

CURRICULUM CONNECTIONS

Ladybug: Action Hero!



Major support for the Student Enrichment Through the Arts program has been provided by



Frederick A. DeLuca
FOUNDATION

What's included in Curriculum Connections:

Letter to Teachers...page 2

Theater Etiquette...page 3

Student Theater Review...page 4

Synopsis...page 5

Pre and Post Show Worksheets/Links and Activities...pages 6-18

Post Show Cooperative Learning Opportunities

(Group Work Ideas for Teachers)...page 19

Student to Family Cooperative Activity Ideas...page 20

Florida Standards Alignment...page 21

Know Before you Go:

- Arrive at the theater 15 to 20 minutes before show time. Allow extra time for Broward County traffic. We are unable to start a show late.
- Please stay on the bus until greeted by a SEAS usher. At that time, please give the usher your BUS document and the usher will escort you to the theater.
- Remember to watch our Know Before You Go Video:

<https://tinyurl.com/ElementarySeasWelcome>

Sensory Experience Ratings:

Below are some ratings to help students prepare for the experience.

A rating of 0 represents a small amount and a rating of 5 represents a large amount.

- Potentially Anxious Moments: 0
- Scarieness: 0
- Theatrical Effects: 0

Dear **TEACHER**,



We are excited to present this Curriculum Connection (Study Guide) as a valuable resource to support your teaching journey. This guide has been carefully designed to offer engaging and meaningful activities for use in your classroom before and after seeing a S.E.A.S. performance at The Broward Center's Amaturo Theater, The Parker, or Miniaci at NSU. Each section is structured to make it easier for you to integrate cross-curricular connections, providing a seamless experience for students to deepen their understanding while exploring the creative process.

The activities and lessons in this guide have been intentionally crafted to complement Florida's B.E.S.T. standards. By utilizing these resources, you will be able to foster a dynamic and creative learning environment while ensuring students meet key academic goals. We encourage you to adapt the materials to best fit your classroom's needs and objectives, empowering students to think critically and creatively across all disciplines.

We want to take a moment to express our sincere appreciation for the passion and dedication you bring to your classrooms every day. Your commitment to infusing art-full moments into education not only enriches your students' learning experiences but also ignites their curiosity and creativity. Thank you for inspiring the next generation of thinkers, creators, and innovators. We are truly grateful for the impact you have on your students' lives. Consider joining the Teacher's Lounge (QR code below) to be notified of special events and discounts just for Teachers.



Don't forget to distribute your S.E.A.S. stickers when you return to school (after the trip) and share the magic that is Student Enrichment Through the Arts!





Theater Etiquette

There is so much that goes into creating a show for the stage. Behind the scenes, there are people who control the lights and the sound, the sets and the props. There are directors, writers, producers, musicians, and choreographers. So many people work together to create the performance you and everyone in the audience watches.

It is helpful to remind students of appropriate audience etiquette by explaining and discussing WHY these rules of behavior are important:

- Restroom visits are best made prior to the performance.
- Listen carefully to the ushers and your teachers. This gets everyone to your seats quickly and ensures a pleasant experience.
- Turn watches and cell phones to silent.
- Walk single file, hold hand rails as you use the steps for your safety.
- Listen carefully to each performer. They are working hard to entertain and inform with lots of clues about the story.
- Refrain from TALKING. This allows everyone to enjoy the show without distraction. Sometimes we think that if we whisper it is okay. But, if everyone in the audience whispers, it becomes disruptive.
- Laugh if something is funny, but not too loudly, you don't want to miss any dialogue.
- Photography and recording are not permitted.
- Pay attention to the lighting, scenery, costumes and music. All of these elements help provide more details to tell the story in an interesting way.
- Applaud (clap) and laugh at the right moments. This shows the performers that you respect and appreciate their work.



My Theater Review

I saw: _____

Reviewed by: _____

This play/musical was about...

