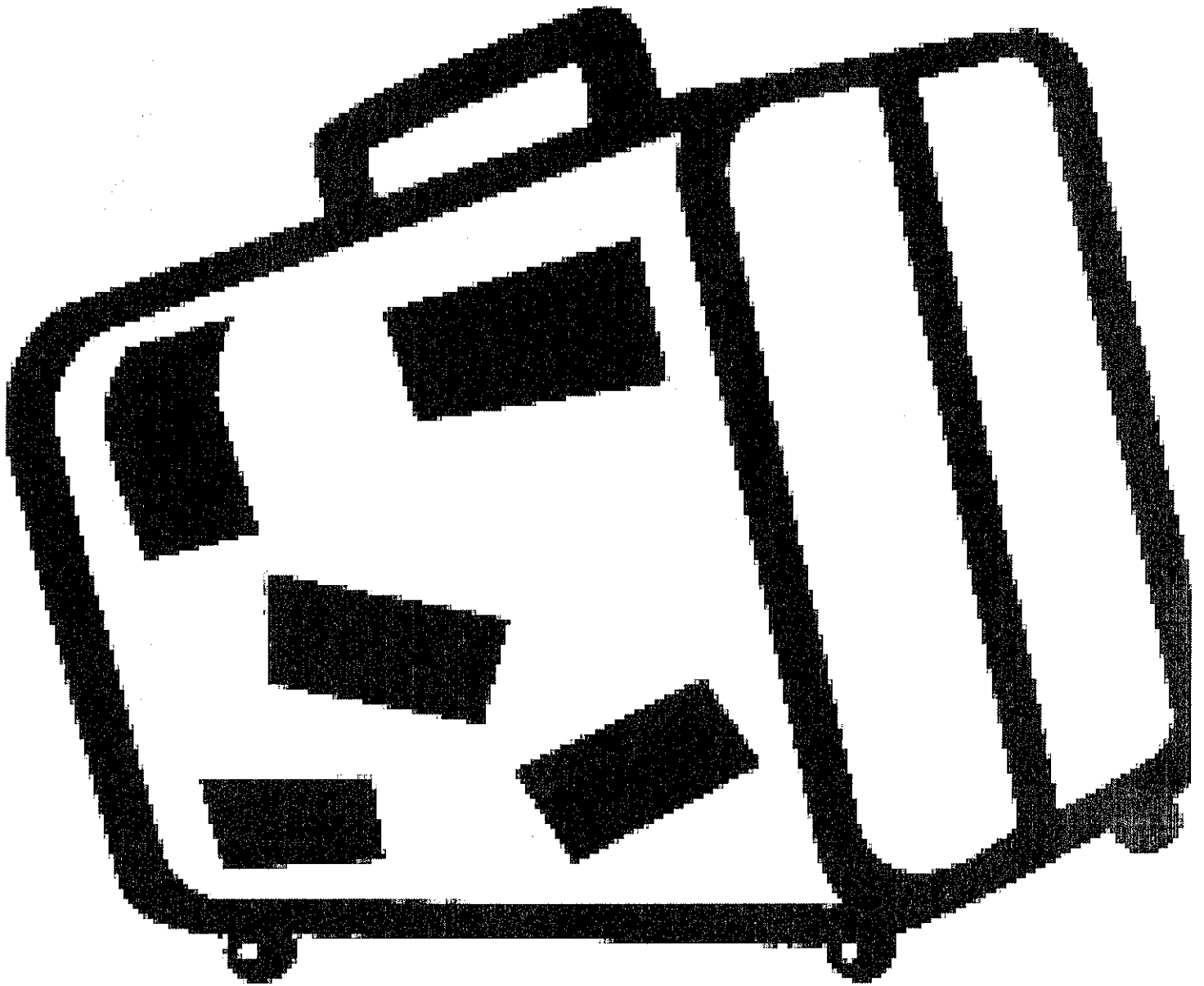


Bud, Not Buddy

By Christopher Paul Curtis



Bud, Not Buddy

Anticipation Guide

Read each of the following statements. Place a T beside the statements that you think are true and an F beside statements that you think are false.

It is no big deal if you do not know who your father is. _____

Foster parents should be allowed to treat their foster kids any way they want. _____

There is nothing wrong with a young boy running away from home if he has a good reason. _____

Written Response

In Bud Not Buddy, one person lives alone in the outdoors. Think about what it would be like to be homeless and on your own without anyone to care for you. What would you need to survive? What traits do you have that may help you survive or not survive? Complete the following chart with things that you would need to live on your own and a list of words that describe your personality. Then, on a separate sheet of paper write a paragraph telling whether or not you think you could make it.

