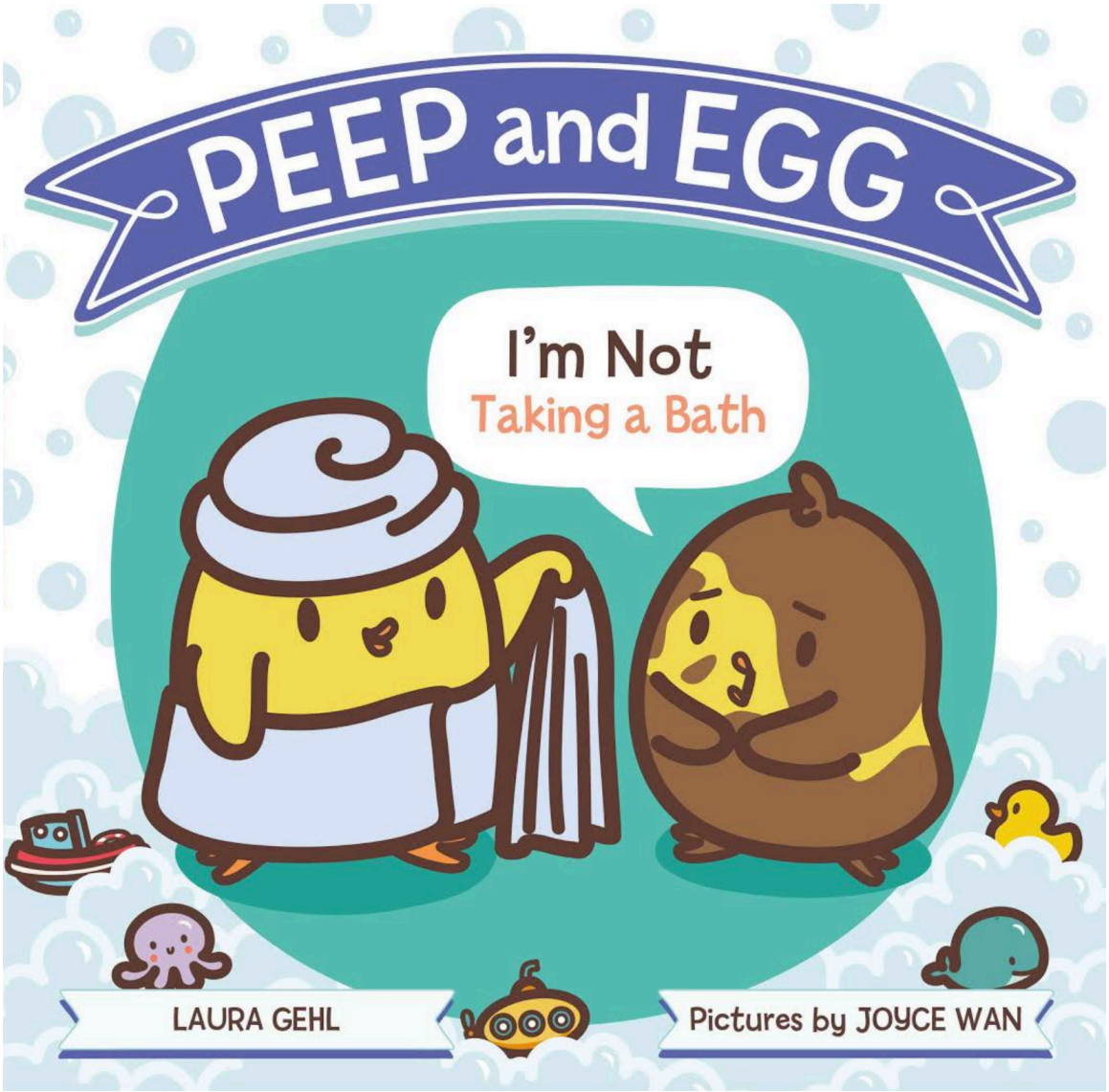
Peep and Egg: I'm Not Taking a Bath

Classroom Guide



Writing Activities

1. Persuasive Writing

Peep tries to convince Egg to take a bath by suggesting different alternatives, such as going to the river, or the duck pond, or the dog bowl.

Write a letter to Egg. In your letter, try to convince Egg to try something new. It could be anything! Maybe you think Egg should go on a roller coaster. Maybe you think Egg should try your favorite video game. In your letter, give at least three reasons to convince Egg.

2. Excuses, excuses!

Peep gives a lot of reasons why taking a bath is *not* happening—too wet, too bubbly, too slobbery!

Imagine a family member is telling you to clean your room. Make up a list of excuses to show why you can't possibly clean your room.

3. Make it fun!

Peep finally convinces Egg to take a bath by making bath time seem like a lot of fun.

Imagine it is your job to take out the trash or sweep the floor, but you don't want to do it. How could you convince a brother, sister, cousin, or friend to do the job instead, by making the job seem super fun? Think of a game to make taking out the trash or sweeping the floor seem as fun as going to Disneyworld!

Science Activities

1. Soap and the Scientific Method

Required materials: bar of Ivory soap, bar of different brand soap, 2 large microwave-safe bowls, microwave

1. Make a hypothesis (a guess): What do you think will happen when the Ivory soap is microwaved? What do you think will happen when the other soap is microwaved?
2. Microwave the soap that is not Ivory for 1-2 minutes (depending on how powerful your microwave is). Microwave the Ivory soap for the same amount of time.
3. What happened? Did both soaps react the same way? Write down what happened. These are your results.
4. After doing an experiment, scientists make a conclusion. In other words, they write down what they learned from the experiment. Write down your conclusion. Was your hypothesis correct? Are all soaps the same? Ivory soap is supposed to have extra air whipped into it. Do you think that makes a difference?
5. After finishing one experiment, scientists think about what they learned and what they still want to learn. Then they plan their next experiment. What experiment would you want to do next in order to learn more about soap? Write down what you would need (your materials) and what steps you would follow (your procedure).

2. Battle of the Bubble Baths

Required materials: 2 brands of bubble bath, 2 large tubs of water, 2 large spoons, clock or stopwatch

1. Make a hypothesis (a guess): do you think both bubble baths will create the same amount of bubbles? If not, which do you think will make more bubbles?
2. Put 1 capful of bubble bath #1 into one tub. Put 1 capful (make sure to use the same size cap) of bubble bath #2 into the second tub.
3. Stir each tub for 1 minute.
4. Write down what happened. These are your results.
5. What did you learn from this experiment? Was your hypothesis correct? Write down what you learned. This is your conclusion.
6. What other experiments could you do to learn more about bubble bath or bubbles? Write down an idea for a future experiment. Make sure to include a list of what you would need (your materials) and what steps you would follow (your procedure).

Math Activities

Let's count!

How many total muddy footprints can you find in the book? _____

How many **different** bath toys? _____

How many bath toys **total**, if you count all the toys on every page? _____

How many flowers growing on grass? _____

How many flowers growing in water? _____

How many flowers all together? _____

Greater than/less than

> means “greater than” or “more than”

< means “less than” or “not as many as”

Number of pigs _____number of ducks

Number of sheep _____number of bunnies

Pairs

A pair means two items that go together.

One pair in this book is the two bunnies with inner tubes.

How many other pairs can you find in the book?