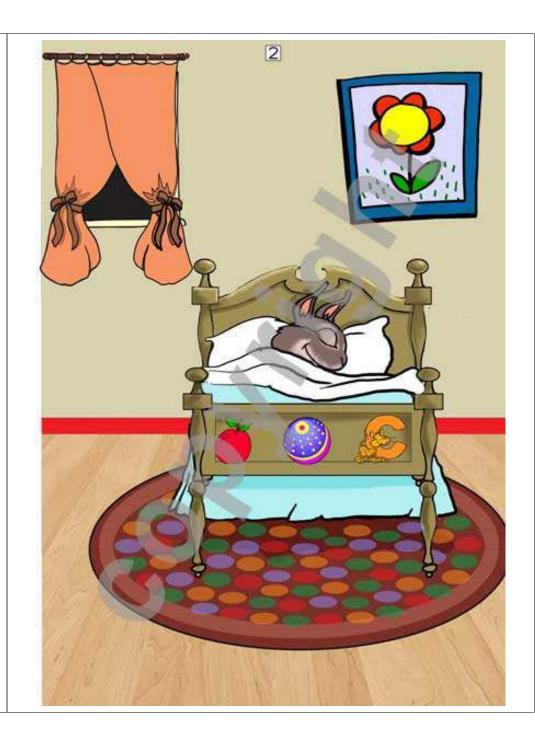


Little Bunny had had a very busy day. After his bath he climbed into bed and was soon fast asleep.

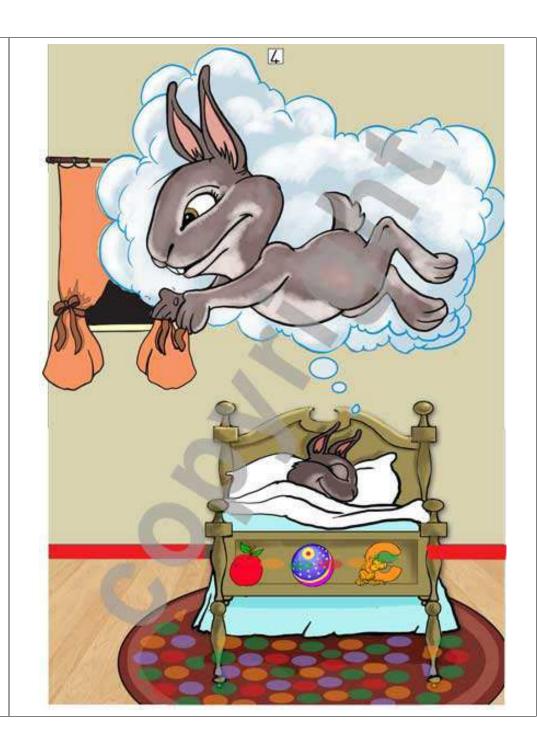




THE SEA OF SE

He felt as if he was drifting through the air. After a little while he saw a beautiful field full of flowers. They were all different colours.





