

A Teaching Unit For Bud, Not Buddy

By Christopher Paul Curtis



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Teaching Unit
Bud, Not Buddy
Christopher Paul Curtis

By Tammy D. Sutherland and Shannon B. Temple
www.elacoreplans.com

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Note: This teaching unit was produced to accompany the wonderful novel *Bud, Not Buddy* by Christopher Paul Curtis. The author nor publisher of *Bud, Not Buddy* was involved in the production of these lessons and neither endorse this teaching unit.

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* Many Common Core State Standard (CCSS)

Bud, Not Buddy
Pre-reading

Name _____

Date _____

Anticipation Guide

Read each of the following statements. Place a T beside the statements that you think are true and an F beside statements that you think are false.

It is no big deal if you do not know who your father is. _____

Foster parents should be allowed to treat their foster kids any way they want.

There is nothing wrong with a young boy running away from home if he has a good reason.

Writing Response

In *Bud Not Buddy*, one person lives alone in the outdoors. Think about what it would be like to be homeless and on your own without anyone to care for you. What would you need to survive? What traits do you have that may help you survive or not survive? Complete the following chart with things that you would need to live on your own and a list of words that describe your personality. Then, write a paragraph telling whether or not you think you could make it.

Things I would need	My personality traits

Paragraph

Bud, Not Buddy Chapter Title Analysis

As you read the novel, complete the following chart.

Chapter #	Chapter title	Why is this title effective for this chapter?
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		

Bud, Not Buddy
After Chapter 1

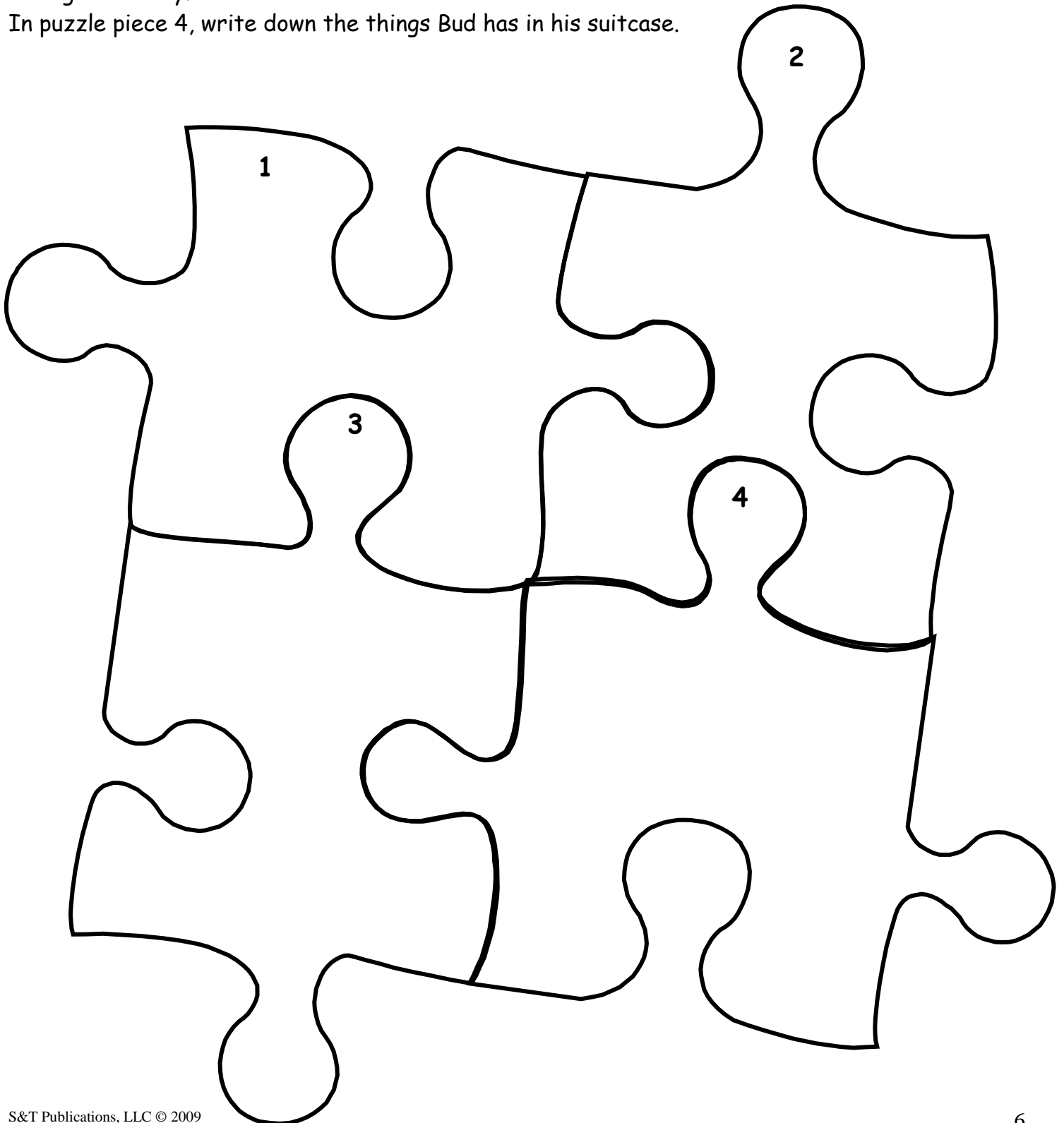
Who is Bud? Piece it together.

In puzzle piece 1, write down things that you have learned about Bud's family.

In puzzle piece 2, write down words to describe Bud's personality.

In puzzle piece 3, write down what you know about the setting and what is going on in the world during this story.

In puzzle piece 4, write down the things Bud has in his suitcase.



Bud, Not Buddy
After Chapter 2

Name _____

Date _____

What point of view is used in this novel?

Retell the episode with the pencil from Todd's point of view.

Retell the episode with the pencil from an omniscient third person point of view.

Bud, Not Buddy
After Chapter 3

Name _____

Date _____

Flashback - When a character remembers something from the past
Find the flashback that Bud has on page twenty-three.

1. What is the flashback about? _____

2. What causes Bud to have this flashback? _____

3. What words signal the flashback? _____

Imagery - language that creates a sensory impression within the reader's mind

Imagery consists of words and phrases that appeal to readers' senses. Writers use sensory details to help readers imagine how things look, feel, smell, sound, and taste. In this chapter, Christopher Paul Curtis uses a great deal of imagery when Bud hits the hornet nest in the shed. This imagery helps develop the setting.

Go back and reread the bottom of page twenty-seven through twenty-nine.

Complete the following chart as you analyze the imagery on these pages.

Passage, sentence or words that create imagery	Sense that this appeals to	Is there figurative language used? If so, what type?

Bud, Not Buddy
After Chapter 4

Name _____

Date _____

Use the following chart to analyze the figurative language in this chapter. In the box labeled "My own", write your own sentence using this type of figurative language. Try to make your figurative language original.

Passage	Type of Figurative Language	What is being compared or what does this mean?	My own
<i>...then I was inside the Amos house crouched down like a cat burglar. (31)</i>			
<i>My heart started jumping around in my stomach as soon as I reached out for the shotgun. (32)</i>			
<i>Todd's bed stayed as dry as the desert. (34)</i>			
<i>If J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI saw me now I'd be in some real serious hot water! (35)</i>			

Discussion:

Bud says that his favorite saying in the whole world is "He who laughs last laughs best." Do you agree with this saying? Explain what this statement means and why you agree or disagree with it.

Bud, Not Buddy
After Chapter 5

Name _____

Date _____

All About Bud's Mom

Scan this chapter for sentences about Bud's mother. Two sentences have been found for you. Find at least three more sentences that include something that Bud's mother would say to him or include how Bud's mother acted. Record these sentences below.

- *Momma used to tell me, "That hard headed man insisted, insisted mind you, that I wear that horrible hat."*
- *When she used to tell me about it, her eyes used to get big and burny...She'd start moving around our apartment real quick, picking things up and putting them back in the exact same spot.*

After reading these quotes, write a paragraph describing the type of person that Bud's mother is. Use the passages you found above to support your description.

Bud, Not Buddy After Chapter 6

Name _____

Date _____

Irony (There are three types of irony.)

Verbal irony involves a contrast between what is said or written and what is meant. Example: if you call a really tall person, "Shorty"

Situational irony occurs when what happens is very different from what is expected to happen. Example: A man who has been afraid to fly in a plane all of his life finally gets the courage to do it, and then the plane crashes.

Dramatic irony occurs when the audience or the reader knows something a character does not know. Example: The reader knows who the criminal is, but the characters do not know.

After reading the definitions of the three types of irony, complete the following chart. Read each passage, decide which of the three types of irony is used, and then explain how you know that the type of irony you chose is correct.

Passage	Type of irony used	Explanation - What is ironic about this?
<p><i>The main thing people were talking about was the great big sign that was hanging over the building. It showed a gigantic picture of four rich white people sitting in a car driving somewhere. ... They all had big shiny teeth and big shiny eyes and big shiny cheeks, and big shiny smiles. ... You could tell they were rich 'cause the car looked like it had room for eight or nine more people in it and 'cause they had movie star clothes on. The woman was wearing a coat with a hunk of fur around the neck and the man was wearing a suit and tie and the kids looked like they were wearing ten-dollar-a-piece jackets.</i></p>		
<p><i>Writ about their car in fancy letters it said, THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE AMERICA TODAY!</i></p>		

Bud, Not Buddy
Test Chapters 1-6

Name _____

Date _____

1. From what point of view is this novel told?
 - a. First person - Bud's point of view
 - b. First person - Bugs' point of view
 - c. Third person limited
 - d. Third person omniscient
2. Which of the following words best describes Bud?
 - a. angry and sad
 - b. brave and determined
 - c. timid and reserved
 - d. arrogant and greedy
3. Which of the following passages is **not** related to the setting of this novel?
 - a. *I know you don't understand what it means, but there is a great depression going on all over this country.*
 - b. *This was the third foster home I was going to and I'm used to packing up and leaving...*
 - c. *"Mr. Amos will show you to the shed tonight and you can come back in tomorrow for breakfast before you go..."*
 - d. *I know she didn't mean anything by naming me after a flower, but it's sure not something I tell anybody about.*
4. Why would "Scary Shed" be an appropriate title for chapter 2?
 - a. The shed is dark.
 - b. Bud thinks there is dried blood on the floor of the shed.
 - c. Bud sees "monster heads" guarding the doorknob of the shed.
 - d. All of the above
5. What were the three little flat "monster heads" guarding the doorknob of the shed?
 - a. a hornet's nest
 - b. a lion's head
 - c. fish heads
 - d. a blood splatter

Read the following excerpt from the novel.

A chain rattled, the lock came off and the door creaked open.

Even though it was nighttime there was a whole different, scarier kind of dark in the shed...An old smell leaked out and it seemed like it was the perfect smell that all this gray would have.

