A Child of Books

Teachers' Guide

iamachildofbooks.com
A little girl sails her raft across a sea of words, arriving at the house of a small boy and calling him away on a literary adventure. Through forests of fairy tales and across mountains of make-believe, the two travel together on a fantastical journey that unlocks the boy’s imagination and opens him up to a lifetime of magic and adventure.

Stories bring us together, provide shared experiences and glimpses into the unknown, broaden outlooks, entertain, transport, educate, and inspire. Reading is the foundation of every child’s education, and fostering a love of story is the first step in creating a reader. In this stunning prose poem on the rewards of reading and sharing stories, *New York Times* best-selling author-illustrator Oliver Jeffers and fine artist Sam Winston have crafted an immersive and unforgettable experience that will inspire young readers to create, to question, to explore, and to imagine.

**About the Creators**

**Oliver Jeffers** is the author-illustrator of many books for children, including *Once Upon an Alphabet*, which received a *Boston Globe–Horn Book* Honor, and *Lost and Found*, which was a Nestlé Children’s Book Prize Gold Medal winner. He is also the illustrator of the #1 *New York Times* bestseller *The Day the Crayons Quit* and its follow-up, *The Day the Crayons Came Home*, both written by Drew Daywalt. Oliver Jeffers lives in Brooklyn.

**Sam Winston** is a fine artist whose work has been featured in many special collections worldwide, including the Museum of Modern Art in New York, the Getty Research Institute in Los Angeles, the Tate Britain in London, and the Victoria and Albert Museum in London. *A Child of Books* is his first children’s picture book. He works and lives in London.
Mapping Your Own World of Stories

In *A Child of Books*, two travellers traverse a world of stories. Invite your students to reflect on the places that books have taken them and to represent their journeys visually. Students can either collaborate to produce a large mural, depicting the worlds of their favourite stories, or they can create individual maps. They should begin by brainstorming lists of their favourite storybook locations and examining the illustrations in *A Child of Books* to draw inspiration from Jeffers’s and Winston’s images. Then offer students various art supplies (markers, crayons, collage materials, recycled print materials) with which to create a composite map of their story locations. As students work, talk about what authors must do to bring a setting to life. What techniques do authors use to create the sights, smells, sounds, and feel of a storybook world?

Today’s Future Classics

What makes a classic a classic? Which of today’s books have the potential to become the classics of the future? Invite your students to consider these questions. What are the attributes of a book that has appeal across generations? Ask your students to pick a favourite book that they feel will stand the test of time. Students should write and then present an argument for their book, building from the class discussion of the characteristics of a classic book and providing evidence that the book they have selected meets those criteria.

A Time Line of the Classics

*A Child of Books* features forty classic works of children’s literature and lullabies. (The titles are listed on page 11 of this guide.) Divide your students into small groups, assigning responsibility to each group for a portion of the titles. Then guide them through the process of researching these titles to answer the following questions:

- When was the work published?
- What genre is the work?
- What is the age range of the ideal audience for the work?

Create a large time line and have groups place their titles on the years they were published. Use this time line as a visual survey tool. Display the time line in the hallway and invite your school community members to write their names underneath the titles that they have read. Then analyze the data to see which titles have been most read and by whom.
Which Classic? A Matching Game

Oliver Jeffers and Sam Winston hope that *A Child of Books* will inspire young readers to explore the children’s classics to which they pay tribute. Work with your school librarian to gather a collection of these titles to bring into your classroom and explore them in any or all of these ways:

- Play a matching game by providing your students with a variety of passages from the books and asking them to match the passages with their book titles.
- Invite students to discuss which titles and passages from the books intrigue them and why.
- Have each student select one title and create something based on that book. Let each one pursue their own creativity with their piece by making the project very open-ended. A student could create a new book jacket, tell a story based on the main character, draw a favourite scene, write a poem about the book… The options are endless!
- Set a class challenge to read a certain number of these works (maybe all forty!) across the course of the school year. Titles could be read aloud to the class, used in literature circle explorations, or read independently at school or at home. Develop a recording sheet to track the class progress through the titles and a forum for students to share their responses to their reading.

An Artist’s Book

Explore with your students the concept of an artist’s book, a book that expresses meaning through image, text, and, most importantly, its form and structure. Collaborate with your art teacher or an artist from your local community to offer students the chance to create an artist’s book. Students might select the topic and theme for their book, or you could invite them to create one representing their favourite stories. While older students can experiment with different media and structures in their books, a simple pop-up structure might be most appropriate for younger students.

A Collage of Quotes

Explore the art of typography by inviting students to create a collage of images using passages from their favourite books. Visit Sam Winston’s website and offer students additional examples of the work of typographic artists. Collaborate with your art teacher or technology specialist to explore high- and low-tech media for creating typographic art. Students can select passages from a favourite or influential book to create their own work of typographical art.
Books Across Generations: Interviewing Readers

Engage your students in an inquiry project to investigate reading practices across generations. Work together to brainstorm a list of interview topics, such as books remembered from childhood, adolescence, young adulthood, and adulthood. What kinds of books do the interviewees enjoy? When and how often do they read? How do they describe the influence that books have had on their lives?

Have each student come up with two or three people they could interview. Encourage them to consider people both in and outside their families. Create a class list of candidates organized by age or generation and select interviewees using this list to ensure that you have a representation of different age groups. Then send students to conduct their interviews. Have them write up the conversations and post them on a wall display in order of age. After they have read their classmates’ interviews, conduct a discussion of their findings, noticing the variations and similarities in reading practices.

