

Hello, my fourth graders and families! I miss you. I'm praying you are safe and finding lots of fun things to do while you are at home and social distancing. You and your family can reach me at one of these places:

tara.crowe@norfork.k12.ar.us
(870) 405-8780

We can try to have a google meet if anyone with online access is interested. I'll set it up and let you know.

You will find in your google classroom for Mrs. Morrell's class all of your online assignments for the week.

If you can't remember how to log on, remember to go google.com and log in with what you normally log into first on your chromebook.

firstname.lastname@norfork.k12.ar.us
You'll need to remember your password.

If you don't have internet access at home, then you'll need to also follow the Arkansas AMI Learning Guide I've included with just a few changes.

If you can, watch the PBS shows mentioned at the top of the learning page, but if you can't you can substitute other shows that you can watch.

Literacy:

I've attached the articles that are mentioned called *Pluto: The Planet that Wasn't* and also *Look Who's Talking* and *Head Count*.

Reading:

I have included the novel for each of you of *The Tale of Despereaux*. It is my FAVORITE chapter book of ALL time! (It's nothing like the movie, so don't try to just watch the movie!) Try to read a bit each day and finish Part 1, *A Mouse is Born*, this week. We will try to read a Part together each week. Pick a few of these things to do with the book as you read:

- Tell someone about your favorite part you read.
- Call a friend or someone who hasn't read the book and tell them about what you read today. Tell them what makes Despereaux a most extraordinary mouse.
- Act out a part.
- Pretend to be one of the characters. Send me a video of you acting like one of the characters. I'll try to guess who you are.
- Draw a picture of what you think Despereaux or another character looks like.
- Create a scene from the book with your toys at your house. Send me a picture if you can so I can see it and guess what scene you've created.

Math:

Instead of watching the Khan Academy videos for one learning opportunity, choose 3 lessons in your Volume 2 math book in Chapter 13 to complete by reading the instructions and looking at the examples. Complete the entire lesson through the homework page.

Social Studies:

Read about the United States symbols and write 2-3 facts about each symbol that you want to remember.



PBS Arkansas Shows and Times

SciGirls Mon.-Fri. 9:30 Daily	SciGirls showcases bright, curious, real tween girls putting science, technology, engineering and math (STEM) to work in their everyday lives.
Nova- The Planets Mon. Wed. Thurs & Fri. 10:00	Among the stars in the night sky wander the eight-plus worlds of our own solar system—each home to truly awe-inspiring sights. NOVA will explore the awesome beauty of “The Planets”.
Cyberchase Tuesday 10:00	Cyberchase is an ongoing action-adventure children’s television series focused on teaching basic STEM concepts.
Odd Squad Tuesday 10:30	The show focuses on two young agents, Olive and Otto, who are part of the Odd Squad, an agency whose mission is to save the day whenever something unusual happens in their town.

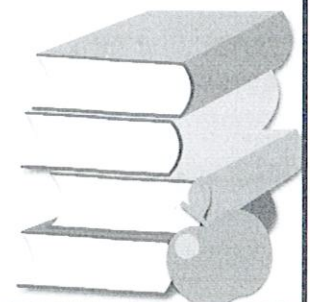
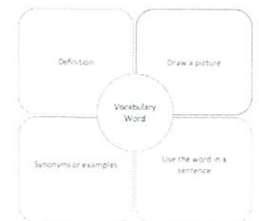
Play **Vocabulary BINGO** throughout the week: As you watch PBS shows look and listen for keywords on the tv. When you get 4 words across, down or diagonal, you have a BINGO.

Lit = Choose 3-5 activities and Read Daily

Literacy Corner

Choose at least 3-5 literacy learning opportunities to practice your reading, writing and communication skills. Don't forget to grab a good book and read daily.

- **Vocabulary Graphic Organizer:** Pick 3 words from the BINGO card and make a vocabulary organizer for each of your words (Define, Draw, Synonym, & Use in a sentence).
- **Create a Headline** after watching and taking notes from *SciGirls*. **Write** or tell someone about the things you learned in the video.
- **Presentation:** Time for your child to be the expert! Let him or her **make a presentation** using facts and pictures about something learned this week. This can be done on paper, poster, or computer. Present for family or friends at home or by video chat.
- **Read *Pluto: The Planet that Wasn't*** and **summarize** (write the main points) the article.
- **Read: *Look Who's Talking* and *Head Count*** and answer questions.
- **Write a summary** of your favorite show this week. Remember to include the main idea and supporting details.
- **Create your own animal** and come up with an interesting way for it to warn others of danger. You may draw a picture or make your new animal using crafts or materials from home. Write a detailed description of your animal and its traits for survival.



