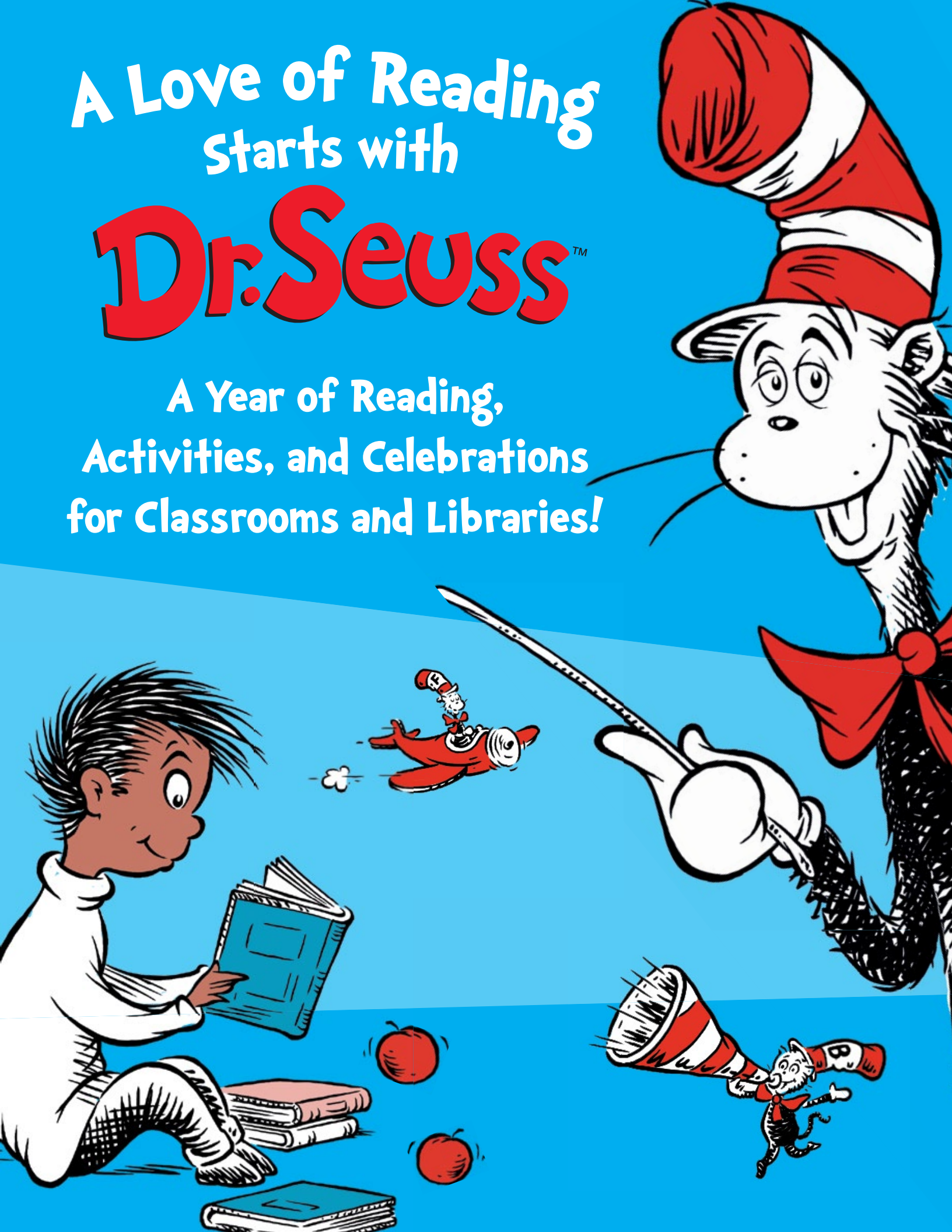
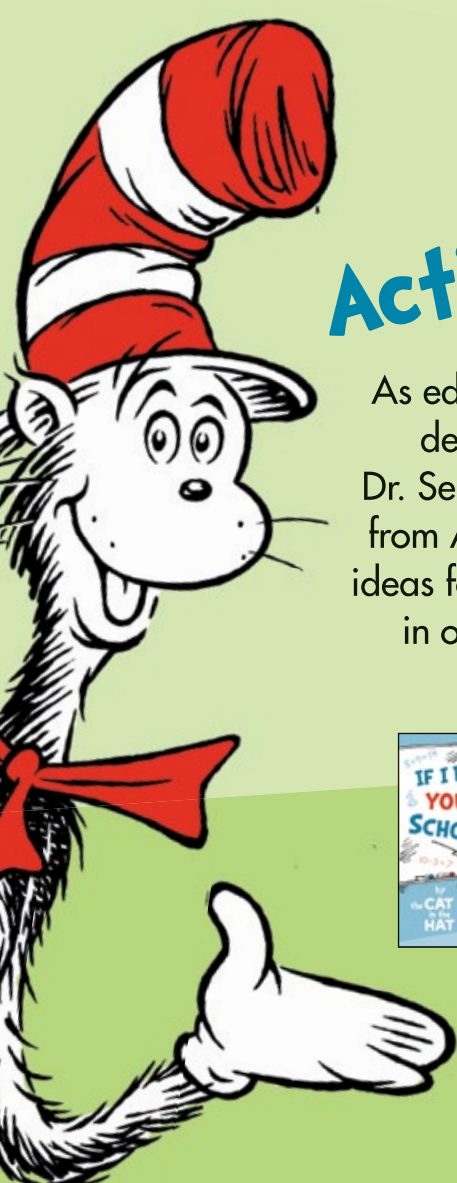


A Love of Reading
Starts with

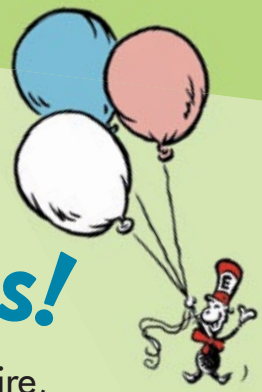
Dr. Seuss™

A Year of Reading,
Activities, and Celebrations
for Classrooms and Libraries!





