

Teaching Notes

Introduction to the Book

- 1. Read the 'Introduction to our City in a Garden' to the children.
- 2. After reading the introduction, ask the children if they can name some of the plants and animals that they have seen around Singapore.
- 3. List these plants and animals and ask the children to pay special attention during the story to see if they can find any of them.
- 4. Optional activity: Ask the children to look at the picture on the cover of the book. Divide them into small groups and have them choose a plant or an animal. Ask one group to come to the front of the class and describe what their plant or animal looks like, while the rest of the class guesses what they are describing. Rotate the groups until all the groups have taken a turn.

Reading and Re-reading the Story

- 1. Read the story once through, pacing deliberately for clear articulation, using varied tone of voice and rhythm to capture the children's interest and to stimulate their imagination. Do not pause to ask questions at this first reading.
- 2. After reading the story, ask the children if they can remember the plants and animals in the book. Make a list of all the plants and animals that they can remember and compare this with the list that you made previously, taking special note of those plants and animals that the children have seen themselves. Talk about the the plants and animals briefly, basing the discussion on the children's level of interest and experience with them.
- 3. Read the story again, pointing at the words as you read. Slow down when you read the names of the plants and animals, and encourage the children to say them along with you.

Learning about the Different Plants and Animals

- 1. Go through the 'Biodiversity Featured in the Story' section with the
- 2. Highlight each plant and animal, drawing the children's attention to the photographs and the illustrations. Discuss the facts with the
- 3. If there are children who have had encounters with these animals, allow them to share about their experiences.

Reading Development

Comprehension

- 1. Ask questions to help the children with the understanding of the events in the story. Questions may include: Why did Sunny not want to go out to explore? How do Cattails and Swamp Ferns help to keep the water clean? How do dragonflies keep the mosquitoes away? Why did the children put the caterpillar back on the tree?
- 2. Get the children to retell the sequence of the plants and animals Sunny and Kaysee encountered while exploring our City in a Garden.

Rhyming Words

- 1. Ask the children to look for pairs of words that sound alike, e.g. see and me, pair and there, seek and eek, it and sit, fro and go, grow and low, play and way, nose and rose, etc.
- 2. Read the story aloud again and slow down when reading the rhyming words to encourage the children to join in if they can.
- 3. Ask the children to give you pairs of rhyming words and together, make up silly sentences using these words. Examples of such sentences may include: What's on my head, I think it's a/an ____?

 What's in the box, I think it's a/an ____?

Onomatopoeia

- 1. An onomatopoeia is a word which imitates the natural sound of a thing (for the teacher's information only).
- 2. Find the words in the story that try to capture the sound of one of the animals featured (e.g. "cheep", "peep" or "squawk").
- 3. Ask the children to close their eyes and listen for sounds around them, and repeat the sounds as they hear them. Try to spell these 'words' together as a class (e.g. the sound of a vehicle horn heard outside might be written as "pngor-pngor", or an engine idling at a traffic junction might sound like "chugga-chugga"). You can also spell the sounds of anything you hear in the classroom, such as chairs being pulled out or pushed in.

Create an Adventure in our City in a Garden

- 1. Take the children to explore a park or a park connector. Bring along binoculars, caps and water bottles for your adventure. You may also consider bringing paper and colour pencils for the children to sketch what they see.
- 2. Ask the children to look out for as many animals as possible, especially for the ones in the story. At suitable points, ask the children to close their eyes and listen for sounds, or to smell what is around and share what they see, hear and smell. Record these with cameras or sound technology to review them together in class.
- 3. Write to parents to encourage them to bring their children out often to explore the parks and park connectors in their neighbourhood, or in other parts of Singapore. Ask the family to record their explorations and discoveries in writing and/or with photographs. The children can use them to share about their experience with their friends in class.

Online Resources

For information and photographs of biodiversity, visit NParks Flora & Fauna Web, florafaunaweb.nparks.gov.sg.