Here's a drawing of
my favorite character:

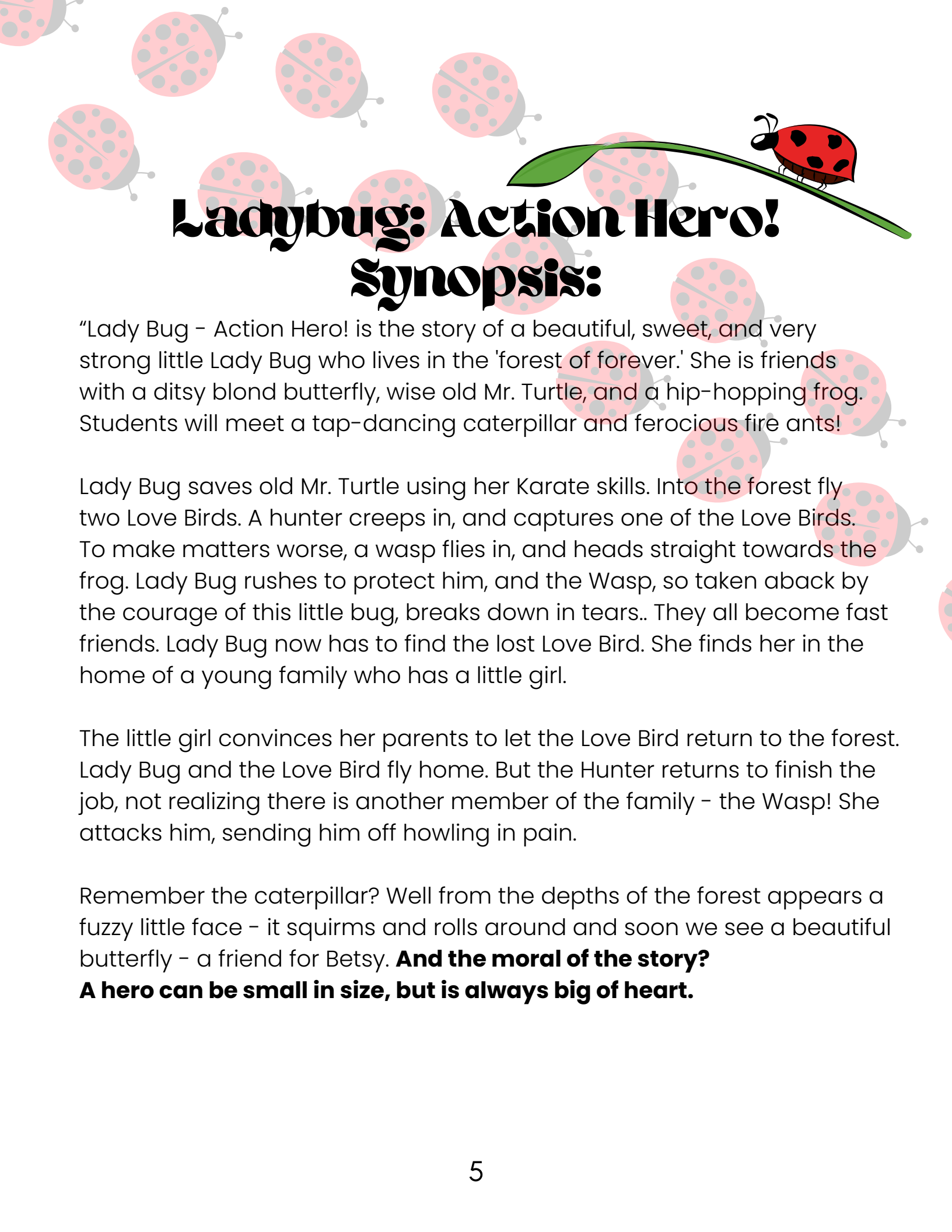
It made me feel:

I learned:

I gave this play/musical stars.



**We'd love to hear from you! If you'd like to submit this review,
please send to jenriquez@browardcenter.org**



Ladybug: Action Hero!

