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Deseret News



Deseret News

CONNECT 123

Your Family • Community • World

My name:



FROM THE DESK OF **WOODWORD**

The holidays in December are a treat for the senses. There are special sounds, tastes and smells you rarely experience the rest of the year.

This month, **Connect123** gets the scoop on where in the brain you actually experience sound, taste and smell.

If you are short on money to buy holiday gifts, give the gift of time! Make a little booklet with gift certificates for chores and things you can do to help people in your family. Each page could have a chore such as "Take out the Trash," or "Sweep the kitchen." Think of little jobs you don't normally do, but would be a help to a loved one.

Sending my warmest wishes for a wonderful December to you and your family!

Woodword

Can you believe December is already here?

SPOTLIGHT

What's that smell?

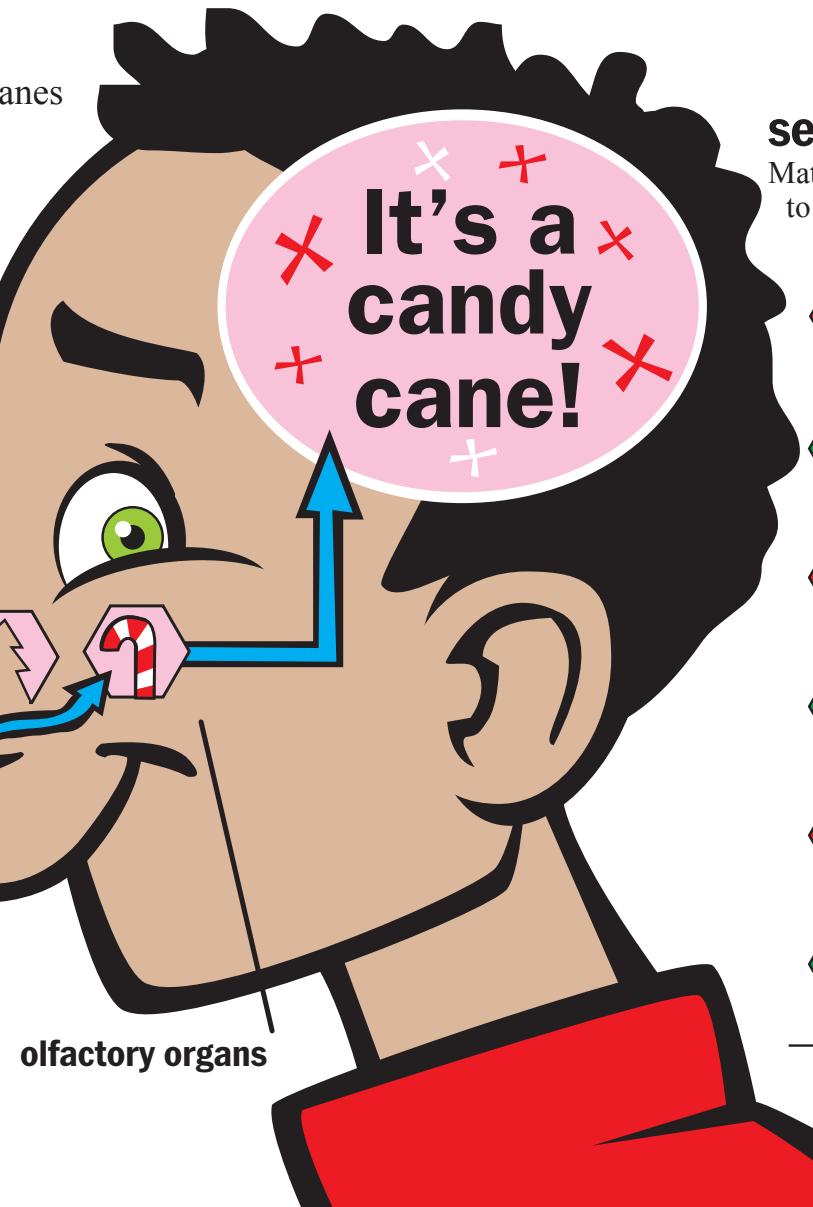
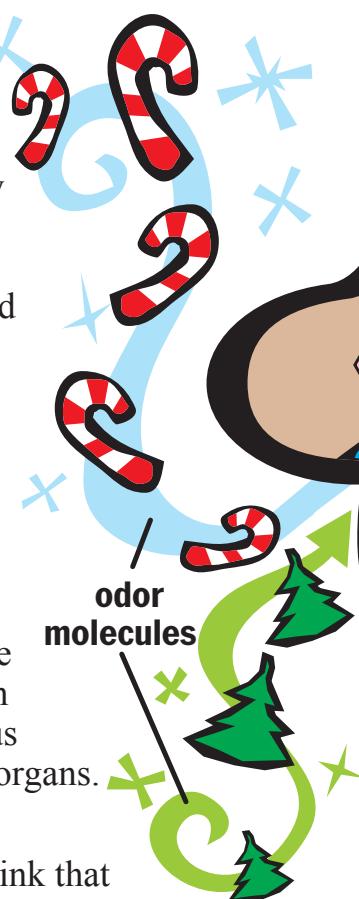
Sniff!

Sweet pine trees, candy canes and steaming hot chocolate. *Sniff!* Fresh-baked holiday bread, cookies and roasting turkey. *Sniff!* The holidays are full of wonderful smells.

