Do More  Is there an older kid looking for something more challenging? Try this activity.

Create a Comic Strip

Use Untitled (from "Ten Mexican Artists" portfolio) by Kazuya Sakai as inspiration for your characters, setting, and actions.

Tip for Adults
Did you know that talking about things you see makes kids (and adults!) smarter? Talking together about the details of things you see helps kids look more closely, learn new words, and gain thinking skills. You don’t need an artwork to do this.

Try This: talk about an object in your everyday life (such as a cereal box or T-shirt). Describe as many details as possible.

Explore Colors and Shapes

Color and shapes are all around you!

In this guide, you’ll find fun and easy ideas for learning about colors and shapes. You’ll also make your own colorful art using everyday materials.

Smithsonian
This resource was created by educators from the Smithsonian’s Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden.

Look, talk, and play! Learning happens everywhere. These activities provide easy ways to help kids build skills in literacy, creativity, and communication while using everyday materials and exploring interesting topics brought to you by the Smithsonian! This activity is part one of a series of five.

Look

Let your eyes wander.
Look up, down, and all around.

Can you find these colors?
As you find each color, name and describe it. Be specific. For example, “I see school bus yellow and avocado green.”

Can you find these shapes?
As you find each shape, name it or describe it. Do you see any shapes that are almost a circle, triangle, or rectangle?

This artwork is called Untitled (from “Ten Mexican Artists” portfolio) and was made by Kazuya Sakai in 1972. Sakai is known for his colorful screen prints that feature repeated geometric shapes and lines.

Talk

Talk about these colors and shapes.
What have you seen that has one of these colors or shapes? Now, list as many things with these colors or shapes as you can think of. Need some help? Look around your space or inside a book or magazine.

What does this artwork remind you of?
What do you think it is? What makes you say that? Use the details that you see to explain your ideas.

Make up a story about this artwork.
Who is in the story? What are they doing? Where does the story take place?

Play

Make three-dimensional (3D) shape art
Gather objects with different shapes. Find books, plates, boxes of snacks, remote controls, cushions, and whatever else inspires you!

You’re making a 3D version of Sakai’s two-dimensional (2D) screenprint. Think of 2D as flat and 3D as something you can wrap your hands around (like an apple). Arrange the objects into your own artwork.

Make shapes with your body
Turn your body into the shapes from the artwork. Can you become a triangle? A line? A circle?

Work together and use two or three bodies to make shapes. What new possibilities do you have when you work with a friend?

Make a shape collage
Cut up old mail, newspapers, or magazines into the shapes you see in the artwork. Arrange and layer them into your own version.

If you don’t have scissors, try tearing the paper.
Tearing paper is a great activity for toddlers and preschoolers to make their hands strong before they learn to write.

Turn yourself into this artwork
Use your clothing, colored paper, other colorful objects, and props to turn yourself into the artwork.
Do More

Is there an older kid looking for something more challenging? Try this activity.

Growing Up in Nature. Plants change as they grow, just like people and butterflies! As a plant changes over time, the way animals use it also changes. Find a flowering plant outside and look closely at it. Draw the details you see in the “First Visit” box. Do you see any signs of animals around the plant? Look for chew marks, spider webs, even bird poop, then add them to your drawing.

Go back to the same plant one week later. What has changed? Are the animal signs around the plant the same or different? Explore and draw the plant again in the “Second Visit” box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Visit</th>
<th>Second Visit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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Tip for Adults
Did you know that kids (and adults) can learn through movement? Our brains and bodies work together to help us make sense of new places and new information. Tracing shapes, dancing like an azalea bush, and acting out a life cycle can help adults and kids get new ideas!

Nature is all around you!

In this guide, you will find fun and easy activities about plants and animals. You will also learn new ways to explore the natural world that’s all around you, from the plants along the sidewalk to the birds soaring overhead.

