



RETURN TO
MAIN
CONTENTS

WEBELOS

SCHOLAR

RETURN TO
SECTION
CONTENTS



SUGGESTED DEN ACTIVITES

- Learn about the history of education, how schools developed in America.
- Raise the flag the “correct way” at school for one month.
- Tour the education service center.
- Visit a college campus.
- Visit a junior high or high school.
- Invite someone to talk about careers in education.
- Locate some old school books and compare to current books being used.
- Tour the city library.
- Find out how the school system was established in your district.
- Invite someone who attended school when it was a “one room building and all ages were together” to talk to the boys about their experiences.
- Invite someone who attended school overseas to talk to the boys.
- Encourage the boys to be a part of their school’s safety patrol.
- Help the school library put books away and clean the library.
- If you meet in a school or church, help the custodian by setting up and taking down for your pack meeting.

PUZZLES AND BRAIN TEASERS

ENGLISH CLASS WORDSEARCH

Locate the following words shown up, down, forward, backward, or diagonally in the puzzle.

B	H	S	D	A	E	R	A	N	P	R	O	N
V	I	E	E	E	L	S	E	Y	O	O	M	A
N	O	O	R	N	A	N	C	C	A	V	E	T
O	X	C	G	A	T	I	K	I	I	L	E	M
I	O	R	A	R	P	E	E	P	L	T	P	L
T	M	I	Q	B	A	M	N	V	N	O	E	D
I	F	T	P	U	U	P	O	C	R	H	N	L
S	G	I	T	T	I	L	H	C	E	E	P	S
O	D	C	A	E	S	S	A	Y	W	T	A	C
P	O	I	S	N	P	Z	X	R	Y	I	R	A
M	R	Z	E	S	T	O	R	Y	Y	R	A	B
O	E	E	A	L	V	R	O	I	T	W	G	Y
C	G	N	I	L	L	E	P	S	L	H	R	O
D	G	D	E	S	C	R	I	B	E	U	A	T
W	R	A	M	M	A	R	G	P	G	K	P	N
S	R	P	R	O	N	O	U	N	C	E	H	V

COMPARE
PRONOUNCE
COMPOSITION
READ
CRITICIZE
RECITE
DESCRIBE
SENTENCE
ESSAY
SPEECH
GRAMMAR
SPELLING
NOVEL
STORY
PARAGRAPH
VOCABULARY
POEM
WRITE

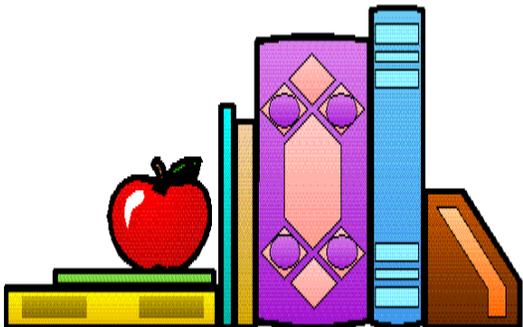
BRAIN TEASERS

1. Two cars start from Denver to drive to Colorado Springs, a distance of 80 miles. They are the same make of car, and both are being driven at the same speed. One of the cars makes the trip in 80 minutes while it takes the other car one hour and twenty minutes. Can you explain the reason?
2. I walked up the street to the top of a hill and counted 50 windows on my right. I turned around and walked back and counted 50 windows on my left. How many windows did I count?
3. Papa duck, mama duck, and baby duck went for a swim. Baby duck said, "Aren't we four having a lot of fun?" Why did baby duck say four instead of three?
4. Take the number of pennies in a dollar. Multiply by the number of thirds in a circle. Divide by the number of inches in a foot of string. Subtract the number of nickels in a quarter.
5. Take the number of toes on both feet. Multiply by the number of pints in a quart. Add the number of months in half a year. Subtract the number of thumbs on two hands. Divide by a dozen oranges.
6. How far can a dog walk into the woods?



ANSWERS

1. Eighty minutes and one hour, twenty minutes are the same.
2. Fifty. The windows on my right going up were the same as on my left coming back.
3. Baby duck was too young to count.
4. 20
5. 2
6. Only halfway, once he is halfway in, he starts coming out again



NAME THE STATES

Give each boy a piece of paper and pencil and have them write down all 50 states. The first one that has all 50 yells STOP and other boys count up how many they have. You can make up your own game using colors or animals in the zoo. Put a time limit on it and award a small prize to the boys with the most "correct" answers.



WEBELOS SCHOLAR



BRAIN TEASERS, continued

GATHERING ACTIVITY BRAIN TEASER

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

1. If Jupiter is closer to the Sun than Mercury, write “V” in spaces 4, 20, 24, and 25. If not, write “S” in 4, 20, 24, and 25.
2. If it’s okay to divide a number by zero, write “J” in spaces 13 and 22. If not, write “N” in spaces 13 and 22.
3. If you are the oldest person in this room, write the letter “X” in spaces 2, 7, and 23. If not, write “E” in these spaces.
4. If you like Christmas time better than being punished, indicate this with an “O” in 11 and 16. If not, leave these spaces empty.
5. Put your hands behind your back and, by counting on your fingers, find the seventh letter of the alphabet. Write it in space 6.
6. If water freezes at 64°F, write a “P” in space 12. If not, write a “W” in that space.
7. If George Washington became president after Abe Lincoln, write nothing in space 8. If not, write a “T” in spaces 3, 8, and 15.
8. If 5 feet equals one mile, draw a hose in space 1. Otherwise, write an “L” in space 1.
9. If you’re a Webelos Scout, put the letter “D” in space 10, the letter “U” in space 19, and the letter “I” in space 21.
10. If you like this kind of paper game, write the second letter of the alphabet in space 18. If you don’t, write a “B” in space 18.