Synopsis:

"Lady Bug - Action Hero! is the story of a beautiful, sweet, and very strong little Lady Bug who lives in the 'forest of forever.' She is friends with a ditsy blond butterfly, wise old Mr. Turtle, and a hip-hopping frog. Students will meet a tap-dancing caterpillar and ferocious fire ants!

Lady Bug saves old Mr. Turtle using her Karate skills. Into the forest fly two Love Birds. A hunter creeps in, and captures one of the Love Birds. To make matters worse, a wasp flies in, and heads straight towards the frog. Lady Bug rushes to protect him, and the Wasp, so taken aback by the courage of this little bug, breaks down in tears.. They all become fast friends. Lady Bug now has to find the lost Love Bird. She finds her in the home of a young family who has a little girl.

The little girl convinces her parents to let the Love Bird return to the forest. Lady Bug and the Love Bird fly home. But the Hunter returns to finish the job, not realizing there is another member of the family - the Wasp! She attacks him, sending him off howling in pain.

Remember the caterpillar? Well from the depths of the forest appears a fuzzy little face - it squirms and rolls around and soon we see a beautiful butterfly - a friend for Betsy. **And the moral of the story?**
A hero can be small in size, but is always big of heart.

Theater Vocabulary: "From Script to Spotlight"

Play: A story told live on stage by actors in front of a live audience.

Musical: A story told live on stage by actors in front of a live audience that also involves singing and dancing.

Genre: The style of a play.

Plot: The timeline of actions in the story from beginning to end.

Setting: Where a story takes place.

Characters: Who the story is about.

Conflict: A problem that the characters in the story have to face and overcome. A conflict arises when a character wants something but something else gets in their way.

Objective: What a character wants to achieve or solve in the story. In other words, a character's goal.

Protagonist: The story's **hero**. This is the character who is out to accomplish a goal or find purpose.

Antagonist: The story's **villain**. This character is usually against what the protagonist(s) needs to accomplish their objective or goal.

Dialogue: a conversation between two or more people in a play or musical.

Moment Before: an acting term that encourages actors to consider what is going on in their character's life just before the present moment.

Blocking: Movement the director give to the actors to show them where to go on the stage

Choreography: A sequence of dance moves assigned to a dancer in a musical number (song) that are used to help tell the story.

Cue: In theater, a cue signals when another action should begin. Ex: The actor's cue to enter the stage might be after they hear the thunder sound effect.

Make-Up: Artistically designed cosmetics to enhance an actor's portrayal of a character.

Playwright: The writer or writers of the play. Playwrights write the dialogue between characters in a play.

Composer: The artist who writes music for a musical.

Lyricist: the artist who writes words to the music in a musical.

Actor: the artist who embodies or puts themselves "in the shoes of" a character or characters in a play or musical to tell that character's story to the audience.

Audience: a group of people who attend a live event like a theatre performances to watch, listen, and respond to the event on stage.

Director: the artist who works with the writers, actors, and designers to tell a clear story on stage for the audience.

Stage Manager: The artist who manages the onstage and backstage areas before, during, and after a performance.

Costume Design: A costumer designer chooses and creates the articles of clothing that characters wear on stage to help tell the audience who the characters.

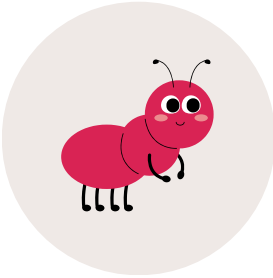
Sound Designer: an artist that creates the mood or atmosphere of the play through the use of sound, sound effects, and music in a play or musical.

Props: Objects used by a character on stage to help tell the story. Ex: A character may use a prop like an umbrella on stage if it is raining in that scene of the play.

Ladybug: Action Hero!