- **Create a travel brochure** to attract future space tourists to visit one of the planets you learned about in the NOVA videos. Be sure to include facts about the planet in your descriptions.
- **FREE Choice**- Ask your child about his or her interests? Let them choose something to read, write or learn more about today
- Don't forget to read Part 1 of Tale of Despereaux this week. Work on your Bingo Board. .

Math: Choose 3-4 activities for this week.

Math Mania:

Choose 3 to 4 math learning opportunities to build and reinforce your math skills.

- **Khan Academy:** If you have internet access, it is recommended that your child utilize the Khan Academy modules with built-in instruction to support math learning at least 3 days a week. your grade level or type in the web address and select the GET STARTED button. (Counts as one each day) If needed students may select a different grade, regardless of age.

2nd grade math <https://www.khanacademy.org/math/cc-2nd-grade-math>

3rd grade math <https://www.khanacademy.org/math/cc-third-grade-math>

4th grade math <https://www.khanacademy.org/math/cc-fourth-grade-math>

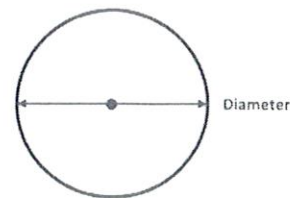
5th grade math <https://www.khanacademy.org/math/cc-fifth-grade-math>

6th grade math <https://www.khanacademy.org/math/cc-sixth-grade-math>

Select



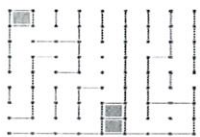
- If you are unable to login to Khan Academy, please go to chapter 13 in your Volume 2 math book and complete 3 lessons.



- **Grocery Game.** Choose a few items from your pantry and create a price tag for each item. Use either real or fake money (drawn on paper) to “buy” items on your grocery list. Count out and make change.

- **Diameter:** Look around your home and gather up different round objects (ex: coins, buttons, pans, plates, etc) and **use a ruler to measure the diameter** of each object to the nearest quarter inch. Remember, the diameter is a straight line passing from side to side through the center.

- **Be a Kid Chef:** With the help of an adult, find a recipe and become a chef. Follow the directions and practice **using measuring tools** to make something homemade. Write your recipe and share with a friend.



- Play the **Connect the Dots Game** in your packet with a family member. Each player takes turns **connecting adjacent (next to) dots**, either vertically or horizontally. The goal is to claim as many boxes as possible. If you draw the fourth side of a box, you get to claim that square by writing your initials inside and you get another turn. The game ends when all lines have been drawn, all boxes have been claimed, and the person with the most boxes wins! Continue playing by drawing your own dots game.

- **Math fluency:** Practice your multiplication and division facts.

Choose 2-3 for this week.

THINK like a Scientist!

Choose at least 2-3 science learning opportunities for the week.

- **Insect hunt:** Go outside and look in the grass, trees, under rocks...how many different animals can you see? Draw a picture of at least 5 and explain where and why you think they live there.
- **Float or Sink:** Find 3 items that sink in water. Do they sink in salt water? If you change the concentration (use less or more) of salt, can you make the objects float? Draw or explain why.
- **Evidence of H₂O:** Go outside and in ten minutes, write down all the evidence you observe that water is on Earth. Imagine how your observations would change if there was no water on Earth. Write about how a lack of water would change our lives.
- **Sky Observations:** Go outside with an adult in the evening. Make detailed observations about what you see in the sky and the direction you are facing. Go outside at the same time the following night, and face the same direction. Make detailed observations about what you see. Share what you learned with someone in your home. Did it stay the same? Was it different? Could you see more or less? What else did you notice?
- **Challenge activity Force and Motion:** Find 3 shoes with different types of soles on them. Push them across 2 different types of flooring (tile, carpet, wood, etc.). Make observations about how much force (how hard you had to push) it took to move the shoe. Create a chart with your data (easy, medium, hard) and then graph it.
- **Challenge activity Field Guide:** Go outside, look under rocks, in the grass and on trees to find 4 different types of insects. Create your own field guide of insects by drawing and labeling each one you find.



