



# Library Lesson Plans: Animals

**FOR THE 2021 SUMMER READING PROGRAM**

**K-5<sup>TH</sup> GRADE**

Tulsa City-County Library | May 2021

Dear Educators,

Thank you for your continued support of the Tulsa City-County Library. For the second year, because of the pandemic, our Summer Reading Program will look a little different than in years past. We anticipate most of our locations will be open for express service, but in-person programs will be limited or nonexistent.

But the Summer Reading Program WILL go on! The theme this year is Animals, “Tails & Tales”, and it will run from **June 1<sup>st</sup> until July 31<sup>st</sup>**. For the Littles and Children’s programs, we’re thrilled that, in addition to the commemorative medal, children will be able to earn a book of coupons for reading 8 books and completing the program. Reading 12 more books will earn an additional entry into a bonus prize drawing. You can learn more at [www.tulsalibrary.org/summer](http://www.tulsalibrary.org/summer)

In the meantime, we have developed some animal-related lessons that we hope you can use in the runup to the Summer Reading Program (or at any time of the year).

Please also check out the **Kids Read Curious World** resources about different kid-friendly topics that children’s librarians and staff have been developing monthly since September 2020. Visit [www.tulsalibrary.org/kids-read-curious-world](http://www.tulsalibrary.org/kids-read-curious-world) for more! You will also see a list of all past topics at the end of this lesson plan guide.

And don’t forget – the Summer Reading Program is for adults, too! We hope you are able to register, participate, and complete this summer.

Happy reading!

Laura Raphael

Children’s Services Coordinator

Youth Services Department, Tulsa City-County Library

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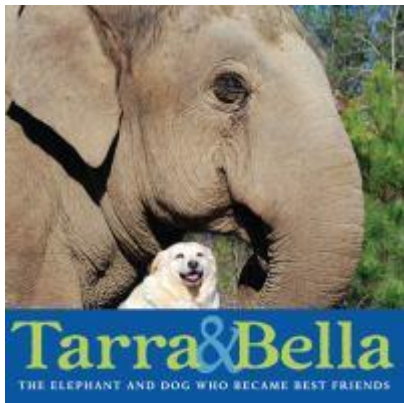
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## Library Lesson: Unlikely Animal Friends

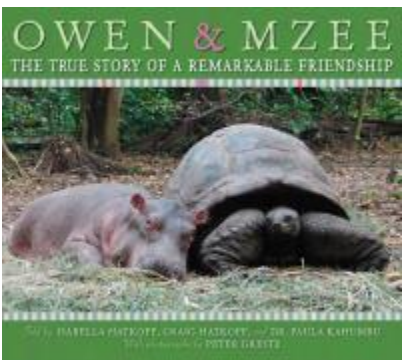
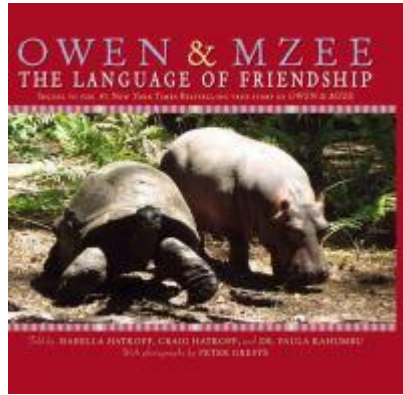
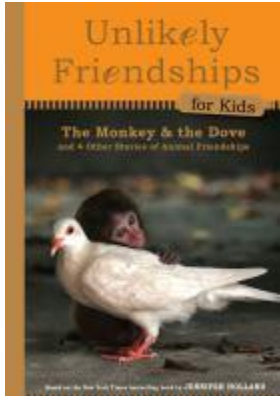
Grades: K-3<sup>rd</sup> grade

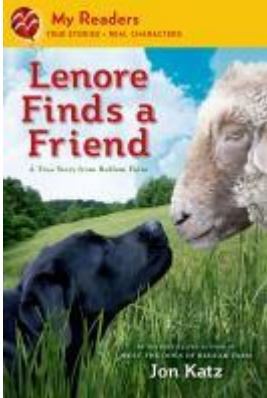
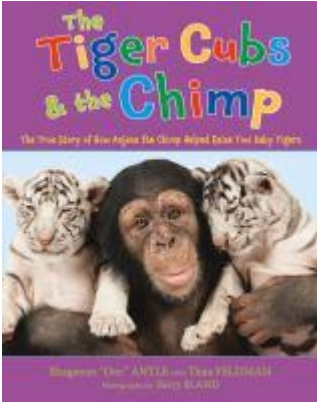
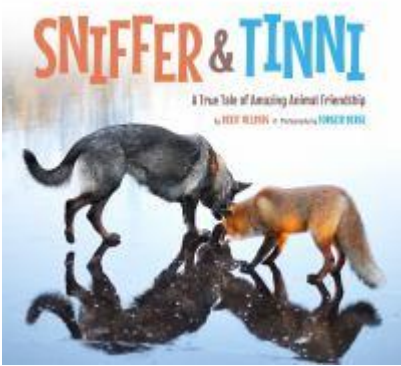
1. Start with asking students to bring in a YouTube video suggestion (under 5 minutes) of an “unlikely animal friendship” and introduce the video before playing them for the class. (You can vet these and/or choose your own videos.)
2. Introduce the lesson with: “Today [or this week] we are going to be reading and learning about animals who befriend each other in surprising ways.”
3. Lead discussion about why these friendships are “unlikely.” Responses might include:
  - Animals normally only associate with animals from their own species.
  - Many times, animals are either predators or preys of other animals, so it’s surprising when they work together to help each other.
4. Depending on the reading level of your students, you may want to read aloud one or all of the following books, stopping to check for understanding and to write notes as a class, or ask students to work in pairs to read and take notes in order to present what they have learned to the class. These are all books you can find at the Tulsa City-County Library:

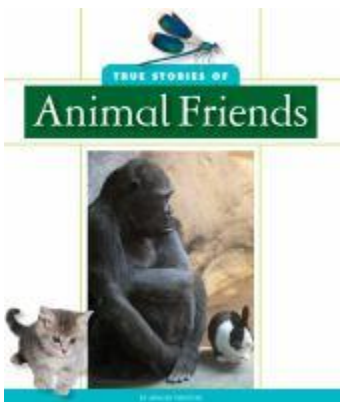
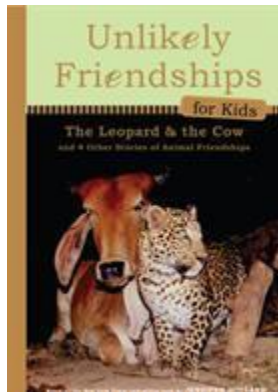


[Tarra & Bella](#): The Elephant and Dog Who Became Best Friends by Carol Buckley

A stray Labrador named Bella befriends Tarra, a former circus elephant and resident of the Elephant Sanctuary in Tennessee. While the pairing is unusual, the two are inseparable--even when a crisis threatens to separate them. Based on the national media sensation, this is a true story of friendship and loyalty.

	<p><u><a href="#">Owen &amp; Mzee: The True Story of a Remarkable Friendship</a></u> by Isabella Hatkoff</p> <p>The amazing true story of the orphaned baby hippo and 130-year-old giant turtle whose remarkable friendship touched millions around the world. When Owen was stranded after the Dec 2004 tsunami, villagers in Kenya worked tirelessly to rescue him. Then, to everyone's amazement, the orphan hippo and the elderly tortoise adopted each other. Now they are inseparable, swimming, eating, and playing together.</p>
	<p><u><a href="#">Owen &amp; Mzee: The Language of Friendship</a></u> by Isabella Hatkoff</p> <p>Continues the story of the unusual friendship between Owen, a young orphaned hippo, and Mzee, a 130-year old Aldabra tortoise.</p>
	<p><u><a href="#">Unlikely Friendships: The Monkey &amp; the Dove</a></u> by Jennifer Holland</p> <p>Presents five stories about animals who have forged unlikely, abiding bonds with other animals of different species, from the rhesus monkey and the white dove to the lion and the baby oryx.</p>

	<p><u>Lenore Finds A Friend: A True Story From Bedlam Farm</u> by Jon Katz</p> <p>Presents the story of misfit black lab Lenore, who is ignored by the unwelcoming and busy animals at Bedlam Farm until she playfully licks a grumpy ram with whom she forges an unlikely friendship.</p>
	<p><u>The Tiger Cubs &amp; the Chimp: The True Story of How Anjana the Chimp Helped Raise Two Baby Tigers</u> By Bhagavan Antle</p> <p>When two baby white tigers on an animal preserve get into trouble during a storm, they are taken in by a human animal worker named China and her helper, a chimpanzee named Anjana. China and Anjana soon become the tigers' mothers, playing and cuddling with the cubs as they grow big and strong.</p>
	<p><u>Sniffer &amp; Tinni: A True Tale of Amazing Animal Friendship</u> by Berit Helberg</p> <p>A fox and a German Shepherd living in a small Norwegian town become best friends.</p>

	<p><u>True Stories of Animal Friends</u> by Arnold Ringstad</p> <p>Collects stories of unusual animal friendships, from a gorilla befriending a rabbit to a cheetah and a dog that are best friends.</p>
	<p><u>Unlikely Friendships: The Leopard &amp; the Cow</u> by Jennifer Holland</p> <p>Presents five stories about animals who have forged unlikely, abiding bonds with other animals of different species, from the leopard and the cow to the rhinoceros and the baby warthog.</p>

5. Use the following graphic organizer to collect thoughts about each of the stories about “unlikely animal friendships.” These can be done as a class, in small groups, as individuals, or a combination of all three, depending on how many books you want to use.
6. Using the notes from the graphic organizer, ask students to write one sentence for each of the four sentence types: Statement (declarative), Question (interrogative), Exclamation (exclamatory), and Command (imperative).

Examples:

- Statement: Cheetahs and dogs are both mammals, but they don’t usually grow up in the same place.
- Question: Have you ever heard of a turtle and a hippo becoming best friends?
- Exclamation: Sniffer and Tinni do everything together!
- Command: Sit back and listen to the tale of an elephant and a dog who love each other.

7. EXTENSION: This is a terrific opportunity for a creative writing activity! Assign or ask students to choose two animals who would be unlikely friends and then write/illustrate a story with a page for each section: 1) introduction of each animal (give each one a name!) 2) how they met 3) what problem they solved together or what made them start working together 4) how they help each other. ALTERNATIVE: Choose one of the unlikely animal friendship pairs to write a NEW adventure where they help save a third animal.



### Graphic Organizer: Unlikely Animal Friendships

What species are the two animals?	Where do they live?
How did they meet?	What are some ways we know they are friends?
How do they help each other?	Why do you think they are friends?