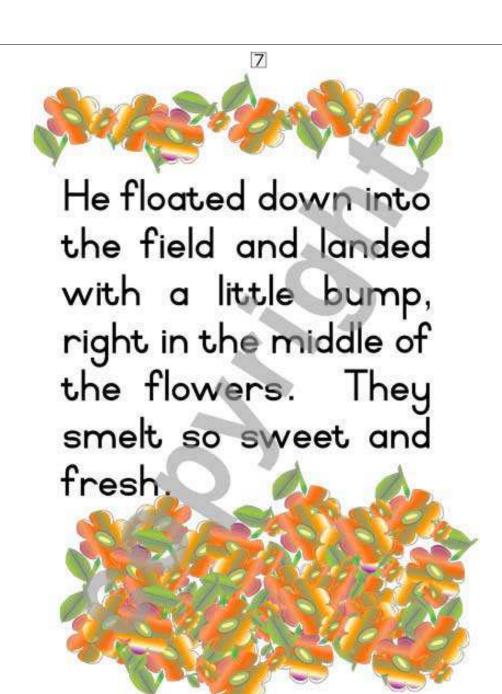
5

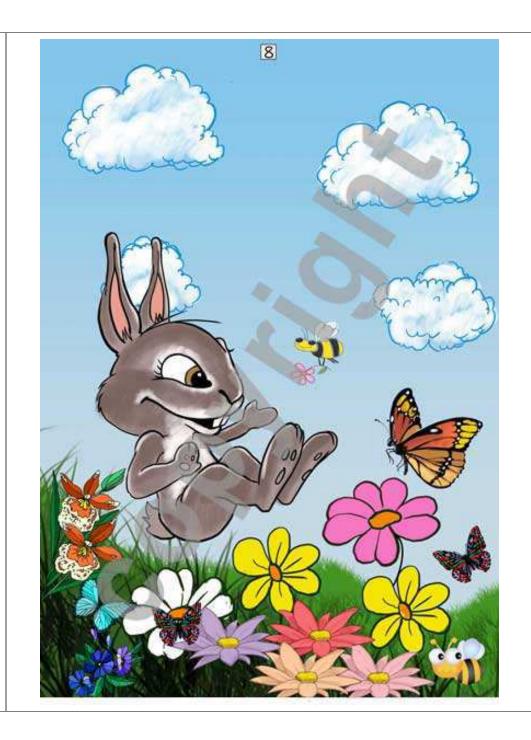


The sky was blue and soft, fluffy clouds floated by. Butterflies and bees were flying from one flower to the next. Little Bunny had never seen such a lovely sight before.





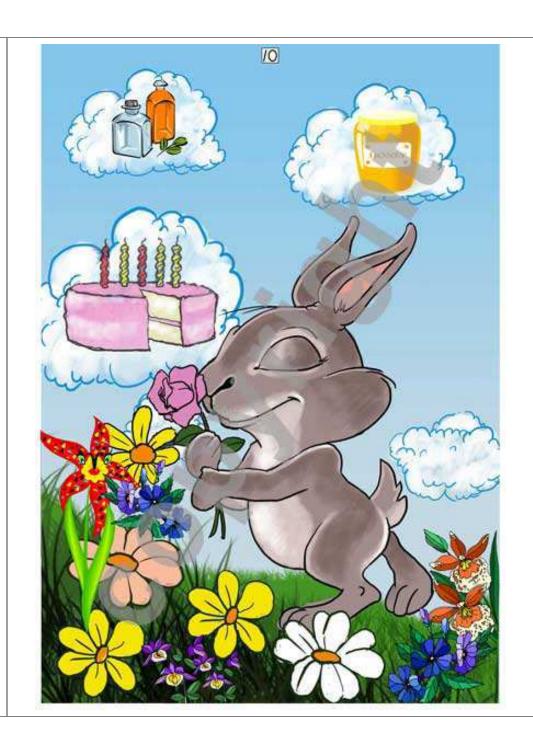


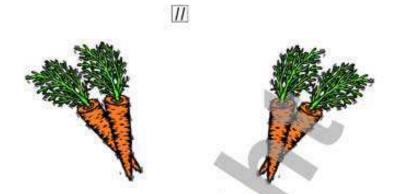




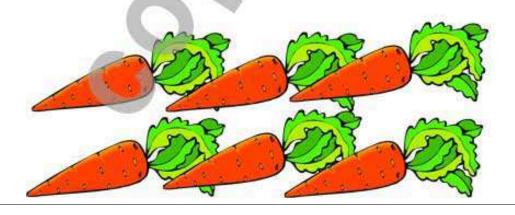
One flower smelt like honey and some others smelt like the cake that his mommy had baked last week. One small flower did not smell very nice but others smelt like perfume. Little Bunny started to get hungry.