A Year of Reading, Activities, and Celebrations!

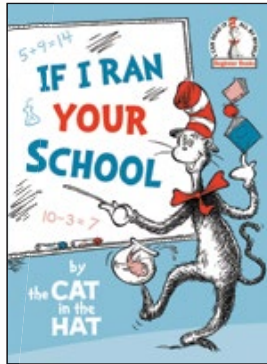


As educators, you know that Dr. Seuss's books can teach, inspire, delight, and motivate young readers all year long. Here's a Dr. Seuss in the Classroom calendar with ideas for using the books from August through June. You'll find at least one title with several ideas for classroom activities and additional books that can be used in observance of nationally or internationally recognized days.



August: Back to School

Coming back to school can be exciting, but it can be challenging, too. Use *If I Ran Your School* to get your students thinking about the fun possibilities the year holds and how they can take part in shaping their school experience.



Make your own classroom pledge.

Have kids brainstorm guidelines, both serious and fun, and create a classroom pledge for learning and caring.

Choose a class pet. Read *What Pet Should I Get?* Have kids brainstorm what kind of class pet they would like—real or imaginary. Then have them research where they might find one and what they would need to care for it. Discuss the pros and cons of each choice.

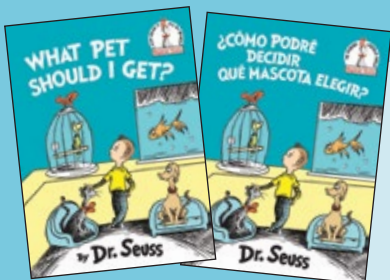
Make a book plant bulletin board or door decoration. Create a bare-bones tree image on a wall of your classroom. As kids read a book, they can add a leaf or bud with their drawing of the cover of the book and their name.

Plan STEAM classroom activities. Brainstorm science, tech, engineering, or art hacks to make school more fun, like in *If I Ran Your School*. For example, bounce-bounce bubbles

for bottoms of shoes, the art-making cart, experiments like the pop quiz, or a classroom musical performance. Can they come up with other ways to make the ideas suggested in the book happen?

Hold a Hula-Hoop competition. Borrow Hula-Hoops from the PE department and teach kids how to use them. Then have a competition to see who can Hula-Hoop the longest. What other competitions can kids think of?

Create a back-to-school fair. Have kids think of different games and events their parents could enjoy at back-to-school night.



International Cat Day, August 8 International Dog Day, August 26

Take a poll: Are your students cat people or dog people?



September: Try Something New!

Life is full of exciting opportunities, but sometimes we get set in our ways. Use *Green Eggs and Ham* to encourage students to try new things.



Try foods that are a different color from what you're used to; for example, yellow carrots, purple potatoes, and blue corn chips. Or try a food from each color of the rainbow.

Snack in unusual places. "Not in a box . . ." Where would your class like to have a snack?

Who is your Sam-I-am: Ask your students, "Why do you try new things? Curiosity? The recommendation of a trusted friend or family member? Somebody bugging you, like Sam-I-am?" Ask kids to brainstorm ways they can encourage each other to try new things.

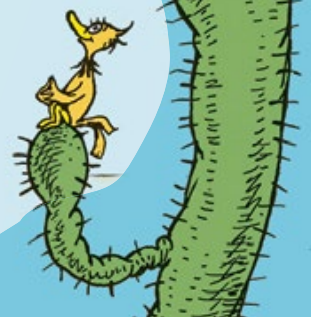
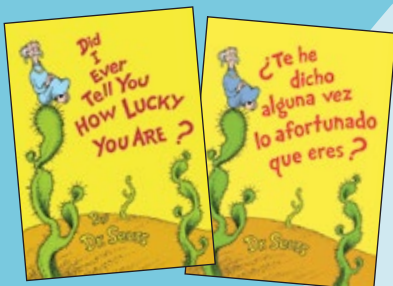
Try something new in your classroom each week. Listen to a different kind of music each day for a week, learn a new kind of dance, learn a new game, listen to or read a book by a new author, try a new art medium—collage, sculpture, watercolor, pastels, etc.



World Gratitude Day, September 21

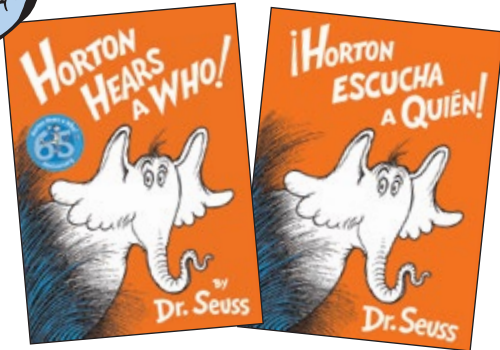
Research has shown that expressing and feeling gratitude is good for you!

Explore gratitude with your students. Have them brainstorm things they are grateful for. Have them write thank-you notes or make thank-you gifts, create a gratitude collage, or add a thankfulness check-in to your classroom routine.



