

Education 616
Advanced Literature for children and adolescents
Spring 2011
Wednesdays 5:30-8:15
University Hall 460

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Center for the study for books in Spanish: http://www.csusm.edu/campus_centers/csb/

Cyberguides: <http://www.sdcoe.k12.ca.us/score/cyberguide.html>

California State University San Marcos
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
Mission Statement

The mission of the College of Education Community is to collaboratively transform public education by preparing thoughtful educators and advancing professional practices. We are committed to diversity, educational equity, and social justice, exemplified through reflective teaching, life-long learning, innovative research, and ongoing service. Our practices demonstrate a commitment to student centered education, diversity, collaboration, professionalism, and shared governance.

REQUIRED TEXTS:

- Hancock, M. R. (3rd) (2008) *A celebration of literature and response*. Upper Saddle River, N.J.: Merrill.
- *George vs. George: The Revolutionary War as Seen by Both Sides* by Rosalyn Schanzer
 - *The Dreamer* by Pam Munoz Ryan
 - *Shakespeare bats clean up* by Ronald Koertge **OR** *Hate that cat* by Sharon Creech
 - *When you reach me* by Rebecca Stead
 - *The absolutely true diary of a part time Indian* by Sherman Alexie
 - One "pulp fiction" book (i.e. Babysitter's Club, Sweet Valley High Series, Series of unfortunate events, Goosebumps, Strange Matters, California Diaries, Anamorphs, Junie B. Jones, Bailey School Kids, Magic Tree House, Henry and Mudge, Choose Your Own Adventure, Berenstain Bears, Disney or the like)
 - *The sledding hill* by Chris Crutcher
 - Packet of Readings at Copy Serve

Recommended texts: • *A jar of tiny stars* ed. by Bernice Cullinan

Although it would be worthwhile to have these books in your personal and/or classroom library, it is not essential that you buy them all. They can be found at any public library, the university library, or you could borrow them.

Course Description

This course is an advanced study of children's literature with emphasis on selecting, interpreting and using quality literature with children of various needs and developmental levels. It is designed to give experience in selecting what is best and appropriate for students. Techniques for introducing literature to students, finding ways to deepen and broaden student's understanding of literature, and extend student's interest in literature are included. Most of all, the course is intended to help teachers recognize and value good children's and adolescent literature for its artistic and literary merits and for its importance to children. Specific objectives to be achieved include the following:

Objectives:

Knowledge

1. Students will become aware of and deepen their own understandings of the range of available literary material for children and adolescents and will become familiar with selected examples of picture books, folk and fairy tales, fantasy, poetry, realistic fiction, historical fiction and informational books.
2. Students will learn criteria for book selection that are appropriate to children's and adolescent literature.
3. Students will recognize developmental characteristics of children and adolescents that affect their reading interests, responses and appreciation
4. Students will understand the role of technology in literature studies

Attitudes/Values

1. Students will display a positive, interested stance toward the reading of children's and adolescents literature
2. Students will display a commitment to the use of children's literature in the classroom in various areas of curriculum (reading, social studies, science, etc.)
3. Students will develop a commitment to foster multicultural understanding through the inclusion of literature from diverse cultures
4. Students will value reading as a means of enjoyment as well as means of getting information.
5. Students will value children's and adolescents' right to read a wide range of literature without censorship.

Skills

1. Students will practice strategies for bringing students and books together including techniques for :
 - a. encouraging children's and adolescents' reading and response
 - b. presenting literature to children and adolescents through reading aloud, storytelling, etc.

- c. planning discussions
 - d. designing creative experiences
 - e. choosing and using literature in thematic curricular studies
2. Students will practice responsible decision making in choosing books and in drawing the line between selection and censorship.

