

K-2. More Spring Poems. Let's Fly Our Kites. Directions. Print out. Read the poem. Color the picture. Underline or circle the rhyming words. Write the rhyming words on the pages 2-3.

p.1.

NAME _____

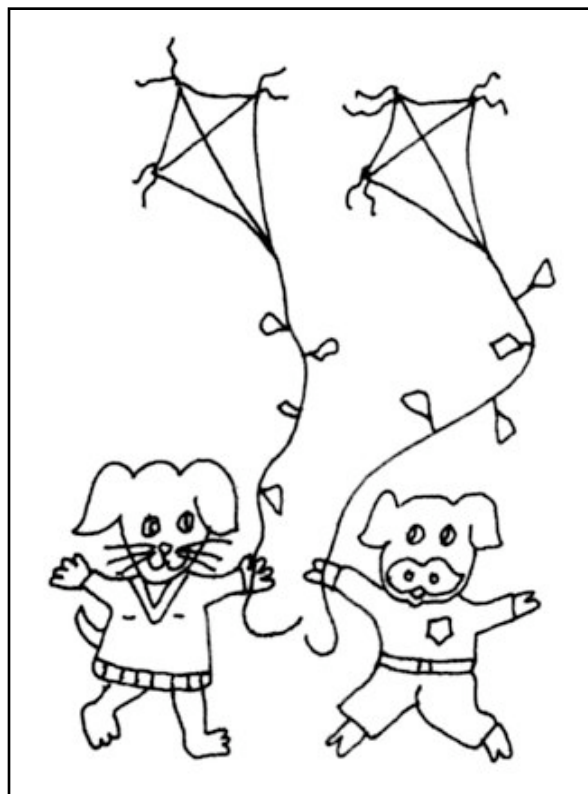
Let's Fly Our Kites

Let's fly our kites up in the sky,

Lifted by the wind up high.

Blowing, blowing, see them going?

See our kites up high?



NAME _____

Lowercase Print:

s k y

h i g h

Uppercase Print:

S K Y

H I G H

NAME _____

Lowercase Print:

b l o w i n g

g o i n g

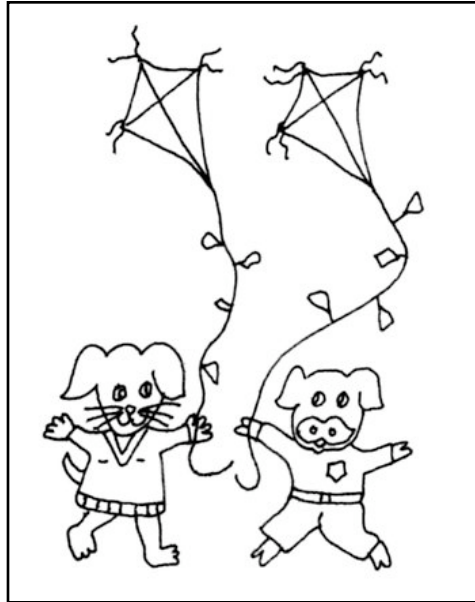
NAME _____

Uppercase Print:

B L O W I N G

G O I N G

NAME _____



Lowercase Print:

kites

Uppercase Print:

KITES

Reading & Writing.

