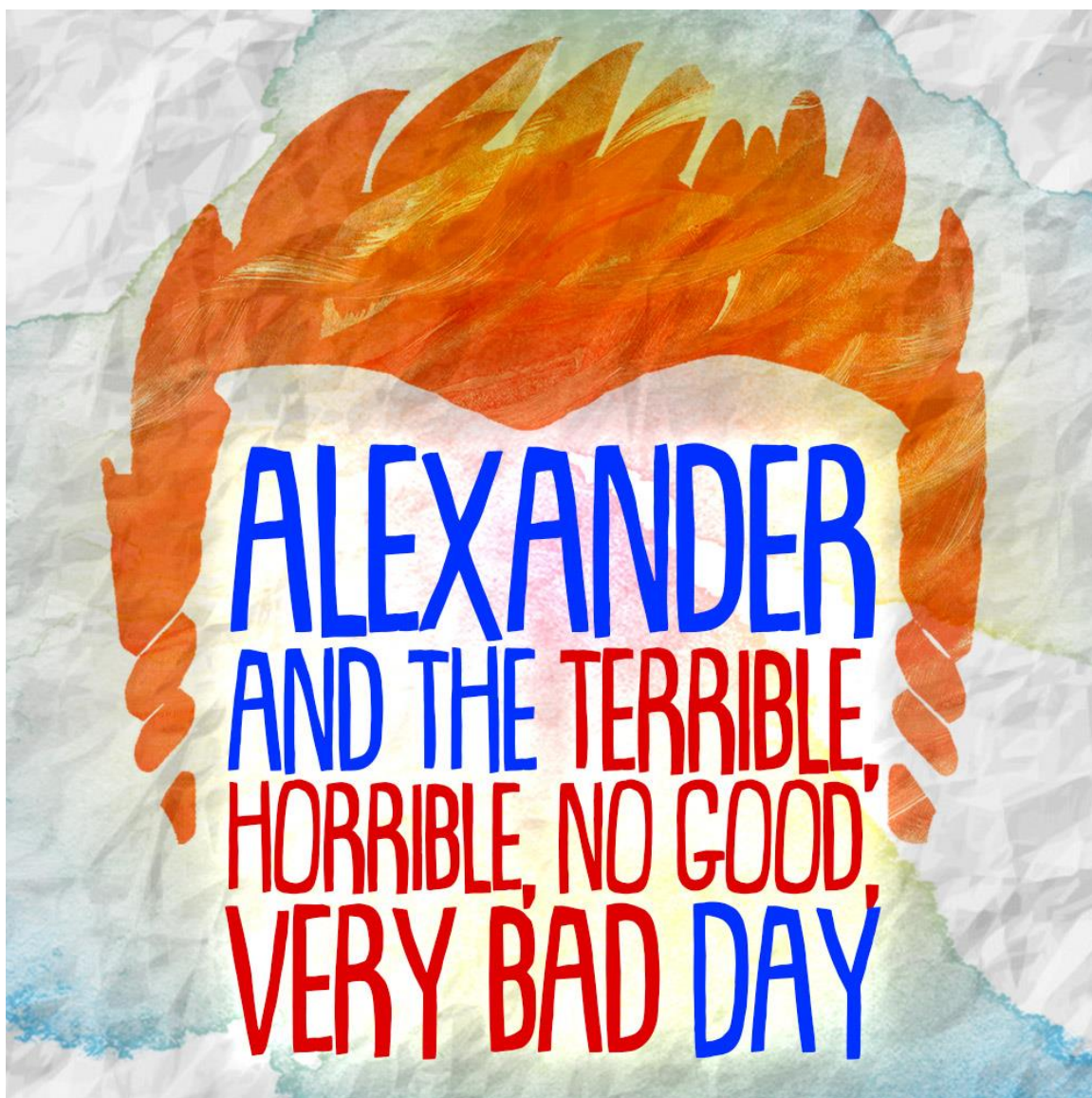


Dear Teachers and Parents,

Every once in a while, a bad day sneaks up on us and sometimes it seems to last forever! Alexander's bad day starts when he wakes up in the morning, and doesn't end until he's ready to go to bed at night. However, Alexander realizes that even though he did have a terrible, horrible, no good, very bad day, that this day too shall pass, and tomorrow is a new day with a new start...and it probably won't be so bad.