FUN ZONE

- ★ **Get active-** dance, do exercises, create an obstacle course
- ★ **Perform-** Dress up and perform. Act out your favorite story or one you wrote this week
- ★ **Play** a family game (Uno, Heads Up, Battleship, Guess Who, etc...)
- ★ **Make a masterpiece** - use art chalk, paint, crayons, etc.
- ★ Check out the PBS kids for specific games and additional learning opportunities for each show.
<https://pbskids.org>

Arkansas AMI Learning Guides Packet for Grades 3-5

Vocabulary BINGO

Week of March 30 through April 3, 2020

Directions:

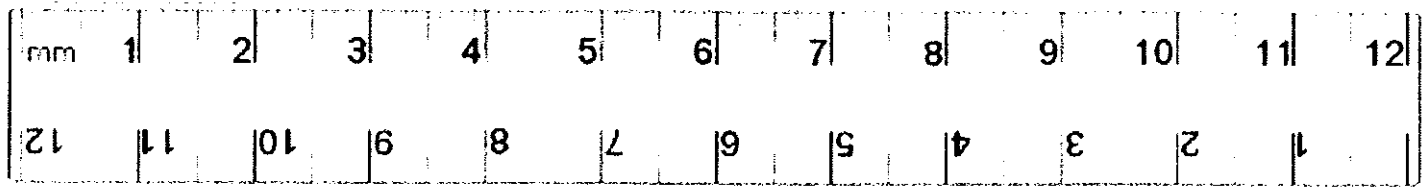
As you watch PBS shows this week, look for keywords on the tv. If you see a word on the BINGO Card, put a BINGO chip (money coin, fruit loop) or color the square. When you get 4 words across, down or diagonal, you have a BINGO. YOU WIN!

Bonus Activity: Touch a word and ask a parent, brother or sister to share what they know about the meaning of the word. You can do this as many times as you like to learn more about words.

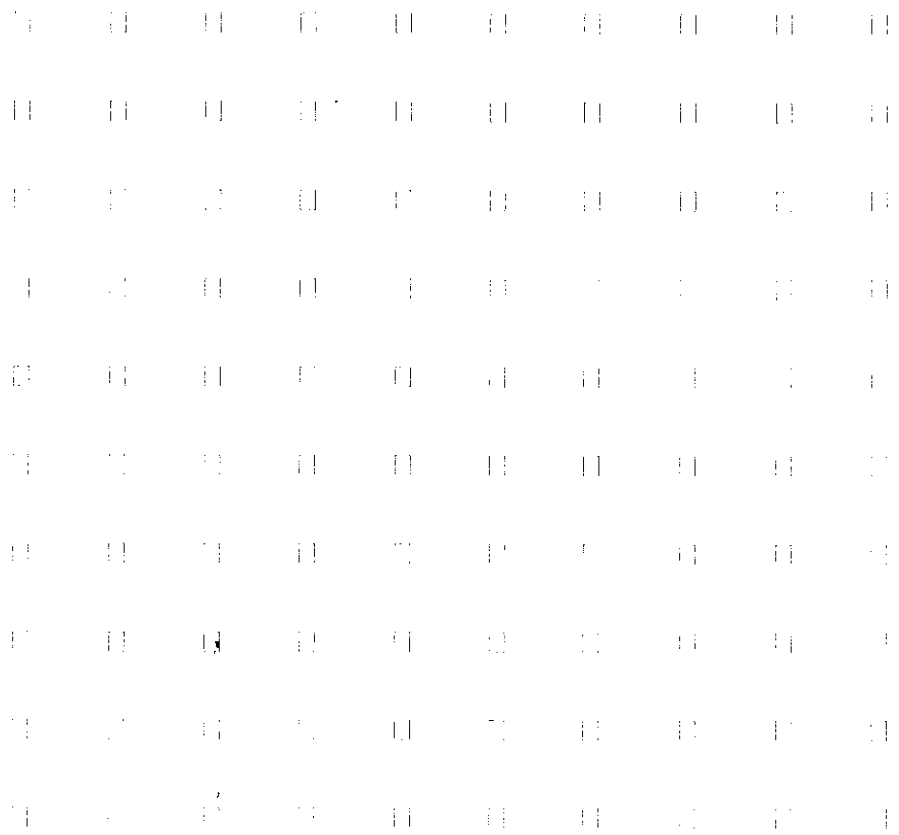
Vocabulary BINGO

Asteroid Belt a region of space between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter where most of the asteroids in our Solar System are found orbiting the Sun	Expanding	Reef	Particles
Ecosystem	Soil	Liquefaction a phenomenon in which the strength and stiffness of a soil is reduced by earthquake shaking or other rapid loading	Engineer
Greenhouse gases a gas that contributes to the greenhouse effect by absorbing infrared radiation, e.g., carbon dioxide and chlorofluorocarbons	Native	Area	Phenomena
Mentor	Force	Surface	Vortices a mass of whirling fluid or air, especially a whirlpool or whirlwind

