

# Introduction

## About *Super Safari*

### What is *Super Safari*?

*Super Safari* is an English course for children at pre-school. The course can be taught in three levels (Levels 1, 2, and 3) or two levels (Levels 2 and 3), as the language introduced in Level 1 is constantly recycled in the higher levels of the course. *Super Safari* helps children get used to learning in a classroom and develop key linguistic and interpersonal skills, all the while having as much fun as possible. The approach ensures that children using *Super Safari* begin their English-learning journey with enthusiasm and confidence.

### A flexible approach

All three levels of *Super Safari* have been specifically researched to cater for a variety of teaching situations, including those with a higher than usual number of hours of English per week. The units include lessons with a core syllabus focus and additional lessons which can be used flexibly according to the time available for English (see pages xviii–xix).

### Igniting interest

*Super Safari 3* is appropriate for children who have already been introduced to English by using either *Super Safari* Levels 1 or 2 or Level 2



alone. Children at this stage will be feeling comfortable in the classroom and will be ready to start working in pairs and small groups. The four lively and colorful animal characters in the course continue to guide the children gently through the world of learning, with stories and effective oral-aural practice. With the support of chants, physical games, and songs, listening and speaking skills are developed gradually. At this level, children further develop fine motor skills through drawing, matching, and circling tasks. They also begin to apply these skills to specific writing tasks (tracing single letters and numbers at the beginning of the level and tracing words by the end of the book). Early word recognition is encouraged in a similar way, with labels for key vocabulary from Unit 5 onwards.

### Catering for multiple intelligences

Children need opportunities to use all aspects of their intelligence in a stimulating and varied environment. *Super Safari* caters for multiple intelligences in the following ways:

- The course develops linguistic intelligence – children’s sensitivity to language and their ability to use language to express themselves and achieve goals. The games, songs, stories, and projects in *Super Safari* always have a linguistic purpose, whether this is introducing new language, practicing and recycling language, or using language to solve a problem.
- Activities involving TPR or Total Physical Response (requiring children to move in response to linguistic prompts) are designed to cater for bodily-kinesthetic and spatial

intelligence. *Super Safari* features these games because children have high energy levels and love to use their bodies. Channeling their energy into language learning through mime, dance, or team games helps children concentrate during the other, quieter parts of the lesson, and requires careful listening.

- The chants and songs in *Super Safari* appeal to children’s musical intelligence. They encourage a focus on the patterns, tones, and rhythms of English, developing both listening and speaking skills.
- Many of the activities in the Workbook (e.g., count and match, complete the picture, spotting similar pairs, and complete the pattern) foster the use of logical-mathematical intelligence. Children are naturally curious and can apply their growing logic and numeracy skills in the English classroom.
- The story in each unit is designed to awaken interpersonal intelligence – the ability to interact with others and work together successfully, vital for children to get the most out of school in the future. The children are encouraged through discussion and Workbook activities to think about the “value” of the stories, such as the importance of fair play, waiting your turn, helping, and taking care of your friends.

### Applying English across the curriculum

Wider thinking through the application of knowledge is encouraged by content and language integrated learning (CLIL), with topic-based material clearly linked with subjects across the curriculum.

# Super Safari 3 components

## The Student's Book contains:

- An introductory Hello Unit (4 pages) which re-introduces the animal characters Mike the monkey, Leo the lion, Gina the giraffe, and Polly the parrot. This unit also serves to review and extend greetings and practice numbers and colors.
- 9 core units (8 pages) with an easy-to-use single-page lesson format.
- 5 pages of chant artwork, so that teachers can easily practice the chant from each unit at any point.
- 10 pages of Phonics activities, including basic handwriting skills, one page for each of the 9 core units and one review page.
- 5 pages of review material (a game for every two units).
- 1 page of cutouts including Yes/No cards, for use in games (full instructions are supplied in the relevant lessons).
- Supplementary stickers.



## Each unit offers:

- An opening scene in contemporary and attractive 3D artwork which establishes the topic of the unit story and also provides a vehicle for the presentation of core vocabulary.
- A memorable chant to introduce new grammar and review vocabulary.
- An engaging song for further language practice.
- A story featuring the appealing animal characters, whose interaction illustrates a different value in each unit.
- CLIL lessons, broadening the unit topic in the context of other school subjects and offering accessible craft projects.

## Student's DVD-ROM

This complementary component is included with the Student's Book for children to use at home or in the school computer room. It is also provided with the Presentation Plus DVD-ROM, for teachers to use in the classroom with a computer and a projector. The DVD-ROM offers language reinforcement and consolidation while the children also have fun. It contains:

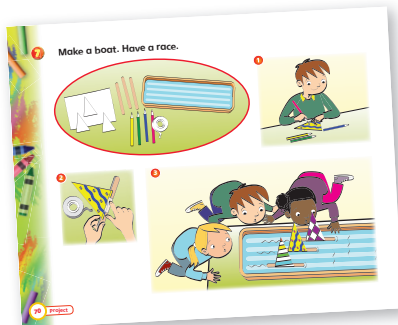
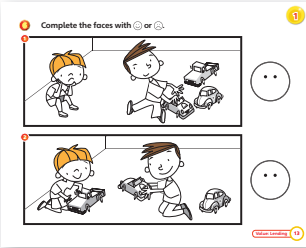
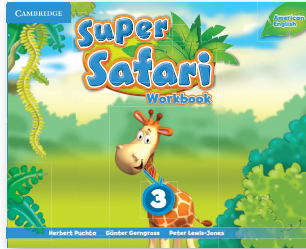
- 2 interactive vocabulary games per unit
- Animated versions of the Student's Book songs with karaoke



