

# ***Bud, Not Buddy***

## **By Christopher Paul Curtis**

# **A Teaching Unit**

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**The highlighted chapters are yours free. Scroll down to print them.**

***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.

**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.

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## *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>		

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