

Teaching Activities

for



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Teaching Activities are intended for use at home, in the classroom, and during story-times.
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Questions to ask children before reading the book

- What do you think the book is about by looking at the cover (or one or two of the inside illustrations)? *Sometimes it is easy to tell from the cover, other times it is not.*
- What does the cover illustration show?
- Does the title tell you what the book is about?
- Is there a subtitle to give more information?

What do children already know?

- Young children are naturally inquisitive and are sponges for information. The whole purpose of this activity is to help children verify the information they know (or think they know) and to get them thinking “beyond the box” about a particular subject.
- The children should write down their “concepts” (or adults for them if the children are not yet writing) on the provided chart found on the next page. The topic of cancer is quite scary (to adults AND children). This is a good way to find out what children understand.
- Use the questions to get children thinking about what they already know. Feel free to add more questions or thoughts according to the child(ren) involved.

What do children already know—activity chart

Ask children to write down what they think they know before reading the book. If the information is verified while reading the book, they check “yes.” If the information is wrong, they mark “no” and cross it off, then write the correct information. Have the children note how the information was verified.

What do I think I know?	Yes	No	Verified
What is cancer?			Text Illustration Info in FCM Other
How do people get cancer?			Text Illustration Info in FCM Other
What is chemotherapy?			Text Illustration Info in FCM Other
Can you catch cancer from a friend?			Text Illustration Info in FCM Other
Is there anything you can do to help prevent cancer?			Text Illustration Info in FCM Other
Can dogs and other animals get cancer?			Text Illustration Info in FCM Other

Use this chart for any other thoughts the children might have.

What do I think I know?	Yes	No	Verified
			Text Illustration Info in FCM Other
			Text Illustration Info in FCM Other
			Text Illustration Info in FCM Other
			Text Illustration Info in FCM Other
			Text Illustration Info in FCM Other
			Text Illustration Info in FCM Other
			Text Illustration Info in FCM Other

After reading the book – writing prompts & thinking it through

- Did the cover “tell” you what the book was about?
- If not, how does the illustration on the front relate to the story?
- Draw your own cover.
- Can you think of another title for the book?
- If the author used talking animal or gave the animals human traits, could the story have been told differently? How?
- Write a different ending to the story

Re-read the book looking for more information

Go back and re-read the book studying each page carefully.

- What facts about cancer are mentioned in the text?
- What can be seen or inferred from the illustrations that is not or are not mentioned in the text?
- What, if anything, can be inferred from the text?
- Pause during second readings and ask the child(ren) if they remember what happens next.
- What would happen if a character did something different or if something different happened to the character? Would it/could it change the story?

As you re-read the story, write down any words that relate to the five senses.

Feel	Taste	See	Smell	Hear

Comprehension Questions

- Why did the Cody take Champ to the vet?
- What did the vet say was the matter with Champ?
- Why didn't Champ seem sick?
- What did Champ have to do to get better?
- How did the medicine make Champ feel?
- How did Cody give Champ the medicine at home?
- How did Cody feel about his dog being sick?
- Was it Cody's fault that Champ got cancer? Why or why not?
- What did Cody and his friends do to help Champ feel "normal?"
- Did Cody start to feel better?
- What did Cody and Champ want to do together?
- Was Champ well enough to do it?
- What happened to Cody?
- How did Champ help Cody?
- Who was taking care of whom at the end of the story?

What do children already know—activity conclusion

- Do the children have any more questions about cancer? If so, write them down on the chart.
- Identify whether the information was verified and how.
- If the concept is correct, make a note of how the information was confirmed (illustration, in text, or the “For Creative Minds” section)
- If the concept was not correct, what IS the correct information – with confirmation notes as above.
- If the concept was neither confirmed nor denied, look the information up in a reliable source and note where it was confirmed.
- Wrap it all up by adding notes with new information that the children learned either through the reading or the research while looking up something else.

Language Arts

Developing a Vocabulary “Word Wall”

If using the book as a way to introduce a topic or subject, this is also a great way to introduce subject-related vocabulary words. If you don't have the time (or the inclination) to develop the “word wall” by playing the Vocabulary Game (below), we have provided a vocabulary list for you.

Vocabulary words for the “word wall” may be written on index cards, on a poster board, or on a chalkboard. If writing on poster board or chalkboard, you might want to sort into nouns, verbs, etc. right away to save a step later. Leaving the words posted (even on a refrigerator at home) allows the children to see and think about them frequently.