Things I would need	My personality traits

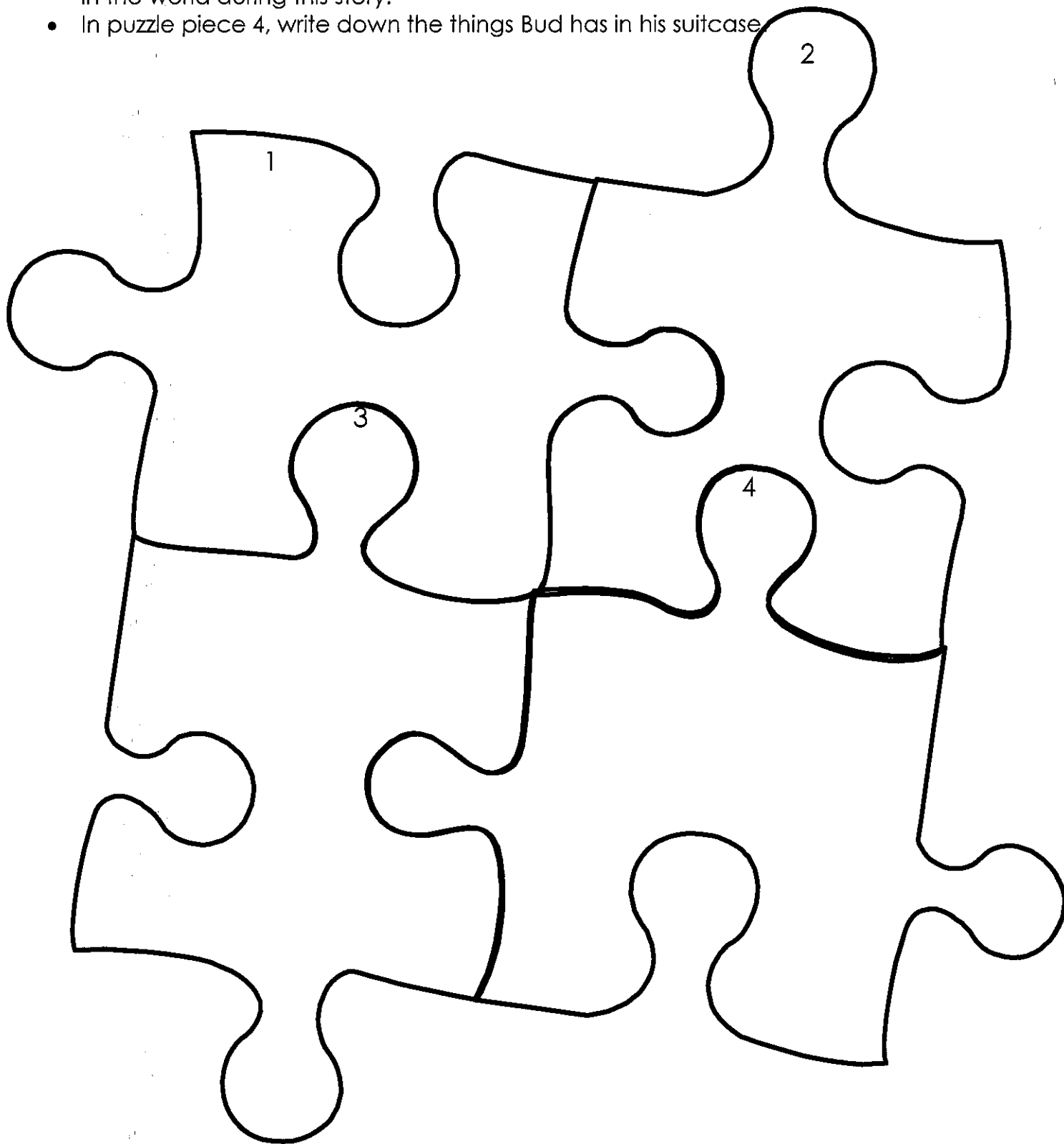
Bud, Not Buddy Chapter Title Analysis

As you read the novel, complete the following chart.

