

# Young Patronesses of the Opera

In-School Opera Presents

## LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD STUDY GUIDE



A children's opera in one act by Semour Barab

# Little Red Riding Hood

A children's Opera by Seymour Barab  
Presented by the Young Patronesses of the Opera

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## STUDY GUIDE

You're in for a treat when you see the wonderful children's opera of *Little Red Riding Hood (LRRH)*. It is a 30-minute production with sets, costumes, humor and music. This study guide can be used to help the students prepare for the show beforehand as well as review the show afterwards. There are exercises that can be used if you have just a few minutes or a full class period. It should coincide with the *LRRH booklet*.

Depending on the amount of time you have with your students, below is a list of helpful class discussions and activities to do with your students to prepare them for the show.

### ACTIVITIES:

#### 1. **Activity 1: Review the story.**

Distribute the *Opera booklet* to each student. Review the story synopsis & characters with the students.

- a) Have them read along with the story line. Also, review the singing parts of the characters and explain each one.
- b) Ask the class if they have ever heard of the story of "Little Red Riding Hood". Do they know other versions of the story? Have them compare different versions of the story.
- c) **Use the of KWL chart.** Brainstorm several ideas about the opera. Ask the students to write down what they Know under the "K" column, then What they want to know under the "W" column. After the show, they can add in What they learned.

### **KWL Chart**

<b>What I Know</b>	<b>What I Want to Know</b>	<b>What I Learned</b>
		Use this after they see the show to see what they've learned.

#### LESSON: CRITICAL THINKING AND REFLECTION:

- Identify similarities and/or differences in a performance.
- Listening and Speaking: Arrange events in sequence

#### LESSON: LISTENING AND SPEAKING

Listen attentively to fiction and nonfiction read-a-louds and demonstrate understanding

Identify the text structures an author uses (e.g., comparison/contrast, cause/effect, and sequence of events)

Self monitor comprehension and reread when necessary.

## 2. Activity 2: Write lyrics to the music/poetry.

The words of a song often tell a story and also can be helpful to the listener to teach them a lesson. In this opera, the Wolf wasn't really Little Red Riding Hood's friend even though he was very friendly. He pretended to be her friend to get information. Then he used the information to try and harm Grandma and Little Red Riding Hood. Let's write a verse for a song to help children to be careful in suspicious situations. We can begin by writing some rhyming lines for the **lyrics** (the words to a songs).

In poetry, when two lines rhyme with each other, they are called couplets. The first pair is called the **A** rhyme. The next is called the **B** rhyme, and so on. Examples of this are the *italicized words* in the story in the booklet. Try to make the rhyming couples have the same length.

Example:

<i>If you see a stranger near,</i>	A (hint, count the syllables - this line has 7)
<i>Have a healthy kind of fear.</i>	A _____
<i>Stay safe and play within a crowd.</i>	B _____
<i>But if you have to, yell real loud!</i>	B _____

How many syllables does the rest of the lines have? \_\_\_\_\_

Now, you try to put your lyrics to the music. Here is a staff of music that fits the example above. See what your students can create. Have them write the lyrics first, then put it to musical notes. Remind them to count the syllables and make it rhyme.

## Be Safe

Sheri Swanson

Julie Todaro

If you see a stran-ger near, Have a heal-thy kind of fear. Stay  
safe and play with-in a crowd. But if you have to, yell real loud!\*  
(\*You can shout out the word "Loud")

## 3. Activity 3: They can write to the singers.

Have the children write thank you notes to the performers. Tell the singers what they liked the most about the show.

LESSON: DRAFTING / INFORMATIVE:

Drafting: organizing details into a logical sequence that has a beginning, middle, and end.

Informative: write basic communications, including friendly letters and thank-you notes.

**Send Thank you notes to:**

**Julie Todaro, Executive Producer**

**Young Patronesses of the Opera**

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