Vocabulary Game

This activity is designed to get children thinking of vocabulary words that will then be used as the beginning vocabulary list for a science lesson.

Select an illustration and give children a specific length of time (five minutes?) to write down all the words they can think of about the particular subject. *If you do not have classroom sets of the book, it is helpful to project an illustration on a white board. Check our website (www.ArbordalePublishing.com) for book “previews” that may be used for this purpose.*

The children's word list should include anything and everything that comes to mind, including nouns, verbs, and adjectives. At the end of the time period, have each child take turns reading a word from his/her list. If anyone else has the word, the reader does nothing. If however, the reader is the only one with the word, he/she should circle it. While reading the list, one person should write the word on a flashcard or large index card and post it on a bulletin board or wall.

At the end, the child with the most words circled “wins.” And you have a start to your science vocabulary list. *Note if a child uses an incorrect word, this is a good time to explain the proper word or the proper usage.*

Putting it all together

The following activities may be done all together or over a period of several days.

- Continue to add words to the vocabulary list as children think of them.
- Sort vocabulary words into nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc. and write what they are on the backs of the cards. When the cards are turned over, all you will see is “noun,” etc. *(These can then be used to create silly sentences, below.)*
- Now sort the vocabulary words into more specific categories. For example, nouns can be divided into plants, animals, rocks, minerals, etc. They can be divided into living/non-living, or into habitat-related words.
- Have children create sentences using their vocabulary words. Each sentence could be written on a separate slip of paper.
- Have children (individually or in small groups) sort and put sentences into informative paragraphs or a story.
- Edit and re-write paragraphs into one informative paper or a story.

Champ's Story:

Dogs Get Cancer Too!

Suggested Vocabulary List

Please note: this list contains higher-level words that relate directly to cancer and cancer care. Please pick the words that are appropriate for your children.

<u>Word</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>part of speech</u>	<u>Spanish</u>
abnormal	not normal	adjective	anormal
acute	occurring suddenly, over a short period of time.	adjective	agudo/a
anemia	blood is deficient in red blood cells which causes weakness and tiredness	noun	anemia
antibody	a protein made by the body's immune system to fight infection.	noun	anticuerpo
antioxidant	include the vitamins A, C and E; the minerals zinc and selenium	noun	antioxidante
benign	non-cancerous	adjective	benigno
biopsy	a medical procedure that removes a small piece of tissue from the body by a needle or through an incision and examined to help doctors diagnose a disease	noun	biopsia
calorie	used to measure how much energy a food provides.	noun	caloría
cancer	about 100 diseases caused by uncontrolled, abnormal growth of cells.	noun	cáncer
cancer cells	cells that take on the wrong shape or size and grow out of control	noun	las células cancerosas
carcinogen	something that causes cancer.	noun	cancerígeno
CAT Scan	a diagnostic X-ray procedure using a computer to show a three-dimensional image of an organ or body segment	noun	TAC
cell	the body's building blocks: the smallest structural and functional unit of an organism	noun	célula
chemotherapy (chemo)	a medicine that targets and kills the misbehaving cancer cells	noun	quimioterapia
child life specialists	people who help children and their families deal with a serious medical illness	noun	especialistas en niños
chronic	a long-lasting disease or one that is progressing slowly	adjective	crónico
common	belonging to or relating to lots of people	adjective	común
communicable disease	a disease that can be passed from one person to another	noun	enfermedades transmisibles

damage	to make something worse	verb	dañar, hacer daño
diagnose	determine the nature of an illness using symptoms, laboratory results, and physical examination	verb	diagnosticar
eat	to bite and swallow food as nourishment	verb	comer
exercise	to work muscles to keep fit and healthy	verb	ejercer, hacer ejercicios
food	what is eaten to sustain life, provide energy, promote growth, etc	noun	alimento
fruit	a pulpy or juicy plant part that contains the seeds including apple, peach, orange, berries, nuts, burs	noun	fruta
grow	to get bigger, to increase in size	verb	crecer
habit	a pattern of behavior, repeating behavior	noun	hábito
hair	A mammal's outermost covering, made up of threadlike growths on the skin.	noun: body part	pelo
healthy	the condition of being free from sickness or disease	adjective	saludable
infection	the invasion and growth of disease-producing organisms in the body: bacteria, viruses and fungi	noun	infección
IV	the giving of medicine or liquids through a tube into a vein	noun	sonda intravenosa
leukemia	cancer of the blood that begins in the bone marrow where there are too many immature white blood cells that crowd out and inhibit the growth and development of blood cells	noun	leucemia
lifestyle	a way of living that reflects the person's values and attitudes	noun	estilo de vida
lose	to misplace, to go out of sight	verb	perder
malignant	a disease that gets worse and spreads	adjective	maligno
medical researchers	doctors who find and test new medications	noun	investigadores médicos
medicine	something that treats or prevents the symptoms of disease	noun	medicina
metastasis	the spreading of a disease to another part of the body	noun	metástasis
MRI	a diagnostic procedure that uses magnetic fields and radio waves linked to a computer to create pictures of areas inside the body.	noun	RM
normal	average, standard	adjective	normal
nutritious	providing nourishment	adjective	nutritivo
oncologist	a medical doctor who specializes in treating cancer	noun	oncólogo
patient	a person receiving medical care	noun	paciente
pediatric oncologist	a medical doctor who treats cancer in children.	noun	oncólogo pediatra

