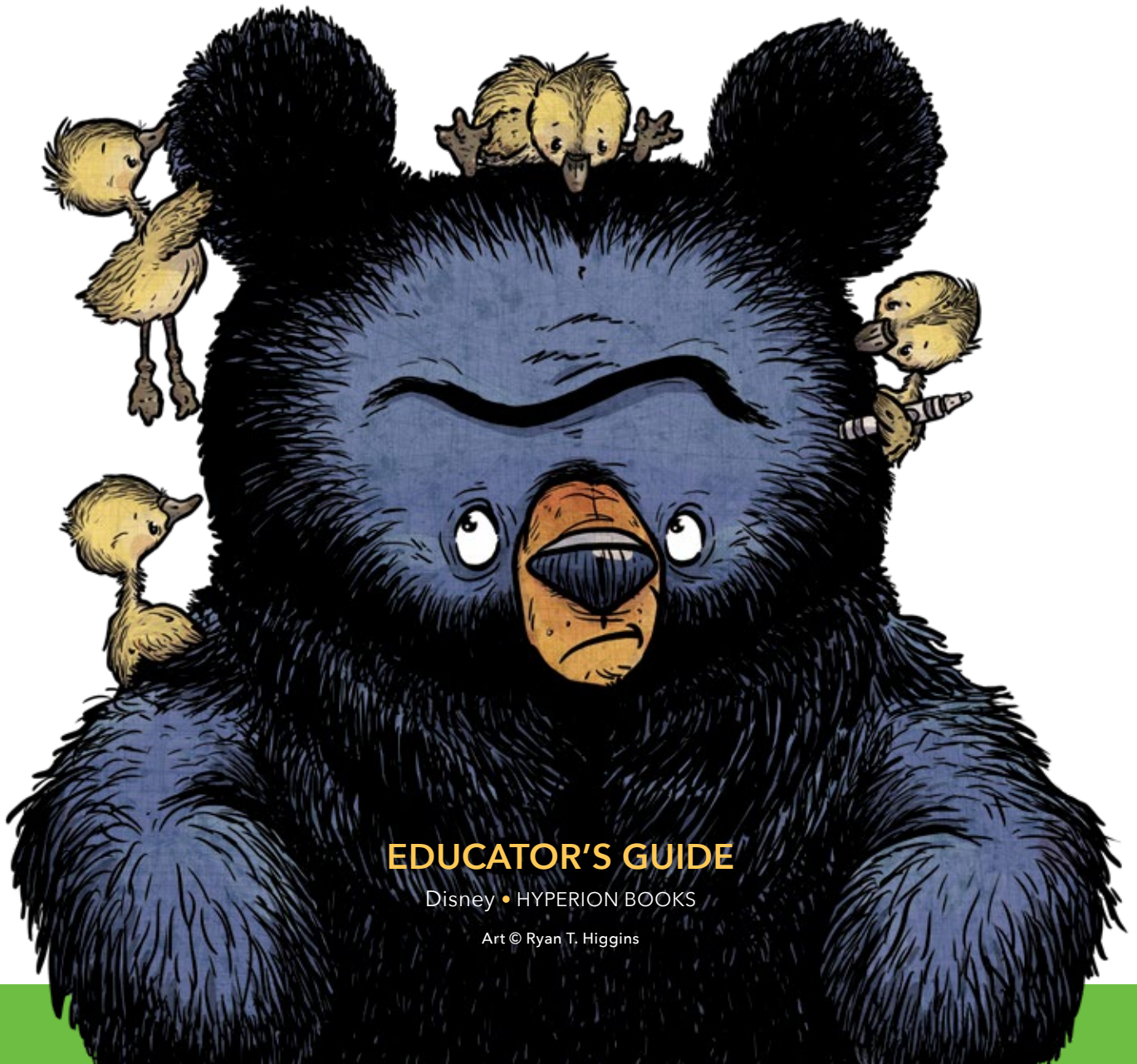




The World of Ryan T. Higgins!



EDUCATOR'S GUIDE

Disney • HYPERION BOOKS

Art © Ryan T. Higgins



About the Author

Ryan T. Higgins (www.ryanhiggins.com) is an author and illustrator who likes the outdoors and cheese sandwiches. He is NOT a grumpy old black bear, but he DOES like making books about one—starting with the best-selling *Mother Bruce*, which received the E. B. White Read-Aloud Award and the Ezra Jack Keats New Illustrator Honor. He lives in Maine with his wife and kids . . . and too many pets.

