



Study Guide



Las Aventuras de Pinocho

by
Jacqueline Briceño

based on the book by
Carlo Collodi

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Summary of the Play

Gepetto is a poor toy maker, who makes wooden puppets and marionettes. He wants a son more than anything else. He tells his feelings to his friend, a cricket named Pepe Grillo.

Because Gepetto is a very good man, that night while he is sleeping the Fairy Godmother visits. She makes his favorite marionette, Pinocho, come to life. However, she tells Pinocho that he won't turn into a flesh and blood boy until he shows her that he is good, goes to school and learns, and obeys his papa.

The next morning, Gepetto is very happy that Pinocho is alive. He sends Pinocho off to school, so he can learn.

On the way to school, Pinocho meets the Cat and the Fox. They convince Pinocho that only stupid people go to school, and that he will help his papa much more by making lots of money. They take Pinocho to the evil puppeteer, Strómboli, who pretends that he will help Pinocho. Strómboli pays the Cat and the Fox for the puppet with fake money made of chocolate. He puts Pinocho in a cage so he can't escape.

Pepe Grillo finds Pinocho, and calls the Fairy Godmother to help free the puppet.

Pinocho tries to lie to the Fairy Godmother about how he got in the cage. His nose grows longer with each lie. He realizes he must not lie, so he tells the truth. The Fairy Godmother forgives Pinocho for his lies, providing he only tells the truth from now on. She gets him out of his cage. Pinocho and Pepe Grillo go to look for Gepetto, who has been searching and searching for Pinocho all night.

After many adventures, Pinocho finds Gepetto and helps save his life. Pinocho hugs his papa and promises to never tell lies again, to be a good boy and to go to school and study. The Fairy Godmother appears and finally turns Pinocho into a real boy.

Vocabulary

(English pronunciation guide in parentheses)

Play Vocabulary Kindergarten – 1st Grade

alegría (ah-lay-GREE-ah)	happiness	lección (lay-see-OWN)	lesson
amigo (ah-MEE-go)	friend	león (lay-OWN)	lion
aventura (ah-ven-TOUR-ah)	adventure	loco (LOW-coh)	crazy
bailar (bye-LAR)	to dance	luz (LOOTH)	light
bienvenida (bee-n-vay-KNEE-dah)	welcome	llorar (your-ARE)	to cry
cama (CAH-mah)	bed	madera (mah-DARE-ah)	wood
cantar (con-TAR)	to sing	marioneta (mah-ree-own-EH-tah)	marionette
carne (CAR-nay)	meat	mentir (men-TIER)	to lie
circo (SEER-coh)	circus	muñeco (moo-NYAA-coh)	puppet
gato (GAH-tow)	cat	nariz (nah-EETH)	nose
corazón (core-ah-THONE)	heart	noche (NO-chay)	night
cuanto (coo-AHN-tow)	how much	nombre (NOME-bray)	name
deseo (day-SAY-oh)	wish	pequeño (pay-KAY-nio)	little
día (DEE-ah)	day	premio (PRAY-me-oh)	prize
dormir (door-MEER)	to sleep	promesa (pro-MAY-sah)	promise
escuela (es-CWAY-la)	school	regalo (ray-GOLL-low)	present
especial (es-pes-see-AL)	special	reír (ray-EAR)	to laugh
estrella (es-TRAY-yah)	star	silencio (see-LEN-see-oh)	silence
grillo (GREE-yo)	cricket	tierra (tea-AIR-rah)	earth
hada (AH-dah)	fairly	ventana (ven-TAH-nah)	window
jugar (hoo-GAR)	to play	zorro (THOR-row)	fox

2nd – 3rd Grades

abajo (ah-BAH-ho)	down below	esperar (es-pair-ARE)	to wait
aplauzo (ah-PLOUGH-sow)	applause	estúpido (es-TWO-pea-dough) ...	stupid
anciano (ahn-see-AH-no)	ancient	fama (FAH-mah)	fame
baja la voz (BA-ha la VOTH) ...	lower your voice	famoso (fah-MOW-so)	famous
brillante (bree-YAN-tay)	brilliant	fantasía (fan-tah-SEE-ah)	fantasy
cabeza (cah-BAY-thah)	head	fantástico (fan-TAS-tee-coh)	fantastic
cielo (see-AI-low)	sky/heaven	fuerza (foo-AIR-the)	strength
clase (CLAH-say)	class	gritar (gree-TAR)	to yell
comenzar (co-men-THAR)	to begin	hueso (who-AI-so)	bone
conciencia (con-see-EN-see-ah) .	conscience	historia (ees-TORE-ee-ah)	story
creer (CRAY-air)	to think/believe	imaginación (ee-mah-hee-nah-see-OWN) ..	imagination
descansar (des-can-ZAR)	to rest	jamás (ha-MAS)	never
despertar (des-pair-TAR)	to wake up	linda (LEAN-dah)	pretty/fine
dueño (do-ai-nyo)	master	llamar (ya-MAR)	to call
escuchar (es-coo-CHAR)	to listen	llegar (yay-GAR)	to arrive

