

The Beautiful.... Oops!

Standards:

Goal: Students will understand that it's ok to make mistakes.

Materials:

- Book: Beautiful OOPS! By Barney Saltzberg
 - Link:
- Anchor Chart labeled: Mistakes: Share a time when you made a mistake
- Worksheet
- Mistake Articles

Procedure:

DQ2: Intro/Review/Engage: Begin the lesson by asking the riddle: What do a slinky, microwave, silly putty, fireworks, potato chips and chocolate chip cookies all have in common? (*They were made by mistake*). Tell the students that today they are going to be learning about how to have the courage to keep preserving even though they made a mistake.

DQ2: Direct Instruction: As a class discuss what a mistake is. Ask students if they have ever made a mistake, chart responses. (*Writing number backwards, reversing letters, reading a word incorrectly in a book, etc*). If you think it's okay to make a mistake, give me thumbs up, if you do not think its ok then give me thumbs down. Read the story *Beautiful Oops*. Tell students that it is easy for us to see the mistakes of drawing come to life into something beautiful but let's think back to the riddle. Today I am going to have you all work in groups to jigsaw some articles that I found relating to things that we LOVE that were actually invented by mistake. In your groups you are going to read the article, complete the worksheet telling us who made a mistake and what they did with the mistake. After the time is up, your group is going to have to share with the class your findings.

DQ2: Shared Practice: Divide students into groups of 3 or 4 and have them find a cozy spot around the room with a clipboard and pencil. Once they have had time to read and discuss the articles, have them share their finding with the entire class. After all of the presentations, ask students what they have learned about mistakes today.

DQ3, 4: Independent Practice: Have students practice turning a "mistake" into something beautiful with the provided worksheets. You can have several different worksheets for them to choose from or have every student complete the same one to discuss the different ways that fixed their mistakes in the classroom!

Extension Activity:

Reflection:

Slinky

In 1943, during World War II, an engineer in the United States Navy named Richard James was on a new ship's trial run. As he worked, a torsion spring suddenly fell to the floor. He was fascinated by how the spring flip-flopped. When he went home, James and his wife Betty made a long steel ribbon of tightly coiled steel into a spiral. They began selling the slinky in 1945. The James had difficulty selling Slinky to toy stores but in November 1945, they set up an inclined plane in the toy section of Gimbel's department store in Philadelphia, and the Slinky was a hit! 400 units were sold within ninety minutes. In its first 60 years Slinky has sold 300 million units. The original Slinky is still a best seller. The toy continues to delight and inspire creativity in kids and adults all over the world.



Group Members:

What was this article about?

Who made the mistake?

What mistake was made?

What would have happened if Richard would have given up once he made a mistake?

Silly Putty

During World War II, the United States government asked several large companies to make a synthetic rubber for airplane tires, rafts, gas masks, boots, and other things out of silicon. They opted for a material besides rubber because Japan had invaded rubber-producing countries, and there was a shortage in the United States. In 1944 at General Electric, James Wright, an engineer working on the project, added boric acid to silicone oil. It produced a gooey, bouncy material that would bounce when dropped, could stretch farther than regular rubber, would not collect mold, and had a very high melting temperature. However they couldn't figure out any use for it, and they went back to their rubber replacement research. Then, in 1949, four years after the war ended, a man named Peter Hodgson, a marketing consultant to a toy storeowner, put the goo in plastic "eggs" and renamed it "Silly Putty." After selling over 250,000 eggs in three days, Hodgson was almost put out of business, because in 1951 during the Korean War, silicone (a main ingredient) was put on ration. A year later the restriction on silicone was lifted and the production of Silly Putty resumed. He began selling it as a toy, first to adults, then several years later, to children. It ended up being one of the first "fad" toys in America. Today, from copying comic strip prints to removing animal hair from furniture, the uses of silly putty are endless.



Group Members:

What was this article about?

Who made the mistake?

What mistake was made?

What would have happened if James would have given up once he made a mistake?

Potato Chips

The most popular story about the invention of potato chips is about a chef named George Crum. In 1853, George Crum was a chef in Saratoga Springs, New York, when a customer kept sending his plate of fried potatoes back to the kitchen asking that they be sliced thinner, and fried longer. George, irritated by the customer, sliced the potatoes very thin, fried them till they were curly crisps, and salted them. Instead of being angered by the potatoes, the customer asked for more. Word spread quickly. By the early 1900s they were known as Saratoga Chips, named after the town where they were introduced. Today over 816 million pounds of potato chips are consumed in the United States each year.



Group Members:

What was this article about?

Who made the mistake?

What mistake was made?

What would have happened if George would have given up once he made a mistake?

Chocolate Chip Cookies

Ruth Wakefield ran a very popular restaurant called the Toll House Inn, located on the toll road between Boston and New Bedford, Massachusetts in 1930. While making a batch of chocolate cookies for her customers, she discovered she was out of baker's chocolate, and substituted semi-sweetened chocolate to the dough. Instead of blending it in with the dough, the chocolate did not mix and thus, the chocolate chip cookie was born. They were named Toll House cookies after Ruth Wakefield's inn, and are the most popular variety in America today. It is said Mrs. Wakefield sold the recipe to Nestle in exchange for a lifetime supply of chocolate chips. Over seven billion chocolate chip cookies are purchased each year. Every bag of Nestle chocolate chips sold in North America has a variation of her original recipe printed on the back.



Group Members:

What was this article about?

Who made the mistake?

What mistake was made?

What would have happened if Ruth would have given up once she made a mistake?

Name: _____

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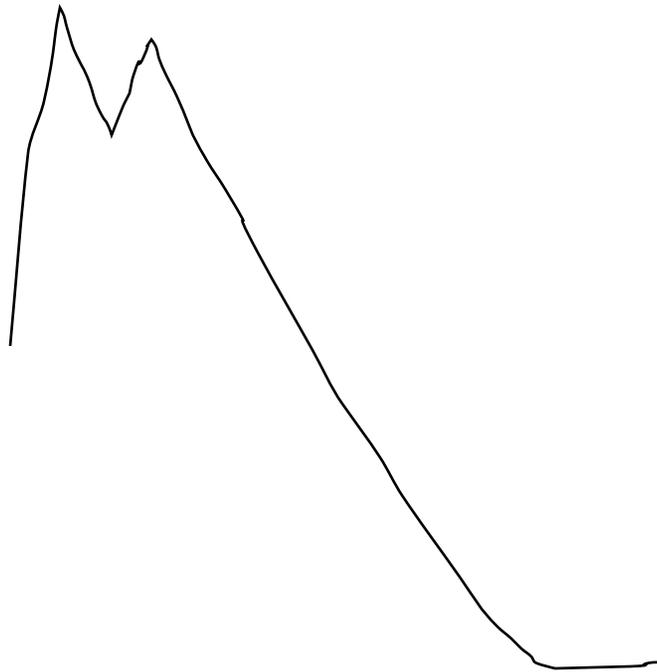
Mistakes are part of learning, see what you can create out of this mistake!



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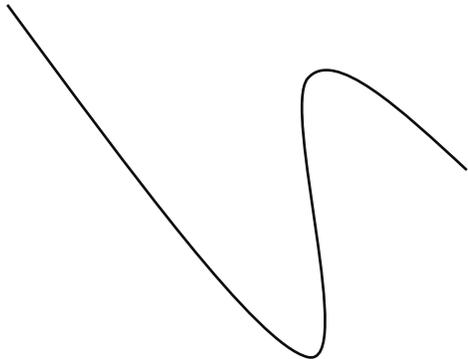
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