Centimeter ruler for measuring activities:



Connect the Dots Game



Connect the Dots Game



Student Name:

Teacher's Name Crowe/Sutterfield

Grade Level 4th

AMI PROGRESS REPORT- Self Reporting

PBS Programming:

We were able to watch:

- All 5 days of programs (Hour and ½ each day)
- 4 days
- 3 days
- 2 days
- 1 day
- Did not watch

Literacy Corner:

Mark the learning opportunities that your child completed:

- Read at least 4 days
- Vocabulary Graphic Organizer
- Create a Headline
- Presentation
- Read *Pluto: The Planet that Wasn't* from
- Read Article and answered questions- *Looks Who's Talking* and *Head Count* from ReadWorks
- Write a summary
- Create your own animal
- Create a travel brochure
- FREE Choice
- Read part 1 of Tale of Despereaux

Math Mania:

Mark the math learning opportunities your child completed:

- Khan Academy 3 times or more this week (30 min each) or completed 3 lessons in Chapter 13 in your Volume 2 math book.
- Grocery Game
- Diameter
- Be a Kid Chef
- Connect the Dots Game
- Math Fluency

THINK like a Scientist!

Mark the learning opportunities your child completed:

- Insect Hunt
- Float or Sink
- Evidence of H₂O
- Sky Observations
- Draw a Map
- Challenge Activity: Force and Motion
- Challenge Activity: Field Guide

or Upload, email, or turn in 2 pieces of your child's work from the week that shows their progress in completing the learning opportunities in literacy, math or science to school on the assigned day scan and email them to me at lucacrowe@pocfork.k12.nc.us

Important American Symbols

6 Articles

Check articles you have read:

The American Flag
115 words

The Bald Eagle
156 words

The Liberty Bell
216 words

The Statue of Liberty
139 words

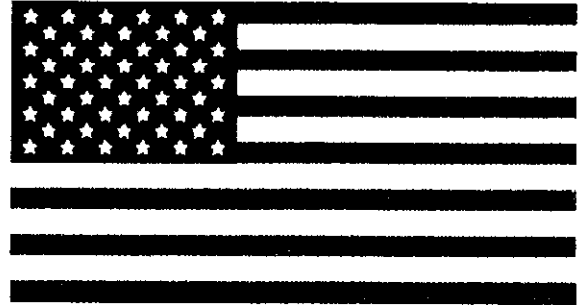
The Star-Spangled Banner
212 words

The White House
191 words

The American Flag

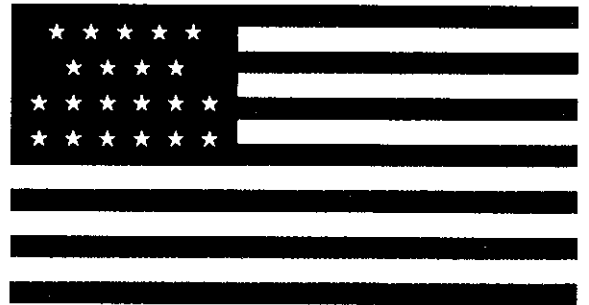
by Ben's Guide to the U.S. Government

The United States flag is a symbol of [the] Nation. It has 13 horizontal stripes that stand for the 13 original colonies; seven are red, and six are white. In the upper left corner there are 50 white stars on a blue background; these stand for the 50 states in [the] United States.



the American flag today

The first U.S. flag was designed in 1777, but the flag has been changed many times since then. New stars were added each time new states joined the Union. The 50-star flag [used] today dates from July 4, 1960, after Hawaii became the 50th state.



the American flag when the United States was made of 21 states

The Bald Eagle

by Ben's Guide to the U.S. Government

The Founding Fathers chose the bald eagle to be the national bird of the United States in 1782. It is one of the best known symbols of our Government. The eagle can be seen on the Great Seal of the United States, on the Presidential Seal, in the logos of Federal agencies, on coins and paper money, and on postage stamps.