# Library Lesson: Penguin Writing Work

Grades 3-5

Background for teacher: Review [The Writing Revolution](#) (book available from the library) chapter on Fragments and Sentences, Scrambled sentences, Developing Questions, and Because-But-So. Also available on <https://www.thewritingrevolution.org/>

1. Read the following paragraph aloud while asking students to read along.

Emperor penguins, flightless birds who live their entire lives on the ice in the Antarctic, have very unusual ways of breeding and caring for their young! They breed in the winter. After a courtship of several weeks, a female emperor penguin lays one single egg then leaves it for the penguin father. Each penguin's father balances it on his feet and covers it with his brood pouch, a very warm layer of feathered skin designed to keep the egg cozy. There the males stand, for about 65 days, through icy temperatures, cruel winds, and blinding storms. Finally, after about two months, the females return from the sea, bringing food they regurgitate, or bring up, to feed the now hatched chicks. The males eagerly leave for their own fishing session at sea, and the mothers take over care of the chicks for a while.

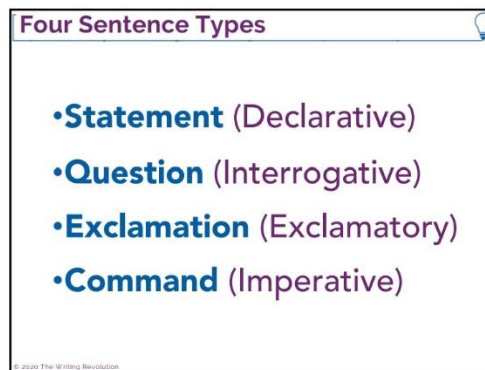
2. Define any terms as you read a second time – breeding, brood pouch, cruel, regurgitate, hatched.
3. Show short clips of “March of the Penguins” or other nature videos that show emperor penguins. This BBC Earth clip (about 4 minutes) gives good supplemental information to the paragraph:  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MfstYSUscBc>

NOTE: You can incorporate the writing and sentence activities in #4-8 singly or work them all together over several days.

4. **Fragments and sentences.** If you have not yet introduced your class to fragments and sentences, do so now. See “The Writing Revolution” book or web site for guidance. “Sentences are groups of words that have both a subject – a Who or a What – and a verb or an action. Fragments are parts of sentences that usually don’t have either a subject (who or what) or an action.”

What are sentences and what are fragments? Use “Emperor Penguins: Fragments and Sentences” page, below, either with individual students, as a class, or in pairs. (Possible responses are included.)

5. **Scrambled sentences.** This helps students start to work on the parts of sentences. Use “Emperor Penguins: Scrambled Sentences” page, below, to ask students to put groups of words into cohesive sentences. (Correct responses are included.) \*NOTE: This is a fun activity to use index cards for students to manipulate and put the words in order.
6. **Sentence types.** If you have not yet introduced students to sentence types, do so now. See “The Writing Revolution” book or web site for more guidance. Use “Emperor Penguins: Sentence Types” page, below, to identify and/or write different sentence types. (Possible responses are included.)



7. **Because-But-So.** To introduce using the conjunctions “because”, “but”, and “so”, see “The Writing Revolution” book or web site for guidance.



8. **Developing questions.** To introduce developing questions, see “The Writing Revolution” book or web site for guidance. Use the “Emperor Penguins: Developing Questions” page, below, to help students identify the question words that each underlined portion answers. (Answers are included.)

Question Words

Who ?  
What ?  
When ?  
Where ?  
Why ?  
How ?

The Writing Revolution

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## Emperor Penguins: Fragments and Sentences

Put “S” by the groups of words that are sentences and “F” by the groups of words that are fragments. Correct the fragments so they are sentences. Add punctuation and capitalization to make all sentences correct.

1. the penguin fathers stand for 65 days
2. icy temperatures and cruel winds
3. balances the egg on his feet
4. emperor penguins care for their young in unusual ways
5. female emperor penguins

*Answers and possible responses:*

1. the penguin fathers stand for 65 days – S – The penguin fathers stand for 65 days.
2. icy temperatures and cruel winds – F – Penguin fathers must stand in icy temperatures and cruel winds.

3. balances the egg on his feet – F – The penguin father balances the egg on his feet.
4. emperor penguins care for their young in unusual ways – S – Emperor penguins care for their young in unusual ways.
5. female emperor penguins – F – Female emperor penguins come back from the sea ready to feed their young.

## Emperor Penguins: Scrambled Sentences

*Directions:* Unscramble the following groups of words into sentences. Add correct punctuation and capitalization. The first word of each sentence is in **bold** and underlined.

1. glad parents **I** my not emperor are penguins am
2. mother regurgitate like **My** not into emperor an  
would to mouth my
3. very babies have time **Winter** a is cold to
4. warm penguin's **The** is pouch emperor and cozy  
brood
5. hatching **Penguin** long a before wait time must  
babies

*Answers:*

1. I am glad my parents are not emperor penguins.
2. My mother would not like to regurgitate food into my mouth like an emperor penguin.
3. Winter is a very cold time to have babies.
4. The emperor penguin's brood pouch is cozy and warm.
5. Penguin babies must wait a long time before hatching.

# Emperor Penguins: Sentence Types

**Four Sentence Types**

- **Statement** (Declarative)
- **Question** (Interrogative)
- **Exclamation** (Exclamatory)
- **Command** (Imperative)

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Directions: Based on what you know about emperor penguins, identify the kinds of sentences and then write a sentence for each sentence type.

Part One: Identify each sentence as Statement, Question, Exclamation, or Command.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. It must be difficult to be an emperor penguin father!

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Emperor penguins spend a long time standing out in very cold and dangerous temperatures.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Read on to learn more about why emperor penguins are so admired by scientists.

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. How do baby emperor penguins stay warm and fed during the long time they are with their fathers?

Part Two: Write one sentence of each sentence type about emperor penguins.

