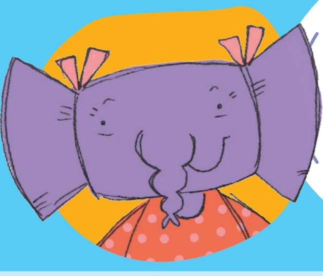


Tippie

die olifant

Gereelde vrae

1 Ter inleiding:

Suid-Afrika eindig elke vier jaar heel laaste in die Pirls-ondersoek: 87% van ons leerders kan nie lees met begrip nie. Die Onderwysdepartement was bekommerd hieroor en het 'n taakspan vol kundiges aangestel. Die taakspan het aanbeveel dat uitgewers 'n pakket moet saamstel wat uit die volgende belangrike komponente bestaan. (Wys voorbeelde terwyl jy daaroor praat.):

- 1.1 'n Klasleesboek (waarin daar o.a. ook niefiksietekste is – die gebrek aan niefiksietekste is een van die redes hoekom ons kinders so swak vaar met Pirls).
- 1.2 Veertig gegradeerde leesboeke wat die leerders kan huis toe neem.
- 1.3 'n Onderwysersgids (wat dinge soveel makliker maak vir die onderwyser).
- 1.4 'n Bundel (20 fiksie- en 20 niefiksietekste) wat in die klas voorgelees word.
- 1.5 Agt grootboeke per jaar.
- 1.6 Flitskaarte.
- 1.7 Klankkaarte.
- 1.8 Handskrifkaarte.
- 1.9 Muurkaarte (vir mondeling en skryfwerk).

Gewoonlik is niemand tevrede met wat die Onderwysdepartement doen nie. Maar in hierdie geval het hulle hul werklik uitstekend van hul taak gekwyt. Wat ons vandag vir julle kom wys, is die materiaal wat ons volgens hulle riglyne ontwikkel het.

2 Hoekom werk Tippie nie in grade nie, maar in vlakke? Is dit nie beter om die grade aan te dui nie?

Nee. Party leerders leer stadiger lees en ander vinniger. Mens wil nie dat 'n gr. 2-leerder agterkom dat hy nog gr. 1-boeke lees nie. Verder is dit lekker vir die flink leser om op te beweeg na die volgende vlak. Beide lesers ervaar 'n gevoel van sukses.

3 Die boeke is in vlakke en nie grade nie? Watter vlak moet ek vir graad 2 Huistaal gebruik?

Vlakke 3 en 4.

4 Wat gebruik ek vir graad 2 EAT?

Vlakke 1 en 2.

5 Het julle iets vir graad R Huistaal?

Ja, ons het 'n volledige pakket vir graad R: 'n Klasleesboek (Ontmoet vir Tippie, 40 gegradeerde leesboeke wat vlak RR en R insluit, 'n bundel, flitskaarte, klankkaarte, handskrifkaarte en muurkaarte. Die enigste ding wat tans nie daar is nie, is 'n Onderwysersgids. Daar is wel die baie belangrike Tippie leer klanke, asook Getalle en syfers en Klankvorming en vir motoriese vaardighede Tippie skryf en uitvee.

6 Ons leerders is baie swak. Hulle gaan nie die gevorderde boekies kan lees nie. Hoe nou?

Onthou, jy het 40 boeke in 'n graad, 20 per vlak. Party leerders kan al die vlak bemeester met die tweede boekie. Vir party neem dit 20 boekies. En dis reg so. As hulle dan na die volgende vlak toe beweeg, is daar weer 20 boekies op dieselfde vlak.

7 Ons leerders is sterk lesers. Gaan Tippie-boeke nie te maklik vir hulle wees nie?

As 'n sterk leerder die vlak reeds by die tweede boekie bemeester of baie vinnig deur die vlak beweeg, gaan hy eenvoudig oor na die volgende vlak. Aanvanklik het ons slegs drie vlakke gehad, maar met die nuwe Tippies gaan ons tot op vlak 6 en elke vlak het 40 boeke. By die skryf van die hoër vlakke was daar gesoute kinderboekskrywers soos Fanie Viljoen by betrokke. Afrikaans as idiomatiese taal kom ook mooi tot sy reg in die hoër vlakke.

