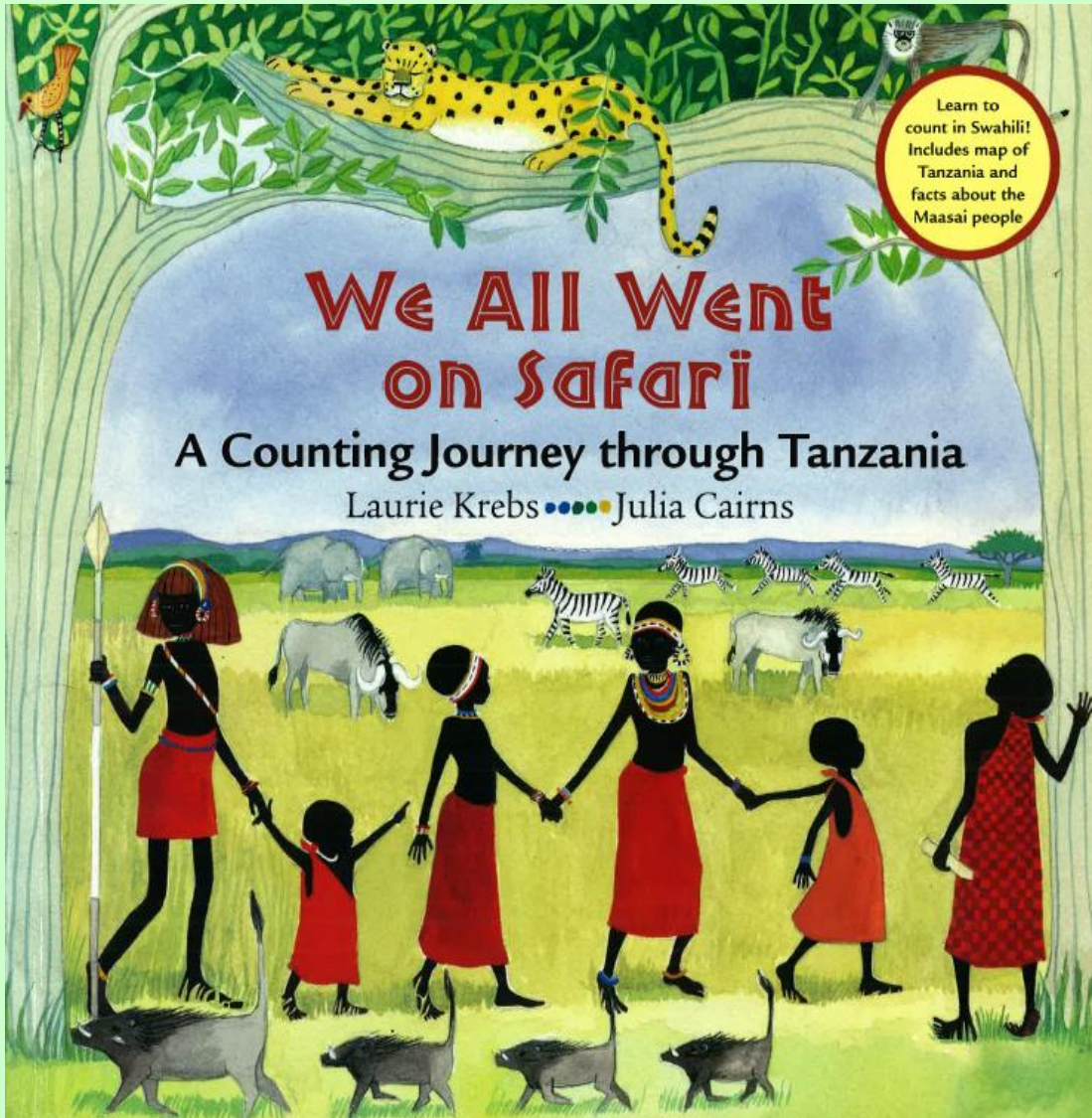


We all went on Safari

Phase 2 Day 2

By Laurie Krebs
and
Julia Cairns



Recall

What language do we count in?

How many different types of animals are there in the poem?