Theatrical Vocabulary

- Autor** (*auw-TORE*) Playwright: The person who wrote the play.
- Actor/Actriz** (*ahk-TORE/ahk-TREESTH*) Actor/Actress: The men and women who play the parts onstage.
- Coreografía de Combate** (*core-ai-oh-grah-FEE-ah day comb-BAH-tay*) Fight Choreography: special steps and moves that actors use when fighting onstage, either with hands or weapons.
- Director** (*dee-reck-TORE*) Director: The person who selects the actors and tells them where and what to do.
- Escena/Escenario/ Escenografía** (*ai-SAIN-ah, ai-sain-ARE-ee-oh, ai-sain-oh-grah-FEE-ah*) Scene/Stage/Scenery: All words related to the stage. The scene is the location where each part of a play takes place; the stage is the place where the actors work, and the scenery is what they act in front of.
- Fotografía** (*foe-tow-grah-FEE-ah*) Photography. Photos have to be taken of all shows – for publicity, for program covers, and for reminders.
- Maquillaje** (*mah-key-YA-hay*) Makeup: All actors, both women *and* men, wear stage makeup to make them more visible from the audience.
- Musicalización** (*moo-see-cah-lee-tha-see-OWN*) Music Design: Selecting what music is used for the play.
- Producción** (*pro-duke-see-OWN*) Production: The people who organize everything about the play, including who will direct it, who will design and build the set, and where the costumes come from.
- Sonido** (*sow-NEE-doe*) Sound: Not just music is used during a play; many times there are other sounds involved, too.
- Vestuario** (*ves-too-ARE-ee-oh*) Costumes: What the actors wear to make them look different.
- Utilería** (*oo-teel-air-EE-ah*) Properties: everything that an actor uses onstage (such as the Old Woman's embroidery).

Geography

Italy

Italy has over 3000 years of history. Its main land is a very long peninsula extending into the Mediterranean Sea, but it also includes the islands of Sardinia and Sicily. Countries bordering Italy include France, Switzerland, Austria and Slovenia in addition to the principality of San Marino. Italy also totally surrounds the small country of Vatican City. Its capital, Rome, is on the west coast near the middle of Italy. The entire country is just a little bigger than Arizona.

The climate is fairly mild, but there are high, snowy mountains (the Alps) in the north, and the south is hot and dry. Most of the country is hilly or rugged, but some areas are wet.

There are 20 separate regions in Italy, and each region has its own provinces and municipalities. Below is a map dividing Italy into its 20 provinces. The largest region is Sicily (the land that Italy's 'boot' is kicking), while the smallest is Valle d'Aosta/Vallé d'Aoste (the small green region in the northwest below).

Italy's name came from a tribe of early inhabitants named Itali, who lived in Cambria, which is the 'toe' of Italy's 'boot'. Their original name was Vitulus, meaning "calf". Cows were very important to these people. When the Greeks invaded Italy, they called these people "Italoï" – their own word for "calf". When the Romans later conquered that part of Italy, they adopted the word for the entire people of the southern part of the peninsula.

Italian is Italy's main language. Italian is related to other 'Romance' languages, including Spanish, French, Portuguese and Romanian. Italian comes directly from Rome's original language, Latin.

Although it is now a member of the European Union, and therefore uses the euro for money, its earlier money was the lira.

Italy has long been known for its art, music, opera, architecture, food and historic cities. Many world-famous artists came from Italy, including Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo and Raphael. Italian food, such as spaghetti and pizza, has become popular throughout the world. The cities of Venice, Florence, Pisa, Rome and Naples are very popular tourist cities.