How do you pick up these scents? Inside each of your nostrils is a tiny patch, about the size of a thumbnail, filled with olfactory organs.

Every time you breathe, air passes over the olfactory organs. Odor molecules in the air get caught in the sticky mucus covering these organs.

Scientists think that different odor molecules have different shapes. Like a key fitting into a lock, odor molecule shapes fit into different olfactory organs. When an olfactory organ gets an odor molecule that fits, it sends a signal to the brain, telling what kind of smell it is.



Unlock the sense of smell.
Match the odor molecules to the olfactory organs.



Standards link:
Reading Comprehension:
Follow simple written directions.

There is a pattern in each trail of smelly vapor. Draw what comes next.



HEAR THE HOLIDAYS



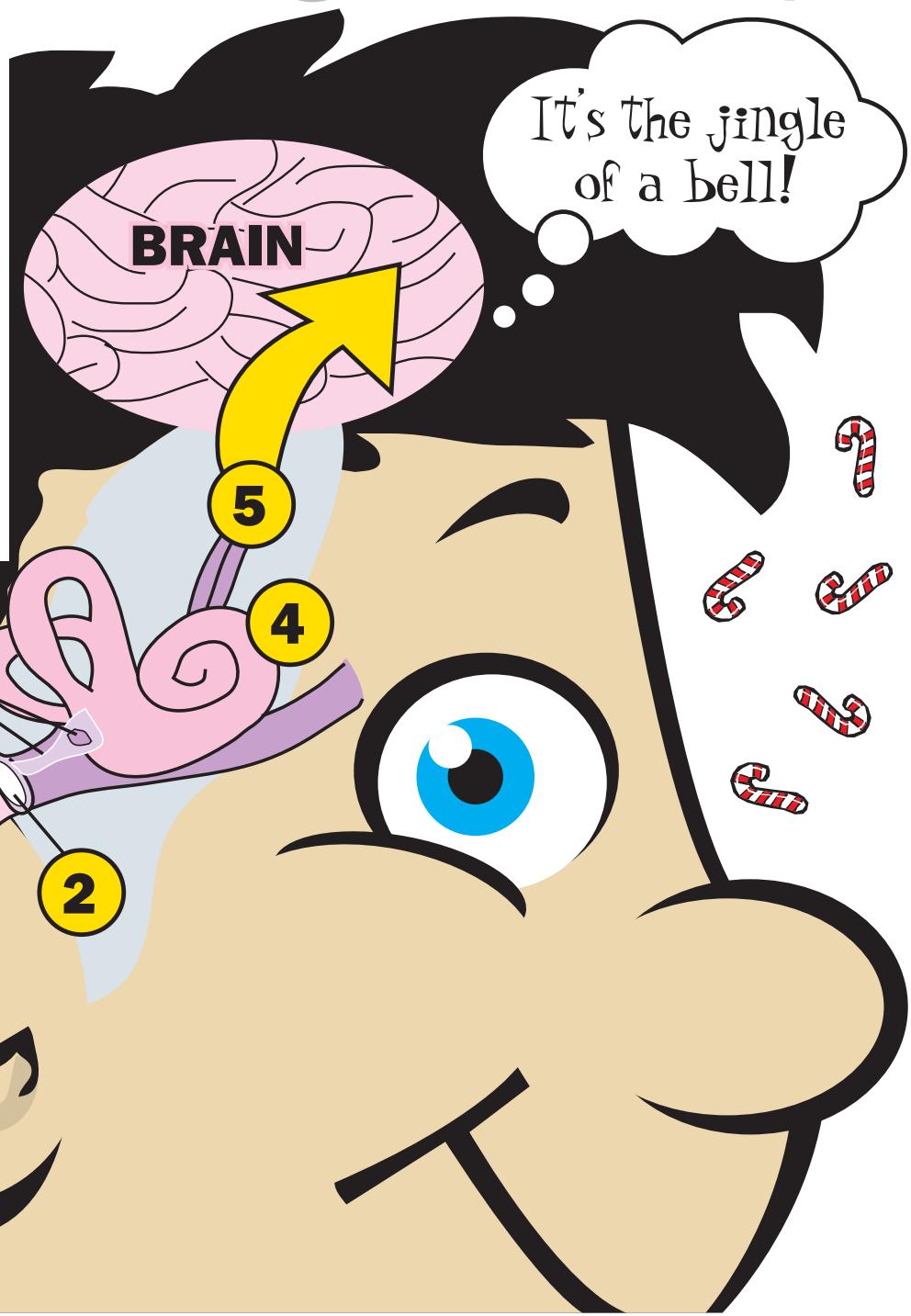
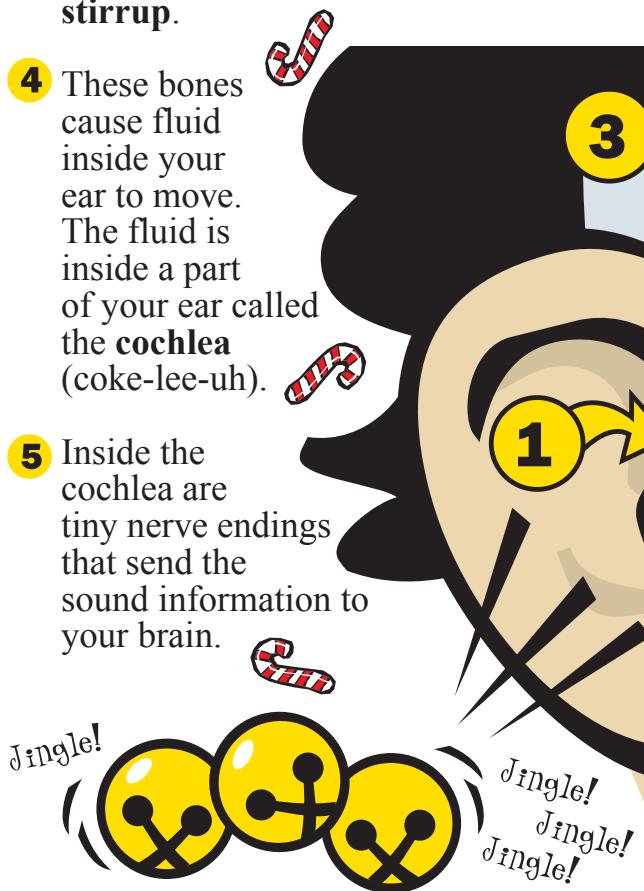
*Church bells, jingle bells,
Laughter,
Wrapping paper crinkles,
Holiday sounds from toots to tinkles.
How marvelous it is to hear,
All because of our two ears!*