Let's describe insects

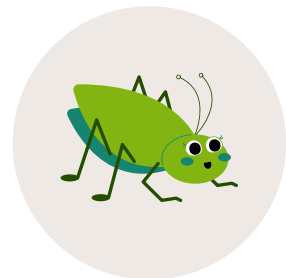
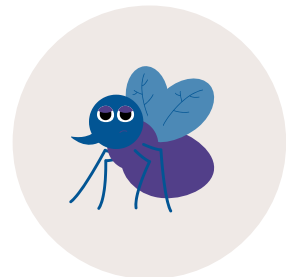
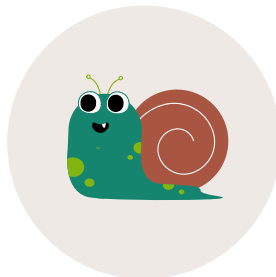
Write sentences describing the insects. Use adjectives. (name, color, size, special characteristics)



This is an ant.

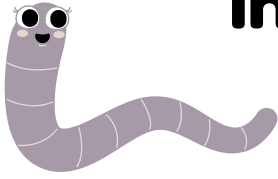
It is red and black.

It has six legs.

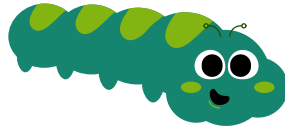


Ladybug: Action Hero!

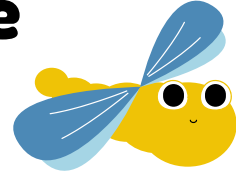
Insect Resource Page



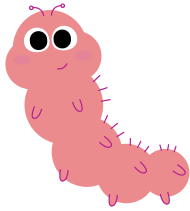
Worm



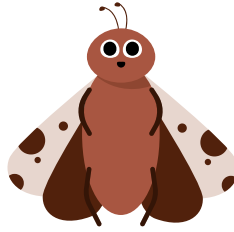
Caterpillar



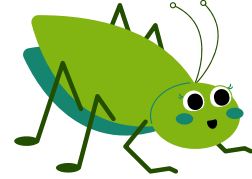
Dragonfly



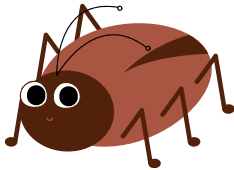
Larva



Moth



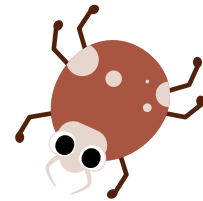
Grasshopper



Cockroach



Fly



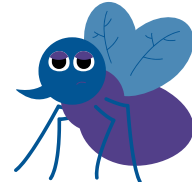
Louse



Bee



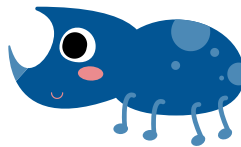
Butterfly



Mosquito



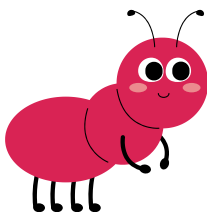
Cricket



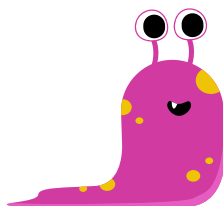
Beetle



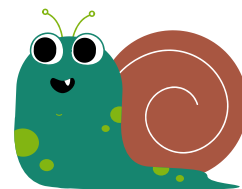
Ladybug



Ant



Slug
8



Snail

Ladybug: Action Hero!

COUNTING LADYBUGS

K-1

Count the lady bugs and write the number in the box provided.



Ladybug: Action Hero!

COUNTING LADYBUGS

2-3

Count the lady bugs and write the number in the box provided.



Ladybug: Action Hero!

COUNTING LADYBUGS

4-5

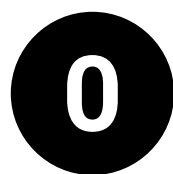
Multiply or divide the lady bugs and write the number in the box provided.