Bald eagles have a white head and tail, dark brown body and wings, and yellow beak, feet, and eyes. The feathers are all brown for the first several years of their life until they are full grown. The name "bald eagle" does not mean that this bird has no feathers. It comes from the word piebald, which refers to the eagle's light and dark colored feathers. This large, majestic bird can only be found in North America.



the Seal of the President of the United States



a young bald eagle



a fully grown bald eagle

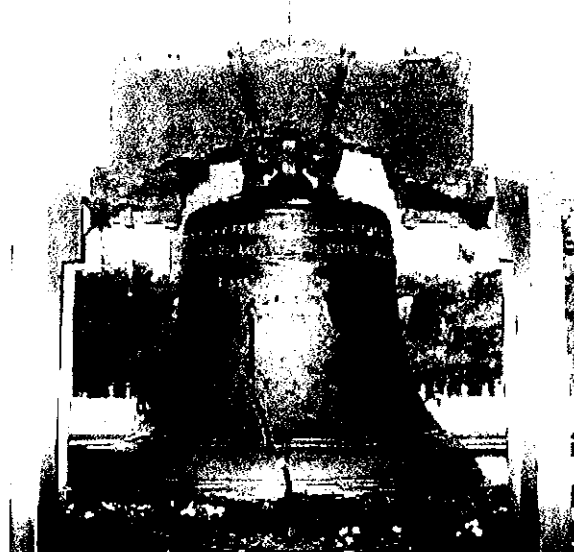
The Liberty Bell

by Ben's Guide to the U.S. Government

The Liberty Bell is a well-known symbol of freedom in the United States.

The bell was first made in 1752 for the Pennsylvania State House, now known as Independence Hall. The bell was cast in London, England, and shipped to Pennsylvania. Soon after it arrived, the bell cracked. In 1753, a new bell was cast from the same metal by John Pass and John Stow. Their names and the year in Roman numerals, MDCCLIII, are marked on the bell. It also has a Bible verse written on it: "Proclaim LIBERTY throughout all the Land unto all the inhabitants thereof" (Leviticus 25:10).

In the early 1800s, people who wanted to outlaw slavery called it the "Liberty Bell" and used it as a symbol for their cause. In 1846, another crack began to develop in the bell and it was repaired. It rang for George Washington's birthday in that same year, but then it cracked again and has not been rung since. The bell traveled around the country after the Civil War (1861-1865), and since 1915 it has stayed in Philadelphia. The Liberty Bell is now on display in a visitor center next to Independence Hall, where many people come to see it each year.



National Park Service
the Liberty Bell



Independence Hall in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

The Statue of Liberty

by Ben's Guide to the U.S. Government

The Statue of Liberty is a symbol of freedom and is located in New York on Liberty Island. It is a very tall statue of a woman holding a torch in her right hand and a tablet with the date July 4, 1776, in Roman numerals in her left hand.

Her crown has seven points that represent rays of light; the name for the statue is "Liberty Enlightening the World." There are broken chains around her feet that also symbolize her freedom.

The Statue was a gift from the people of France to the United States. Planning for the statue was started not long after slavery was abolished in the United States, but the statue was not completely assembled and dedicated until 1886.



the Statue of Liberty today



This is a close-up of the Statue of Liberty's tablet.

The Star-Spangled Banner

by Ben's Guide to the U.S. Government

The image shows two pages of sheet music for the national anthem. The left page is the title page, featuring the title 'THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER' and the subtitle 'A MARCH'. It includes the composer's name, Francis Scott Key, and the year 1814. The right page contains the musical notation for the first verse, with the lyrics printed below the notes. The lyrics describe the scene at Fort M'Henry during the War of 1812, where the American flag with thirteen stars and stripes was seen flying over the fort despite the British bombardment.

sheet music of the "Star-Spangled Banner"

The "Star-Spangled Banner" is the national anthem, or national song, of the United States. The words are from a poem that was written by Francis Scott Key in 1814. He watched a night-time battle between Great Britain and America that took place in Baltimore at Fort McHenry during the War of 1812.

He was very excited when the American flag was still flying in the morning and wrote a poem that began with these words:

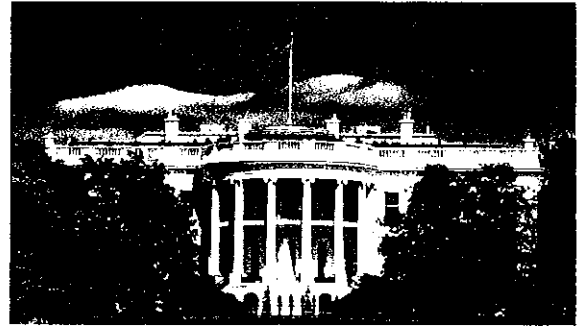
O say can you see, by the dawn's early light,
 What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming,
 Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight
 O'er the ramparts we watch'd were so gallantly streaming?
 And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
 Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there,
 O say does that star-spangled banner yet wave
 O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

The flag that flew over Fort McHenry in 1814 and inspired Francis Scott Key to write the poem is also called the "Star-Spangled Banner." The flag is old and fragile, but is now being cared for at the American Museum of Natural History in Washington, D.C.