LEARNING LADDER AND SKILLS:

Big reader Page 16

Step 1 I can appreciate rhymes and poems and recite some by heart

Language Lover Page 10

Step 3 I can discuss what new words mean, linking their meanings to words I already know

Step 2 I can recognise repetition of language in my reading

Word wonder Page 10

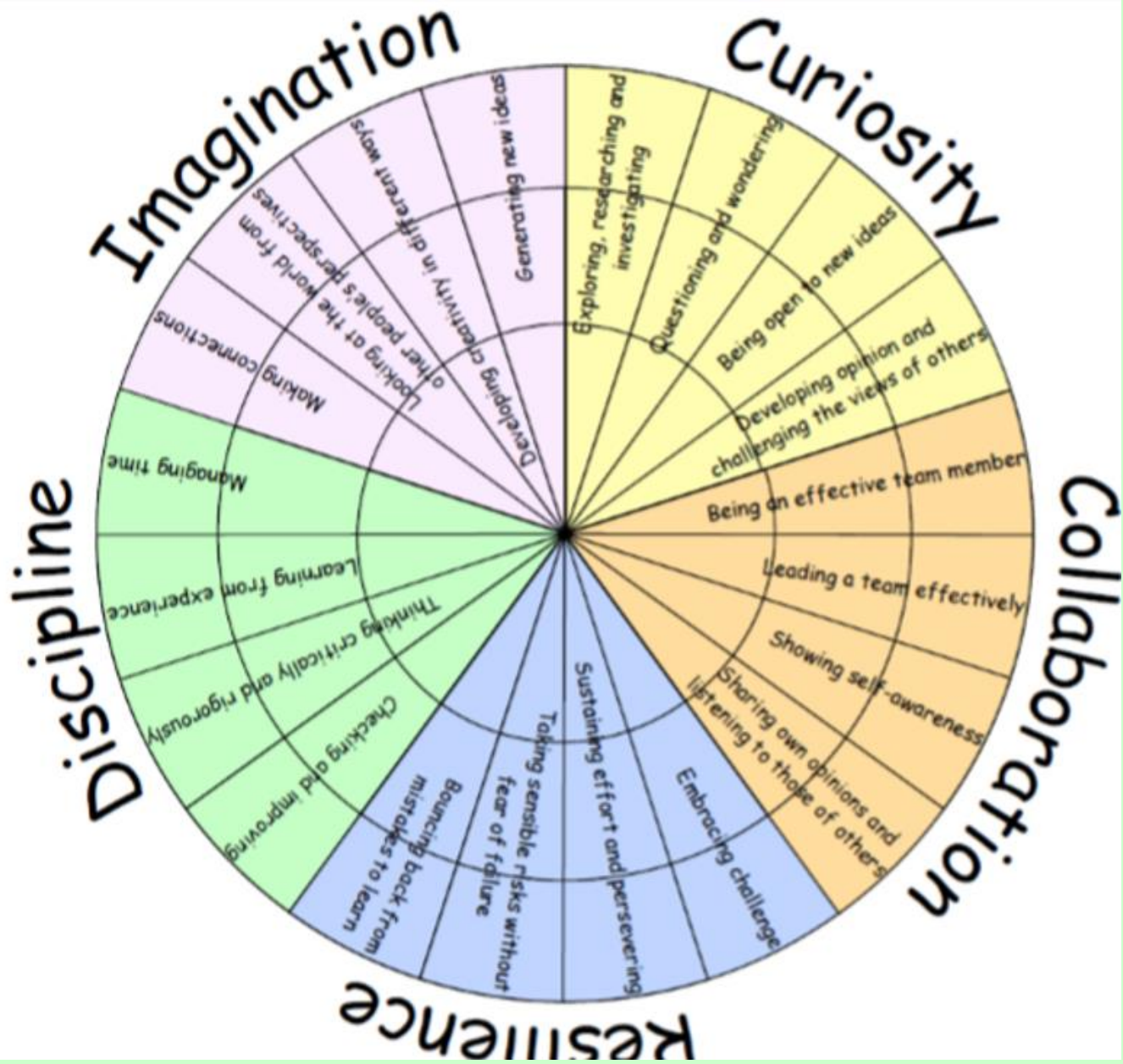
Step 1 I can use some basic descriptive language - colour, size, simple emotions

Organised Page 4

Step 1 I can use a simple structure in my writing, e.g. beginning, middle and end; or instructions written in the correct order

SKILLS:

- Reading
- Thinking
- Collaborating



LEARNING HABITS:

Which learning habits do you think we will need to use today?

