D	D	M	C	L	I	F	F	L	T	E	O	H	E
I	L	U	O	T	G	K	E	L	L	L	B	A	B
T	N	A	N	Y	T	A	T	I	I	O	E	B	A
P	L	H	S	E	E	H	E	U	N	I	Y	F	R
I	H	O	R	I	Z	O	N	G	E	O	E	E	N
R	U	E	L	G	N	I	H	S	L	E	S	R	A
J	E	T	S	A	M	S	A	N	D	B	A	R	C
O	V	E	R	F	L	O	W	R	L	F	N	Y	L
L	E	D	I	H	P	L	U	S	P	L	T	E	E
T	H	A	L	A	S	S	O	P	H	I	L	E	P

Dune
Barnacle
Riptide

Kelp
Sandbar
Overflow

Ebb
Thalassophile
Flotsam

Guilliemot
Coastline
Algae

Shingle
Cliff
Groin

SEASIDE WORDSEARCH (Easy)

H	E	N	I	H	S	N	U	S	P	L	A	E	A
E	T	K	I	C	E	C	R	E	A	M	E	P	T
A	H	R	A	T	E	E	L	B	B	E	P	O	I
N	O	R	S	E	A	W	E	E	D	D	S	L	P
E	L	A	S	D	O	H	I	R	A	E	E	L	M
M	I	I	A	I	S	S	N	Y	O	C	H	O	I
O	D	N	I	V	S	H	P	U	D	K	E	O	L
N	A	S	L	E	A	E	S	K	S	C	P	P	S
E	Y	P	V	R	N	L	U	M	W	H	I	K	E
A	U	A	T	A	D	L	Y	R	U	A	C	C	L
R	W	D	B	Z	S	T	A	O	B	I	N	O	C
A	R	E	C	O	O	O	A	E	E	R	I	R	E
E	P	O	R	R	U	C	R	A	B	C	C	H	O
S	P	R	A	Y	D	I	U	B	U	C	K	E	T

Anemone
Ice Cream
Boat
Sunhat
Bucket

Pebble
Crab
Spray
Rockpool
Limpit

Waves
Shell
Rain
Holiday
Seaweed

Razor
Diver
Rope
Sail

Sand
Sunshine
Deckchair
Spade

AWAY DAY WORDSEARCH

S	G	U	B	S	W	A	V	E	S	P	A	D	E
B	U	W	S	U	N	S	H	I	N	E	C	S	D
E	L	E	L	N	M	R	R	B	O	A	T	T	E
I	L	I	H	H	A	O	O	L	W	U	E	S	E
W	A	N	F	A	E	C	P	S	N	K	R	D	W
S	C	L	R	T	R	K	E	I	C	E	W	U	A
P	I	L	B	S	C	P	C	U	C	E	A	O	E
H	T	I	H	K	E	O	B	I	L	N	E	L	S
O	A	M	S	C	C	O	V	L	E	E	Y	C	O
L	R	P	I	O	I	L	I	M	R	P	A	E	U
I	E	I	F	R	O	E	O	A	A	C	R	A	B
D	V	T	I	D	S	N	C	I	I	Y	P	A	K
A	I	A	D	H	E	Y	C	C	N	E	S	L	L
Y	D	A	I	P	I	C	N	I	C	I	E	I	C

Waves
Spray
Sunhat
Wellies
Rocks

Holiday
Diver
Ice Cream
Sunshine
Spade

Clouds
Crab
Limpit
Rope
Rockpool

Gull
Seaweed
Anemone
Picnic
Rain

Fish
Bucket
Boat
Sail

Woodland Wordsearch (Hard)

L	E	G	S	D	U	G	H	A	L	L	M	O	R
S	B	F	L	M	B	E	T	U	L	A	H	T	W
U	H	U	U	A	R	U	F	O	L	I	O	S	E
B	A	H	R	N	D	O	H	C	M	R	E	E	C
E	B	S	U	R	G	E	R	S	E	E	L	V	E
B	I	C	R	N	O	U	B	K	L	B	A	R	K
L	T	R	E	R	S	W	S	I	Y	M	R	A	D
U	A	U	G	T	B	O	V	E	X	I	H	H	B
E	T	B	O	R	O	E	L	W	R	T	X	H	I
B	L	S	E	P	E	I	B	O	C	O	P	S	E
E	E	H	E	W	S	U	L	S	U	N	U	R	P
L	Y	T	I	S	R	E	V	I	D	O	I	B	L
L	T	E	E	H	P	H	L	O	E	M	L	L	Y
S	M	S	S	B	N	E	E	R	G	R	E	V	E