plasma	the liquid portion of the blood that contains numerous proteins and minerals and is necessary for normal blood functioning.	noun	plasma
platelet	one of the main parts of the blood that clots and heals injured areas	noun	plaqueta
port	an implanted tube through which blood may be withdrawn and drugs may be given without repeated needle sticks	noun	puerto
prevent	to keep from happening	verb	evitar
protein	a necessary compound in the diet of animals for growth and for repair of tissues; can be obtained from meat and eggs and milk and legumes		proteína
radiation therapy	strong X-rays that target and kill the cancer cells	noun	radioterapia
radiologist	a doctor that read and diagnoses from X-rays	noun	radiólogo
red blood cells	cells that carry oxygen to all the various organs and tissues of the body	noun	glóbulos rojos
relapse	the disease comes back after the symptoms had stopped or lessened	noun	reincidencia
remission	disappearance of cancer symptoms. Also the period during which this occurs.	noun	remisión
spinal tap	a diagnostic procedure that involves taking and examining a sample of spinal fluid: lumbar puncture	noun	punción lumbar
treatments	care by procedures that are intended to relieve illness or injury	noun	tratamiento
tumor	a not normal swelling or growth of tissue in a localized area of the body	noun	tumore
vegetable	plant whose roots, leaves, stems, flowers, seeds or pods are used as food	noun	vegetal(es)
white blood cells	blood cells that fight infections	noun	glóbulos blancos
whole grain	cereal grains that contain bran, germ, and endosperm (not refined): wheat, oat, rice, rye, etc.	noun	de grano entero
x-ray	an electromagnetic wave of very short wavelength, able to pass through many materials opaque to light	noun	radiográfico

Champ's Story: Dogs Get Cancer Too!

Silly Sentence Structure Activity

This is a fun activity that develops both an understanding of sentence structure and the science subject. Use words from the “word wall” to fill in the blanks. After completing silly sentences for fun, have children try to fill in the proper words by looking for the information in the book.

Sometimes, a few _____^{noun}s take on the wrong shape or size and _____^{verb} out of control.

These _____^{adjective} cells are known as _____^{noun}.

_____^{noun} is a _____^{noun} that targets and kills those misbehaving cancer cells.

It is usually given through a clear tube called an _____^{noun}.

Chemo sometimes hurts _____^{adjective} cells, too. This can make _____^{noun}s feel sick to their stomach or _____^{verb} their _____^{noun}.

_____^{noun} _____^{noun} uses high-energy rays (like strong X-rays) to target and kill the cancer cells.

_____^{noun} _____^{noun} are doctors who find and test new medications. You cannot catch _____^{noun} from another child, no matter how much you play together.

Champ's Story: Dogs Get Cancer Too!
Sequence Sentence Strips

Preparation: Cut into sentence strips, laminate if desired, and place in a "center." Have children put the events in order. Children may work alone or in small groups. Cards are in order but should be mixed up when cut apart.

----- ✂ -----

Champ ran the dog agility course.

----- ✂ -----

As Cody pet him, he found a lump.

----- ✂ -----

**Cody took Champ to the vet and the vet said that
Champ had cancer.**

----- ✂ -----

**Cody worried that it was his fault that Champ got
cancer.**

----- ✂ -----



Cody went to school but was worried about Champ.



The vet gave Champ chemotherapy through an IV.



**Cody had to give Champ medicine and hid it in the
peanut butter.**



Champ did not feel well because of the medicines.