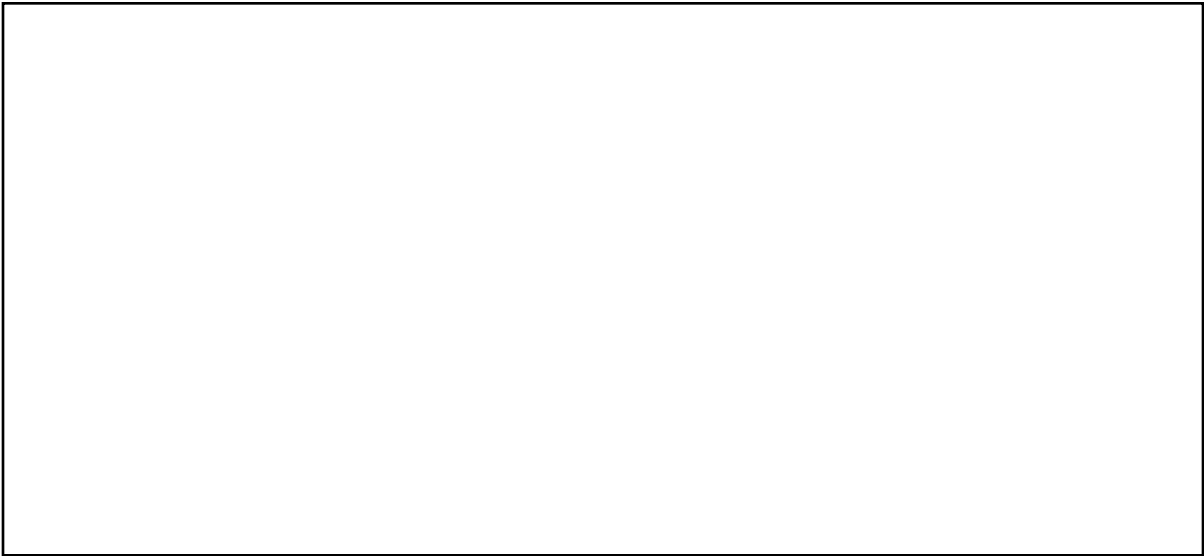
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K-2. More Spring Poems. Let's Fly Our Kites. Directions. Print out.

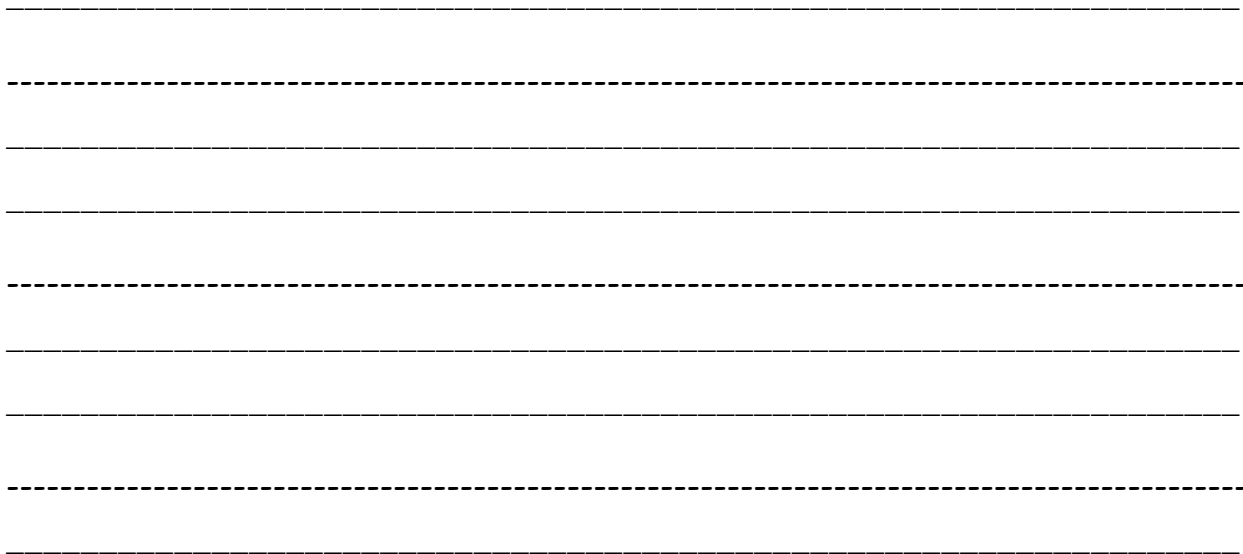
Write your own kite flying poem or story.

p.6.

NAME _____



TITLE: _____



K-2. More Spring Poems. Let's Fly Our Kites. Directions. Print out.

Write your own kite flying poem or story.

p.7.

NAME _____

Handwriting practice lines consisting of solid top and bottom lines with a dashed midline, repeated 10 times for writing.

NAME _____

kite - *n.* A light framework covered in a thin light material, flown for fun in the wind at the end of a long string.

