



CAD/SR/AM

UNLOCK THE MYSTERY...

Leave Your Mark

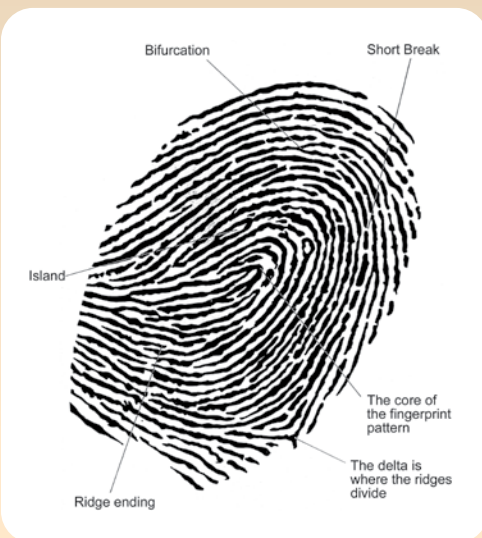
We've all heard it said that no two people have the same fingerprints and we've all seen detectives on the television putting a criminal behind bars based on fingerprints left at a crime scene. But in reality, how different are our individual fingerprints? You're about to find out!

Here's what you'll need:

- White paper
- Ink pad (preferably black)
- A magnifying glass
- Your fingers

1. Take your index finger (the pointer finger) and place it on the ink pad. Make sure that you get enough ink on your finger to make a print. Rock it back and forth to the side gently.
2. Lay the left side of the finger on the white paper and roll it gently to the right, applying pressure as you go, then lift directly upward while it is still to the right.
3. Take the magnifying glass, examine your print and compare it to the different types below. Determine whether you have a whorl, arch, or loop pattern fingerprint.
3. Repeat steps 1-3 for your other fingers in order. Label each fingerprint. (e.g.: L Thumb, L Index).

Each girl in your group should make two sets of prints on separate pieces of paper and write their name on the back. Make two stacks of papers, each one containing one of each girls print sets. Each girl should take another girls prints off of pile number one (make sure nobody has their own prints). Next, mix up pile number 2 and spread them out on the table for all of the girls to look at. Each girl should try to find the match to the set of prints she has based on the type of print and the characteristics below.



Loop



The most common type of print; some ridges enter and exit on the same side of the finger.

Arch



The least common type of print; ridges run from one side of the finger to the other.

Whorl

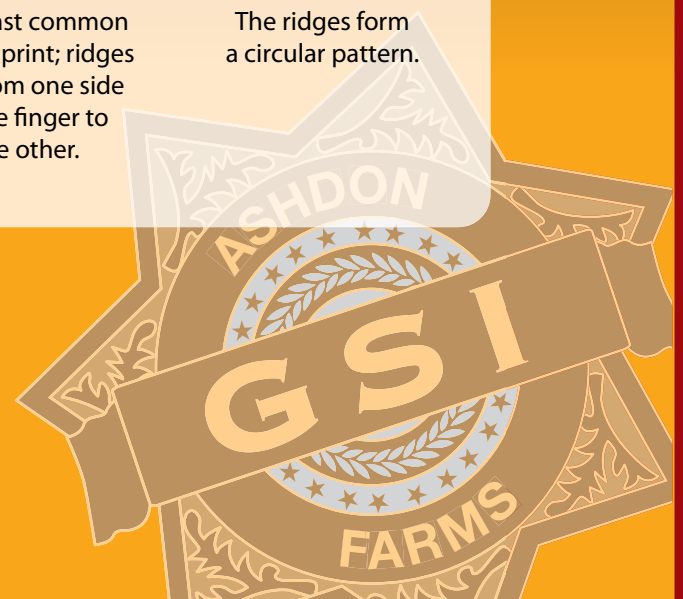


The ridges form a circular pattern.



CAD-SR-AM

INVESTIGATE AND
SOLVE IT TOGETHER





CAD/SR/am

UNLOCK THE MYSTERY...

Collect the Evidence - Solve the Problem

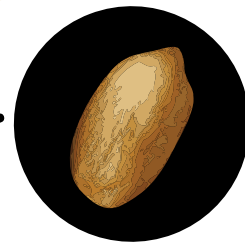
As veteran Girl Scouts, you are probably aware of the importance of team work for a successful product activity. Part of working together is working towards a common goal. But what happens after the sale? How will you use the money you plan to earn?

As a group, think about what your community needs to make it better. Brainstorm your ideas, then divide into investigative teams to spend some time gathering "evidence" in order to build a case for what your team identifies as a need. This may be the start of a Girl Scout Action Project or something you just want to do as a service to your community. In building your case, you might want to take photos, interview community members as well as do some sleuthing on how much the project would cost and any other information you can gather to present to the whole team. After all teams have gathered their evidence, meet as a group and present your case to the group. After all teams have presented, discuss where the real need may be and what project or projects would be the best use of your group's funds. After a project is chosen, work together as a team to "solve the case".

As you work on your selected project, continue to collect evidence and document the change you are making. At the end you will be able to see how your project has made a difference!



NUT DATA.....



Peanuts:

Originating in Brazil and Peru and introduced to America by early explorers, the peanut is primarily grown in China, West Africa and the United States. Georgia, North Carolina, Alabama, Texas, Virginia and Oklahoma are our key producing states, with Suffolk, Virginia claiming to be the "peanut capital of the world". Peanuts vary in size and variety. The peanut is the only nut grown underground. Americans consume 3,750,000 pounds of peanuts daily in all forms including confections, bakery items, soups, desserts, ice cream and mixed nuts. Most nut allergies are related to peanuts.