Information for this page came from:

- the CIA World Fact Book, website www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/it.html
- the Global Geographica website www.globalgeografia.com/italy_regions/italy_regions.htm
- the History of Italy website www.arcaini.com/ITALY/ItalyHistory/ItalyHistory.html
- the Lonely Planet website www.lonelyplanet.com/worldguide/destinations/europe/italy

Florence, Italy

Florence, where Carlo Collodi was born and where he wrote *Pinocchio*, is the capital of the Tuscany region, in the heart of Italy. Tuscany is the large green region on the western coast of Italy in the map on page 7. Florence sits on the Arno River.



There was already a village there in prehistory. However, the real beginning of the city was during the Roman period, when it was founded by Julius Caesar. Its name, Florentia, comes from “Ludi Florales”, a Roman goddess of flowers.

Florence became world famous in the Renaissance. Ruled by an intelligent, beauty-loving merchant family called the Medici, many artists were born into the city or came to live and work there, including Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, and Raphael.

It is said that more than 50% of the world’s greatest artworks are in Italy, and more than half of Italian artworks are in Florence.



This is the dome of Florence’s famous Duomo. The dome was designed by Lorenzo Ghiberti and Filippo Brunelloschi, and finished by Brunelloschi in 1436.

This is the Portrait of a Gentleman, by Titian. Painted in the 1500s, no one knows who the man was who sat for this painting.



This is the Lily Chamber in the Palazzo Vecchio (Old Palace). Although the palace dates to the early 13th century, this room was built in 1570.

This is the Madonna of the Stairs, of the earliest known Michelangelo’s, created when the artist was only 15.



Information for this page came from:
Your Way to Florence Website, www.yourwaytoflorence.com

Venezuela

Venezuela is in the northern part of South America. As you can see in the map, its neighbors are



As you can see in the map, its neighbors are Colombia to the west, Brazil to the south, and Guyana to the east. Venezuela is a little bit bigger than two Californias put together. Its capital is Caracas. It has South America's largest lake (the Maracaibo) and third largest river (the Río Orinoco), the world's highest waterfall (Angel Falls) and the longest snake in the world. You'll also find jaguars and armadillos. The northern part of the Andes mountain range ends in western Venezuela, and part of the Amazon jungle is in the south of Venezuela.

The country's climate is mainly tropical, with a temperate zone along the coast. Venezuela has a dry season and a wet season. Its Dry Season goes from December to April, and the Wet Season is the rest of the year.

People have settled in Venezuela from many different countries. People have come from Spain, Italy, Portugal, Arabia, Germany and Africa. There are also many native peoples in Venezuela. Although Spanish is the official language, many people speak their own languages or dialects. Over 25,000,000 people live in Venezuela, and more than 93% of the adults can read and write. The capital of Caracas has a population of 4,600,000.

Venezuela won its independence from Spain on July 5, 1811, so it celebrates its Independence Day the day after the USA does.

Possibly Venezuela's most popular cultural event is music, which is a blend of European, African and native rhythms. Theater is becoming more popular. There are also more books being written in and about Venezuela.

Venezuelan snacks and dishes (referred to as *comida criolla*) are mainly pancakes, chicken, pork, beef, soups and stews. Local specialties include *empanadas* (deep-fried cornmeal turnovers with fillings of ground meat, cheese, beans or baby shark) and *pabellón criollo* (Venezuela's national dish, which is made of shredded beef, rice, black beans, cheese and fried plantain).

Information for this page came from:

the CIA World Fact Book, website www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/ve.html

the Lonely Planet World Guide website www.lonelyplanet.com/destinations/south_america/venezuela/index.htm

Florida

Florida, where *Pinocho*'s adaptor and director, Jacqueline Briceño now lives, is 500 miles long, and 160 miles wide at its widest, northern point. Florida is a large peninsula, with the Atlantic Ocean on its east, the Gulf of Mexico on its west, and the states of Georgia and Alabama on its north. 11,761 square miles of Florida are covered by water making Florida the 3rd wettest state behind Alaska and Michigan. A great part of Florida is only 100 feet above sea level. Most of Florida is flat. The capital of Florida is Tallahassee. About 16 million people live in Florida; it is one of the fastest growing states in the country.



The United States received Florida from Spain as a part of the Onís-Adams Treaty (1819-1821). Florida became a state on March 3, 1845. It was the last state east of the Mississippi River to become a state.

Florida's name comes from when Ponce de León first discovered the land in 1513 while he was searching for the Fountain of Youth. Florida comes from "Pascua Florida", or "flowery Easter". Since de León was a religious man, he named it for the time of year.

The Seminoles are the Native Americans who live in Florida.