Photographic Credits

Page 24 Purple Heron and Long-tailed Parakeet, Cai Yixiong
Page 25 Cattail, Nelson DeBarros; Swamp Fern, Arthur Ng;
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Page 26 Forest Fighting Fish, Nick Baker, Ecology Asia

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Introduction to our City in a Garden

Singapore is known as a City in a Garden.

No matter where you go in Singapore, don't you feel like you are in a big garden?

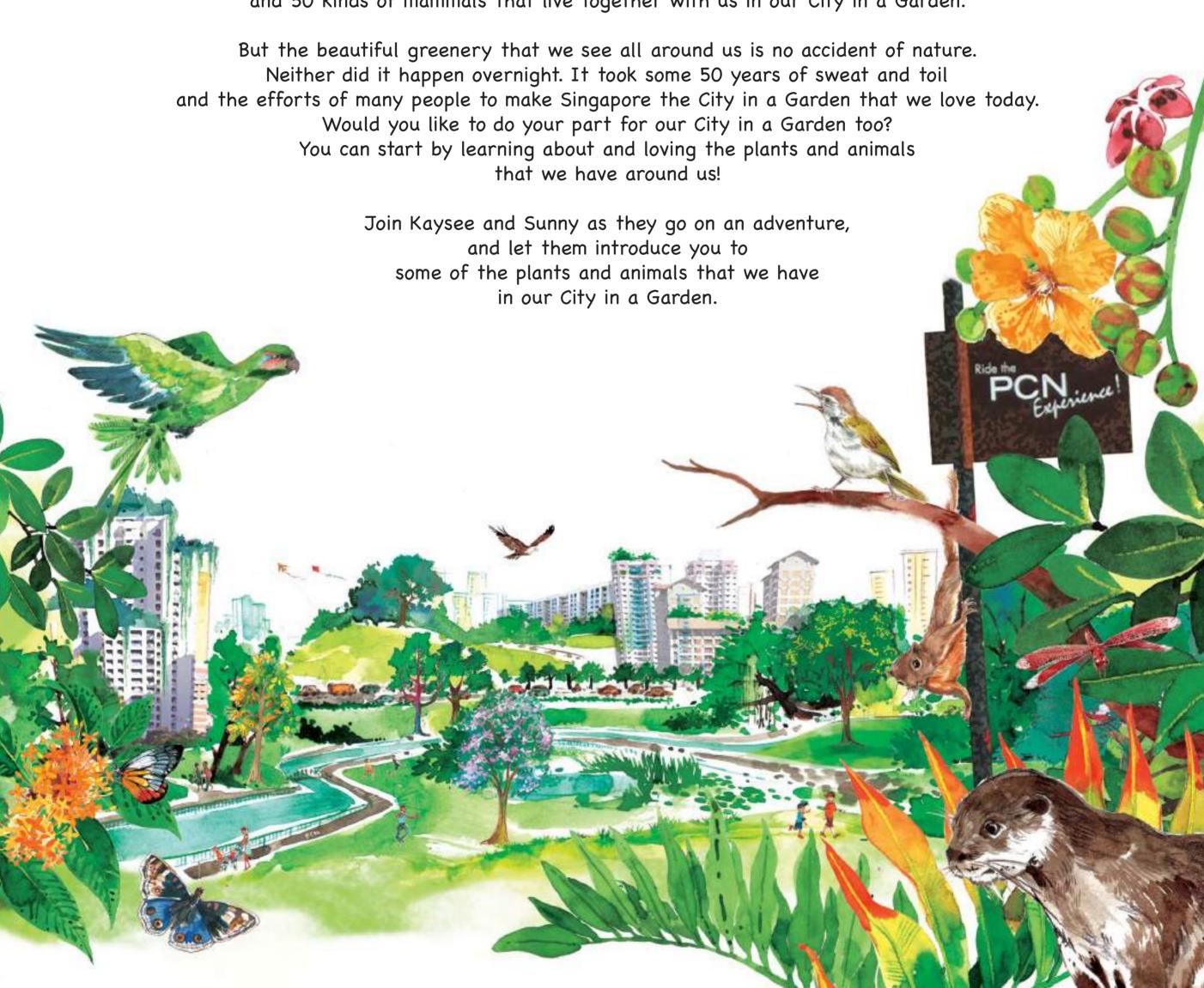
The tall buildings, houses, roads and bridges of our city are surrounded by trees, shrubs and flowers.