The Power of Story

Reread the final pages of *A Child of Books*, beginning with the image of the spinning globe and the text “For this is our world we’ve made from stories…” Ask your students how stories help us to shape our world and record their responses on paper. Following this whole-group discussion, offer small groups the opportunity to read and discuss quotes that describe the power and potential of reading. These quotes can be found using Pinterest or other search engines. Provide each group with a large piece of paper to post their quotes on along with group-authored interpretations of each one. Regroup for a whole-class discussion and to create a class list of “Reasons to Read.” Share your list with others at your school by posting them outside of your classroom door.

My Reading History

How do books influence our lives? Which books stay with us, standing out in our memories? Students can be invited to reflect on their personal reading histories either in narrative writing or through visual representation. Ask students to begin by making a list of the books they remember reading. Using a two-column chart, students can record book titles in the left column and write brief notes about their memories of the books in the right column. This prewriting activity can be built into a variety of response options that elaborate their histories as readers. Students could write an essay, create a slide presentation, or design a poster to share their identities as readers and the books that have influenced them.
A Project for Older Students

Who Holds the Key? Access to Books

The last image in *A Child of Books* is a key labelled with the statement “For imagination is free.” Ask your students to discuss this image and to revisit the illustrations throughout the book to further explore the metaphor. This figurative exploration can serve as a lead-in to an investigation of access to books in our everyday lives. How do your students obtain books to read? Conduct an inquiry to learn more about how books are made available in socioeconomically diverse communities, researching libraries and library-funding structures. Extend the study with a service-learning component: your students could organize a book swap, a book donation drive, and/or write opinion pieces advocating for additional library or school resources to purchase books.

REPRODUCIBLE INSTRUCTIONS

Use the following reproducibles with your class to provide ways of sharing books they enjoy and to help them make connections with one another.

**Books Make Us Feel**
Have each student fill in the titles, authors, and illustrators of books that inspire different feelings in them.

**Connecting Books and Readers**
Have each student complete a Connecting Books and Readers graphic organizer and provide a large space on which to post their completed projects. Using two different colours of yarn, students can then make connections between their own organizer and others’. One colour yarn should be used to indicate books that they have in common, connecting rays with matching titles. The second colour of yarn should be used to connect their names with two to three books listed by classmates that they have not yet read but, based on the description offered by their classmates, they would like to read.

**We Are a Family of Books**
Distribute the book tree image and have children write the names of their family members on the dashed lines and each family member’s favourite books on the connecting branches. Encourage children to colour in their book tree.

**I Am a Child of Books**
Reinforce the idea that every child in your class is a Child of Books by having each one create a portrait of the reader they are.

This guide was written by Erika Thulin Dawes, a professor of language and literacy at Lesley University in Cambridge, Massachusetts.
Books Make Us Feel

This book . . .

made me angry:

made me sad:

scared me:

inspired me:

made me happy:

made me laugh:

made me sad:
Connecting Books and Readers

Use this graphic organizer to explore connections that you have with other readers in your class.

In the centre, write your name. On each of the rays around the centre, write the name of one of your favourite books and a one-sentence summary of it. Then cut along the dashed lines.
We Are a Family of Books

Write the names of your family members on the dashed lines, then write the names of their favourite books on the connecting branches. Colour in your family book tree!
I Am a Child of Books

My reading role models are:

My favourite books are:

My reasons to read are:

My favourite reading space is:

My reading partners are:

I find the best books at:
A Child of Books features forty classic works of children’s literature and lullabies.

A Christmas Carol by Charles Dickens
The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn by Mark Twain
The Adventures of Pinocchio by Carlo Collodi
Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland by Lewis Carroll
Around the Moon by Jules Verne
Beauty and the Beast by Jeanne-Marie Leprince de Beaumont
Black Beauty by Anna Sewell
“Brahms’ Lullaby” by Johannes Brahms
The Count of Monte Cristo by Alexandre Dumas
Dracula by Bram Stoker
Frankenstein by Mary Shelley
“The Golden Goose” as told by Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm
Great Expectations by Charles Dickens
Gulliver’s Travels by Jonathan Swift
“Hansel and Gretel” as told by Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm
Heidi by Johanna Spyri
“Hush-a-by Baby” as adapted by John Newbery
Kidnapped by Robert Louis Stevenson
The Legends of King Arthur and His Knights by Sir Thomas Malory and Sir James Knowles
“The Legend of Sleepy Hollow” by Washington Irving
“Little Red-Cap” as told by Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm
Little Women by Louisa May Alcott
Moby-Dick by Herman Melville
Peter Pan and Wendy by J. M. Barrie
“Rapunzel” as told by Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm
“Rip Van Winkle” by Washington Irving
Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe
The Secret Garden by Frances Hodgson Burnett
“Snow-White and Rose-Red” as told by Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm
“The Suo Gân” as adapted by Robert Bryan
The Swiss Family Robinson by Johann David Wyss
The Tale of Peter Rabbit by Beatrix Potter
The Three Musketeers by Alexandre Dumas
Tom Thumb as told by Richard Johnson
Treasure Island by Robert Louis Stevenson
Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea by Jules Verne
“Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star” by Jane Taylor
The Voyages of Doctor Dolittle by Hugh Lofting
The Wind in the Willows by Kenneth Grahame
The Wonderful Wizard of Oz by L. Frank Baum
For IMAGINATION is FREE