Holiday sounds!

Now hear this!

Follow the sound of the jingle bell to find out how our ears work!

- 1 The outer ear acts like a funnel and directs sounds waves into the ear canal.
- 2 Sound waves bump against your ear drum and make it vibrate.
- 3 These vibrations get three little bones shaking. The bones are called the **hammer**, **anvil** and **stirrup**.
- 4 These bones cause fluid inside your ear to move. The fluid is inside a part of your ear called the **cochlea** (coke-lee-uh).
- 5 Inside the cochlea are tiny nerve endings that send the sound information to your brain.

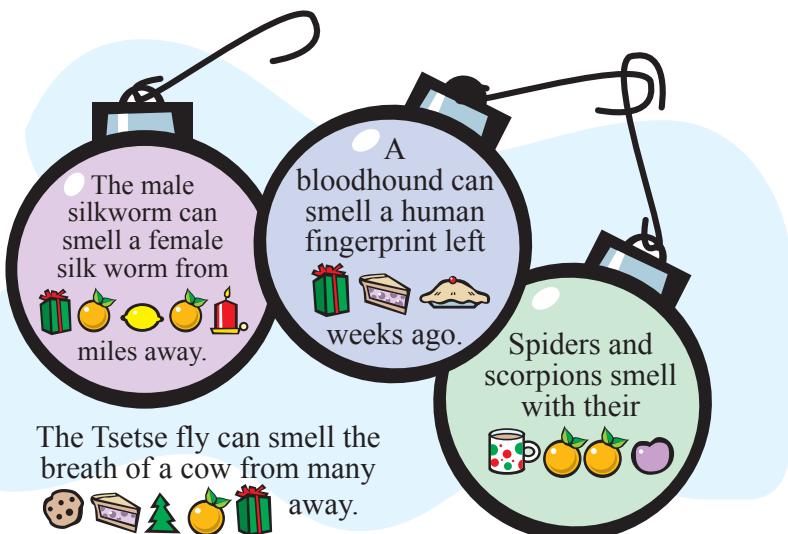


Smelly facts

Use the code to sniff out some very smelly facts.

SECRET CODE

A =	N =
E =	S =
F =	T =
I =	V =
L =	X =
M =	



Double Double Word Search

BRAIN
COCHLEA
STIRRUP
VIBRATIONS
FUNNEL
CANAL
BONES
NERVE
EAR
JINGLE
FLUID
DRUM
BELL
CHURCH
SOUND



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

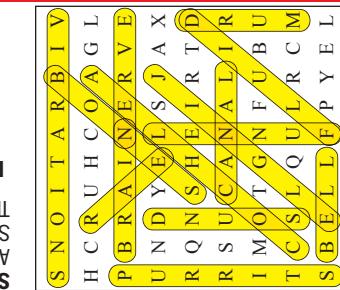
Answers



Smelly Facts: The male silkworm can smell a female silk worm from SEVEN miles away.

A bloodhound can smell a human fingerprint left SIX weeks ago.

The Tsetse fly can smell the breath of a cow from many MILES away.



Ring in the holidays:

Spiders and scorpions smell with their FEET

A bloodhound can smell a human fingerprint left SIX weeks ago.

The Tsetse fly can smell the breath of a cow from many MILES away.

Learning buddy sign here

I have completed _____ activities with my Learning Buddy.

Learning buddy's signature _____ Date _____

Please send ideas, suggestions or information to: nie@deseretnews.com

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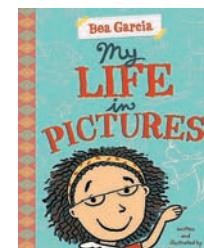
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CHECK IT OUT

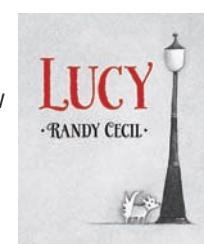


The City Library
THE SALT LAKE CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM

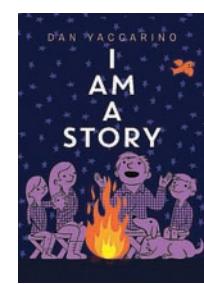
This month the librarians at Salt Lake City Public Library are recommending some "giftable books."