Chapter #	Chapter title	Why is this title effective for this chapter?
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		

Bud, Not Buddy After Chapter 1

- In puzzle piece 1, write down things that you have learned about Bud's family.
- In puzzle piece 2, write down words to describe Bud's personality.
- In puzzle piece 3, write down what you know about the setting and what is going on in the world during this story.
- In puzzle piece 4, write down the things Bud has in his suitcase.



Bud, Not Buddy After Chapter 2

1. What point of view is used in this novel?
2. On a separate sheet of paper retell the episode with the pencil from Todd's point of view.
3. On the same sheet of paper retell the episode with the pencil from an omniscient third person point of view.

Bud, Not Buddy After Chapter 3

Flashback – When a character remembers something from the past Find the flashback that Bud has on page 23.

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 pages 27-29. 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

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
...then I was inside the Amos house crouched down like a cat burglar. (31)			
My heart started jumping around in my stomach as soon as I reached out for the shotgun. (32)			
Todd's bed stayed as dry as the desert. (34)			
If J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI saw me now I'd be in some real serious hot water! (35)			

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 on a separate sheet of paper.

Bud, Not Buddy
After Chapter 5

All About Bud's Mom

Read the following sentences from this chapter about Bud's mother.

- Momma used to tell me, "That hard headed man insisted, insisted mind you, that I wear that horrible hat."
- When she used to tell me about it, her eyes used to get big and burny...She'd start moving around our apartment real quick, picking things up and putting them back in the exact same spot.
- She'd say, "And that horrid little photographer didn't care, do you imagine that it ever occurred to him to wash it?"... She'd say, "Of course not, we meant less to him than that horse he mistreated so."
- Everything moved very, very fast when Momma was near.
- And Bud, I want you always to remember. No matter how bad things look to you, no matter how dark the night, when one door closes, don't worry, because another door opens."

After reading these quotes, write a paragraph on a separate sheet of paper describing the type of person that Bud's mother is.

Bud, Not Buddy After Chapter 6

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>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-apiece jackets.</p>		
<p>Writ about their car in fancy letters it said, THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE AMERICA TODAY!</p>		

Bud, Not Buddy After Chapter 7

Read the following passage. Notice all of the imagery included.

As soon as I got into the library I closed my eyes and took a deep breath. I got a whiff of the leather on all the old books, a smell that got real strong if you picked one of them up and stuck your nose real close to it when you turned the pages. Then there was the smell of the cloth that covered the brand-new books, the books that made a splitting sound when you opened them. Then I could sniff the paper, that soft, powdery, drowsy smell that comes off the pages in little puffs when you're reading something or looking at some pictures, a kind of hypnotizing smell.

The imagery in this passage pertains mainly to our sense of smell and captivates our imaginations so that we feel like we are in that library with Bud. The purpose of imagery is to provide more depth to the character, their actions, the setting, or even other objects in the scene.

What purpose does the imagery in this passage provide?

- a. more depth to Bud as a character
- b. more depth to Bud's actions
- c. more depth to the setting
- d. more depth to an object
- e. both c and d

On a separate sheet of paper create your own imagery.

- Choose a place a place of your own. Then, describe this place using imagery. Try to focus on one sense, like the passage above from Bud, Not Buddy.
- Make a list of the sights, sounds, smells, and/or feelings that you experience at this place.
- Write a paragraph describing this place. Use as much imagery as you can. You can begin your paragraph the same way as the author of Bud, Not Buddy began the paragraph at the top of this page.... As soon as I got into the_____...

Bud, Not Buddy After Chapter 8

On a separate sheet of paper answer the following questions:

Bugs rumbled around in his pocket and found a penny. He rubbed it up against his britches and said, "Heads I win, tails you lose." (page 65)

1. What makes this statement made by Bugs funny?
2. Describe the Hooverville that Bud and Bugs visit. Who is this place named after?

My momma says these poor kids on the road all alone are like dust in the wind.
(page 73)

3. Explain this simile. Do you think it is true for Bud? Why or why not?

Someone had took a pen or something and had writ on all five of them, but it was writ in a code so I couldn't understand what they meant. One of them said "Kentland ill. 5.10.11." Another said "Loogootee in. 5.15.11"... (page 79)

4. What do you think that these codes mean?

Bud, Not Buddy After Chapter 9

Ideas are a lot like that, that's what the idea of Herman E. Calloway being my father started as, something so teeny that if I hadn't paid it no mind it would've blown away with the first good puff of wind. But now here it was so big and important and spread out.
(page 92)

There is an extended metaphor in this chapter. Bud's belief that his father is Herman E. Calloway is compared to a tiny seed which grows into a big tree. Use the following graphic organizer to map out how the idea started and grew. Complete the chart by filling in the middle three boxes.