Look, talk, play! Learning happens everywhere. These activities provide easy ways to help kids build skills in literacy, creativity, and communication while using everyday materials and exploring interesting topics brought to you by the Smithsonian! This activity is part two of a series of five.

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Let your eyes wander. Look up, down, and all around.

The painting on this page is Flame Azalea (Rhododendron speciosum) by Mary Vaux Walcott. She traveled across North America and painted many plants she saw.

The painting on the next page is Red Azaleas Singing and Dancing Rock and Roll Music by Alma Thomas. She was a teacher with DC Public Schools and looked around her city for inspiration.

Can you find the same shapes?
Both paintings are of flowers called azaleas. Pick one part of the azalea on this page and trace it with your finger. What shape did you make? Now, pick a new part and find a different shape. Can you find the same shapes in the painting of azaleas on the next page?

Can you move like an azalea?
Make your body look like Walcott’s azaleas. Move your body into the shapes that you see! Now, try moving like Thomas’s azaleas. How do you have to change your body?

Are animals in the azaleas? Animals like birds and bugs use plants for food and shelter. Where might a caterpillar go to hide in these azaleas? What makes you say that? What animals share some of the same colors as these paintings?

Talk about your strengths. Walcott started painting when she was eight. Thomas (pictured here) became a serious painter when she was almost 70! What do you enjoy doing today? What might you enjoy doing when you grow up?

Listen to the painting. The painting above is called Red Azaleas Singing and Dancing Rock and Roll Music. If one of the shapes in the painting were a button, what sound would come out when you pressed it? Take the painting to someone at home. Show them the button to press, then make the sound! Ask them to do the same.

Make your own window. Thomas was inspired by the plants outside her window. Make your own “window to the world!” Find a cereal box or piece of paper and cut out a picture frame. Decorate it, then take it outside. Find a flower, plant, tree, or anything that catches your eye and look at it through your window. What more do you notice?

Move your body. Butterflies need plants during every part of their life cycle. Tell the story of a butterfly’s life with your body:
1. Hatch from an egg as a caterpillar!
2. Wiggle along a leaf as you grow big and strong!
3. Spin a chrysalis then be very still as you change into a butterfly!
4. Hatch again as a butterfly and fly away!
Talk about it. What new ideas do you have about a butterfly’s life cycle?
Do More  
Is there an older kid looking for something more challenging? Try this activity.

Make a paper airplane.
Give it a try and record and your observations. Make another plane but change the design a little bit. (Try changing the wing shape or using a different kind of paper.) How did changing the design affect the way the plane flies? Which plane flies the farthest? The straightest? The fastest? Why do you think changing the design affected the way the plane flies?

* Make sure the location of the star on your paper plane print out matches the location of the star in the directions below!

1. Pattern side down, fold paper in half, then unfold.
2. Fold both top corners in to center crease.
3. Fold both sides in again so the corners meet at the middle crease.
4. Fold plane in half.
5. Fold down both wings so the two top corners meet the bottom edge of the plane.
6. Unfold wings so they lie horizontal when the plane is in flight.

**Tip for Adults**
Did you know that failure is an important part of the invention process? Airplane inventors, the Wright Brothers, didn't make a working plane on their first try (or their tenth). When trying new things, it is important to tell kids (and adults) not to be discouraged if they don’t feel satisfied with their first try. Remind them that it’s good to try new things. Every time we try something new, we learn and move closer to our goals.

**Smithsonian**
This resource was created by educators from the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History and National Air and Space Museum.

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Bicycles and biplanes are both forms of transportation.
That means they help people move from one place to another. In this guide, you will find fun and easy activities about bicycles and biplanes, and how they work. You will also learn the stories of two people who used bicycles and biplanes to chase big dreams.
Let your eyes wander.  
Look up, down, and all around.

Look at the words **bicycle** and **biplane**. They both start with “bi.” “Bi” means two. Words that start with “bi” have parts that come in twos. Now look at these pictures of a model biplane and a bicycle. What do you see in sets of two? For example: this bicycle has two streamers; this biplane has two seats.