"**My Life in Pictures**," by Deborah Zemke. Bea Garcia is an artist. She draws anywhere and everywhere. When Bea's best friend Yvonne moves, not even drawing makes Bea feel better. And things only get worse when a loud, rambunctious boy moves in next door. Bea Garcia might just make a new friend.



"**Lucy**," by Randy Cecil. A tiny dog, a kindhearted girl, and a nervous juggler converge in a cinematic book in four acts.



"**I Am a Story**," by Dan Yaccarino. From cave drawings to the invention of the printing press to our digital age, discover how a story has been told in many different ways from the past to today.



"**Hare and Tortoise**," by Alison Murray. An enchanting retelling of a much-loved Aesop's fable with a mischievous twist.



"**We Found a Hat**," by Jon Klassen. Hold on to your hats for the conclusion of the celebrated hat trilogy. Two turtles have found a hat. The hat looks good on both of them. But there are two turtles. And there is only one hat.

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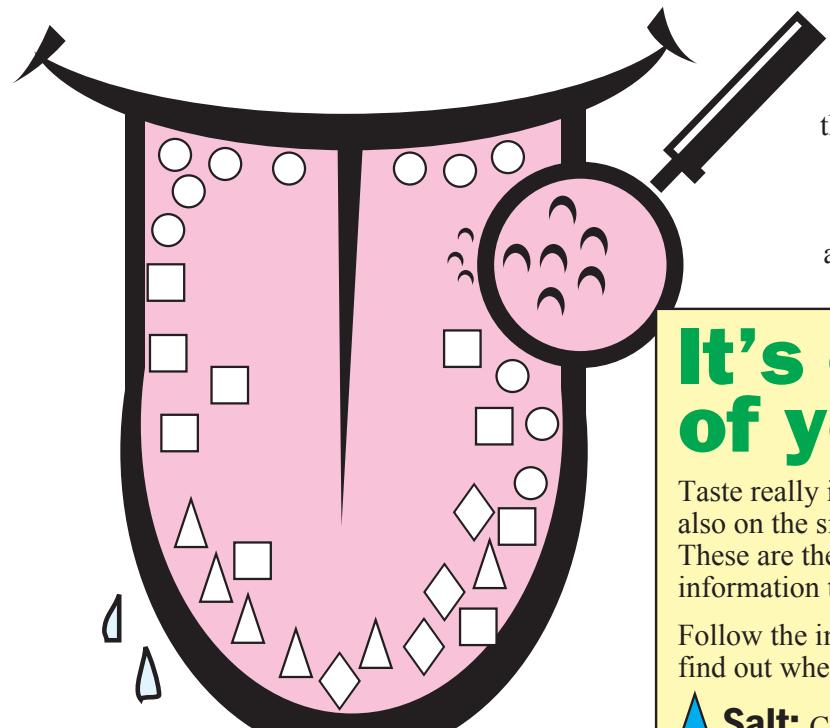
Deseret News

CONNECT 123

Your Family • Community • World

My name: _____

Taste the Holidays!



Taste buds: the taste detectors

The sense of taste starts with the thousands of tiny taste **buds** on your tongue. Taste buds are the tiny bumps you can see if you look in the mirror while holding a magnifying glass to your tongue.

It's on the tip of your tongue!

Taste really is "on the tip of your tongue." It is also on the sides and the back of the tongue. These are the parts of the tongue that send taste information to your brain.

Follow the instructions to color the tongue and find out where we taste different flavors.

Salt: Color the spaces with a triangle in blue.

Bitter: Color the spaces with a circle in orange.

Sour: Color the spaces with a square in green.

Sweet: Color the spaces with a diamond in red.

Communication central

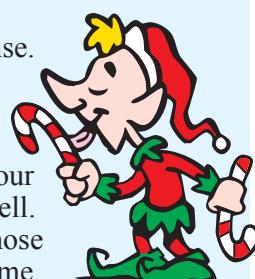
When a taste bud senses the kind of taste it is able to detect, such as sweet or sour, it sends a message to the brain. Some flavors are actually a combination of several tastes. For example, the taste of chocolate is a combination of the bitter taste of chocolate and the sweet taste of sugar. The brain takes messages from the bitter taste buds and the sweet taste buds, puts them together and thinks, "Chocolate!"

Standards link: Life Science/Health: Students recognize that body systems are interrelated.

What kind of candy is William eating? To find out, unscramble the letters in the "sweet" taste buds to spell the answer.

Smell and taste together

Taste is our weakest sense. In fact, our sense of taste needs the help of our sense of smell. Hold your nose tight next time you eat something. What can you taste? Then let go of your nose and try the same food again. Food doesn't have much taste when your nose is closed or you have a cold.



Mouth-watering experiment

When you are hungry and you smell something cooking, your mouth begins to get wet with saliva. That's why we call something that smells good **mouth-watering**.

In fact, your tongue must be wet for the taste buds to work. Here is an experiment that shows this fact:

1 Wipe your tongue dry with a clean towel.

2 Now put a little sugar on the driest part. Can you taste it?

Standards link: Reading comprehension: Follow simple written directions.

Thrifty & Fritter™ in PHILANTHROPY

It always feels so good to donate money to a charity during the holidays, Thrifty. I wish I had more to give!