## Workbook

This reinforces language and builds on skills development by offering:

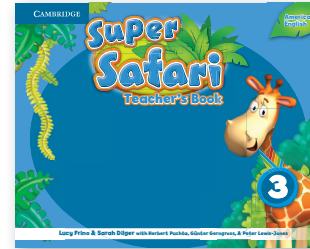
- Visual puzzles, fine motor skills work (circling, coloring, drawing, matching, and tracing), listening input games, and opportunities for oral practice.
- A follow-up activity for each unit to reinforce comprehension of the Student's Book story.
- A values activity for each unit drawn from the message in the Student's Book story.
- Simple craft activities to extend the focus of the CLIL lessons.
- A self-evaluation activity and an opportunity to review key vocabulary from the unit.
- Cutout phonics cards, one set for each phonics lesson.
- Cutout vocabulary cards, for use in games (full instructions are supplied in the specific lessons).
- Cutout masks of the animal characters, for use in the story lessons (full instructions are supplied in the relevant lessons).



## Teacher's Book

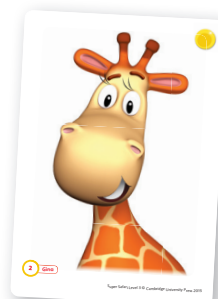
This Teacher's Book is interleaved with the Student's Book pages. Each page of teaching notes features:

- An Aims box with detailed lesson aims, new and recycled language, any necessary or optional materials, and the language competences that the children will achieve.
- Concise and clear instructions for all the Student's Book and Workbook activities.
- Additional lesson stages in colored boxes:
  - Warm-up:** ideas for beginning the lesson, recycling language from the previous lesson, or presenting new language
  - Ending the lesson:** simple ideas that are flexible in the time available to bring the lesson to a close, requiring no presentation or extra materials
  - Extension activities:** optional activities for extending the focus of the lesson, for which any additional materials are listed as optional in the Aims box.



## Posters and Flashcards

The posters and flashcards cover all the core vocabulary. They are ideal for warm-ups, presentations, and games.



## Class CDs

The 2 Class CDs contain all the recorded material for the Student's Book and Workbook, including the chants, songs, karaoke versions, and stories.

## Puppet

A soft toy puppet version of Polly the parrot for the teacher to use in class.

## Presentation Plus

This whiteboard software features:

- The Student's Book and Workbook pages
- Teacher's resources and the audio material

It is also packaged together with the material on the Teacher's DVD and Student's DVD-ROM, which provide animated stories, songs, interactive activities, and games for classroom use.

## Teacher's DVD

This component features animated stories and songs from the Student's Book with bonus karaoke versions of the songs.



# Tour of a unit

*Super Safari 3* begins with a *Hello Unit*. This is an introductory 4-page unit in both the Student's Book and the Workbook. It presents the animal characters from Levels 1 and 2 and reviews greetings, colors, and numbers.

There are then 9 main units, each with 8 lessons. Each page in the Student's Book constitutes a lesson, together with its corresponding Workbook page.

The material is structured in a flexible way to make it suitable for different teaching situations:

- Lessons 1–6 present and practice new core language, and include a chant, a song, and a story with follow-up activities.
- Lessons 7 and 8 focus on CLIL, together with creativity (the Workbook project) and review.

Classes with **fewer than 5 hours** of English per week have the option to leave out some or all of Lessons 7 and 8, while still covering the vocabulary and grammar syllabus.

Using all the material in the Student's Book and Workbook provides enough material for classes with **5 hours** per week.

Classes with **more than 5 hours** per week can extend the material by using the phonics material and review lessons at the end of the Student's Book.

## Lesson 1

### Vocabulary presentation

The core vocabulary of the unit is presented and contextualized in a colorful illustration which also acts as an introduction of the topic of the story later in the unit.

- The children first hear a line or two of dialog.
- The children listen and point to the new vocabulary in the picture and then listen again, this time repeating the words.
- The vocabulary is practiced in a chant, the pictures for which can be found at the back of the Student's Book.
- The Workbook offers a variety of practice activities for this lesson, always including oral follow-up.



## Lesson 2

### Grammar

The key grammar from the unit is presented and practiced in Lesson 2. The vocabulary from Lesson 1 is also reviewed.

- The children first listen to the new language and give a non-linguistic response such as coloring, using stickers, tracing, or matching.
- They then practice the language, usually in a game.
- The practice activities in the Workbook are varied, and can involve a listening task, a visual puzzle, a drawing task, or a communicative pairwork activity.

## Lesson 3

### Total Physical Response

Further new language is introduced in the form of three or four phrases or instructions, each accompanied by an action.