Weevil
Foliose
Bark
Xylem

Burrow
Sessile
Crustose
Scrub

Glade
Prunus
Dughall Mor
Shrub

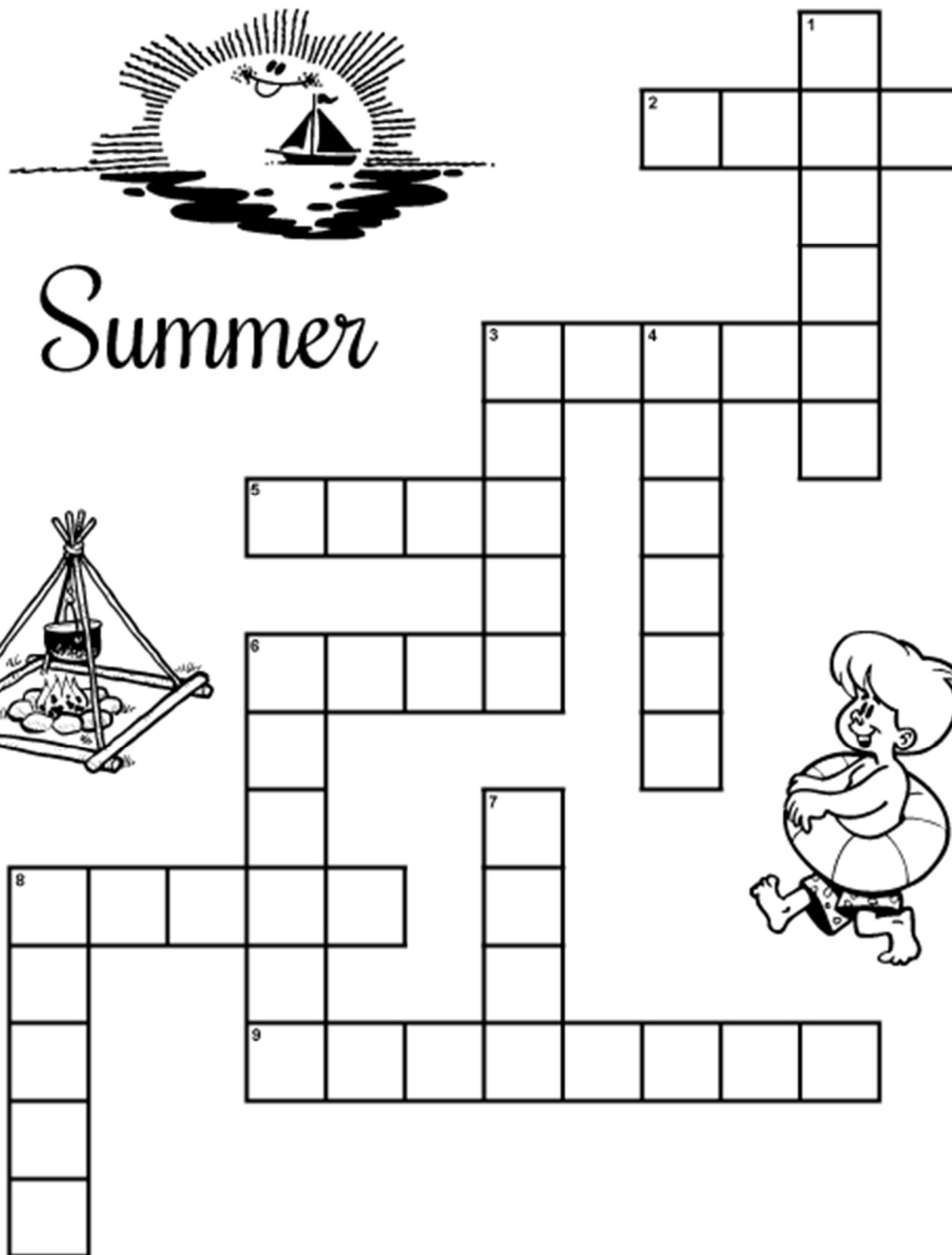
Biodiversity
Phloem
Betula

Habitat
Evergreen
Copse

Herb
Fungus
Timber



Summer



ACROSS

DOWN

2. a container often used to play in the sand
3. a small, simple house made of wood
5. a toy that is flown in the air at the end of a long string
6. to move through water by moving your arms and legs
8. T - _____
9. the activity of moving through water by moving your arms and legs

1. an activity of plunging head first into the water
3. ice _____
4. a girls item of clothing with 2 parts; often worn in the water
6. a common item of clothing in the summer
7. somewhat hot; inbetween hot and cold
8. having plenty of bright sunlight

Distorted Geography

- Write down the numbers 1-8
- 1 point for the landmark
- 1 point for the country

Can you code your DNA?

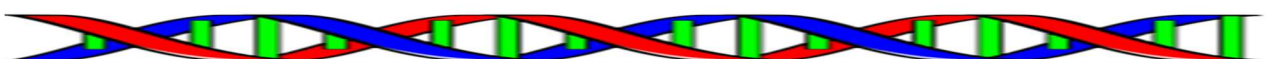
Every living thing is made up of building blocks. In humans, the order of these building blocks are rarely the same, making each person unique. These building blocks are called DNA (Deoxyribonucleic acid).

In this activity you will investigate the building blocks that make up you and the people you live with.

Colour in the column in the middle. The pattern is your DNA code. Try it for some of the people you know.

