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Scavenger hunt

Name _____

- 1 Write the name of the person who is in charge of your library resource centre.

- 2 Locate and browse through the picture fiction section and list one title you'd like to read. Write the name of its author and its illustrator.
Title _____
Author _____
Illustrator _____
- 3 In the non-fiction area, locate books in the 700s of the Dewey system. What subjects are the books in the 700s about?

- 4 List the title of a magazine or a newspaper found in the library resource centre.

- 5 List the titles of two CDs, DVDs or videotapes you didn't know the library resource centre had.

- 6 Browse through the fiction section and find books written by authors whose last name starts with the same letter as yours. Write one title and its author.
Title _____
Author _____

On the back of this sheet

Draw 3 things you will find on the borrowing desk.

Or



Go online for a virtual exploration of a big library:

www.kidcyber.com.au/topics/book2resources.html



Alphabetical order 3

Name _____

- 1 Go to the fiction shelves and write the **surnames** of 8 authors in alphabetical order.

- 2 Go to the shelves, find a dictionary and write 8 words that start with *in* that are **new words to you**. Write them in alphabetical order.

- 3 Now write 6 words that you know, or can find in the dictionary, starting with *ele*. Write them in alphabetical order

On the back of this sheet

If your class was told to line up in alphabetical order by first names, write the names of the first 10 people in the line. Who would be last in line?



Mysterious books

Name _____

In which part of the library resource centre would you find each of the following books?
Answer: *fiction, non-fiction, or reference.*

- 1 ***The Selfish Giant***, by Oscar Wilde,
is about some children who visit a giant's garden. _____
- 2 ***The World Book Encyclopedia***
contains facts about many subjects. _____
- 3 ***Spiders and Other Arachnids***, by Ron Thomas,
contains facts about spiders and their relatives. _____
- 4 In ***The Indian in the Cupboard***, by Lynne Reid Banks,
Omri's magic cupboard brings his plastic toys to life. _____
- 5 ***The Britannica Atlas***
has maps of many places. _____
- 6 ***The Macquarie Dictionary***
gives the meanings of thousands of words. _____
- 7 ***The Witches***, by Roald Dahl,
tells the story of a boy whose grandmother is a witch. _____
- 8 ***Federal Government***, by Shirley Sydenham,
tells about how the Australian government is run. _____
- 9 ***Saddlebottom***, by Dick King Smith,
is about a pig that runs away and joins a band. _____
- 10 ***The Lady with the Lamp***
tells the true story of the life of Florence Nightingale. _____

On the back of this sheet

Did you know that jokes and riddles are shelved with the non-fiction books and have the Dewey number 793? **Go to the library shelves** and see if you can find any jokes and riddles books. Choose one of the books.



Or go online to www.kidcyber.com.au/topics/book2resources.html
to find jokes and riddles about the library.

Write or learn a joke or a riddle and tell it to your teacher and the class.



Looking at guide words

Name _____

Guide words are found at the top of each page in dictionaries, encyclopedias and thesauruses. They tell the first and last word on the page. Here is an example of the guide words from a dictionary.

220	fate	father	221
fantasy			fawn

1 On which page will you find these words?

farm _____ fault _____ favourite _____ fatal _____
 fast _____ fathom _____ farewell _____ father _____

2 Use any dictionary to find words to complete these sentences.

a The guide words at the top of the page that has the word *hygiene* are

_____ and _____.

b The guide words on the page with the word **paddock** are

_____ and _____.

3 Write the name of an encyclopedia you can find in the library resource centre.

4 How many volumes are there in this encyclopedia set? _____

5 What are the guide words on the first page of the encyclopedia?

_____ and _____.



On the back of this sheet

Use a telephone directory to find your name. What are the guide words on that page?

