



Dr. Dinosaur

This teacher guide is designed to provide both teachers and students with a more comprehensive understanding of theater and live performance.

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Teacher Guide



Performance Specifics

Show Length: 45 minute show, includes behind the scenes demonstration

Audience: Pre-K thru 5th grade and families for audiences of up to 300

Technical Support: Lighting and sound support provided by the puppeteer

Staging Requirements: Requires indoor space at least 15ft square, as dark as possible with an unobstructed height of 9 feet and close proximity to an electrical outlet.

Show Synopsis

Join Dr. Dinosaur on this exciting expedition of prehistoric proportions!

You'll discover how Paleontologists learn interesting facts about Carnivores and Herbivores by examining the fossils and bones they left behind.

You'll also learn about adaptation, flying reptiles, extinction...and you'll even get to witness a "real live" Dinosaur Death Match between the Cruel King Lizard, Tyrannosaurus Rex and the Speedy Thief known as the Velociraptor

Rock thru the ages and rock to the beat in this toe-tapping musical revue featuring rod puppets, hand puppets, original songs and of course, dinosaurs!



Curriculum Connections

Dr. Dinosaur includes content from these Common Core and Georgia Performance Learning Standards.

(click to view):

* [Language Arts](#)

* [Theatre](#)

* [Music](#)

* [Science](#)

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- * Students will gain an understanding of live performance and puppetry arts along with learning about different puppet types, including rod, hand and shadow puppets.
- * Students will discover the difference between Herbivores and Carnivores.
- * Students will learn how scientists use artifacts and fossils to understand the history of our planet and learn about our past by examining what was left behind.

Vocabulary Words

tyrannosaurus rex - a large, fierce dinosaur that walked on powerful hind legs & had small forelegs

excavate - to remove earth or soil by digging or scooping out

paleontologist – a person who studies the forms of life existing in prehistoric times

fossils - the remains of an animal or plant preserved from an earlier era inside a rock

herbivore – an animal that eats only plants

carnivore - an animal that eats only meat.

discover- to find out information that was not previously known

explore - to travel to or in a place in order to discover what it is like or what is there

stegosaurus - a plant-eating dinosaur that had tough bony dorsal plates & spikes on its tail

magnify - to cause something to appear larger than it is, especially by using a microscope or lens

archeologist - the study of past human life and culture by the recovery and examination of evidence, such as buildings, tools, and pottery.



Internet Resources

<http://www.puppetguy.com>

Visit this site for more information about “That Puppet Guy” Lee Bryan and his many performances. Also, be sure to check out the “Glue & You” Puppet kits!



<http://dinobase.gly.bris.ac.uk>

Check out Dinobase, a database with a list of dinosaurs, a classification of dinosaurs, pictures and more from the University of Bristol, U.K.

[http://www.bbc.co.uk/sn/prehistoric life/dinosaurs/](http://www.bbc.co.uk/sn/prehistoric_life/dinosaurs/)

Explore this resource from BBC Television, UK, called *Age of the Dinosaurs*.

<http://www.ucmp.berkeley.edu/diapsids/dinosaur.html>

Extensive information about the dinosaurs from the University of California Museum of Paleontology.

<http://pubs.usgs.gov/gip/dinosaurs/>

Find the answers to frequently asked questions about dinosaurs.



How Do Dinosaurs Say Goodnight?

By Jane Yolen & Mark Teague

Dinosaur Roar

by Paul Stickland & Henrietta Stickland

Dinosaurs, Dinosaurs

By Bryon Barton

Digging Up Dinosaurs

By Alski

Dinosaur Cove

Swimming with the Plesiosaur

By Rex Stone

Dinosaur Cove

Saving the Stegosaurus

By Rex Stone

Dinosaurumpus!

Tony Mitton

Reading

Recommendations

How Big Were the Dinosaurs?

By Bernard Most

The Magic School Bus

In the Times of the Dinosaurs

By Joanna Cole & Bruce Degen

Oh Say Can You Say

Di-no-saur

By Bonnie Worth

When Dinosaurs Came

With Everything

By Elise Broach & David Small



Grade level Ideas

&

activities

Preschool

- ◆ Click [here](#) to be directed to That Puppet Guy's website with learning extensions for this age group.