Idea/Seed	
	Pr. 92. The seed got planted. Bud was looking in his suitcase at one of the flyers.
	Pr. 92. It started busting its head out of the dirt when
	Pr. 94. The idea got bigger and stronger when
	Pr. 94. It dug its roots in deep and started spreading out when
	Pr. 94. That little idea had gone and sneaked itself into being a mighty maple...

Metaphor: The idea is a seed.

To extend a metaphor, you must continue to use words, actions, and/or ideas that relate to the comparison. In this case, the following words are used to extend the metaphor.

- Planted
- Dirt
- Bigger and stronger
- Dug its roots
- Spreading out
- Mighty maple

Try Your Own Extended Metaphor

Metaphor: Homeless children are dust in the wind. (In the book, this is written as a simile.) First, make a list of words, actions, and/or ideas that relate to dust and what it does in the wind.

-
-
-

Next, on a separate sheet of paper, write a short poem or paragraph extending the metaphor by pulling in the words that you have listed. Make sure you begin by writing the metaphor.

Bud, Not Buddy After Chapter 10

Onomatopoeia is the use of words whose sound suggests their meaning (bam, boom, pop, crash).

Onomatopoeia can make writing come to life and add imagery. There are several examples of onomatopoeia in this chapter.

First, in the box below, list as many onomatopoeia words as you can think of.

Complete the following chart to take a look at the onomatopoeia used in chapter ten of Bud, Not Buddy. The page numbers have been provided. Go back to each page listed and see if you can find the onomatopoeia word. Then, analyze it and try to explain what it adds to the sentence or passage.

Page #	Onomatopoeia Word	How this word adds to the story
97		
97		
97		
97		
98		
99		
100		
100		

Bud, Not Buddy After Chapter 11

1. **DIRECT CHARACTERIZATION** - The writer makes direct statements about a character's personality and tells what the character is like.

2. **INDIRECT CHARACTERIZATION** - The writer reveals information about a character and his personality through that character's thoughts, words, and actions, along with how other characters respond to that character, including what they think and say about him.

Complete the following charts with as many personality traits as you can about each character, and then decide if the author used direct characterization or if you concluded something about a character through indirect characterization.

Lefty Lewis' Traits	Evidence (Action that shows this)	Type of characterization

Mrs. Sleet's Traits	Evidence (Action that shows this)	Type of characterization

Questions:

1. What does Lefty Lewis do for a living?

2. What is a Pullman porter?

Bud, Not Buddy After Chapter 12

Suspense: The author of this book knows when to slow the action down to add suspense.

Read the following paragraph.

Suddenly a siren went off sounding like it was in the backseat of the car. I raised my head up to look over the seat out the back window. Uh-oh was right! There was a Flint police car right behind us with the red light on top of his roof flashing...

Lefty Lewis pulled the car over to the side of the road and said, "Take that box that is next to me and quickly put it all the way beneath your seat."

The action in this chapter is not written like the above passage, and thankfully so! If it were, it would lack suspense. Below is the actual passage from the book. Read it, and then compare it to the one above.

Suddenly a siren went off sounding like it was in the backseat of the car. I raised my head up to look over the seat out the back window. Uh-oh was right! There was a Flint police car right behind us with the red light on top of his roof flashing...

Lefty Lewis pulled the car over to the side of the road and said real calm and real slow, "Bud. It's very important that you listen very carefully to what I'm going to tell you and that you do exactly as I say." He kept his eyes stuck on the rearview mirror.

By the way he was acting I was starting to think that maybe Lefty Lewis was on the lam too. And wait a minute, how come this man didn't have a real name? Whoever heard of someone's mamma naming him Lefty? That name had alias writ all over it!

Lefty sounds like a real good name for a stick-up man. It seemed like it would be real easy for Machine Gun Kelly to point at some poor slob and say, "That's the guy what ratted me out, Lefty. Finish him off!"...

I stared at Lefty Lewis, keeping my fingers crossed that the next thing he said wouldn't be "You'll never take us alive, copper!"

Instead, he said, "Bud, are you listening, Bud?"

I had to play along until I got a chance to make a break and said, "Yes, sir."

"Attaboy. First close your mouth. Good. Now I want you to take the box that is next to me and quickly put it all the way beneath your seat."