- The children listen first and either look at the pictures in the Student's Book or watch the teacher demonstrating the action for each phrase.
- The language and actions are repeated until the children feel comfortable joining in (by moving and speaking).

The children then listen and order the pictures in the Student's Book, by matching each one to a number.

The Workbook for this lesson requires children to practice the new language from the Student's Book, with a variety of activity types.



## Lesson 4

### Song

The vocabulary and the grammar of the unit are combined in a song for children to learn and join in.

- The children first listen to the song, using the pictures to help them follow the meaning.
- They can then join in, according to ability, using the pictures as visual prompts to help them remember the words.
- The next track on the CD after the song is always a karaoke version which you can use once the children are familiar with the song.
- The practice activities in the Workbook are varied. They usually require children to listen to some or all of the song and respond by drawing, matching, coloring, or tracing.

## Lesson 5

### Story

This lesson features the main story for the unit, bringing the unit topic, vocabulary, and structures together. The clear and expressive illustrations invite the children to follow as they listen, and inspire them to act out the story with real emotion in Lesson 6.

- The teaching notes first suggest ways of reviewing the characters and setting the scene of the story (encouraging children to think about where the characters are and what they are doing / are about to do).
- The children then hear the story, which is brought off the page with clear character voices and sound effects to help them follow the action.
- After discussing the story in L1 (the children's own language) where appropriate, the students usually practice some key functional language from the story.

- The Workbook has a task which aids comprehension of the story, for example, students have to place missing items in the correct pictures by drawing or using stickers.

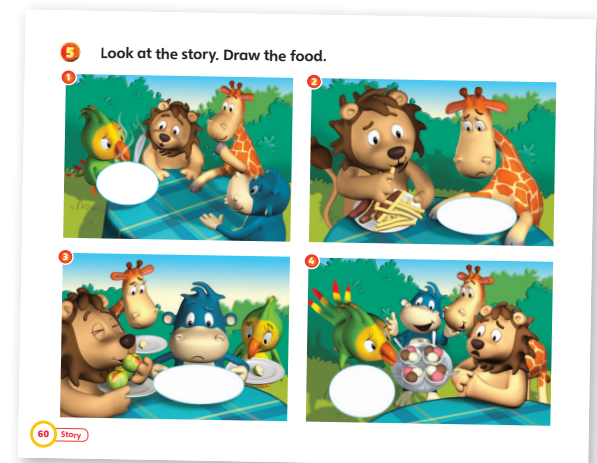
## Lesson 6

### Story follow-up and values

Lesson 6 explores the story in more depth.

- The children listen to the story again to review the language and content of the story.
- The teaching notes then guide a brief discussion in L1 of the value illustrated in the story. The children are encouraged to think about what the characters say and do, and to reflect on what is right (or wrong) about the characters' behavior.
- The Workbook presents two situations with a similar value to the story, with pictures illustrating positive behavior. The children complete the faces next to the pictures, to show which one reinforces the value in the story.

- The optional Extension activity in Lesson 6 is always a suggestion for a group of children to act out the story at the front of the class, using the cutout masks at the back of the Workbook (see page 100) and any other available props. Other groups can then take turns if time allows.



## Lessons 7 and 8

### CLIL

These two lessons introduce a topic from another area of the curriculum which is related to the overall unit topic. They are designed to encourage the children to explore other subjects through English and then to apply their new knowledge in a craft project.

- The first lesson usually introduces the topic and presents useful words which the children will need to recognize but which are not core vocabulary.
- The Workbook material for Lesson 7 is a creative project, carried out individually or in groups. The project is illustrated in a series of step-by-step pictures and enables the children to make something which they can take home or display in the classroom. The focus on detail and the skills of cutting, sticking, folding, and drawing involved develop fine motor skills which the children can apply in their tracing.
- The second CLIL lesson provides opportunities for the children to apply their knowledge from the previous lesson, developing thinking skills such as predicting, making deductions, sequencing, and categorizing. They also review the vocabulary and language from the unit using games and songs.
- The Workbook page for Lesson 8 offers an introduction to self-evaluation. Each item of core vocabulary is illustrated, and children are invited to color the circle next to each word if they can say it. Monitoring while the children are working on this activity allows a simple opportunity for informal assessment.
- From Unit 4 onwards the pictures are labeled and the children can trace the first letters and eventually the whole words, according to ability.

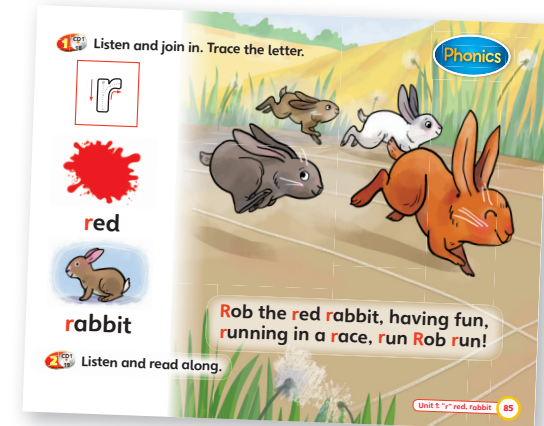


### Optional phonics lessons

Pages 85-94 of the Student's Book contain phonics materials which can be used at the end of each of the 9 core units (Units 1 to 9). There is a set of cutout phonics cards for each of these lessons at the back of the Workbook.