October: Anti-Bullying Month

Explore empathy with these two classic Dr. Seuss titles. Help your students understand the power of putting themselves in someone else's shoes. Horton has empathy for the Whos. The Sneetches lack empathy for one another.

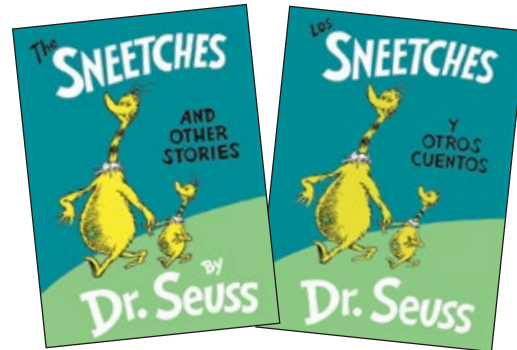


Stand up for the little guy. Ask, "How can you stand up for the little guy? Who can you ask for help?"

Listen for the quiet, unheard voices. Take students out into the world, sit quietly in your classroom, or play some recordings of nature sounds. Ask your students to listen carefully. What can they hear? Or ask them who in your community goes unheard? Kids, the elderly, people of color? How can we work to ensure everyone is heard?

Find bravery and perseverance in the face of peer pressure. Talk about how the other animals don't believe Horton, how they ridicule him and treat him badly. Still, Horton stays true to his promise to the Whos. Ask your students, "How do you think Horton felt? What could you do in a situation like that? Who could you ask for help? How could you be brave and persevere?"

If you created a **class pledge**, work with your students to add a Horton statement that describes how your class will support the little guy, amplify unheard voices, and stand up to peer pressure.



Include, don't exclude. "The Sneetches" explores the need to belong and how we sometimes exclude others based on appearance. Ask your students, "How does it feel to be included in a group? How does it feel to be left out? Have you ever thought about being left out, or excluded, as a kind of bullying?" Have them brainstorm ways to be inclusive at school and out in the world.

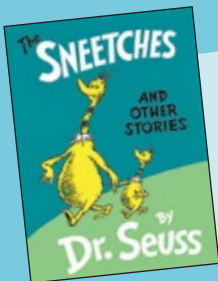
Find common ground. Ask your students how the Sneetches end up being friends. What happened? What changed? Ask them to brainstorm ways the Sneetches were more alike than different. Then have them do the same for their class.

If you created a **class pledge**, work with your students to add a Sneetches statement that describes how your class will strive to include and find common ground with others.



Halloween, October 31

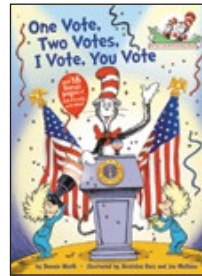
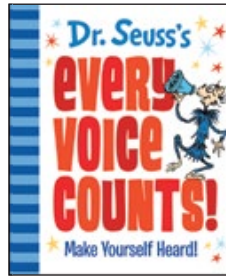
Read the "What Was I Scared Of?" story in *The Sneetches*. Talk with kids about what scares them. "How does your body feel when you are scared? What do you do when you are scared? Run? Yell? Hide? Talk to yourself? Do you like being scared? Do you have a favorite scary story, book, or movie?"



November: Elections

Voting matters. It's a way for people in a community to make their views and their voices heard. Kids might not think voting matters to them because they can't vote until they're eighteen. But it's never too early to learn about the democratic process!

Explore different ways people make their voices heard.



Learn about "Lift Every Voice and Sing."

(naacp.org/find-resources/history-explained/lift-every-voice-and-sing) Play it for your class. Explore the history of the poem and song. Discuss the lyrics. Talk about the impact and power of voices raised together.

Look closely at the illustrations in *Every Voice Counts*.

Can your students identify the Dr. Seuss characters who have left their stories to be part of this new one?

Experience public speaking. Encourage kids to learn about public speaking: town criers, soapboxes, famous speeches. Create a classroom soapbox for kids to stand on and talk about what's important to them.

Make your voice count. Have kids brainstorm ways they can use their voice to speak up for themselves and others, to speak out against injustice and unkindness, to raise awareness about important issues, and to encourage and uplift others.

Show students various ways to vote. Talk about different kinds of voting: saying ayes and nays, raised hands, thumbs up/thumbs down, marbles or tokens in labeled jars, secret paper ballot, and digital surveys. What is easy? What is hard? What is accurate? What are the pros and cons of each?

Vote on first things first. Explore the idea of primary elections by having kids brainstorm a list of favorites: animals, foods, books, games, etc. Then have them divide the favorites into categories. For

example, categories for animals might be mammals, birds, reptiles, etc. Have the kids vote for their favorite animal in each category—a primary election. Then have a general election where the kids vote on an overall favorite animal. If there is not a majority, have a runoff election with the two animals with the biggest pluralities.

Explore platforms and values. Ask your students, "How do you know who or what to vote for? How do you know what people want?" Have students research how political parties are formed and how they create their platforms. Let students read examples of political flyers and watch clips of debates and rallies. Then have them create some of their own posters about issues that are important to them or participate in mock debates.

Find out how voting affects you. Ask kids what aspects of their community are important to them: schools, parks, environmental issues (clean water, safe sidewalks), or transportation (buses, bike lanes)? Ask, "Do you know how voting impacts that?" Explore local races for school board, city or county council, sheriff, and judges, as well as local bond issues, and explain who in your community is responsible for the things kids care about. You could even encourage them to reach out to an elected official regarding an issue.

