spark

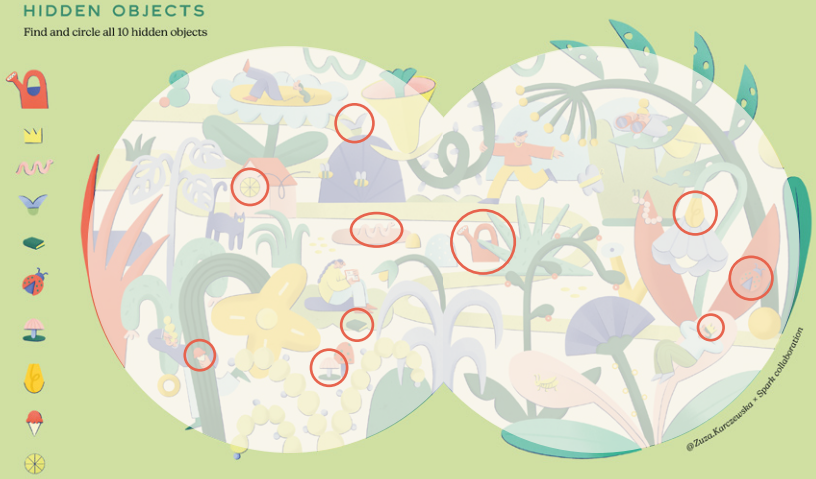
ANSWER KEY

Issue 22
AUGUST 2026

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HIDDEN OBJECTS

Find and circle all 10 hidden objects



4

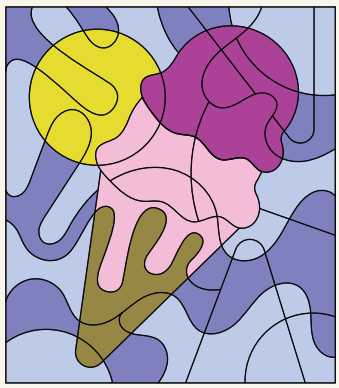
MAZE

Help the beaver get to his den



MYSTERY COLOR BY NUMBER

Color in the mystery picture by matching the numbers to the colors



7

AUTOGRAPHS

Pretend you are famous and people are asking for your autograph. Sign your name in cursive on the different objects!

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii
Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr
Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz



WORD SEARCH

Find and circle the hidden words

wind	lake	hamburger	bird	raft
sand	tree	octopus	water	kite

l	k	k	s	l	w	i	n	d
a	b	o	c	t	o	p	u	s
k	a	t	k	i	t	e	a	i
e	s	e	l	u	c	w	k	n
h	a	m	b	u	r	g	e	r
u	n	i	i	m	t	o	n	a
t	d	v	r	o	r	r	z	f
k	t	e	d	u	e	m	u	t
w	a	t	e	r	e	c	d	z

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PALEONTOLOGIST SPOTLIGHT: MARY ANNING





Mary Anning: The Girl Who Found Creatures in the Rocks

Mary Anning was born in 1799 in a small town in England called Lyme Regis. She grew up by the sea where the rocky cliffs were full of "curiosities" or fossils. People in her town would sell the fossils they found. Mary's family didn't have a lot of money, so she'd search the cliffs after storms when crumbling rock revealed treasures inside for her to collect and sell.

When Mary was about 12 years old, she and her brother discovered something nobody had ever seen before in the rocks: a giant skeleton with a long snout full of teeth, big eye sockets, and flippers like a dolphin. It took months to dig it out of the rock. It was a creature called an ichthyosaur — an ancient sea reptile that lived a very, very long time ago.

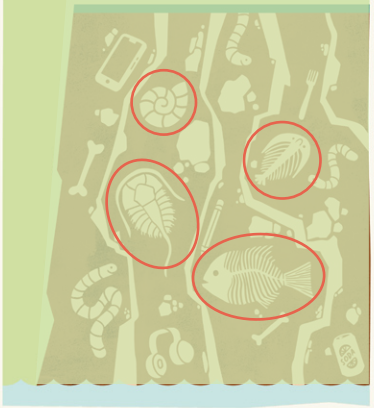
Mary kept finding incredible fossils her whole life, including the first complete plesiosaur skeleton (a sea reptile with a long neck, like a sea dragon) and flying reptile fossils. Scientists had never seen anything like them and some people didn't even believe such strange animals could be real!

At the time, Mary wasn't allowed to join any science clubs just because she was a girl. Despite this, she made amazing fossil discoveries that changed how people understood Earth's ancient past. Today, scientists agree that without Mary Anning's discoveries we might not know nearly as much about the giant sea monsters that once ruled the oceans.

ACTIVITY

Can you find and circle four hidden fossils?