**Let’s Get Moving!**
Lay down on your back, lift your feet high in the air, bend your knees, and pedal like you are riding an imaginary bicycle. How are your legs moving? Can you move them faster? Slower?

**Balance is Important.** Bicycles and biplanes have two of everything to keep them balanced. Bicycles have two wheels and two pedals. Biplanes have two sets of wings and usually two seats. Imagine if a biplane had wings on only one side! It wouldn’t be balanced enough to take off and fly.

**Test your balance.** Walk on an imaginary tightrope.
1. Make sure there isn’t anything in your way and you are in a safe place. Use tape to make a straight line on the floor. (Ask an adult’s permission first.) If you are outside, use chalk to draw a line on the ground.
2. Stand at one end of the line and hold your arms out straight like the wings of a plane.
3. Try to walk along the line to the other end. Did your feet stay on the line? Why or why not?

Try these balance challenges. Why do the challenges make it harder to stay balanced?
- Close your eyes while you walk along the line.
- Walk backwards.
- Run or hop on one foot.
- Carefully carry something heavy in one hand while you keep your arms stretched out.

**Talk about your interests.** Interest means you want to learn more. Bessie Coleman was interested in being in the air. She learned about flying and became a pilot. Major Taylor was interested in getting from place to place really fast. He learned to ride and race bicycles. What is something that interests you? Why is it interesting? How can you learn more about it?

**Meet Bessie Coleman and Major Taylor**
Bessie Coleman was a pilot who flew a biplane. She did brave tricks like walking on the wings while someone else flew the plane.

Marshall Walter “Major” Taylor loved to ride bicycles. He rode so fast he held seven world records and was a national and international bicycling champion.

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Do More  
Is there an older kid looking for something more challenging? Try this activity.

Writing is a form of self expression. Use the box below to design a cover for a book about a special moment in your life or something unique about you or your family. Then, take 5 sheets of blank paper, fold them in half like a book and begin to write and illustrate your own story!

Tip for Adults
Noticing difference is a natural part of childhood. Adults can encourage children to find joy in human diversity by talking about it. Look at photographs and books together and invite your child to describe the human differences they see. As you talk, remind your child there is no "normal" or "right" way to be—all people are different and beautiful.

Self-Expression: I Love My Hair!

Hair comes in all kinds of textures and colors and can be styled in many ways.
We can express ourselves and pride in our cultures by the ways we style our hair. Use this guide to explore hairstyles, self-expression, and symbols, and have conversations about your family identity, history and culture. Then, express what makes you special, including your hair, with fun art, movement, and writing activities.

Tip for Adults

Looking, talking, and playing! Learning happens everywhere. These activities provide easy ways to help kids build skills in literacy, creativity, and communication while using everyday materials and exploring interesting topics brought to you by the Smithsonian! This activity is part four of a series of five.

*Smithsonian*

This resource was created by educators from the Smithsonian's National Museum of African American History and Culture and National Museum of the American Indian.


Look Let your eyes wander. Look up, down, and all around.

Look closely. How are the objects the same and different? How do you think each tool is used to take care of hair? What tools or hair products do you use to take care for hair?

Afro picks are combs often used in Black communities to care for thick and curly hair. Describe what you see. A symbol is a picture that represents an idea or object. The raised fist is a symbol that says Black people are beautiful, powerful and have a lot to be proud of—including their hair!

Hair brushes are common tools for caring for long hair. Have you ever seen a porcupine? Native Americans made hair brushes from things that had sturdy bristles—like porcupine tails—to comb their hair!

Talk How you choose to style your hair is a way to express who you are.

It shows connections to family, tribal nations, and communities and even tells stories about history. Sometimes we learn ways to style hair from someone special in our family or community.

Take a look in the mirror. What is something special you love about your hair? How do you like to wear your hair? Why? What does your hairstyle tell others about your family?

