WHEN A DRAGON MOVES IN

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Watch Mark Duplass read this story at storylineonline.net
ABOUT THIS STORY

SYNOPSIS
If you build a perfect sandcastle, a dragon will move in. And that’s exactly what happens to one very lucky boy at the beach. Dad is busy sunbathing and Mom is busy with her book, so the boy and dragon roam the beach together, flying a kite, braving the waves, and roasting marshmallows. But no one believes him when he shares the news of his magnificent dragon: Mom only hears the roar of the ocean, Dad thinks the dragon feather is a seagull feather, and know-it-all Sis claims there’s no such thing as a dragon. That’s when the sandwiches mysteriously disappear, claw prints are found in the brownies, and dragon-giggles erupt from the strangest of places. Heh-heh-heh. Is there truly a mischievous dragon running around on the beach or is someone’s imagination running wild? Decide for yourself When a Dragon Moves In.

THEMES IN THE STORY
Friendship, Imagination and Family
READING AND WRITING

SUGGESTED GRADE LEVEL: K - 1ST

ELA COMMON CORE STANDARD

Reading Literature: Students read and respond to works of literature with emphasis on comprehension, making connections among ideas and between texts with focus on textural evidence. Standards listed below are for Kindergarten and 1st grade but can be adapted to 2nd grade standards.

BEFORE VIEWING

Standards: CCSS.SL.K.1, CCSS.SL.K.1B, CCSS.SL.1.1, CCSS.SL.1.1B

Objective: Tap knowledge and build background to prepare for reading the story.

Procedure:

Step 1: Build background by discussing the following topics with students:
- Building sandcastles at the beach
- Dragons
- Imagination and imaginary creatures

Step 2: Introduce the title, When a Dragon Moves In, and have students predict what might happen.

DURING VIEWING

Focus: Making Predictions, Reality/Fantasy, Using Illustrations

Standards: CCSS.SL.K.2, CCSS.RL.K.1, CCSS.RL.K.7, CCSS.SL.1.2, CCSS.RL.1.1, CCSS.RL.1.7

Objective: Students will listen to the story for understanding.

Procedure: Use the following prompts to engage students in the story as they listen:
- Tell students to make predictions as they listen – What will happen next?
- Reality vs fantasy: Have students give a thumbs up for something that can really happen (reality) and a thumbs down for things that are not real (fantasy).
- Have students look at the illustrations and describe the relationship between the illustration and the text.
**AFTER VIEWING**

**Standards:** CCSS.RL.K.1, CCSS.RL.K.2, CCSS.RL.K.3, CCSS.RL.1.1, CCSS.RL.1.2, CCSS.RL.1.3

**Objective:** Students will ask and answer questions about key details in the story.

**Materials:**
- Stickers (optional)
- Paper plate
- Paper clip
- Marker

**Teacher Prep:** Construct a spinner: Divide the paper plate into sixths. Label each section with a question word. Unfold the paper clip and poke it through the center of the plate. Bend the end that’s sticking through the bottom of the spinner so it doesn’t fall out.

**Procedure:**

The activity can be adjusted to the ability of class. It can be done as a partner activity or a teacher guided whole class activity. Divide class into two teams for whole class option.

**Step 1:** Student A spins the spinner and whichever section it lands on, Student A makes up a question about the story.

**Step 2:** Student B must answer the question.

**Step 3:** Repeat with Student B asking question and Student A answering.

**Step 4:** Student who answers correctly gets a point or a sticker. Student or team with most points is the winner.

**WRITING**

**Use the spinner as a story-writing tool.**

**Standards:** CCSS.W.K.3, CCSS.W.1.3

**Objective:** Students will identify the elements of a story and write an original story.

**Materials:**
- Spinner
- Index cards
- Markers
- Writing Tools: pencils, paper

**Teacher Prep:** Write one question word on an index card: Who, What, Where, When, Why, How. Make enough sets for each student in your class.

**Procedure:**

**Step 1:** Give each student a set of question word cards.

**Step 2:** Student spins the spinner. He/she then matches the question word on the spinner with an index card with the same question word.