1. Statement/brood pouch:

2. Question/mothers regurgitating:

3. Exclamation/Antarctic winter:



*Answers:*

Part One

1. Exclamation
2. Statement
3. Command
4. Question

Part Two – *Possible responses (Answers will vary)*

1. Baby penguins are protected by the father's brood pouch, which keeps them warm and safe.
2. Why do mother penguins regurgitate their food into the mouths of their babies?
3. The Antarctic in winter is a very cold place for emperor penguins to live!

## Emperor Penguins: Because, But, So

**because** *tells why*

**but** *shows change of direction*

**so** *indicates cause and effect*

Directions: Complete each sentence stem using “because”, “but”, or “so.”

1. Father emperor penguins balance their baby penguin eggs on their feet **because**  
\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Father emperor penguins balance their baby penguin eggs on their feet **but**  
\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Father emperor penguins balance their baby penguin eggs on their feet **so**  
\_\_\_\_\_.

*Possible responses (answers will vary):*

1. Father emperor penguins balance their baby penguin eggs on their feet because they are protecting the eggs from the cold.
2. Father emperor penguins balance their baby penguin eggs on their feet but they will leave the eggs when the mother penguins return from fishing.
3. Father emperor penguins balance their baby penguin eggs on their feet so the babies will survive.

## Emperor Penguins: Developing Questions

Emperor penguins, flightless birds who live their entire lives on the ice in the Antarctic, have very unusual ways of breeding and caring for their young! They breed in the winter. After a courtship of several weeks, a female emperor penguin lays one single egg then leaves it for the penguin father. Each penguin's father balances it on his feet and covers it with his brood pouch, a very warm layer of feathered skin designed to keep the egg cozy. There the males stand, for about 65 days, through icy temperatures, cruel winds, and blinding storms. Finally, after about two months, the females return from the sea, bringing food they regurgitate, or bring up, to feed the now hatched chicks. The males eagerly leave for their own fishing session at sea, and the mothers take over care of the chicks for a while.

What is the question that each underlined part answers: **When?**  
**Where?** or **Why?**

\_\_\_\_\_ ? : in the Antarctic

\_\_\_\_\_ ? : in the winter

\_\_\_\_\_ ? : After a courtship of several weeks

\_\_\_\_\_ ? : after about two months

\_\_\_\_\_ ? : to feed the now hatched chicks

\_\_\_\_\_ ? : at sea

*Answers:*

**Where ?** : in the Antarctic

**When?** : in the winter

**When?** : After a courtship of several weeks

**When?** : after about two months

Why? : to feed the now hatched chicks

Where? : at sea

## Library Lesson: Monkey See, Monkey Write

1. Read aloud these articles about golden snub-nosed monkeys.

Article #1: "China's Golden Treasure" by Peg Lopata, *Faces*, (Feb 2013, Vol. 29, Issue 5)

### China's Golden Treasure

THE SUN HAS NOT YET RISEN IN THE REMOTE MOUNTAIN FORESTS OF WESTERN CHINA.

BUT NOT EVERYONE, or everything, is still fast asleep. Listen closely and you will hear a chorus of baby-like babbling. The babbling is not from human babies wanting to be changed and fed, but rather from a different kind of early riser -- the Sichuan snub-nosed monkey.

With its long golden hair and pale blue muzzle, the golden, or Sichuan, snub-nosed monkey is quite a striking primate. In the wild, this monkey can only be found in the forests of central and southwestern China. It can withstand the coldest average temperatures of any non-human primate in the world. In the mountains where they live, temperatures can drop as low as 17 degrees Fahrenheit.

'They eat greasy seeds in the winter. That helps them maintain a thick layer of fat under their skin,' says Dr. Qi Xiao-Guang, a professor at Northwest University in Xi'An, China. 'They have lots of hair, and they huddle together when they sleep.'

The golden snub-nosed monkey is an herbivore, meaning it only eats plants. Its favorite food is fruticose lichen, which can be found hanging from tree branches year round. During cold months, the monkeys also eat bark.

Not much is known about these mysterious primates. Scientists have observed that they live both high in the trees and on the ground. Their home range is quite large, about 7 to 15 square miles.

This monkey usually lives in a supertroop -- a group of 150 to 400 individual animals. Within the supertroop, they form smaller groups of one adult male, many adult females, and several younger monkeys, both male and female. Other smaller groups are made up entirely of only males.

Though their habitat is mountainous and remote, their home is under threat. Clear-cutting, or clearing a forested area of all trees, usually makes life difficult for them. They have to move and live somewhere else, sometimes causing conflicts with other monkey groups as they compete for food. Selective logging -- meaning carefully choosing which

trees to cut -- may help them survive. Many activists are working hard to make sure this animal, a true treasure of China, endures.

**STATS:**

Scientific name: *Rhinopithecus roxellana*

Other names: Sichuan golden snub-nosed monkey, snow monkey, orange monkey, Roxellane's monkey

Total population: estimates from 8,000 to 25,000

Geographic range: West-central China (Ganssu, Hubei, Shaanxi, and Sichuan provinces)

Habitat: mountain forests

Height: 22.9 inches to 26.8 inches (males); 18.7 inches to 20.4 inches (females)

Weight: about 43 pounds (males); 27 pounds (females)

Diet: seeds, leaves, bark, buds, twigs, flowers, lichens

Article #2: "China's Golden Monkeys" by Gerry Bishop, Ranger Rick, Dec2007, Vol. 41, Issue 12

## **China's Golden Monkeys**

High in a wind-blown tree, a furry family hugs and huddles. They're golden monkeys, and, for them, it's just another snowy winter day to get through.

But wait a minute. Aren't monkeys supposed to live in nice, warm places? That may be true for some monkeys. But here in the mountains of central China, you'll find another kind of monkey.