Graduate Writing Requirements

The California State University maintains a Graduation Writing Assessment Requirement (GWAR) for master's candidates. This requirement must be achieved prior to Advancement to Candidacy. A master's candidate will satisfy the graduate writing requirement by receiving a passing score on a written product as assessed with the GWAR rubric. Toward the goal of providing opportunity for graduate students in the College of Education to satisfy the writing requirement, all papers in all graduate classes must adhere to the writing and format style guidelines detailed in the sixth edition of the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association. This manual is a required textbook for all CSUSM College of Education graduate-level courses.

REQUIREMENTS:

***PARTICIPATION:** Attend class regularly, arrive on time, bring assigned books to class, complete assignments and display an understanding of material read through class discussions. You are also expected to speak up and out in class, to question not only when you do not understand, but also when you disagree.

***COMMENT CARDS (30 PTS.)** - It is expected that everyone will do all the readings and will come to class prepared to discuss them. To come prepared, write at least 3 comments or questions from the readings for that session on notecards or paper (the form doesn't matter). **Do not summarize.** Try to comment on more than one article. We will use these as the basis of our discussion at the beginning of each class. I will collect them at the beginning of each session and they should show that you have done the reading. If there are more than three articles to read besides the textbook, you may choose which three to read. **You have one free pass. DO NOT write comment cards for the required children's and adolescent literature.**

QUICKWRITES: When the required books are due, you will respond to a question about them (primarily the chapter books) in class so that I can be sure you read it. These are worth 3-4 points each. I'm only reading to see if you read the book and can answer the question.

***IN-DEPTH EVALUATION (25 pts.):** of one of the following:

- picture book or book of traditional literature
- poetry book (by a single author or edited collection)
- fantasy novel
- realistic fiction novel
- historical fiction novel
- nonfiction, biography or autobiography

These evaluations should consider the general guidelines found in the packet (as appropriate) as well as guidelines found in the textbook specific to that genre. These evaluations should also include your personal reaction to the book as well as how it might be used in a classroom setting. Suggested length: about 3-6 typewritten pages. **Please do not choose one of the assigned books. DUE: MAY 11**

***JOURNAL & ANALYSIS (20 pts.):** We will be responding in class (in response journal format) to the required readings as well as other books shared in class. Then we will analyze our own responses based on some of the articles we read and discuss the implications for the classroom. You will write a 1-2 page reflection on the analysis of your journal to be turned in with your journal and analysis. Discuss what you learned about your own responses: do they follow a particular pattern? How might this be used in a classroom (if at all) and what value does it have for teachers? **DUE: MARCH 2**

CHOICE PROJECT I (25 pts.) DUE: FEBRUARY 23:

***COMPARE CHILDREN'S CHOICES AND ADULT CHOICES:** Compare two books: one selected by adults as a best book for children and one selected by children. These could be a comparison of the Caldecott:

http://www.ala.org/template.cfm?template=/CFAApps/awards_info/award_detail_home.cfm&FilePublishTitle=Awards,%20Grants%20and%20Scholarships&uid=E5C72B4A36B54164

or Newberry:

http://www.ala.org/template.cfm?template=/CFAApps/awards_info/award_detail_home.cfm&FilePublishTitle=Awards,%20Grants%20and%20Scholarships&uid=9975B44A8D61AEE9

winner for a particular year and the California Young Reader Medal (at

<http://californiayoungreadermedal.org/>) in a particular age category in the same year.

(You could choose a Coretta Scott King or Pura Belpre award winner to a California Young Reader medal winner as well)

Coretta Scott King award:

http://www.ala.org/template.cfm?template=/CFAApps/awards_info/award_detail_home.cfm&FilePublishTitle=Awards,%20Grants%20and%20Scholarships&uid=A3F20048C4DAB6F2

Pura Belpre award:

http://www.ala.org/template.cfm?template=/CFAApps/awards_info/award_detail_home.cfm&FilePublishTitle=Awards,%20Grants%20and%20Scholarships&uid=B9EF73E2B7604A57

OR You could compare IRA's children's or adolescent's choices and teacher choices.

These are found in *The Reading Teacher* and the *Journal of Adolescent and Adult Literacy*.