He looked around and found a little carrot patch. He nibbled on the fresh, crisp carrots.



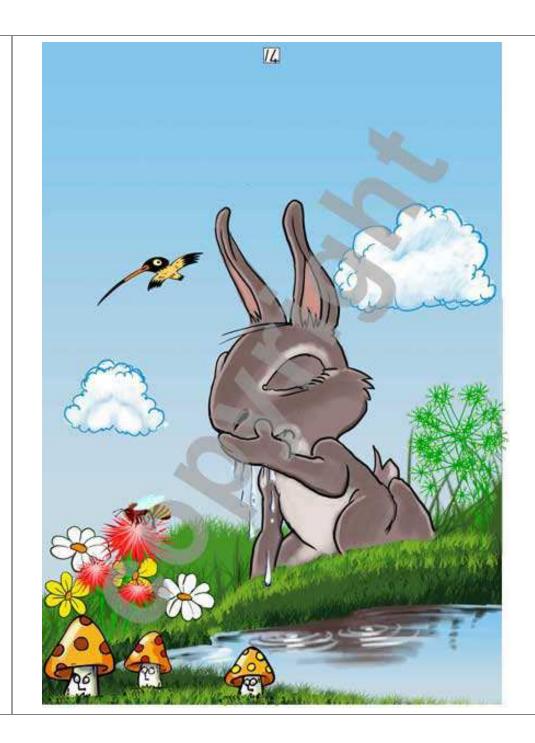


13



He even found a few herb plants that he normally did not like, but mixed with the carrots, really tasted yummy. Even the water in the stream tasted sweet and bubbly.







He looked closely at the flowers and noticed that each leaf and flower was different. Some had soft, smooth petals and leaves and others felt hard and rough.





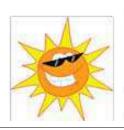
Little Bunny was having such fun listening to all the different birds in the trees. The other animals in the field were making sounds of delight. Little Bunny heard his name being called and he looked around to see who was calling him.



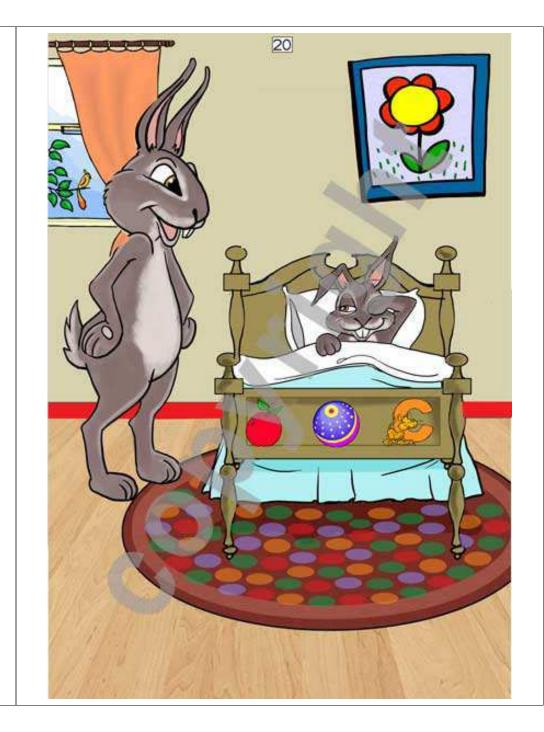
The person called again and again until Little Bunny opened his eyes to see Mother standing next to his bed. "Good Morning Little Bunny, time to get up!" said Mother.













### LITTLE BUNNY IN DREAMLAND: Topics and Activities.

The Little Bunny series covers a variety of topics or themes - listed below - with ideas on what to do or discuss. It is important for the pupils to be able to link the story to their own lives and experiences and see similarities and differences.

#### MAIN TOPIC:

#### SENSES:

Discuss the following: SOUND:

- Different sounds we hear in different places.
- What makes the sounds we hear.
- How hearing keeps us safe.
- Looking after our ears.
- Sounds different animals make.
- Hearing aids.

