



About the Book

Learning to listen and listening to learn - a combination that is hard to beat! While practising listening skills, your students will learn about new topics and will even learn some unusual bits of information about things that are very common in their everyday lives. Each lesson begins with the characters being placed in a situation in which many children may find themselves. The lesson itself provides information and requires that the students listen carefully and follow specific directions. After completing all of the listening lessons, reward your students with one of two special award certificates found in the back of the book.

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How to Use the Book

Be as flexible and varied in the use of this book as you are in your teaching and your classroom. Adjust it to meet your needs.

A definite time may be scheduled for a class listening lesson. Or, perhaps it could be more effective to use these exercises with a smaller number of students as in a reading group.



As you read through the lessons, you may find some that will correlate directly with other areas you are studying in class. If so, use the listening lessons to introduce, supplement or even culminate the related unit.

These lessons can also be easily adapted for a listening centre. Tape the lessons on a cassette. Place copies of the student pages, pencils and crayons in the centre. (Provide a laminated answer key for the students to use to mark and/or correct their own papers.) And what an easy, no-more-work way to update a student who was absent on the day the lesson was assigned!

Younger students look up to, and are shy or hesitant to talk to, older students. Use this as an opportunity to encourage rapport between the different year levels by asking an older student to read the lesson to your students.

Don't overlook a most valuable and eager resource - parent and/or grandparent volunteers. They may read the lesson to the students or

prepare the tapes for your listening centre. It will be a rewarding time for all!



The skill-based mini-activities that are on the bottom of some of the pages can be easily used as supplemental activities for a related topic of study in other areas of the curriculum. These are also appropriate as classroom assignments, brief 'activities for the day', activities for those students who arrive at school early or must stay inside during recess or as a part of the learning centre.

No matter how you choose to use these lessons, may you and your students find them beneficial, exciting and fun!



The Hunt Is On!

Calie is a Calico cat with spots. She and her three friends are so bored! There is absolutely nothing to do! "Oh yes there is", says Calie's mother. "There will be two teams. Pick your partner". Then, she hands each team a list of eight items. They are going on a scavenger hunt!

1. Two rules are set for the hunt. The first is that they can only go to their friends' homes. The second is that there will be a time limit during which they can try to collect the items. Write **30 minutes** at the top of your paper.
2. Both teams read over their lists. The first item listed, a hairpin, has been in existence for 10 000 years. Originally, it was made from animal spines and thistle thorns. Bone, ivory, silver and even gold were used later. Some hairpins were plain and some were covered with jewels. Colour the hairpin black. Write how many 0's there are in ten thousand under the hairpin.
3. Although bow ties became fashionable in the 1920s, men in Croatia, a country in southern Europe, have been wearing them for hundreds of years. Colour the bow tie a colour that rhymes with fed.
4. How would you keep your coat buttoned if you had no buttons? Until about 3000 years ago, people used straight pins to fasten their clothing. As fashions changed, more and more pins were needed. Draw a button around the safety pin.
5. Would you buy a drink of water from a vending machine even if it promised you a clean paper cup every time? In 1908, no one else would either! Why should people pay when they could get a free drink of water? Of course, everyone drank out of the same cup called a tin sipper. How unhealthy! A year later, the disposable paper cup business had become very successful. On the cup, write how many syllables there are in 'disposable'.
6. When you scrub your hands, you are using a product that was first developed over 2500 years ago. Soap today is very much like the original soap with only a few minor changes. Draw a bar of soap at the top left of the page.
7. Long ago, to keep hard lollies fresh, people kept them in tin containers and later in tin foil. In the late 1920s, aluminium was so inexpensive that it was used for wrapping hard lollies. It was not until 1947, however, that aluminium foil was actually sold as it is today. On the piece of foil, write how many years it took to sell aluminium foil from when it was first used to wrap lollies.
8. Today, we wear these to protect our eyes and even to be fashionable. The first dark glasses were worn by Chinese judges so that no one would be able to see their eye expressions during a trial. Colour both the glasses and Calie black and yellow.
9. Although the very first of this item was provided by nature in the form of a clear pool of water, it became manmade using bronze metal. Write **It's me** on the mirror. Colour the tiger cat, Tyrone, orange.
10. Time's up! It's a tie! Each team found four of the items on the list. How many items did the cats find altogether? Write that number on the baseball cap. Now, everyone gets an ice cream cone. Draw a cone in each cat's hand.