Children's choices for 2009 are at:

<http://www.reading.org/Resources/Booklists/ChildrensChoices.aspx>

Young adult choices are at:

<http://www.reading.org/Resources/Booklists/YoungAdultsChoices.aspx>

Teachers choices:

<http://www.reading.org/Resources/Booklists/TeachersChoices.aspx>

New Children's and Young Adults' choices are published each November and Teachers choices are published each April

How different (or the same) are these books in content, theme, style, character development and the like? What can you say about the kinds of books children select as good vs. the kind that adults select for children as quality?

OR

***COMPARE RESPONSES:** Find a book that you could share with a child of which you also have a professional book review (Almost any book on Amazon.com has a review from Horn Book or Kirkus. Don't use a review by a reader or Amazon's review). Read the book and write your response to the book. Then read the same book to a child. Record their response (audio tape or videotape works best, but you could take notes). Then write a paper comparing your response, the student's and the review.

Do not choose one of the required books please! Be sure to end your paper with a discussion about what conclusions you can draw about the difference between adult and children's choices.

CHOICE PROJECT II (25 pts.): From the following assignments, **choose 1 to complete.** PLEASE REREAD THE DESCRIPTION OF THE ASSIGNMENT BEFORE BEGINNING.
DUE: APRIL 13

***WEB SITES:** Compile an annotated bibliography of at least 20 web sites **related to children's literature that you recommend.** Do not write down sites that you looked at that you don't recommend. Give the URL of the web site and a description of what one might find there. Also include who sponsored the site (Is it set up by a publisher, in other words, is it just an advertisement?), and whether you think it is primarily an adult site (for teachers- includes lesson plans, etc. or for parents) or primarily for children or both. What kinds of information does the site provide? How up to date? When was the last time the site was updated? Also, be sure you are providing information about different websites rather than just links from one site. Please check these out yourself rather than copy them out of journals and give your own opinion.

***BLOGS:** Compile an annotated bibliography of at least 20 blogs that review and recommend literature for children and young adolescents. Your annotations should include the URL, a short description of the originator and keeper of the blog, who generally contributes (teachers, students, parents, librarians?). What kind of information does the blog provide that is helpful to teachers, students and/or parents. Again, please check these out yourself and feel free to give your own opinion.

***WEBQUESTS:** Create or review webquests. A WebQuest is an inquiry-oriented activity in which most or all of the information used by learners is drawn from the web. WebQuests are designed to use learners' time well, to focus on using information rather than looking for it, and to support learners' thinking at the levels of analysis, synthesis and evaluation. The model was developed in early 1995 at San Diego State University by Bernie Dodge with Tom March (<http://webquest.sdsu.edu/webquest.html>). Here is a template to help you create a webquest: <http://webquest.sdsu.edu/templates/lesson-template1.htm> or use this:

<http://www.ga.k12.pa.us/curtech/webqpre/tempques.htm>. There are many samples of webquests (just google it and you'll see!). You can check these out: Best webquests: <http://bestwebquests.com/update.asp>, <http://www.techtreakers.com/webquests/> and <http://oncampus.richmond.edu/academics/education/projects/>. For this project you can either create an annotated bibliography of at least 20 webquests that you might use in your classroom (i.e. they are well done, accessible and interesting to students). The annotation should include information about what subject the webquest covers, a sample of the activities and what age or grade level it could use it. Or create two webquests that your students could use. You can either post these on a website, send them to me by email or burn on a CD. These must be related to children's and/or adolescent literature and its use in the classroom.

