



Level 15 Book f

The Bornean Clouded Leopard





Written by Eli Francis


Level	15
Word Count	338
Text Type	Information report
High Frequency	water
Word/s Introduced	


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)

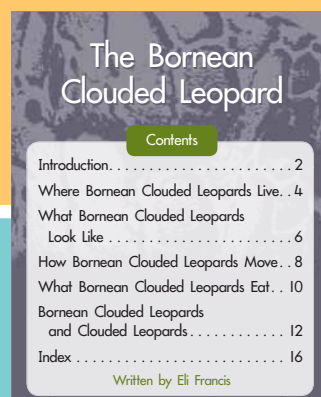
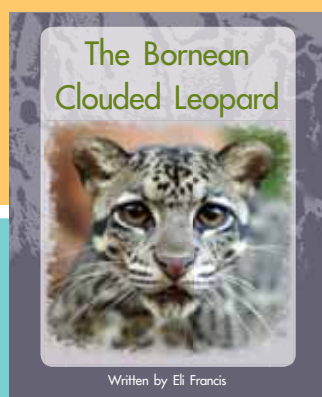
 This symbol relates to use (text user)


BEFORE READING


Cover & Title Page

 Ask the children to describe the front cover and contents page. Is this book fiction or nonfiction? How can the children tell?

 Discuss the contents page. Have the children used one before? How does it help people find information? How is it different from an index?



 Ask the children to tell you if they have seen an animal like this before. Talk about its habitat, the country where it lives, and the food it eats. Ask them to predict what they are going to learn.

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


AFTER READING

BEFORE READING 2/3

Ask the children to explain what headings and captions are. Discuss how they help the reader understand the text. Have the children read books with headings and captions? What were the books about? What did they learn? Talk about the animal in the photo – eyes, paws, what it might be looking at.

Introduction

Clouded leopards have lived in South-East Asia for a long time. In 2007, people saw some clouded leopards that were not like most clouded leopards. These clouded leopards were a new kind of clouded leopard. People named the new kind the Bornean clouded leopard.



The Bornean clouded leopard

AFTER READING

Ask the children what the heading and caption say. Ask them to tell you where the leopard lives and what people discovered in 2007. Encourage the children to refer to the text.

Ask the children to find the word *Clouded*. What is the vowel diphthong? Have them find the word *leopard* with its *r*-controlled vowel. Explain how the *r* changes the sound of the vowel.

BEFORE READING 4/5

Ask the children to look at the map and find Australia. Can they find the places where the leopard comes from? What oceans can be found on this map? What is the purpose of the key?

Where Bornean Clouded Leopards Live

Bornean clouded leopards live on Borneo and Sumatra. Borneo and Sumatra are islands in South-East Asia. Bornean clouded leopards live in the forest. They catch prey and get water in the forest. There is a lot of prey and water in the forests of Borneo and Sumatra.

Map of South-East Asia



Key
■ Areas where Bornean clouded leopards live

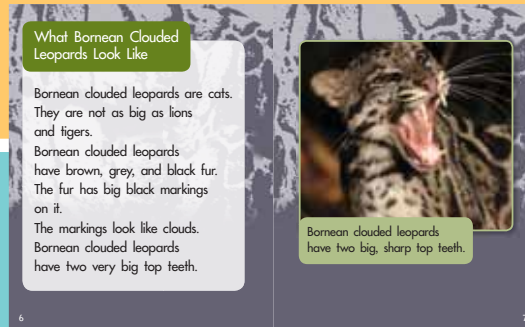
AFTER READING

Ask the children what type of habitat the leopards live in on Borneo and Sumatra. What is *prey*?

Ask the children to find the word *Borneo* with its *r*-controlled vowel. List other words with the same sound.

Ask the children to describe this leopard. Why do you think its mouth is open? What do you think the teeth are designed to bite into? Do people have teeth like that?

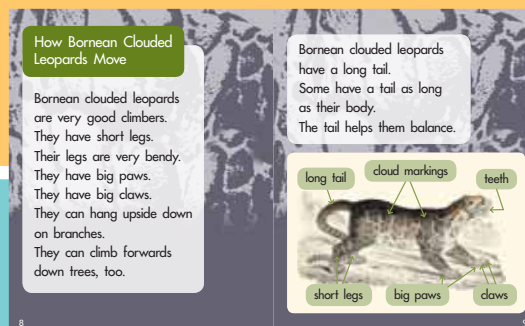
Encourage the children to use the features of the book to assist their reading. Explain that captions provide extra information about the topic.