- The teaching notes first provide ideas for focusing on the sound featured in the lesson.
- The children then practice tracing the corresponding grapheme and saying the sound in a chant. The phonics cards in the Workbook are used to reinforce the relationship between the sound and the grapheme.
- The next stage of the lesson is a sound discrimination activity. The children listen to words read by the teacher (they do not need to understand the meaning) and respond when they hear the target sound by showing a phonics card, doing an action, or holding up an object.

After the main phonics lessons in the Student's Book, there is a phonics review lesson. This reviews all the sounds focused on so far with a game of bingo, alongside further activities and games.



### Review lessons

Pages 95-99 of the Student's Book are Review pages. There is a Review lesson for every two units of the book. The children practice the vocabulary and language from the units with a selection of appropriate games.



# Teaching with *Super Safari* 3

## Teaching very young children

Working with children of pre-school age presents a number of challenges. Young children are only able to concentrate in short bursts (no more than seven to ten minutes at ages three and four). Pre-schoolers' high energy levels make it difficult for them to sit still for long, and they are not used to being in the rather formal setting of the classroom. But young children have an insatiable curiosity, an innate sense of fun, and a lack of self-consciousness, all of which make them excellent language learners. *Super Safari* has been developed with these challenges and advantages in mind, and the range and nature of the activities in the course are perfectly suited to the demands and abilities of this age group.

## Keep moving

*Super Safari* harnesses children's energy with activities involving Total Physical Response, dance, or mime. The teaching notes suggest mimes and actions at many points in the unit – to practice vocabulary in Lesson 1, as an integral part of the Total Physical Response material in Lesson 3, to support and help with comprehension of the song in Lesson 4, and so on. In parallel with activities involving movement at the children's desks, some of the Extension activities are action games, which require the children to jump, run, or play a traditional game such as *Hide and seek*.

## Be creative and have fun

In addition to the project activity in Lesson 7 of each of the 9 core units, there are instructions for a range of hands-on creative activities.

### Extension activity

**Aim:** to practice giving and following instructions

- Put a table, a chair, and a bag at the front of the classroom. Put some classroom objects and real toys on the table. Invite two volunteers to the front. Explain in L1 that (name 1) is going to give instructions and (name 2) is going to listen and follow.
- Student 2 stands with his/her back to the board.
- Stick two flashcards on the board: an item from the table (e.g., *doll*) and, next to it, a furniture item or *bag*.
- Student 1 makes a sentence, e.g., *Put the doll on the chair*. Student 2 follows the instructions. The other students watch and say *Yes/No*.
- Repeat with different volunteers and other flashcard combinations.

### Extension activity

**Aim:** to practice shapes

- If possible, move the furniture to the middle.
- Draw simple shapes on pieces of paper and stick them on the walls of the classroom at a height that your students can reach.
- Say *Stand up. Touch the (triangle)*. Students move to touch the correct shape.
- In a large class, students can stand up and point.

Pre-school children are still discovering the world around them, and they learn a great deal by employing all their senses, particularly touch. Making simple models to represent new words (using playdough or cardboard boxes, empty pots, and craft materials) is an excellent aid to learning and memory.

*Super Safari* uses young children's boundless imagination and love of play to support learning. Your attitude will also set the tone in the classroom – don't be afraid to have fun with the class when you are playing, dancing, or miming.

## Be flexible

Given the short attention span of pre-school children, each lesson needs to have a variety of activities and games, with changes of pace and activity type in order to keep the children interested. There are some set stages in the lesson notes (see The importance of routines on page xiv), but it is important to use the notes according to the way each lesson unfolds. If you find that your class is particularly energetic, you may choose to do an action game before the practice stage of the lesson or gain their attention using the puppet. If your class has a favorite song from the course, sing it as a reward after they have completed an Workbook pencil-to-paper activity. If the weather is very good, choose one of the games the children can play outside. At this age, any language learning is good learning, and after Lesson 4 in each unit, you can alter the order of the lessons and activities to suit your situation and your class. *Super Safari* is designed to be flexible.

### Extension activity

**Aim:** to review numbers

- Stick large numbers from 1 to 6 on both sides of the xylophone jars – 1 for the lowest note, 6 for the highest – so that both those playing the xylophone and those watching can see them.
- Hit each jar with a spoon, saying the number on it.
- Invite as many volunteers as there are jars to come to the front. Give them each a spoon. You or the class then call out numbers from 1 to 6 and the students hit the correct jars.
- Repeat with new volunteers.
- If you have a standard scale, you can write numbers for the students to play simple tunes:  
(3 jars) 3332111 222-- 333-- 33321111 22321  
(4 jars) 1425334 1425334 5342312 5324321  
(5 jars) 3212333 222-- 355-- 32123333 22321  
(6 jars) 5654345 234 345 5654345 2-- 5-- 31

### Extension activity

**Aim:** to practice *I like* and food items

- Stick the food flashcards on the board in a row. Students say *I like* and the food words in the order that they appear on the board.
- Remove a flashcard. Students say *I like* and list all of the foods again, including the missing item.
- Continue until all the cards have disappeared and students are saying all the words from memory.