What does Christopher Paul Curtis add to create suspense? Make a list. It has been started for you.

1. He reveals the questions that are running through Bud's mind as the episode is unfolding.

Bud, Not Buddy After Chapter 13

Writing Opportunity

I said, "No sir, I don't know why, but my eyes don't cry no more."

Steady Eddie said, "I like that, 'my eyes don't cry no more.' You mind if I borrow that? That sounds like a great name for a song." (page 159)

Steady Eddie thinks it would be a good idea to have a song titled "My Eyes Don't Cry No More". Make up lyrics to go along with this title. First, make up the refrain, or chorus of the song. This is the part that will be repeated. Then, write the rest of the song.

Chorus:

Verse 1:

Verse 2:

Bud, Not Buddy
Chapters 13 & 14

Indirect Characterization

In chapter 13, we meet several new characters. The author indirectly reveals these characters' personalities through what they say, how they look, their behavior, and what other characters say about them. Complete the following chart to examine each character.

Herman E. Calloway	
His words tell you that he is	
His looks tell you that he is	
Other characters tell you that he is	
His behavior tells you that he is	
Steady Eddie	
His words tell you that he is	
His looks tell you that he is	
Other characters tell you that he is	
His behavior tells you that he is	

Doug 'The Thug'

His words tell you that he is

His looks tell you that he is

Other characters tell you that he is

Miss Thomas

Her words tell you that she is

Her looks tell you that she is

Other characters tell you that she is

Her behavior tells you that she is

Bud, Not Buddy After Chapter 15

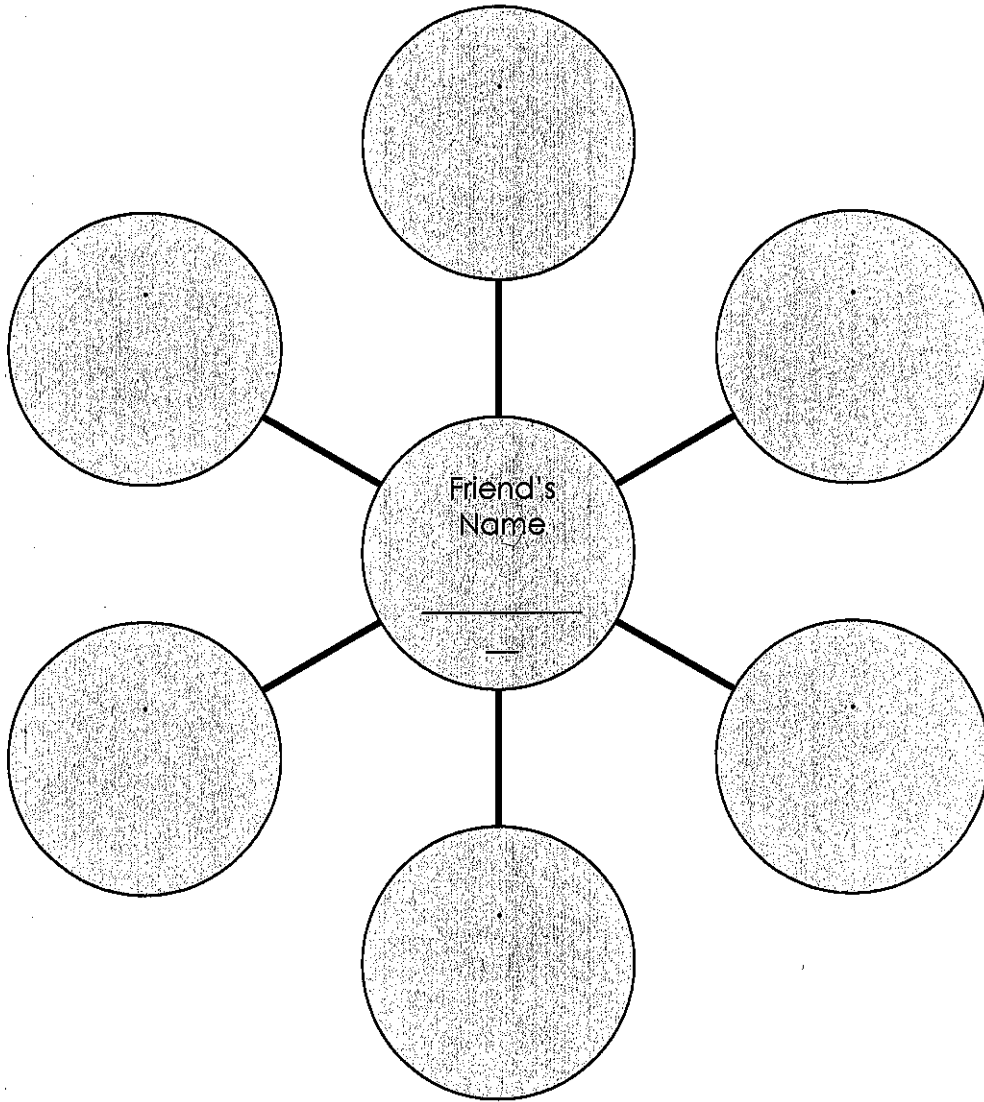
Conflict – a struggle or clash between opposing characters or forces (**external conflict**) or the character's emotions (**internal conflict**)