6. *What literary device is used?*
 - a. simile
 - b. personification
 - c. imagery
 - d. flashback

He sputtered and muttered and felt the spot where I'd slapped him. Then a big smile came on his face and he stood up and started walking real slow toward where I was on the bed...(page 13)

7. What can you infer about why Todd smiled in this passage?
 - a. He smiled because he did not feel any pain when he was hit.
 - b. He smiled because he knew his mother was on the way into the room.
 - c. He smiled because he knew that he now had a reason to attack Bud.
 - d. He smiled because he wanted to be friends with Bud.
8. At the beginning of the novel, Bud is sure that when the caseworker comes in and tap-tap-taps down the breakfast line, that _____
 - a. she is running late for work.
 - b. someone is going to get paddled.
 - c. someone is going to a new foster home.
 - d. both b and/or c
9. Where does Bud keep his most valuable possessions?
 - a. in a cloth sack
 - b. in an old trunk
 - c. under his bed
 - d. in a suitcase
10. When Bud is in the fight with Todd, what type of conflict is that?
 - a. internal
 - b. external
 - c. both a and b
 - d. none of these
11. Bud gets locked in the shed for _____.
 - a. wetting the bed
 - b. hitting Todd
 - c. stealing a pencil
 - d. having rocks with him
12. How did Bugs get his nickname?
 - a. He loves the cartoon Bugs Bunny.
 - b. He once got a bug stuck in his ear.
 - c. He collects spiders and bugs.
 - d. He aggravates everyone around him.
13. Bud keeps all of the following valuable possessions with him always except for _____.
 - a. flyers
 - b. rocks
 - c. money
 - d. a picture of his mother

He'd gone and ruined everybody's fun that day by getting in a big fight with my mother about the gigantic white twenty-five-gallon Texas cowboy hat that she was wearing.

14. Which of the following literary devices is used in this passage?
- irony
 - flashback
 - foreshadowing
 - simile
15. Why did Bud's mother name him Bud?
- because he was her best friend
 - because a Bud is a flower-to-be
 - because that was the name of her dog when she was a child
 - because that is his father's name

Everything moved very, very fast when Momma was near, she was like a tornado, never resting, always looking around us, never standing still. (page 41)

16. What two things are being compared in the simile in this passage?
- Bud is being compared to a tornado.
 - Bud's mother is being compared to a tornado.
 - Time is being compared to a tornado.
 - The way Bud's mom squeezed his arm is being compared to a tornado

"...You rotten kids today don't listen to no one, but I'ma show you something that will improve your hearing." He slapped the strap on his hand and started walking toward me. (page 47)

17. Which of the following words best describes this man at the mission?
- kind-hearted
 - impatient
 - compassionate
 - depressed
18. How does Bud end up getting breakfast at the mission?
- He sneaks by the angry man and up to the front of the line.
 - He lies and tells them that he works at the mission.
 - He crawls through the crowd and through the door.
 - A couple pretends that he is their son, and he goes in with them.

19. Why is it ironic that there is a sign up in the mission with a rich family in a nice car that says "There's no place like America today!"
- because it is hanging in a place where people are coming just to have food to eat
 - because there is a great depression going on during this time
 - because they are serving oatmeal at the mission
 - both a and b
20. What does Bud receive to put on top of his oatmeal?
- butter
 - salt
 - cinnamon
 - brown sugar

Bud, Not buddy
Answer Key for
Test Chapters 1-6

Question #	Answer
1	A
2	B
3	D
4	D
5	C
6	C
7	C
8	D
9	D
10	B
11	B
12	B
13	C
14	B
15	B
16	B
17	B
18	D
19	D
20	D

Bud, Not Buddy
After Chapter 7

Name _____

Date _____

Reread the paragraph at the beginning of chapter seven on page 54 that begins with the following words:

As soon as I got into the library ...

The imagery in this passage pertains mainly to our sense of smell and captivates our imaginations so that we feel like we are in that library with Bud. The purpose of imagery is to provide more depth to the character, their actions, the setting, or even other objects in the scene.

What purpose does the imagery in this passage provide?

- a. more depth to Bud as a character
- b. more depth to Bud's actions
- c. more depth to the setting
- d. more depth to an object
- e. both c and d

Create your own imagery. Choose a place from the following list, or come up with a place of your own. Then, describe this place using imagery. Try to focus on one sense, like the passage above from *Bud, Not Buddy*.

Step 1: Choose One

- Locker room
- Woods
- My Grandmother's house
- Trash dump
- Circus

Step 2: In the box below, make a list of the sights, sounds, smells, and/or feelings that you experience at this place.

Step 3: On a separate sheet of paper, write a paragraph describing this place. Use as much imagery as you can. You can begin your paragraph the same way as the author of *Bud, Not Buddy* began the paragraph at the top of this page.... *As soon as I got into the _____...*

Bud, Not Buddy
After Chapter 8

Name _____

Date _____

Discussion

Bugs rumbled around in his pocket and found a penny. He rubbed it up against his britches and said, "Heads I win, tails you lose." (page 65)

1. What makes this statement made by Bugs funny?

2. Describe the Hooverville that Bud and Bugs visit. Who is this place named after?

My momma says these poor kids on the road all alone are like dust in the wind. (page 73)

3. Explain this simile. Do you think it is true for Bud? Why or why not? to support your answer.

One of them said "Kentland ill. 5.10.11." Another said "Loogootee in. 5.15.11"... (page 79)

4. What do you think that the codes on the rocks mean?

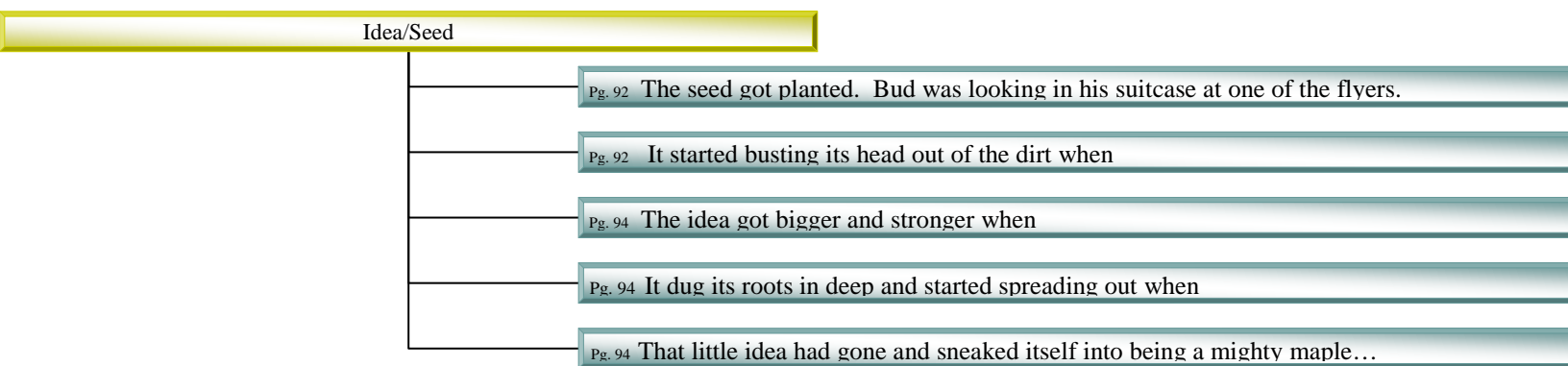
Bud, Not Buddy After Chapter 9

Name _____

Date _____

Return to page 92. Reread the paragraph that begins with *Ideas are a lot like that...*

There is an extended metaphor in this chapter. Bud's belief that his father is Herman E. Calloway is compared to a tiny seed which grows into a big tree. Use the following graphic organizer to map out how the idea started and grew. Complete the chart by filling in the middle three boxes.



Metaphor: The idea is a seed.

To extend a metaphor, you must continue to use words, actions, and/or ideas that relate to the comparison. In this case, the following words are used to extend the metaphor.

- Planted
- Dirt
- Bigger and stronger
- Dug its roots
- Spreading out
- Mighty maple

Try Your Own Extended Metaphor

Metaphor: Homeless children are dust in the wind. (In the book, this is written as a simile.)

First, make a list of words, actions, and/or ideas that relate to dust and what it does in the wind.

-
-
-
-

Next, on a separate sheet of paper, write a short poem or paragraph extending the metaphor by pulling in the words that you have listed. Make sure you begin by writing the metaphor.

Bud, Not Buddy
After Chapter 10

Name _____

Date _____

Onomatopoeia is the use of words whose sound suggests their meaning (bam, boom, pop, crash).

Onomatopoeia can make writing come to life and add imagery. There are several examples of onomatopoeia in this chapter.

First, in the box below, list as many onomatopoeia words as you can think of.

Complete the following chart to take a look at the onomatopoeia used in chapter ten of *Bud, Not Buddy*. The page numbers have been provided. Go back to each page listed and see if you can find the onomatopoeia word. Then, analyze it and try to explain what it adds to the sentence or passage.

Page #	Onomatopoeia Word	How this word adds to the story
97		
97		
97		
97		
98		
99		
100		
100		

Bud, Not Buddy
After Chapter 11

Name _____

Date _____

1. **DIRECT CHARACTERIZATION** - The writer makes direct statements about a character's personality and tells what the character is like.

2. **INDIRECT CHARACTERIZATION** - The writer reveals information about a character and his personality through that character's thoughts, words, and actions, along with how other characters respond to that character, including what they think and say about him.

Complete the following charts with as many personality traits as you can about each character, and then decide if the author used direct characterization or if you concluded something about a character through indirect characterization.

<i>Lefty Lewis' Traits</i>	<i>Evidence (Action that shows this)</i>	<i>Type of characterization</i>

<i>Mrs. Sleet's Traits</i>	<i>Evidence (Action that shows this)</i>	<i>Type of characterization</i>

Questions:

1. What does Lefty Lewis do for a living?

2. What is a Pullman porter?

Bud, Not Buddy
After Chapter 12

Name _____

Date _____

Suspense: The author of this book knows when to slow the action down to add suspense. Read the following paragraph.

Suddenly a siren went off sounding like it was in the backseat of the car. I raised my head up to look over the seat out the back window. Uh-oh was right! There was a Flint police car right behind us with the red light on top of his roof flashing...

Lefty Lewis pulled the car over to the side of the road and said, "Take that box that is next to me and quickly put it all the way beneath your seat."

The action in this chapter is not written like the above passage, and thankfully so! If it were, it would lack suspense.

Go back and find the actual passage from the book. Look on page 132. Read starting at the words: *Suddenly a siren went off ...*

Read through page 134 and stop after reading the paragraph that begins "*Attaboy. First close your mouth...*"

What does Christopher Paul Curtis add to create suspense? Make a list. It has been started for you.

1. He reveals the questions that are running through Bud's mind as the episode is unfolding.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Bud, Not Buddy
Test Chapters 7-12

Name _____

Date _____

...I got a whiff of the leather on all the old books, a smell that got real strong if you picked one of them up and stuck your nose real close to it when you turn the pages. Then there was the smell of the cloth that covered the brand-new books, the books that made a splitting sound when you opened them.