Hold elections in your classroom. When possible, let students vote on issues affecting the class. Have students prepare and present pros and cons of the different options to be voted on.

December: Holidays and Celebrations

People celebrate holidays and other events all over the world. Not everyone celebrates the same things, and some people don't celebrate at all. Explore the difference between the celebration and the meaning of a holiday with *How the Grinch Stole Christmas!*



Holiday spirit. The Grinch's heart grows three sizes. Talk about doing good deeds with your class and how it makes them feel. Brainstorm different ways to do good deeds together during the holidays.

Share celebratory foods. The Grinch steals the Whos' roast beast, their Christmas meal. Ask kids to share what kinds of food their family likes to have for celebrations. Do they have a special cake for their birthday? What about meals, drinks, or candy? If you are able to, or if your students are able to at home, cook some of the foods together and share!

Make decorations. What kind of decorations make a celebration fun? Ask your students to share their favorite decorations for all kinds of celebrations. Try making some Mexican papeles picados or lanterns for Tet or Diwali.

Sing! Even though the Grinch takes all the Christmas decorations, food, and presents, the Whos still celebrate by singing. Have kids brainstorm songs that go with celebrations—like "Happy Birthday" or "Auld Lang Syne." Encourage them to write their own songs, too. What would they sing on the last day of school or when their team wins a soccer game? Have a celebratory sing-along!

Explore the meaning behind celebrations. At the end of the book, the important message in *How the Grinch Stole Christmas!* is that holidays aren't really about food, decorations, or presents. They mark an important milestone or anniversary. Have your students examine some celebrations like birthdays, the Fourth of July, Labor Day, or other holidays. When do they happen? How are they celebrated? What kinds of decorations, foods, or activities do they usually involve?



National Horse Day, December 13

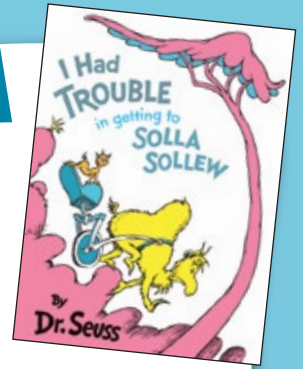
Explore horses, history, and art!

Download the Educators' Guide for activities and lesson ideas!



January: New Year, New You

New Year's Day is a great time to look to the future. You can plan to make healthy choices, set some goals, and work on developing grit and persistence. Stay healthy and stay POSITIVE all year long!



Get moving. Help your students assess how much time they spend moving each day. Remind them that walking to, from, and around school counts. Help them brainstorm other ways to add exercise into their daily activities to reach sixty minutes each day. Build mini dance parties or stretching breaks into your daily classroom agenda.

Clean up your act. Keeping things clean is the best way to protect yourself and others from germs. Review basic hygiene concepts like coughing into your elbow, throwing away tissues, and washing hands frequently. Explore other areas of personal hygiene: Who likes baths better than showers? What is your favorite kind of toothpaste? What's the best way to get your fingernails clean? What needs to be cleaned when you are cooking? Invite your students to make PSA posters about their favorite cleanliness topic.

Eat the rainbow. Have your students brainstorm all the fruits and veggies they can think of for the colors of the rainbow. Make a collage of photos or drawings of these foods in the shape of a rainbow. Try some new foods, too!

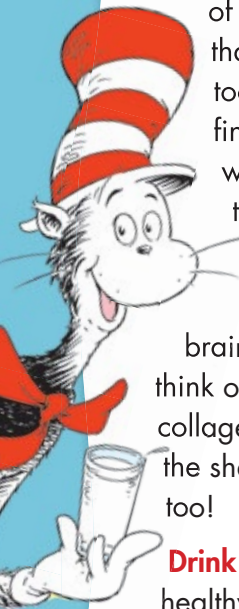
Drink up. Our bodies need lots of water to stay healthy and feel good. Ask your students to assess how much water they drink each day and brainstorm ways to remember to drink enough water. Learn about your community's water supply, ways to conserve water, and efforts to provide clean water to people all over the world.

Catch your zzzzzs. Kids need about ten hours of sleep a night for their bodies to grow and develop. Help your students track how much sleep they get over the course of a week and find an average. Are they getting ten hours? Discuss things that might be interrupting their sleep, like noise, lights, or screens. Encourage them to brainstorm ways to improve their sleep experience, and then have them each map out a sleep-supporting bedtime routine.

Listen to yourself. Paying attention to your feelings and asking for help is an important part of self-care. Invite your students to think about how they feel in different situations. How does their body react when they are sad, scared, or happy? How do they talk to themselves in challenging situations? Who can they turn to if they need support or someone to listen? How can they help others?

Play it safe. Have your students brainstorm all the ways they can stay safe while going about their day. When might they wear a helmet or protective clothing? Do they always wear their seat belt when riding in a car? How can they stay safe at home, at school, and in other places? Have them research different sports or careers to discover how those people stay safe. Students should share their findings with the class.

Take two steps forward and one step back. Sometimes things don't go the way we'd like them to. Explore the setbacks in the story and invite your students to share some of their own. Discuss different ways to overcome obstacles, like trying again, asking for help, working as a team, or taking a new approach.