Colour in Green	Colour here	Colour in Red
If you have freckles 		If you don't have freckles 
If you have dimples when you smile Dimples 		If you don't have dimples when you smile No Dimples 
If your earlobes are attached 		If your earlobes are unattached 
If you are female 		If you are male 
If your thumb is straight when you put your thumb up 		If your thumb is bent when you put your thumb up 

Once you have made your code, you could make it with sweets (like wine gums or pastilles) and cocktail sticks!



Can you make your own clouds?

If you look up to the sky on almost any day in the UK, you will see at least one cloud. Have you ever wondered how they're made?

You might know about the water cycle and how water is evaporated from rivers, lakes and the sea turns to a gas when heated by the sun, and then as it gets cooler, it turns back into a liquid and rains. Clouds are formed when water turns back into a liquid and the particles and droplets stick together and we see them as clouds. When clouds get particularly big and heavy, the droplets are pulled to earth by gravity creating rain.
(Details of the water cycle are available from the QR Code on the right)



In this experiment you will try to make a cloud in a jar.

Here is a list of things you will need:

- **An adult to help**
- A glass jar
- Black paper (to make the clouds easier to see)
- Sticky tape
- Warm water
- Ice cubes
- A small metal bowl or baking tray (to cover the opening of the jar)
- A box of matches
- A torch (optional)

What to do:

1. Cut the black paper so it wraps halfway around the jar, covering the back. Leave about 2 cm free of paper at the bottom of the jar and tape the paper in place.
2. Add about 5cm of warm water into the jar
3. Fill the metal bowl with some ice cubes.
4. Light a match (make sure an adult is watching you!) and hold it inside the jar for a few seconds then drop it into the jar.
5. Quickly place the bowl of ice on the top of the jar
6. Look at what happens from the clear side of the jar. If you shine a torch at the cloud, you may be able to see it better.

What did you see?

Cloud Watching Activity

What's the best weather for cloud watching?

Look for a sunny day and check the sky for **cumulus clouds**, with their ever changing fluffy cotton wool appearance. They are the best clouds for shape finds.

How to enjoy cloud watching together?

I would encourage you to begin the activity by lying back on a chair or on the ground. looking up and take a good few minutes to enjoy watching. It helps you all to relax and spark the imagination.

You see a shape:

- Explain what you see
- Describe where the cloud is and what it looks like
- Take turns explaining something you see in the clouds

If the clouds are moving slowly, you could draw them on a visual diary, or take photos of them and share these with friends and family.

Here's what we discovered in the clouds



Can you see a dog looking left?



Can you see a bear rolling on its back?

Plant Magic

Have you ever wondered how plants breathe and eat, well, this simple experiment will show you how to they both happen. Why not try it and amaze your friends with a great demonstration!

Here's a list of things you will need:

Light coloured flowers (like daisies) – you can pick these from the garden or park but make sure to ask permission first

- Cups,
- Jar, bottle or vase (one for each flower) -
- Tap water
- Food Colouring



What to do:

1. Fill each glass with fresh tap water and put 2-5 drops of food colouring in, one colour into each glass. (If you only have one colour then don't worry, you can experiment with different amounts of food colouring!)
2. Place one flower into each glass
3. Keep the glasses in a cool place overnight
4. Watch what happens.
5. Take a photo and put it onto the Facebook page



Red Cabbage Indicator Solutions

Acids and alkalis are all around us. Every liquid has a pH value and very few are neither an acid nor an alkali.

To find out how acidic or alkaline something is, an indicator is used. There are lots of different types of indicator, some you can make with things in your house!

Here is a recipe for Red Cabbage Indicator.



You will need:

- **An adult to help**
- Red Cabbage
- Sharp knife
- Saucepan
- Sieve / Muslin
- 3 clear cups

Instructions

1. Roughly chop the cabbage into small pieces
2. Put red cabbage into saucepan and pour hot water onto it.
3. Boil cabbage and water for a few minutes until the water has turned purple
4. Strain the solution and leave to cool

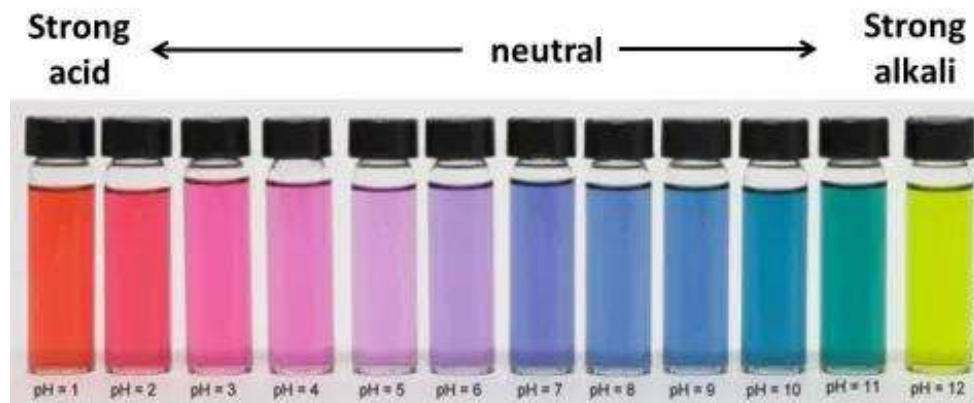
Testing your indicator:

1. Pour about 50ml of indicator into 3 clear cups/glasses. Label them 1, 2, 3 and 4
2. Add a couple of drops of vinegar to cup 1.
3. Add a couple of drops of water to cup 2.
4. In another cup, mix a teaspoon of bicarbonate of soda with a cup of water. Add a couple of drops of this to the cup 3.
5. In cup 4 add some clear fizzy drink e.g. lemonade or something similar

What happens when you mix the solutions of the glasses with each other

Use the scale to decide if each glass has an acid or alkali in.