1. Which of the following literary devices is used in this passage?
 - a. simile
 - b. flashback
 - c. imagery
 - d. irony
2. When Bugs finds Bud, he has a plan to _____.
 - a. find Bud's father
 - b. go out west to make money
 - c. get revenge on Tod
 - d. go to the library

Bugs whispered, "Shoot, this ain't no city, this is just another cardboard jungle." (page 65)

3. What type of figurative language is used in this passage?
 - a. simile
 - b. metaphor
 - c. idiom
 - d. personification
4. Hooverville is named after _____.
 - a. President Herbert Hoover
 - b. a vacuum cleaner
 - c. the founder of the first Hooverville
 - d. the governor of the town
5. Which of the following is not a reason that Bud thinks Herman E. Calloway is his father?
 - a. Their names both have eight letters in them.
 - b. Bud's mom kept all of the flyers with Herman E. Calloway on them.
 - c. Herman E. Calloway says things that sound like something Bud would say.
 - d. Bud has a letter from his father, and it matches Herman's handwriting.
6. Which of the following best describes Lefty Lewis?
 - a. a caring man with a good sense of humor
 - b. a criminal who is on the lam
 - c. a selfish man who needs to change
 - d. a caring man who is always serious and sincere
7. What did Bud give Deza Malone at the "crik" in the woods?
 - a. a picture
 - b. a headache
 - c. a book
 - d. a kiss

My momma says these poor kids on the road all alone are like dust in the wind. But I guess you're different, aren't you, Bud? I guess you sort of carry your family around inside of you, huh?

8. What does Deza most likely mean in this passage?
- Bud is just like all poor kids who are lost in the world.
 - Bud is out to find his family just like many people.
 - Bud is not really alone because his family is inside his heart.
 - Bud is poor because he carries his family around in his suitcase.

"Shucks, I'm not all that young, I'm going to be eleven on November fourteenth, and I'm not skinny, I'm wiry."

9. Based on this passage, what is the best definition for the underlined word wiry?
- slender yet strong
 - energetic and loud
 - overweight
 - sickly

When Deza smiled a little dimple jumped up in her brown cheek.

10. What type of figurative language is used in this sentence?
- metaphor
 - idiom
 - simile
 - personification

11. Bud first compares the idea that his father is Herman E. Calloway to a _____.
- seed
 - Maple tree
 - leaf
 - rainbow

12. Which of the following first started the idea that Herman E. Calloway was Bud's father?
- He noticed that their last names were a lot alike.
 - He was looking at one of the flyers showing Herman and his band.
 - Billy Burns was teasing Bud about not having a father.
 - Bud saw Herman E. Calloway for the very first time.

13. Bud decides to walk to _____ to find his father.
- Flint
 - Mississippi
 - The library
 - Grand Rapids

Every once in a while a couple of cats would give out the kind of howls and yowls that would make the hair on your neck jump up if you were a human bean...

14. What literary devices are used in this passage?
- alliteration and a simile
 - onomatopoeia and personification
 - simile and onomatopoeia
 - idiom and a simile

15. How does Lefty Lewis get Bud to come out from hiding in the bushes?

- a. He offers him a ride to Grand Rapids.
- b. He offers him a brand new suitcase.
- c. He shoots his gun into the air.
- d. He offers him food.

Then another jolt of red pop must've pumped through my heart because my brain came up with a perfect lie.

"I ran away from Grand Rapids, sir."

16. Why does Bud consider this the "perfect lie"?

- a. because he knows that he won't be caught telling it
- b. because he knows that now he will get a ride to Grand Rapids
- c. because it is not already included in his Rules and Things list
- d. because it will make Lefty Lewis leave him alone

17. Why did Bud lock Lefty Lewis out of the car and take off down the road?

- a. He thought Lefty Lewis had a knife.
- b. He was afraid that Lefty would take him back to the home.
- c. He thought Lefty was a vampire.
- d. He wanted to see how well he could drive a car.

... There were a couple of chunks of chewed-up bread, a blob of baloney and some of the mustard swimming around in the bottle.

18. This passage contains _____.

- a. foreshadowing
- b. imagery
- c. a flashback
- d. figurative language

19. Which of the following does Lefty Lewis tease his daughter about the most?

- a. her cooking
- b. her hair
- c. her housecleaning skills
- d. her peanut-sized head

20. Which of the following best describe Mrs. Sleet's children?

- a. mean
- b. disrespectful
- c. timid
- d. curious

21. What did Lefty Lewis have in the box that Bud had to hide under the seat?

- a. a gun
- b. a knife
- c. papers
- d. drugs

He turned to see who Jimmy was talking to and my mighty maple started shaking in the wind.

My dad's face was old. (page 146)

22. What does Bud mean by saying his mighty maple started shaking?

- a. The idea that Herman is his father became stronger.
- b. The idea that Herman is his father became doubtful.
- c. The wind started to blow the trees outside the cabin.
- d. The idea that Herman is his father became a reality.

Bud, Not buddy
Answer Key for
Test Chapters 7-12

Question #	Answer
1	C
2	B
3	B
4	A
5	D
6	A
7	D
8	C
9	A
10	D
11	A
12	B
13	D
14	B
15	D
16	B
17	C
18	B
19	A
20	D
21	C
22	B

Bud, Not Buddy
After Chapter 13

Name _____

Date _____

Writing Opportunity

My Eyes Don't Cry No More

Steady Eddie thinks it would be a good idea to have a song titled "My Eyes Don't Cry No More". (Page 159) Make up lyrics to go along with this title. First, make up the refrain, or chorus of the song. This is the part that will be repeated. Then, write the rest of the song.

Chorus:

Bud, Not Buddy
Chapters 13 & 14

Name _____

Date _____

Indirect Characterization

In chapter 13, we meet several new characters. The author indirectly reveals these characters' personalities through what they say, how they look, their behavior, and what your other characters say about them. Complete the following chart to examine each character. Cite pieces of textual evidence to support your answers.

Herman E. Calloway	
His words tell you that he is	
His looks tell you that he is	
Other characters tell you that he is	
His behavior tells you that he is	
Steady Eddie	
His words tell you that he is	
His looks tell you that he is	
Other characters tell you that he is	
His behavior tells you that he is	

Doug 'The Thug'

His words tell you that he is

His looks tell you that he is

Other characters tell you that he is

Miss Thomas

Her words tell you that she is

Her looks tell you that she is

Other characters tell you that she is

Her behavior tells you that she is

Bud, Not Buddy
After Chapter 15

Name _____

Date _____

Conflict - a struggle or clash between opposing characters or forces (external conflict) or the character's emotions (internal conflict)

Complete the following chart to analyze the conflicts that are present in the novel. Bud's conflict in this chapter has been listed first. After analyzing it, list other conflicts that Bud has faced in previous chapters.

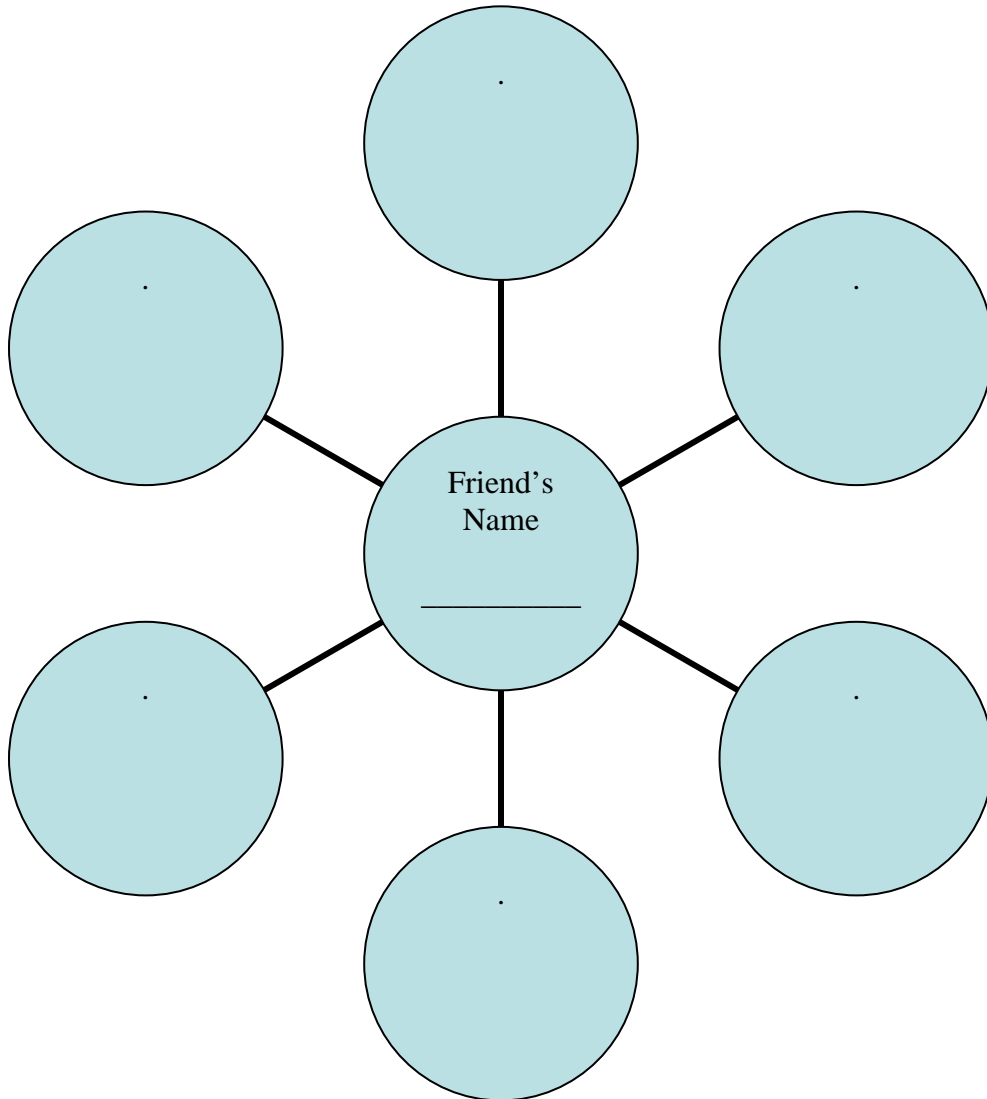
Conflict	Passage from the book that proves or supports that conflict	Type of conflict (internal or external)
Bud is afraid of what may be in the closet. He is struggling with fear.		

Bud, Not Buddy
After Chapter 16

Name _____

Date _____

Nicknames are fun! The band members put much thought into choosing a nickname for Bud. Think about one of your friends. Use the following idea map to list traits that describe your friend. Then, use those traits to help you come up with a nickname for your friend. Make sure you only use nice, positive words to describe your friend. Do not list any negative qualities.



Nickname _____

Bud, Not Buddy
After Chapter 17

Name _____

Date _____

Reread pages 200-202.

The band is being metaphorically compared to _____.

- a. an ocean
- b. a storm
- c. a summer night
- d. a train

Make a list of the comparisons used in the extended metaphor. The list has been started for you.