***JOURNAL REVIEW** Read one professional journal that regularly reviews children's books and write a review of the journal. This review should include: the audience for which the journal is intended, how often the journal is published, what regular features the journal offers, what kinds of topics the journal generally covers and a summary of at least one of the articles in the particular journal you read. You will also share this information with the class on a one page information sheet summarizing what you have learned. Select from the list below (If you have an idea for another journal, please check with me first):

Book Links

BookList

English Journal (NCTE) (middle and secondary teachers)

Voices in the middle (middle school teachers)

Journal of Adolescent and Adult Literacy (IRA) (middle and secondary teachers)

Journal of Children's Literature

Language Arts (NCTE)

School Library Journal (ALA)

The Horn Book

The Reading Teacher (IRA)

***POETRY COLLECTION:** Read widely from among poetry collections and poets. In any format you choose (notecards, notebook, CD, whatever) collect and **organize** the poems **thematically (not by author or book)**. You may want to consider a format that enables you to add poems after you have completed the assignment. With each poem, be sure to include the title of the poem, the author, and the source from which the poem came. Do not let Silverstein and Prelutsky dominate your collection (no more than 5 poems from either author). This should include a range of authors and topics. Also include a bibliography of all your sources. You must have **at least 100 poems from at least 12 different sources. Poems from websites cannot represent more than a third of your sources.** Feel free to duplicate poems (rather than writing them over by hand). The purpose of this assignment is to have a large and wide ranging collection of many different types of poems on many different subjects that you could use as a resource with children in, for example, a classroom setting. If you include holidays or seasonal poems, be sure to be inclusive of many cultures and religious groups. In any case, your collection should be diverse and multicultural in nature.

***STUDY OF AN AUTHOR, ILLUSTRATOR OR POET:** Do an in-depth study of a children's author, illustrator or poet. Your paper should be 4-6 typed pages in length, including books available of the author, illustrator or poet's work. Discuss how the author's life influenced his or her work. Many authors have their own website and/or biographies or autobiographies are available and good resources. Be prepared to share some of what you learned in class and have copies of a fact sheet of the poet, author or illustrator, a bibliography of his or her works and ways that they could be used with children to pass out in class. Also include a bibliography of your sources and please use more than one. Also, be sure the paper is in your own words. I shouldn't go to the website and find your paper!

***STUDY THE ART OF PICTURE BOOKS (Choose one):** This project could take one of several forms:

- A. Write a critical analysis of a particular medium in children's picture books. Select 5-10 picture books of the same media and analyze the books for how effectively the media is used with those particular texts.
- B. Develop lesson plans for studying the art of picture books with your students.
- C. Study the art of picture books with your students. Record their responses to the art of picture books and categorize and analyze them. What do they tell you about their understanding of the story or information through the pictures? What do they tell you about their understanding about art?
- D. Study a particular style of art in picture books and then have your students imitate it in their own books or a class book.
- E. Compare the illustrations of different variants of the same folk or fairy tale
- F. Study the fonts of ABC books - what is the most popular, why are particular fonts used, etc. What tone does the font set?

***CENSORSHIP IN YOUR DISTRICT:** Write a paper about how censorship has affected you or your district. Describe the policy for challenged books. How often has this happened? What happens when a book is challenged? Has a book been challenged and reappeared later? You might interview parents to find out what they would and would not object to and what would change their mind about allowing a book in a classroom or library. School and public librarians would be helpful to talk with, as well. Feel free to describe your personal experiences with censorship, but broaden your discussion to illustrate how pervasive censorship is. This paper should be 3-6 pages in length.

***STEPPING STONE BOOKS:** Once you have a student on the path to reading, how do you keep him or her there? Once a student finishes Harry Potter, what would be the next book you would give her? For this assignment, develop at least five lines of reading with at least four books in each line (for a total of at least twenty books). Begin with a well read or popular book at your grade level, then find at least four similar books that you might suggest to that reader. Briefly annotate each book. Think about what makes a book attractive to a particular audience: humor, mystery, suspense, characters? Consider other books of the same genre, same author, similar topic or idea (like falling in love with a vampire!). Also ensure that the books are similar reading levels. For example, if a student loved *Tales of a fourth grade nothing*, I might suggest the Fudge sequels (that's easy) a *Joey Pigsa* book (and those sequels), *The best Christmas*

pageant ever (and those sequels), and *There's a boy in the girl's bathroom*. Sequels count as one set of books. The *Series of unfortunate events* books would count once in a line of reading.