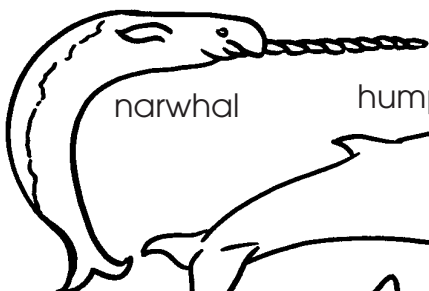
Whale Watching

Sidney's Uncle Chester has invited Sidney and his friends to go whale watching on his boat. After sailing off the shore, Uncle Chester stops the boat.

1. To keep the boat from drifting, Uncle Chester drops the anchor over the side. Draw a chain from the boat to the water with an anchor on the end. Colour the boat brown.
2. The right whale is a baleen whale because it has no teeth. Instead, it has hundreds of thin plates in its mouth called baleen. Baleen is made of the same material that your fingernails are made of. Colour the right whale black. On the back of your paper, write five parts of your body.
3. Narwhals are the only whales with horns or tusks. They have a tooth that grows through their upper lip. Colour the narwhal grey with black spots on its back and the tusk yellow. On the bottom of the page, write the name of another animal that has a tusk.
4. Blue whales are considered the largest animals. They can grow to a length of 30 metres and weigh up to 200 tonnes. Sometimes they are called sulfur-bottom whales because distoms, tiny plants, often grow on their stomachs forming a yellow film. Colour the blue whale blue with a yellow stomach.
5. A tonne equals 1000 kilograms. If the blue whale weighs 200 tonnes, how much does the blue whale weigh in kilograms? Write the answer above the blue whale.
6. At one time, the beluga whale was called a 'sea canary' because it makes a bird-like sound which can be heard above the water. It makes growling and roaring sounds too. Colour the beluga whale white. It is chasing the squid which it loves to eat.
7. Instead of having a dorsal fin on its back, the grey whale has a row of small humps. Their grey or black bodies have crescent-shaped marks on them. The grey whale is the whale above the squid. Draw a crescent, or moon shape, on the whale and colour it grey.
8. Perhaps the humpback whale was named for the way it humps its back as it dives in the ocean. These playful whales roll over, leap, even slap each other and make so much noise that they can be heard several kilometres away. Write a capital H on the humpback whale's back.
9. The killer whale, really a large dolphin, is definitely appropriately named. It is an avid hunter, eating seals, penguins, dolphins, squid, fish and even other killer whales if they are injured. However, there has never been a recorded incident of a killer whale attacking a human. Write **hunter** above the killer whale. The killer whale is black with white spots on it. Colour it.
10. The bottle-nosed dolphins are members of the whale family. They are frequently seen performing at many marine parks. Since researchers found that bottle-nosed dolphins make different sounds to communicate with each other, they have been trying to find ways that humans can communicate with them. Draw a big star on the bottle-nosed dolphin. It's the one jumping out of the ocean.