Praise for Ryan T. Higgins

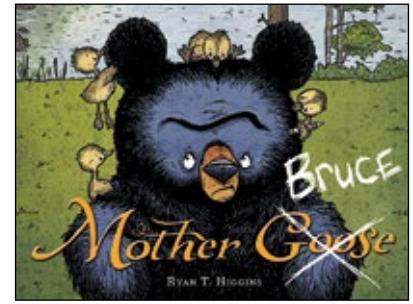
- #1 *New York Times* Best Seller
- Theodor Seuss Geisel Honor
- Kids Indie Next List, Top Ten
- E. B. White Read-Aloud Award
- Ezra Jack Keats New Illustrator Honor
- "Hats off to Ryan T. Higgins."
—*The Wall Street Journal*
- "Higgins turns classic picture-book scenarios upside down, then wrings them for contemporary laughs."
—*The New York Times*
- ★ "Visually beautiful, clever, edgy, and very funny."
—*Kirkus Reviews* (starred review)
- ★ "VERDICT This hilarious and fun read-aloud will be a hit at storytime. Kids will be laughing out loud."
—*School Library Journal* (starred review)
- ★ "Higgins breathes emotional life into his characters, both visually and verbally, and his smart, laugh-out-loud comedy is expertly paced."
—*Publishers Weekly* (starred review)



About the Books

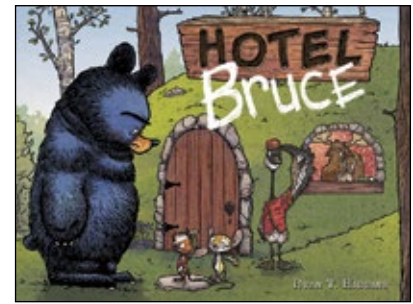
Mother Bruce

Bruce is a bear who does not like many things except being alone and making egg recipes. In a surprising turn of events, Bruce's eggs hatch into four goslings. Not only do the goslings ruin Bruce's dinner, but they immediately think that he is their mother. What will Bruce do with the goslings? Will they be his companions forever? Or will he figure out a way to get rid of them?



Hotel Bruce

When Bruce and the geese return from their migration trip, they find several uninvited guests living in their den. Three very persistent mice decide to turn his den into a busy hotel. Bruce is tired, grumpy, and not very happy to have new guests. Will Bruce's home remain a hotel? Will he ever have peace and quiet again? What will Bruce do with all of his guests?



BE QUIET!

Rupert the mouse is very excited to be the star character in a wordless picture book. Just as Rupert attempts to create a beautiful scenic picture book, his friends begin offering their ideas. Follow the very funny adventure as Rupert tries to stop everyone from talking. Will Rupert succeed in writing a wordless picture book? Will Rupert use any of the ideas offered by his friends?



Bruce's Big Move

Bruce has finally had enough of living in chaos with four messy geese and three rowdy mice. He decides to move away with the geese to a new home without rodents. Of course his plan does not quite work out, which makes for a very exciting and funny sequence of events for the reader. Will Bruce escape the mice?



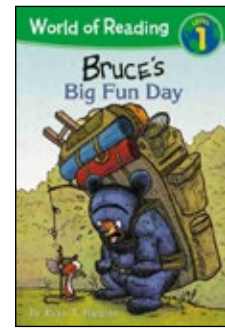
Bruce's Big Storm

Although Bruce just wants to be left alone, his home is already a full house. And when a big storm brings all his woodland neighbors knocking, he'll have to open his door to a crowd of animals in need of shelter—whether he likes it or not. How will Bruce respond to all of his guests? What adventures will the storm bring inside and outside of Bruce's home?



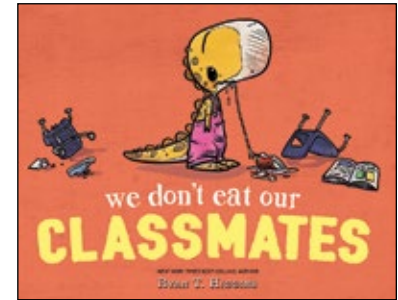
World of Reading: Bruce's Big Fun Day

Nibbs is determined to share a BIG FUN DAY with Bruce. But Bruce does not like BIG FUN DAYS. Will Nibbs succeed, or will Bruce go to bed grumpy? Readers will love the way the chapters and illustrations capture the funny exchanges between Nibbs and Bruce. The Level 1 reader is also a great way to help young readers explore books independently by reading on their own. The decodable words, sight words, and chapter format will support the development of foundational literacy skills.



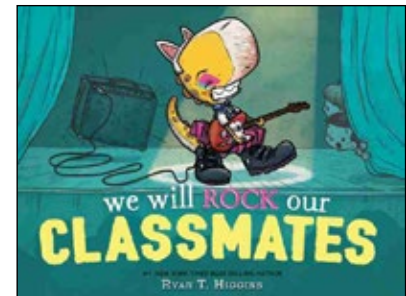
We Don't Eat Our Classmates

Penelope Rex is very nervous about her first day of school. When she walks into the building, she is surprised to learn that her classmates are delicious children. Penelope tries her best to make a good impression, but finds herself in very tricky situations. Will Penelope be able to control her appetite for children? Readers will enjoy following Penelope on her challenging and delectable new journey.



We Will Rock Our Classmates

In this heartwarming story, readers learn that Penelope Rex is a creative dinosaur who loves rock and roll. However, when Penelope bravely signs up for the school talent show, she immediately begins to doubt her musical ability. It can be difficult when everyone only sees you as a dinosaur. Will Penelope show everyone that a T. rex can also be a rock star? Readers will enjoy reading about how Penelope discovers her own talents.



