A Big Book of little stories

Grade 1

ENGLISH

Book 5
How to use this Big Book:

As a teacher, you will need to plan and prepare for doing a shared reading activity with your class. Usually when doing shared reading, the teacher works with the whole class, however, if your class is too large, it will be best to work with a group or part of the class. Care must be taken to ensure that learners are able to sit around and see the Big Book so that they can read the text.

In the Big Book shared reading session the child learns how to handle a book, hold the book the right-way up, turn pages correctly. It develops basic concepts of a book – the cover, front, back and title. It also models how the reading process takes place and is important for developing learners’ listening, speaking, reading, thinking, reasoning and writing skills as required by the CAPS:

• Develop listening and speaking skills.
• Develop emergent reading skills.
• Answer questions about the story.
• Participate in discussions, taking turns to speak.
• Draw, act out or role play a story.
• Use pictures to predict what the story is about.
• Use shared reading as the basis for shared writing.

Getting ready for a Big Book reading session

• Ensure that all the learners can see the book. If your class is large, rather work with a smaller group.
• You will find it useful to make a book stand so that you do not have to hold the book while reading. (See the instructions to make a book stand on the back cover.)
• Use a ruler or a pointer to point to track words as you read.
• If you want to highlight individual words, you can paste sticky notes around the word to single it out or you can make a ‘magic window’. Use a rectangular piece of paper with a smaller rectangle cut out in the middle and place rectangle over the text so that only one word is visible.

The first session of shared reading

The first session focuses on the enjoyment and first ‘look’ at the text, with the learners giving a personal response to the text.

• Page through the story they will read. Talk about the illustrations.
• Ask learners to predict the story based on the title and the pictures.
• Introduce new or difficult words prior to the learners reading the story.
• Make word cards to introduce new vocabulary.
• Read the story, using expression and varying your voice, speed and tone. Use gestures and facial expressions.
• Track the print as you read by pointing to words with a stick or a ruler so that learners see what you are reading and they associate a sound with the symbols on the page. This will also help them to see the process of reading from left to right and from top to bottom.
• Use this as an opportunity to introduce ‘book language’ such as: words, sentence, page, author, title, etc.
• Let learners participate in the story by joining in on a recurring phase (e.g. “Run, run, run as fast as you can, you can’t catch me – I’m the gingerbread man!”).
• The same story should be read two to three times to give learners the opportunity to chorus language chunks, to role-play activities or to retell parts of the story in their own words.

The second shared reading session

• In the second session the same text is used and the focus shifts to more involvement in the reading with the teacher using the discussions that take place to develop vocabulary comprehension, decoding skills and text structures (grammar, punctuation etc).
• It is up to you, the teacher, to draw attention to the learning focus which deals some of the following: the concepts of print, text features, phonics, language patterns, word identification strategies and comprehension at a range of levels (literal, reorganisation, inferential, evaluation and appreciation questions).

The third shared reading session

• In the third shared reading session, learners should read the text themselves and engage in oral, practical and written activities based on the text.
• Where possible, the shared reading text should inform the shared writing where the teacher models how to write a text and the learners engage in the composition of the text while you take on the role of facilitator and scribe. This modelling of the writing process helps to prepare learners for their own writing tasks.
Ben finds a new friend
Pam, Lebo and Ben the dog go for a walk.
Today Ben is very silly. He runs away.
Pam and Lebo run after him.
“Come back Ben!” calls Lebo.
Pam, Lebo and Ben the dog go for a walk.

Today Ben is very silly.

He runs away.

Pam and Lebo run after him.

"Come back Ben!" calls Lebo.
Ben runs to the wall at the park. Ben sniffs at the wall. What is he smelling at the wall? Is it a red and blue ball? Woof! Woof! Woof!
Pam asks, “What have you found, Ben?”
Is it a big bone? Can it be a stone? Woof! Woof! Woof!
Pam and Lebo follow Ben into the park.
Quack! Quack! Quack!
Oh! It is a yellow duckling.
The little duck is lost.
The girls walk slowly towards the little yellow duck.
“Are you lost little yellow duck?
Should we take you to the pond,” says Pam.

Ben starts to bark. Woof! Woof! Woof!