Red Cabbage pH scale



Animal Tracking

Look closely at the woodland floor to see if you can find animal footprints, known as tracks. Soft mud, frost and snowy ground are good areas to good explore as paw prints and hoof marks show up more clearly. More details are available at the Young Peoples Trust for The Environment (See QR Code)



- Deer – their hooves are cloven (split in two), so they leave two long marks side by side.
- Foxes and dogs – spotted a trail of diamond-shaped prints with four toes? That could be a fox. However, if the prints are dotted about in a random pattern it's more likely to be a playful dog on a walk.
- Badgers and otters – both animals have five toes, but you can recognise a badger print by the long claw marks. Otter prints may show the webbing between their toes, and their claws don't usually make an impression.

How to find out what has been out at night while you've been fast asleep!

You will need:




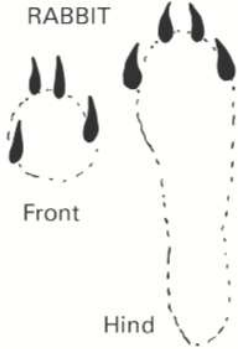
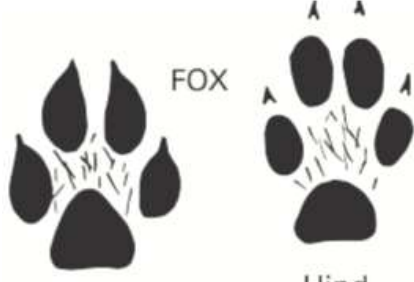
- Baking tray,
- Small plank or long ruler,
- Fine, damp sand,
- Small, shallow dish,
- Dog or cat food

Fill the tray with sand and smooth the surface with the edge of the plank or ruler.

Put a little pet food in the dish and stick it in the middle of the tray

Leave your tracker out overnight and see the next day if anything has left its footprints there. Throw the pet food away in the morning, before it goes bad.

Animal tracks you are likely to see in our area:

<p>DOMESTIC DOG</p> 	<p>WOOD MOUSE</p>  <p>Front Hind</p>	<p>HEDGEHOG</p>  <p>Front Hind</p>
<p>DOMESTIC CAT</p> 	<p>HEDGEHOG</p>  <p>Front Hind</p>	<p>RAT</p>  <p>Front Hind</p>
<p>WOODPIGEON</p> 	<p>SQUIRREL</p>  <p>Front Hind</p>	<p>RABBIT</p>  <p>Front Hind</p>
<p>FOX</p>  <p>Front Hind</p>		

Animal homes

As you venture deeper into the woods, look for holes in the ground and in tree trunks. You might discover the entrance to an animal's home.

Badger homes are called setts. Look for large holes on sloping ground – up to 30cm wide – they're often shaped like a D on its side. Badgers dig a lot, so you might see piles of earth outside. If the earth is fresh, it's a good sign the sett is being lived in.

Rabbit homes are called warrens. The entrances are about half the size of badger holes and are round or oval.

If you spot tiny holes in the ground – just a few centimetres wide – they could belong to mice or voles.

Please take care not to disturb wildlife. Animals are usually wary of humans, but if you do have a close encounter it's best to stay still and try to keep your distance. And it's important to never interfere with a nest or den.

Other signs

There's lots of other evidence to look out for while you're exploring. Keep your eyes peeled for these clues.

Fur snags. Look for bits of fur caught on brambles, twigs and fences.

Well-worn paths. Badgers are known to use the same routes over and over again when travelling to and from their setts. This creates clear paths through vegetation on the woodland floor.