## Getting used to school

Pre-school is often the first time children have socialized regularly with the same group of their peers, and is almost certainly the first time they have been in a classroom. A large part of the role of a pre-school teacher is laying the foundations for learning and behavior which will be vital for the children's entire academic career. Establishing good habits and appropriate behavior patterns, together with a positive attitude and love of learning, at this early stage is therefore extremely important. The colorful, engaging illustrations and attractive materials in *Super Safari* (songs and stories, flashcards, posters, masks, cards, puppet, and accompanying digital activities) are designed to make the learning experience as much fun as possible. The teaching notes also contain advice about introducing routines, praising, and motivating the children.

## Familiarizing the children with the classroom

Children are comfortable with familiar things, and the classroom should be a safe, recognizable place where they can explore new things and learn about the world of language. It is a good idea to have designated areas in the classroom, which are always used for the same purpose. Having a "story corner" where the children always sit to listen to stories in Lessons 5 and 6; a "creative corner" where the materials for projects, aprons, etc. are stored; a "nest" for Polly the parrot on one wall, will help the children recognize familiar stages in a lesson. Displaying the children's work throughout the year, with a topic-themed wall display, will give them a sense of achievement and help them remember key language. This is also a useful way to show parents what the children are working on (see Linking school and home, in the next column).

Make sure that classroom furniture is arranged in a way that encourages communication and is not overly formal. The children can sit in small groups or facing each other, rather than always in rows facing the front. The seating arrangements should ideally be flexible, so that chairs and tables can be moved easily for physical activities and games.

Children need to learn which types of behavior are acceptable in the classroom and which are unacceptable. You may wish to introduce a particular way to sit for a story or for listening (e.g., legs crossed, arms folded), a way to attract the teacher's attention (e.g., putting up hands), and a way for the teacher to ask the children to be quiet (such as ringing a bell). Reward good and improved behavior with stickers or by allowing children to help you perform classroom tasks (e.g., cleaning the board, using the whiteboard, sticking flashcards on the board).

## Linking school and home

At this age, the most important influences on a child are still his or her parents or carers and the home environment. It is therefore advisable to forge a strong link between school and home and involve parents in their children's learning. The activities provided at the web address at the front of the Student's Book go some way toward doing this (see *Super Safari* 3 components on page vii). There are also specific points in the Student's Book where a link to home can be made, either by practicing key vocabulary (such as furniture or classroom objects) at home, singing the song at home or in the car (using the DVD-ROM in the Student's Book, or applying values and practicing simple functional



language from the story in genuine situations at home (e.g., saying sorry). These home-school link points are marked with a "Family fun" icon.

You can keep your children's families involved with the topics covered in the course by encouraging them to look at class displays, inviting them to hear the children performing their favorite chants or songs, and encouraging children to bring items relevant to the topics or CLIL lessons into school.





## The importance of routines

Young children respond well to routines. They provide a similar sense of familiarity to a well-organized classroom and are also an opportunity to learn everyday set phrases and practice key language in a natural way. The *Super Safari* teaching notes have the same structure for the beginning and end of each lesson – a Warm-up activity and an Ending the lesson activity. However, there will also be an initial stage of the lesson before the Warm-up, in which you all get ready (e.g., with the children signaling they are ready by sitting in a particular way or getting their books out). You may wish to write the day of the week on the board or display a word card or picture for each day at the beginning of each lesson, talk about the weather, or celebrate a child's birthday by singing a song together. Similarly, after the Ending the lesson activity, you could establish a final signal that the lesson has finished, e.g., by saying a goodbye chant together or singing the "Clean up" song as you clear up (see Audio script page T103).

## Using books

Children will not be used to working with a textbook, and they need to learn to use two books in one lesson. Establishing effective techniques for having the correct book open at the correct page can save a lot of time.

### The right book

The first time you use a book in a lesson, holding up your own Student's Book or Workbook is an obvious cue for the class. You can also save time by asking the children to hold up the book as well. Anyone with the wrong book will quickly see what their classmates are doing and will be able to change books.

### The right page

- Say the page number in English and, if possible, in L1. Children of this age will be learning to recognize figures 1 to 10, but do not expect them to be able to read figures consistently with success. Show the children the correct page and draw their attention to the pictures, characters, or colors to help them find it quickly.
- Again, asking children to hold up their books, open at the right page, can be a faster way of checking that everyone is ready.

## Using pencils and crayons

Many of the activities in *Super Safari* require students to use a pencil or colored pencils/crayons. Hand the materials out at the beginning of the class or make sure the children have

them ready to use. Show the number and colors required, naming and counting in English, and ask children to hold up their pencils or crayons to make sure they have the right colors.

The Workbook practice activities which involve drawing lines, circling, and tracing, and the Student's Book phonics lessons in later units, all help to develop the early writing skills of gripping a pencil correctly, controlling the pencil, and working from left to right on the page. Whenever the children are working individually on these activities, the teaching notes suggest monitoring and checking they are using the correct grip.