Complete the following chart to analyze the conflicts that are present in the novel. Bud's conflict in this chapter has been listed first. After analyzing it, list other conflicts that Bud has faced in previous chapters.

Conflict	Passage from the book that proves or supports that conflict	Type of conflict (internal or external)
Bud is afraid of what may be in the closet. He is struggling with fear.		

Bud, Not Buddy After Chapter 16

Nicknames are fun! The band members put much thought into choosing a nickname for Bud. Think about one of your friends. Use the following idea map to list traits that describe your friend. Then, use those traits to help you come up with a nickname for your friend. Make sure you only use nice, positive words to describe your friend. Do not list any negative qualities.



Nickname _____

Bud, Not Buddy After Chapter 17

Reread pages 200-202.

The band is being metaphorically compared to _____.

- a. an ocean
- b. a storm
- c. a summer
- d. a train

Make a list of the comparisons used in the extended metaphor. The list has been started for you.

1. It sounded like a soft rain. (The drum is being compared to rain.)

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

Discussion

What impact does this description have on you as a reader?

What words describe the tone of this portion of the novel?

Bud, Not Buddy After Chapter 18

We can learn how to become better writers by studying the work of famous authors. Let's take a look at when you capitalize family relationship words like mom, grandmother, etc. and one of the comma rules.

Here's the rule: Capitalize a word showing a family relationship when the word is used before or in place of a person's name. However, do not capitalize a word showing a family relationship when a possessive comes before the word.

Examples:

I got them from my momma and that's the swear- 'for- God truth. (Do not capitalize the word momma here because it has a possessive in front of it – my.)

But, Angela Janet is his daughter's name. (Do not capitalize the word daughter because it has a possessive in front of it – his.)

□ always answered, "Yes, Momma." (Do capitalize the word momma here because it is used in place of a person's name.)

Here's a comma rule: Use a comma to set off words that are used in direct address (calling someone by name).

I always answered, "Yes, Momma." (This comma is used because Bud is addressing (calling her by name) his mother.)

□ Eddie looked at me and said, "Bud, Mr. C. has always got a white fellow in the van for practical reasons." (This comma is used because Eddie is addressing Bud.)

Directions: Use the above rules to help you edit the following sentences. Correct them and then rewrite them on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Bud loved the stories his Momma would read him at bedtime.

2. Many times, momma would say, "Bud never let anyone call you Buddy! Your name is Bud!"

3. Mr. Jimmy told Bud that Herman may be his Grandfather.

4. "Mr. Calloway I didn't steal those rocks!" Bud exclaimed.

Bud, Not Buddy After Chapter 19

Symbolism – The author's use of an object, person, place, or event that has both a meaning in itself and stands for something larger than itself.

Read the following passages from chapter nineteen.

The Dusky Devastators of the Depression had put their money together and had bought me a baby-sized horn like Steady Eddie's saxophone...

Bud, there is a little rust in some of the seams, but that is to be expected with a horn this old. It's still got a good tone to it, this dent didn't throw her off too much."...

"I repadded, refelted it, and resprung it. The rest is up to you."

Based on the above passages, what does the saxophone most likely symbolize?

- a. the death of Bud's mother
- b. Herman E. Calloway's anger
- c. Bud's new life with his newfound family
- d. Bud's musical talent

Discussion (answer on a separate sheet of paper)

Why do you think Herman E. Calloway reacts the way that he does to the news about Bud's mother?

What do you think it means to Bud when Miss Thomas gives him the photograph and frame of his mother?