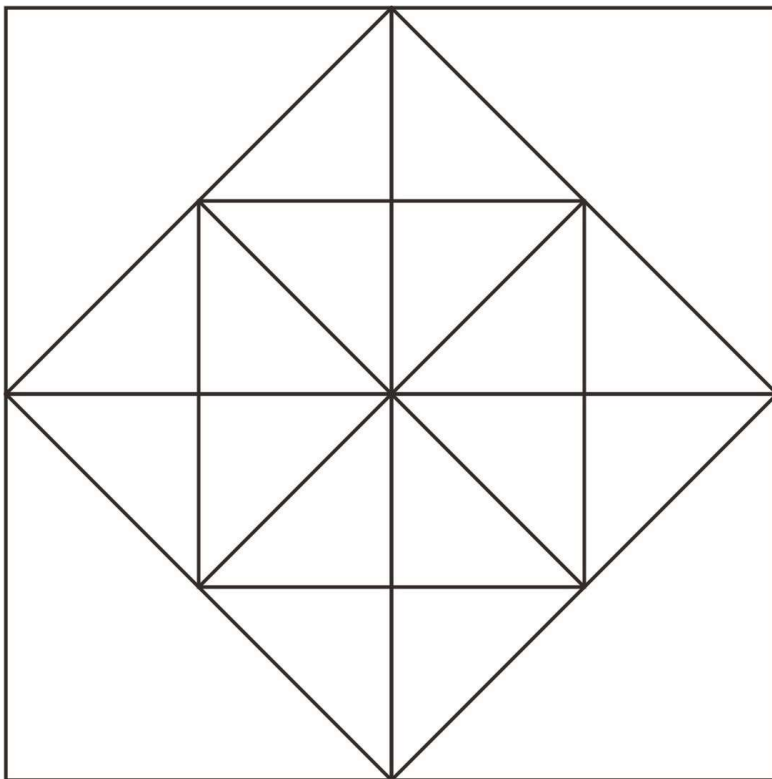
Nibbled cones/nuts. Nuts with tooth-marked holes may have been nibbled by wood mice. Deer strip the skin off conkers before eating them, so you may find bits on the ground. Squirrels chomp the scales off cones – look out for chewed cores under pine trees. They also split nuts in two with their sharp teeth.

Do Challenge

In this challenge

Here's the template to fold:

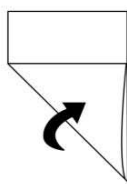
Folding instructions are below. Because you have the square template above, you can start the folding at the thick black box. If you have a blank piece of A4 paper, start folding at the beginning.



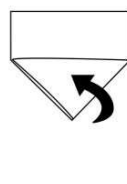
Folding instructions



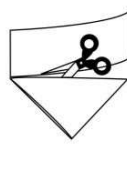
Take one piece of paper



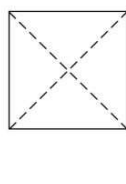
Fold to meet the other corner



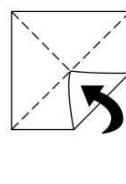
Fold the other corner to meet the edge



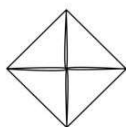
Cut off the section at the top



Unfold it to have a square piece of paper



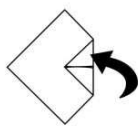
Fold up all four corners so that the points meet in the middle.



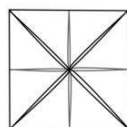
It should look like this when folded



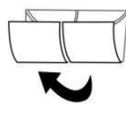
Turn the paper over



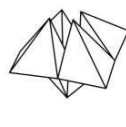
Fold in all four corners so that the points meet in the middle.



It should now look like this



Fold it in half



Push your fingers into the corners to work it into this shape

PAPER CHROMATOGRAPHY EXPERIMENT

This simple **paper chromatography experiment** is a great way to learn about this particular method of **separating mixtures**.

WHAT IS CHROMATOGRAPHY?

Chromatography is a technique used to separate mixtures. Information from a chromatography investigation can also be used to identify different substances.

In chromatography the mixture is passed through another substance, in this case filter paper. The different colour ink particles travel at different speeds through the filter paper allowing you to see the constituent colours of the pen ink.

All types of chromatography have two phases. A mobile phase where the molecules can move and a stationary phase where the molecules can't move. In the case of paper chromatography the stationary phase is the filter paper and the mobile phase is the solvent (water).

The more soluble the ink molecules the further they are carried up the paper.

PAPER CHROMATOGRAPHY EXPERIMENT

YOU'LL NEED:

- [Filter paper](#) or paper towel
- Felt tip pens – not washable or permanent
- A container – glass, jar or plate
- A pencil
- Some lego bricks - optional

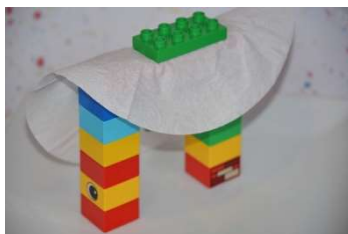
INSTRUCTIONS

Pour a small amount of water onto a plate or into the bottom of a jar.

Find a way to suspend the filter paper over the water so just the very bottom is touching the water. If you do the experiment in a jar the easiest way to do this is to wrap the top of the filter paper around a pencil, clip it in place and suspend it over the top of the jar.



My LEGO holder worked well too!



Use the felt tip pens to draw a small circle about 1 cm from the bottom of the filter paper with each colour pen you want to test.

Suspend the filter paper in the water and watch as the ink moves up the filter paper.

You should end up with something like this! We call the finished filter paper, a chromatogram.



WHAT HAPPENS IF YOU USE WASHABLE PENS?

If the colours are washable they tend to just contain one type of ink and so you don't see any separation of colour.

You can see below that only a couple of the inks have separated out, compared to the non washable pens above.



WHY DOES CHROMATOGRAPHY WORK?

