## Grade

## 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.

1 I can read

# My hat. 

My dog.
My cat.







I jog.
Ohno! The log!


## 2 Safety first



Do not play with electricity.
Do not play with medicine.


Stay away from hot things.
Do not touch them.
Do not play with matches or lighters. Do not play with fire.

Which things are hot?
Which are sometimes hot?
Which are not hot?


## 3 Fun in class

Jabu likes to draw.


## Bongi likes to read.





## Billy likes everything!



## 4 Starting school

Jabu

## Ann

Bongi


Dan
Ken

I am Bongi.
This is Ann, Dan, Ken and Jabu.
This is Ben, the school dog.
Ben is a funny dog.

It is fun to play in the sun. We like to run and hop.


"Ben likes to run in the sun.


We sing.
Ben is under the mat.
Ben has fun.
 run in the street!

After school we go home.
We look right and left and right again.
Then we cross. It is fun to go to school.

## 5 Bongi's family and friends



I am Bongi. I am 7.
This is my sister, Gugu.
This is my friend, Ann.


This is my brother, Mandla.
This is my mother and father.
This is our dog, Jessie.

## We like to play.

 We like to read.
 We play in the tree house.
Jessie likes to dig.


## Dan, Ken, Ann and Jabu are my friends.



It is good to have friends.
It is fun to have a dog.