- Things we see around us.
- Ugly things we see; lovely things we see.
- Light, dark and shadows. How being able to see keeps us safe.
- Looking after our eyes.
- Glasses/spectacles and sunglasses,

#### TOUCH:

- Different things feel different.
- Describe different temperatures and textures.
- Words that describe how things feel: hard, soft smooth, rough, cold, hot, warm, cool

#### SUPPORTING TOPICS:

What part of your body can we feel

- We taste with our tongues. Tastes we like and tastes we don't like.
- Tastes that are new to us.
- Safety when tasting.

- We smell with our nose.
- Different smells around us.
- Where smells come from. Good smells, bad smells,

#### AT NIGHT:

- When do most people go to work?
- When do most people go to sleep?
- Discuss sleeping times and amount of
- Talk about dreams and disaming Discuss what the sky looks like at night colour, clouds, moon, stars, light.
- sleep needed.

#### PEOPLE WHO WORK AT NIGHT: Sucurity officers.

- Police. \*Doctors
- \*Nurses. \*Pitots
- Truck drivers

### SOME ANIMALS COME OUT AT

porcupines; owls; hamsters; leopards; jackals ...

#### **BEDTIME ROUTINES:**

Discuss:

- What we do in the evenings. "What time we eat dinner.
- 'Hygiene: bathing; brushing teeth; brushing hair; making we have clean clothes for the

English and Maths skills can be found on pg. 23

EXTRA WORK: Each pupil can do a short oral presentation (speech) on the worst or best dream they have had.

### SOME QUESTIONS THAT COULD BE ASKED:

- 1. (pg.1-2) What was Little Bunny's day like? (Very busy.)
- 2. (pg.1-2) What did he do before he went to bed? (Had a bath.)
- 3. What do you do before you go to bird? (Own answers. Discuss bedtime routines.)
- 4. (pg.3-4) Was Little Bunny asleep or awake? (Asleep.)
- 5. (pg.3-4) How did he feel? (As if hir was drifting through the air.) What did he see? (A beautiful field full of flowers.)
- 6. (pg.5-6) Describe what the sky looked like? (Illius with soft, fluffy clouds floating by.)
- 7. (pg 5-5) What insects did he see? (Butterflies and bees.)
- 8. (pg.7-8) Did Little Bunny have a hard or soft landing? (Soft.) How do you know? (If was a little bump.)
- 9. (pg.7-8) Where did he land? (in the middle of the flowers.)
- 10. (pg.9-10) What did one flower smell like? (Honey.)
- 11. (pg.9-10) And some of the others? (Like the cake his mother has baked last week.)
- 12. (pg.9-10) What did the small one small like? (Not very nice.) What things don't you like the small of? (Own answers.)
- 13. (pg.9-10) Why that Latte Burrry start to get hungry? (The flowers smelt like nice things to eat.)
- 14. (pg. 11-12) What did he find to eat? (Fresh, crisp carrots.) Where were the carrots? (In a carrot patch.)
- 15. (pg.13-14 What plants did he normally not like? (Herb plants.)
- 16. (pg. 13-14) What did he do to make them taste better? (He ate them mixed with the carrots.)
- 17. (pg.13-14) What did the water in the stream taste like? (Sweet and bubbly.)
- 18. (pg. 15-16) What did Little Bunny notice about the flowers? (That each leaf and flower was different.)
- 19. (pg.15-16) How did they feel when he touched them? (Some felt soft and smooth and others felt hard and rough.)
- 20. (pg.17-18) What was Little Bunny having fun listening to? (All the different birds in the trees.)
- 21. (pg.17-18) What were the other animals in the field doing? (They were making sounds of delight.) (Let the pupils imitate sounds that different animals and birds make.)
- 22. (pg.17-18) Who do you think was calling Little Bunny? (Own answers.)
- 23. (pg19-20) What did Little Bunny see when he opened his eyes? (Mother.) What time of the day was it? (Morning.)

