

by David A. Adler





Dear Educator:

The Cam Jansen curriculum guide contains everything you'll need to teach these transitional readers in your classroom. Whether you are putting together a lesson on mysteries, character development, vocabulary or story writing, the comprehensive guide to the series provides enough support to implement a number of activities into your unit. There are reproducible activities to use and share, as well as lesson starters, discussion questions, and extension activities for students asking for more. All of the outlined lessons are aligned to Common Core State Standards for grades 2-3, and can be implemented into your current curriculum seamlessly.

Cam Jansen has been solving mysteries with her photographic memory for a number of years. She has become a classroom staple and a household favorite. As young readers move from heavily illustrated books and early readers into longer chapter books, the Cam Jansen series is a perfect fit for their reading needs. Plus, mysteries have been referenced and proven to hook the interest of transitioning readers. The content and plotlines in the Cam Jansen series introduces the genre in a welcoming way.

Feel free to share the guide with fellow teachers, and help your students "click" with reading!

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Commonly Used Mystery Vocabulary

Aligned to Common Core Standards: RL2.4, RL2.10, RF2.3, RF2.4, L2.1, L2.4, L2.5, L2.6, RL3.4, RL3.10, RF3.3, RF3.4, L3.1, L3.2, L3.3, L3.4, L3.5, L3.6

Teachers: Help Your Students Talk Like Detectives. Create a vocabulary unit around the mystery terms in the word bank below. For fun, host "Mystery Monday," asking students to replay a potential mystery they helped solve over the weekend.

alibi—an excuse or piece of information given by an accused person to prove that he/she was somewhere else when a crime was committed

breakthrough—a necessary piece of information or insight that helps solve a mystery

clue—an object, observation, or piece of information that helps to solve a mystery or puzzle

crime—an act that violates the law

deduce—to use logical reasoning and thinking to infer information

detective—a person who gathers information and investigates crimes

evidence—a statement, fact, or object used to prove the solution of a mystery

hunch—a feeling or a guess about something

interrogate—to ask questions or seek information from people

motive—the reason a person does something or acts in a certain way

mystery—something that is secret or unknown; a problem needing to be solved

observant—careful to look at things and note details

perpetrator—someone who is guilty of committing a crime

photographic memory—the ability to form an accurate and lasting visual memory or mental picture

plot—the arrangement of events or incidents in a story

puzzle—a game that tests someone's reasoning ability

setting—the time, place, surroundings, and circumstances in which a story takes place

sleuth—another name for a detective

- **suspect**—a person who might have committed the crime
- victim—a person who is harmed by a crime
- witness—someone who saw something related to the crime









The Five Essential Elements of a Mystery

Aligned to Common Core Standards: RL2.3, RL2.5, RL2.6, RL2.7, RL2.10, RL3.3, RL3.5, RL3.6, RL3.7, RL3.9, RL3.10

Teachers: Let students know that a mystery is a story that has five basic but important elements. These five components are: the characters, the setting, the plot, the problem, and the solution. These essential elements keep the story running smoothly and allow the clues to the solution of the mystery to be revealed in a logical way that the reader can follow.

Characters

The characters are the individuals that the story is about. The author should introduce the characters in the story with enough information that the reader can visualize each person. This is achieved by providing detailed descriptions of a character's physical attributes and personality traits. Every story should have a main character. The main character determines the way the plot or mystery will develop and is usually the person who will solve the problem the story centers upon. However, the other characters are also very important because they can provide clues to solve the mystery or they may even try to throw the main character (and the reader!) off track. All characters should stay true to the author's description throughout the story so that the reader can understand and believe the action that is taking place—and perhaps even predict which character may do what next.

Setting

The setting is the location of the action. An author should describe the environment or surroundings of the mystery in such detail that the reader feels that he or she can picture the scene. Unusual settings (such as a fantasy world) can be interesting, but everyday settings can help a reader to better visualize the story. It can be especially fun to use a familiar setting for a mystery so that the reader feels even more connected to the plot!

Plot

The plot is the actual story around which the entire book is based. A plot should have a very clear beginning, middle and end—with all the necessary descriptions and suspense—so that the reader can make sense of the action and follow along from start to finish.