Fritter, we can donate something just as valuable:
OUR TIME!

Financial literacy means knowing how to spend, invest and save your money carefully. Many people believe it is also important to donate some of what you have to make your community a better place. This is called **philanthropy**.

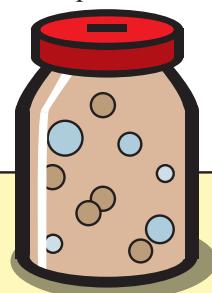
Philanthropy is about more than giving money. It can also be giving of your time and/or talent.

Members of the Boys & Girls Clubs donate time to their community and make a big difference. Read about it below. Could you do any of these things for your community?



Children can donate new toys to needy children. The kids at A+ Academy are collecting coins to buy toys. The amounts they've collected are on the jars. Which class collected the most money?

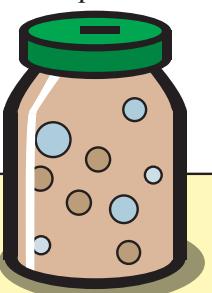
Miss Vivien
432 pennies
46 nickels
87 dimes
15 quarters



Mrs. Shaw
678 pennies
18 nickels
43 dimes
4 quarters



Mr. Learny
831 pennies
12 nickels
33 dimes
22 quarters

**Bringing the joy of Christmas to needy children.**

Toys for Tots began in 1947 when Major Bill Hendricks and a group of Marine Reservists in Los Angeles collected and distributed 5,000 toys to needy children.

The idea came from Bill's wife, Diane. That fall, Diane handcrafted a Raggedy Ann doll and asked Bill to deliver the doll to an organization which would give it to a needy child at Christmas. When Bill determined that no such agency existed, Diane told Bill that he should start one.

Standards link: History: Understand that specific individuals and values had an impact on history.

He did. Toys for Tots was so successful that the U.S. Marine Corps adopted it in 1948 and expanded it into a nationwide campaign. That year, Marine Corps Reserve units across the nation conducted Toys for Tots campaigns in every community in which a Marine Reserve Center was located. The Marines have conducted toy drives each year since then.

Look very closely at the pile of toys. Only two of them are identical. Can you find them?

Standards link: Investigation: Find similarities and differences in common objects.



Standards link: Number Sense: Solve problems using money.

Oh Canada!

Canada is the second largest country in the world. It covers more than two-fifths of North America.

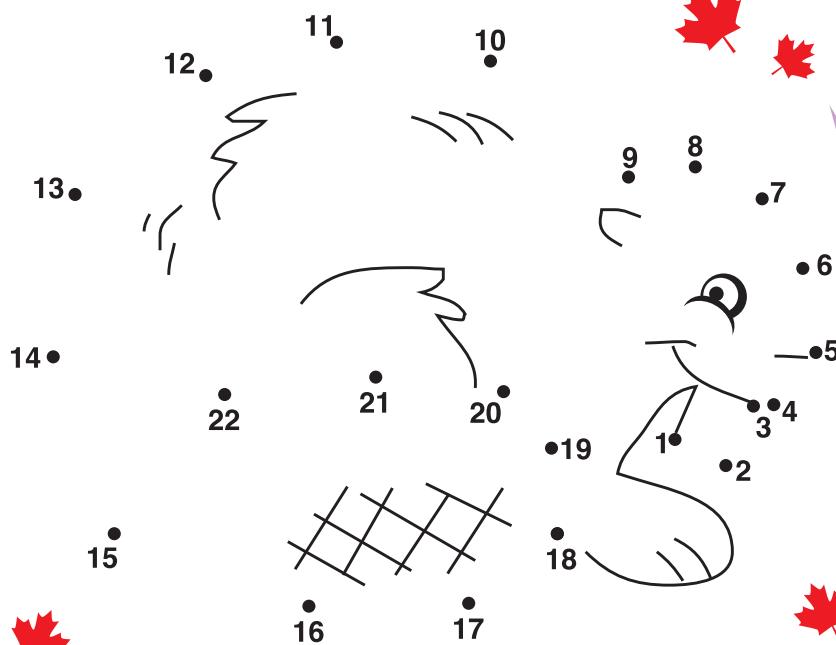
Canada has it all: Rocky Mountains, endless prairies, sparkling lakes and craggy shorelines. It has plains of ice where polar bears roam and quiet tide pools with brightly colored starfish. Moose roam the mountains and beavers build their dams in the

rivers and lakes. Far in the north, colorful streaks of light, called the northern lights, dance across the dark night sky. And in addition to all of this natural splendor, Canada has vibrant, modern cities, too!

Canadian critter

Once hunted almost to extinction because of the popularity of its fur, this animal now thrives. It even appears on Canada's five-cent coin. What animal is it? Connect the dots to find out!

Standards link: Social Science: Understand how local producers have used natural resources to produce goods in the past.