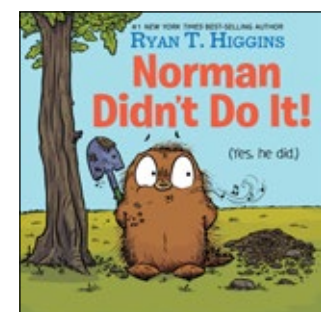
The Bruce Swap

Thistle, Rupert, and Nibbs try their best to convince Bruce to have fun, but his response is always no to fun. One evening, they each wish for a more cheerful and adventurous Bruce. When the next day, unknown to the mice, Bruce leaves for a fishing trip and his identical cousin, Kevin, comes for a visit, it appears that their wish has come true. This new Bruce loves to have fun. However, as time passes, the mice begin to wonder . . . *can too much fun be no fun at all?*



Norman Didn't Do It!

Children will learn a lot about recognizing their emotions in this story about a unique friendship. Norman, a porcupine, loves spending time with his very best friend, Mildred, a tree. Suddenly, a new friend arrives, and it's no longer just Norman and Mildred. Norman feels distraught because of the change and takes drastic measures. Will Norman and Mildred's friendship ever be the same?



Common Core Alignment

The Ryan T. Higgins books allow readers to enter a hilarious world through the very funny adventures of engaging characters like Bruce, Penelope, and Norman. The books provide a great opportunity for literacy skills, such as phonological awareness, sequencing, prediction, and character traits based on the vocabulary, vivid descriptions, and events. This discussion guide provides suggestions aligned with the Common Core State Standards (CCSS) for Reading: Literature, Writing, Foundational Skills, and Speaking and Listening. Each activity in this guide includes a reference for the CCSS strand, domain, and standard that is addressed. To support instruction or obtain additional information, visit the Common Core State Standards (CCSS) website www.corestandards.org.

Instructional note: During each of the activities, please encourage students to support their claims with evidence from the text and illustrations. Giving young learners the opportunity to answer text-dependent questions is critical to success with Common Core State Standards (CCSS).



Pre-Reading Activities

To support deeper-level comprehension, it is important for children to make connections to their own lives and experiences prior to exploring a new story. Use the questions below to activate student background knowledge before reading the stories. During the discussion, you can also encourage children to create their own questions about the story.

- 1 Are there times that you feel grumpy? What makes you feel that way? What types of things make you feel better? Do you have any *companions*? What makes your *companions* fun to be around? (*Mother Bruce*)
- 2 When do you like to have a lot of company? When do you like to be alone? Why? Have you ever been to a hotel? What makes a hotel different from a home? (*Hotel Bruce*)
- 3 When do you think it is important for people to be quiet? Why? Are there times that you like silence? Are there times that you like a lot of noise? Why? (*BE QUIET!*)
- 4 Have you ever moved? What was the best part of moving? Why? What is the difference between taking a vacation and moving? What is your favorite part of your home? Why? (*Bruce's Big Move*)
- 5 Have you ever been nervous about starting something new? When? Why? What happened once you began? Was there anything about the experience that you found surprising? (*We Don't Eat Our Classmates*)
- 6 Have you ever seen a big storm? What happened? (e.g., thunder, lightning, heavy rain) Why can big storms be dangerous? How can people stay safe in a big storm? Explain. (*Bruce's Big Storm*)
- 7 What activities do you like to do for fun? Why? Describe your Big Fun Day. What is an activity that you don't enjoy doing? Why? Can you think of an activity that you enjoy but someone else does not? Explain. (*Bruce's Big Fun Day*)
- 8 Have you ever heard of a talent show? Can you think of a talent that makes you feel proud? How do you feel when you show your talent to others? Why are talents important or special? (*We Will Rock Our Classmates*)
- 9 What activities do you enjoy doing for fun? Who is your favorite playmate? Have you ever played so much that you felt tired? When? Have you ever wanted to stop playing a game? Why? How can you tell someone that something isn't fun for you? (*The Bruce Swap*)
- 10 Who are your best friends? What do you like doing with your best friends? How do you feel if your friends play with someone else? Have you ever felt jealous of a friend or someone you know? Why? What did you do? (*Norman Didn't Do It!*)

Picture Walk

The detailed illustrations in the series help young readers understand humor, emotions, problems, and solutions. Encourage children to act as story detectives before and while they read by carefully examining the illustrations. (*Reading Literature: Integration of Knowledge and Ideas: RL.K.7, RL.1.7*)

Author and Illustrator

While examining the cover of the book, ask participants to explain the role of an author (*the person who writes the story*) and illustrator (*the person who draws the pictures*). Also consider engaging students in a conversation about their own authorship. For example: *What characters would you want to write about as an author? What would you draw as an illustrator? What could you do to make your story funny like Ryan T. Higgins?*

Make a Prediction

During the pre-reading picture walk ask, *What is your favorite illustration?* Challenge readers to make a prediction about what is happening in the illustration and how it relates to the actual words and events in the story. Remind children that predictions don't have to be correct, just realistic based upon the sequence of illustrations, characters, and title of the story. After reading, be sure to return to the prediction and confirm whether it was accurate.

Compare Pictures

Select one of the following options:

Look at two pictures of the same character. How are the pictures different? How is the character feeling? What new information might the reader learn from each illustration?

or

Examine two settings in the book. What is similar in the settings? What is different? Why might each setting be important?