When the filter paper containing the ink spots is placed in the solvent (in this case water) the dyes travel through the paper.

Different dyes in ink travel through the chromatography filter paper at different speeds. The most soluble colours dissolve and travel further and faster than less soluble dyes which stick to the paper more.

Pick Your Own Salad What you'll need:

- Pictures below (you'll have to colour them in)
- Scissors (to cut out the pictures)
- Bowl, dice, one sheet of blank paper for each player

















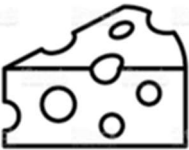
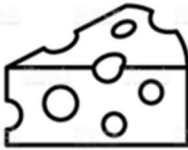
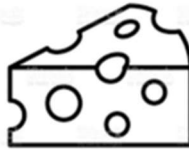
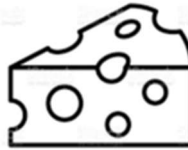
How to play:

- Cut out all the pictures, fold them in half so that the picture is hidden and put them in the bowl.
- Give all players a blank piece of paper.
- The game starts for each player when they roll a 6 as that's what they need for their plate.
- When someone rolls a six, they draw a plate on their blank sheet of paper.
- Each player takes it in turn to roll the dice, using the numbers below.
- After each roll the player selects a picture from the bowl, but they can't see what it is because it's folded and hidden. When they pick it out of the bowl, they open it to see if it matches the number. If it does match, they put it on their plate. If it does not match, they put it back, give the bowl a shake and pass the dice to the next player. The winner is the first player to have all their salad pieces on their plate.

The full suite of pictures is on the next page.

Numbering is:

6 = plate 5 = lettuce 4 = carrots 3 = cucumber 2 = egg 1 = cheese

 5	 5	 5	 5
 4	 4	 4	 4
 3	 3	 3	 3
 2	 2	 2	 2
 1	 1	 1	 1

WOODLAND WORDSEARCH

S	O	S	M	O	U	T	A	I	N	B	I	K	E
F	T	A	C	M	M	T	C	L	F	A	E	H	K
E	P	N	Y	R	P	B	A	E	E	D	T	E	O
R	H	W	A	T	U	E	N	R	G	G	R	D	P
N	T	V	S	L	Q	B	O	R	D	E	E	G	A
S	A	S	E	A	M	B	P	I	I	R	E	E	B
E	P	A	N	F	U	A	Y	U	M	E	S	H	E
I	T	P	O	H	S	B	E	Q	O	P	S	O	E
L	O	S	C	P	H	A	E	S	A	P	T	G	T
L	O	U	I	M	R	B	L	R	K	D	Y	G	L
E	F	N	T	W	O	O	O	B	R	E	L	A	E
W	E	R	S	S	O	R	E	O	A	I	E	T	S
A	F	L	O	F	M	P	E	L	T	R	E	E	L
E	F	P	R	E	K	L	A	W	K	S	K	S	T

Squirrel
Mushroom
Mountain bike
Walker
Bark

Scrub
Beetles
Ants
Badger
Ferns

Pine
Gate
Trees
Wellies
Berries

Boots
Oak
Hedgehog
Canopy

Sap
Cones
Footpath
Midge

Seaside Wordsearch (Hard)

D	I	M	E	T	H	Y	L	T	C	O	L	S	K
T	F	G	R	O	I	N	N	O	O	Y	P	H	E
S	F	L	O	T	S	A	M	M	A	O	M	I	L
E	A	F	A	O	A	E	D	E	S	O	S	F	P
D	D	M	C	L	I	F	F	L	T	E	O	H	E
I	L	U	O	T	G	K	E	L	L	L	B	A	B
T	N	A	N	Y	T	A	T	I	I	O	E	B	A
P	L	H	S	E	E	H	E	U	N	I	Y	F	R
I	H	O	R	I	Z	O	N	G	E	O	E	E	N
R	U	E	L	G	N	I	H	S	L	E	S	R	A
J	E	T	S	A	M	S	A	N	D	B	A	R	C
O	V	E	R	F	L	O	W	R	L	F	N	Y	L
L	E	D	I	H	P	L	U	S	P	L	T	E	E
T	H	A	L	A	S	S	O	P	H	I	L	E	P

Dune
Barnacle
Riptide

Kelp
Sandbar
Overflow

Ebb
Thalassophile
Flotsam

Guilliemot
Coastline
Algae

Shingle
Groin
Cliff

SEASIDE WORDSEARCH (Easy)

H	E	N	I	H	S	N	U	S	P	L	A	E	A
E	T	K	I	C	E	C	R	E	A	M	E	P	T
A	H	R	A	T	E	E	L	B	B	E	P	O	I
N	O	R	S	E	A	W	E	E	D	D	S	L	P
E	L	A	S	D	O	H	I	R	A	E	E	L	M
M	I	I	A	I	S	S	N	Y	O	C	H	O	I
O	D	N	I	V	S	H	P	U	D	K	E	O	L
N	A	S	L	E	A	E	S	K	S	C	P	P	S
E	Y	P	V	R	N	L	U	M	W	H	I	K	E
A	U	A	T	A	D	L	Y	R	U	A	C	C	L
R	W	D	B	Z	S	T	A	O	B	I	N	O	C
A	R	E	C	O	O	O	A	E	E	R	I	R	E
E	P	O	R	R	U	C	R	A	B	C	C	H	O
S	P	R	A	Y	D	I	U	B	U	C	K	E	T