Problem

Every mystery has a problem to solve, usually who committed a crime and why. Authors should fill mystery stories with clues, so that the reader can try to solve the puzzle along with the characters. Sometimes, an author may insert a false clue just to throw the character (and reader) off.

Solution

The solution to the problem is the way the action is resolved—finding a missing item or the person who stole it, for example. It is important that the solution be believable. Authors must be sure to include all the clues necessary for finding the solution in the story somewhere (even if they are hidden very sneakily!).







Using the Five Elements of a Mystery in Reading and Writing

Aligned to Common Core Standards:

RL2.3, RL2.5, RL2.6, RL2.7, RL2.10, W2.3, W2.5, W2.3, F2.3, F2.4, RL3.3, RL3.5, RL3.6, RL3.7, RL3.9, RL3.10, W3.4, W3.5, W3.10 F3.3, F3.4

Teachers: While students read a Cam Jansen or Young Cam Jansen book, ask them to fill in the blanks on this sheet with the necessary elements. Remind them to read carefully, and they may be able to solve the problem before Cam can say **"Click!"**

Once they've completed this sheet, have them use another copy to outline and write your own mystery. Encourage them to include all five elements.

SOME WRITING ADVICE FROM CAM JANSEN AUTHOR DAVID A. ADLER

"For me writing is a process. I begin with a story idea, with the main characters, and the setting. I struggle most with the 'voice,'—how I will tell the story. For me writing involves constant revisions. It's so much easier, I think, not to try and get the story just right in the first draft, to leave that for the second and third drafts. My best stories have been rewritten scores of times.

"I know when I write something, anything, no one else would have written it exactly the same way. It's true about your writing, too. An original story is like a fingerprint. Each story is unique."

BOOK TITLE:

CHARACTERS:

SETTING:

PLOT:

PROBLEM:

SOLUTION:

Discussion Questions

Aligned to Common Core Standards:

RL2.3, RL2.5, RL2.6, RL2.7, RL2.10, W2.3, W2.5, W2.3, F2.3, F2.4, RL3.3, RL3.5, RL3.6, RL3.7, RL3.9, RL3.10, W3.4, W3.5, W3.10 F3.3, F3.4



After reading more than one Cam Jansen book, compare the different mysteries and the way that Cam solves each case. Is her process always the same? Are some mysteries easier to solve than others? Would you have done anything differently from what she did? Which case would you have most liked to help Cam solve?

Remember to visit penguin.com/camjansensleuthsquad for additional discussion questions.





Classroom Activities

Teachers: Provide these small group or partner activities as part of your mystery unit. Cater each lesson-starter to your class size and ability level!

Ask a partner to read a Cam mystery out loud. Don't look at the book cover or illustrations, and draw your own pictures of one or more of the book's scenes. How did you decide what to draw? What words or phrases helped you the most in visualizing the scene?

Aligned to Common Core Standards: RL2.1, RL2.7, RL2.10, SL2.1, SL2.2, SL2.3, RL3.1, RL3.2, RL3.4, RL3.7, RL3.10, SL3.3, SL3.2, SL3.3

Expand your imagination! In groups, create a "mystery" situation of your own. For example, think of an object and let other students ask you "yes" or "no" questions about it. See how long it takes them to solve your puzzle. Or stick an object in a covered shoe box and cut a hole in the box top large enough for a classmate's hand to slide in. One at a time, group members should stick their hands into the hole, keeping their eyes closed or turned away so they can't see inside, and try to determine what they are touching based on how it feels and any clues you may give them. But be careful—no sharp objects, please!

Aligned to Common Core Standards: SL2.1, SL2.3, SL2.4, SL2.6, L2.3, L2.5, L2.6, SL3.1, SL3.3, SL3.4, SL3.6, L3.1, L3.4, L3.5, L3.6

Read one of the books in the Cam Jansen series and make a note of the cause and effect relationships that occur. After you have finished, think about the major cause of the book's mystery the motive—and write down the events that took place as a result of that reason. Do you think the person who committed the crime was justified in his or her actions?