# Little Bunny in Dreamland

#### Pages 1 and 2



Little Bunny had had a very busy day. After his bath he climbed into bed and was soon fast asleep.



He felt as if he was drifting through the air. After a little while has avera beautiful field full of flowers. They were all different colo

#### Pages 5 and 6



The sky was blue and soft, fluffy clouds floated by. Butterflies and bees were flying from one flower to the next. Little Bunny had never seen such a lovely sight before.

### Pages 7 and



He floor down into the field and ded with a little bump, right in the siddle of the flowers. They smell weet and fresh.

### Pages 9 and 10



One flower smelt like honey and some others smelt like the ci that his mommy had baked last week. One small flower all not smell very nice but others sin like perfume. Little Bun started to get hungry



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### Pages 13 and 14



He even found a few orb plants that formall did not like, but mixe carrots, really tasted may Even the word the street tasted weet an subbly.

#### Pages 15 and 16



He looked closely at the flowers and noticed that each leaf and flower was different. Some had soft, smooth petals and leaves and others felt hard and rough.

#### ages 17 and I



the Bunniy was having such fun stening to all the different birds the tribe. The other animals were making sounds of delight. Little Bunny heard his name being called and he looked around to see who was calling him.

### Pages 19 and 20



The person called again and again until Little Bunny opened his eyes to see Mother standing next to his bed. "Good Morning Little Bunny. time to get up!" said Mother.

Use this page to read the story to the pupils so that you don't have to try to read from the pages you are showing them.



## **TEACHER'S / PARENT'S GUIDE**

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK (applicable for all grades/ages).

The Little Bunny series is invaluable in teaching the pupils a variety of skills in an enjoyable, interesting and educational way.

This book (and the other Little Bunny books) can be used for Gr R - Gr 3. The topics/ themes on pg. 21 may apply to specific grades but can be used as additional information in other grades. The English and Mathematics skills below can be used in any of the grades but the complexity of the skills taught must be altered accordingly.

First the book back if you want the pupils to only see the pictures OR do the following if you would like then to see the back at the same time.

Lay the closed back flat on the table with the hort cover facing down. Open the back hard once to this right and the flam the next page to the right (this is the page you will be reading from). Plage 23 will then be on your right and plage 22 on your left. Plok to thisk up and read the story to your right. You can also ask them the questions on pg. 22 as you are reading the story. Before reading the story, make a list of the skills below on which you would like to focus.

#### **ENGLISH SKILLS:**

#### LISTENING, READING AND SPEAKING: Talk about the pictures on each page

- "Use the book cover and pictures to predict
- what the story is about. \*Discuss the pictures.
- "Listen to the story without interrupting.
- "Discuss the story."
  Express feelings about the story.
- "Give an opinion about events in the story
- "Mentify main ideas/looics/themes.
- "identify main characters and describes them. Ask questions about the story.
- \*Listen to instructions or questions and
- respond accordingly 'Answer closed and open ended guestions.
- 'Role play- act out the story or parts of it.
- Sequence events.
- "Recognise cause and effect.
- Make and discuss links to own experiences. and talk about personal experiences.
- Identify key details. Recognise words in the test, especially
- high frequency words. 'Read aroud along with the class and teacher
- \*Divide words into syllables- let pupils olap out the
- syllables in words you choose out of the slory.
- Summarise information

### PHONICS AND SPELLING

- Recognise sounds- surally and vauling Rhyming some paragraphs may have words that rhymne let the pupils find those words, or there are no words that running over them has rhyming words and ask them is find the third one. in the paragraph, E.g. if the world "lift is in the paragraph you can ask "What won' flythes with ball and call?" and they answer "the sort all DR you can ask them what wints rhyme with "all" and they reply with any illuming words.