Anemone
Ice Cream
Boat
Sunhat
Bucket

Pebble
Crab
Spray
Rockpool
Limpit

Waves
Shell
Rain
Holiday
Seaweed

Razor
Sand
Diver
Sunshine

Rope
Deckchair
Sail
Spade

Woodland Wordsearch (Hard)

L	E	G	S	D	U	G	H	A	L	L	M	O	R
S	B	F	L	M	B	E	T	U	L	A	H	T	W
U	H	U	U	A	R	U	F	O	L	I	O	S	E
B	A	H	R	N	D	O	H	C	M	R	E	E	C
E	B	S	U	R	G	E	R	S	E	E	L	V	E
B	I	C	R	N	O	U	B	K	L	B	A	R	K
L	T	R	E	R	S	W	S	I	Y	M	R	A	D
U	A	U	G	T	B	O	V	E	X	I	H	H	B
E	T	B	O	R	O	E	L	W	R	T	X	H	I
B	L	S	E	P	E	I	B	O	C	O	P	S	E
E	E	H	E	W	S	U	L	S	U	N	U	R	P
L	Y	T	I	S	R	E	V	I	D	O	I	B	L
L	T	E	E	H	P	H	L	O	E	M	L	L	Y
S	M	S	S	B	N	E	E	R	G	R	E	V	E

Weevil
Foliose
Bark
Burrow
Glade

Sessile
Crustose
Xylem
Scrub

Dughall Mor
Shrub
Biodiversity
Phloem

Habitat
Evergreen
Copse
Herb

Fungus
Timber
Betula
Prunus

Minute to Win It Challenge

Breakfast Scramble. To set up for this game, you will need to cut the front of a cereal box into pieces. Depending on the size of the cereal box and the age of the people participating in your Minute to Win It challenge, you can either cut the box in 8 or 16 pieces. The goal of the game is to reassemble the puzzle within a minute.

Minute to Win It Challenge

Elephant March. To prepare for this game, put a tennis ball in the end of a pair of tights or put a tennis ball in each leg of a pair of the tights. Set the cups up on the floor to create a walkway. To play, the player must put the panty hose on their head and knock over all the cups by swinging their head from side to side. This is a pretty funny one!

Newspaper Engineering Challenge

You have a roll of tape and a newspaper in your box, your challenge is to complete one of the list below – there's extra merit if you manage to complete a highlighted one!

- Build a structure that is one metre high.
- Build a structure that is 1 metre high ONLY using your non-dominant hand.
- **Build a structure that can fit a toy inside.**
- **Build a structure that is 1 metre high with at least 1 other person – WITHOUT Talking.**
- Build a structure that is 2 metres high.
- Build a structure with a base less than 1/2 metre.
- Build a structure with a base greater than 1 metre square.
- Build a structure that stands on a tripod base.
- Build a structure that has a platform at the top.
- Build a structure that has a platform at the top that can hold a book for 5 seconds without toppling.
- Build a structure with newspaper behind your back.
- **Build a structure that can fit YOU inside.**