**Cody and friends took Champ to the park. Champ
was slow but did some of the agility course.**





The vet said the medicine was helping.



Champ had a good week and could run the course.



**During the agility show, Champ did well but Cody
fell and broke his leg.**



It's Champ's turn to take care of Cody.



Champ's Story: Dogs Get Cancer Too!

Word Search

Find the hidden words. Even non-reading children can try to match letters to letters to find the words! Easy - words go up to down or left to right.

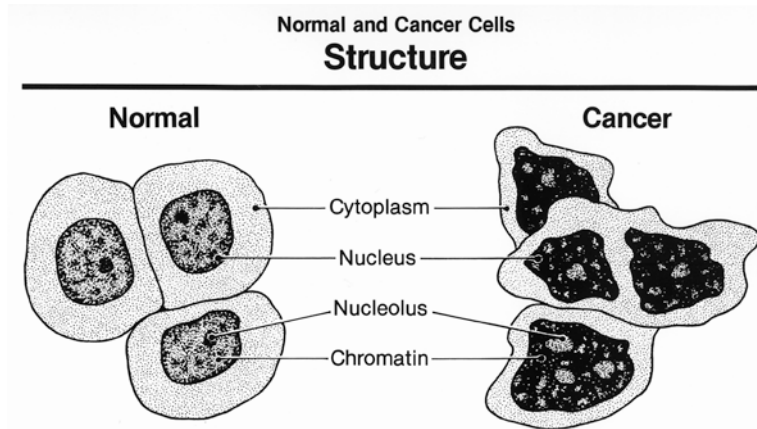
For older children, identify the coordinates of the first letter in each word (number, letter).

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	C	H	I	M	P	I	T	S	M	E
2	E	L	F	A	C	A	N	C	E	R
3	H	A	R	C	H	L	I	C	D	S
4	P	E	I	M	Y	I	X	H	I	T
5	P	C	E	L	L	F	P	E	C	Y
6	A	H	N	O	C	E	S	M	I	W
7	R	A	D	I	A	T	I	O	N	H
8	K	M	C	O	D	Y	C	L	E	A
9	O	P	G	S	O	L	K	I	L	T
10	C	J	E	A	G	E	S	N	I	S

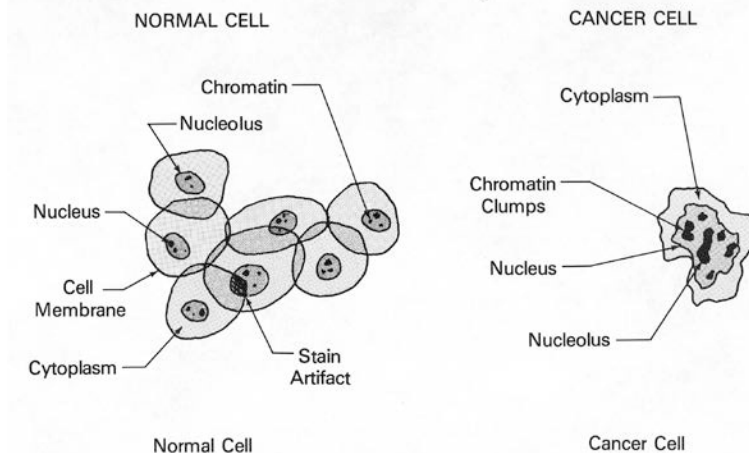
CODY
CHAMP
DOG
CANCER
CHEMO
CELL
MEDICINE
RADIATION
LIFESTYLE
SICK
PARK
FRIEND

Science—Cancer Cells

Whether you are a person or a puppy, your body is made up of trillions of tiny cells, the body's building blocks. Sometimes, a few cells take on the wrong shape or size and grow out of control. These abnormal cells are known as cancer.



Thanks to Pat Kenny and the National Cancer Institute for this graphic.
<http://visualonline.cancer.gov/details.cfm?imageid=2512>



Thanks to National Cancer Institute for this graphic:

<http://visualonline.cancer.gov/retrieve.cfm?imageid=2291&dpi=300&fileformat=jpg>

- Do you see any differences in the pictures of the normal cells and the cancer cells?
- What shape is the healthy cell?
- What shape is the cancer cell?
- The cancer cells spread and start to take over other cells, they grow out of control until killed by radiation or chemotherapy. All kinds of things can grow out of control. What are some things around your house, neighborhood, or school that might grow out of control if not cared for? Some might be good, some might be bad. (*weeds, vines, grass*).
- If vines climb a healthy tree, could they eventually kill the tree? What would you do to stop the vines from growing?
- Chemotherapy and radiation are some of the ways that doctors kill the cancer cells.