The White House

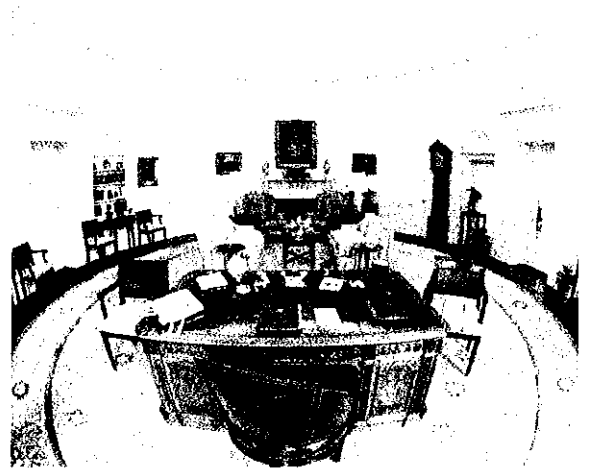
by Ben's Guide to the U.S. Government

The White House is the name given to the official home and workplace of the President of the United States. It is located at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D.C. Every President except George Washington has lived there. It was built between 1792 and 1800; in 1814, it was burned by the British army when they invaded the city during the War of 1812.



the White House

After the war ended, the White House was rebuilt in the 1820's and has been expanded over the years. It has been redecorated on the inside and today is open for public tours. The President's family also lives in the White House.



the Oval Office in 1981

The President's office is called the Oval Office because the room is shaped like an oval. In the Oval Office, the President signs bills, meets with staff, and hosts guests and visitors. The furniture in the room may change over the years, but one of the most famous pieces is the Resolute desk, which was a gift from the British Queen Victoria to President Hayes in 1880. It was made from the wood of a British ship.



Look Who's Talking!



sxc.hu

Each African elephant has a one-of-a-kind voice, say scientists. Why are scientists tuning

Why are scientists tuning in to elephant chats?

Many people have heard the loud trumpet sounds that elephants make. But did you know that elephants make a lot of other noises that humans can't hear?

Scientists have recently learned that each elephant has a unique voice. **Unique** means "one of a kind." Scientist Anne Savage told *Weekly Reader*, "Each person's voice is different. It's the same for elephants."

The scientists listened to the secret language of African elephants at Disney's Animal Kingdom in Florida. To hear the elephants, they used special equipment. Each elephant wore a radio collar fitted with a microphone. Then the sound was recorded and studied using a computer.

Saving African Elephants

African elephants are **endangered**, or at risk of dying out. In the past, people have hunted the elephants for their ivory tusks. Today that practice is not allowed in most African countries. However, some people ignore the laws and still hunt elephants. The huge animals are also endangered because people build homes and farms in areas where elephants live.

Did You Know?

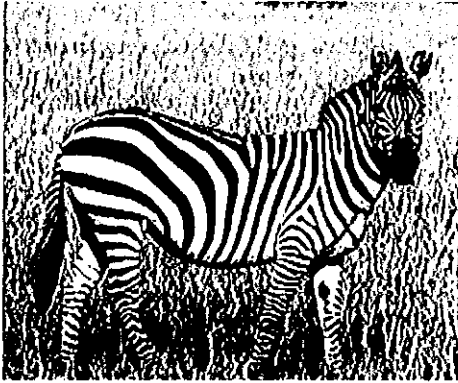
African elephants are the largest living land animals. The average male weighs more than four cars!

An African elephant never sweats. Heat escapes through its large ears to keep the animal cool.

African elephants like to take baths every day. Then, they cover themselves in dirt to keep insects away.

The work scientists are doing at Animal Kingdom may help African elephants in the wild. "If we can tell individual voices apart, we can keep track of each elephant over time," says Savage. "We can tell when elephants are feeling nervous by the voices they are using. In the wild, that would help us know if they are in danger, so we can help them."