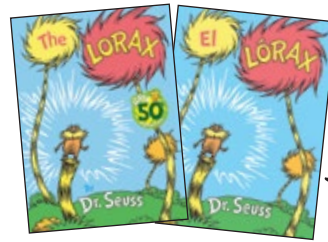
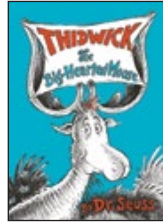
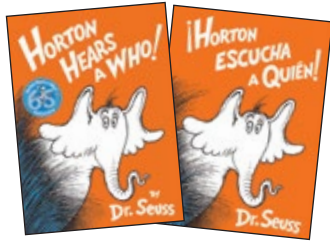


National Hat Day, January 15

Invite your students to wear their favorite hat. Explore different hats for different purposes. Make folded newspaper hats. Have a hat parade!



February: Valentine's Day



Valentine's Day party. Which Dr. Seuss book or character do you love? Invite your students to share their most beloved Dr. Seuss titles. Have students write a valentine for a character, explaining why that particular story is important to them. Make a bulletin board with hearts where students can write who their favorite characters are. Invite students to dress as their favorite characters.

Friendship in Dr. Seuss stories. Explore friendship by sharing Dr. Seuss stories and looking for qualities that make a good friend. As you read each book, ask your students to look for friendships or other relationships and think about them critically.

- What qualities do the characters have that would be good in a friend?
- How could characters act differently to be better friends?

Horton Hatches the Egg. Horton is loyal and keeps his promises, even after he realizes he's been tricked by Maizie and endures mistreatment by others. Horton shows loyalty and perseverance. Have you ever had a friend like that? Have you ever been loyal to a friend and stood by them through something difficult?

Horton Hears a Who. Horton stands up for the little guy and even endures bullying from the other animals in the jungle to help the Whos. He continues to encourage the Whos, even when he is threatened. Eventually, Horton is able to

prove to the other animals that the Whos exist and they help protect the Whos', too. Horton stands up for his friends, he encourages people, and he persuades others to help. How do these qualities help make someone a good friend?

Thidwick, the Big-Hearted Moose. Thidwick is a generous host whose guests take advantage of him. His moose friends don't help him when his antlers get heavy and his guests won't let him cross the lake for more moss. A healthy friendship includes respect on both sides. Thidwick is a generous and hospitable host, but he lets his guests take advantage of him. How did the animals in his antlers disrespect Thidwick? How could Thidwick have reacted differently to the animals living in his antlers? What boundaries could he have set? Thidwick's moose friends don't help him with his antler problem and leave him when they cross the lake for more moss. How could they have been better friends?

The Lorax. The Lorax tries to speak up and protect the trees, animals, and water in the story, but the Once-ler doesn't listen. He doesn't care. He's selfish and only interested in making money. *The Lorax* is a story about what can happen when people don't care for the earth and its plants and animals. How could caring for the environment be an act of friendship?

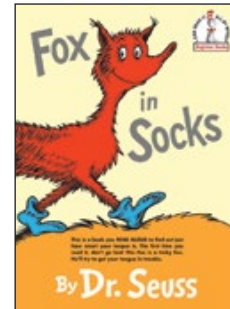
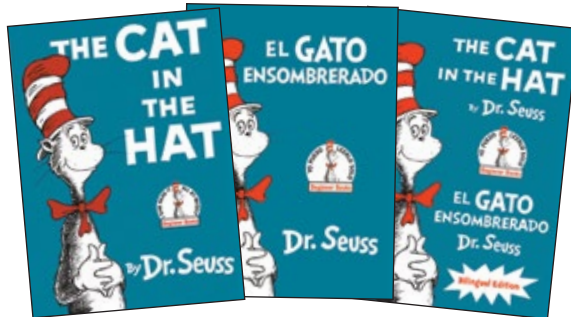


National Inventors' Day, February 11

Inventors are problem solvers who think of new ways to do things. Ask students to brainstorm problems big and small. Invite them to imagine different solutions. Have students write a description of the problem and their invention. Encourage them to draw pictures or diagrams or make models or prototypes to share their ideas.

March: Hats Off to Reading— Celebrate Reading

The world celebrates Dr. Seuss's birthday on March 2. Dive deep into some of the classic titles to let your students experience the true essence of Dr. Seuss books: zany situations, eye-popping illustrations, rhyming text, and wordplay.



Write your own. *The Cat in the Hat* uses only 236 words. Can your students write a story with a limited number of words? Can they make it rhyme? Can they make it funny?

Shift perspective. Invite students to retell the story from a different point of view. How would the fish or Thing One and Thing Two tell the story? What about Mother? Does she really not know about the Cat's visit?



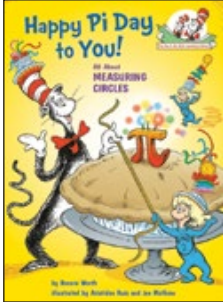
Search for tongue twisters. *Fox in Socks* is all about tongue twisters. Invite your students to research other tongue twisters and share them with the group. Go a step further and look for alliteration, assonance, and sibilance in songs and poems.

Have a tongue twister challenge. Choose some tongue twisters, starting with easy ones and getting more challenging. Remind students that making mistakes isn't failing. Tongue twisters are supposed to be hard and are a great way to practice public speaking. Set up a spelling bee-type competition. Allow students to practice the tongue twisters and then have them take turns reciting them. If you make a mistake, you're out. If you have to break a tie, see who can say the tongue twister the fastest.



March: Pi Day

March 14 is Pi Day (3.14). Pi is a magic number that unlocks the secrets of the circle.



Search for circles. Invite students to look for circles all around them. Not just 2-D circles, but spheres and cylinders. Invite them to imagine a world without circles. What problems would that create?