1. It sounded like a soft rain. (The drum is being compared to rain.)

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

Discussion

What impact does this description have on you as a reader?

What words describe the tone of this portion of the novel? _____

Bud, Not Buddy After Chapter 18

Name _____

Date _____

We can learn how to become better writers by studying the work of famous authors. Let's take a look at when you capitalize family relationship words like mom, grandmother, etc. and one of the comma rules.

Here's the rule: **Capitalize** a word showing a family relationship when the word is used before or in place of a person's name. However, **do not capitalize** a word showing a family relationship when a possessive comes before the word.

Examples:

- I got them from **my** **momma** and that's the swear- 'for- God truth. (Do not capitalize the word momma here because it has a possessive in front of it - my.)
- But, Angela Janet is **his** daughter's name. (Do not capitalize the word daughter because it has a possessive in front of it - his.)
- I always answered, "Yes, **Momma**." (Do capitalize the word momma here because it is used in place of a person's name.)

Here's a comma rule: Use a comma to set off words that are used in direct address (calling someone by name).

- I always answered, "Yes, **Momma**." (This comma is used because Bud is addressing (calling her by name) his mother.)
- Eddie looked at me and said, "**Bud**, Mr. C. has always got a white fellow in the van for practical reasons." (This comma is used because Eddie is addressing Bud.)

Practice

Directions: Use the above rules to help you edit the following sentences.

1. Bud loved the stories his Momma would read him at bedtime.
2. Many times, momma would say, "Bud never let anyone call you Buddy! Your name is Bud!"
3. Mr. Jimmy told Bud that Herman may be his Grandfather.
4. "Mr. Calloway I didn't steal those rocks!" Bud exclaimed.

Bud, Not Buddy
After Chapter 19

Name _____

Date _____

Symbolism - The author's use of an object, person, place, or event that has both a meaning in itself and stands for something larger than itself.

Read the following passages from chapter nineteen.

The Dusky Devastators of the Depression had put their money together and had bought me a baby-sized horn like Steady Eddie's saxophone...

Bud, there is a little rust in some of the seams, but that is to be expected with a horn this old.

It's still got a good tone to it, this dent didn't throw her off too much."...

"I repadded, refelted it, and resprung it. The rest is up to you."

Based on the above passages, what does the saxophone most likely symbolize?

- a. the death of Bud's mother
- b. Herman E. Calloway's anger
- c. Bud's new life with his newfound family
- d. Bud's musical talent

Discussion

Why do you think Herman E. Calloway reacts the way that he does to the news about Bud's mother?

What do you think it means to Bud when Miss Thomas gives him the photograph and frame of his mother?

Bud, Not Buddy
Chapter 19
Readers' Theater

Students build fluency through reading out loud, and at the middle school level, what better way to allow this than with readers' theater! Chapter nineteen of *Bud, Not Buddy* is perfect for this activity!

If you want to get your students' attention, read the beginning of this chapter with a monotone voice until they stop you and ask you why you are doing this. Explain that when reading aloud, you should always read with expression. Next, reread the section changing your voice to match each character.

Not only will readers' theater be a fun way to incorporate oral reading, it will also promote cooperation and team work. Each group will create speaking parts by breaking down this chapter into dialogue. Narrators will need to be added.

Provide your students with the directions page to help them know what to do.

Once your students understand what they will be doing, they will be eager to begin. Use the following steps to instruct them.

- In groups of five or six have students prepare their script. It is a good idea to have each student write the script on his/her own notebook paper unless you are allowing them to type it so that multiple copies can be printed.
- Once the script is complete, each member of the group will need to read over it silently.
- Students should work together to decide who will read each part. If there are more parts than students in the group, have one person read both of the narrators' parts.
- Have groups practice reading the script several times. With readers' theater there is no need to act out. The focus should be on the way that they read it. It should be read with lots of expression, and tell them that character "voices" are great as long as they match the character well.
- Students can use highlighters to highlight their individual parts.
- After practicing it several times, groups can "perform" their read aloud for the other groups.

Most students greatly enjoy readers' theater. The key is making sure they feel comfortable with the part that they will be reading. Have fun!

Create Readers' Theater

Directions

You will create a readers' theater script for chapter eleven starting at the bottom of page 227 and ending with Steddy Eddie's last line on page 231.

Your script should have _____ parts including two narrators.

1. Silently, each member of the group must read the portion of the chapter assigned taking notice and counting how many characters have dialogue.
2. After the silent read, make sure that everyone in the group came up with the same number of "speaking parts".
3. You will add two narrators to your script to read everything that is not dialogue of a character.
4. Whenever possible, turn indirect speech into direct speech. The following is indirect speech: *Sheka asked her mom if she could go, but her mom said no.* To turn this into direct speech, you would write it this way: Sheka: Can I go?
Mom: No.
5. You may eliminate words that are not needed, such as *she said*, however, do not eliminate other parts unless they are totally unnecessary. You will not need quotation marks around what a character says since you are turning this into a skit.
6. Write the character's name on the left-hand side of the page. Underline the character's name. Put a colon (:) after the character's name, and then write what that character will say.
7. Call the narrators *Narrator 1* and *Narrator 2*.
8. Go back and forth between narrator 1 and 2 giving each equal amounts of narration.
9. Underline or use all CAPS for words that need to be stressed.
10. Use parenthesis to provide directions for how something should be said.

Look at the example on the following page. Pay close attention to how lines are divided between the narrators, how quotation marks are no longer needed, and how directions are given in parenthesis for how something should be said or to tell who it should be said to.

"Let's go to Seashell Island!" Meg begged her mother. Meg had been saving her money for the trip for some time, and wanted more than anything to take the ferry boat to the island well known for its beautiful hidden shells and sand dollars.

"I think today is a perfect day to go," her mother said.

"I'm going too!" shouted Dayne from upstairs. Dayne and Meg threw on their baiting suits, and grabbed their sand buckets. The trip to the island would take about thirty minutes.

"Welcome aboard," announced the captain of the boat. "The waves are a little rough today, so I'm going to ask that all passengers wear a life jacket for precautionary reasons." Meg and Dayne thought nothing of danger as they strapped on the orange jackets, but their mother immediately began to worry.

"Excuse me, sir" she said talking to the captain. "Is it perhaps too rough to make the trip today?"

Meg: (begging voice) Let's go to Seashell Island!

Narrator 1: Meg had been saving her money for the trip for some time and wanted more than anything to take the ferry boat to the island well known for its beautiful hidden shells and sand dollars.

Mother: I think today is a perfect day to go.

Dayne: (shouting) I'm going too!

Narrator 2: Dayne and Meg threw on their baiting suits, and grabbed their sand buckets. The trip to the island would take about thirty minutes.

Captain: Welcome aboard. The waves are a little rough today, so I'm going to ask that all passengers wear a life jacket for precautionary reasons.

Narrator 1: Meg and Dayne thought nothing of danger as they strapped on the orange jackets, but their mother immediately began to worry.

Mother: (to the captain) Excuse me, sir. Is it perhaps too rough to make the trip today?

Bud, Not Buddy

Readers' Theater Script Bottom of page 227 - page 231

The script has been started for you. Finish it with your group.

Narrator - Bud picked up his momma's picture and put it back into the envelope. Seconds later, the Dusky Devastators of the Depression walked into the house all talking at the same time. As soon as they saw Bud, they all got quiet.

Doo-Doo Bug - Hey, Sleepy LaBone. Where's everyone at?

Bud, Not Buddy
Final Test

Name _____

Date _____

1. What is Bud's momma's name?
 - a. Miss Thomas
 - b. Miss Hill
 - c. Deza Malone
 - d. Angela Janet
2. Which word(s) best describes Herman's reaction to Bud's announcement of his mother's name?
 - a. shock
 - b. disgust
 - c. amused
 - d. embarrassed

3. Bud has all of the following in his suitcase EXCEPT _____.
 - a. rocks
 - b. a blanket
 - c. shoes
 - d. flyers

He said, "My manager goes and lines up a bout against a fighter outta Chicago by the name of Jordan Snaggletooth MacNevin.

"From the name I'm expecting some young Irish kid with bad teeth, but this guy was one of us and so old that he could have been a waiter at the last supper."

"When the fight began, I wasn't about to show mercy, you understand."

4. Which of the following literary devices is used in these passages?
 - a. foreshadowing
 - b. flashback
 - c. imagery
 - d. symbolism

When she talked, she moved her hands and fingers around and the lights from the ceiling and from the little candle on the table would bounce off all them diamonds and spark up in your eye and make you feel like you'd been hit with some kind of magic fairy dust, then you couldn't help but smile.

5. Which of the following literary devices is used in the passage?
 - a. rhyme
 - b. flashback
 - c. imagery
 - d. onomatopoeia

6. Bud always says that his name is Bud, not Buddy. Why does he do this?
 - a. He loves to study flowers.
 - b. He knows Bud is the name of his father.
 - c. His mother told him to never let anyone call him Buddy.
 - d. His worst enemy at the Home was named Buddy, and he wanted to be nothing like him.
7. Why do the Amoses get mad at Bud?
 - a. He wet the bed.
 - b. He has a suitcase.
 - c. He stole Tod's pencils.
 - d. He has supposedly started a fight with Tod.
8. Which sentence best describes the way Herman E. Calloway treats Bud before he finds out that Bud is his grandson?
 - a. He is sarcastic yet encouraging.
 - b. He is rude and distant.
 - c. He is flattering and generous.
 - d. He is timid yet revealing.
9. At the end of the novel, the reader can conclude that Bud will _____.
 - a. move back to Flint
 - b. try to get a job working at the Sweet Pea
 - c. be happy being a part of the Dusky Devastators of the Depression
 - d. continue to hate Herman E. Calloway
10. Which of the following describes an internal conflict from the novel?
 - a. Lefty Lewis is pulled over by a police officer.
 - b. The police burned down Hooverville.
 - c. Herman E. Calloway accepting his daughter's death
 - d. Bud gets angry when Herman accuses him of stealing the rock.
11. Which of the following is the best overall tone of this novel?
 - a. factual and formal
 - b. profound and serious
 - c. lighthearted and touching
 - d. sarcastic and stern
12. Which of the following would **not** be a theme for this novel?
 - a. Bad things sometimes happen to good people.
 - b. When one door closes, another one will always open.
 - c. Everyone needs a place to belong.
 - d. Beauty is only skin deep.
13. In the novel, the use of the first-person point of view allows the author to -
 - a. share only Bud's inner thoughts and feelings.
 - b. concentrate on creating unusual characters.
 - c. share what many of the characters are thinking and feeling.
 - d. describe the story's setting in vivid details.

14. At the end of the novel, Bud makes the following discovery:
- a. Miss Thomas is his grandmother.
 - b. He has to return to Flint.
 - c. Herman E. Calloway is his grandfather.
 - d. Mr. Jimmy is his grandfather.
15. Throughout the novel, Bud's dialect can best be described as _____.
- a. formal
 - b. foreign
 - c. fancy
 - d. informal

Directions: Match each character with the correct description.