Bud, Not Buddy
Readers' Theater Script Bottom of page 227 – page 231

Narrator – Bud picked up his mamma's picture and put it back into the envelope. Seconds later, the Dusky Devastators of the Depression walked into the house all talking at the same time. As soon as they saw Bud, they all got quiet.

Doo-Doo Bug – Hey, Sleepy LaBone. Where's everyone at?

Bud – They're around.

Steady – Well, it's you we wanted anyway.

Narrator – Steady puts an old cardboard suitcase on the table.

Steady- I told the fellows how hard you've been hitting that recorder and how proud I was of you so we put a couple of nickels together – (yelling) AND LORD KNOWS ON THE PEANUTS WE GET IT WAS A REAL SACRIFICE! Anyway, the Thug saw something at the pawn shop, and we picked it up for you.

Bud – Can I open it?

Thug – Well if you don't, I don't know who will.

Narrator – Eddie slid the cardboard suitcase in front of Bud. The snaps on the suitcase are busted and one is stuck.

Steady – It's what's inside that's interesting. Just pull on that snap real hard.

Narrator – Bud pulls and the snap comes off in his hand.

Thug – I knew it! The boy is just too country. He ain't used to handling fine merchandise. We should've give it to him in a paper bag.

Narrator – Bud opens the suitcase and pulls newspapers off as he notices that the gift is real heavy. He sees a shiny piece of gold. He can't believe his eyes. The Dusky Devastators of the Depression have bought him a baby-sized horn like Steady Eddie's saxophone. Steady lifts it out of the suitcase and finds the mouthpiece, the neck and the reed holder. He sucked the reed for a minute, put the horn together, then played it.

Eddie – It's an alto, Bud. There's a little rust in some of the seams, but that's to be expected with a horn this old. It's still got a good tone to it, this dent didn't throw her off too much."

Narrator – Eddie shows Bud a big dent on the bottom part of the saxophone.

Eddie – I repadded, refelted, and resprung it. The rest is up to you.

Narrator- Eddie reaches into his pocket and takes out a can of Brasso.

Eddie – Get you a rag and shine her up. A man should polish his own horn.

Bud – (looking at his band mates) Thank you, thank you very, very much. I'll practice on this so much that I'll be as good as you guys are in about three weeks.

Doo-Doo Bug – Ohhh, now that's cold.

Bud – Really! I will.

Eddie – Well, Mr. LaBone, I'll tell you what. Since you're so hot to get in this band, I'd better get you started on your lessons right away. (He pulls out a silver watch.) I'm going by Tyla's for a while now, but I'll be back around seven. If you've got your ax polished up by then, I'll bring some sheet music along, and we can get started. Sound good?

Bud – Sounds great, Steady. Can I be excused?

Dirty Deed- What? You ain't gonna blow us some notes? We want to hear what you got Mr. Three-Weeks-from-Now.

Bud- I'll let you hear me in three weeks when we're all on stage together.

Thug – I'ma let you in on something, Sleepy LaBone. There's certain members of this band that you will be outplaying in three weeks, but it's gonna take you a whole lot longer to top me. On the real tip, it's gonna take you at least ten years before you'll be able to even hold my drum sticks.

Steady Eddie – Yeah, and that's about nine years and ten months longer than you'll be with the band, Thug.

Thug – Awww, man, you ain't gonna start that up again. You gonna let me know what you heard.

Bud – Can I be excused?

Eddie – Go 'head on, Sleepy LaBone. I'll be back.

Bud – (To his band mates) Thank you again. Thank you very much.

Thug – Nothing to it, little man.

Dirty Deed – Now don't let that horn whip you, son.

Doo Doo Bug – Our pleasure, Sleepy.

Steady Eddie – Man, get out of here.

Narrator – Bud picks up both pictures of his momma, his horn, the can of Brasso, and runs up the stairs.

Bud, Not Buddy

The ABCs of Bud, Not Buddy

Directions: Think of words that are important to Bud, Not Buddy. Then, place the word in the appropriate box. Make sure you are able to explain why each word relates to the novel.