Measure circles and do the math! Explore circles, including diameter, radius, and circumference. Have students draw circles of different sizes and measure them. Then have them divide the circumference of each by its diameter. What do they find? Explain ratios and how every circumference and diameter have the same ratio.

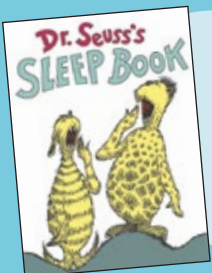
Make pie! Make pi hats with paper plates or aluminum pie tins. Make pizzas or pies, inviting your students to measure ingredients carefully. Before they dig in, have them measure the diameter and circumference of their creations and divide to find pi. Point out that slices are created by cutting along the radius of the circles.

Memorize it. Challenge your students to memorize pi to as many digits as they can.



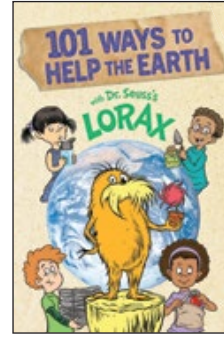
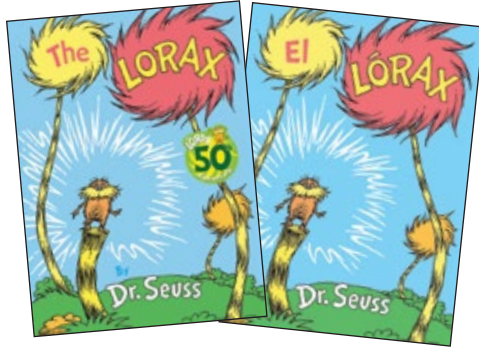
World Sleep Day, March 18

Scientists agree that virtually all animals sleep in one way or another. Celebrate sleep with your class by having a pajama day and reading *The Sleep Book*. Explore yawns—are they really contagious? Yawn big and find out. How do people sleep around the world? Do they use hammocks? Feather beds? Tatami mats? Bunks? What about animals? How do they sleep? Have students research human and animal sleep and share what they find out.



April: Earth Day

April 22 is Earth Day. Explore the environment and ways to protect it with Dr. Seuss books and your students all April long.



Start with the story. Share *The Lorax* with your students. Take time to talk about how the story progresses and the unintended consequences of people's (or the Once-ler's) actions. Have your students stage a reading or performance of *The Lorax* with Swomee swans, brown Bar-ba-loots, Humming-Fish, Thneed consumers, and of course, a Once-ler and a Lorax. Challenge students to make costumes and scenery out of recycled materials.

Evaluate kinds of environmental damage. Ask your students to pay attention to the kind of problems making Thneeds causes, including deforestation, habitat destruction, air pollution, and water pollution. Have them research the environmental impact of production of common products like cotton T-shirts or bottles of soda. How much water, electricity, and other resources does it take to make one? What happens to the item when it gets thrown away?

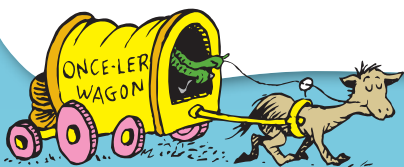
Interpret *unless*. The Lorax leaves the word *unless* carved in stone. Ask students what they think his message is. What is he asking the Once-ler and all of us to do? Have students brainstorm what they'd like to do to prevent environmental devastation like that caused by the Thneed factory. Reuse the soapbox you created for your November activities, and add a sign with "Unless . . ." on the front of it. Invite students to stand up and share their ideas about sustainability and environmentalism.

Divide and conquer. Have students work in groups with each group taking one chapter in *101 Ways to Help the Earth with Dr. Seuss's Lorax*. Have them talk within their group about the information and suggestions shared in the chapter and brainstorm ways to share the chapter contents with the class, suggesting which strategies the class should try. Invite each group to present their chapter to the class, including ways to build suggested environmental practices into classroom routines and activities.

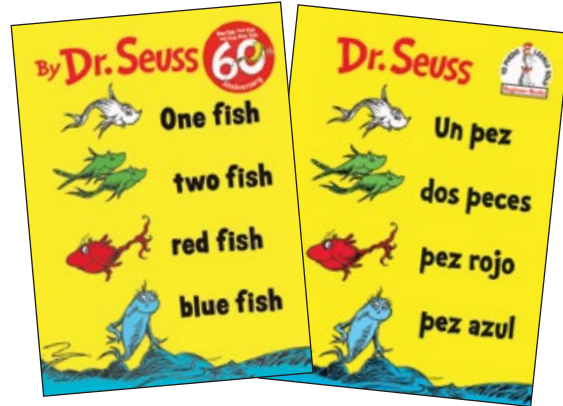
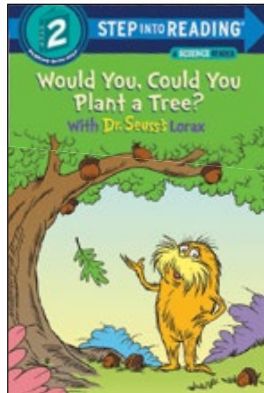
Make an impact. Point out the impact symbols in *101 Ways to Help the Earth*. Ask students to form impact teams focused on the environmental activity they like best. Then have them look through the book for their symbol and compile a list of the Lorax's suggestions. Students should make a poster or a slideshow with their symbol's green activities and brainstorm more to add.