Golden monkeys are better equipped for the cold. They're big — more than two feet (60 cm) tall — and have thick coats of fur. Their large size and thick fur help them stay warm.

Braving cold weather isn't the only challenge in these rugged mountains. Finding food can be tough, too. In summer, the monkeys eat mostly tree leaves, but they'll also go for any goodies they can find: fruit, seeds, bamboo shoots, wild onions, insects, worms, and even small birds and eggs. In winter, there may be nothing to eat except lichens or tree bark and insects beneath the bark. Fussy eaters would never survive here!

## SAVING A TREASURE

Golden monkeys have toughed it out in these mountains for thousands of years. But now they're up against a new threat. The monkeys need tall trees to live in, but people have been cutting down the trees to get lumber and to clear land for farms. People have also been killing the monkeys for their beautiful fur or for food. Golden monkeys are now so rare that they could become extinct.

The good news is that many people — in China and around the world — care very much about saving the golden monkeys. Scientists are busy learning all they can about how to help them. And other people are working to protect the forests and to keep the monkeys from being hunted. They hope that one day the future of these precious monkeys will be golden.

## GIANT LEAP

Golden monkeys are big, but that doesn't stop them from leaping through the treetops. It's a great way to escape from predators.

## ALL IN THE FAMILY

A golden monkey family usually has one adult male, a few adult females, and several youngsters. Below, Dad hugs one of his youngsters. On the left side of the photo, a mom picks out dirt and fleas from a little one's fur. This grooming helps the baby feel safe and loved, as well as super clean.

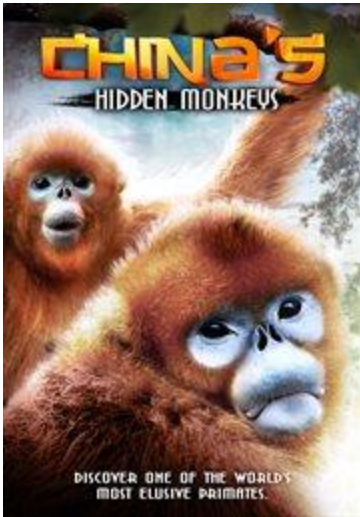
## BACK OFF!

The young male monkey above has a good reason to bare his teeth: Another male has entered his territory, and he's not at all happy about it! While on the ground, golden monkeys also have to be on guard against hungry predators. For example, leopards and wild dogs might be on the prowl. Better get back up into those trees, you little snub-nose!

Discover more about golden monkeys and other kinds of monkeys online at [globio.org/rr/monkeys](http://globio.org/rr/monkeys).

Conservation status: endangered

2. Play selections from this video “China’s Hidden Monkeys” (you can check out the DVD from the library or get it on the Hoopla app).



<https://tccl.bibliocommons.com/item/show/4132536063>

3. Based on what they have learned about golden snub-nosed monkeys from the article and video(s), ask them to respond to pictures and write what these monkeys are saying, thinking, and next actions.

## What Is This Monkey Saying?





**What Is This Monkey Thinking?**



**What Will This Monkey Do Next?**



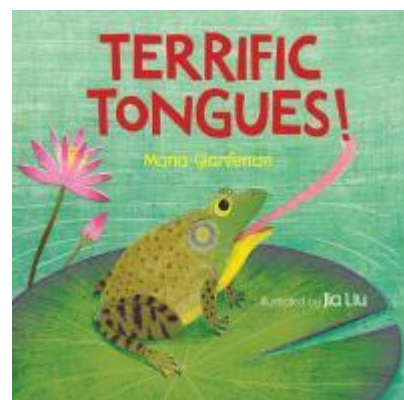
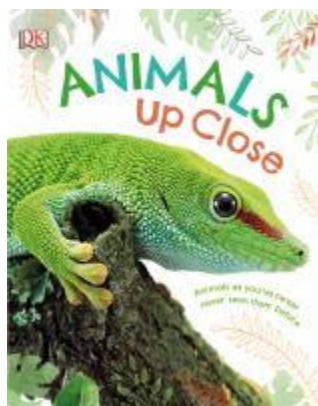
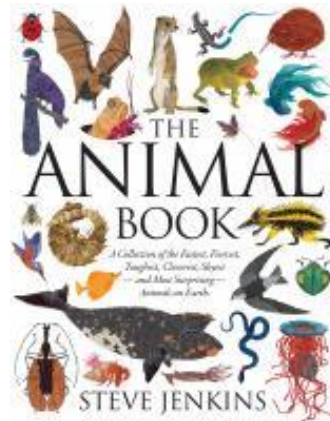
## Library Lesson: Book of Amazing Animals