Champ's Story:

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Science Journal

Have children draw a picture to define the vocabulary word or concept.

cancer

chemotherapy

IV

Math

Your body is made up of **trillions** of tiny cells. They are so small that they can only be seen with a microscope.

What is a trillion?

	One	1
	Ten	10
	One hundred	100
	One thousand	1,000
	Ten thousand	10,000
	Hundred thousand	100,000
	One million	1,000,000
	Ten million	10,000,000
	Hundred million	100,000,000
One billion		1,000,000,000
Ten billion		10,000,000,000
Hundred billion		100,000,000,000
One trillion		1,000,000,000,000

How high can you count in a minute?

Do you think you could ever count as high as long as a trillion?

A trillion pennies?

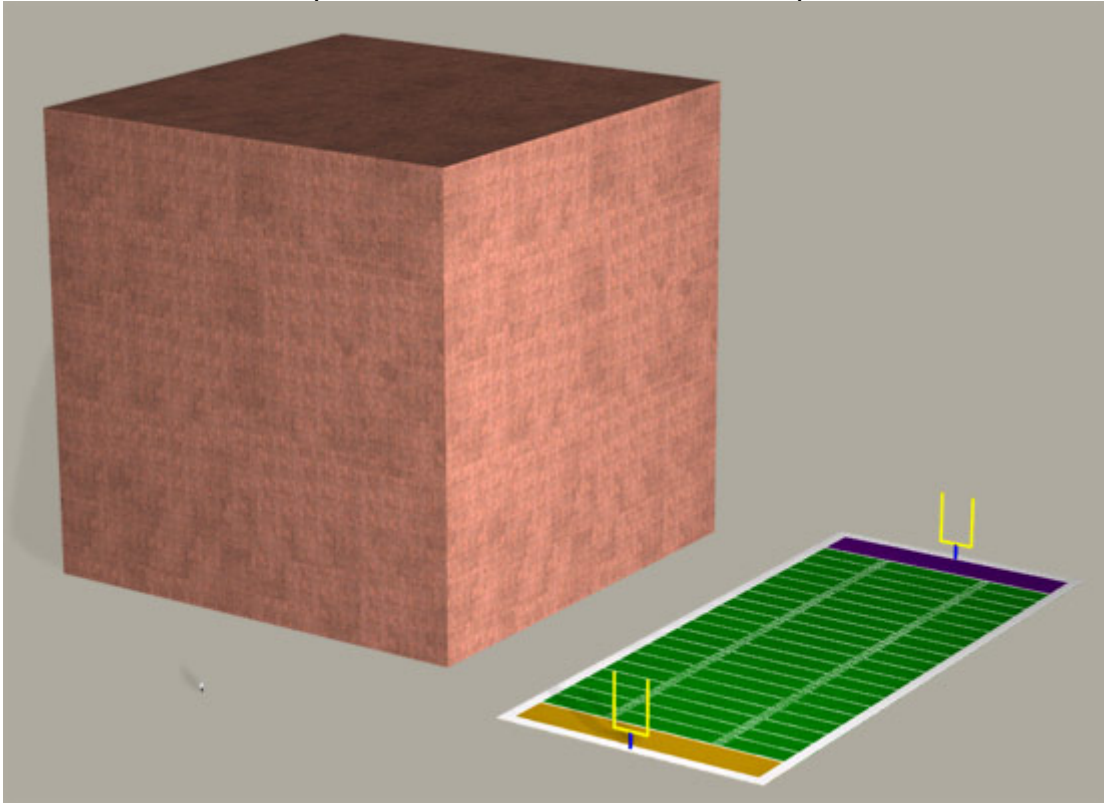
Thanks to the Math Forum's Mega Penny Project:

<http://mathdl.maa.org/jsp/search/searchResults.jsp?url=http://mathforum.org/library/view/18822.html>