**Step 3:** Student illustrates, writes, or dictates the detail for his/her story on the back of the index card.

**Step 4:** After all the cards have been completed, students order the cards and use the cards to write a complete story.
ACROSS THE CURRICULUM ACTIVITIES

DESIGN CHALLENGE — CREATING A CUP CASTLE

OBJECTIVE —
Science: Students will use design strategies to build a structure.
Math: Students will use number sense to count, measure, and order numbers.

MATERIALS —
Plastic cups
Tape measure
Paper, pencil

PROCEDURE —
Step 1: Explain the task to students: They will use paper cups to build a cup castle. Emphasize that the castle should be as tall as possible.
Step 2: Brainstorm different ways they might try to build the tallest castle.
Step 3: Put the students into groups and ask them to come up with a design plan for their castle.
Step 4: Give cups to each group of students and have them build their castle. Encourage groups to think about how they might change their design to make their castle taller. Allow students to make modifications and work for a specific time period.
Step 5: Have students count and record the number of cups they used to build the castle.
Step 6: Explain height and instruct students how to use a tape measure, if necessary.
Step 7: Have students measure the height of the castle using a tape measure. Record each group’s measurement.
Step 8: Bring the class together and ask them to order the measurements from least to greatest. Which group is the winner?

ART/MATH — SHAPE DRAGONS
Students identify basic shapes to create a picture of a dragon.

MATERIALS —
Precut shapes in various sizes and colors (rectangles, squares, triangles, circles)
Option: Have students trace and cut shapes if appropriate.
Glue
Google eyes
Large white paper
PROCEDURE —

Step 1: Have students recall the dragon from *When a Dragon Moves In*.

Step 2: Project the story from *Storyline Online* on a screen, stopping to examine the dragon in each illustration. Have students identify any shapes they notice in the dragon’s body.

Step 3: Give students the precut shapes (or tracers) and have them identify each shape.

Step 4: Explain to students that they will use the shapes to make a dragon. Tell students they must use at least one of each shape for their dragon. Shapes may be cut in half if needed.

Step 5: Distribute large white sheets of paper to students and have them glue pieces on paper to make a dragon. Attach google eyes.

Step 6: Have partners exchange completed pictures and identify shapes that were used.

SOCIAL SKILLS — HONESTY

Students will understand that honesty is being truthful in words and actions, and it is important to always tell the truth.

MATERIALS —

*Storyline Online* video: *When a Dragon Moves In*

Drawing paper (1 per student)
Pencils, crayons

*Story Box Sheet* (See Below)

TEACHER PREP — STORY BOX SHEET

Divide a sheet of paper into quarters. Find a photo or draw a picture as described in each box:

Box 1 – Show a child breaking something and feeling nervous about what might happen
Box 2 – Show the child talking to an adult
Box 3 – Show how the adult reacted
Box 4 – Show how the adult helped the child feel better

PROCEDURE —

Step 1: Define honesty as only doing or saying things that are truthful. Give students examples of honesty: telling the truth, treating people fairly, not blaming others, etc. Remind students that acting in a way that hides the truth is also not being honest. Allow time for students to share their thoughts about being truthful and honest.

Step 2: Show the *Storyline Online* video and ask students to look for examples of how the main character might not have been truthful. Stop the video periodically to talk about the events in the story where the main character says the dragon is responsible. Ask: Is the boy telling the truth? Why do you think that he is blaming this action on the dragon? Allow time for discussion.

Step 3: Ask students if they have ever been afraid to tell the truth. Discuss.
Step 4: Ask students if they ever got blamed for something they didn’t do and how that made them feel. Discuss.

Step 5: Explain the importance of always telling the truth. Use the teacher prepared Story Box Sheet to illustrate:
- Fold the paper so that only Box 1 and 2 are showing. Begin telling the story using the first picture to describe what happened. Ask the students to tell you what the child might be saying to the adult in the second picture. Will the child tell the truth or blame it on someone else? Discuss the possible outcomes and why it is sometimes hard to tell the truth. What would be the right thing to do?

- Show Box 3 and 4. Explain that even though adults might be sad or disappointed by something that happened, it is more important we always be truthful. Adults will be proud of a child who tells the truth when it is difficult and will always do their best to help them.

Step 6: Give each child a piece of paper and have them fold it into quarters. Have them repeat the activity by drawing the described event in each box.

Step 7: Partner students to tell their “truth story” to each other.
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