 $\div$ 

 $\times$ 

 $\times$ 

 $\div$ 

 $\div$ 

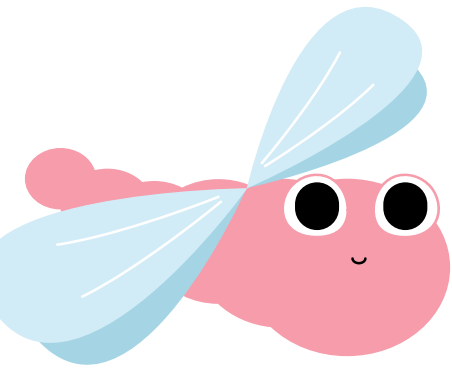
 $\times$ 

 $\times$ 

Ladybug: Action Hero!

Observing Insects

Choose your favorite insect.
Do some research and complete.



This insect is

Draw me or
cut and paste a
photo!

FUN FACTS
ABOUT IT

WHERE IT LIVES
AND WHAT IT EATS



Ladybug: Action Hero!

Dance Charades

Whole Class Activity

In order to begin this activity, first create a space in the classroom that provides room for individual students to move freely and room for other students to observe.

1. Introduce the activity with a discussion of types of movements present in all areas of life. Encourage students to come up with examples from areas such as sports (ice skating, catching a fly ball), animals (hop like a bunny, run like a deer), occupations (policeman directing traffic, carpenter hammering a nail), everyday activities (sweeping the floor, driving a car), and recreation (catching a fish, riding a roller coaster).
2. Have each student take a small piece of paper, or index card, write on it a type of movement to be acted out, and drop it into a bucket or large container. **NOTE:** For younger students, teachers may want to make the charade cards for them.
3. The charades will be played in the order the teacher pulls the cards/papers from the container or let the children take turns.

A timekeeper says, "Begin," and the student on the "stage" dramatizes the movement chosen.

A charade should be guessed by the audience within a ten-second time.



Ladybug: Action Hero!

Haiku—

A Haiku is a poem that has only three lines and covers one topic.
The first and third lines have **five** syllables and the second line has **seven** syllables.
See the example below and then write your own on a topic related to the rainforest.

Rainforest

Rainforest is green
Ladybugs, butterflies, trees.
I can hear them sing.

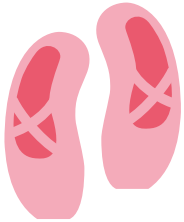
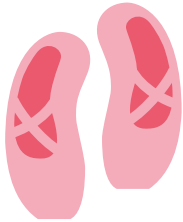
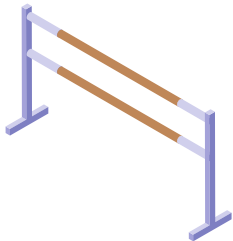
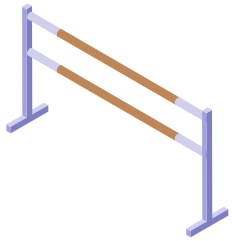
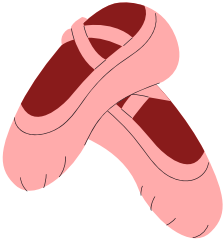




Ladybug: Action Hero!

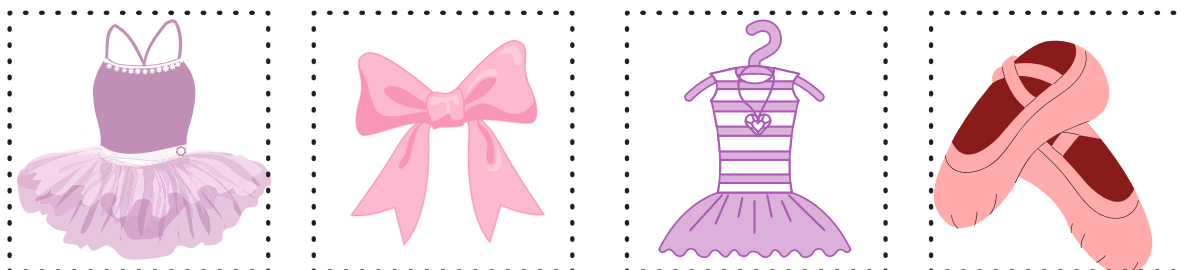
Patterns

Cut and glue which object comes next in the pattern.