Be a community scientist. Encourage your students to research environmental issues important to them and to search for any citizen science projects related to that issue. Look for projects they can participate in or follow.

Speak for the trees. Or the water, air, flowers, or animals. Help your students launch a public awareness campaign about local environmental issues. Make posters and PSAs. Hold rallies. Petition school administrators or city councils to make green policies and choices.



April: Earth Day



Showcase tree superpowers! As a class, explore all the things trees do. Invite students to create tree superheroes with different powers like cleaning the air, cooling climates, preventing erosion, and providing habitats, food, and materials. Where would their superhero live? What would they look like? Would they have a cape, mask, or symbol? What other superheroes would they work with?

Become a tree expert. Have your students research different kinds of trees—either their favorites or trees local to your area. Then have them look for examples of their tree growing in the world. Does it have optimal conditions? Visit a nursery or orchard to see trees being grown and talk with their caretakers.

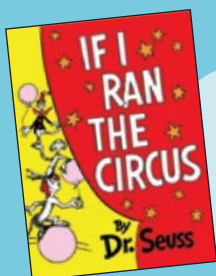
Get planting. Explore tree-planting initiatives in your area. How can your students help? Actual hands-on planting? Recruiting and organizing volunteers? Raising funds to help buy seedlings? Raising awareness or petitioning local government and businesses to plant more trees? Can they plant trees on school grounds?



Explore the mysteries of the deep. Oceans provide habitats for plants and animals, but they also affect our weather, climate, and air quality. Have students research any aspect of the ocean that interests them and share their favorite findings with the class.

Think downstream. Ask students to research what happens when trash and chemicals end up in the water. How does it affect animals and plants? What does it do to the water? How can they protect the ocean by taking action at home? Have students brainstorm ways to creatively share this information with the community and to incorporate pro-water strategies into classroom and at-home routines.

Explore the unusual. "From there to here, from here to there, funny things are everywhere." Nature is full of surprising plants and animals. Invite your students to find out about unusual plants or animals like dwarf willow trees, angler fish, the aye aye, pangolins, carnivorous plants, or the mantis shrimp. Ask them to research their animal or plant's habitat and whether it is endangered. Create a class Field Guide to Unusual Plants and Animals, with a page created by each student featuring their finds.



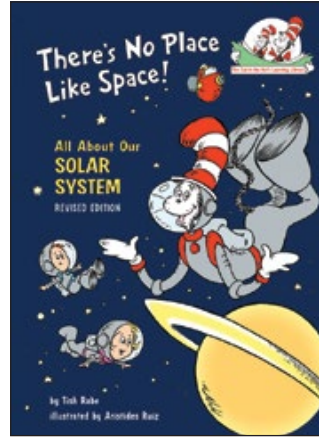
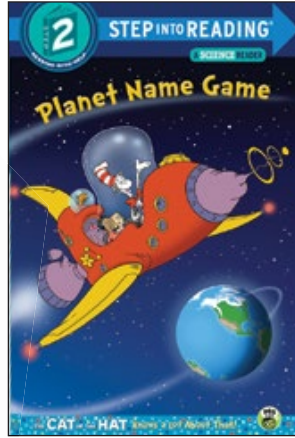
World Circus Day, April 16

Musicians, jugglers, acrobats, stilt walkers, and daredevils. Big tents and wild costumes. You find them all at the circus. Invite your students to research the history and evolution of the circus. Then ask them to imagine and draw their ideal circus.



May: National Space Day

The first Friday in May is National Space Day. Have an out-of-this-world celebration exploring planets and space. Check out all of NASA's great online resources for kids and educators.



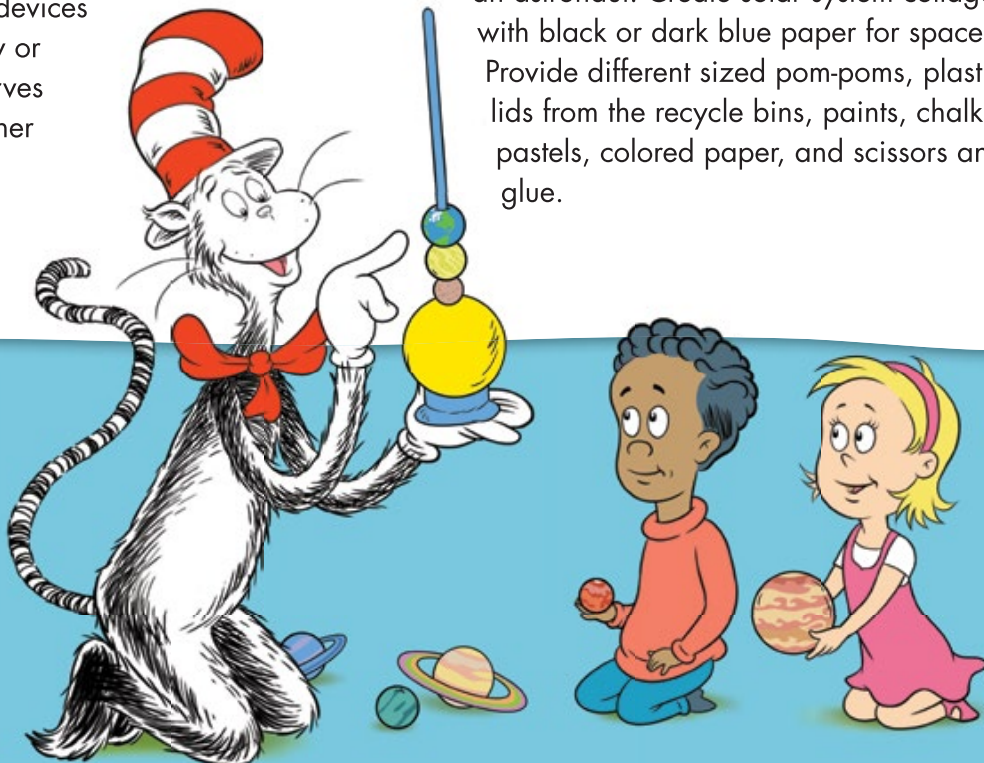
Honor planets with poems and songs. Invite kids to write a planet name acrostic poem or create a song using all the planets' names.