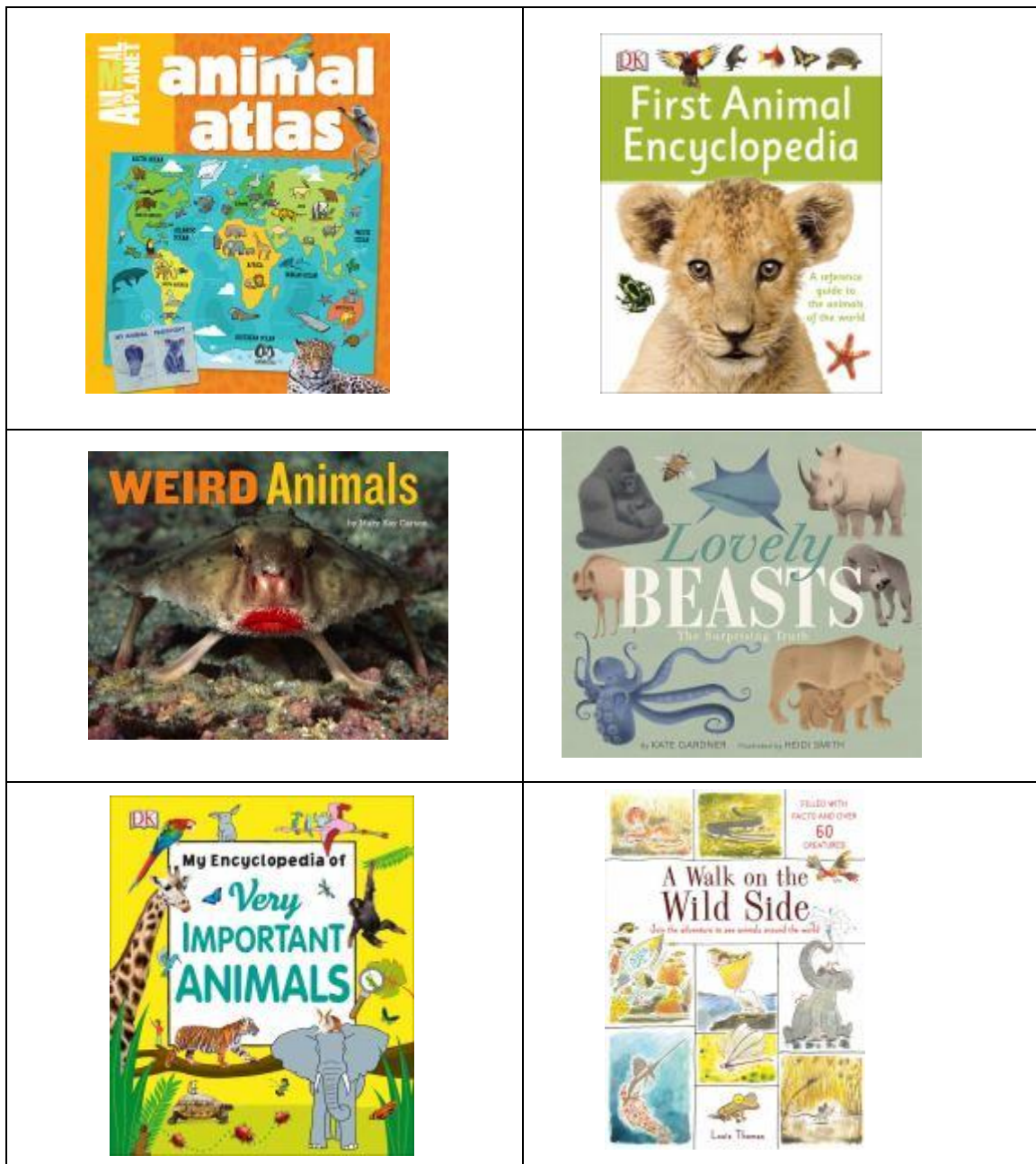
Grades 1-3

This is a good culminating activity for the end of an animal study and/or independent reading and research into animals.

1. Introduce students to several anthologies of animals. You can mix reading aloud, having students read in pairs, and independent reading. (Particularly after reading aloud, independent reading of the same texts can support confidence and increase learning.)

Search the library's catalog ([tccl.bibliocommons.com](http://tccl.bibliocommons.com)) for "Animals - Juvenile Literature" or use this list to find anthologies:





2. Ask students to work alone or in pairs to choose 10 of their favorite animals from the books and write at least one sentence about each one using one of these sentence stems:

- [Name of animal, does this amazing thing: \_\_\_\_\_.
- What I love most about [name of animal] is \_\_\_\_\_, because \_\_\_\_\_.

- Although [name of animal] is \_\_\_\_\_, it \_\_\_\_\_.
- When [name of animal] eats, \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A declarative statement about animal], but \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Students should draw a picture of each animal to go with their sentences.