## Classroom management

### Checking instructions

The key to classroom management is clear instruction, and the larger the class, the more possibility there is that some children will become distracted and are not then sure what to do.

- If the children need to move to different desks, a different part of the classroom, or outside for a game, move them first and then explain the activity.
- If they need to take certain materials with them, support your instructions with flashcards or board drawings, e.g., *Take your pencil* (stick the pencil flashcard on the board) *and your book* (stick the book flashcard on the board) *with you*.
- Remember that the children are not able to read the written instructions, so focus on the examples in the Workbook and demonstrate them with your finger.
- Even at this young age, there will usually be one or two children able and more than willing to explain the instructions in L1 as a final check if some children still seem unsure.

### Involving everyone

In *Super Safari*, presentation and practice activities involving the whole class are balanced with individual practice activities, allowing time for monitoring each child's progress. This combination ensures that all children are actively involved in the lesson.

Children can also be involved in the presentation stages of the lesson, by holding flashcards or demonstrating games and activities with you at the front of the class. This takes longer, but there are several benefits:

- It changes the dynamic of the classroom, which helps keep everyone's attention.
- It provides opportunities for recycling classroom language in a meaningful way as you invite the children to stand up, come to the front, pick up a pencil, etc. The whole class can hear this language, and they watch to see how their classmates respond.
- It demonstrates important values: you share your materials with the children, they play with them, take care of them, and give them back safely. *Please* and *Thank you* become common, natural phrases in the classroom.

Confident children will eagerly volunteer to come to the front in every lesson, so you may find it useful to keep a column in your notebook to mark children's names when they have been involved in this way, to ensure that everyone has been asked to take part (for example, F = flashcard, A = acting out).

### Using English and L1

With young learners, it is helpful to establish an English-speaking environment as far as is possible, while still fostering an encouraging atmosphere where the children feel at ease and able to contribute. The more you use English, the more natural it will be for the children to copy you and to use as much as they can. If you do not speak your children's L1, this will happen as a matter of course, but you will need to monitor your own use of language carefully, use materials such as flashcards and plenty of gesture and mime, to make sure none of the children feel lost or uncomfortable. In a class where everyday classroom business is carried out in English, many children will acquire a little more language passively and may surprise you by using new classroom phrases that they have heard.

The use of L1 can be an effective tool:

- After you have first explained and demonstrated a task in English, use limited L1 to clarify or ask a confident child to explain in L1 for you. However, it is best to avoid doing this all the time. If you always repeat instructions in L1 after first explaining in English, the children will learn to expect this and more passive children may "switch off" until they hear the L1 instructions.
- When a child has clear emotional needs, for example if they are unhappy because a craft activity hasn't turned out as they intended, they won't have the necessary English to explain the problem. In these instances, let the child tell you the problem in L1 first (consult a colleague if necessary) but then use English to console them, to praise their work, and to integrate them in the lesson again, e.g., *OK now? Really, your weather dial's great! Can I show it to Elena?*

## Monitoring and assessment

Monitoring in the classroom is essential to ensure that everyone's attention is on the task in hand. It's even more important in the language classroom, particularly at the oral-aural stage. More children will have an opportunity to speak if you encourage this while you are monitoring their work.

As you circulate:

- Use English to praise work and ask questions. The teaching notes provide guidance about when and how to do this, and many of the Workbook activities have a follow-up oral stage which has been specifically designed for authentic communication. Some children may be able to use a few words; most will need questions to prompt them; others may only be ready to listen and agree as you talk about their work.
- Ask children about their classmates' work and encourage them to show interest and to compliment each other.

## Using the Workbook self-evaluation feature

Assessment at this early stage of learning is an ongoing process of observation in whole-class work and monitoring at an individual level. Although formal testing is not appropriate in pre-school, the Workbook self-evaluation feature at the end of each unit can be used for informal assessment. If practical, call the children to your desk individually to say the words, while the rest of the class is working on another activity. Check off in the children's books / use a reward sticker to confirm they have said the words.

## Using the *Super Safari* songs

Songs are an extremely valuable part of the language-learning process at this stage. Children produce more language in a song than in any other form of practice activity; the rhythmic nature of songs helps develop authentic intonation and

pronunciation, and the repetitive nature of song lyrics activates key language many times.

## Before playing a song

It may be tempting to explain the song lyrics before the children hear it, but it is more motivating to let them simply enjoy the song first. Strong visual support encourages thinking skills and helps children predict what the song is about. The songs in *Super Safari* are clearly illustrated with this in mind, and the teaching notes suggest a quick lead-in to each song based on the picture.

## Learning a song

As well as providing a context, the song illustrations act as visual prompts to help support the meaning of the lyrics. Once the children are more familiar with the song, they will add in actions (suggested in the teaching notes), for which they will need to stand and sing without looking at their books. It is common for children of this age to "mumble" the less familiar words, but the song structure in many cases will allow time for you to show a flashcard or an object, or do an action to help them with core nouns.