Florida entered the space age when Cape Canaveral was established. Another famous tourist location is Walt Disney World.

Hurricanes often reach Florida, and in the past several years hurricanes have caused millions of dollars worth of damages.

Information for this page came from:
the NETSTATE website: www.netstate.com/states/geography/fl_geography.htm
www.floridahistory.org

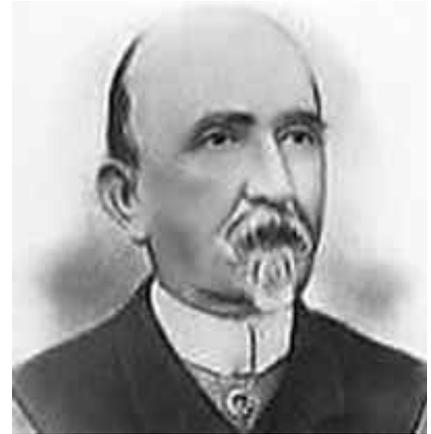
Biography **Carlo Collodi**

Born November 24, 1826 in Florence, Italy, Carlo Collodi's real name was Carlo Lorenzini. He called himself Collodi after the name of the village in Tuscany where his mother was born. His father was a cook and his mother was a servant.

When Collodi was 22, he became a writer for newspapers and magazines, writing about Italy's struggle for independence. He was very interested in politics. He was in his 30s when he started using "Collodi" as his pen name.

During this time, Collodi also wrote comedies and edited newspapers and reviews. He also served as a soldier when his region revolted against a cruel government, and again when Italy fought a war against Austria.

Once Italy became a united country in 1861, Collodi gave up newspaper writing. After awhile, he started translating children's stories by Charles Perrault (who had collected fairy tales such as *The Sleeping Beauty* and *Little Red Riding Hood*) into Italian. He also began to write his own children's stories, and decided to write for children full-time, because, "adults are too hard to please." *Pinocchio*'s first chapter appeared as a serial in a children's magazine and was an immediate success. However, teachers and church members were afraid that *Pinocchio* would encourage children to be bad.



Collodi went on to write many more stories, books, plays and magazine articles.

Collodi never married. He died on October 26, 1890, in Florence. He never really knew how very popular his character of Pinocchio became worldwide.

Information for this page came from:

Your Way to Florence website: www.arca.net/db/pinocchio/pinocchio.htm

The Free Library website: <http://collodi.thefreelibrary.com/>

Jacqueline Briceño



Jacqueline Briceño

Playwright, Director and Actor

Ms. Briceño was born and grew up in Venezuela. She began acting in 1973, when she joined the University Theater children's theater group at the University of Carabobo in Venezuela. She stayed there for ten years. After a few years, she became more interested in other parts of theater. She learned about producing, directing, working with music and working with children. Finally, she took over the direction of the Academy of Children's Theater for more than twelve years!

During that time, Ms. Briceño took part in more than 40 shows that included classical theater, Spanish theater and children's theater. She won many awards for her work.

In 1997, Ms. Briceño moved to Miami, Florida. She started the Miami Children's Theatre. The Miami Children's Theatre was invited to bring a show to Teatro de la Luna's International Festival of Hispanic Theater, where she first met the people from Teatro de la Luna. Since then, she has come back to create three shows for Teatro de la Luna's Experience Theater program. Besides *La Bella Durmiente* (*The Sleeping Beauty*), Ms. Briceño also wrote and directed *Hansel y Gretel* (*Hansel and Gretel*) and *Las Aventuras de Pinocho* (*The Adventures of Pinocchio*).

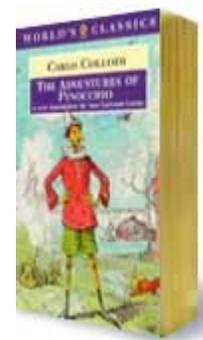
Jacqueline Briceño still lives in Miami. She has a young boy now, who is learning in both English and Spanish.