KITES

How To Make And Fly A Kite.

You will need:

1. Two 1/4 inch thick dowel sticks, one stick 36 inches long and one 30 inches long, made of pine or spruce. Or, two strips of wood, one 3/8 inch wide and 1/4 inch thick.
2. Kite string, fishing line, or cotton twine.
3. A reel to wind the string around.
4. Glue; scissors; paints; watercolors; sponge.
5. Tissue paper, gift-wrapping paper, newspaper, thin plastic or thin cloth.
6. Ribbon, streamers.
7. A small saw or a knife.
8. A measuring tape; a ruler.

NAME _____

Directions:

- Mark the middle of the 30-inch stick with a crayon and place a crayon mark on the 36-inch stick 9 inches from one end.
- Attach the two sticks together into a T-shape at the crayon marks with glue.
- Wind string into an X around the glued area.
- Cut a small notch in the ends of each stick with a small saw or knife.
- Place a small drop of glue in each slit.
- Outline the kite by placing string through each of the slits, knotting it firmly. The glue will help keep the string in place.
- Let the glue dry.
- Place the framework of the kite on a large piece of paper (Tissue, gift, newspaper) or thin plastic. Cut the covering 2 inches larger than the framework, all around.
- Fold the 2-inch margin of the covering over the string and glue it down.

NAME _____

Directions cont'd:

- Decorate with poster paints or water colors, if desired.
- Attach the kite string to the two slack strings called the bridle. They do not get attached to the kite directly. The bridle helps keep the nose or the tip of the kite tilted upward at a good flying angle.
- To make the bridle place the kite on the floor or a table so that the paper covering faces you. Tie one end of a 40-inch long piece of string to the top and the other end to the bottom of the upright kite stick. Tie a second piece of string, 34 inches long, to each end of the cross stick.
- Pick up the two strings of the bridle at the point at which they cross, and attach the end of your reel of kite string at this point. After trying out the kite, you may need to adjust the length of the bridle string so the kite flies better.
- A flat kite needs a tail, the weight of which helps to keep the bottom of the kite down and the nose tilted up, steadying the kite in the air somewhat like the rudder of a ship. When wind pushes the kite too hard in one direction, the surfaces of the tail act as an opposing force to the wind, so that the kite can remain steady.

NAME _____

Directions cont'd:

- To make a kite tail, you will need a piece of string at least 8 feet long. Cut some cloth into 6-by-2-inch pieces, or fold 6-by-4-inch pieces of tissue paper into several lengthwise pleats, and unfold the pleats at each end.
- Attach each piece of paper or cloth, at its center, to the tail string, leaving 6 inches between pieces.
- Tie the tail to the bottom of the upright kite stick. After flying the kite, you can adjust the length of the tail if necessary.

Flying the kite:

On a clear day, go to a level field that has no trees. Stand with your back to the wind. With one arm raised, hold your kite upright by the lower corner. The paper cover of the kite should be facing the wind, and the nose should be tilted slightly toward you. Hold the reel of string with your other hand. As the wind blows, let go of the kite, giving it a little push into the stream of air. Then move backward and let out the line. Let out about 75 feet of string, releasing the kite upward, moving backward.

NAME _____

Rules every kite flier should know:

- Do not fly a kite near electric wires or poles.
- Never try to rescue a kite if it is caught on a wire or pole.
- Never fly a kite in the rain, and do not use any metal in building a kite. Do not use wire as a kite string. Metal attracts electricity and electricity will travel along a wet kite string.
- Do not fly a kite near the edge of a steep slope.

There are three types of kites: The flat kite, the bow or the Eddy kite, and the box kite.

1. The flat kite is the kite described on the previous pages.
2. The box kite is shaped like a long box with open ends. Everything is covered except for the section that is open in the center. This kite was invented by Lawrence Hargrove, an Australian, in 1892.
3. The Eddy, or bow kite was developed from a kite used by Malay natives. It is built on a framework of two sticks crossed in a T, with the cross stick bent like an archer's bow. The flat kite is the most familiar and easiest to make.