



The Nation's Favorite Fun Family Newspaper
Kidsville News! Brainworks Worksheet
May Enrichment Activities
Grades K-2



Students: After reading "Connections," decide if the following statements are true or false. After deciding, write a T for a true statement and an F for a false or untrue statement on the line that corresponds with each sentence. Draw a rainbow with the correct colors at the bottom of the page.

- _____ 1. Water does not have to be present for a rainbow to appear.
- _____ 2. It is possible to see a rainbow in other places than the sky.
- _____ 3. Seven colors come from light: red, orange, yellow, brown, blue, indigo and tan.
- _____ 4. No two people see the same rainbow.
- _____ 5. The shape of a rainbow is an arch or semi-circle.
- _____ 6. You can see the full shape of a rainbow when looking down from an airplane window.
- _____ 7. If you are lucky, you may find the pot of gold at the end of a rainbow.
- _____ 8. Rainbows are made of light that is reflected and bent.
- _____ 9. The acronym Roy G. Biv can help you remember the colors of the rainbow.
- _____ 10. Rainbows are unique gifts of nature.

My rainbow drawing:



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Students: After reading "Around the World," answer the following questions about colors and color mixing.

1. What are the primary colors, and why are they important?
2. What are the secondary colors, and how are they made?
3. Explain the difference between warm and cool colors.
4. Try the color mixing experiment described in the article at home. Record your results here. What did you do, and what happened?



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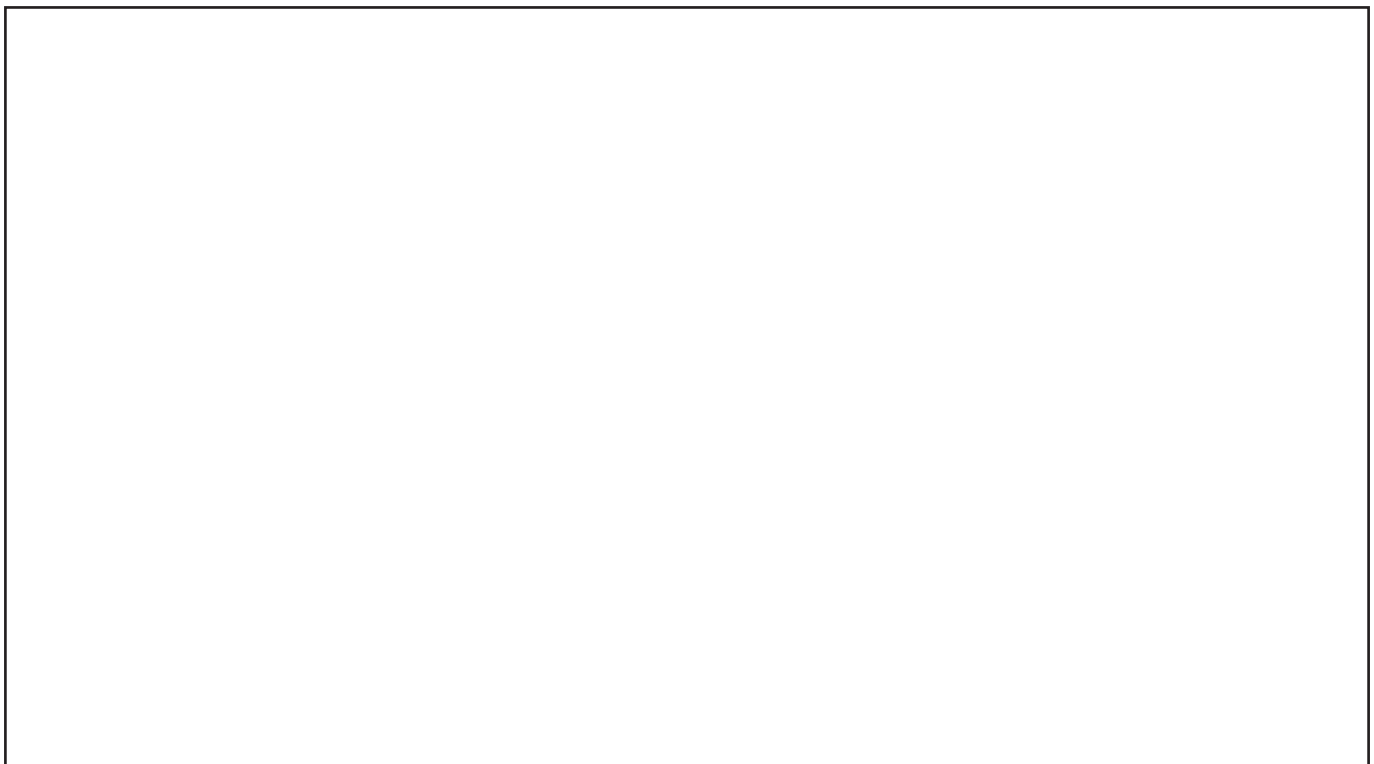
Students: After reading “Wildville,” create a poster to promote awareness about the endangered status of the chameleon and to get people interested in helping wildlife and the environment. Ask your parent or teacher to help you find a place to display your poster and also share it with real scientists at the National Institute for Environmental Health Studies at this website:

<https://kids.niehs.nih.gov/activities/be-a-scientist/design-a-poster/index.htm>

Poster Project Directions

1. Define your topic.
2. Decide who the poster is for — is it for kids, parents, grow-ups?
3. Draw a picture — maybe a chameleon — that will get people interested. Use bright colors!
4. Write a headline for the poster — nice and big so it gets attention.
5. Put in your message — what you want people to do or remember about your topic.
6. Now put your name on it — it's your poster!

Get started in the space below. Optional: Use another piece of paper or poster board to vary the size.





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Answer Key



Students: After reading “Connections,” decide if the following statements are true or false. After deciding, write a T for a true statement and an F for a false or untrue statement on the line that corresponds with each sentence. Draw a rainbow with the correct colors at the bottom of the page. **Parents/Teachers:** Answers are below. Drawings will vary but check for the correct color order of red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet.

___F___1. Water does not have to be present for a rainbow to appear.

___T___2. It is possible to see a rainbow in other places than the sky.

___F___3. Seven colors come from light: red, orange, yellow, brown, blue, indigo and tan.

___T___4. No two people see the same rainbow.

___T___5. The shape of a rainbow is an arch or semi-circle.

___T___6. You can see the full shape of a rainbow when looking down from an airplane window.

___F___7. If you are lucky, you may find the pot of gold at the end of a rainbow.

___T___8. Rainbows are made of light that is reflected and bent.

___T___9. The acronym Roy G. Biv can help you remember the colors of the rainbow.

___T___10. Rainbows are unique gifts of nature.

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Answer Key

Students: After reading “Around the World,” answer the following questions about colors and color mixing.

Parents/Teachers: Answers are below. For the last question, answers may vary depending on each child’s ability to perform the experiment at home.

1. What are the primary colors, and why are they important?

The primary colors are red, yellow and blue. These colors are the foundations of other colors and cannot be created by mixing other colors. They, however, create the secondary colors and along with the colors of white and black can make any shade or hue in the rainbow.

2. What are the secondary colors, and how are they made?

The secondary colors are green, orange and violet. They are made individually by the mixing the primary colors.

3. Explain the difference between warm and cool colors.

Warm colors are red, orange and yellow and are associated with fire. Anger, frustration and excitement are also associated to these warm colors. Cool colors are blue, green and violet. People associated cold things with these colors like ice. Cool emotions are sadness, comfort and calm.

4. Try the color mixing experiment described in the article at home. Record your results here. What did you do, and what happened?

Students should explain the steps they took to do the experiment and describe the color mixing results that occurred.



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Answer Key



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Parents/Teachers: Posters will vary.

Poster Project Direction

1. Define your topic.
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