A	B	C	D
E	F	G	H
I	J	K	L
M	N	O	P
Q	R	S	T
U	V	WX	YZ

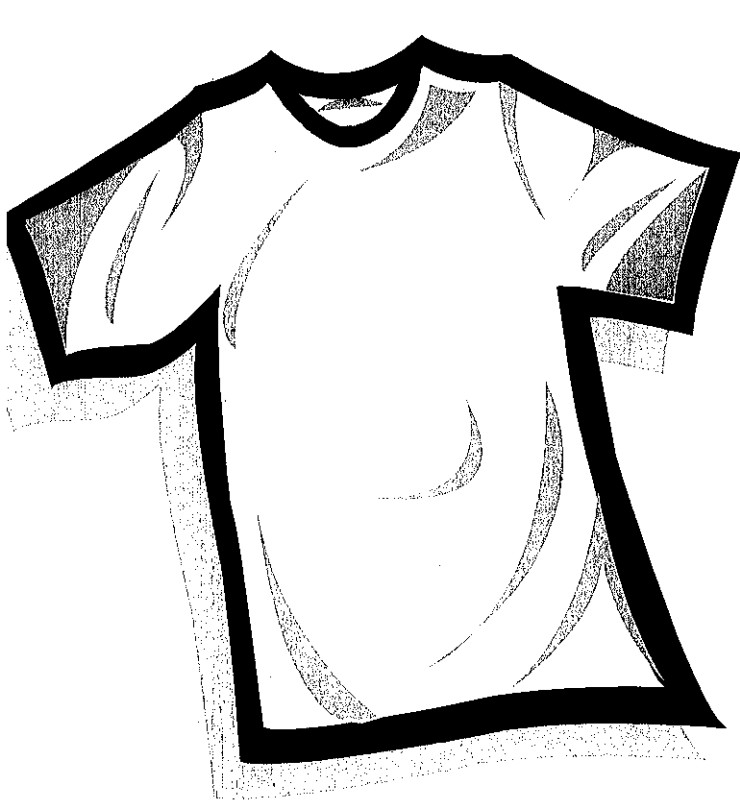
Bud, Not Buddy Mottos

A motto is a word or saying that describes a principle or moral that someone lives by. Some examples are:

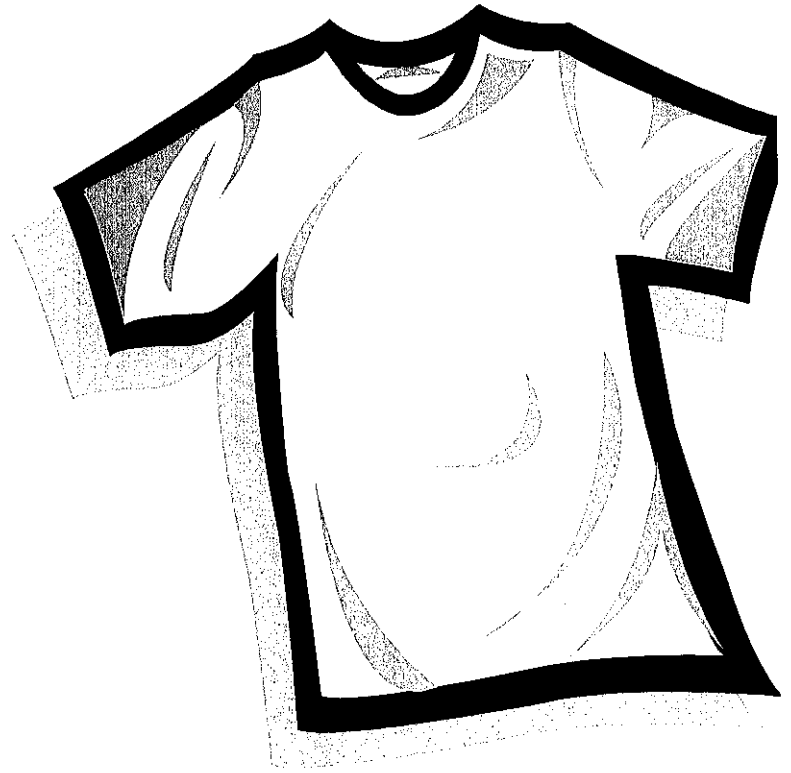
The apple doesn't fall far from the tree.

Never judge someone until you have walked a mile in his/her flip flops!

Create a T-shirt for two characters from the novel. In the center of each shirt, write a motto that this character would live by.



Character:



Character:

Bud, Not Buddy Rules and Things

Throughout the book, Bud lists his rules and things for having a funner life and making a better liar out of yourself. Go back through the book and find your favorite rules and things. Copy it below and explain why it is your favorite. Next, write a couple of your own rules for having a fun life.

My favorite one of Bud's rules and things:

Reason this is my favorite:

My own rules for having a funner life:

1.

2.

3.