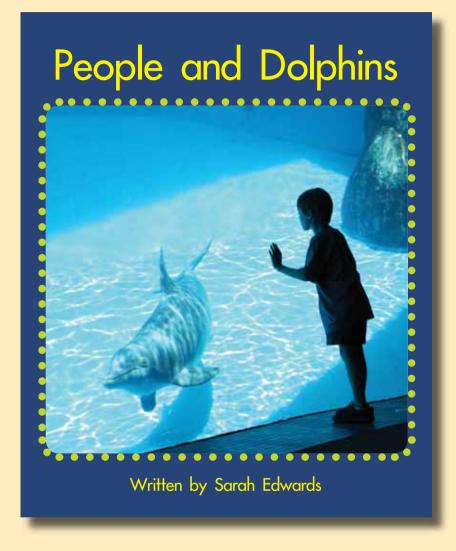


Level 14 Book f



Level	14
Word Count	321
Text Type	Information report
High Frequency	children, father,
Word/s Introduced	people



We have designed these lesson plans so that, if you wish, you can have the plan in front of you as you teach, rather than a copy of the book. Each page of the book is illustrated in the plans together with some suggestions for teaching. These have been divided into questions and discussion that you may have before the children read the book and after the children have completed the reading. Some of you may prefer to explore the meaning and the language in more detail before the children read. Your decisions will depend on the gap between the children's current knowledge and the content, vocabulary, and language of the book they are about to read. Remember that the more information the children have up front, the easier it will be for them to read the text. However, this does not mean that you should read the text to them first.

We have addressed four areas that we think are important in developing good readers. As well as comprehension and decoding, we have addressed the issue of children being able to analyse and use the texts they read. The symbols below guide you to the type of question or discussion.



This symbol relates to comprehension (meaning maker)



This symbol relates to decoding (code breaker)



This symbol relates to critical analysis (text critic or analyser)

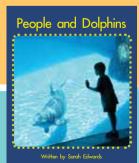


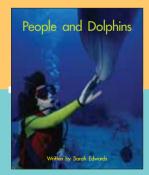
This symbol relates to use (text user)

Cover & Title Page



Ask the children to describe the front cover and title page. Is this a story book or an information book? How do we know?







What is this book about? Have the children seen dolphins in an aquarium or in the wild? Why do we keep creatures like dolphins in an aquarium?



Encourage the children to think about their reading. Discuss the strategies they use to decode unfamiliar words.

Macey's Mess

This Little Girl

Roger the Bat Goes to Town

2/3



Ask the children to describe what they can see in this photo. Why might a baby dolphin stay so close to its mother?

Dolphins live in the sea and rivers.
People do not.
Look at these two dolphins.
One is the mother dolphin,
and one is the baby dolphin.
This mother and baby dolphin
live in a bigger group
called a pod.
Dolphin mothers and babies
live in one pod.
Dolphin fathers live in their own po





What do we call a group of dolphins? Do dolphin mothers and fathers live in the same pod?



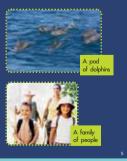
Ask the children to find the word *mother*. Can they spell it without looking at the book? Have them find the word with the *y* ending. Do the children know any other words with a *y* ending? Remind the children that we change the *y* to an *i* when we add *es*.

4/5



Ask the children to describe what is shown in the photos. What do these two photos have in common? Talk about families.

Some pods do not have many dolphins. But some pods have a lot of dolphins. Most people live in a group called a family. Some families have a mother, a father, and children. But most families you know are not as big as a pod of dolphins.





Ask the children what the captions say. Which is bigger – a family of people or a pod of dolphins?



Ask the children to find the word *children*. What word here has a silent letter? Can the children think of other words with the same sound? How do we change the word *family* to show two or more?

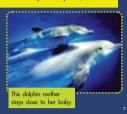
6/7



Have the children describe what is happening in these two photos. Talk about how parents help us learn things. What are these parents teaching their young?



A dolphin mother touches her baby when it is very little. People touch their babies when they are very little, too.



Have the children identify the captions. What is the difference between a dolphin father and a human father?



Have the children find the word *father*. Can they spell the word without looking at the book? What word here has the *le* ending?

8/9



Ask the children to describe what the dolphins and the child are doing. What are some of the things that dolphins and people have in common?





What games do dolphins and people play? What are some other games that people play and dolphins do not?



Ask the children to find the word people. Have them place the word in sentences. Can they locate the word with the ay ending? Discuss other words with the same sound.

AFTER READING

Macey's Mess

The Apple Tree

10/11



Ask the children to identify what is happening in these photos and what the dolphin and the man are doing. What are the man and the dolphin both eating?

Ask the children to point out the captions. Why are captions important? How do they help the reader?

People and dolphins sleep.
People close their eyes to sleep.
Dolphins sleep with one eye open.
People sleep for many hours,
but dolphins have very short naps.

People and dolphins eat fish.
This dolphin is eating a fish.
This man is eating a fish, too.
People eat vegetables,
but dolphins do not.
People chew their food.
Dolphins swallow their food whole





What is different about how dolphins and people sleep? Do dolphins chew their food?



Ask the children to find the word with the *ou* sound. What is another word with the *ou* sound? Discuss the silent letter in *hours*. What letter would we have to remove from *close* before adding the *ing* ending? What word has the *ea* spelling? What word has the *ee* spelling?

212/13

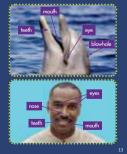


Call the children's attention to the labels. What parts do dolphins and people have that are the same?



Ask the children to suggest a passage of text. Praise them for using style and vocabulary similar to that of the author.

People and dolphins have two ears and two eyes. People and dolphins have a mouth and teeth. People use their nose to breathe air. Dolphins use a hole on top of their head to breathe air. This hole is called a blowhole.





AFTER READING

Ask the children what body part dolphins have instead of a nose.



What words here have the *ee/ea* sound? Remind the children that although the sound is the same, the spelling is different. Write *sea*, *see*, *meat*, and *meet* on the board. How are the meanings different? What letter would we have to remove from *breathe* before adding the *ing* ending?

14/15



Ask the children to describe what they see in the photos. How might dolphins communicate?



Ask the children what they think of this book so far and why. Do they think the author has come up with a good idea for a book?

People and dolphins can talk.
People talk with words.
Dolphins make clicking sounds
and whistle.



People have names.
Dolphins call to each other.
They whistle.
They use the same sound
for the same dolphin.





Ask the children how dolphins communicate.



Ask the children to find the word with the *le* ending. What would we have to do to *whistle* before adding the *ing* ending?

16



Tell the children that this page is called the index page. Discuss how an index helps us use an information book.



Have the children read the index entries again. Have them go back to the relevant pages and reread the sentences in which the words occur.



Ask the children what they liked most about this book. Would they recommend it to their friends?

1	4	f	Peop	le	and	Dol	phins
	_		1 COP		alla		

Name _____

Circle the three-syllable words.

Place a square around the two-syllable words.

vegetable their quicker
little dolphin just
syllable learn mother
consonant people know

Copy one of the pictures from page 13. Label the parts correctly.

14 f People and D	olphins
-------------------	---------

Name _____

Fill in the missing letters with these sounds.

ee ea

br _____the

d

c

d p

sl_____p

t____th

m t

Draw another picture from the book.