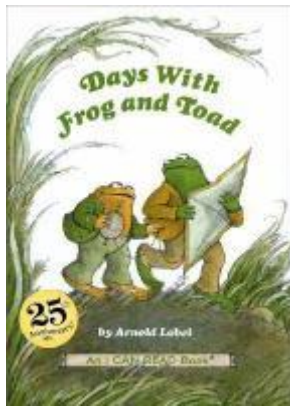


## Library Lesson: Frogs In Fact and Fiction

Grades 2-3

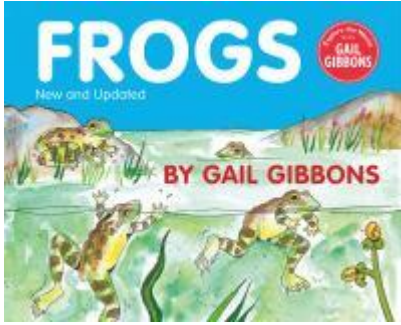
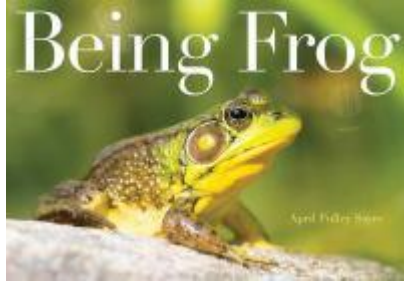
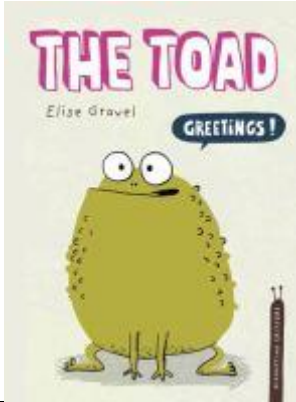
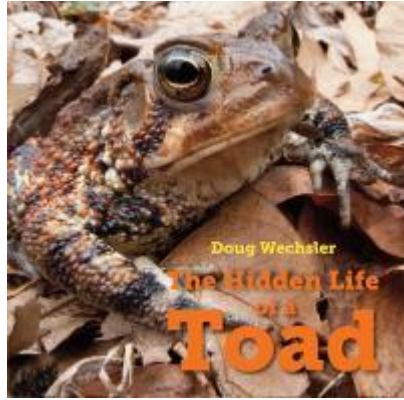
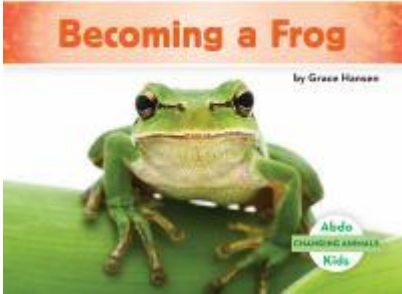
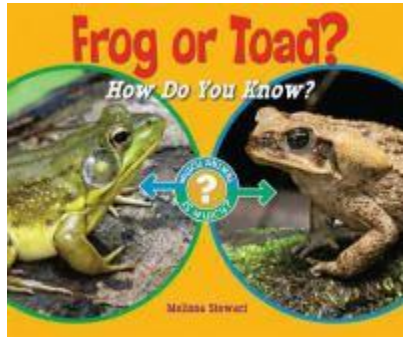
1. Review the difference between fiction (made-up stories) and nonfiction (informational books). Announce that some books may have the same subjects but be either fiction or nonfiction, and that you are going to read books about frogs that are fiction AND nonfiction and compare each one to see similarities and differences in what you learn.
2. Start by reading and sharing “Days With Frog and Toad” (or other Frog and Toad books) by Arthur Lobel. (This title is available on Hoopla through the library so you can share on your Smart Board or projector screen.)

Days With Frog and Toad by Arthur Lobel



*In this delightful book, Frog and Toad enjoy spending their days together. They fly kites, celebrate Toad's birthday, and share the shivers when Frog tells a scary story. Most of all, they have fun together every day of the year.*

3. Discuss how these are fictional stories about made-up characters. However, the characters are based on real-life animals of frogs and toads.
4. Now read a few nonfiction books about frogs and toads.

<p><u>Frogs</u> by Gail Gibbons</p> 	<p><u>Being Frog</u> by April Pulley Sayre</p> 
<p><u>The Toad</u> by Elise Gravel</p> 	<p><u>The Hidden Life of a Toad</u> by Doug Wechsler</p> 
<p><u>Becoming a Frog</u> by Grace Hansen</p> 	<p><u>Frog or Toad? How Do You Know?</u> By Melissa Stewart</p> 

5. After reading, take notes as a class about how Frog and Toad in the story are different and alike from the frogs and toads in the nonfiction books.
6. Use these notes to write a Single Paragraph Outline (SPO), including a topic sentence and concluding sentence. You can create an SPO for differences only, similarities only, or differences AND similarities. Use the SPO template from The Writing Revolution, below, and at <https://www.thewritingrevolution.org/>.

7. An SPO for this might be something like:

Topic sentence: Frog and Toad are very different from the toads and frogs introduced in nonfiction books!

- First: F&T wear clothes; real frogs and toads do not
- Second: F&T live in a house; real frogs and toads live outdoors in ponds and forests
- Third: F&T speak English words; real frogs and toads communicate but not in words

Concluding sentence: Frog and Toad are more like real people than frogs and toads you would find in nature.

8. You can keep the SPO as an outline or ask the class to write the full paragraph using their notes.

Find this and other writing templates at <https://www.thewritingrevolution.org/>



### Single-Paragraph Outline

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

T.S. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

C.S. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



## Kids Read Curious World

The world is big...and kids are curious about it! Every month since September 2020, children's librarians and staff at the Tulsa City-County Library have been creating and curating resources for children and educators on a variety of different topics. You'll find videos, reading lists, virtual escape rooms, and other fun surprises on topics ranging from weather to space to knights to wolves.

Here is an overview of what you will find at [www.tulsalibrary.org/kids-read-curious-world](http://www.tulsalibrary.org/kids-read-curious-world)

**Kids Read**  
CURIOUS WORLD

# Curious Kids, Check This Out!

Visit Kids Read Curious World at [www.tulsalibrary.org/kids](http://www.tulsalibrary.org/kids) and find a variety of fun activities, reading lists, videos and more related to your favorite topics!

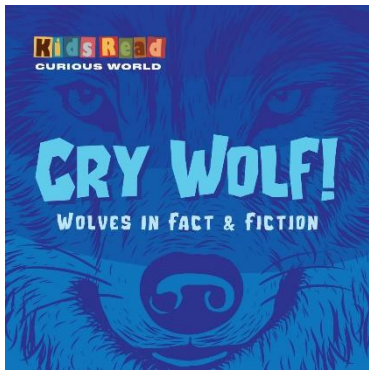
**Kids Read**  
CURIOUS WORLD

Previous and upcoming topics include:

- Knights & Castles**
- Bugs are Beautiful!**
- CRY WOLF!**  
WOLVES IN FACT & FICTION
- DIG INTO ARCHAEOLOGY**
- Weather Wizards**
- Wild, Wild West**
- BLAST OFF!**  
space and planets
- so you want to be PRESIDENT**



