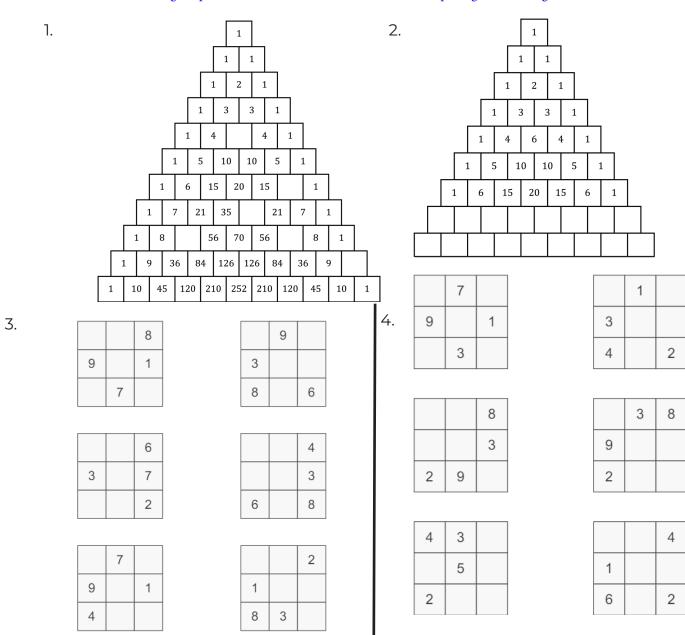


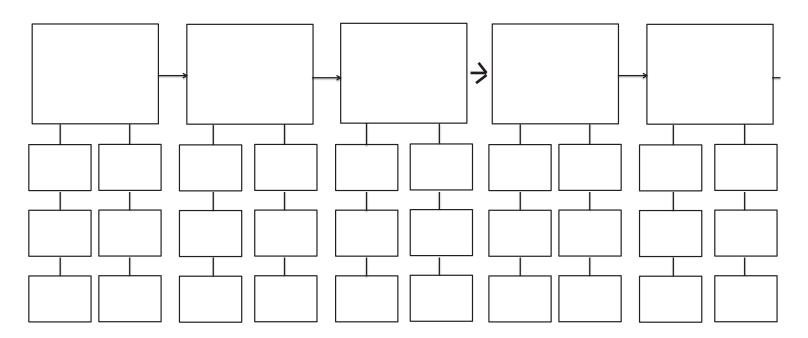
Students: After reading "Connections," try your hand at completing the Pascal's Triangles and Magic Squares shown below. Review the rules for completing these math games in the article.







Students: After reading "Around the World," use information from the article to complete the tree map below about how tessellations are part of various fields. Fill in the five fields discussed in the article in the large boxes and details, and then add facts and examples of tessellation uses in the small boxes below the main headings. Complete sentences are not required.







Students: After reading "Wildville," read the following statments and determine if they are true or false. On the provided lines, write a T for a true statement and an F for a false statement. Make each false statement true by writing the correct fact below the incorrect one.

1. If hunting elk, 12 wolves are needed for the task, but for bison, the numbers decrease to between nine and 11.
2. "Safety in numbers" is a mathematical survival tactic of animals in the wild.
3. An experiment in the 1890s found that honeybees remember the number of sites they pass as they fly between a food source and their hive.
4. Frogs use counting to find a mate.
5. Serengeti lions use math to defend themselves; they determine if their group outnumbers another by by listening closely to the roars of other nearby prides before choosing to fight.
6. Studies of guppies show that they will choose to join shoals — fish held in captivity — with larger numbers, again for safety.
7. Like the lions, hyenas have shown researchers they can count the number of sounds and also the number of other hyenas making them.
8. In the late 1980s, chimpanzees showed off advanced math skills by adding the number of chocolates in two candy bars and correctly judging which was larger.
9. Twenty years later, rhesus monkeys were shown to count the number of objects on a computer screen quickly.
10. The desert ant counts dropped food to track how far it has traveled from its nest on food-finding trips.



Answer Key

The Nation's Favorite Fun Family Newspaper Kidsville News! Brainworks Worksheet January Enrichment Activities Grades 3-6



Students: After reading "Connections," try your hand at completing the Pascal's Triangles and Magic Squares shown below. Review the rules for completing these math games in the article. **Parents and teachers:** Answers are below in purple.

2. ٦. 35 | 35 56 70 56 126 | 126 4. 120 210 252 210 120 3.

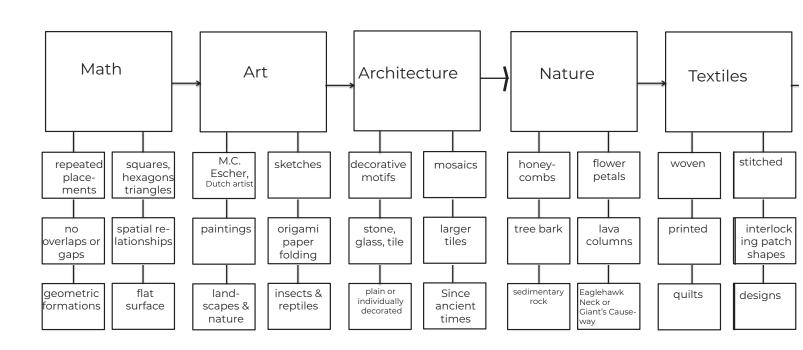


Answer Key

The Nation's Favorite Fun Family Newspaper Kidsville News! Brainworks Worksheet January Enrichment Activities Grades 3-6



Students: After reading "Around the World," use information from the article to complete the tree map below about how tessellations are part of various fields. Fill in the five fields discussed in the article in the large boxes and then add details, facts and examples of tessellation uses in the small boxes below the main headings. Complete sentences are not required. **Parents and teachers:** Sample answers are below but can vary.







Answer Key

Students: After reading "Wildville," read the following statments and determine if they are true or false. On the provided lines, write a T for a true statement and an F for a false statement. Make each false statement true by writing the correct fact below the incorrect one. Parents and teachers: Answers are below. _F___ 1. If hunting elk, 12 wolves are needed for the task, but for bison, the numbers decrease to between nine and 11. If hunting elk, six to eight wolves are needed for the task, but for bison, the numbers increase to between nine and 13. ____T___ 2. "Safety in numbers" is a mathematical survival tactic of animals in the wild. ___F__ 3. An experiment in the 1890s found that honeybees remember the number of sites they pass as they fly between a food source and their hive. An experiment in the 1990s found that honeybees remember the number of sites they pass as they fly between a food source and their hive. ___T__ 4. Frogs use counting to find a mate. ____T___5. Serengeti lions use math to defend themselves; they determine if their group outnumbers another by by listening closely to the roars of other nearby prides before choosing to fight. __F_ 6. Studies of guppies show that they will choose to join shoals — fish held in captivity — with larger numbers, again for safety. Studies of guppies show that they will choose to join shoals — or groups of fish — with larger numbers, again for safety. ____T___ 7. Like the lions, hyenas have shown researchers they can count the number of sounds and also the number of other hyenas making them. ___F___ 8. In the late 1980s, chimpanzees showed off advanced math skills by adding the number of chocolates in two candy bars and correctly judging which was larger. In the late 1980s, chimpanzees showed off advanced math skills by adding the number of chocolates in two food bowls and correctly judging which was larger

The desert ant counts steps to track how far it has traveled from its nest on food-finding trips.

__F__ 10. The desert ant counts dropped food to track how far it has traveled from its nest on

_T___ 9. Twenty years later, rhesus monkeys were shown to count the number of

objects on a computer screen quickly.

food-finding trips.