The following is a sample from the enrichment guide intended to integrate the MTSU performance of [Alexander and the Terrible, Horrible, No Good, Very Bad Day](#) into school curriculum. The full guide will be available in early January 2020.



Ideas for integrating the performance into the classroom

• Before The Show

(Read the story to your class before attending the play)

Questions to ask before the show:

- Have you ever had a really bad day? What happened that day? How did it feel? Is there anything you could have done to avoid the bad day?
- Can you tell when other people are having a bad day? How?
- Alexander's friends were not very helpful. What did Alexander's friends do to make his bad day worse?
- What could you do to help a friend who is having a bad day?

Standard 3.RL.KID.1, 2.RL.KID.1, 1.RL.KID.1, K.RL.KID.1

• After The Show

(After You Watch the Play Compare the stage version with the book)

Questions to ask before the show:

- How was the play different than the book?
- Did the actors look like the characters in the book? Which of the characters do you relate to best? Why?
- Do you feel like you understand the book better after watching the play? What is the moment you remember most from the play? Is that different from the moment you remember most from the book? Explain.
- In the stage play, the scenic designer had to imagine Alexander's bedroom and recreate it on stage. Draw a picture of what you think Alexander's bedroom looks like. Is your picture different from the one in the play? Do either the stage version or your version look like the picture in the book? How?
- Do the pictures in the book match the pictures or set on the stage? How? If not, which do you think would be best for the story and why?

Standard 6.RL.IKI.7, 5.RL.IKI.7, 4.RL.IKI.7, 3.RL.IKI.7, 2.RL.IKI.7, 1.RL.IKI.7, K.RL.IKI.7, SSP.01, SSP.02, SSP.03

Cause and Effect

A cause is an action or event that makes something else (effect) happen.

The cause happens first: The cause explains why something happened.

The effect happens after the cause: The effect explains what happened as a result of the cause.

Have the students make a list of bad things that happened to Alexander that day. Then have them identify what they feel the cause may have been for each bad thing. (You might make cards with causes and effects and have the students match the cause and effect cards.)

Standard: SSP.04

21 FUN FACTS ABOUT AUSTRALIA

"They call Australia 'Down Under' because it's upside down."

- 1) Official name: Commonwealth of Australia nickname: Land Down Under
- 2) Population: 19,169,083 (2000 estimate)
- 3) Area: 2,966,150 sq. mi
- 4) Primary Language: English
- 5) Government: Parliamentary Democracy
- 6) Capital City: Canberra
- 7) Largest City: Sydney
- 8) Currency: Australian Dollar
- 9) Natural Wonder: Great Barrier Reef
- 10) Australia is the only country that is also a continent.
- 11) Australia is the smallest continent in the world and the sixth-largest country in land area.
- 12) Location: Australia is located in the Southern Hemisphere between the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean.
- 13) The continent's closest neighbors are Indonesia, New Guinea, and New Zealand.
- 14) People often call Australia the "land down under" because it lies south of the equator.
- 15) Climate: Australia's climate is generally arid to semiarid, temperate in the south and east and tropical in the north. Much of the interior of the country, called the outback, is dry and desert-like.
- 16) Most Australians live along the coasts in a few large cities.
- 17) Australia is in the Southern Hemisphere, so the seasons are opposite of seasons in the Northern Hemisphere. In Sydney, temperatures range from 64 to 79 degrees Fahrenheit in January and from 46 to 61 degrees Fahrenheit in July.
- 18) Environment: Australia is home to such unique animals as the kangaroo, the koala, and the dingo, a kind of dog.
- 19) Off the northeastern coast of Australia, the Great Barrier Reef provides homes for thousands of species of marine life.
- 20) History: The first known inhabitants of Australia were Aborigines, who are believed to have migrated to the continent about 40,000 years ago.
- 21) In 1788, England sent its first shipload of prisoners to Australia, establishing the continent as a penal colony. In 1901, Australia became a British commonwealth.

Standard: SSP.06