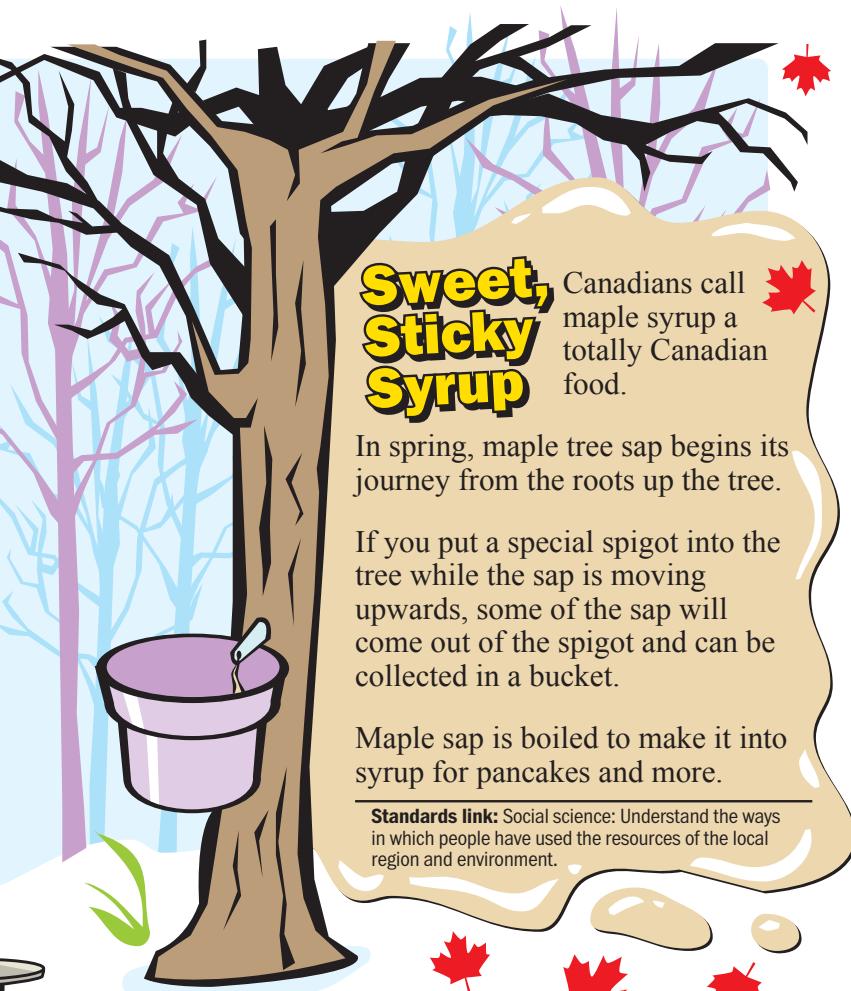


Protectors in red

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police, also known as the Mounties, were first given the task of helping settlers start farms and towns in the Canadian prairies. When gold was discovered in the Klondike, the Mounties were sent. They were so good at keeping order, that the legend spread of the Mountie always getting his man.

Today you will see Mounties in all the provinces. Can you spot the differences between these two?

Standards link: History: Recognize similarities and differences of earlier generations in such areas as work. Investigation: compare similarities and differences in common objects.



Sweet, Sticky Syrup

Canadians call maple syrup a totally Canadian food.

In spring, maple tree sap begins its journey from the roots up the tree.

If you put a special spigot into the tree while the sap is moving upwards, some of the sap will come out of the spigot and can be collected in a bucket.

Maple sap is boiled to make it into syrup for pancakes and more.

Standards link: Social science: Understand the ways in which people have used the resources of the local region and environment.

The maple leaf appears on the Canadian flag and the penny. The two red stripes represent the Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean – two of the three oceans that border Canada. Look at a world map to find the name of the third ocean that borders Canada.



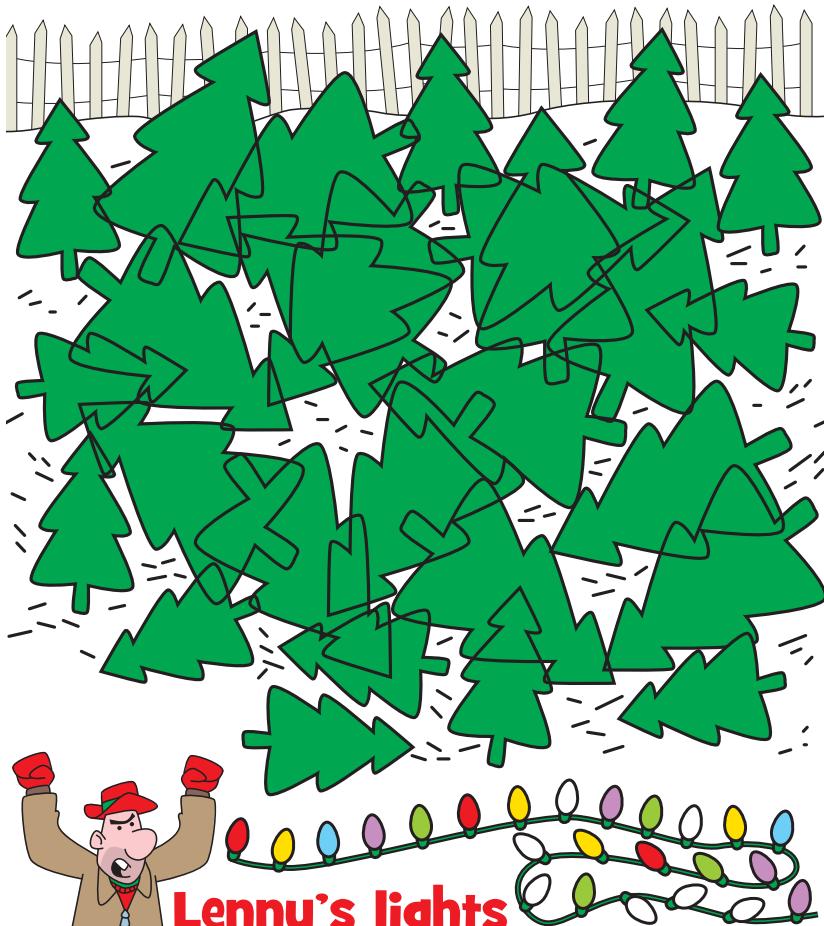
How many maple leaves can you find on this page?