  "Recognise that social builds can be represented."
- by a number of different spelling choices, e.g. cow
- found box few, etc. "Find and recognise words yet; it is some beginning, relicitle and end souths." Identify continued digraphs (shut, it) at the
- beginning and said life word. identify and use turniment blends, sound
- families, yowel digraphs, allent "e, k, L b, w", and
- Recotivise spetted pettern Recognise purils
- Spell words correctly using their phonic
- entireledge.
  Scientify words that start with the sound or wow of their name or sumarise

- Well is and use terms for different parts of appeals flours, verbs, adjectives, pronouns noty and use terms for punctuation.
- Ministry antonyms, synonyms, homonyms,
- "spinistly suffices the -ly, -les, -full, -ness and prefixes like un- and re-

- 'Draw pictures to convey a message about the story.
  \*Contribute ideas and words for a class story.
- (shared writing).
- "Copy one or two sentences from the story." Write one or two sentences on the topic, using capital letters and full stops.
- Write sentences using words containing the phonic sounds and common sight words already
- Write a simple book review
- "Build own word bank and personal dictionary.
- Spell and write common words from the story Spet or write more difficult words, using
- their phonic knowledge. "Form the plurals of familiar words.

#### MATHEMATICS

#### NUMBERS, OPERATIONS AND RELATIONSHIPS:

- "Estimate and count objects in the stories. Count in 1's and 2's. "Count forwards and backwards. \*Compare objects: many few most least, more than, less than, some in-
- \*Order them from most to least and vice versa: smaller than, greater than, more than less than its equal to. "Order them from smallful (its greatest and vice versa; before, effer, in the
- middle/between. Ordinal numbers: first, second, fiird .
- "Doubling and halving." \*Solve word problems involving the
- Add, e.g. How many butterflies? How many flowers? How many altogether?
- 5 flowers + 3 mont? 'Subtract: 5 balloons, if 1 popped
- flow many would be left? You had 7 bellooms, now 2 less. How many are left?
- "Multiplication: if one tion has 4 legs. how many legs do 4 fions have? "Division: 3 children, II sweets, How many sweets does each child get?

#### PATTERNS, FUNCTIONS AND ALGEBRA:

- Titid patterns in postures innerure and
- Describs and draw patterns, using lines. It looks or objects.

#### SEACE AND SHAPE "Becognise and name 30 objects in

- the story (Balls, boxes, cylinders Dubdell.
- 'Describe, sort and compare these objects in lerms of: size, colour. objects that roll, objects that slide.
- objects that can be stacked. Recognise and name 20 shapes in the story: circles, triangles, squeres. Describe, sort and compare these
- shapes in terms of size, colour; straight sides, round sides. \*Look for lines of symmetry in the shapes and objects in the story
- Position in space: recognise the following positions in the story, on top of, in front, behind, left, right,

#### MEASUREMENT:

- \*Compare objects and quantities: more than, less than, empty, full. Informal measuring: long, short, longer, shorter,
- tall, wide, taker, wider light, heavy, lighter, heavier
- "Time vesterday today tomorrow morning, afternoon, right.

### PERCEPTUAL SKILLS

The following perceptual skills can be reinforced and developed:

- "Youat perception: interpreting and acquiring information visually. "Visual discrimination: being able to see and identify similarities. differences and details of objects accurately.
- "Visual memory, remembering what has been seen as well as the correct sequence if was seen
- "Auditory perception, acquiring and interpreting information aurally." "Auditory discrimination, hearing similarities and differences in sounds."
  Auditory memory, remembering was had been heard as well as the equence in which it was heard.
- Figure-ground perception, being able to identify objects whilst ignoring others in the same picture; reading one word in a sentence . "Form perception; being able to recognise forms, shapes, symbols, letters, etc. respectives of their position, size or hackground, e.g.
- "Spatial orientation, being able to see the relationship between two things, e.g. on top of, below, underneath ...