Speech Bubbles

Many of the stories include speech bubbles that provide additional information about the characters and events. To ensure that children understand the purpose of speech bubbles, ask the following: *What are speech bubbles? How do speech bubbles help an author and illustrator tell a story?* During the pre-reading picture walk, pick at least one picture with a speech bubble and guess what the character is saying.

Classroom Extension Activities

Snap It, Clap It, or Tap It

To strengthen students' phonemic awareness, select key words from the text and ask students to snap, clap, or tap the number of sounds or syllables. This activity is perfect for reaching students of varying ability. For example, students can tap the sounds in "Big" or clap the syllables in the word "Mother."
(*Reading: Foundational Skills: Phonological Awareness: RF.K.2, RF.1.2*)

Exploring Letters, Patterns, and Words

Many young readers are working toward mastery in the area of phonics acquisition. To encourage students to demonstrate understanding of specific decoding skills, allow them to search the text for target letters, patterns, and/or words. Specifically, students may search through the text for sight words, phonics patterns, capital letters, and lowercase letters. Once students successfully locate the target phonics patterns, letters, or words, they should read them aloud. (*Reading: Foundational Skills: Print Concepts: RF.K.1, RF.1.1*)

Problem and Solution

In each story, characters face a problem that is important to analyze. As you read the story, stop at the midpoint of the book and ask, "What is the problem the characters are facing?" Then ask, "What are possible solutions to the problem?" At the end of the story, return to the predicted solution and discuss how the characters actually solved the problem. It is all right if the child's initial prediction is inaccurate. The goal is to engage in meaningful conversation about the story elements, anticipate the potential events, and become more familiar with the structure of a story. (*Reading: Key Ideas and Details: RL.K.3, RL.1.3*)

Fiction vs. Nonfiction

Read an informational text about a real bear and a story in the Bruce series. Discuss the differences between an informational text about bears and a narrative story about Bruce. Ask children to answer the following questions using textual evidence:

- 1 What are the differences between a real bear and Bruce? (e.g., clothes, food, home)
- 2 Are there any similarities between a real bear and Bruce? (e.g., hibernation)
- 3 How are the images different between the informational and fictional text? (e.g., illustrations vs. real photos)
- 4 What did you learn about bears in the informational book?
- 5 Which book did you enjoy reading more? Why? (*Reading Literature: Craft and Structure: RL.K.5, RL.1.5*)

Make a Bruce List

While reading the books, children learn that Bruce has very specific likes and dislikes through his interactions with the other characters. Encourage participants to make a list of the things that Bruce enjoys and dislikes. Once the list is complete, discuss how Bruce's likes and dislikes connect to specific events in each story. Also challenge learners to discuss how Bruce's likes and dislikes change (over time) throughout each story. Consider the following questions: *What does Bruce like? Why? What does Bruce dislike? Why? Do Bruce's likes and dislikes change during any of the stories? How?* (Reading Literature: Key Ideas and Details: RL.K.1, RL. 1.1, RL.1.3)

Create a Feeling Map

In *The Bruce Swap*, the mice start feeling like Kevin is not very much fun, but don't know how to tell him they've had enough. Like the mice, many children may struggle to clearly express feeling upset. Explain that it is very important to be honest about feelings even if they think someone may be disappointed. After reading *The Bruce Swap* text, engage children in the creation of a "Feeling Map" using a comic strip or Post-it notes. Ask children to draw 3–4 images of the mice that depict how their feelings change throughout the book. Then each student should show and verbally explain the visual progression of the mice going from *excited* to *upset*. Finally, ask the children to practice or explain how they can say no to a friend.

Say It with Expression

The book *BE QUIET!* presents a great opportunity for readers to explore punctuation and develop reading fluency. Follow the protocol below to practice foundational reading fluency skills. (Reading: Foundational Skills: Fluency: RF.K.4, RF.1.4)

- Prior to reading, explain to students the three components of reading fluency: accuracy, prosody, and speed/rate. Provide students with an appropriate model of each fluency component by reading sentences with different types of punctuation (i.e., question mark, period, exclamation point).
- As you read the story, emphasize the punctuation included on each page, such as a question mark, period, or exclamation point. For struggling students, it may be helpful to highlight or underline the punctuation marks. For advanced learners, you can also explain that anything written in all capital letters indicates additional emphasis.
- Then allow students to read sentences from the book together as a group, with partners, and individually. Again, the level of support they will need will vary based on reader ability. Be sure to have students engage in repeated reading of the sentences.
- Ask students how reading the sentences more than one time improved aspects of their fluency (i.e., accuracy, prosody, speed/rate).

Music Composition

Encourage participants to compose a new song about an event in one of the books by thinking about the following questions:

- Which book and event will the song be about? Brainstorm ideas.
- What are important key words that describe the selected event? Do any words rhyme? List the words.
- Will your song have a special chorus that repeats? Write the chorus.
- What rhythm or musical tune goes well with your song? Can you hum the tune or find it online with the help of an adult?