Aligned to Common Core Standards: RL2.1, RL2.2, RL2.3, RL2.5, RL2.5, RL2.6, RL2.7, RL2.10, F2.3, F2.4, W2.1, W2.5, W2.6, W2.8, RL3.1, RL3.2, RL3.3, RL3.4, RL3.5, RL3.6, RL3.7, RL3.10, F3.3, F3.4, W3.1, W3.4, W3.5, W3.6, W3.8

Take various photographs of your classroom and/or classmates. Then, in groups of four and using the same pictures, create an "illustrated story" with a title and captions for the photos. How does each group's story differ?

Aligned to Common Core Standards: SL2.1, SL2.2, SL2.3, SL2.4, SL2.6, L2.1, L2.3, L2.6, SL3.1, SL3.2, SL3.3, SL3.4, SL3.6, L3.1, L3.3, L3.6







Classroom Activities, continued

Teachers: If students are looking for more mystery activities, try these suggestons!

Play memory games with your classmates like the ones at the end of some of the Cam Jansen mysteries. You could:



Close your eyes and answer questions about the classroom (what's displayed on the bulletin boards, what color shirt your teacher is wearing, etc.). Does your photographic memory stand up to Cam's?

Aligned to Common Core Standards: RL2.3, L2.1, L2.3, L3.4, RL3.3, L3.1, L3.3, L3.4, L3.5



Play the matching memory game in this packet. Cut out the cards on page thirteen and place them face down on a desk. Take turns picking up two cards at a time to see if they picture the same illustration. If they do, keep the pair and take another turn. If not, place both cards face down again and let the next person take a turn. The person who makes the most matches (and has the best memory!) wins.

Study the vocabulary words on page four and then try your hand at cracking the code on page six!

Aligned to Common Core Standards: RF2.3, L2.4, L2.5, RF3.3, L3.4, L3.5

Now that your detective caps are on, try writing a story of your own. Flip to page seven for a writing worksheet that will get you started! Aligned to Common Core Standards: RL2.3, RL2.5, RL2.6, RL2.7, RL2.10, W2.3, W2.5, W2.3, F2.3, F2.4, RL3.3, RL3.5, RL3.6, RL3.7, RL3.9, RL3.10, W3.4, W3.5, W3.10 F3.3, F3.4

Build an acrostic for one of the characters in the Cam Jansen series. To build an acrostic, write the name of the character vertically on a piece of paper. Then write a sentence or group of words that begins with each of the letters in the character's name. Each sentence or group of words should describe the character and his/her role in the story. Then read your acrostic out loud like a poem!

Aligned to Common Core Standards:

RL2.1, RL2.3, RL2.7, RL2.10, RF2.3, RF2.4, W2.5, W2.6R, L2.1, L2.2, L2.3, L2.4, L2.5, L2.6, RL3.6, RL3.7, RL3.9, RL3.10, RF3.3, RF3.4, W3.4, W3.5, W3.10, L3.1, L3.2, L3.3, L3.4, L3.5, L3.6

Use the mystery vocabulary words on page four of this booklet to create your own mystery word find. Use graph paper to arrange the placement of the words and then fill in the other squares with random letters. Don't forget to include a word bank to help your classmates! Trade word finds with a partner and see who can solve the puzzle first.

Aligned to Common Core Standards: RF2.3, L2.4, L2.5, RF3.3, L3.4, L3.5

Visit www.penguin.com/camjansensleuthsquad for additional activities.







Practicing Critical Reading Skills

Teachers: Students can use the Cam Jansen or Young Cam Jansen mysteries to practice their critical reading skills by making predictions, comparing and contrasting information, and analyzing cause and effect. Read the explanations below with students for tips on how to "*Click*!" the case shut—even before Cam does.

1. Making a **prediction** means thinking about what will happen in the story before you actually read further. Select a Cam Jansen book and read only the title and the first page. Then close the book and write down what you think will happen next. Read on to see if you are correct. Continue to do this at the end of each chapter you read, making predictions about the characters' words or actions, how certain items might become important clues, or the outcome of the mystery. Use the sheet on page eleven to help keep track of your predictions. Take a look back at your predictions after you finish reading the book. How many were right? How many times did you alter your thinking? Did you make more educated guesses at the beginning of the novel or at the end?