Timeline, Carlo Collodi's Life

Nov. 24	Carlo Lorenzini born	1826	No date	1 st permanent photograph created
		1827	Mar. 26	Ludwig van Beethoven dies
		1828	Aug. 27	Uruguay becomes independent
		1829	Mar. 4	Andrew Jackson president
		1830	Aug.	1 st lawnmower invented
		1831	Aug. 21	Nat Turner's slave rebellion
		1832	Nov. 29	Louisa May Alcott born
		1833	Jun. 6	Jackson 1 st president to ride train
		1834	No date	Louis Braille invents Braille system
		1835	Dec. 1	1 st Hans Christian Andersen stories
		1836	Mar. 5	Samuel Colt makes 1 st pistol
		1837	Jun 20.	Victoria becomes Queen of U.K.
		1838	Jan. 6	Samuel Morse displays telegraph
		1839	Mar. 23	1 st printed use of "OK"
		1840	May 1	U.K. issues 1 st postage stamp
		1841	Apr. 4	Pres. Wm. Harrison dies in office
		1842	Mar. 30	Anesthesia 1 st used in operation
		1843	Jan. 11	Francis Scott Key dies
		1844	Nov. 6	Dominican Republic independent
		1845	Mar. 17	Rubber band invented in England
		1846	Apr. 25	Mexican-American War begins
		1847	Feb. 11	Thomas Edison born
Starts publishing satiric newspaper		1848	Feb. 2	California Gold Rush begins
		1849	Oct. 7	Edgar Allan Poe dies
		1850	No date	Acoustic guitar created in Spain
		1851	Dec. 29	1 st YMCA opens in Boston
		1852	Feb. 11	1 st public toilet for ladies in London
		1853	Aug. 24	1 st potato chips prepared
		1854	Nov. 17	Suez Canal opens in Egypt
1 st received fame with novel <i>In vapone</i>		1855	Jan. 23	1 st bridge over the Mississippi
		1856	Apr. 5	Booker T. Washington born
		1857	No date	Hollywood founded
		1858	Oct. 27	Theodore Roosevelt born
As soldier fought in Italian/Austrian war		1859	Oct. 16	John Brown raids Harper's Ferry
		1860	Nov. 6	Abraham Lincoln elected president
		1861	Apr. 12	Civil War begins at Ft. Sumter
Begins writing for children		1862	Sep. 22	Emancipation Proclamation
		1863	Nov. 19	Gettysburg Address
		1864	Jun. 15	Arlington Nat'l Cemetery estab.
		1865	Apr. 14	Abraham Lincoln assassinated
		1866	May 16	Root beer invented
		1867	Apr. 16	Wilbur Wright born
		1868	May 30	1 st Memorial Day observed
		1869	Aug. 31	1 st person killed in car accident
Became theater critic		1870	Jun. 9	Charles Dickens dies
		1871	Aug. 19	Orville Wright born

	1872	Mar. 1	Yellowstone 1 st national park
	1873	Mar. 1	1 st practical typewriter
	1874	May 20	Levi Strauss patents blue jeans
	1875	Aug. 4	Hans Christian Andersen dies
Book <i>Giannettino</i> published	1876	Mar. 10	Alexander Bell invents telephone
	1877	Sep. 5	Crazy Horse dies
	1878	Feb. 19	Thomas Edison patents phonograph
Book <i>Minuzzolo</i> published.	1879	Mar. 14	Albert Einstein born
July 1 st chapter <i>Pinocchio</i> pub.	1880	Jan. 1	Panama Canal construction begins
	1881	May 21	American Red Cross established
	1882	Jan. 30	Franklin D. Roosevelt born
	1883	May 24	Brooklyn Bridge opens
	1884	Dec. 6	Washington Monument completed
	1885	Dec. 1	Dr Pepper served for 1 st time
	1886	May 8	Coca-cola invented
	1887	Feb. 2	1 st Groundhog Day observed
	1888	May 11	Irving Berlin born
	1889	Mar. 31	Eiffel Tower inaugurated
Oct. 26 Carlo Collodi dies	1890	Nov. 29	1 st Army-Navy football game

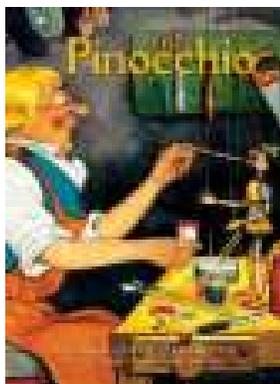
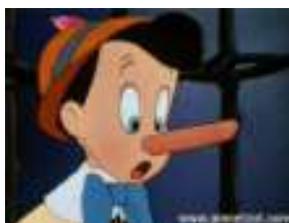
Pinocchio in Pictures and Film



This is from *Pinocchio's* 1st Illustrator, Enrico Mazzanti



You may find many more pictures of Pinocchio on the website www.cartantica.it/pinocchio2.htm



Pre-Show Classroom Activities

Pre-K-1st Grade

Spanish Language: Introduce children to the vocabulary slowly, adding words each day. Use some of the more common words in your everyday conversation with the students. Ask children to make up sentences using the words.