Combine all the song elements together to make a new song and perform it for friends. (*Writing: Text Types and Purposes: W.K.3, W.1.3*)



Buddy Reading for Success

Buddy reading is a great opportunity to integrate comprehension, foundational skills, and speaking and listening standards. Follow the steps below to help students make literacy connections with a partner. (*Speaking and Listening Comprehension and Collaboration: SL.K.1, SL.1.1; Writing: Text Types and Purposes: W.K.1, W.1.1*)



- Read the book aloud to all participating students.
- Assign partner pairs; label one student A and the other student B.
- Ask students to take alternating turns using one of the strategies listed below:
 - Reading:** If students are able to decode the words, they should take turns reading the pages to one another. Explicitly tell students that Partner A should go first and Partner B should go second. While reading, if a student pronounces a word incorrectly or skips a word, the partner should correct him or her by saying “stop, try that word again” at the end of the sentence.
 - Retelling:** If students are unable to decode the words on their own, they should look at the illustrations to describe the events and important details with their partner. Explicitly tell students that Partner A should go first and Partner B should go second.
- When the book is finished, encourage students to discuss what happened using the sentence stems a-e below.
 - a. I think _____ is important because _____.
 - b. I want to know more about _____ because _____.
 - c. My favorite part was when _____.
 - d. I didn't like when _____.
 - e. I felt _____ when _____.
- Finally, ask students to complete the “Read About It, Write About It” graphic organizer on the next page. The organizer will support students as they describe the sequence of events and their favorite parts of the story.

Read About It, Write About It Graphic Organizer

	First	Next	Then	Last
Picture				
Writing				

My Favorite Part Was:

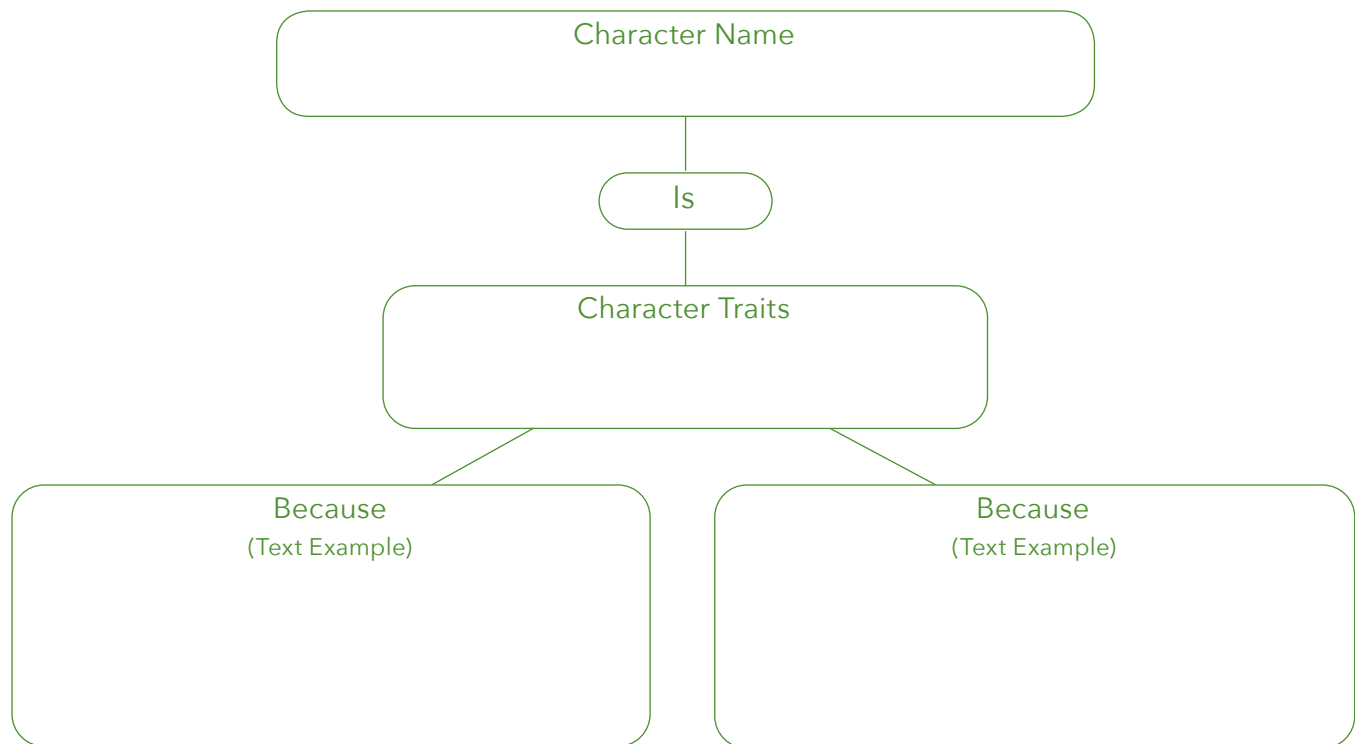
Name That Character Trait

As students read the text, ask them about the traits associated with each character. Readers may require extra support to identify character traits and make connections to specific actions in the story. Provide students with assistance by using the Character Traits List and the Character Traits Graphic Organizer below. (*Reading Literature: Key Ideas and Details: RL.K.3, RL.1.3*)