- | | | |
|-----------|--|------------------|
| 16. _____ | The lady who shows Bud kindness in Grand Rapids | A. Deza Malone |
| 17. _____ | The nickname Bud is given by the band | B. Mrs. Sleet |
| 18. _____ | The man who drives Bud to Grand Rapids | C. Miss Thomas |
| 19. _____ | The girl from Hooverville that tells Bud he will
always carry his Momma inside of him | D. Sleepy LaBone |
| 20. _____ | The person who gives Bud his first pair of trousers | E. Lefty Lewis |

Bud, Not buddy
Answer Key for
Final Test

Question #	Answer
1	D
2	A
3	C
4	B
5	C
6	C
7	D
8	B
9	C
10	C
11	C
12	D
13	A
14	C
15	D
16	C
17	D
18	E
19	A
20	B

Bud, Not Buddy
The ABCs of Bud, Not Buddy

Name _____

Directions: Think of words that are important to *Bud, Not Buddy*. Then, place the word in the appropriate box. Make sure you are able to explain why each word relates to the novel.

A	B	C	D
E	F	G	H
I	J	K	L
M	N	O	P
Q	R	S	T
U	V	WX	YZ

Bud, Not Buddy Mottos

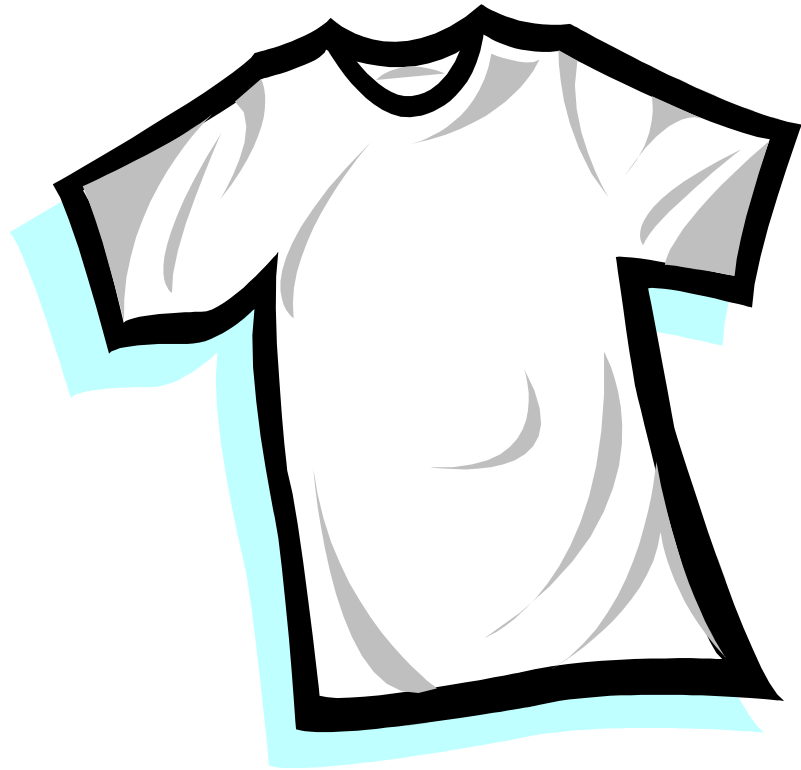
A motto is a word or saying that describes a principle or moral that someone lives by. Some examples are:

- The apple doesn't fall far from the tree.
- Never judge someone until you have walked a mile in his/her flip flops!

Create a T-shirt for two characters from the novel. In the center of each shirt, write a motto that this character would live by.



Character:



Character:

Bud, Not Buddy
Rules and Things

Throughout the book, Bud lists his rules and things for having a funner life and making a better liar out of yourself. Go back through the book and find your favorite rules and things. Copy it below and explain why it is your favorite. Next, write a couple of your own rules for having a fun life.

My favorite one of Bud's rules and things:

Reason this is my favorite:

My own rules for having a funner life:

1.

2.

3.

Answer Keys

After Chapter 1

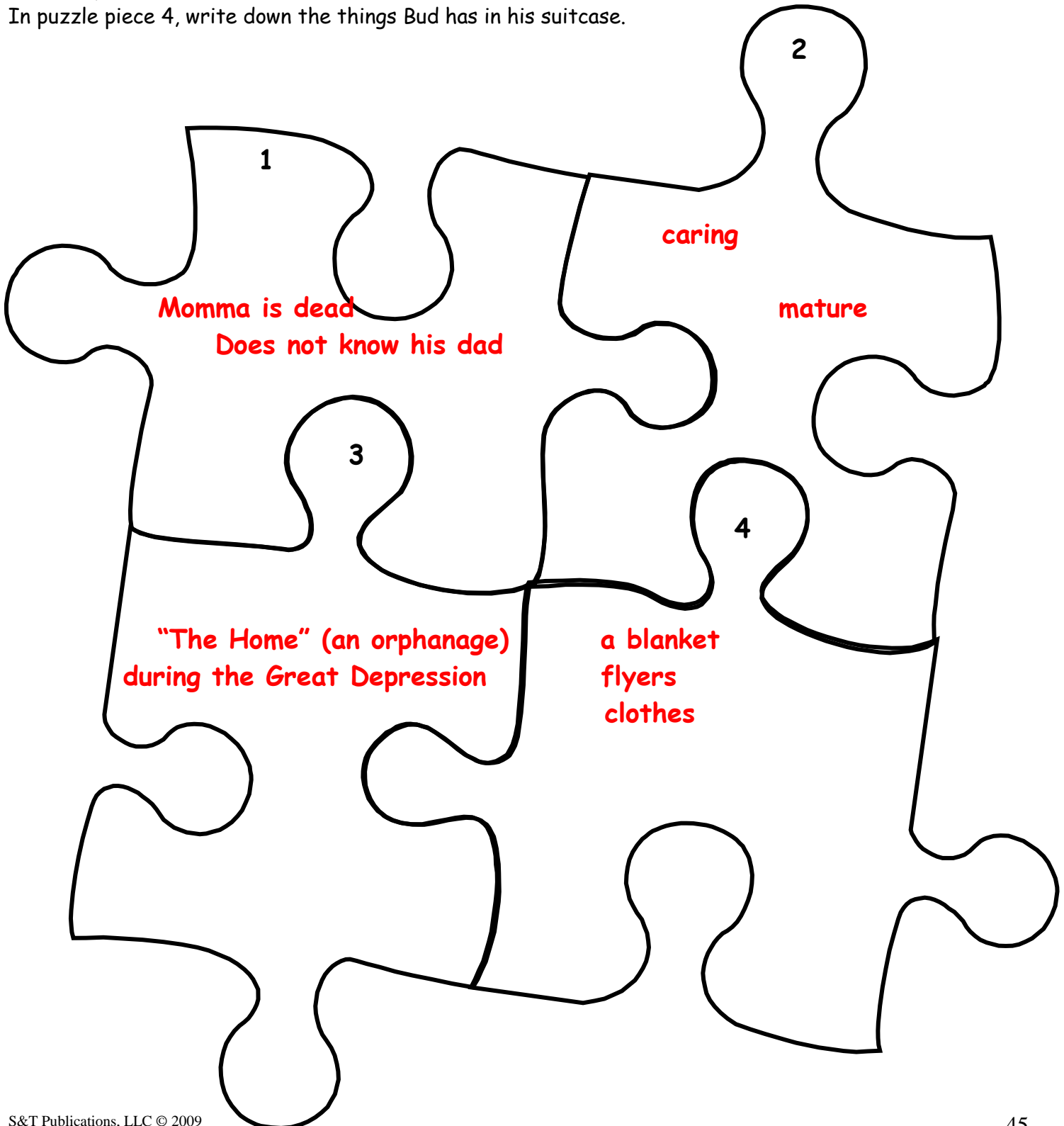
Who is Bud? Piece it together.

In puzzle piece 1, write down things that you have learned about Bud's family.

In puzzle piece 2, write down words to describe Bud's personality.

In puzzle piece 3, write down what you know about the setting and what is going on in the world during this story.

In puzzle piece 4, write down the things Bud has in his suitcase.



After Chapter 2

What point of view is used in this novel? First person - Bud's point of view

Retell the episode with the pencil from Todd's point of view.

ARA - Accept reasonable answers.

Sample response:

I grabbed my trusty weapon and tiptoed into the room where the pesky little bed wetting home wrecker was sleeping. "If he thinks he is going to come in here and become my little brother, he has another thought coming," I thought to myself. I shut the door behind me and crept up to his bed. Pulling the pencil out of my pocket, I glanced at the letters printed on it. TICONDEROGA. The last time I had succeeded in reaching the D. This time, I was aiming for at least the letter G! First, I tickled the kid's nose with the tip of the pencil, just to make sure he was in a deep sleep. Then, very precisely, I pushed the pencil in his left nostril hole ever so slowly. That's when he woke up swinging like he was on fire!

Retell the episode with the pencil from an omniscient third person point of view.

ARA

Sample response:

Bud was sleeping in his bed. He jerked awake. As he opened his eyes, he saw Todd standing over him with a pencil in his hand. As he stared at the pencil, Todd said, "Wow!! You made all the way to the R!" Todd showed the pencil to Bud who was crunched up against the headboard. TICONDEROGA was printed on the pencil.
Bud was blinking his left like crazy – he seemed to be in a great deal of discomfort.

After Chapter 3

Flashback - When a character remembers something from the past

Find the flashback that Bud has on page twenty-three.

1. What is the flashback about? When a cockroach called into Bugs ear one night at the Home.
 What causes Bud to have this flashback? He is in the shed and is worried about having to sleep on the floor because of bugs.

2. What words signal the flashback? I remember what happened to my best friend...

Imagery - language that creates a sensory impression within the reader's mind

Imagery consists of words and phrases that appeal to readers' senses. Writers use sensory details to help readers imagine how things look, feel, smell, sound, and taste. In this chapter, Christopher Paul Curtis uses a great deal of imagery when Bud hits the hornet nest in the shed.

Go back and reread the bottom of page twenty-seven through twenty-nine.

Complete the following chart as you analyze the imagery on these pages.

Note: These are sample responses only. This passage is full of imagery.

Passage, sentence or words that create imagery	Sense that this appeals to	Is there figurative language used? If so, what type?
<i>...only sound I heard was kind of rattling like a couple of pieces of paper rubbing together or like dry leaves blowing around in the wind.</i>	hearing	yes, simile

<i>All of a sudden it felt like someone had stuck a red-hot nail right into my left cheek...</i>	Touch	yes, simile
<i>My hand reached up to grab my cheek and I felt something creepy and prickly there...</i>	Touch	no
<i>...his little needle teeth cut me like a razor...</i>	Touch	yes, simile

After Chapter 4

Use the following chart to analyze the figurative language in this chapter. In the box labeled "My own", write your own sentence using this type of figurative language. Try to make your figurative language original.