ANSWER: Let’s get down to business





WEBELOS SCHOLAR



BRAIN TEASERS, continued

THE "LEADER: BE PREPARED!" BRAIN TEASER

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

1. If you ever saw a cow jump over the moon, write "Q" in spaces 1, 4, 15, and 18. If not, write "R" in these spaces.
2. If "X" comes before "H" in the alphabet, write "Z" in space 3. If "X" comes after "H", write "F" in space 3.
3. If 13,467 is more than 10 dozen, write the letter "E" in spaces 2, 5, 9, 16, and 19. If it is less than 10 dozen, write "K" in these spaces.
4. If you like candy better than mosquitoes, indicate this with an "S" in 6 and 12. If not, leave these spaces empty.
5. Close one eye and without counting on your fingers, write the eighth letter of the alphabet in space 7.
6. If Shakespeare wrote "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star," put a "C" in space 22. If he didn't, write a "Y" in that space
7. If white is the same color as black, write nothing in space 8. If they are different colors, write an "M" in space 8.
8. If 10 quarts equals one cup, draw an elephant in space 10. Otherwise, write an "N" in space 10.
9. If summer is warmer than winter in the northern hemisphere, put the letter "D" in space 21 and the letter "T" in space 11.
10. If you think this is silly, write the first letter of the alphabet in spaces 14 and 20. Otherwise, write as "A" in those spaces.

ANSWER: Refreshments are ready





WEBELOS SCHOLAR



THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

CAREERS IN EDUCATION

Materials needed:

lots of old magazines *glue*
construction paper *scissors*

Have each boy choose one of the following careers in education and think of what may be involved in that career. Then, using old magazines, have each boy make a collage of pictures that relate his ideas about the career. You may be surprised at a Webelos perception of these jobs. When the collages are complete, discuss them and clarify any misconceptions. Display the collages at the pack meeting.

Guidance Counselor
Health Services
Librarian
Principal
Social Worker
Sports Coach

Kindergarten Teacher
Elementary Teacher
High School Teacher
College Professor



THE TWENTY FIRST CENTURY

Materials needed:

lots of old magazines *glue* *pencils*
construction paper *scissors* *markers*

Have the boys discuss what they think school will be like 25 years from now. Will the students all be at computers? Will they interact with their teachers from a TV hook up at home? Will they travel to Mars for mathematics and Saturn for science? Will someone have invented a “smart pill” for each subject?

In the future, will we do away with some of the subjects that are taught now? Which ones? Can they imagine any new subjects that might be taught instead? Which ones?

After the discussion, divide the boys into two or three project groups to make posters of their view of education in the future.

CAPSULE HISTORY OF AMERICAN EDUCATION

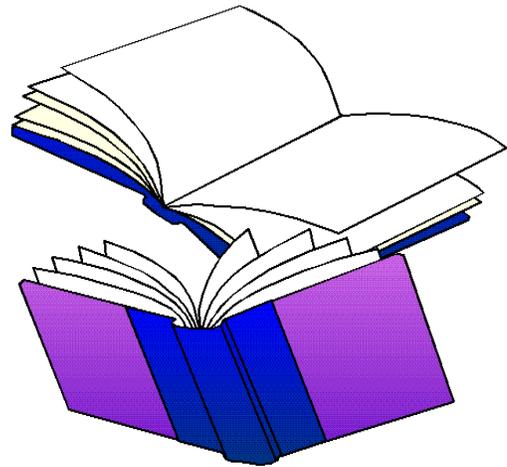
Leaders may find this helpful for requirement #5.

SCHOOLING IN COLONIAL AMERICA (1600-1775)

Resources were limited and physical demands left little room for education. Education was initially established for religious motives (Puritans in New England). Most education of this period was either in the home or apprentice training. Nine colleges were formed during this time period

EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY (1775-1865)

Education reflected and participated in the development of the “American Way”. American history was instituted in schools during this time period. Education became more secular in nature and states enacted laws requiring compulsory school attendance. This was also the beginning of a movement toward state school systems. Establishment of the elementary level was completed. Secondary education was addressed through academy training. Numerous new colleges were started in the early nineteenth century.



LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY (1865-1915)

As the population became more concerned with technology and material progress, education progressed in turn. European immigrants and American travel to Europe influenced education. Secondary education replaced the academy and public high school became a reality. Colleges increased their courses and programs. Teaching grew more toward a profession and teachers became concerned with a methodology of education.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY (1915-present)

School efforts have been structured toward quality of education while the size of the education system increased. In schools, the vocational education program diversified its offerings while general education was considered a preparation for earning a living. Schools began to focus on the student’s vocational pursuits. Enrollment in elementary and secondary schools were above 90% of the eligible students. Wide inequities developed between states and local school districts. There has been increased development in learning measurements and other components of the education system. America’s schools have developed as the nation has advanced.