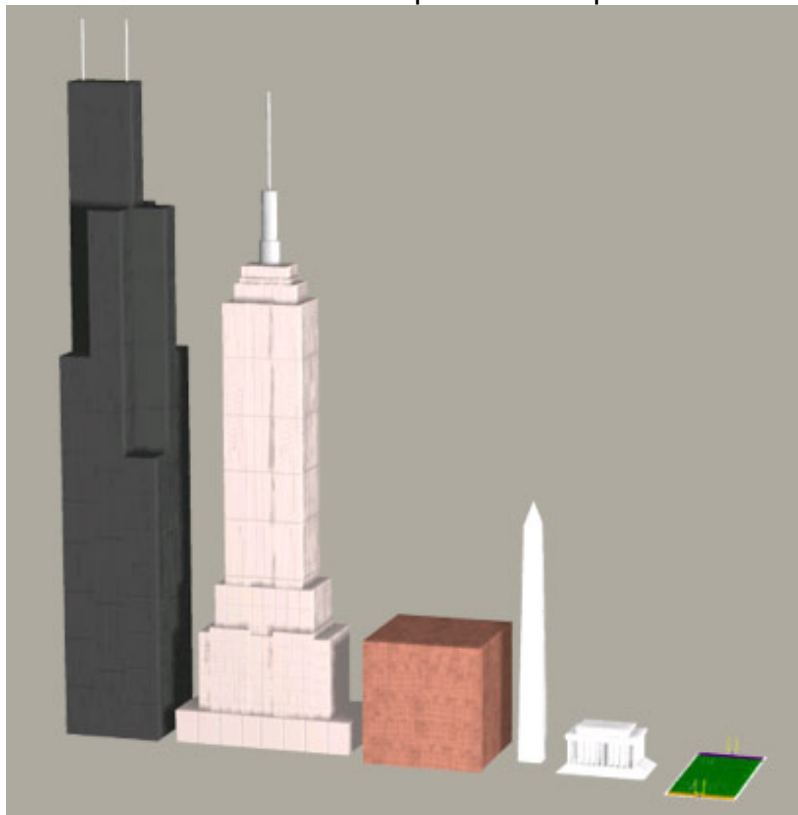
Here is what 1,000 pennies stacked up would look like:



Here is what one trillion pennies would look like stacked up next to a football field:



And here's how that stack of a trillion pennies compares to some buildings:



Sears Tower, Empire State Building, One Trillion Pennies, The Washington Monument, Lincoln Memorial, a football field

Character—Caring about others

Understanding Feelings

Part of caring about other people is understanding how they might be feeling or thinking.

- If a friend or family member is diagnosed with cancer, how do you think they might feel? (afraid, angry, anxious, confused, depressed, different, embarrassed, helpless, ill, lonely, scared, tired, upset, worried).
- People with cancer often wonder why they get it and if they did something to cause it. Some of the adult cancers *are* caused by things that people do (smoking can give people lung cancer), but children don't do anything that would cause them to get cancer.
- Children with cancer will miss playing with friends.
- Young children, in particular, may not be able to swallow medicines and some medicines taste bad. They might be afraid of the medicine or not want to take it, even though it will help them to get better.

If you felt like that, what are some things that people might do to help you feel better?
What are some things that you can do to help the person with cancer?

Cancer Treatment Side Effects:

Sometimes the treatments make the people feel worse than the cancer. But, it is important to have the treatment to kill the bad cancer cells. The person with cancer may get any of these side effects. If they do, what are some ways that you can help them to feel better?

- feeling tired
- feeling sick to his/her stomach
- throwing up
- feeling sad
- having a fever
- having a rash on a rash skin
- blood problems
- lose hair

It's not just the person with cancer that suffers!

Cancer affects the whole family and their friends. A normal family's life will see lots of changes. There will be more visits to the hospital and doctor's offices. If there are other young children, they will need attention too. What are some ways that you can help?

Champ's Story: Dogs Get Cancer Too!

Answers

Silly Sentence Structure Activity

Sometimes, a few **cells** take on the wrong shape or size and **grow** out of control.

These **abnormal** cells are known as **cancer**.

Chemotherapy is a **medicine** that targets and kills those misbehaving cancer cells.

It is usually given through a clear tube called an **IV**.

Chemo sometimes hurts **healthy** cells, too. This can make **patients** feel sick to their stomach or **lose** their **hair**.

Radiation therapy uses high-energy rays (like strong X-rays) to target and kill the cancer cells.

Medical researchers are doctors who find and test new medications.

You cannot catch **cancer** from another child, no matter how much you play together.

Word Search

CODY	8,C
CHAMP	5,B
DOG	8,E
CANCER	2,E
CHEMO	3,H
CELL	5,B
MEDICINE	1,I
RADIATION	7,A
LIFESTYLE	3,F
SICK	6,G
PARK	5,A
FRIEND	2,C

Other





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