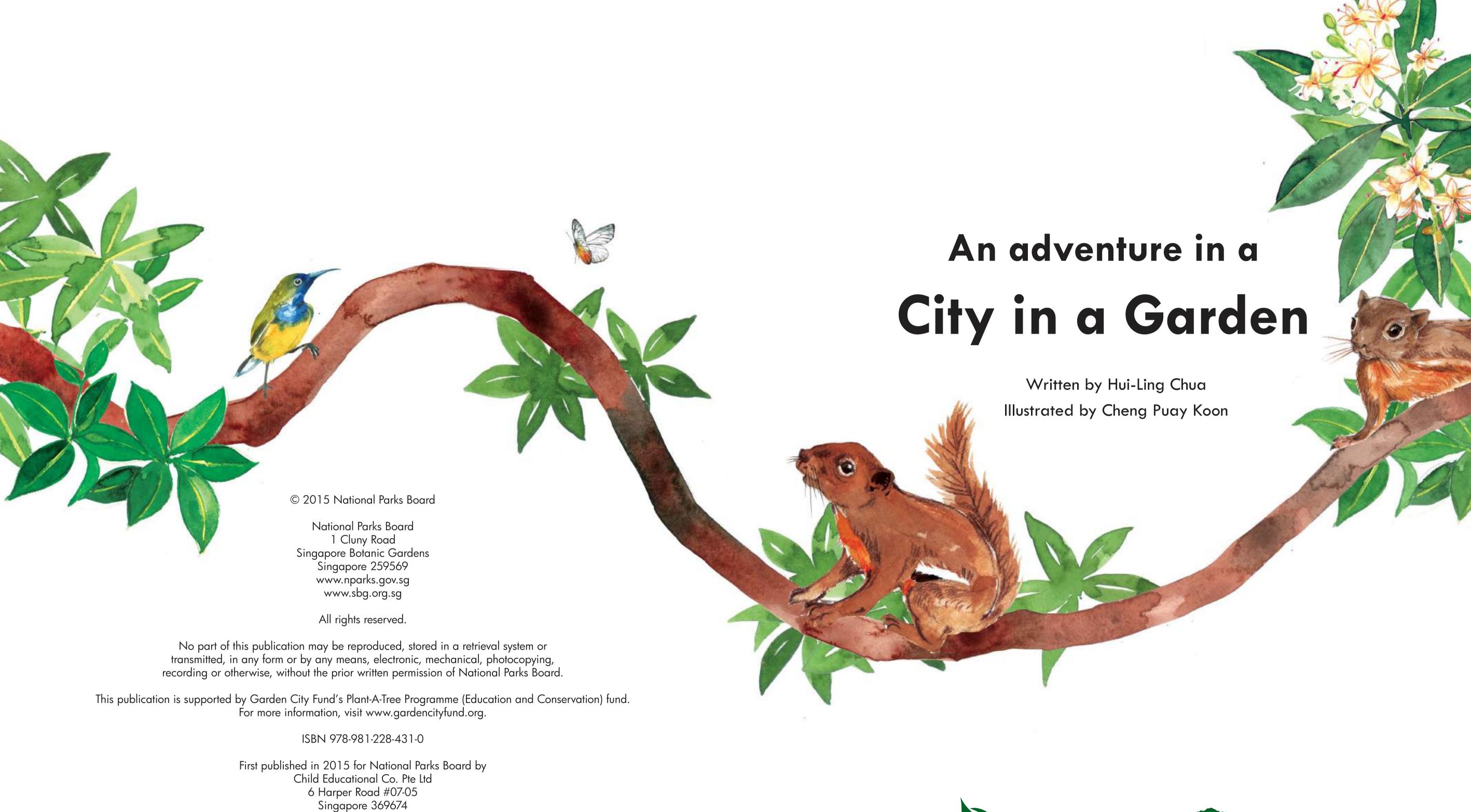
We have four nature reserves and over 300 parks, linked by tree-lined roads and park connectors.