Character Traits List

Happy	Mean	Curious	Clever	Rude
Sad	Bossy	Wise	Funny	Sneaky
Kind	Brave	Loyal	Loud	Confused
Angry	Lazy	Silly	Smart	Quiet
Friendly	Unhappy	Rowdy	Grumpy	Persistent
Playful	Hesitant	Fearful	Uncooperative	Considerate
Confident	Cooperative	Sincere	Determined	Optimist
Ferocious	Proud	Worried	Adventurous	Creative
Dangerous	Confused	Pitiful	Disappointed	Exhausted
Jealous	Honest	Guilty	Helpful	Forgiving

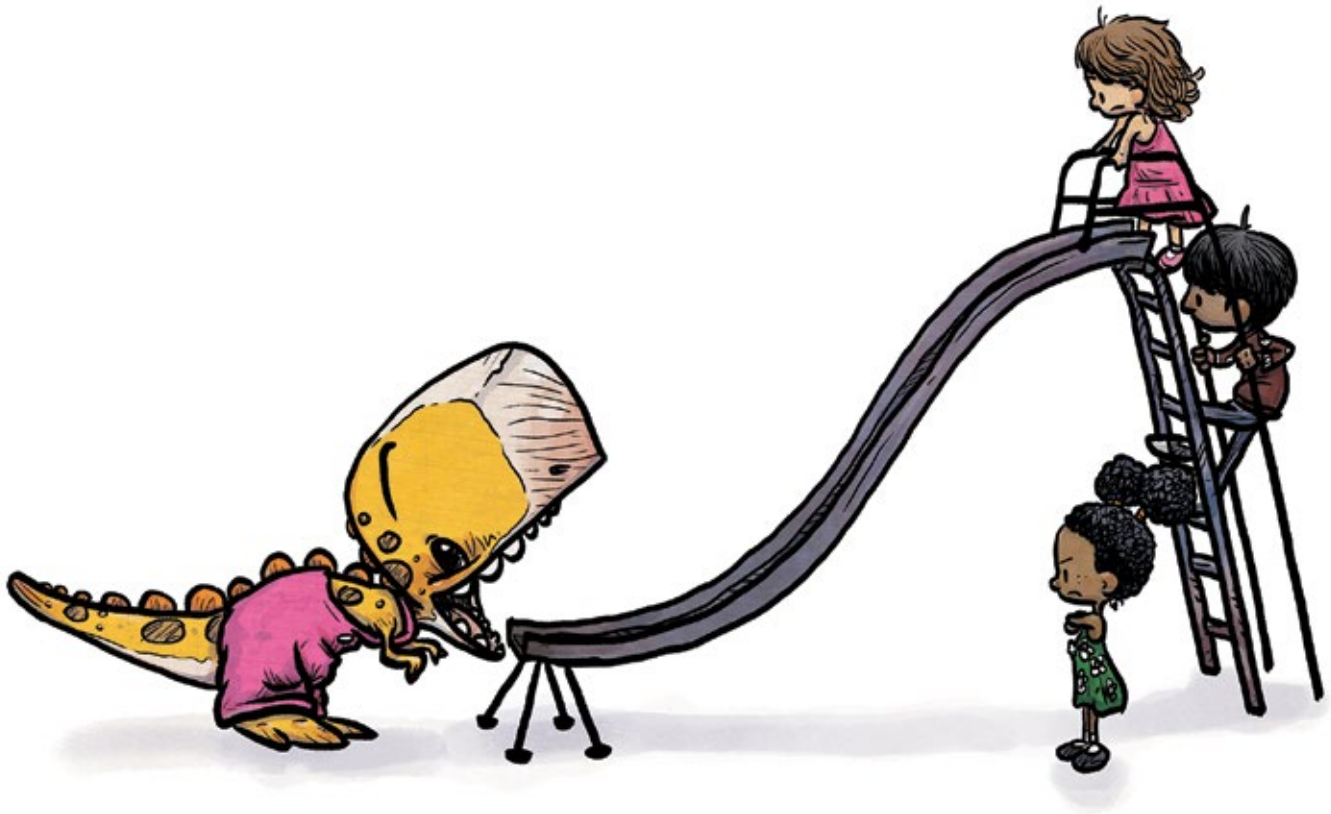
Character Traits Graphic Organizer



Extension: How does the character change throughout the story?

Act It Out

It is important for students to retell the events in the story by using multiple modalities. Ask students to reenact the events in one of the books by creating a play. To engage learners, you should assign roles, allow students to plan/discuss their actions, and then have them act out the scenes with props. Guide students by prompting responses and assisting with transitions between different scenes in the story. While students are acting out the events, remind them to *show and NOT tell* the key parts. (*Reading Literature: Key Ideas and Details: RL.K.2, RL.1.2*)



Illustrate Vocabulary Words

Create word and picture cards to help students access challenging vocabulary words in the book. Be sure to discuss the words in context as the book is read aloud and hang the visuals for students to reference. (*Reading Literature: Craft and Structure: RL.K.4, RL.1.4*)

Word	Picture

Once students are presented with the vocabulary cards, allow them to “act out” the word, explain another word that is “similar” (synonyms), and/or explain words that are the “opposite” (antonyms) to ensure they are able to make connections to the new vocabulary.