Does this image look familiar? Princess Leia’s famous hairstyle was inspired by Hopi maidens’ squash blossom bun style. Native American hair fashions with special meanings have inspired new ideas for styles in films and today, help to connect Native children to their traditional cultures.

Afros are styled by lifting and stretching hair upwards and outwards with afro picks. The Afro celebrates the beauty and natural texture of Black hair and honors African ancestry.

Afro hair comb with black felt design, early 2000s. Collection of the Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture, Gift of Elaine Nichols


1 Fulani-style cornrow braids 2 Single braid 3 Fade haircut with waves and shaved design 4 Afro puffs 5 Hair down 6 Tsiiyéé? Dine (Navajo) hair bun

Hairstyling is just one way to express yourself. The art you make and how you move your bodies can also be ways to say who you are and how you feel. Try out these activities to celebrate your unique self!

Draw a portrait. Draw a self-portrait—a picture of you!—with your favorite hairstyle. Add family members and friends to show how they wear their hair. For extra self-expression, draw a picture of you doing something you love and add words that describe who you are on the inside.

Dance together! Turn on your favorite music and express your emotions with dance moves. How do you dance when you feel happy or calm, angry or sad?

Photo Credits, Above
1. Soleil with cornrows, 2019

Photo Credits, Right
1. Princess Leia’s famous hairstyle was inspired by Hopi maidens’ squash blossom bun style. Native American hair fashions with special meanings have inspired new ideas for styles in films and today, help to connect Native children to their traditional cultures. Afro hair comb with black fist design, early 2000s. Collection of the Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture, Gift of Elaine Nichols

Ps. The Barber 6. Carli with puffs, 2020, Carli Shahan 5. Black fist combs from market 7/10/20 3:26 PM

Local San Francisco boy band, names unknown, c. 1870s, Steven Jackson Jr. Collection of the Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture, Gift of Mary E. Jackson, Posthumously and Linda A. Jackson, © Linda A. Jackson

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Hair brushes are common tools for caring for long hair. Have you ever seen a porcupine? Native Americans made hair brushes from things that had sturdy bristles—like porcupine tails—to comb their hair!

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Many foods in the United States come from different cultures around the world.

When immigrants move to a different country, they often bring special memories and family recipes with them. Food helps us remember our culture even when we’re in a new place! In this card, we’ll learn about food and culture brought to the US from Latin America and Asia and how you can celebrate your own culture!

Tip for Family Conversation

Food can share stories of identity and migration, including different cultural intersections as people move across borders. Borders are man-made lines separating countries. Sometimes, borders can even move around people. Our cultures come with us wherever we are. Sharing stories about your family’s history and ancestors helps your child develop pride in their heritage. Think about foods you enjoy together.

• Who taught you to make those meals?
• Did a relative or a community member share them?

Storytelling helps our children cherish these cultural expressions and one day pass them on to the next generation.
Look

What foods are important to your family and culture?

Culture is a word for the different ways groups of people think, believe and do things. Food is one way to show and celebrate a family's culture. Our food tells stories about our history and helps us connect with special people and memories.

What foods are important to your family? What foods do you like making and eating together?

Look closely at the shape, size and color of the food you see. Have you seen or eaten food like this before? How are burritos and egg rolls the same and different?

• People have many stories about who made the first burritos in Mexico. Some say they were an easy meal for soldiers during wartimes. Others think burritos got their name from the Spanish word burro which means “donkey” since they were often sold from carts pulled by donkeys.

• To make a burrito, you wrap meat and other foods, like rice and beans, in a tortilla. A tortilla is a flat bread made from corn or wheat flour that looks like a circle. In Mexico, burritos are small like tacos. In the United States, burritos are big with more fillings.

• Some say a Chinese restaurant in the United States made egg rolls first when they used fried egg to wrap meat and veggies instead of flour dough. Egg rolls in China are different from those made in the United States. To make an egg roll, you wrap meat and vegetables in a wrapper made of flour, and fry it in oil.