Aligned to Common Core Standards:

RL2.1, RL2.3, RL2.7, RL2.10, RF2.3, RF2.4, W2.1, W2.3, L2.1, L2.2, L2.4, L2.6, RL3.1, RL3.3, RL3.4, RL3.5, RL3.6, RL3.7, RL3.10, RF3.3, RF3.4, W3.1, W3.3, W3.10, L3.1, L3.2, L3.3, L3.4, L3.6

2. When you **compare** two things, you explain how they are alike. When you **contrast** them, you find ways that they are different. Oftentimes, writers use certain words to show the reader that they are comparing or contrasting items. Words such as "also," "like," or "as" give the reader a signal that a comparison is being made. Words such as "although" or "however" often signal that a contrast is being made. Practice comparing and contrasting as you read—for example, compare and contrast the characters of Cam and Eric or compare and contrast the last two Cam Jansen books you have read. Use the Venn Diagram on page twelve or create your own chart to illustrate your findings.

Aligned to Common Core Standards:

RL2.1, RL2.2, RL2.3, RL2.5, RL2.6, RL2.7, RL2.9, RL2.10, RF2.3, RF2.4, L2.1, L2.2, L2.3, L2.4, RL3.1, RL3.2, RL3.4, RL3.5, RL3.6, RL3.7, RL3.9, RL3.10, RF3.3, RF3.4, L3.1, L3.2, L3.3, L3.4, L3.5

3. A **Cause** is the reason something happens, while an **effect** is the result of that cause. Therefore, demonstrating cause and effect means showing what happened first to create the situation that comes afterwards. There can often be more than one cause, or more than one effect, for each sequence of events. After reading a Cam Jansen mystery, determine what caused the criminal to commit the crime (this is often thought of as the **motive**). Is there more than one reason? Next, explain the effects of that cause. You already know one (the crime took place), but what else happens in the story because of this cause?

Aligned to Common Core Standards:

RL2.1, RL2.2, RL2.3, RL2.5, RL2.6, RL2.7, RL2.10, RF2.3, RF2.4, RL3.1, RL3.2, RL3.3, RL3.4, RL3.5, RL3.6, RL3.7, RL3.10, RF3.3, RF3.4







Demonstrating Critical Reading Skills

Teachers: Use this Making Predictions sheet as a homework assigment for students.

Aligned to Common Core Standards:

RL2.1, RL2.2, RL2.3, RL2.4, RL2.5, RL2.6, RL2.7, RL2.9, RL2.10, RF2.3, RF2.4, L2.1, L2.2, L2.3, L2.4, W2.8, RL3.1, RL3.2, RL3.3, RL3.4, RL3.5, RL3.6, RL3.7, RL3.9, RL3.10, RF3.3, RF3.4, L3.1, L3.2, L3.3, L3.4, L3.5

BOOK TITLE:

Based on the title of the book, what do you think the case is about?

Read only the first page. Is your prediction still the same? How has reading a little further on helped you make your prediction?

Read the first two chapters of the book. What are some important details that you predict may become clues in the case?

Use the lines below to make additional predictions as you continue to read the book.





| | MAME | Personal | Cam | Jansen | Cam Jansen Reading Log | Log | |
|-------|-------|------------------|-----|--------------------|------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Title | | | | Number of Pages | Date Started | Date Finished | Recommend to a Friend? YES NO |
| | | | | | | | YES NO |
| | | | | | | | YES NO |
| | | | | | | | YES NO |
| | | | | | | | YES NO |
| | | | | | | | YES NO |
| | | | | | | | YES NO |
| | Total | Total Pages Read | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