Amazon.com does help when they offer, "If you liked this book, try these". But you need to know books and how to keep students reading. Don't just rely on Amazon. They are trying to sell books, not necessarily create readers.

***RESPONSE ACROSS AGES:** Read one book or poem to three different ages. (Try to make the age spread broader than a year, like K, 1, 2. A more appropriate spread would be 2, 4, 7 or 4, 8, 11). Record the responses of each group through audio tape, videotape, writing or drawing. (Keep in the mind the method of response when analyzing them - how limiting was it) Analyze the responses of each group. Discuss what their responses indicate about their development in literature appreciation. This paper should be 3-6 pages in length.

***JACKDAW:** This is a collection of resource materials that a teacher and students can use in discussion or display related to a particular book. Whenever possible Jackdaws include primary documents or facsimiles of them. Examples of items in a Jackdaw might be photocopies of newspaper headlines, relevant articles, photographs, information about the author, actual items from the book, recipes, price lists, artwork, songs or music, clothes of a character (paper dolls, catalogue or collage format), maps (real or imagined), time lines of the books events, advertisements, letters, diaries, whatever the book suggests. It is probably difficult to find actual primary documents, so you can also create them. Be sure to include more than just print materials - think about what would help second language learners as well. A jackdaw also does not include workbook related materials either. Collect all your items in some kind of container that is portable. (The term comes from a British name for a bird that picks up brightly colored objects and carries them off to its nest.) Include a table of contents and a bibliography of your sources.

***FAMILY LITERACY PACKETS:** These are packets of activities (usually around 3-5) centered around one book, that can be sent home with children for families to read and do together in the space of a week. Select books that are appropriate for your grade level that would also be enjoyable for adults to read with children. Don't be afraid to include nonfiction, poetry, etc. The activities should have simple instructions, be meaningful to the book, interactive, extend or enhance an understanding of the book and fun for adults and children. Teaching reading skills in this situation is secondary to the primary goal of children and their families participating together in the reading of a book. The packet should contain: an itemized list of what is in it (so that you are sure it all comes back to you!), some kind of record keeping mechanism or a way for parents to give their reaction to the packet (like a journal that travels with the packet), and the items necessary to complete the tasks (for example: if you want kids to draw a picture include crayons or if they can play a game, include all game pieces). Compile at least three packets. There are some suggested themes in the back of the packet. Avoid worksheet kinds of activities. This option is most appropriate for K-3, but upper grade, middle and high school can be innovative and may find ways to do this as well. In other words, don't be limited in your thinking. If you want to give it a try, do so!

***DEVISE AN ASSIGNMENT OF YOUR OWN AND COMPLETE IT. Please talk with me before beginning it.**

SCHEDULE:

Date	Topic	Readings and Assignments
Jan. 26	Introductions Value of Literature Types of Literature Selection of Literature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Hancock: chapt. 8 •Reimer, "Multiethnic literature: Hold fast to dreams" Yokata, "Issues in selecting multicultural children's literature" •Godina & McCoy, "Emic and etic perspectives on Chicana and Chicano multicultural literature" •Galda, "High stakes reading: Articulating the place of children's literature in the curriculum" •Ohlhausen & Jepsen, "Lessons from Goldilocks: 'Somebody's been choosing my books but I can make my own choices now!'" •Probst, "Literature as invitation"
Feb. 2	Informational books	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>George vs. George</i> You must read: • The NCTE Orbis Pictus Award for outstanding nonfiction for children: http://www.ncte.org/awards/orbispictus?source=gs Also click on the left and read about past winners. Choose: •Hancock: chapter 7 •Heller: "Telling stories and talking facts: first graders engagements in a nonfiction book club." • Jensen, "The quality of prose in Orbis Pictus Award books" •Duthie, "Nonfiction: A genre study for the primary classroom." • Hamilton, "What makes a good science book?": http://www.hbook.com/magazine/articles/2009/may09_hamilton.asp • Aronson, "Caught in the net: Writing nonfiction in the age of google images, truthiness, twitter and textbook hippos" http://www.hbook.com/magazine/articles/2009/sep09_aronson.asp Hynes, "I read for facts; Reading nonfiction in a fictional world" •Sullivan, "Some teens prefer the real thing: The case for young adult nonfiction" • Lamme & Fu, "Sheltering children from the whole truth: A critical analysis of an informational picture book". Palmer & Stewart "Nonfiction trade book use in