Head Count



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

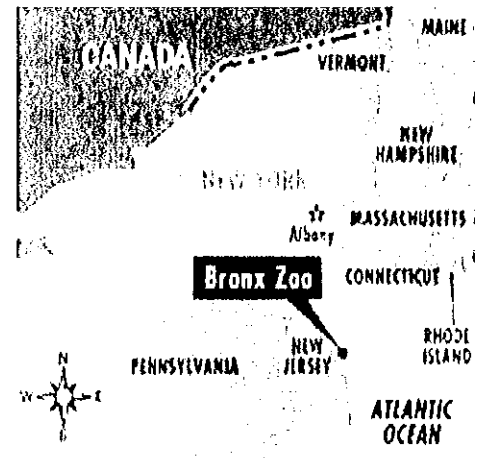
Zebra

As the tallest animals in the world, giraffes have a great view of the zoo. Scientists recently had an even better view--from 280 miles above Earth! Animals at the Bronx Zoo in New York City were tracked from outer space with a **satellite**. A satellite is a spacecraft that orbits a planet or moon.

The satellite took images of different species of zoo animals and sent the images back to Earth. These pictures

showed many groups of plants or animals that are alike in certain ways. Scientists studied the images to see how well the satellite could spot different species.

So far, scientists are pleased with the results. They hope to use the satellite to track **endangered** animals in faraway places in the wild. Endangered animals are at risk of becoming extinct, or dying out completely. Currently, people track animals either by foot or by airplane. Scientists think that using a satellite to track animals will be both easier and cheaper.



Leigh Haeger

The Bronx Zoo is located in New York City.

Future Plans

"Taking a count is the first step in finding out if a species is in danger of extinction," scientist Scott Bergen told *Weekly Reader*. Along with counting endangered animals, scientists want to learn where they migrate. When animals migrate, they move from one place to another. Why do scientists want to learn where animals migrate? "[We want to know where to] create national parks and other protected areas for endangered animals," said Bergen.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Use the article "Look Who's Talking!" to answer questions 1 to 2

1. What have scientists learned about elephants' voices?
2. How can scientists use their knowledge about elephants' voices to help elephants in the wild?

Use the article "Head Count" to answer questions 3 to 4.

3. What do scientists hope to track by using a satellite?
4. How might scientists use a satellite to help endangered animals?

Use the articles "Head Count" and "Look Who's Talking!" to answer questions 5 to 6.

5. What general goal do the scientists in both texts share? Use evidence from both texts to support your answer.
6. Could scientists use a satellite to help African elephants? Why or why not? Support your answer using evidence from both texts.

Pluto: The Planet That Wasn't

Poor Pluto!

It's bad enough to be the runt of the group, but to be told after 75 years that you're not even a member of the club - what an insult!

Pluto was first discovered in 1930. Until 2006, students were taught that it was the ninth and smallest planet in the solar system. Smaller than Earth's moon, it is not even as wide as the United States.

Pluto is made up almost entirely of rock and ice. It is so far away from Earth that the NASA New Horizons spacecraft took almost 10 years to get very close to it. Pluto's full orbit around the sun lasts almost 250 Earth years!

But as small as it is, as cold as it is, as far from the sun as it is, for all those years it was considered the ninth planet of the solar system... until Eris came around.

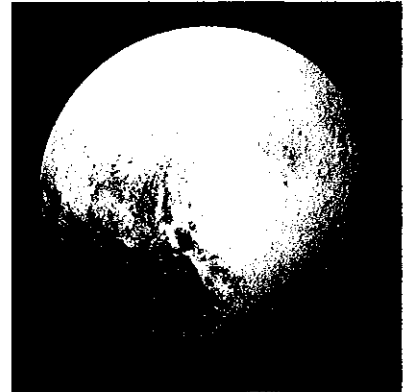
Eris was discovered in 2005. It is about the same size as Pluto. And like Pluto, it is part of the Kuiper Belt, a ring of objects that circle the outer edge of the solar system.

After Eris was discovered, scientists had to make a decision. Either Eris was the 10th planet in the solar system or it was not a planet at all! And if Eris weren't a planet, could Pluto be considered one?

Scientists made new rules for what is counted as a planet, and decided that neither Pluto nor Eris qualified.

A new category was created: dwarf planet. The official list of planets in the solar system went from nine to eight, and Pluto and Eris became members of the dwarf planet club. So long for Planet Pluto-but at least it no longer has to be the littlest guy in the club. In fact, Pluto is one of the bigger dwarf planets! Maybe Pluto doesn't have it so bad after all.

Pluto: The Planet That Wasn't



NASA

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Pluto used to be considered a planet. Today, what is it considered to be?