Passage	Type of Figurative Language	What is being compared or what does this mean?	My own
<i>...then I was inside the Amos house crouched down like a cat burglar. (31)</i>	simile	Bud to a cat burglar	ARA
<i>My heart started jumping around in my stomach as soon as I reached out for the shotgun. (32)</i>	personification	It means he is very nervous.	ARA
<i>Todd's bed stayed as dry as the desert. (34)</i>	simile	Todd's bed and a desert	ARA
<i>If J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI saw me now I'd be in some real serious hot water! (35)</i>	idiom	He would be in serious trouble.	ARA

Discussion:

Bud says that his favorite saying in the whole world is "He who laughs last laughs best." Do you agree with this saying? Explain what this statement means and why you agree or disagree with it.

ARA

After Chapter 5
All About Bud's Mom

Read the following sentences from this chapter about Bud's mother.

- *Momma used to tell me, "That hard headed man insisted, insisted mind you, that I wear that horrible hat."*
- *When she used to tell me about it, her eyes used to get big and burny...She'd start moving around our apartment real quick, picking things up and putting them back in the exact same spot.*
- *She'd say, "And that horrid little photographer didn't care, do you imagine that it ever occurred to him to wash it?"... She'd say, "Of course not, we meant less to him than that horse he mistreated so."*
- *Everything moved very, very fast when Momma was near.*
- *And Bud, I want you always to remember. No matter how bad things look to you, no matter how dark the night, when one door closes, don't worry, because another door opens."*

After reading these quotes, write a paragraph describing the type of person that Bud's mother is.

Sample Response:

Bud's mother was a very determined woman. She was not passive, but instead very opinionated and spoke her mind about what she thought was right and not right. She was busy and full of energy and life. She was also optimistic about life and belived in her son and wanted a bright future for him.

After Chapter 6

Irony (There are three types of irony.)

Verbal irony involves a contrast between what is said or written and what is meant. Example: if you call a really tall person, "Shorty"

Situational irony occurs when what happens is very different from what is expected to happen.

Example: A man who has been afraid to fly in a plane all of his life finally gets the courage to do it, and then the plane crashes.

Dramatic irony occurs when the audience or the reader knows something a character does not know.

Example: The reader knows who the criminal is, but the characters do not know.

After reading the definitions of the three types of irony, complete the following chart. Read each passage, decide which of the three types of irony is used, and then explain how you know that the type of irony you chose is correct.

Passage	Type of irony used	Explanation - What is ironic about this?
<p><i>The main thing people were talking about was the great big sign that was hanging over the building. It showed a gigantic picture of four rich white people sitting in a car driving somewhere. ... They all had big shiny teeth and big shiny eyes and big shiny cheeks, and big shiny</i></p>	<p>Situational irony</p>	<p>You would not expect to see a sign with rich, happy people on it in a soup kitchen feeding poor people that can not even feed their families.</p>

<p><i>smiles. ...You could tell they were rich 'cause the car looked like it had room for eight or nine more people in it and 'cause they had movie star clothes on. The woman was wearing a coat with a hunk of fur around the neck and the man was wearing a suit and tie and the kids looked like they were wearing ten-dollar-a-piece jackets.</i></p>		
<p><i>Writ about their car in fancy letters it said, THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE AMERICA TODAY!</i></p>	<p>verbal irony</p>	<p>America was in a state of great depression. Most Americans were out of work and could afford housing or food.</p>

Test Chapters 1-6

1. From what point of view is this novel told?
 - a. **First person - Bud's point of view**
 - b. First person - Bugs' point of view
 - c. Third person limited
 - d. Third person omniscient
2. Which of the following words best describes Bud?
 - a. angry and sad
 - b. **brave and determined**
 - c. timid and reserved
 - d. arrogant and greedy
3. Which of the following passages is **not** related to the setting of this novel?
 - a. *I know you don't understand what it means, but there is a great depression going on all over this country.*
 - b. *This was the third foster home I was going to and I'm used to packing up and leaving...*
 - c. *"Mr. Amos will show you to the shed tonight and you can come back in tomorrow for breakfast before you go..."*
 - d. ***I know she didn't mean anything by naming me after a flower, but it's sure not something I tell anybody about.***
4. Why would "Scary Shed" be an appropriate title for chapter 2?
 - a. The shed is dark.
 - b. Bud thinks there is dried blood on the floor of the shed.
 - c. Bud sees "monster heads" guarding the doorknob of the shed.
 - d. **All of the above**
5. What were the three little flat "monster heads" guarding the doorknob of the shed?
 - a. a hornet's nest
 - b. a lion's head
 - c. **fish heads**
 - d. a blood splatter

Read the following excerpt from the novel.

A chain rattled, the lock came off and the door creaked open.

Even though it was nighttime there was a whole different, scarier kind of dark in the shed...An old smell leaked out and it seemed like it was the perfect smell that all this gray would have.

6. What literary device is used?

- a. simile
- b. personification
- c. imagery
- d. flashback

He sputtered and muttered and felt the spot where I'd slapped him. Then a big smile came on his face and he stood up and started walking real slow toward where I was on the bed...(page 13)

7. What can you infer about why Todd smiled in this passage?

- a. He smiled because he did not feel any pain when he was hit.
- b. He smiled because he knew his mother was on the way into the room.
- c. He smiled because he knew that he now had a reason to attack Bud.
- d. He smiled because he wanted to be friends with Bud.

8. At the beginning of the novel, Bud is sure that when the caseworker comes in and tap-tap-taps down the breakfast line, that _____

- a. she is running late for work.
- b. someone is going to get paddled.
- c. someone is going to a new foster home.
- d. both b and/or c

9. Where does Bud keep his most valuable possessions?

- a. in a cloth sack
- b. in an old trunk
- c. under his bed
- d. in a suitcase

10. When Bud is in the fight with Todd, what type of conflict is that?

- a. internal
- b. external
- c. both a and b
- d. none of these

11. Bud gets locked in the shed for _____.

- a. wetting the bed
- b. hitting Todd
- c. stealing a pencil
- d. having rocks with him

12. How did Bugs get his nickname?

- a. He loves the cartoon Bugs Bunny.
- b. He once got a bug stuck in his ear.
- c. He collects spiders and bugs.
- d. He aggravates everyone around him.

13. Bud keeps all of the following valuable possessions with him always except for _____.

- a. flyers
- b. rocks
- c. money
- d. a picture of his mother

He'd gone and ruined everybody's fun that day by getting in a big fight with my mother about the gigantic white twenty-five-gallon Texas cowboy hat that she was wearing.

Momma used to tell me, "That hardheaded man insisted, insisted mind you, that I wear that horrible hat."

14. Which of the following literary devices is used in this passage?

- a. irony
- b. flashback
- c. foreshadowing
- d. simile

15. Why did Bud's mother name him Bud?

- a. because he was her best friend
- b. because a Bud is a flower-to-be
- c. because that was the name of her dog when she was a child
- d. because that is his father's name

Everything moved very, very fast when Momma was near, she was like a tornado, never resting, always looking around us, never standing still. The only time stuff didn't blow around when she was near was when she'd squeeze my arms and tell me things over and over...(page 41)

16. What two things are being compared in the simile in this passage?

- a. Bud is being compared to a tornado.
- b. Bud's mother is being compared to a tornado.
- c. Time is being compared to a tornado.
- d. The way Bud's mom squeezed his arm is being compared to a tornado.

He said, "That's it, no more talk, you opened your mouth one time too many. You rotten kids today don't listen to no one, but I'ma show you something that will improve your hearing." He slapped the strap on his hand and started walking toward me. (page 47)

17. Which of the following words best describes this man at the mission?

- a. kind-hearted
- b. impatient
- c. compassionate
- d. depressed

18. How does Bud end up getting breakfast at the mission?

- a. He sneaks by the angry man and up to the front of the line.
- b. He lies and tells them that he works at the mission.
- c. He crawls through the crowd and through the door.
- d. A couple pretends that he is their son, and he goes in with them.

19. Why is it ironic that there is a sign up in the mission with a rich family in a nice car that says "There's no place like America today!"

- a. because it is hanging in a place where people are coming just to have food to eat
- b. because there is a great depression going on during this time
- c. because they are serving oatmeal at the mission
- d. both a and b

20. What does Bud receive to put on top of his oatmeal?

- a. butter
- b. salt
- c. cinnamon
- d. brown sugar

After Chapter 7

Read the following passage. Notice all of the imagery included.

As soon as I got into the library I closed my eyes and took a deep breath. I got a whiff of the leather on all the old books, a smell that got real strong if you picked one of them up and stuck your nose real close to it when you turned the pages. Then there was the smell of the cloth that covered the brand-new books, the books that made a splitting sound when you opened them. Then I could sniff the paper, that soft, powdery, drowsy smell that comes off the pages in little puffs when you're reading something or looking at some pictures, a kind of hypnotizing smell.

The imagery in this passage pertains mainly to our sense of smell and captivates our imaginations so that we feel like we are in that library with Bud. The purpose of imagery is to provide more depth to the character, their actions, the setting, or even other objects in the scene.

What purpose does the imagery in this passage provide?

- a. more depth to Bud as a character
- b. more depth to Bud's actions
- c. more depth to the setting
- d. more depth to an object
- e. both c and d

Create your own imagery. Choose a place from the following list, or come up with a place of your own. Then, describe this place using imagery. Try to focus on one sense, like the passage above from *Bud, Not Buddy*.

Step 1: Choose One

- Locker room
- Woods
- My Grandmother's house
- Trash dump
- Circus

Step 2: In the box below, make a list of the sights, sounds, smells, and/or feelings that you experience at this place.

ARA

Step 3: On a separate sheet of paper, write a paragraph describing this place. Use as much imagery as you can. You can begin your paragraph the same way as the author of *Bud, Not Buddy* began the paragraph at the top of this page.... *As soon as I got into the*_____...

After Chapter 8

Discussion

Bugs rumbled around in his pocket and found a penny. He rubbed it up against his britches and said, "Heads I win, tails you lose." (page 65)

1. What makes this statement made by Bugs funny? Bugs will win either way.
2. Describe the Hooverville that Bud and Bugs visit. Who is this place named after? It is named after President Herbert Hoover. It is made up of huts and shacks. These shelters are made from boxes, wood, and cloth. There are fires with big pots over them. One pot is used to boil clothes for cleaning. Throughout Hooverville the people seem to work together to survive.

My momma says these poor kids on the road all alone are like dust in the wind. (page 73)

3. Explain this simile. Do you think it is true for Bud? Why or why not? You never know where dust in the wind is going to end up "settling". The same is true of Bud. We do not know where he will go next.