Talk

Sometimes families use special tools or cookware to make and eat foods from their culture. What does your family use to cook? Do you use a different utensil or pot?

Can you tell what this is? This comal or griddle works like a stove to cook tortillas.

This teapot was used to serve hot tea at a Chinese restaurant.

Play

What do you make at home?

Recipes are directions for making food. Sometimes families have recipes they've used for a long time. Certain meals can be very important to a family's culture so they make sure to keep sharing the recipes with every new family member.

Create a recipe card for your favorite food.

Write and draw a recipe you can share with your family and community below.

• What is your food called? Write the name at the top!
• Think about what ingredients (or food items) you will need and add it to the list. Will you use salt? Does your meal need meat?
• Then, write the steps for how to make the meal. What's the first thing you do? Do you need to mix ingredients? Will you chop vegetables? What comes after this?
• Finally, draw a picture of what your food will look like when it is all done! Don't forget to tell why this recipe is special to you.

Recipe:

Steps to Make It!

Ingredients:

Why is this recipe special?
**Do More**

Is there an older kid looking for a different challenge? Try this activity.

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**Make a symmetrical symbol.**

These wings were made and worn by people protesting against the decision to end a program called DACA (Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals). DACA allows people who moved to the United States from another country when they were children to live and work in the United States without being a citizen. DACA protects people from being sent away and lets them stay with their families, make money, and go to school.

Some monarch butterflies make a long flight every year to stay alive during the cold winter months. People making the long journey to the United States admired the butterflies’ journey and monarch wings became a symbol for them. Lots of symbols have symmetry, like hearts and peace signs. What symmetrical symbol would you create to share something important to you?

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**Tip for Adults**

Did you know being out in nature is an important part of a child's development? It encourages discovery, promotes creativity, enhances problem-solving, and improves mental health.

**Try this.** Unstructured playtime at the local park or playground is a great time for children to make up their own rules and practice solving problems independently.

**Or try this.** Looking closely is an important science skill! Help your child practice looking closely by giving them a tool to help them focus on an object, like a paper towel roll or a magnifying glass. What can they find in nature?

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**Look, Talk, Play**

**Exploring Symmetry**

Look, talk, and play! Learning happens everywhere. These activities provide easy ways to help kids build skills in literacy, creativity, and communication while using everyday materials and exploring interesting topics brought to you by the Smithsonian! This activity is part of a series.

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**Smithsonian**

This resource was created by educators from the Smithsonian’s National Museum of American History and National Museum of Natural History.

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* These objects are part of the National Museum of Natural History Education and Outreach collection, some of which are in the Q?rius Coralyn W. Whitney Science Education Center and available to see.
Look

What do you observe?
Look closely at this butterfly. Describe the shapes, colors, and patterns you see.

Can you find symmetry?
The wings of a butterfly show a type of symmetry called mirror symmetry because both sides match. Cover one side of the butterfly with your hand, then cover the other side. Do both sides match?

Now look closely at this long-horn beetle!
What do you observe?
Insect wings are not the only symmetrical part. Can you see the structures coming out of the sides of the head? These are called antennae. Insects have two antennae, one on each side. What other parts of the insect are symmetrical?

Let’s Get Moving!
Stand in front of a mirror and pretend you are a symmetrical insect. Can you move your wings like a butterfly? Can you move your antennae like a beetle?

Talk

We just looked at symmetry in nature. Nature also inspires people to create their own symmetrical objects and art.

Do a menorah and a mask have symmetry?
This menorah was made by a man named Manfred Anson. A menorah is a special candle holder Jewish people use when they are celebrating the holiday of Hanukkah.

This is a vejigante mask. Vejigante masks are sometimes worn by people celebrating the festival of Carnival in Puerto Rico.

Talk about symmetry. If you look closely, you can see that each of the branches of the menorah is a tiny Statue of Liberty. Count the branches on each side. Does this menorah have symmetry? What about the vejigante mask? Does it have the same number, shape, and size of horns on both sides?