bottle-nosed dolphin

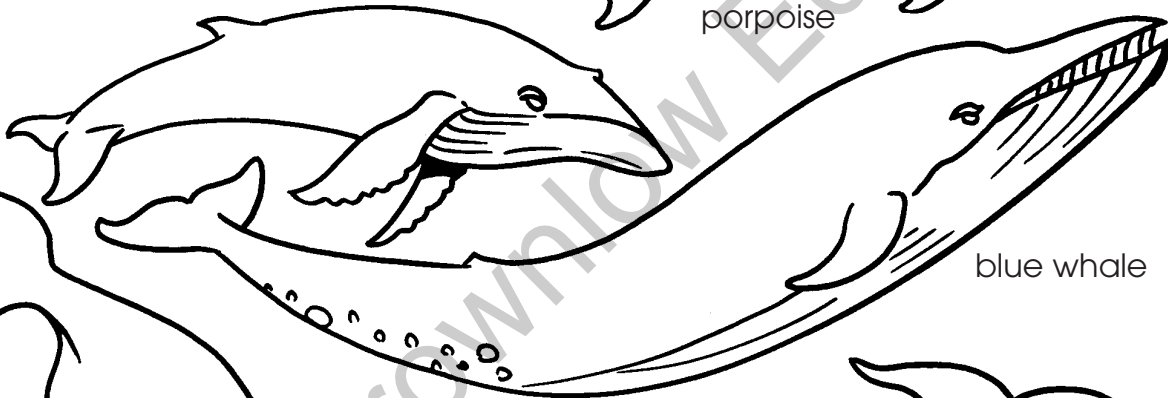


narwhal

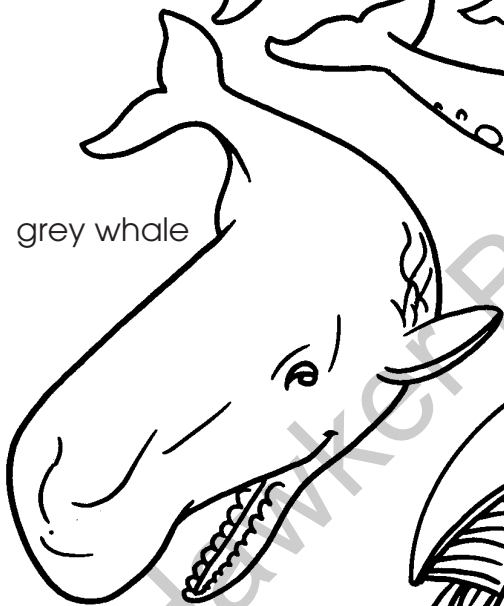
humpback whale



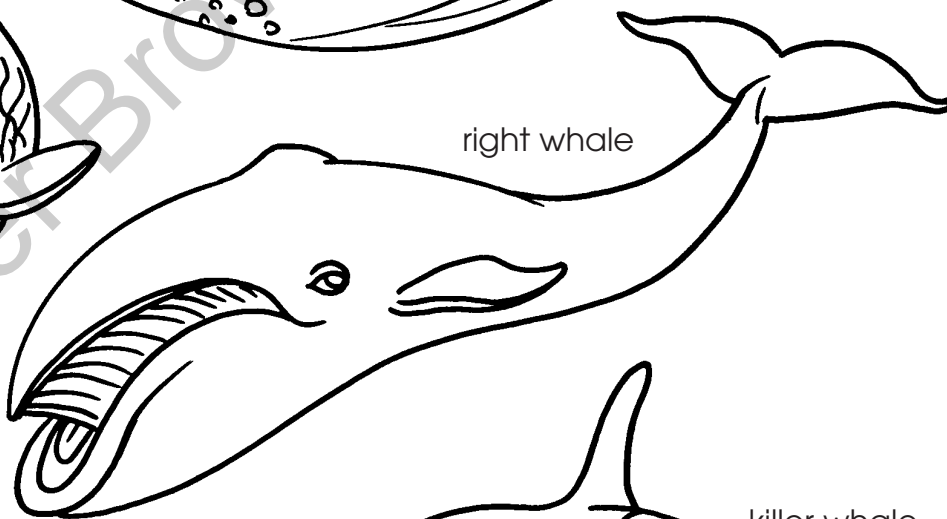
porpoise



blue whale



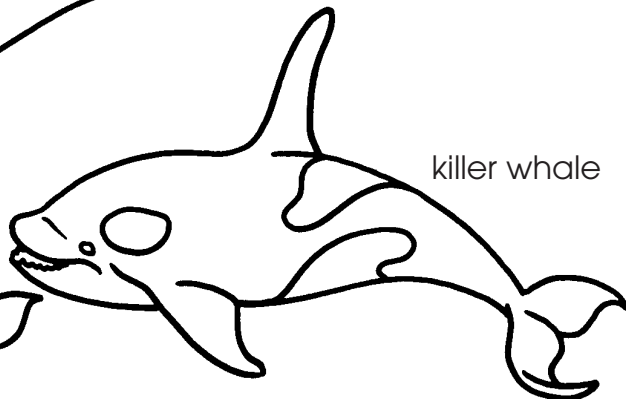
grey whale



right whale



beluga whale



killer whale