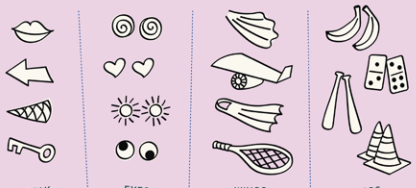
What is a fossil? Fossils are the remains or traces of plants and animals that lived long ago. Fossils give scientists clues about the past.



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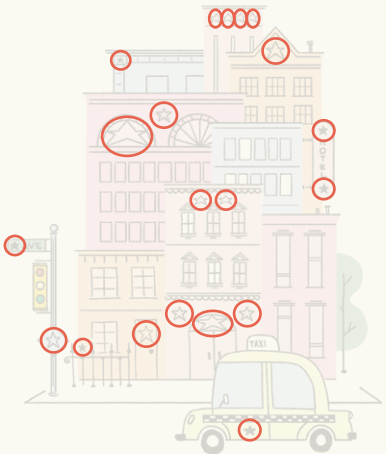
SILLY DRAWINGS

Mix and match the parts below to draw silly birds



FIND THE STARS

Find and circle the 20 ★ in the picture



12

WHO TOOK THE COOKIE?

One of these animals took a cookie from the picnic. Use these clues to figure out who took it.

CLUES

The animal is NOT:

- Wearing red
- Wearing shoes
- Wearing glasses
- On a swing
- Furry



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SPOT THE DIFFERENCES

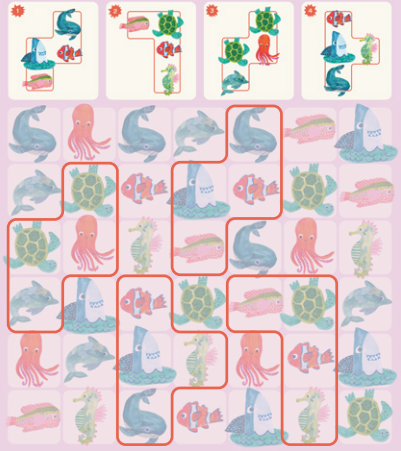
Find and circle 10 differences in the picture on the right



16

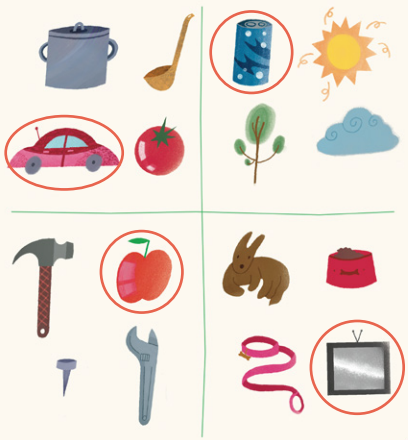
OCEAN PATTERNS

Find and circle each pattern below



ODD ONE OUT

Circle the object in each group that doesn't belong with the others



18

DOMINOES

Fill in the missing dots to solve the problem

EXAMPLE

=8

=2

=6

=4

=8

=10

=7

COMPLETE THE ROLLERCOASTER

Draw in the rest of the rollercoaster to make it a thrilling and safe ride

21

INK-CREDIBLE CREATURES

The Wonderful World of Octopuses

An octopus's **beak** is hidden where all eight **arms** meet underneath its body. It's made of a hard material called chitin. Octopuses use their beaks to crack open the shells of crabs and shellfish to eat.

HEAD
INK SAC
EYES
BEAK
SIPHON
SUCKERS
ARMS

An octopus doesn't have tentacles — it has eight super-smart arms!

DID YOU KNOW?

Octopuses have about 500 million neurons, and most of them are in their arms, not their brain. Each arm can taste, touch, and even react on its own — almost like it has a mind of its own.

Octopuses have three hearts

Two hearts pump blood to the gills, and one pumps blood to the rest of the body. That main heart stops beating when the octopus swims, which is part of why sometimes they'd rather crawl.

DRAW what's missing

OCTOPUSES CAN CHANGE COLOR...

... and even skin texture in a split second, using special skin cells that let them blend into their surroundings almost instantly — without even thinking about it.

Octopus blood is blue! Their blood uses copper to carry oxygen, instead of iron like in human blood. This also helps them survive in cold, deep water.

Octopuses can taste with their skin!

When they touch or wrap around something, their skin and suckers can tell if it's food — without even looking.

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PICTOGRAPH

Count how many of each object are in the picture, then draw them in the graph

NOTE
A pictograph uses pictures or symbols to show how many there are of something

OBJECT	DRAW HOW MANY YOU CAN FIND

WHO CAN CATCH THE MOST FISH?

Find a partner to play! You'll each need a different color pencil or pen.

Take turns drawing lines to connect one dot to another.
If you complete a box with a fish in it, you caught the fish.
The player who catches the most fish is the winner!

GAME 1

GAME 2