Cut along the dotted lines



Ladybug Action Hero SEL

The moral of Ladybug Action Hero is that a hero can be small in size,
but is always big of heart.

What is your SUPER POWER? _____

Turn this model into YOU as a SUPERHERO!

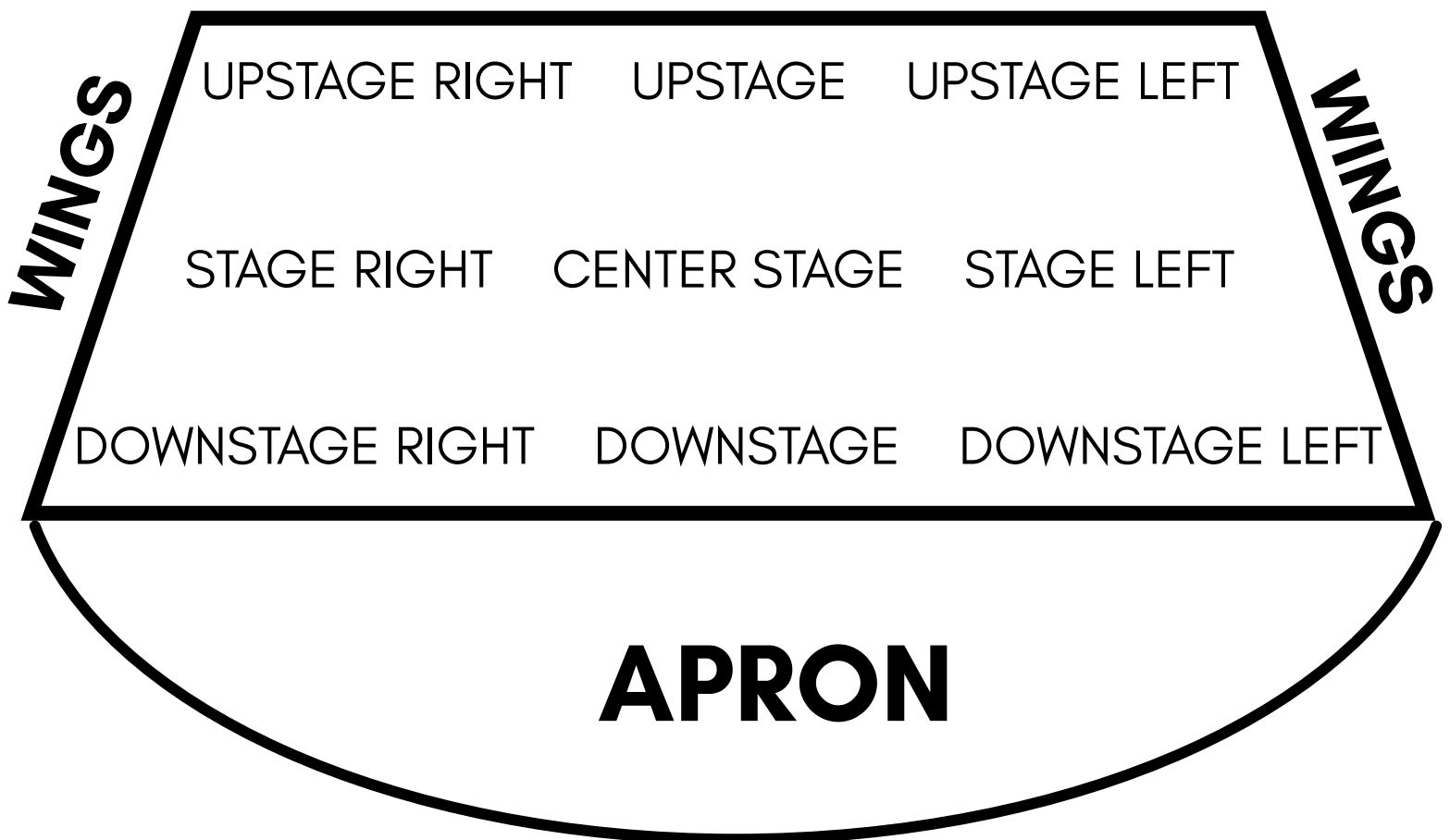


THE PARTS OF A STAGE

A proscenium stage is a traditional theatre configuration where the audience views the performance through a "picture frame" arch, separating the stage from the seating area.