Someone had took a pen or something and had writ on all five of them, but it was writ in a code so I couldn't understand what they meant. One of them said "Kentland ill. 5.10.11." Another said "Loogootee in. 5.15.11"... (page 79)

4. What do you think that these codes mean? Accept reasonable predictions.

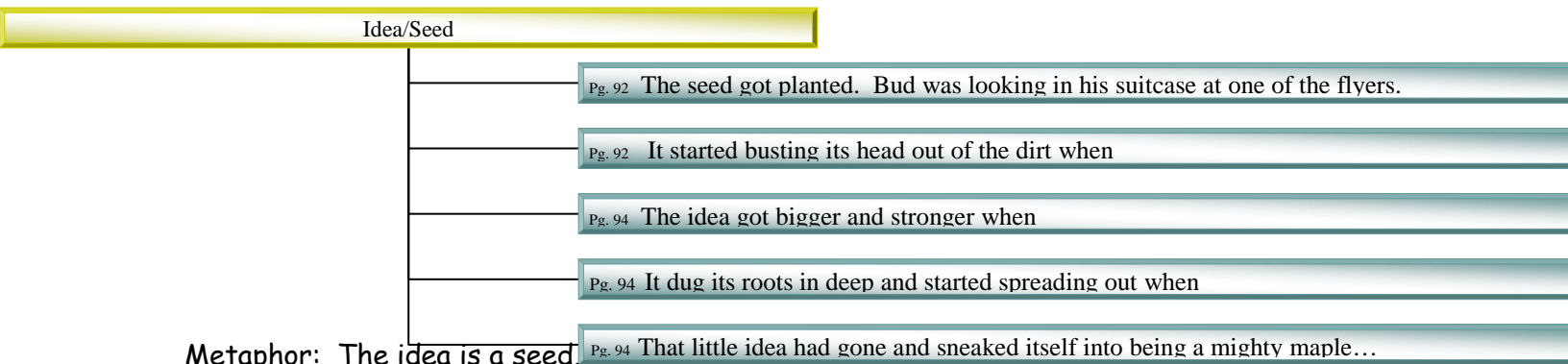
After Chapter 9

Name _____

Date _____

Ideas are a lot like that, that's what the idea of Herman E. Calloway being my father started as, something so teeny that if I hadn't paid it no mind it would've blown away with the first good puff of wind. But now here it was so big and important and spread out. (page 92)

There is an extended metaphor in this chapter. Bud's belief that his father is Herman E. Calloway is compared to a tiny seed which grows into a big tree. Use the following graphic organizer to map out how the idea started and grew. Complete the chart by filling in the middle three boxes.



Metaphor: The idea is a seed.

Try Your Own Extended Metaphor

Metaphor: Homeless children are dust in the wind. (In the book, this is written as a simile.)

First, make a list of words, actions, and/or ideas that relate to dust and what it does in the wind.

- blows
- dirty
- scatters
- no permanence
- you never know where it will land

Next, on a separate sheet of paper, write a short poem or paragraph extending the metaphor by pulling in the words that you have listed. Make sure you begin by writing the metaphor.

Homeless Children are dust in the wind.

They have no permanence.

They spend their lives scatter

Looking and searching for
stability.

They blow from

here to there...

never knowing where
they will land.

After Chapter 10

Onomatopoeia is the use of words whose sound suggests their meaning (bam, boom, pop, crash).

Onomatopoeia can make writing come to life and add imagery. There are several examples of onomatopoeia in this chapter.

First, in the box below, list as many onomatopoeia words as you can think of.

A few samples.....

creak whiz buzz roar kurplunk swish

Complete the following chart to take a look at the onomatopoeia used in chapter ten of *Bud, Not Buddy*. The page numbers have been provided. Go back to each page listed and see if you can find the onomatopoeia word. Then, analyze it and try to explain what it adds to the sentence or passage.

Page #	Onomatopoeia Word	How this word adds to the story
97	honking	It helps you to hear what is going on in the setting.
97	rustle	It helps you to hear what is going on in the setting.
97	howls	It helps you to hear what is going on in the setting.
97	yowls	It helps you to hear what is going on in the setting.
98	roar	It helps you to hear what is going on in the setting.
99	crunching	It helps you to hear what is going on in the setting.
100	grumbling	It helps you to hear what is going on in the setting.
100	wugga	It helps you to hear what is going on in the setting.

After Chapter 11

1. **DIRECT CHARACTERIZATION** - The writer makes direct statements about a character's personality and tells what the character is like.

2. **INDIRECT CHARACTERIZATION** - The writer reveals information about a character and his personality through that character's thoughts, words, and actions, along with how other characters respond to that character, including what they think and say about him.

Complete the following charts with as many personality traits as you can about each character, and then decide if the author used direct characterization or if you concluded something about a character through indirect characterization. **Sample Responses....**

<i>Lefty Lewis' Traits</i>	<i>Evidence (Action that shows this)</i>	<i>Type of characterization</i>
good sense of humor	"...Could you reach over into that box and had me one of those bottles of blood? I haven't had a bite to eat all day." (page 115)	indirect characterization

funny	<i>...I'd never heard of a vampire that could drive a car and I'd never seen one that had such a good sense of humor. (page 115)</i>	direct characterization
helpful	<i>"Bud, I have go to get this blood to Hurley Hospital in Flint, they need it right away for someone's operation." (page 110)</i>	indirect characterization
<i>Mrs. Sleet's Traits</i>	<i>Evidence (Action that shows this)</i>	<i>Type of characterization</i>
generous	<i>"Now while you wash up I am going to go get some clothes that my boy outgrew awhile ago... (page 120)</i>	indirect characterization
patient	<i>Mrs. Sleet said, "Oh, sorry, Bud, redcaps are the men who work at the railroad stations loading the trains... (page 127)</i>	indirect characterization
playful	<i>Mrs. Sleet came out of the kitchen with a big wooden spoon and whopped her father a good lick in the head. (page 129)</i>	indirect characterization

Questions:

1. What does Lefty Lewis do for a living? He is a redcap - he loads the train.
2. What is a Pullman porter? They take care of people once they are on the train.

After Chapter 12

Suspense: The author of this book knows when to slow the action down to add suspense. Read the following paragraph.

Suddenly a siren went off sounding like it was in the backseat of the car. I raised my head up to look over the seat out the back window. Uh-oh was right! There was a Flint police car right behind us with the red light on top of his roof flashing...

Lefty Lewis pulled the car over to the side of the road and said, "Take that box that is next to me and quickly put it all the way beneath your seat."

What does Christopher Paul Curtis add to create suspense? Make a list. It has been started for you. **Sample answers...**

1. He reveals the questions that are running through Bud's mind as the episode is unfolding.
2. He has Lefty Lewis speak slowly.
3. He has Bud make predictions - such as *maybe Left Lewis is on the lam too.*
4. He allows Bud's imagination to run wild - even turning Lefty into a "stick-up man".

Name _____

Date _____

As soon as I got into the library I closed my eyes and took a deep breath. I got a whiff of the leather on all the old books, a smell that got real strong if you picked one of them up and stuck your nose real close to it when you turn the pages. Then there was the smell of the cloth that covered the brand-new books, the books that made a splitting sound when you opened them.

1. Which of the following literary devices is used in this passage?
 - a. simile
 - b. flashback
 - c. **imagery**
 - d. irony
2. When Bugs finds Bud, he has a plan to _____.
 - a. find Bud's father
 - b. **go out west to make money**
 - c. get revenge on Tod
 - d. go to the library

Bugs whispered, "Shoot, this ain't no city, this is just another cardboard jungle." (page 65)

3. What type of figurative language is used in this passage?
 - a. simile
 - b. **metaphor**
 - c. idiom
 - d. personification
4. Hooverville is named after _____.
 - a. **President Herbert Hoover**
 - b. a vacuum cleaner
 - c. the founder of the first Hooverville
 - d. the governor of the town
5. Which of the following is not a reason that Bud thinks Herman E. Calloway is his father?
 - a. Their names both have eight letters in them.
 - b. Bud's mom kept all of the flyers with Herman E. Calloway on them.
 - c. Herman E. Calloway says things that sound like something Bud would say.
 - d. **Bud has a letter from his father, and it matches Herman's handwriting.**
6. Which of the following best describes Lefty Lewis?
 - a. **a caring man with a good sense of humor**
 - b. a criminal who is on the lam
 - c. a selfish man who needs to change
 - d. a caring man who is always serious and sincere
7. What did Bud give Deza Malone at the "crik" in the woods?
 - a. a picture
 - b. a headache
 - c. a book
 - d. **a kiss**

My momma says these poor kids on the road all alone are like dust in the wind. But I guess you're different, aren't you, Bud? I guess you sort of carry your family around inside of you, huh?

8. What does Deza most likely mean in this passage?
 - a. Bud is just like all poor kids who are lost in the world.
 - b. Bud is out to find his family just like many people.
 - c. **Bud is not really alone because his family is inside his heart.**
 - d. Bud is poor because he carries his family around in his suitcase.

"Shucks, I'm not all that young, I'm going to be eleven on November fourteenth, and I'm not skinny, I'm wiry."

9. Based on this passage, what is the best definition for the underlined word wiry?
- slender yet strong
 - energetic and loud
 - overweight
 - sickly

When Deza smiled a little dimple jumped up in her brown cheek.

10. What type of figurative language is used in this sentence?
- metaphor
 - idiom
 - simile
 - personification

11. Bud first compares the idea that his father is Herman E. Calloway to a _____.
- seed
 - Maple tree
 - leaf
 - rainbow

12. Which of the following first started the idea that Herman E. Calloway was Bud's father?
- He noticed that their last names were a lot alike.
 - He was looking at one of the flyers showing Herman and his band.
 - Billy Burns was teasing Bud about not having a father.
 - Bud saw Herman E. Calloway for the very first time.

13. Bud decides to walk to _____ to find his father.
- Flint
 - Mississippi
 - the library
 - Grand Rapids

Every once in a while a couple of cats would give out the kind of howls and yowls that would make the hair on your neck jump up if you were a human bean...

14. What literary devices are used in this passage?
- alliteration and a simile
 - onomatopoeia and personification
 - simile and onomatopoeia
 - idiom and a simile

15. How does Lefty Lewis get Bud to come out from hiding in the bushes?
- He offers him a ride to Grand Rapids.
 - He offers him a brand new suitcase.
 - He shoots his gun into the air.
 - He offers him food.

Then another jolt of red pop must've pumped through my heart because my brain came up with a perfect lie.

"I ran away from Grand Rapids, sir."

16. Why does Bud consider this the "perfect lie"?
- because he knows that he won't be caught telling it
 - because he knows that now he will get a ride to Grand Rapids
 - because it is not already included in his Rules and Things list
 - because it will make Lefty Lewis leave him alone

17. Why did Bud lock Lefty Lewis out of the car and take off down the road?
- a. He thought Lefty Lewis had a knife.
 - b. He was afraid that Lefty would take him back to the home.
 - c. He thought Lefty was a vampire.
 - d. He wanted to see how well he could drive a car.

I took another drink of the red pop and saw that when I was raising the bottle I'd accidentally let some of the sandwich slip out of my mouth down into the pop. There were a couple of chunks of chewed-up bread, a blob of baloney and some of the mustard swimming around in the bottle.