		primary grades”
Feb. 9	Historical Fiction/ Autobiography/ Biography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Dreamer</i> • Hancock: pgs 163-173 • Interview with Pam Munoz Ryan about The Dreamer: http://www.pammunozryan.com/pages/novels/interview/Dreamer.pdf (Pam Munoz Ryan’s website: http://www.pammunozryan.com/) • Farris & Fuhler, “Developing social studies concepts through picture books” • Hartman & Hartman, “Reading across texts: Expanding the role of the reader” • Avi, “A sense of story”
Feb. 16	Response and Response comprehension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hancock: chpt. , 1, 10 • Cox & Many, “Toward an understanding of the aesthetic response to literature” • Lewis, “‘Give people a chance’ Acknowledging social differences in reading” • Davila & Patrick, “Asking the experts: What children have to say about their reading preferences”
Feb. 23	Response in the classroom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hancock: chpt. 2, 12, 13 • Rosenblatt, “Literature –S.O.S.” • Hancock, “Exploring the meaning making process through the content of literature response journals: A case study investigation” • Wollman-Bonilla, “Literature response journals in a first grade classrooms” • Larson, “Digital readers: The next chapter in e-book reading and response (moodle) <p>Choice I due</p>
March 2	Books to begin on Traditional literature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hancock: chpt.9, pgs. 96-108 • Smolkin & Yaden, “O is for Mouse: First encounters with the alphabet book” • Bourke, “First graders and fairy tales: One teachers action research of critical literacy • Long, “Some pigs: What makes a good 3 little pigs?”: http://www.hbook.com/magazine/articles/2009/mar09_long.asp • Huck, “Princess Furball: The writing, illustrating and

		<p>response”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temple, "What if beauty had been ugly? Reading against the grain of gender bias in children's books" Kaminski, "Cinderella to Rhodolphus" Nodleman, "Who the boys are..." <p>Journal analysis due</p>
March 9	Picture books Independent reading of quality literature	<p>Hancock: chpt. 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Giorgis & Johnson, "Gaining insight into picture book illustration and design: A master class in the teaching of children's literature" • Goldstone, "Brave new worlds: The changing image of the picture book" • "I am a Level 3 reader"; Children's perceptions of themselves as readers" • Worthy & Sailors, "That book isn't on my level: Moving beyond text difficulty in personalizing reading choices" <p>"Goldstone, B. "The postmodern picture book: A new subgenre"</p>
March 16	Picture books	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Madura, "The line and texture of aesthetic response: Primary children study authors and illustrators" • Stewig, "A Caldecott committee at work" • Marantz & Marantz, "Sixty years of Caldecott medal winners" <p>Sipe & Bauer, "Urban Kindergarteners' literary understanding of picture storybooks"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carr, et al, "Not just for the primary grades: A bibliography of picture books for secondary content teachers" <p>Crum, S. "Using picture books to teach literary techniques"</p> <p>Hancock chpt. 12</p>
March 23	Spring Break No class	
March 30	Young Adult literature Motivating reluctant readers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The absolutely true diary of a part time Indian</i> • Hancock, pgs. 150-163 • Alexie, S. "Boston-Globe_Horn Book Award Acceptance speech": http://www.hbook.com/magazine/articles/2009/jan09_alexie.asp • Brenner: "Graphic Novels 101: FAQ": http://www.hbook.com/publications/magazine/articles/mar06_brenner.asp <p>Gallo, "How classics create an alliterate society"</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schneider, D., “Reading and community”: http://www.hbook.com/magazine/articles/2009/jan09_schneider.asp • Israel, “What contemporary authors can teach us” • Fox, “Like mud not fireworks- The place of passion in the teaching of reading” • Mollineaux, “Simply irresistible: Letting our reading inform theirs” • Brodie, D. “Who’s it for?”
April 6	What’s appropriate for children Censorship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The sledding hill</i> • Hancock, pgs. 175-176 • Paterson, “Tale of a reluctant dragon” • Paterson, “Family Values” • Tolan, “Happily ever after” • Lowery, S. “Censorship: Tactics for defense” • Brinkley, “Faith in the word, Examining religious rights attitudes about texts” • Kearns, “Words worth 1,000 pictures: Confronting film censorship” • Church, “When values clash: Learning from controversy” • Beers, “Literature: Our way in” • Freedman & Johnson, “Who’s protecting whom? ‘I hadn’t meant to tell you this’ A case in point in confronting self censorship in the choice of young adolescent literature.” • “Too gay or not gay enough”: http://www.hbook.com/magazine/articles/2010/jul10_wittlinger.asp Chris Crutcher’s home page: http://www.chriscrutcher.com/
April 13	Fantasy and Science Fiction	<p><i>When you reach me</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hancock, pgs. 109-121 • Stead Boston-Glove acceptance speech: http://www.hbook.com/magazine/articles/2011/jan11_stead.asp • Profile of Rebecca Stead: http://www.hbook.com/magazine/articles/2010/jul10_lamb.asp • Rebecca Stead’s Newberry Acceptance speech: http://beth-shulman.livejournal.com/96929.html • West, “Fantasy literature for children: Past, present and future tensions” • Smith, “Are there seats at the round table? An