- A. It is considered to be a dwarf planet.
- B. It is considered to be a star.
- C. It is considered to be a comet.
- D. It is considered to be an asteroid.

2. How does the text describe Pluto?

- A. Pluto is made up entirely of ice, and it is bigger than Venus.
- B. Pluto is made up entirely of rock and ice, and it is bigger than Earth's moon.
- C. Pluto is made up entirely of gas, and it is bigger than Earth's moon.
- D. Pluto is made up entirely of rock and ice, and it is smaller than Earth's moon.

3. Read these sentences from the text.

After Eris was discovered, scientists had to make a decision. Either Eris was the 10th planet in the solar system or it was not a planet at all! And if Eris weren't a planet, could Pluto be considered one?

Scientists made new rules for what is counted as a planet, and decided that neither Pluto nor Eris qualified.

Based on this information, what did the discovery of Eris make scientists do?

- A. The discovery of Eris made scientists rethink the rules for what is counted as a star.

B. The discovery of Eris made scientists rethink the rules for what is counted as a dwarf planet.

C. The discovery of Eris made scientists rethink the rules for what is counted as a planet.

D. The discovery of Eris made scientists add more planets to the group of planets.

4. After Eris was discovered, scientists had to decide whether to count it as a planet. Why did this make them question whether Pluto should still be counted as a planet?

A. because Pluto and Eris are both space objects

B. because Pluto and Eris were discovered at the same time

C. because Pluto and Eris are very different

D. because Pluto and Eris are very similar

5. What is the main idea of this text?

A. Pluto was no longer considered a planet after the discovery of Eris made scientists come up with new rules for what is counted as a planet.

B. Pluto is so far away from Earth that the NASA New Horizons spacecraft took almost 10 years to get very close to it.

C. Eris is about the same size as Pluto, and like Pluto, it is part of a ring of objects that circle the outer edge of the solar system.

D. Scientists come up with rules for what is counted as a planet and what is not.

6. Read these sentences from the text.

A new category was created: dwarf planet. The official list of planets in the solar system went from nine to eight, and Pluto and Eris became members of the dwarf planet club. So long for Planet Pluto-but at least it no longer has to be the littlest guy in the club. In fact, Pluto is one of the bigger dwarf planets! Maybe Pluto doesn't have it so bad after all.

What does the author mean by stating, "Maybe Pluto doesn't have it so bad after all"?

- A. Even though Pluto is no longer counted as a planet, it is in a new group called dwarf planets.
- B. Even though Pluto is no longer counted as a planet, it is one of the bigger dwarf planets.
- C. Even though Pluto is no longer counted as a planet, it is still part of the ring of objects that circle the outer edge of the solar system.
- D. Even though Pluto is now counted as a dwarf planet, it isn't alone as other space objects are counted as dwarf planets.

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence.

After scientists made new rules for what is counted as a planet, Pluto was no longer considered a planet. _____, the official list of planets in the solar system went from nine to eight.

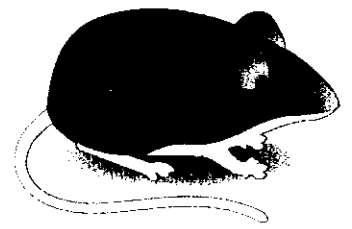
- A. Therefore
- B. Although
- C. On the other hand
- D. Especially

8. According to the text, what were students taught about Pluto until 2006?

9. What decisions did scientists have to make after Eris was discovered?

10. Explain what made scientists decide to no longer count Pluto as a planet. Support your answer with evidence from the text.

Despereaux Part 1 Bingo



Color lightly each section as you complete it!
You may color in more than one each day. Be creative.
Reward yourself with something special for every Bingo you get!

R	E	A	D	!
Read to your pet or stuffed animal.	Read while wearing a hat.	Read outside.	Read in your pajamas.	Read inside.
Eat a snack while you read.	Read a part over the phone to someone.	Read on the couch.	Ask someone else to read a paragraph aloud.	Read in bed.
Draw a picture of what you read.	Read upside down!	FREE	Act like one of the characters! Cripes! Use French and Italian accents!	You choose <hr/>
Read in the dark with a flashlight.	Read Sideways	Read on a blanket in the floor.	Create a scene with toys. Action figures would make a great Mouse Council!	Read silently.
Read while listening to music. Despereaux loves music.	You choose or scurry across the floor like a good mouse. <hr/>	Tell someone your favorite part.	Act out your favorite part of what you read.	Record yourself reading or take a picture of yourself reading.