Go on a symmetry hunt together. Create your own field notebook or grab a piece of paper and go on a symmetry hunt. What do you see? Is it symmetrical? Are both sides the same? Draw all the symmetrical objects you can find!

Play

Partner Up!
Find a partner and create a symmetrical artwork together!

Collect loose parts from nature, like sticks or leaves, or items from around your home, like coins or recyclables.

Using a stick or string, create a line of symmetry to divide your art area in half.

One partner creates half of the artwork on one side.

The other partner creates a mirror image to complete the artwork.

See how many symmetrical artworks you can create together!
Communication is how we tell people the things that we want them to know. We use our bodies, our words, and special tools like pencils and pens, telephones, and computers to communicate. In this guide, you will find fun and easy activities about different ways to communicate. You will also think about why communication is important.

Look, talk, and play! Learning happens everywhere. These activities provide easy ways to help kids build skills in literacy, creativity, and communication while using everyday materials and exploring interesting topics brought to you by the Smithsonian! This activity is part of a series.

This resource was created by educators from the Smithsonian’s National Museum of American History and National Postal Museum.

Tip for Adults
Communication is an important life skill, but everyone communicates differently. Help the children in your life find ways to communicate that are comfortable and safe for them. Practice communicating with each other when you are both feeling good so that communicating will be easier when one or both of you are upset. Remember, miscommunications happen! One of the most important things you can model for your child is how to communicate an apology when it is needed so that positive communication channels can be restored.

Test your communication. It can be hard to get your message from one place to another. Test your communication skills by playing a game of telephone.

1. You need at least four people to play the game.
2. Ask everyone to stand in a line.
3. The person at one end of the line thinks of a message. Make it silly for extra fun!
4. Write the message down but make sure the other players don’t see it!
5. The person who thought of the message should whisper it to the person next to them.
6. Each player whispers the message to the player next to them until everyone in the line has heard the message.
7. The last person in line should share the message out loud. Did the message stay the same? If not, why do you think it changed? If you have trouble remembering what the message was, check what the first player wrote down at the beginning of the game.

Reach out. Reach out and touch someone. Color advertisement with reproduction photograph, American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Archives Center, National Museum of American History

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Do More
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5. The person who thought of the message should whisper it to the person next to them.
6. Each player whispers the message to the player next to them until everyone in the line has heard the message.
7. The last person in line should share the message out loud. Did the message stay the same? If not, why do you think it changed? If you have trouble remembering what the message was, check what the first player wrote down at the beginning of the game.
Look

How did people communicate across long distances before telephones and computers were invented? They used mail! Today we have many different ways to reach people, but mail continues to be a great way to share news, greetings, gifts, and many other things. Receiving a letter or package in the mail is exciting!

Look for a piece of mail in your home. Compare it to the envelope you see here. Can you find the postage stamps? Postage stamps show that the sender has paid to have the mail delivered. Do you see the name and address of the person this letter was mailed to? That lets the postal service know where to deliver the letter. Look for these things on other pieces of mail. Postage stamps and addresses are used all over the world!

Talk about it. How do you feel when someone takes the time to send you a message? Think of someone you’d like to communicate with. What will you say? How will you say it? Will you call them on the phone or communicate by computer? Sometimes we use our faces and bodies to show someone what we want to say. Smiling at someone might tell them, “I am happy to see you!” There are so many different ways to communicate!

Play

Go on a communication scavenger hunt!

How many different types of communication can you find around your home or neighborhood? Look for examples that use words, like books and road signs, and ones that don’t, like traffic signals and car horns. Pair up with a friend and compare what you find. What items are the same? What items are different?

Talk

How do you like to communicate with people? Maybe you have sent or received a letter in the mail or maybe you like to talk to people on the phone or by sending them messages.

A lot of people today use computers or smartphones like the ones in these pictures to share text and video messages with each other.