The book cover is red with a faint background illustration of ancient ruins. It features the "Kids Read Curious World" logo at the top, the title "DIG INTO ARCHAEOLOGY" in large yellow letters, and the "Tulsa County Library" logo at the bottom.	<p><b>Dig Into Archaeology</b>  <a href="https://www.tulsalibrary.org/kids-read-archaeology">https://www.tulsalibrary.org/kids-read-archaeology</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Ancient Artifacts” video presentation with Gilcrease Museum archaeologists</li> <li>• Archaeology Text Set and guidance for reading comprehension</li> <li>• “Factivities” video sharing archaeology-related books and fun activities</li> <li>• 10 Famous Digs padlet</li> </ul>
The book cover is blue with a green globe in the center. It features the "Kids Read Curious World" logo at the top, the title "MAPS & CONTINENTS" in large white letters, the subtitle "WHERE IN THE WORLD IS BUDDY?" in a white box, and the "Tulsa County Library" logo at the bottom.	<p><b>Maps &amp; Continents: Where in the World Is Buddy?</b>  <a href="https://www.tulsalibrary.org/kids-read-maps-continents">https://www.tulsalibrary.org/kids-read-maps-continents</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flat Buddy Adventures</li> <li>• Mapping Your World lesson plan and activity</li> <li>• Virtual Escape Room</li> <li>• Storytimes from Around the World</li> </ul>
The book cover is purple with a faint background illustration of a knight in armor. It features the "Kids Read Curious World" logo at the top, the title "KNIGHTS & CASTLES" in large yellow letters, the website "www.tulsalibrary.org/kids" at the bottom left, and the "Tulsa County Library" logo at the bottom right.	<p><b>Knights &amp; Castles</b>  <a href="https://www.tulsalibrary.org/kids-read-knights-castles">https://www.tulsalibrary.org/kids-read-knights-castles</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multiple videos from Renaissance Faire experts about medieval weaponry, arts, and more!</li> <li>• Craft video: making a mini bow and arrow using dental floss and toothpicks</li> <li>• Great movies with knights and castles</li> </ul>



### **Cry Wolf! Wolves in Fact & Fiction**

<https://www.tulsalibrary.org/kids-read-cry-wolf>

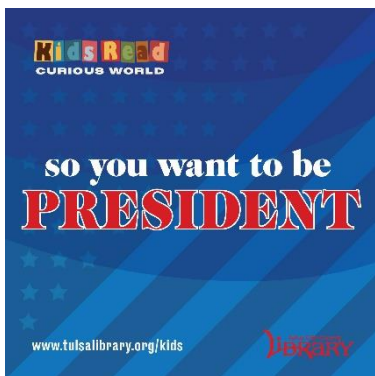
- Wolf Olympics: Compare yourself to a wolf!
- Video showing how to make super-cool wolf hats
- Kahoot: Test Your Wolf Knowledge
- Sound libraries with wolf calls



### **Blast Off! Space and Planets**

<https://www.tulsalibrary.org/kids-read-blast>

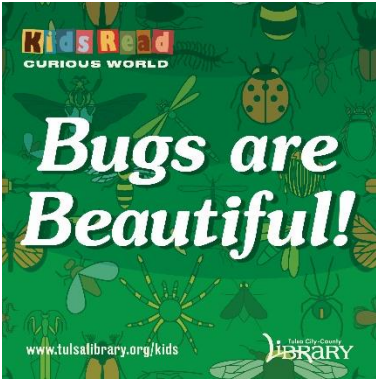


- Virtual escape room: Escape the space station...
- Video showing easy and fun rocket experiment and craft
- "First Chapter" read-alouds of adventurous space novels



### **So You Want To Be President...**

<https://www.tulsalibrary.org/kids-read-so-you-want-be-president>

- Reliable and vetted resources regarding elections, civics, and presidential history
- "Presidential Pets" mini-book
- First Dogs paper dolls
- My Flag lesson plan

 <p>The poster has a green background with various colorful insects like ladybugs, bees, and butterflies. At the top left is the 'Kids Read CURIOUS WORLD' logo. The title 'Bugs are Beautiful!' is in large white cursive font. At the bottom left is the URL 'www.tulsalibrary.org/kids' and at the bottom right is the 'Tulsa City County LIBRARY' logo.</p>	<p><b>Bugs Are Beautiful!</b></p> <p><a href="https://www.tulsalibrary.org/kids-read-bugs-are-beautiful">https://www.tulsalibrary.org/kids-read-bugs-are-beautiful</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thomas Shahan, Artist and Bug Photographer</li> <li>• Virtual escape room: Ant-tics!</li> <li>• Video showing ladybug origami craft</li> <li>• Backyard Bugs scavenger hunt</li> </ul>
 <p>The poster has a blue background with white clouds. At the top left is the 'Kids Read CURIOUS WORLD' logo. The title 'Weather Wizards' is in large white bold font. At the bottom left is the URL 'www.tulsalibrary.org/kids' and at the bottom right is the 'Tulsa City County LIBRARY' logo.</p>	<p><b>Weather Wizards</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.tulsalibrary.org/kids-read-curious-world">www.tulsalibrary.org/kids-read-curious-world</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Factivities” video sharing books and fun activities related to weather</li> <li>• Virtual escape room: Take a hot air balloon ride with Buddy Bookworm and...</li> <li>• Weather Word Search</li> </ul>
 <p>The poster has an orange and red background with a silhouette of a cowboy on a horse. At the top left is the 'Kids Read CURIOUS WORLD' logo. The title 'Wild, Wild West' is in large white bold font. At the bottom left is the URL 'www.tulsalibrary.org/kids' and at the bottom right is the 'Tulsa City County LIBRARY' logo.</p>	<p><b>Wild, Wild West</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.tulsalibrary.org/kids-read-curious-world">www.tulsalibrary.org/kids-read-curious-world</a></p> <p>COMING ON MAY 1<sup>ST</sup>!</p>