## Performing the songs

The teaching notes suggest different approaches to performing the songs, depending on the type of song and the content – for example, dividing the class into groups taking different roles as they sing. There are karaoke versions of the songs after the main recording. These are best used once the class is confident enough to sing without their books. Where possible, you could use the karaoke versions as a showcase for parents to see what their children have been learning.

## Using the *Super Safari* stories

### Before playing a story

An effective way to prepare the children to listen to a story is to ask them to sit in a part of the classroom or in a circle, making sure they are relaxed but also quiet and ready to listen. Tell the children to put their things away to avoid distractions.

### While listening to a story

Hold up your book and point to each frame. Encourage children to listen for the sound that signals the end of each frame by cupping your hand to your ear every time it sounds. After working with the first story in the course, they will learn to recognize this.

### After listening to a story

The Lesson 5 teaching notes give guidance on how to work with the story. In Lesson 6 there is then the full exploitation of the value illustrated in the story.

## Using the masks

Masks of the animal characters Mike, Gina, Leo, and Polly are at the back of the Workbook for use in acting out the stories, to practice the characters' names, and for additional activities, detailed in the notes for individual lessons. To make the masks more durable, stick or copy them onto thin cardboard and/or laminate them. If you use them from the pages of the book use Scotch tape to add strips of paper to fit around the children's heads or, if you have to use string, add reinforcers or Scotch tape to strengthen the holes in the masks.



## Using the Polly the parrot puppet

Puppets provoke a magical reaction from young children. In their eyes a puppet has a life of its own, with its own home, character, and language. This makes the puppet an extremely useful tool in the language classroom.

## Making your own Polly puppet

If you do not have the Polly puppet, you can make your own using a green sock, thin orange cardboard (for the beak and feet), thin green cardboard (for the wings and tail), and black and white thin cardboard for the eyes.

## Bringing Polly to life

To make Polly as magical and appealing as possible, create a home for her in the classroom. This can be a nest (a cardboard box or a basket) or simply your bag. Make sure the children do not see you putting Polly on your hand, so that she appears to magically come to life. You can use a special voice for Polly if you wish, but do not distort your pronunciation, as the children need to hear clear examples of language at all times.

Have a set routine for beginning an activity with Polly, e.g., Polly greets the children and they respond *Hello, Polly!* When the activity is finished, get the class to say *Goodbye, Polly!* Make Polly reply and fly back to her home.

Keep in mind that Polly is a parrot, and can do the things that a real parrot does – fly, walk, talk, and sing. Polly can use her skills to help with classroom management, e.g., fly to an individual child if you need to choose a volunteer, help the children learn a song (by singing along), or bring some fun to the class if the children are feeling tired. To gain the most linguistic value from the puppet, make sure that she speaks only English. This will lead the children to communicate with Polly in a very authentic, natural way.

## Games with Polly the parrot

### Disappearing flashcards

Put on the puppet and greet the class. Make Polly say *Close your eyes*. Mime closing your eyes. Make Polly say *Open your eyes*. Practice these instructions, with Polly “talking” to the class and the students following her instructions. Stick the flashcards on the board. Elicit the words.

Make sure all the children have their eyes closed, and remove one flashcard from the board. Say *Open your eyes*. Polly “points” to the remaining flashcards in turn. The class say the words. She “points” to the space where the missing flashcard was. The class says the missing word. Show them the card and make Polly say *Yes! Good job!* Repeat the game, changing the order of the flashcards.

### Follow the leader

Choose a volunteer to be the leader. The rest of the class stands behind the leader in a line. The leader walks around with everyone following. Put on the puppet and greet the class. Make Polly whisper an instruction to the leader. He/She does the action, moving around the space at the same time. The rest of the class follows and say the word (e.g., if the instruction is *Jump!* the child jumps around, and all the other children do the same thing, saying *Jump!*). Make Polly say *Good job! Stop! Change the leader!* The leader then goes to the back of the line and the child at the front is the new leader.

### No, Polly!

Put on the puppet and greet the class. Make Polly point at one of the items or flashcards, e.g., a bag, and say the wrong word (e.g., *Pencil*). Frown at Polly and say *Pencil? No, Polly!* Try to make your class laugh. The children say *Bag* to the puppet. Make Polly say *Oh! Bag! Thank you*. Repeat for the other items. Polly says the wrong word each time. Encourage the children to join in when you say *No, Polly!* Repeat with Polly

getting the words right. Encourage the class to clap whenever she gets it right (she takes a bow).

### Polly says ...

Put on the puppet and greet the class. Make Polly whisper in your ear. Mime listening. Then say, e.g., *Polly says “Stand up.”* Encourage the children to follow the instruction. Repeat with different instructions, making Polly “whisper” into your ear each time.

Say *Let’s play!* Explain in L1 that the children need to listen carefully and follow your instructions, but only when you say “Polly says.” Make Polly whisper in your ear and give instructions as before. The children follow the instructions when they hear “Polly says.” Leave out “Polly says” sometimes. The children who follow the instruction that time are “out.” Repeat until only a few children remain. They are the winners. Make Polly fly to each of the winners, “land” on their heads or hands and say *Good job!*

### Singing Polly

Put on the puppet. Explain in L1 that Polly is going to sing. Say that she is very good at singing, but her memory is not so good.