“No Ben!” Don’t bark at the little yellow duck,” says Lebo. “The little duck is afraid.”
Pam and Lebo take the little duck to the pond.
“Here is your mother and father. Look your brother and sisters are swimming in the pond,” says Pam.
Quack! Quack! Quack!
“I wish we could take the duckling home,” says Pam. The little yellow duckling swims away.

“I think the duckling wants to stay with her family,” says Lebo.

Quack! Quack! Quack! Quack!

Ben sees the little duck swimming in the pond. Ben also jumps into the pond. Splash! Splash! Splash!
“I wish we could take the duckling home,” says Pam.

The little yellow duckling swims away.

“I think the duckling wants to stay with her family,” says Lebo.

Quack! Quack! Quack!

Ben sees the little duck swimming in the pond.

Ben also jumps into the pond.

Splash! Splash! Splash!
“No Ben! You are a silly dog. Get out!” says Pam.

Ben gets out of the pond. He shakes himself dry. “Oh no, Ben! Now I am all wet! Let’s go home,” says Lebo.

Ben says goodbye to his new friend.

Woof! Woof! Woof!

Look after your pets!
“No Ben! You are a silly dog. Get out!” says Pam.

Ben gets out of the pond. He shakes himself dry. “Oh no, Ben! Now I am all wet! Let’s go home,” says Lebo.

Ben says goodbye to his new friend.

Woof! Woof! Woof!

Look after your pets!
A long, long time ago, all zebras were white.
Mr and Mrs Zebra were invited to a party. They wanted to look pretty so they painted themselves in bright colours. They looked at each other and Mrs Zebra said, “We really don’t look smart!”
Mrs Zebra painted her chest black, and Mr Zebra painted his legs black. But they didn’t like the way they looked, so they washed off the paint.
Then they painted black stripes all over their bodies.

They looked at each other and liked what they saw.

“Now we look pretty,” they said.

Off they went to the party.
When Mr and Mrs Zebra arrived at the party the other animals loved at the way they looked.

“You look pretty,” said the elephant.

“You look beautiful,” said the hippo.

“You look lovely,” said the rhino.

“Thank you very much.” said Mr and Mrs Zebra. “We also like our stripes!”
Everyone at the party liked their stripes. Even King Lion told them how beautiful they looked.
King Lion asked all the zebras to paint black stripes on their bodies.
A few days later, the zebras went to the river to wash off the stripes but the stripes did not come off. The sun had burnt the stripes into their bodies.
To this day, zebras still can’t wash off their stripes. That is why all zebras have black stripes.

True beauty lies within the heart!
Welcome to the Big Book series. This Big Book forms part of the wider Rainbow Series which includes workbooks, an anthology, graded readers and posters. We hope that you will find the variety of stories included in the eight Big Books for this grade useful for your teaching and that your learners will enjoy their shared reading experience.

The Curriculum and Assessment Policy Statement (CAPS) for the Foundation Phase highlights shared reading as one of the important components of the reading strategy. Shared Reading usually takes place for two to four days a week with each child having the same text to read.

Using a Big Book with enlarged print is an excellent way of doing shared reading because the learners can see the words and pictures, and follow as you read in a way that is similar to traditional family story telling. It is important that they sit around the Big Book, so that they can all see and read the text. The large print of Big Books makes it possible to read aloud to several learners at once in a relaxed and non-threatening atmosphere.

The Big Books in this series will introduce your learners to a range of stories, poems, rhymes and plays as well as information and graphical texts.

It is your task, as teacher, to make the stories come to life and to create an environment of fun and excitement. Big Book reading enables you to model the experience of reading in a way that is enjoyable for both you and your learners. We hope that this book will help you to do just that.

Make your own Big Book stand
You will need:

1. Cardboard with the same width as an open Big Book (594 mm) and three times the length (1360 mm).
2. Masking tape.
3. Two washing pegs to keep the cardboard in place.

• Fold the cardboard to make an A-shape and clip the base and the front together as shown below. (Use masking tape to join pieces of cardboard if you do not have a long enough piece.)

• Use a sheet of clear plastic as an overlay for your Big Book. It will be useful for you and the learners to write on the plastic.

• Write on the overlay with a water-based washable pen (white board markers).

• Use a clip or peg to attach the transparent overlay to the Big Book.

Author: V McKay

The Big Books in this series are available in all languages. They were developed by a team of UNISA Language and Education experts as part of their Community Engagement contribution to South Africa’s education sector.

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