		<p>examination of black characters in heroic fantasy”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Cruz, M. & K. Polluck, “Stepping into the wardrobe: A fantasy genre study.” <p>(Rebecca Stead website: http://www.rebeccasteadbooks.com/)</p> <p>Choice II project due</p>
April 20	Quality literature	<p>Pulp fiction” book</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Hancock, chpt. 11 • Norton-Meier, “In defense of crappy literature: When the book is bad but the literacy thinking is rich” (moodle) • Hipple & Maupin, “What’s good about the best” •Schon, “Spanish language books for young readers- Great expectations, disappointing realities” •Burns & Flower “Whatever happened...? A list of recovered favorites and what makes a book memorable after all” • Vardell, S. “Children’s books as best sellers: Their impact on the field of children’s literature” • Crawford, P. C. “ Why gossip Girl matters”: http://www.hbook.com/magazine/articles/2008/jan08_crawford.asp
April 27	Poetry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •<i>A jar of tiny stars</i> •Hancock, chpt. 5 • Janeczko, “Confessions of a collector” •Perfect, “Rhyme and reason: Poetry for the heart and head” • Fawcett, “Poetry and the princess” •Mora, P. “Delicious languages” <p>Koertge: “What makes a good poem? Tell the truth but tell it slant”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Bruce & Davis, “Slam: Hip-hop meets poetry- a strategy for violence intervention” <p>Haldaway, Vardell, & Young, “ Poetry for language development of English language learners.”</p> <p>Poetry in America study overview: http://www.poetryfoundation.org/foundation/initiative_pa_summary.html</p>
May 4	Literature in the classroom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •<i>Hate that cat or Shakespeare bats cleanup</i> •Hancock, chpt. 14, 15 • Brassell, D. “Mr. Hobbs’s extraordinary approach to teaching reading.” • Reutzel & Larsen, “Look what they’ve done to real