Give out the *No* cards. Explain that when the children hear Polly make a mistake, they should hold up the card.

Play the karaoke version of the song. Make Polly sing along, but with the wrong words. Pause when the children hold up their *No* cards and ask/help a volunteer to say or sing the right words. Make Polly say *Oh, thank you!* and then continue singing.

## Teaching without the puppet

There are ideas in the teaching notes for adapting puppet activities if you do not wish to use the puppet. For all the games described above, you can take the role of Polly (for “Polly says,” which is a version of “Simon says,” any soft toy could be used to replace Polly).

# How can I adapt Super Safari to fit my schedule?

*Super Safari* is designed for schools that dedicate a significant part of the week to English. No two schools are the same, and different pressures on the schedule mean that you, the teacher, may need to adapt the course to fit your schedule.

## If you have more time

Repetition, repetition, repetition. Young children learn very quickly but forget just as quickly, which is why it is so important to recycle little and often. If you have more time available, don't be afraid to sing the same song a couple of times in any one lesson and several times during the week. Consider incorporating your class's favorite songs and chants into the welcome routines for every lesson. Similarly, the story in the book can be used several times in many different ways.

Remember, as well as the Workbook, the puppet, flashcards, and posters offer excellent opportunities to further consolidate new language.

## If you have less time

If you are short of time, it can be tempting to skip lessons or shorten certain stages. However, when working with preschool children it is important to maximize input and ensure each lesson has lots of variety and movement. Consider the following ideas as ways to shorten the course, and focus on the activities that make a difference and that children will enjoy.

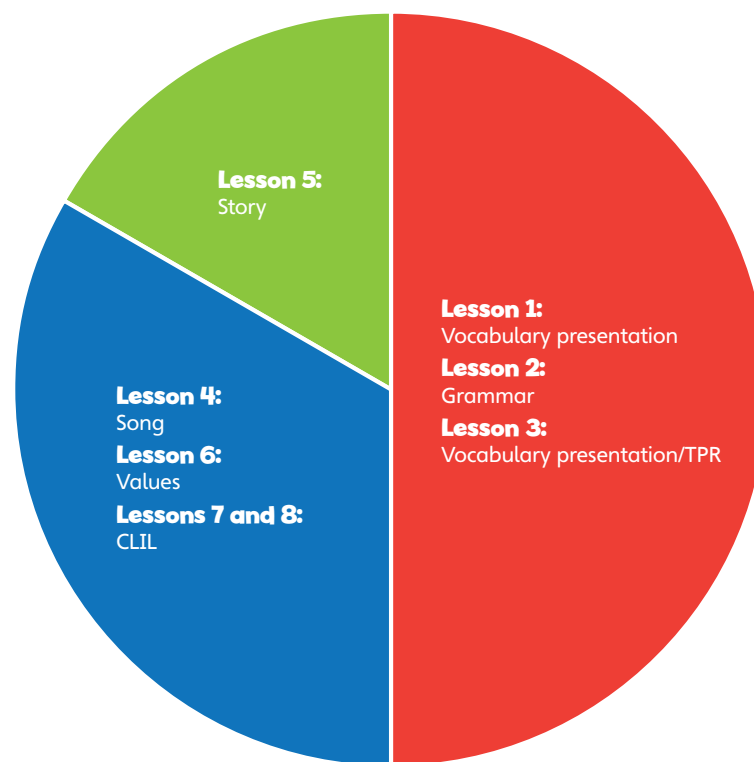
### Do

- Ensure every lesson includes predictable routines for Warm-up, Presentation, Practice, and Ending the lesson.
- Ensure that each lesson has a balance of active and quiet periods.
- Focus on the Presentation and Practice stages of the lesson; this is the main input and fundamental to successful acquisition.
- Focus on the activities in which children hear and use new language.

- Consider leaving the drawing and coloring tasks until the end of the lesson or for homework. Do not ignore these activities altogether; they offer children an excellent opportunity to process the lesson's input.

All the lessons in a unit provide important learning opportunities, but the following chart can help you decide how much time to allocate to each lesson.

## Suggested time allocation per unit.



We hope this helps you plan your lessons, but please get in touch at [ELTmail@cambridge.org](mailto:ELTmail@cambridge.org) if you have any questions or comments about the course.

Use the table below to help you decide which activity types you can integrate into your lessons depending on the time you have available.

Component	Activity type	If you have more time	If you have less time
Teacher's Book	Warm-up activities Extension activities Ending the lesson activities Lesson 6 (practice)	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	X X X X
Student's Book	<i>Think!</i> (activity 7) Phonics Review	✓ ✓ ✓	X X X
Workbook	Value (activity 6) Project (activity 7) Review (activity 8)	✓ ✓ ✓	X X X
Teacher's DVD	Animated stories Animated songs Animated songs with karaoke	✓ ✓ ✓	X X X
Student's DVD-ROM	Vocabulary practice game 1 Vocabulary practice game 2 Animated songs* Animated songs with karaoke* <i>* Also seen on the Teacher's DVD</i>	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	X X X X <i>(can be used at home)</i>