Kindergarten & First Grade

- ◆ Make a dinosaur park! Place a small wading pool in your classroom and fill it with some or all of the following items: large plastic dinosaurs, stuffed dinosaurs, large rocks, large twigs, leaves cut out of felt, bones cut out of poster board, a small amount of sand, aquarium gravel or potting soil. Let the children play with the dinosaurs. Talk with them about how the dinosaurs might have interacted with each other and with their environments.
- ◆ Using dough or clay, let the children press leaves, coins or similar objects to make imprints. Explain that this is how fossils are created.
- ◆ [Dynamic Dinosaur Poetry](#) - acrostic poetry (page 8)

Second & Third Grade

- ◆ Have your students close their eyes. Ask them to imagine becoming a dinosaur. After a few minutes, have the students write a journal entry about their visions.
- ◆ Make a paper mache dinosaur egg! Use strips of newspaper, thinned white glue and an inflated balloon. After the glue and paper dries let kids decorate the egg and decide what kind of dinosaur it might have belonged to.
- ◆ Eat like a dinosaur. Using notecards, write the name of a meat or vegetable on each card. Make sure to have an equal numbers of meats and vegetable cards. Divide the class into three groups: carnivore, herbivore and omnivore. Pass two cards at random to each student. Then let the students trade with each other so that everyone ends up with two cards that have appropriate food items to the group to which they were assigned. If you have students who are unable to attain the correct cards discuss what the results might be.

Fourth & Fifth Grade

- ◆ Learn dinosaur details. As a class, look closely at a picture of a dinosaur. Discuss the dinosaur's features such as size, teeth, appendages, eye placement, unique body features, etc. Keep track of the observations and later compare with real facts researched from the internet.
- ◆ Introduce your students to the definitions of archeologist and paleontologist. Explain the differences and similarities between the two. Have your students write a paper about which they would rather be and why.
- ◆ [Fact Files](#) - Scientific facts about dinosaurs (page 9)

LIVE PERFORMANCE

ETIQUETTE

Going to see a live performance is not like watching television or seeing a movie. The artists on stage can see and hear everything that the audience is doing. These performers have worked very hard to provide an enjoyable, entertaining show. Let them know through your actions that you appreciate this. Also, your behavior affects the experience of everyone around you. So respect the other audience members by following the few simple guidelines listed below.

Did you Know?

Stage performers tell each other to "break a leg" before a performance because superstition says that it is bad luck to wish a performer "good luck" before a show!



Thumbs Up !

- Arrive early
- Turn off phones, watch alarms & anything else that would disrupt the show
- Use the restroom before the show
- Applaud where appropriate, after a well-performed song or dance, and at the end of an Act or scene. Also at a curtain call when the performers are taking a bow
- Laugh or giggle politely where appropriate
- Watch closely and listen carefully

Thumbs Down!

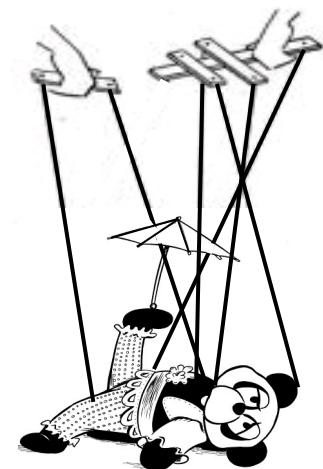
- No photos or video
- Do not whisper, talk, sing or hum during the performance
- Do not eat or drink during the performance
- Do not put your feet on the seat in front of you
- Do not boo, heckle or shout during the performance
- Do not leave the theater until the actors have left the stage



STYLES OF PUPPETRY

Hand Puppets

Hand Puppets are puppets that cover the puppeteers hand. They can either have a moving mouth or not. Hand puppets, or glove puppets as they are sometimes called, cover the puppeteer's hand so that the head is moved by the index finger and the arms moved by the thumb and middle finger. Hand puppets are part a of Chinese puppet tradition.



Marionettes (string puppets)

Marionettes are considered the most difficult of all puppets to master. They consist of a full bodied character whose head, arms and legs are jointed to allow full movement. These are each connected by heavy thread to a cross shaped controller (called an airplane) that is held in one hand by the puppeteer. By moving the airplane controller and using the free hand to manipulate individual threads, the

puppet can be made to walk, jump, dance, or run. The puppet is always controlled from above. Some stages even have bridges built across them to allow the puppeteer to move back and forth across the scene without ever being seen. A very famous marionette scene was in the movie *The Sound of Music*, in which Julie Andrews sang a song while marionette

Body Puppets Body puppets are exactly what they sound like. They are larger-than-life and the puppeteer, or sometimes two, are actually inside the puppet. Body puppets can be very simple, like a large costume, or very sophisticated, employing video cameras and robotics. Sesame Street's Big Bird is probably the most recognized body puppet!

Rod Puppets

are puppets that are controlled entirely by control rods, or sticks. These rods are often attached to both hands with a third rod that is attached inside the head to allow the puppeteer to turn the head or move it up and down. While the puppeteer provides the voice, without a moving mouth much of the puppets character is expressed through exaggerated movements and actions.