Hold this page up to a mirror to reveal a surprising fact!

River. St. Lawrence in Canada's three islands Dressing is different name is the islands in the Pacific Ocean.

Tree lot troubles

A large load of trees just got delivered to Lenny's Tree Lot. Unfortunately, the delivery guy made a complete mess. Help Lenny count the tangle of trees. How many did you find?



It just isn't Lenny's day. Now some of the bulbs on this string of lights have burned out. Replace them by coloring the blank bulbs the correct color to continue the pattern.

ANSWERS



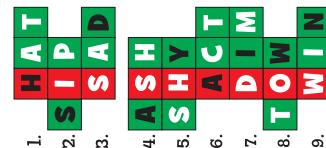
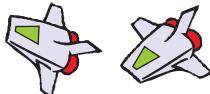
What kind of candy is William eating? Peppermint

Miss Viven = \$19.07, Mrs. Shaw = \$12.98, Mr. Learny \$17.71

Which class collected the most money?

How many trees? 27

Which toys are identical?



Learning buddy sign here

I have completed _____ activities with my Learning Buddy.

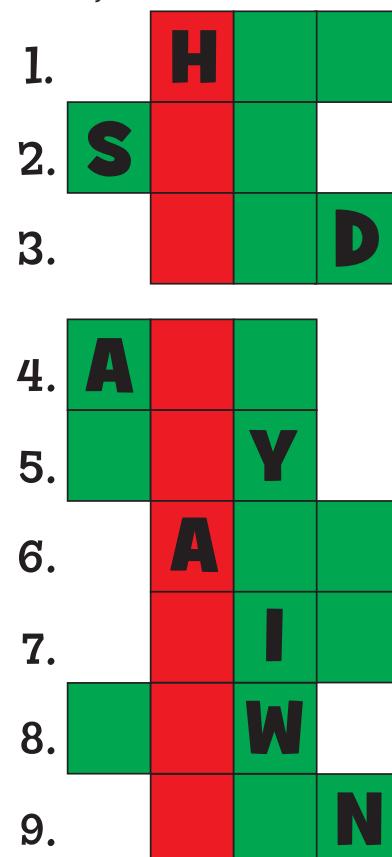
Learning buddy's signature _____ Date _____

DECEMBER 2016

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What is sometimes bigger than Santa, sometimes smaller than Santa, but doesn't weigh anything at all?

To reveal the answer, use the hints to fill in the empty boxes and create 3-letter words. The answer will appear by reading the red boxes vertically.



HINTS:

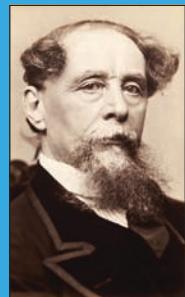
1. Frosty wears one on his head.
2. Taking a tiny drink of hot tea.
3. The opposite of the happy.
4. What's left after a fire.
5. Timid.
6. Movie stars do this.
7. A weak light, not bright.
8. To pull a vehicle with another.
9. The opposite of lose.



DID YOU KNOW?



Charles Dickens, author of "A Christmas Carol," truly believed that a good education could provide a way to a better life. At only 12 years old, Charles had to quit school for a while and work all day in a rat-infested warehouse to help his family make money. He walked 5 miles to get to work where he would endlessly wrap, tie and paste labels onto jars of black boot polish for 10 hours. This childhood experience became a major influence of his work.



As an adult, Charles became appalled by the worsening conditions in which poor children were being forced to live in. Children as young as three years old worked in factories, mines, shipyards and construction businesses. They wore ragged clothing and rarely had shoes, which made them unable to attend school.

Charles Dickens joined the Ragged Schools Union which provided free education, food, clothing and lodging for poor children in London. This inspired him to write "A Christmas Carol," which he finished in six weeks. Can you name another book written by Charles Dickens?

Please send ideas, suggestions or information to: nie@deseretnews.com

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Deseret News

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LEGENDS

BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST SHOW



Bill the mail carrier

Bill Cody was an expert horseman and a youth ready for adventure. He was one of the first Pony Express riders hired to carry the news and the mail.

How many things are missing in this picture? Draw the missing things.



Buffalo Bill's life story tells much of the story of the American West. Like the history of the West, his life was a tale of adventure, heroics and tragedy.

GO

Help Bill find the lost calf.