We also have world-class gardens, like the Singapore Botanic Gardens and Gardens by the Bay.

Greenery can even be found on buildings, walls and rooftops!

These green spaces not only make our city a pretty place to live in, they also provide homes for animals. We have more than 380 species of birds, 310 types of butterflies, 120 kinds of dragonflies, 100 species of reptiles and 50 kinds of mammals that live together with us in our City in a Garden.



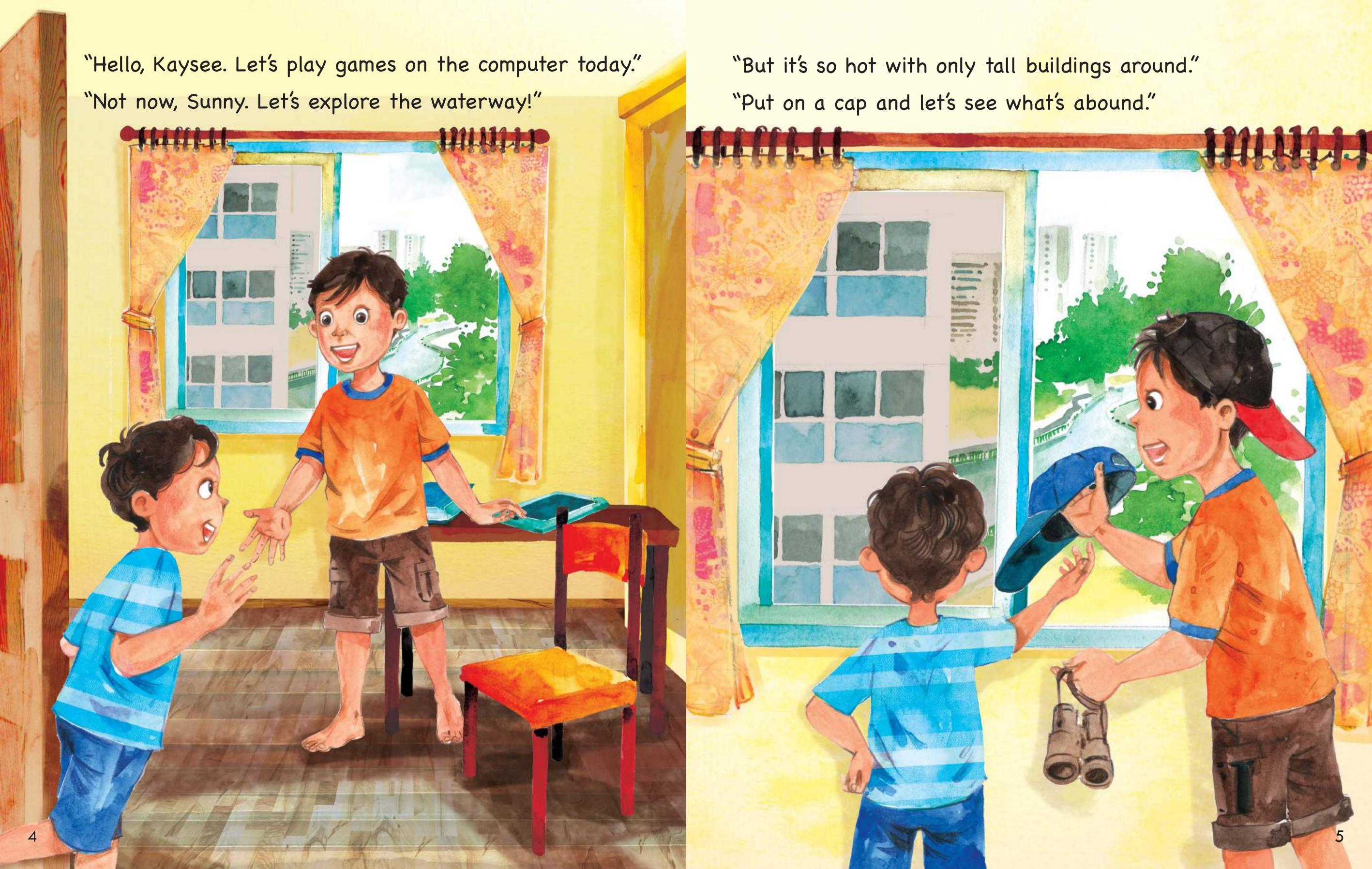


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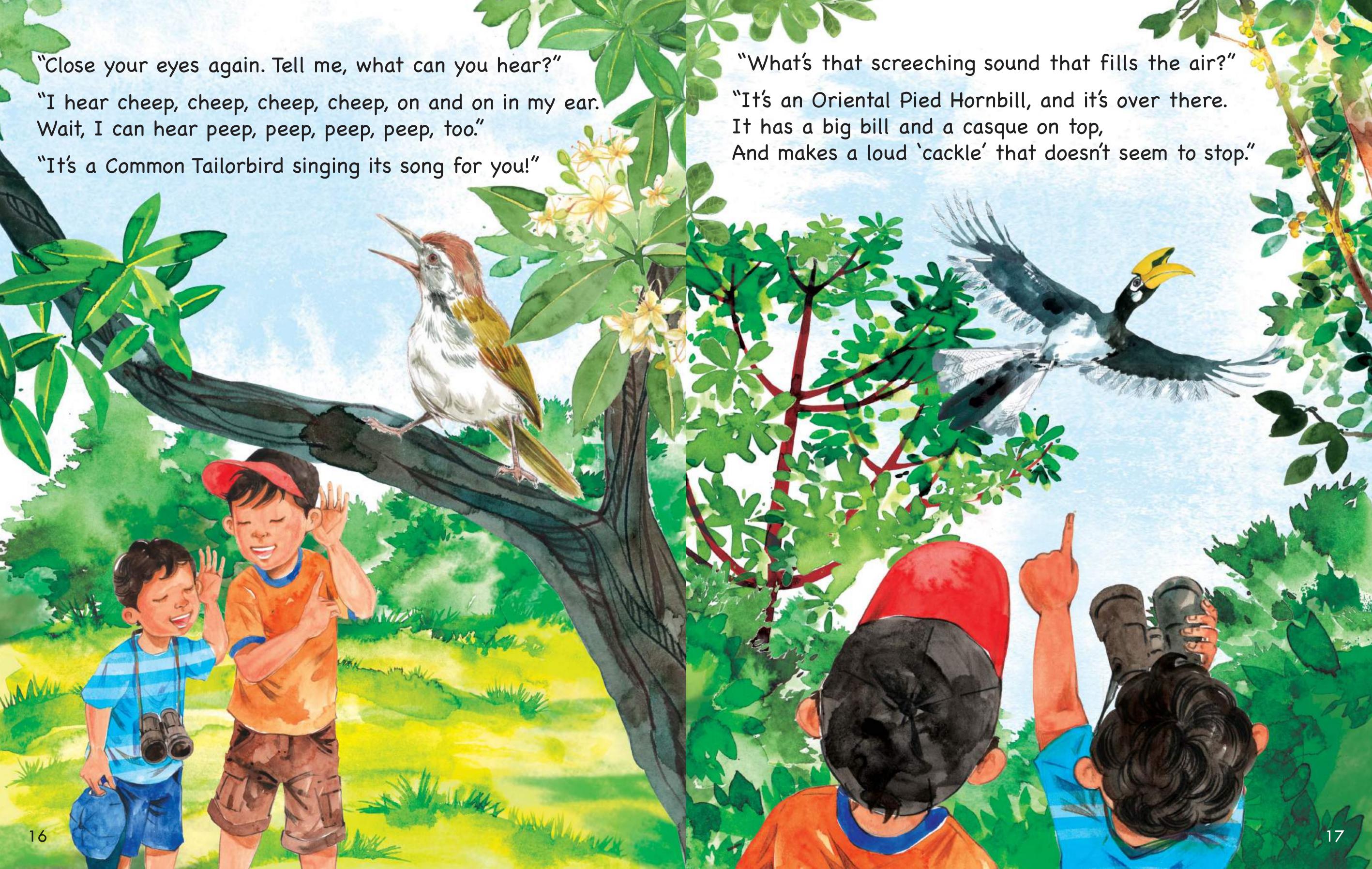


