		<p>children's books in the new basal readers"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Williams and Bauer, "Pathways to affective accountability: Selecting, locating and using children's books in elementary classrooms." •Roser, "A place for everything and literature in its place" • Sutton, R. "An interview with Jon Scieszka" • Zambo, D. "Using picture books to provide archetypes to young boys: Extending the ideas of William Brozo" • Fox, "Transformative Literature choices for the Elementary Read aloud <p>Flake, "Who says black boys won't read"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Articles on Accelerated reader including: http://www.rethinkingschools.org/archive/index.shtml go to Winter 09/10 "Reading by the numbers • Stein, D. & P. Beed, "Bridging the gap between fiction and nonfiction in the literature circle setting." <p>Sharon Creech's website: http://www.sharoncreech.com/index.html</p>
May 11	The future of children's literature	<p>http://www.hbook.com/magazine/articles/2008/jul08_hunt.asp</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "When e is for reading": http://www.hbook.com/magazine/articles/2008/nov08_roxburgh.asp • "The future of reading: Don't worry. It might be better than you think": http://www.schoollibraryjournal.com/article/CA6712772.html • Florio-Ruane, Berne & Raphael, "Teaching literature and literacy in the eye of reform: A dilemma in three acts" •Paterson, "Asking the question" •Hade, "Are publishers changing the way children read?" •Hade & Edmondson, "Children's book publishing in Neoliberal times" • Johnson, D. "Teaching with author's blogs: connections, collaborations, creativity." (see moodle) <p><i>In-depth evaluation of a book due</i></p>

GRADING

Choice I	20	Feb. 23
Choice II	30	April 13
Journal and analysis	10	March 2
In-depth evaluation	30	May 11
Comment cards	30	Each week
"Quick Writes"	30	
TOTAL	150 PTS.	

Grading Scale:

A	95-100	B-	83-85
A-	92-94	C+	80-82
B+	89-91	C	77-79
B	86-88	C-	74-76

COE Attendance Policy

Due to the dynamic and interactive nature of courses in the College of Education, all students are expected to attend all classes and participate actively. At a minimum, students must attend more than 80% of class time, or s/he **may not receive a passing grade** for the course at the discretion of the instructor. Individual instructors may adopt more stringent attendance requirements. Should the student have extenuating circumstances, s/he should contact the instructor as soon as possible.

A good student is one who adheres to standards of dependability and promptness. If you miss more than two class sessions or are late (or leave early) for more than three sessions, you cannot receive an A. If you miss more than three class sessions you cannot receive a B. Late assignments will be penalized by a 5% deduction in points for each weekday late. After two weeks, late assignments will be given a zero. If you have extraordinary circumstances in your life which will impact your assignments, please let me know. I want you to be able to stay in school and succeed. If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to come in and speak with me about them.

Students with Disabilities Requiring Reasonable Accommodations

Students must be approved for services by providing appropriate and recent documentation to the Office of Disable Student Services (DSS). This office is located in Craven Hall 5205, and can be contacted by phone at (760) 750-4905, or TTY (760) 750-4909. Students authorized by DSS to receive reasonable accommodations should meet with their instructor during office hours or, in order to ensure confidentiality, in a more private setting.

CSUSM Academic Honesty Policy

“Students will be expected to adhere to standards of academic honesty and integrity, as outlined in the Student Academic Honesty Policy. All written work and oral presentation assignments must be original work. All ideas/materials that are borrowed from other sources must have appropriate references to the original sources. Any quoted material should give credit to the source and be punctuated with quotation marks.

Students are responsible for honest completion of their work including examinations. There will be no tolerance for infractions. If you believe there has been an infraction by someone in the class, please bring it to the instructor's attention. The instructor reserves the right to discipline any student for academic dishonesty in accordance with the general rules and regulations of the university. Disciplinary action may include the lowering of grades and/or the assignment of a failing grade for an exam, assignment, or the class as a whole."

Incidents of Academic Dishonesty will be reported to the Dean of Students. Sanctions at the University level may include suspension or expulsion from the University.

Plagiarism:

As an educator, it is expected that each student will do his/her own work, and contribute equally to group projects and processes. Plagiarism or cheating is unacceptable under any circumstances. If you are in doubt about whether your work is paraphrased or plagiarized see the Plagiarism Prevention for Students website <http://library.csusm.edu/plagiarism/index.html>. If there are questions about academic honesty, please consult the University catalog.