Add a Little Drama

It is really important to give children interactive ways to express their understanding of a story and/or topic. Select a theme highlighted in one of the books and create a dramatic play center for students to imagine, create, and explore new concepts. The center should provide students with access to the related book, props, costumes (*if appropriate*), and materials to write. *Note: Be sure to label the items in the center to support access to environmental print.* Some ideas for centers from the books are outlined below. (*Speaking and Listening: Comprehension and Collaboration: SL.K.1, SL.1.1*)

- **Supermarket (*Mother Bruce*)**
Students can use grocery bags, a register, and food items to pretend they are shopping. Also, leave students with receipt paper to encourage writing about the names and prices of grocery items.
- **Hotel (*Hotel Bruce*)**
Provide materials such as bellhop hats, luggage to move, and a check-in desk/lobby. Students can also use blank index cards to create hotel keys with numbers and directions.
- **Collaborate to Make a Book (*BE QUIET!*)**
Give students access to items such as blank booklets, magazine cutouts, props such as vegetables, and pictures of different characters to both write and act out a new story.
- **Packing and Moving (*Bruce's Big Move*)**
Include items that are commonly associated with moving such as boxes to pack, clothes, plastic appliances, and mini moving trucks. Ask students to write labels on boxes or to create a list of items to pack on blank paper.
- **Classroom Teacher and Students (*We Don't Eat Our Classmates*)**
Include items that are commonly associated with lessons in a classroom such as whiteboards, paper, markers, pencils, carpet mats, and school supplies. Encourage students to take turns playing the role of the teacher and students.
- **Storm Center (*Bruce's Big Storm*)**
In a large sensory bin, provide items that are associated with a heavy storm, such as gray cotton balls to represent storm clouds, blue rice to represent the sky, funnels and sifters to make rain, items that can be moved by wind (e.g., chimes, student-made pinwheels), items that cannot be moved by wind (e.g., heavy rocks), and storm bottles (blue water and blue glitter). Also, play a storm sounds to audio to immerse students in the experience while they talk about the weather.
- **Make Music (*We Will Rock Our Classmates*)**
Encourage students to collaboratively create songs with instruments and vocals. Consider including items such as microphones, drums, bells, chimes, finger cymbals, tambourines, cowbells, etc. For more advanced learners, also add pencils, markers, and paper to encourage song composition.
- **Garden Center (*Norman Didn't Do It!*)**
Fill a large tray with dirt, rocks, sticks, pine cones, seeds, plastic flowers and leaves, small pots, and

gardening tools. Encourage children to explore the textures of the materials and care for plants using the objects. As children play, engage in conversation about how real plants grow, benefits of plants, and ways we can help plants in our community.

Cause and Effect

As the participants read the story, ask them to consider the cause and effect of the characters' actions. Explain that the cause is "why something happened" and the effect is "what happened." This concept is particularly funny to discuss in the story *We Don't Eat Our Classmates*. (*Reading Literature: Key Ideas and Details: RL.K.3, RL.1.3*)

Cause Why Something Happened	Effect What Happened
Draw the Cause	Draw the Effect
<p style="text-align: center;">Write About the Cause and Effect</p> <p>When the character _____</p> <p>The effect was _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	

I Can Connect the Texts

Children often benefit from an author study, which is when they read several books by the same author. As you read the Ryan T. Higgins books, explain to students that they were created by the same author. Ask students: What are some similarities and differences between the stories? Which characters are the same? Which characters are different? How do the characters or events change in the stories? (*Reading Literature: Key Ideas and Details: RL.K.1, RL.1.1*)

Use the graphic organizer below to help students compare one character who is featured in two books. Students can work together to decide which experience to highlight, illustrate, and describe in a sentence.

I Can Compare Two Books	
Book 1:	_____
Book 2:	_____
Character Name:	
Illustrate an Experience for Your Selected Character that Was Similar in Two Different Books	
Write a Sentence About Your Picture	

Habitat, Hibernation, or Migration Exploration

Assign students to groups of 3–4 for a supported research and inquiry project. With teacher assistance and prompting give students the opportunity to use text and online resources to explore the topics of Habitat, Migration, and Hibernation. Consider the following questions and directions:

- Habitat: What is a habitat? Describe the habitats of geese, bears, and/or mice.
- Migration: What is migration? Where do animals typically migrate? Why is migration important?
- Hibernation: What is hibernation? When do bears hibernate? Why do bears hibernate?

Allow each group to create a poster with images (or illustrations) and sentences related to their topic. Give each group 2–5 minutes to share their poster with the class. After the group explains their key points, the class should pose questions about the topic. The presentation, questions, and answers are aligned with discourse emphasized in the Speaking and Listening Standards. (*Speaking and Listening: Research to Build and Present Knowledge: SL.K.1, SL. 1.1; Writing: Research to Build and Present Knowledge: W.K.7, W.1.7*)

Dinosaur Investigation

After reading *We Don't Eat Our Classmates*, ask each student to research any meat-eating or plant-eating dinosaur. Provide participants with a variety of dinosaur books and websites to guide their exploration. Some guiding questions are: *What did the dinosaur eat? How did the dinosaur travel? What special traits and/or features did the dinosaur possess?* Once students have completed the research, they should do the following:

- 1 Use clay and related art supplies to construct a replica of the dinosaur.
- 2 Write a brief summary about the dinosaur.