Biodiversity Featured in the Story



Purple Heron

- This is a large bird.

 It can be as tall as a small child!
- It feeds on fish, frogs, insects and even snakes.
- It can often be found next to rivers, coastal areas and mangroves.

Long-tailed Parakeet

- This bird can be easily identified by its long, pointed tail.
- It has beautiful, emerald-green feathers.
- It makes a high-pitched screech.



Asian Toad

- This toad has bumps on its sides and back which are called warts.
- It feeds on insects.
- It sleeps during the day and is active at night.



Cattail

- ► This plant can be found growing along river banks.
- The sausage-like part on the top of the stalk is actually a cluster of flowers.
- It is called 'cattail' because when the flowers open up, the flower cluster looks like the tail of a cat.

Swamp Fern

- This plant can grow up to 3 m tall.
- Its new leaves are orange to red in colour.
- As its leaves grow older, their colour changes to green.



Pond Skater

- This bug can walk on water!
- ► It likes water that is still or slow-moving, such as the kind found in ponds and streams.
- ► It uses its front legs to catch small insects to eat.



24

Forest Fighting Fish

- This fish can be found in fast-flowing forest streams.
- Sometimes it will fight with other fishes for territory.
- The babies live in the mouth of their father, until they are big enough to take care of themselves.





Painted Jezebel

- This butterfly is commonly seen in Singapore.
- It can fly rather high, even up to tree-top level.
- It feeds on nectar from flowers.

Plantain Squirrel

- This squirrel is commonly seen in Singapore.
- It is easily identified from the cream and black stripes on its sides.
- It feeds mainly on fruits.



Tembusu

- This tree has fragrant, cream coloured flowers.
- It bears little red berries.
- Its wood is very strong, and can be used to make chopping boards.



Common Tailorbird

- This bird is called a 'tailorbird' because it can sew!
- It builds its nest by sewing large leaves together.
- Using its beak, it makes tiny holes along the edges of the leaves, then threads plant fibres or spider web silk through them.



- This bird is easily identified by the horn-like casque on top of its beak.
- It nests in tree holes.
- It feeds on fruits, insects, lizards and sometimes small birds.



26



Smooth-coated Otter

- This otter is covered in fur that is short, smooth and sleek.
- It is a very good swimmer.
- It feeds mainly on fish.

Brahminy Kite

- The Brahminy Kite is a large bird of prey.
- It is mostly covered in chestnut brown feathers, and has a white head and breast.
- It sometimes rides on spirals of hot air, so that it does not need to flap its wings so much.
 When it does so, it looks like it is circling in the sky.



Malayan Water Monitor

- This is one of the largest lizards in the world.
- It has a forked tongue.
- It is a good swimmer.