CRACK THE CODE! Teachers: Use this secret code activity sheet for an in-class or at home assignment. SECRET CODE A=z B=y C=x D=w E=v F=u G=t H=s I=r I=q K=p L=o M=n N=m O=l P=k Q=j R=i S=h T=g U=f V=e W=d X=c Y=b Z=a Aligned to Common Core Standards: RL2.4, RL2.10, RF2.3, RF2.4, L2.1, L2.4, L2.5, L2.6, RL3.4, RL3.10, RF3.3, RF3.4, L3.1, L3.2, L3.3, L3.4, L3.5, L3.6 Test your Super Sleuth skills! Use the Secret Code above and the clues in parenthesis next to each question to fill in the blank mystery terms. For example, if the letter in the clue is an "A," fill in the blank with a "z." I. A _____ is a person who might have committed a crime (HFHKVXG) **2.** A _____ is the arrangement of events in a story (KOLG) 3. A _____ is an act that violates the law (XIRNV) _ ____ is another name for a detective (HOVFGS) 5. A _____ is something that is secret or unknown (NBHGVIB) 6. A _____ is someone who saw something related to the crime (DRGMVHH) _____ ____ ____ ____ _____ allows a person to form an accurate and lasting visual memory or mental picture (KSLGLTIZKSRX NVNLIB) 8. An _____ is an excuse given by an accused person to show that he/she was somewhere else when a crime was committed (ZORYR) 9. A _____ is the reason that a person does something or acts in a certain way (NLGREV) **10.** _____ is a person who gathers information and investigates crimes (WVGVXGREV) ANSWER KEY: 1. suspect 2. plot 3. crime 4. sleuth 5. mystery 6. witness 7. photographic memory 8. allbi 9. motive 10. detective PenguinClassroom.com

Venn Diagrams

Venn Diagrams can be used to compare and contrast almost anything! Use the one below to compare and contrast two items of your choosing. Remember to label what each side represents on the lines provided.



CLICK! Cam Jansen Photographic Memory Game

Following the rules on page seven of this booklet, use the pieces below to test your photographic memory skills.





Meet the Author! DAVID A. ADLER

David A. Adler is the author of more than 200 fiction and nonfiction books for young readers. He was a math teacher for more than nine years before he wrote the Cam Jansen series. Born in New York City, Mr. Adler still lives in New York with his wife and family. In addition to the Cam Jansen and Young Cam Jansen mysteries, Mr. Adler is also the author of the Jeffrey Bones mystery series, many picture books, including *Campy: The Story of Roy Campanella*, and a middle-grade novel, *Don't Talk to Me About the War*.

A CONVERSATION WITH DAVID A. ADLER

Q: Did you like to read mysteries when you were a child?

A: I have always loved to read mysteries because they entertain me and challenge me to solve the mystery myself.

Q: Why did you decide to write the Cam Jansen mysteries?

A: I had been a math teacher in the New York City school system and was just beginning a child-care leave. My first son had been born and I planned to stay home and take care of him while my wife returned to her work as a school psychologist. I had already written a few books, but I wanted to work on a series. I wanted to create a character young readers would want to read about again and again.

I also remembered the trouble I had when I first learned to read, the difficulty I had with the books meant to follow the Dick and Jane series. It was too big a leap for me. Even in the late 1970s, when my first son was born, there were still very few books between the easy-to-reads and the eight-to-twelves. Somehow, children were expected to make that leap. For some, it was no problem. For me and many others, it was. The Cam Jansen books are transitional readers, books for children "in transit" from easy-to-reads to middle-grade novels.

Q: Tell us something about the real Cam Jansen. Is Eric real, too?

A: Cam Jansen is modeled after an elementary school classmate who had a photographic memory. I set off writing about him, but made lots of changes by the time I was done. My classmate was a boy and Cam is a girl, and unlike my classmate, Cam says, "Click!" and solves mysteries. Eric is based on me, and my hope from the very beginning was that as Cam pulls Eric into each mystery, she'll pull along my readers.

Q: Where do you get the ideas for your mysteries?

A: Many of the settings for the stories—the circus, zoo, and sports-card shows—come from places I've taken my children, but the mysteries are my inventions. When it's time to write a new Cam I go to the library, where I will not be disturbed. By thinking and writing all sorts of lists of possible settings and situations, I come up with an idea. I do have the beginnings of outlines that just didn't work out. I've had days when all I have to show for all my work are discarded papers. That's all part of the writing process.



How many mysteries have you solved?

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