18. This passage contains _____.
- a. foreshadowing
 - b. imagery
 - c. a flashback
 - d. figurative language
19. Which of the following does Lefty Lewis tease his daughter about the most?
- a. her cooking
 - b. her hair
 - c. her housecleaning skills
 - d. her peanut-sized head
20. Which of the following best describe Mrs. Sleet's children?
- a. mean
 - b. disrespectful
 - c. timid
 - d. curious
21. What did Lefty Lewis have in the box that Bud had to hide under the seat?
- a. a gun
 - b. a knife
 - c. papers
 - d. drugs

He turned to see who Jimmy was talking to and my mighty maple started shaking in the wind. My dad's face was old. (page 146)

22. What does Bud mean by saying his mighty maple started shaking?
- a. The idea that Herman is his father became stronger.
 - b. The idea that Herman is his father became doubttable.
 - c. The wind started to blow the trees outside the cabin.
 - d. The idea that Herman is his father became a reality.

After Chapter 13
Writing Opportunity

I said, "No sir, I don't know why, but my eyes don't cry no more."

Steady Eddie said, "I like that, 'my eyes don't cry no more.' You mind if I borrow that? That sounds like a great name for a song." (page 159)

Steady Eddie thinks it would be a good idea to have a song titled "My Eyes Don't Cry No More". Make up lyrics to go along with this title. First, make up the refrain, or chorus of the song. This is the part that will be repeated. Then, write the rest of the song.

Chorus: ARA

Chapters 13 & 14
Indirect Characterization

In chapter 13, we meet several new characters. The author indirectly reveals these characters' personalities through what they say, how they look, their behavior, and what other characters say about them. Complete the following chart to examine each character.

Herman E. Calloway	
His words tell you that he is	blunt, rude
His looks tell you that he is	old
Other characters tell you that he is	mean, ornery, the leader
His behavior tells you that he is	set in his ways, cantankerous
Steady Eddie	
His words tell you that he is	kind, helpful, protective
His looks tell you that he is	At this point, we do not know what he looks like.
Other characters tell you that he is	a quiet leader
His behavior tells you that he is	responsible, helpful, talent
Doug 'The Thug'	
His words tell you that he is	playful
His looks tell you that he is	Younger than the others
Other characters tell you that he is	always worried about losing his job, always joking around
Miss Thomas	
Her words tell you that she is	kind, motherly, concerned, compassionate

Her looks tell you that she is <i>wealthy, fashionable,</i>
Other characters tell you that she is <i>talented</i>
Her behavior tells you that she is <i>observant, caring</i>

After Chapter 15

Conflict - a struggle or clash between opposing characters or forces (external conflict) or the character's emotions (internal conflict)

Complete the following chart to analyze the conflicts that are present in the novel. Bud's conflict in this chapter has been listed first. After analyzing it, list other conflicts that Bud has faced in previous chapters.

Conflict	Passage from the book that proves or supports that conflict	Type of conflict (internal or external)
Bud is afraid of what may be in the closet. He is struggling with fear.	<i>I would, except that those two little doors were starting to make me nervous. They looked like they were just the right size for a young Frankenstein or wolfman to come busting out... kind, understanding, patient</i>	<i>internal</i>
Herman E. Calloway does not like Bud.	<i>"You've got the rest of them fooled, but not me. There is something about you that I don't like. .." (page 179)</i>	<i>external</i>
<i>Previous conflict: Bud's fight with Tod.</i>	<i>chapter two - pages 9-11</i>	<i>external</i>

After Chapter 16

Nicknames are fun! The band members put much thought into choosing a nickname for Bud. Think about one of your friends. Use the following idea map to list traits that describe your friend. Then, use those traits to help you come up with a nickname for your friend. Make sure you only use nice, positive words to describe your friend. Do not list any negative qualities. **ARA**

After Chapter 17

Reread pages 200-202.

The band is being metaphorically compared to _____.

- an ocean
- a storm**
- a summer night
- a train

Make a list of the comparisons used in the extended metaphor. The list has been started for you.

- It sounded like a soft rain. (The drum is being compared to rain.)
- ...it was coming down in a steady, bouncing way.
- For a second it fell right in with the rain pats.
- It sounded like big, bright drops of water splashing up and over, over and up.
- The drops would fall loud and clear as anything...
- ...the thunder, soft and far wawy but getting closer all the time
- ...water hitting big rocks
- ...she was the sun busting through thick, gray clouds.

Discussion

What impact does this description have on you as a reader? It allows the reader to really "hear" the different musical sounds - we feel like we are there with Bud experiencing the awe inspiring music.

What words describe the tone of this portion of the novel? reveling, amazed, majestic

After Chapter 18

We can learn how to become better writers by studying the work of famous authors.

Let's take a look at when you capitalize family relationship words like mom, grandmother, etc. and one of the comma rules.

Here's the rule: Capitalize a word showing a family relationship when the word is used before or in place of a person's name. However, **do not capitalize** a word showing a family relationship when a possessive comes before the word.

Examples:

- I got them from **my** **momma** and that's the swear- 'for- God truth. (Do not capitalize the word momma here because it has a possessive in front of it - my.)
- But, Angela Janet is **his** daughter's name. (Do not capitalize the word daughter because it has a possessive in front of it - his.)
- I always answered, "Yes, **Momma**." (Do capitalize the word momma here because it is used in place of a person's name.)

Here's a comma rule: Use a comma to set off words that are used in direct address (calling someone by name).

- I always answered, "Yes, **Momma**." (This comma is used because Bud is addressing (calling her by name) his mother.)
- Eddie looked at me and said, "**Bud**, Mr. C. has always got a white fellow in the van for practical reasons." (This comma is used because Eddie is addressing Bud.)

Practice

Directions: Use the above rules to help you edit the following sentences.

1. Bud loved the stories his **m**omma would read him at bedtime.
2. Many times, **M**omma would say, "Bud, never let anyone call you Buddy! Your name is Bud!"
3. Mr. Jimmy told Bud that Herman may be his **g**randfather.
4. "Mr. Calloway, I didn't steal those rocks!" Bud exclaimed.

After Chapter 19

Symbolism – The author's use of an object, person, place, or event that has both a meaning in itself and stands for something larger than itself.

Read the following passages from chapter nineteen.

The Dusky Devastators of the Depression had put their money together and had bought me a baby-sized horn like Steady Eddie's saxophone...

Bud, there is a little rust in some of the seams, but that is to be expected with a horn this old. It's still got a good tone to it, this dent didn't throw her off too much."...

"I repadded, refelted it, and resprung it. The rest is up to you."

Based on the above passages, what does the saxophone most likely symbolize?

- a. the death of Bud's mother
- b. Herman E. Calloway's anger
- c. **Bud's new life with his newfound family**
- d. Bud's musical talent

Discussion

Why do you think Herman E. Calloway reacts the way that he does to the news about Bud's mother?

ARA

What do you think it means to Bud when Miss Thomas gives him the photograph and frame of his mother?

ARA

Final Test

1. What is Bud's momma's name?
 - a. Miss Thomas
 - b. Miss Hill
 - c. Deza Malone
 - d. **Angela Janet**
2. Which word(s) best describes Herman's reaction to Bud's announcement of his mother's name?
 - a. **shock**
 - b. disgust
 - c. amused
 - d. embarrassed
3. Bud has all of the following in his suitcase EXCEPT _____.
 - a. rocks
 - b. a blanket
 - c. **shoes**
 - d. flyers

He said, "My manager goes and lines up a bout against a fighter outta Chicago by the name of Jordan Snaggletooth MacNevin.

"From the name I'm expecting some young Irish kid with bad teeth, but this guy was one of us and so old that he could have been a waiter at the last supper."

"When the fight began, I wasn't about to show mercy, you understand."

4. Which of the following literary devices is used in these passages?
 - a. foreshadowing
 - b. **flashback**
 - c. imagery
 - d. symbolism

I didn't see it before, but now that I looked I could tell that Miss Thomas must be the most beautiful woman in the world. When she talked, she moved her hands and fingers around and the lights from the ceiling and from the little candle on the table would bounce off all them diamonds and spark up in your eye and make you feel like you'd been hit with some kind of magic fairy dust, then you couldn't help but smile.

5. Which of the following literary devices is used in the passage?
 - a. rhyme
 - b. flashback
 - c. **imagery**
 - d. onomatopoeia
6. Bud always says that his name is Bud, not Buddy. Why does he do this?
 - a. He loves to study flowers.
 - b. He knows Bud is the name of his father.
 - c. **His mother told him to never let anyone call him Buddy.**
 - d. His worst enemy at the Home was named Buddy, and he wanted to be nothing like him.

7. Why do the Amoses get mad at Bud?
 - a. He wet the bed.
 - b. He has a suitcase.
 - c. He stole Tod's pencils.
 - d. He **has supposedly started a fight with Tod.**
8. Which sentence best describes the way Herman E. Calloway treats Bud before he finds out that Bud is his grandson?
 - a. He is sarcastic yet encouraging.
 - b. **He is rude and distant.**
 - c. He is flattering and generous.
 - d. He is timid yet revealing.
9. At the end of the novel, the reader can conclude that Bud will _____.
 - a. move back to Flint
 - b. try to get a job working at the Sweet Pea
 - c. **be happy being a part of the Dusky Devastators of the Depression**
 - d. continue to hate Herman E. Calloway
10. Which of the following describes an internal conflict from the novel?
 - a. Lefty Lewis is pulled over by a police officer.
 - b. The police burned down Hooverville.
 - c. **Herman E. Calloway accepting his daughter's death**
 - d. Bud gets angry when Herman accuses him of stealing the rock.
11. Which of the following is the best overall tone of this novel?
 - a. factual and formal
 - b. profound and serious
 - c. **lighthearted and touching**
 - d. sarcastic and stern
12. Which of the following would **not** be a theme for this novel?
 - a. Bad things sometimes happen to good people.
 - b. When one door closes, another one will always open.
 - c. Everyone needs a place to belong.
 - d. **Beauty is only skin deep.**
13. In the novel, the use of the first-person point of view allows the author to -
 - a. **share only Bud's inner thoughts and feelings.**
 - b. concentrate on creating unusual characters.
 - c. share what many of the characters are thinking and feeling.
 - d. describe the story's setting in vivid details.
14. At the end of the novel, Bud makes the following discovery:
 - a. Miss Thomas is his grandmother.
 - b. He has to return to Flint.
 - c. **Herman E. Calloway is his grandfather.**
 - d. Mr. Jimmy is his grandfather.
15. Throughout the novel, Bud's dialect can best be described as _____.
 - a. formal
 - b. foreign
 - c. fancy
 - d. **informal**

Directions: Match each character with the correct description.

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 16. <u>C</u> The lady who shows Bud kindness in Grand Rapids | A. Deza Malone |
| 17. <u>D</u> The nickname Bud is given by the band | B. Mrs. Sleet |
| 18. <u>E</u> The man who drives Bud to Grand Rapids | C. Miss Thomas |
| 19. <u>A</u> The girl from Hooverville that tells Bud he will
always carry his Momma inside of him | D. Sleepy LaBone |
| 20. <u>B</u> The person who gives Bud his first pair of trousers | E. Lefty Lewis |

The ABCs of Bud, Not Buddy

ARA (Accept reasonable answers.)

Mottos

ARA

Rules and Things

ARA

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