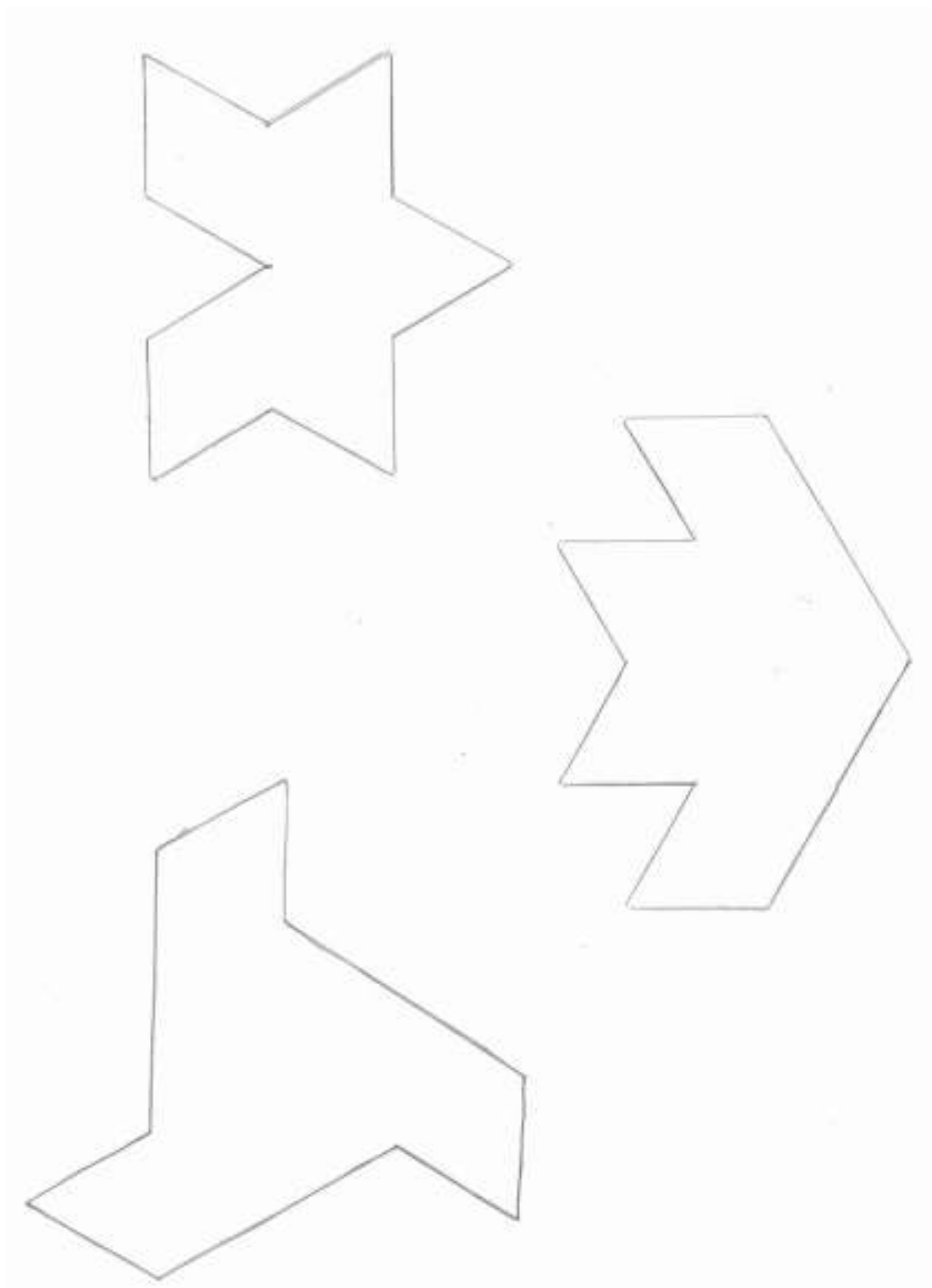
Now grab a stop watch.

- How high of a tower can you build in 5 minutes.
- How high of a tower can you build in 15 minutes.

We'd love to see how you get on so why not take some photos and upload them to the Facebook page?

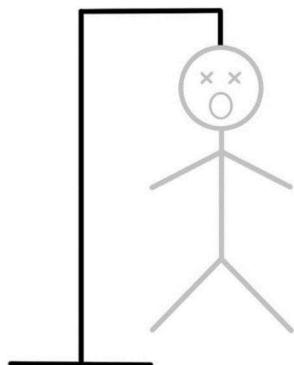
Fit Together Shapes

These three shapes fit together because they have straight lines. The long word for shapes which fit together with no spaces is 'tessellate'. Cut out the shapes below and see how it all works. Then, why don't you draw more shapes with straight lines – you can make up your own shapes – and see if they fit with no spaces.



Hangman

Traditional hangman is played by picking your own word, then allowing 6 wrong guesses – 1 head, 1 body, 2 legs, 2 arms (or until the word is guessed). For more guesses you can add eyes, nose and mouth.



Cross off incorrect guesses:

a b c d e f
g h i j k l
m n o p q r
s t u v w x
y z

Correct letters: _____

You can draw your own hangman below.

SOAP DISH BUBBLES

Your pack has a bottle of concentrated bubble solution in it. This should be diluted with some tap water in a bowl and can be used to make giant bubbles. With these homemade dish soap bubbles and a homemade wand, you can make giant bubbles and learn a little science at the same time.

To make a giant bubble wand, you'll need:

- Around 54 inches of cotton kitchen string
 - 2 sticks, each 1-3 feet long
 - A metal washer
1. Tie the string to the end of one stick.
 2. Put a washer on the string and tie the string to the end of the other stick so the washer is hanging in-between, on around 36 inches of string. Tie remaining 18 inches of string to the end of the first stick to create a triangle.
 3. With the two sticks parallel and together, dip bubble wand into mixture, immersing all the string completely.
 4. Pull the string up out of the bubble mix and pull the sticks apart slowly so that you form a string triangle with bubble in the middle.
 5. Step backwards or move the wands to create giant bubbles. You can "close" the bubbles by moving the sticks together to close the gap between strings.
 6. Water molecules like to stick together, and scientists call this stickiness "surface tension." Soap molecules make it harder for water molecules to stick together. But when you blow a bubble made out of dish soap, you create a very thin film of water sandwiched between two layers of soap.
 7. The thickness of bubbles is always changing slightly, as are their colours due to light hitting the bubbles from many different angles, causing light waves to bounce around.

N.B. the bubble solution concentrate is made of soap solution and water, the bottle of concentrate should be kept out of reach of small children as it's not for drinking!