Labelling a diagram: life cycles

Name _____

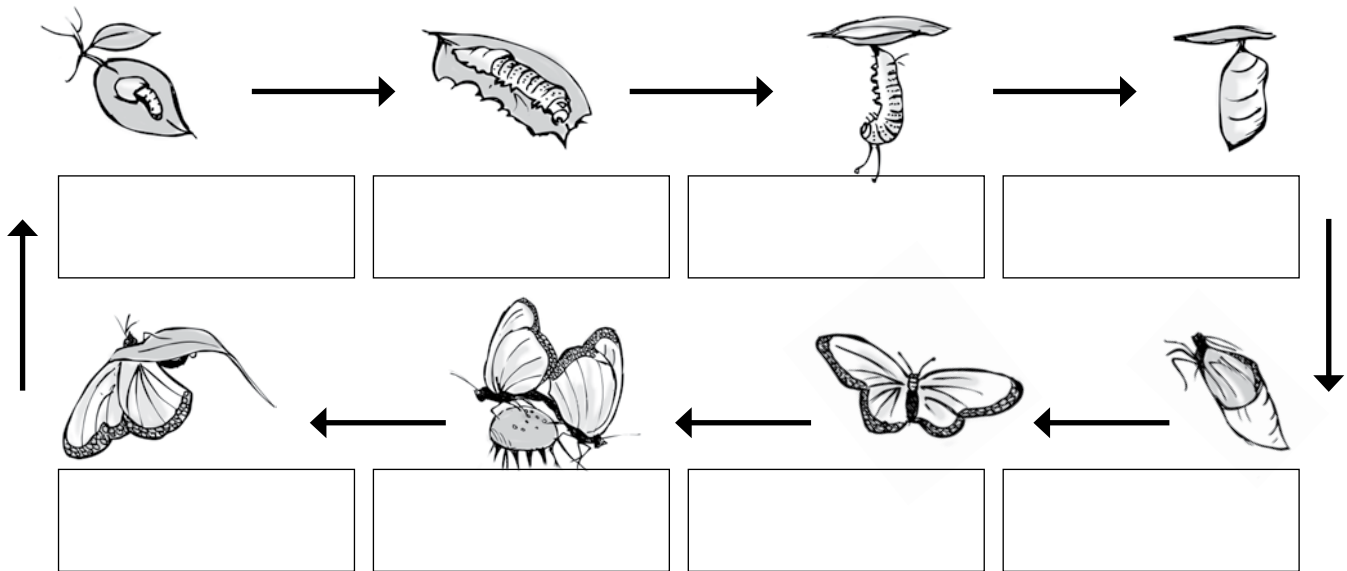
Read the text about the life cycle of butterflies and moths and circle or highlight key words. Label the diagram of the butterfly life cycle.

The life cycle of butterflies and moths is generally the same. After mating, the female lays many eggs in a place where there is food for the larvae that will hatch out of the eggs. When the larvae, which are generally called caterpillars, hatch out of the eggs, many kinds first eat the shells of the egg they have come out of.

The caterpillars eat and eat and grow, but their skin does not. They have to shed their skin a few times, and each time there is a new, bigger skin underneath. This is called moulting.

When the caterpillar is big enough, it uses silk from inside its body to anchor itself to a safe place, and then covers itself with more silk. This is called a cocoon (for a moth) or chrysalis (for a butterfly). Inside the cocoon the caterpillar is changing – it is pupating.

After a few weeks, the cocoon or chrysalis splits open and a butterfly or moth comes out. It stretches its wings to unfold them and flies away. It will live for a short time, usually just a few days, in which time it will find a partner and mate, and the females lays eggs.



On the back of this sheet

Go to the shelves and find books about butterflies and moths at Dewey number 595, or look for information in an encyclopedia. Find out and list all the differences between butterflies and moths.

Web quest: an animal in the zoo

Researcher's name

Setting the scene

You are to imagine that you are an animal that is native to another country, not one from your own country. You have been selected to live in a zoo in this country.

Your task

You are to tell the designers of enclosures at your new zoo and the keepers who will look after you about your needs.

Tell the zookeepers how to recognise you. **Write** about your size, shape, colour, covering and features. The keepers may not know much about you so include lots of detail. Include drawings or photos.

Tell the designers what features the enclosure they are making for you will need to have in order for you to live as natural a life as possible. **Write** about the habitat you live in in the wild. What activities (animal behaviour) should it enable you to do? What shelter must it provide for you?

Tell the keepers what they will feed you. **Write** about what you eat in the wild.

Resources

Go to these sites to help you choose what animal you are going to be. Click on animal names to find out about them.



www.kidcyber.com.au/topics/animals.htm

www.awf.org/wildlives/

www.enature.com/home/

(select a category such as mammals to get to a list of those animals)

www.wildanimalpark.co.uk/animals/southamerica/

www.vtaide.com/png/angeredA.htm

www.americazoo.com/kids/europe.htm

Or



Type the name of a selected animal into a search engine to get more information. Go here for some search engines:

www.kidcyber.com.au/topics/searchengines.htm





SCAMPER

S	Substitute	Replace an object or setting for something more modern	<i>Example:</i> a carriage replaced by Porsche; Aladdin's cave replaced by shed or garage.
C	Combine	Join 2 or more things	<i>Example:</i> Goldilocks and Red Riding Hood hang out together; three Billy Goats Gruff become one Billy Goat Gruff.
A	Adapt	Make a small change to something	<i>Example:</i> Cinderella's magic ran out at 4 am not midnight; the porridge was not very hot
M	Magnify	Make something bigger	<i>Example:</i> The Gingerbread House was huge; the woods are so big that Red Riding Hood's journey takes hours
P	Put to use	Use something differently	<i>Example:</i> Big Bad Wolf visits houses to read the gas meter
E	Eliminate	Take something away	<i>Example:</i> remove the house of straw; remove the glass slipper
R	Rearrange or Reverse	Put in a different order Make something opposite	<i>Example:</i> the Gingerbread Man ran away before being put in the oven; Cinderella went to a morning garden party at the Palace