After the art and summaries are complete, participants can engage in a “gallery walk” to view, read, and discuss peer work. (*Writing: Research to Build and Present Knowledge: W.K.7, W.1.7; Speaking and Listening: Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas: SL.K.5, SL.1.5*)

Observing the Weather

Give children a science journal to describe the weather daily and make predictions. Students can record their observations through pictures, words, and/or sentences. Discuss student observations weekly to identify weather changes and bolster related vocabulary (e.g., precipitation, sunny, cloudy, partly cloudy). During the journal discussion, consider asking: Which day was the coolest? Which day was the hottest? How many days had precipitation? How many of your predictions were correct?

Then, to build upon the story *Bruce's Big Storm*, take a nature walk and carefully examine the outdoor environment following a heavy rainstorm. Ask students, *What do you notice about the environment (e.g., fallen branches, scattered leaves, puddles)?* Throughout the week, revisit the same areas and puddles to

discuss how the brush clears and water evaporates. During the nature walks, engage students in opportunities to pose meaningful questions to one another. (*Writing: Production and Distribution of Writing: W.K.5 W.1.5*)

Nature Walk and Art Project

Mildred the tree is a very important character in the story *Norman Didn't Do It!* The book is a great way to get young readers excited about trees in their own community, especially since many children may walk through parks and other outdoor areas without noticing trees. To better understand Norman's connection to trees, go on an outdoor nature walk. Consider discussing the following:

- 1 Is the tree a habitat for any animals? What kinds? How do you know?
- 2 What types of trees do you see? How are they similar? Different?
- 3 How tall and wide are the trees? What might that suggest about the age of the tree?
- 4 What parts of the tree can you see (e.g., bark, branches, roots)?
- 5 Touch the tree: What is the texture of the bark?
- 6 Extension question: How do trees change during the different seasons? How do trees help the environment?

As you walk, collect items that have fallen from trees like leaves, branches, acorns, etc. Children should use the collected outdoor items, glue, construction paper, markers, and paint to create a nature-inspired picture. To conclude the activity, allow participants to discuss their nature observations and artwork. (*Speaking and Listening: Comprehension and Collaboration: SL.K.1, SL. 1.1*)

A Cooking Home Connection

In *Mother Bruce*, the reader learns that Bruce loves eggs. With the support of a parent, ask children to research and make an egg recipe at home. While cooking with their children, parents should emphasize the steps of the recipe, counting/measuring ingredients and reading directions aloud. Lastly, children should come to class prepared to discuss the sequence of steps in their recipe and how much they enjoyed the food. (*Speaking and Listening: Research to Build and Present Knowledge: SL.K.8, SL.1.8*)

In *We Don't Eat Our Classmates*, the reader learns that Penelope loves to eat children. Help children connect with the character by asking them to describe their favorite home-cooked *irresistible* meal. Then, with the support of a parent, children can prepare and write the steps of their favorite home recipe. During the cooking process, parents should emphasize the steps of the recipe, counting/measuring ingredients, and reading directions aloud. Following the activity, children should discuss the sequence of steps in the recipe and what they like most about the food. *Note: Sharing the actual food can be lots of fun as well, just be sure to inquire about student allergies.* (*Writing: Research to Build and Present Knowledge: W.K.8, W.1.8*)

About the author of the guide: **Dawn Jacobs Martin, PhD**, has spent her career supporting students with disabilities through her various roles as a practitioner, researcher, and special education director. Currently, she is an assistant clinical professor at the University of Maryland, College Park. She continues to improve the academic outcomes for students with disabilities through teacher development, instructional design, and research in the areas of response to intervention, social support, and parent involvement.

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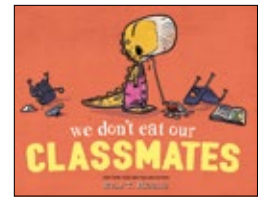
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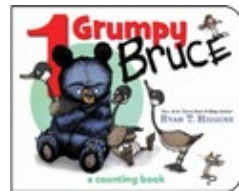
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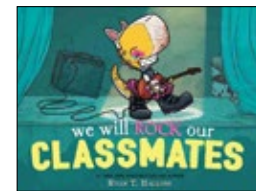
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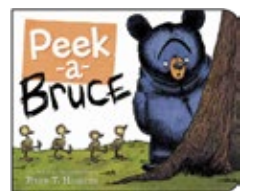
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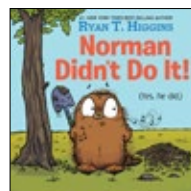
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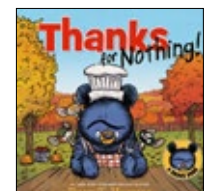
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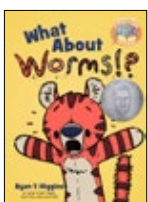
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