Pick your planet. Encourage them to choose a planet to research. Where does its name come from? What is the climate like? How big is it? How long is a day or a year on that planet? Then have them share what they've learned with your class.

Improve your memory. Invite students to create their own mnemonic device to remember the names of the planets. Ask them what other mnemonic devices they know—Roy G. Biv or Every Good Boy Deserves Fudge, or maybe another one!

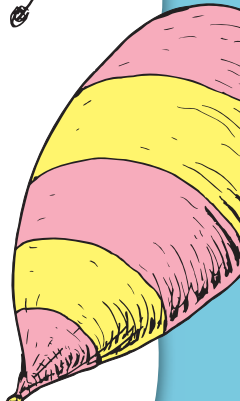
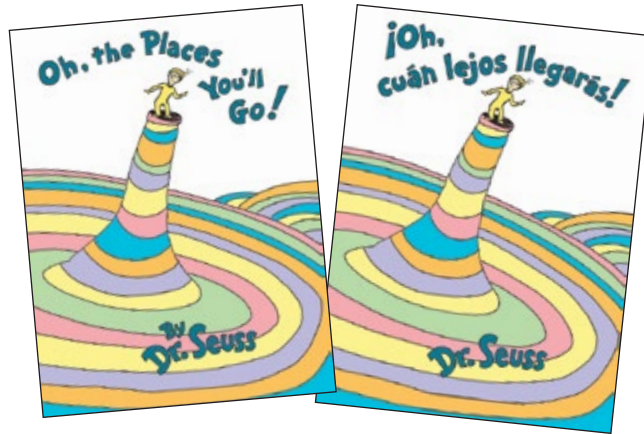
Shoot for the stars. Explore constellations with your students. Have them learn their shapes and their stories. Make life-size constellations on butcher paper or black top with sidewalk chalk.

Be a moon explorer. Demonstrate the phases of the moon with a light, pencil, and Styrofoam ball. Let kids try the demonstration, too. See if they can figure out how to make an eclipse. Then invite them to create moon phase collages. Learn the moonwalk dance! Make rockets and moon rover models and imagine what it would be like to be an astronaut. Create solar system collages with black or dark blue paper for space. Provide different sized pom-poms, plastic lids from the recycle bins, paints, chalks or pastels, colored paper, and scissors and glue.



June: End of the School Year

Endings, like the end of the school year, are also beginnings. Get kids thinking about good things to come, their expectations, and how they might tackle setbacks.



Follow your dreams. New beginnings mean new opportunities. Ask your students what they'd like to do over the summer, next year, or as grown-ups. What dreams or goals do they have? What does success look like to them? What personality traits do they have that will help them succeed? Have your students create a vision board with their goals, dreams, and affirmations of their abilities and personality traits.

Plan for wrong turns. Take time to talk with your students about the disappointments, bumps, lurches, slumps, setbacks, and loneliness encountered in the story. Have they ever experienced anything similar? How did it feel? Were they surprised? Discouraged? Frustrated? Did they give up or press on? Have them draw a map of that experience, showing where they

started, where they were headed, and obstacles they encountered.

Getting back on track. What challenges do your students expect to meet as they pursue their dreams? Have them brainstorm potential setbacks and different coping strategies to tackle them. Who can they turn to for help? What personality traits might help? Explore the idea of resilience with your students, and practice skills like positive self-talk, mindfulness, and reframing difficult situations.

Remember that life's a great balancing act. Explore that idea with your students. What does it mean? How can it help them reach their goals? Invite them to share the meaning of Life's Great Balancing Act in any medium they like.

Egg Day, June 3

Have an egg-cellent celebration!

Explore all things egg with your students. What is the smallest bird's egg? What is the largest? What other animals have eggs, and what do they look like? Who cares for the eggs? Do all eggs mature in nests? What kinds of eggs do people and animals eat?



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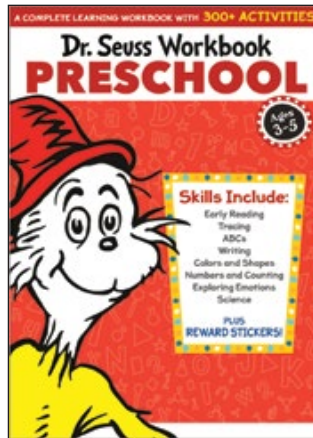
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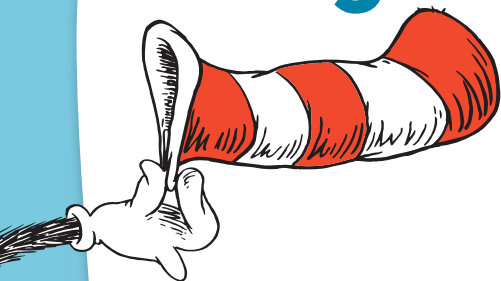


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