Shadow Puppets

When most people think of shadow puppets they picture making a simple bird or dog shadow on a wall with their hands. Actually, shadow puppets can be quite complex. Originating in Indonesia, shadow puppets are often made from dried animal skins which are cut out in very ornate patterns and shapes. Because shadow puppet shows are usually performed at night, they are often considered to be "adult" themed and not suitable for children to attend. Audience members may sit in front of the shadow screen to watch the show, or they may sit behind the screen and see the puppets in the bright light and not as shadows at all!



That Puppet Guy, Lee Bryan, uses large moving, mouth hand puppets and rod puppets to perform this prehistoric Puppet show. These puppets are sure to tickle your funny bone!



About The Puppeteer



Celebrating 20 years, Lee Bryan "That Puppet Guy", specializes in exceptional school assemblies and extraordinary library programs. He strives to entertain the imaginations of the young *and* the young-at-heart with innovative puppets, original scripts and zany adaptations of classic tales. Lee's solo performances are often featured at the internationally acclaimed The Center for Puppetry Arts in Atlanta.

He is a two-time grant recipient from the prestigious Jim Henson Foundation, Inc. In 2003 he received a Project Grant which helped produce his original, found-object production of PINOCCHIO.

(<http://www.hensonfoundation.org/index.php/grantawards/2000s/2003>)

Then, in 2006 Lee received a Seed Grant to further his production of THE SUITCASE CIRCUS a/k/a "Le Cirque du Suitcase."

<http://www.hensonfoundation.org/index.php/grant-awards/2000s/2006>

Professional film credits include work with the Muppets® on the feature film, "[The Adventures of Elmo in Grouchland](#)." Recently, The National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences honored Lee with a Southeastern Regional Daytime Emmy® nomination for his work with Public Broadcasting on the award winning Spanish language series, [¡SALSA!](#) Current video projects include the role of Hardy Heart for [The OrganWise Guys](#) and most recently the role of Captain Cruller to help celebrate Krispy Kreme's [TALK LIKE A PIRATE](#) promotion.

Professional puppetry affiliations include memberships with [UNIMA-USA](#), [The Puppeteers of America, Inc.](#), and [The Atlanta Puppetry Guild](#).



Curriculum Standards

For

Dr. Dinosaur!

Language Arts – Common Core Standards

Literacy.RLK.2 - With prompting and support, retell familiar stories, including key details.

Literacy.RL.1.2 - Retell stories, including key details, and demonstrate understanding of their central message.

Literacy.RL.2.2 - Recount stories, including fables and folktales from diverse cultures, and determine their central message, lesson, or moral.

Literacy.RL.3.2 - Recount stories, including fables, folktales, and myths from diverse cultures; determine the central message, lesson, or moral and explain how it is conveyed through key details in the text.

Literacy.RL.4.3 - Describe in depth a character, setting, or event in a story or drama, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., a character's thoughts, words, or actions).

Literacy.RL.5.3 - Compare and contrast two or more characters, settings, or events in a story or drama, drawing on specific detail in the text (e.g., how characters interact).

Theatre - Georgia Performance Learning Standards

TAES.1 - Analyzing and constructing meaning from theatrical experiences, dramatic literature, and electronic media

TAES.11 - Engaging actively and appropriately as an audience member in theatre or other media experiences

Music - Georgia Performance Learning Standards

MGM.7 - Evaluating music and music performances

- a. Evaluate musical performances of themselves and others.
- b. Explain personal preferences for specific musical works using appropriate vocabulary.

Science - Georgia Performance Learning Standards

S3E2. - Students will investigate fossils as evidence of organisms that lived long ago.

- a. Investigate fossils by observing authentic fossils or models of fossils or view information resources about fossils as evidence of organisms that lived long ago.
- b. Describe how a fossil is formed.



NAME: _____

DATE: _____

D y n a m i c D in o s a s P o e t r y

Write an acrostic poem about dinosaurs. Begin each line with a word or phrase that starts with the letter on that line.

D _____

I _____

N _____

O _____

S _____

A _____

U _____

R _____

S _____





Fact Files

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Directions: Fill in the blanks to complete each fact.

1. A dinosaur detective is called a _____.
2. When a species disappears from the Earth it is said to be _____.
3. Carnivores eat only _____.
4. An animal that eats only plants is called an _____.
5. Many scientists believe that a giant _____ caused the dinosaurs' extinction.
6. A/An _____ is one example of an animal alive today that was also on Earth during the time of the dinosaurs.
7. The fiercest meat eating dinosaur was called _____.
8. The _____ had large bony plates down his back and ate only plants.
9. A very fast dinosaur, _____ was a small carnivore.
10. The physical evidence that supports the existence of dinosaurs is called a _____.