Bill the Scout

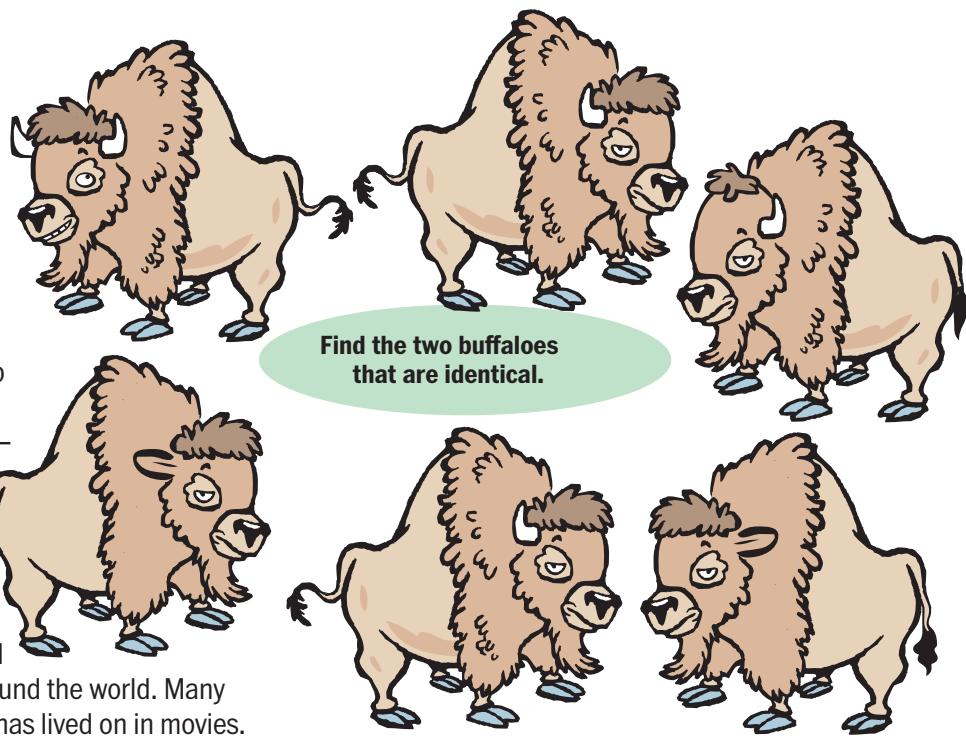
At 12 years old, Bill worked on the wagon trains, where he met Kit Carson, the most famous scout in the West. Kit taught Bill to read the language of the plains. Each broken blade of grass and each stirring bush had a message for those who could understand.

How Buffalo Bill got his name

After the Civil War, trains began puffing deeper into the American West. The people building the railroads needed food. Lots of food. They paid well for buffalo meat.

Bill Cody was such a great hunter that he kept more than a thousand people supplied with meat. Westerners boasted that there wasn't another hunter like him on the plains. They started calling him Buffalo Bill and the nickname stayed with Cody for the rest of his life.

Standards link: Scientific Methods: Sorting objects by common attributes.



Bill the showman

In the late 1800s, Cody started his Wild West Show. His four-hour long shows featured real Indians, cowboys, buffalo, horses, bears, sharpshooters and moose. Full-sized stagecoaches careened around the stage, and battle scenes were performed, thrilling audiences around the world. Many believe that Cody helped create the myth of the American West that has lived on in movies.



How many things can you see in this Wild West parade that don't belong?

Standards link: History: Students understand that history relates to events, people and places of other times. Visual Discrimination; classify and sort objects by common attributes.

ANIMALS

Pandas: big and small

The largest giant pandas can grow to be about 250 pounds. Ask five friends how much they weigh. Add up their weights. Does it equal 250 pounds?

Baby pandas are itty-bitty bears. They weigh only 4 to 6 ounces at birth.

Did you know?

A mother panda is about 800 times heavier than her baby. (If a human mother with a 7-pound baby weighed 800 times more, she would weigh 5,600 pounds. That's nearly 3 tons!)



Double Double Word Search

PANDA
CHINA
MOTHER
HUMAN
BABY
GIANT
BAMBOO
CAT
BLACK
WHITE
BEARS
CREATURE
ZOOS
EYE
FOOD

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

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

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

Standards link: Life Science: Students know there is a variation among individuals of one kind within a population.



Ponder the Panda

What's black and white and loved by kids all over the world? Pandas, of course! Read on to learn about these gentle creatures.

Pandas in Peril



Can you imagine a world without pandas? Only about 2,000 giant pandas live in the wild today. They are in danger of becoming extinct—gone forever.

Giant pandas live in the Sichuan mountains of southwest China, where they feed on bamboo.

Pandas are losing their habitat. Giant pandas need forests with lots of bamboo to survive. These forests are rapidly disappearing as humans use them to meet their needs.

Standards Link: Life Science: Students know changes in the environment can be detrimental to organisms.

Pandas Munching

Giant pandas need to eat a lot of food every day. They eat day and night, constantly wandering through the forest eating and eating. Add up the numbers along the correct path of the maze to find out how many pounds of food one giant panda can eat in a day.



While bamboo makes up most of a giant panda's diet, pandas sometimes eat small animals. Because of this small amount of meat eating, giant pandas are classified as carnivores.

Standards link: Number Sense:
Calculate sums to 30.

Are giant pandas bears?

Scientists debated this for years. About 20 years ago, a group of experts determined that giant pandas are most closely related to bears, although they are also a lot like raccoons.



Bear eye

Pandas are different from other bears. For one thing, they have eyes like a cat. And their front paws have an unusual thumb – sometimes called a false thumb. This is not actually a thumb, like a human thumb. It is a part of the wrist bone that sticks out to the side like an extra finger.