Geography: Help children to find Italy, Venezuela and Florida on a map or globe. Mark these places with pins on a world map. Then add pins to countries from where your students come.

English: Read a simplified version of *Pinocchio* to your students.

Art: Have students make their own simple puppets out of paper plates and craft sticks.

2nd – 3rd Grades

Spanish Language: Write a few of the vocabulary words on the board each day. Go over the pronunciation with students, and ask students to incorporate the words into their conversations and writing for that day.

Geography: Show children the maps of Italy, Venezuela and Florida. Ask them to find these places on world map or globe. Give students some of the facts from the fact sheets. Ask students if they know anything else about these countries (or state). Ask students to work in groups to put together their own fact sheet about one of the locations.

English: Have students read the short play summary out loud, taking turns. Ask them how the story is different from over versions of *Pinocchio* they may know. Read, or simplify, the Carlo Collodi biography provided to students. Use Collodi's interests to begin a conversation about students' interests.

History: Introduce students to the concept of a timeline, and point out certain specific things that happened during Collodi's life.

Comparative Analysis: Have students look at the sheet of pictures from book and film versions of *Pinocchio*. Do they recognize any of the film versions? How are the artists' concepts different? How are they similar?

Arithmetic: Using the timeline, ask students to find out how old Collodi was during key historic events, using either addition or subtraction.

Art: Have children create 'noses' with bathroom tissue cores and yarn (punch holes in the cores & tie the yarn). They may decorate their noses.

4th – 6th Grades

Spanish Language: Have students study a set number of vocabulary words each day. Depending on their proficiency, ask them to use the words in written sentences.

Geography: Give students the Geographic study guides. Ask them to find out additional information about each place, such as: the major exports; what type of government is followed; inhabitants' education level, etc.

English: Either in class or as ongoing homework ask students to read the full book of *Pinocchio* by Carlo Collodi.

History: Present the timeline of Carlo Collodi's life to students. Ask them to find other events that occurred during Collodi's life. You can create your own classroom timeline on a board or a large sheet of paper.

Art: After reading the book, ask students to draw their own interpretations of characters from *Pinocchio*. Do their drawings look similar to any of the ones on our [Pictures and Film](#) page.

Post-Show Classroom Activities

Pre-K – 1st Grade

Social Interaction: Lead a discussion with students about the play, asking them to take turns and raise their hands when they have something to say or ask. Sample discussion starters: Was the play different than they thought it would be? Did characters look like they thought they would? What is their frame of reference for the play? Did they have trouble following what was happening?

Spanish Language: Did students recognize their vocabulary words in the play? Did they comprehend the performance?

Writing/Composition: Working as a class, ask students to compose and write thank you notes to Teatro de la Luna.

Art: Ask students to draw their favorite scene from the play. If you follow this suggestion, Teatro de la Luna would enjoy receiving the pictures to share with our actors!

2nd – 3rd Grades

Spanish Language: Did students hear their vocabulary words during the play? Were they able to follow the dialogue in Spanish?

Writing/Composition: Ask students to write their opinion of the play, either in English or Spanish, depending on their proficiency. As an alternative, ask them to complete the Student Survey questionnaire. Work with students to write a group thank you letter to Teatro de la Luna.

Critical Analysis: Lead a discussion of the play, asking students leading questions concerning their expectations.

Art: Ask students to illustrate their writing assignment with their favorite scenes or characters from the play. Time permitting, they can also create simple puppets from toilet paper cores and act out their version of the play.

4th – 6th Grades

Spanish Language/Writing: Using their vocabulary words, ask students to rewrite their idea of the play in Spanish. You may also lead a discussion of the play in Spanish if your students and you speak the language.

Writing/Composition: Ask students to write thank you letters to Teatro de la Luna, using proper techniques. You may also ask students to complete the Student Survey questionnaire. Encourage students to use proper grammar and spelling.

Critical Analysis: Lead a discussion concerning the production. Did the set help or hinder the action? Were the characters believable? Did students believe each actor's differing roles, or did they seem like the same person with different clothes? How, besides language, did the play seem Latino?

Art: Using whatever 2 dimensional method they want, ask students to draw/paint a scene from the play. Working in groups, they can also create a set that they feel would improve the play.