EXAMINE:

These are the first two verses in our poem. What describing words did the author use?

We all went on safari,
When the day had just begun.
We spied a **lonely** leopard.
Arusha counted one.

We all went on safari,
Over the grasslands **damp** with dew.
We came across some ostriches,
And Mosi counted two.

EXAMINE:

These are the first two verses in our poem. What describing words did the author use?

We all went on safari,
Past an **old** acacia tree.
Nearby giraffes were grazing,
So Tumpe counted three.

We all went on safari,
To the **ancient** crater floor.
We heard some **lordly** lions.
Mwambe counted four.

EXAMINE:

These are the first two verses in our poem. What describing words did the author use?

We all went on safari,
Where the lake birds swim and dive.
Up bobbed some **hefty** hippos.
Akeyla counted five.

We all went on safari,
Among herds that intermix.
We followed **woolly** wildebeests.
Watande counted six.

EXAMINE:

These are the first two verses in our poem. What describing words did the author use?

We all went on safari,
With the sun high in the heaven.
We spotted **zigzag** zebras.
Zalira counted seven.

We all went on safari,
Near the Serengeti gate.
We startled **wiry** warthogs.
Suhuba counted eight.

EXAMINE:

These are the first two verses in our poem. What describing words did the author use?

We all went on safari,
Where the treetops intertwine.
We met **mischievous** monkeys.
So Doto counted nine.

We all went on safari,
Through a **rocky** hillside glen.
We watched **enormous** elephants,
And Bodru counted ten.

EXAMINE:

These are the first two verses in our poem. What describing words did the author use?

We all went on safari,
In the sunset's **fading** light.
We built ourselves a campfire
And bid our friends "Good night".

Next week we will write our own counting poem.
We will use the North Pole as our setting.

EXAMINE:

Here are some animals we might meet at the North Pole:



Arctic wolf



Arctic hare



Harp seal



Narwhal



Beluga whale

Polar bear



Caribou



Arctic fox



Puffin



Orca



EXAMINE:

Let's try one together:

How would you describe the polar bear? How about the Arctic wolf and the puffin?



Ferocious, strong,
camouflaged, sneaky...

Feathery,
brightly coloured beak,
good divers



White thick coat,
soft fur,
camouflaged

EXAMINE:

Let's try one together:

How would you describe the Arctic hare? How about the Arctic fox and the narwhal?



Long ears, thick camouflaged coat, fast digger



White soft fur, short ears, pouncing, very good hearing, small

Long tusk, toothed whale, the unicorn of the sea, fast swimmers



PRACTISE

Your turn:

How would you describe the Orca and the harp seal? How about the Beluga whale and the caribou? You could use the information on the next slide to help with your description.



EXAMINE:

Here is some information about some animals we might meet:

Polar bears sneak up on sleeping seals and wait by the breathing holes in the ice, when they smell the seals.

Arctic foxes live under the snow during the colder months. The fox's coat provides both insulation and camouflage.

Caribou move south to winter feeding grounds. The leg joints of some caribou create a clicking sound as the animal walks. This signals to the other members of the herd where the reindeer is and whether it is grazing or running.

Harp seals live on the edge of the Arctic sea ice, following it as it seasonally expands and contracts.

The **narwhal** is often referred to as the 'unicorn of the sea'.

The **Arctic Hare** is a hardy animal that lives in cold, inhospitable environments

The **beluga whale** is a small whale known for its striking **white skin**. The pure white colour of the beluga whale provides camouflage when it is swimming under the Arctic ice.

The **orca** is also known as the killer whale.

Puffins are small birds that have brightly coloured beaks during the breeding season and feed by diving into the water. They live on the sea coast of the Arctic ocean.

The **Arctic wolf** is often referred to as the 'polar wolf' or 'white wolf'.