What do the heading and caption say? Are these leopards as big as lions and tigers? Where can we find the answer? Talk about all the words that describe the leopard. What do the leopard's markings look like? How did it get its name?

Ask the children to find the word *very* and place it in their own sentences to clarify meaning and use. Ask the children what an adjective is and then have them find all the adjectives on these pages.

Ask the children how the labels help the reader. How do they help us understand the subject? Discuss where else the children have seen labelled pictures. Have they drawn and labelled pictures in their own work?



Ask the children what the heading tells us. In what ways is the Bornean clouded leopard's body adapted to live in the forest? Talk about the body parts and what their functions are. Refer to the text to answer.

Ask the children to find the word with the silent *b* – *climb*. Point out the words with the *ai* and *ee* sounds – *tail*, *teeth*. List other words with the same sounds.

BEFORE READING 10/11

Ask the children to describe the animals in the photos. What do you think is important about these animals? What have they got to do with the leopard?

What Bornean Clouded Leopards Eat

Bornean clouded leopards eat small animals. They hunt in trees and on the forest floor. They hunt by jumping out and biting their prey with their big teeth. Bornean clouded leopards need water to be healthy, too. They get water from rain in the forest.

Bornean Clouded Leopards' Prey

bird, deer, monkey, pig, reptile

AFTER READING

Ask the children where the leopard hunts. Discuss how the leopard catches its prey. Where do leopards get water? Encourage the children to reread the text to find the answers.

Ask the children to find the word *need*. What is its vowel sound? Have them place it in sentences. Ask them to find the short *e* digraph in *healthy*. Have them place this in sentences, too. What does it mean? What do people do to be healthy?

BEFORE READING 12/13

Ask the children what they like most about this animal. What do they think the leopard in this photo is about to do? Do the children think this is the kind of animal one could have as a pet? Why? What are some differences between these animals and, for example, domestic cats and dogs?

Bornean Clouded Leopards and Clouded Leopards

People did tests on Bornean clouded leopards. They found over 40 ways that Bornean clouded leopards are not like clouded leopards. It is not easy to see all the ways that Bornean clouded leopards are not like clouded leopards. But some of them are easy to see.

One of them is that Bornean clouded leopards have darker fur than clouded leopards.

A Bornean clouded leopard has darker fur than a clouded leopard.

AFTER READING

Ask the children what the main difference is between the Bornean clouded leopard and other clouded leopards. How many differences are there? Encourage the children to refer to the text.

Ask the children to find the y-ending word – *easy*. Place it in sentences to clarify meaning. Find the word *are* and its r-controlled vowel. Can they think of other words with the same sound?

Ask the children what these photos show. Can they see the main difference between the Bornean clouded leopard and the clouded leopard? Can they see any other slight differences, such as in the eyes?

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?



Ask the children what the captions say. What differences have been described in the text?

Ask the children to find the word *leopards'*. Compare it with the word *leopard's*. Write them on the board. Tell them that the apostrophes show possession. The first word shows possession for more than one leopard and the second for just one. Make examples for other animals to clarify the learning point.

Discuss the index, how it is different from the contents page, and what its main purpose is.

Remind the children that their reading needs to make sense. Encourage them to check that it sounds right.

Index	
cats.....	6
forest(s).....	4, 10
fur.....	6, 13
markings.....	6, 9, 14, 15
prey.....	4, 10, 11
water.....	4, 10

Ask the children to reread the index entries. Have them go back to the relevant pages and reread the sentence in which the word occurs.

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

15 f The Bornean

Clouded Leopard

Name _____

Write what the body parts help the leopard do.

Big paws and claws _____

Strong tail _____

Short bendy legs _____

Sharp teeth _____

Put all the punctuation in the sentences.

clouded leopards have lived in south-east asia
for a long time

people named the new kind

the bornean clouded leopard

bornean clouded leopards

have brown black and grey fur

would you like one as a pet

bornean clouded leopards eat small animals

15 f The Bornean
Clouded Leopard

Name _____

Circle the describing words.

black paws grey leopard
 forest bendy trees
new brown teeth
 deer big tails
water were healthy small

Draw a picture of a Bornean clouded leopard.