- Stage Left and Stage Right are named from the actor's point of view while facing the audience, **not** from the audience's view.
- Upstage means the back of the stage, and downstage means the front. These terms come from old stages that were sloped upward toward the back.
- Wings are the areas on the sides of the stage where actors wait to enter and where scenery and props are kept out of the audience's sight.

BACKSTAGE



HOUSE

THE PARTS OF A STAGE FOUR CORNERS GAME

Adapt Four Corners with you as the **DIRECTOR**. Start at center stage, close your eyes and count to 10. Students move to a part of the room. Call out a stage direction. Students in that section are "out" and become part of the "house" to watch the rest of the game until there is a winner!

BACKSTAGE

UPSTAGE RIGHT UPSTAGE UPSTAGE LEFT

STAGE RIGHT CENTER STAGE STAGE LEFT

DOWNSTAGE RIGHT DOWNSTAGE DOWNSTAGE LEFT

APRON

HOUSE

Post Show Cooperative Learning Opportunities

(Group Work Ideas for Teachers)



1. Group Reflection Circle

Sit together and share your favorite moments, characters, or songs from the performance. Encourage everyone to explain why they liked those parts.

This builds listening skills and helps everyone appreciate different perspectives.

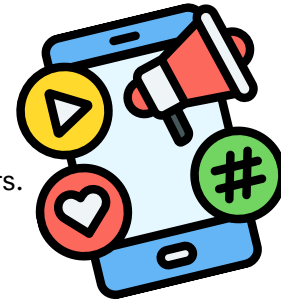


2. Create a Mini Review Together

Work as a team to write a short review of the show.

Assign roles: one person writes, another edits, others brainstorm key points.

You can post it on social media or keep it in a class journal.



3. Reenact a Scene

Pick a favorite scene and act it out as a group.

Add your own twist—maybe change the setting or improvise new dialogue.

This sparks creativity and teamwork.



4. Design a Poster or Program

Collaborate to create a poster or program for the performance you saw.

Include drawings, quotes, and fun facts.

This is great for artistic expression and memory keeping.



5. Plan a "Behind the Scenes" Discussion

Research how the performance was made (costumes, music, choreography).

Assign each group member a topic to present.

This turns curiosity into a cooperative learning activity.



K-5 Student to Family Cooperative Activity Ideas:

- Create a home theater space: Dedicate a specific area in your home as a temporary theater space. It can be anywhere with a little bit of space to "put on a show". Create a cozy ambiance with lighting and comfortable seating.
- Create tickets and programs: Design and print them at home or even hand made. Deliver the tickets to family members, and the programs can include information about the performance, cast, and crew. This adds a touch of authenticity and excitement.
- Snack bar and concessions: Set up a snack bar or concessions stand with a variety of treats and refreshments. You can even create special themed snacks related to the performance you are watching.
- Interactive viewing experience: Encourage audience participation during the performance. For example, during a musical, you can sing along to the songs and clap during applause-worthy moments!
- Post-show discussions: After the performance, have a family discussion about the show. Share your thoughts, favorite moments, and discuss the themes or lessons portrayed. This can foster critical thinking and encourage creativity in your kids.
- **Remember, the goal is to create a memorable and immersive experience. Adapt these ideas based on your family's preferences and the resources available to you. The key is to have fun and enjoy the theater experience in your digs!**

Additional Activity Ideas:



- Memory jars: Create a memory jar with your children. Write down favorite childhood memories on small pieces of paper and put them in a jar. Each week or month, take turns pulling out a memory and sharing it. This can spark conversations and lead to further discussions about your childhood experiences, and theirs too!
- Bedtime stories: Instead of reading traditional bedtime stories, take turns sharing personal stories from your childhood. These could be tales of adventure, funny incidents, or heartwarming experiences. This can create a strong bond between you and your children as you share personal narratives.
- Encourage your kids to create their own journals or scrapbooks to document their childhood memories. Take the opportunity to share your childhood stories as you help them with their own projects. You can even contribute by adding some of your own stories or mementos to their journals.
- What was your favorite song, band or genre growing up? Play a few songs for your child/children and let them play a few of their favorites for you!
- Create traditions with your child/children!: Establish special rituals or traditions that you can share. It could be a weekly movie night, cooking together on weekends, going for a walk after dinner, or singing at the top of your lungs before bedtime.

Standards Alignment: Ladybug Action Hero

Standards Alignment: The activities in this guide are aligned with the standards listed below. When teachers incorporate the arts, they increase student engagement, offer multiple points for students to access the curriculum, and provide alternate means for students to demonstrate what they know.

Florida's Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.)	
Kindergarten through Grade 12/ English Language Arts	
ELA.K12.EE.1.1	Cite evidence to explain and justify reasoning.
ELA.K12.EE.2.1	Read and comprehend grade-level complex texts proficiently.
ELA.K12.EE.3.1	Make inferences to support comprehension.
ELA.K12.EE.4.1	Use appropriate collaborative techniques and active listening skills when engaging in discussions in a variety of situations.
ELA.K12.EE.5.1	Use the accepted rules governing a specific format to create quality work.
ELA.K12.EE.6.1	Use appropriate voice and tone when speaking or writing.
Mathematics	
MA.K12.MTR.3.1	Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.

CURRICULUM CONNECTIONS

DONORS

We thank the Broward Performing Arts Foundation and the following funding partners for their support of educational programming at the Broward Center this season.

Linda and Ed Appleby & Family
Bank of America Charitable Foundation
Community Foundation of Broward
The Frederick A. DeLuca Foundation
Florida Power & Light Company
Florida Panthers Foundation
Florida Theatrical Association
Charles F. and Esther M. Frye Foundation
Funding Arts Broward
Genesis Inspiration Foundation
City of Hollywood
David Kilmnick Scholarship Fund
JM Family Enterprises, Inc.
Robert Wood Johnson Family Charities
Kapila Family Foundation

D Richard Mead Charitable Foundation
The Rose Miniaci Family
Miramar Cultural Trust
William & Anita Newman Foundation
Ronald Plotkin Scholarship Fund
PNC Foundation
City of Pompano Beach
Harold Rosenberg Fund
for Children's Education
Salah Foundation
Taft Foundation
Jerry Taylor and Nancy Bryant
Trust
Wayne and Lucretia Weiner

With additional gratitude for the following endowment gifts that help sustain the Broward Center's education initiatives over the years.

Joel & Beverly Altman
Endowed Fund for Education
Jane S. Brown Memorial Education Fund
Albert E. & Birdie W. Einstein Endowed Fund
Doug Gorab & Ron Plotkin
Fund for Children's Education
Dr. Stanley & Pearl Goodman Endowed Fund
Gotta Dance Ted Stephens Endowed Fund
Barbara & Arnold Grevior Education Endowed Fund
Mary Jane Harlow Charitable Trust
Education Endowed Fund

JM Family/Jim & Jan Moran Endowed Fund
Kapila Family Foundation Endowed Fund
Kapila Family Foundation Endowed Fund
for Sensory-Inclusive Preschool Programs
Rose Miniaci Education Endowed Fund
Anita Perlman Endowed Fund
Sandy and Kenny Tate
Endowed Education Fund
I. Lorraine Thomas Endowed Fund for Children
Jerry Taylor and Nancy Bryant
Endowed Fund for Education