8 Kan Tippie hoër as graad 3 gebruik word?

Ja. By EAT kan Tippie ook in graad 4 of selfs graad 5 gebruik word. Tippie kan ook vir nuwe leerders of buitelandse leerders in graad 7 of 8 gebruik word. Hulle begin by die basiese klanke en behoort dan vinnig deur die vlakke te beweeg.

9 Hoekom is daar nie aparte boeke vir Huistaal en EAT nie?

Dis dieselfde taal wat presies op dieselfde manier aangeleer word: Mens begin by klanke, gevolg deur eenvoudige drieletterwoordjies. By EAT word daar soms Engelse woorde gebruik, bv. by die bundel, om begrip te verhoog.

10 Hoe verskil Tippie van die ander leesreekse om dit meer geskik vir ons Suid-Afrikaanse kinders te maak?

Tippie is trots Suid-Afrikaans. Die boek is geskryf deur Suid-Afrikaanse skrywers, word hier gedruk en speel in Suid-Afrikaanse ruimtes af. Dis nie 'n boek wat oorsee geskryf is en toe vertaal is nie. Dis eg Suid-Afrikaans.

Tippie, die pers olifant, is ook uitstekend vir ons diverse Suid-Afrikaanse gemeenskap. Kleur, gender en godsdiens speel glad nie 'n rol nie.

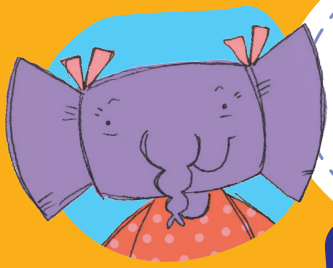
11 Tippie lyk oulik, maar ek glo nog steeds aan ons ou reekse soos Sus en Daan en Boet en Saartjie. Kan Tippie by hierdie reekse kers vashou?

Absoluut. Dieselfde beginsels word in Tippie gevolg, met ander woorde, ons leer die leerders eers om te klank, en bou dan daarop. Die groot verskil tussen Tippie en hierdie reekse is egter dat al die leerders met Tippie kan identifiseer. Daar is nie net lelieblank karakters soos Sus en Daan nie.

12 Hoekom gaan ons leerders beter met die Pirls-toetse vaar as hulle Tippie gebruik?

Eerstens, Pirls gebruik baie niefiksietekste wat nie in ander leesreekse is nie. Wanneer die kinders dan die Pirl-toetse aflê, het hulle nog nooit met niefiksietekste kennis gemaak nie. By Tippie gebruik ons baie niefiksietekste, onder andere dié wat Jaco Jacobs en Fanie Viljoen vir Hoezit! geskryf het. So is daar onder andere 'n weerkaart saam met tekste oor reën. Tweedens, Tippie ontwikkel kritiese denke en lesers lees dus met groter begrip. In die bundels is daar bv. by elke teks 'n stel vrae wat ook hoërordevrae insluit. Leerders word geleer om vir hulself te dink, te evalueer, te waardeer.

LAPA
www.lapa.com



Tippie
the elephant

Frequently asked questions

Introduction:
Every four years, South Africa ranks last in the PIRLS study: 87% of our learners cannot read with comprehension. The Department of Education was concerned about this and appointed a task team of experts. The task team recommended that publishers put together a package consisting of the following essential components. (Show examples as you explain each item):

1.1 A class reader (which also includes non-fiction texts – the lack of non-fiction is one reason why our learners perform so poorly in PIRLS).
1.2 Forty graded readers that learners can take home.
1.3 A teacher's guide (which makes things much easier for the teacher).
1.4 An anthology (20 fiction and 20 non-fiction texts) to be read aloud in class.
1.5 Eight big books per year.
1.6 Flashcards.
1.7 Phonics cards.
1.8 Handwriting cards.
1.9 Wall charts (for oral and writing activities).

Usually, people are not impressed with what the Department of Education does. But in this case, they truly did an excellent job. What we're here to show you today is the material we developed according to their guidelines.

2 Why does Tippie use levels and not grades? Wouldn't it be better to indicate grades?
No. Some learners learn to read slower, others faster. You don't want a Grade 2 learner to realise they're still reading Grade 1 books. On the other hand, it's encouraging for strong readers to move ahead to the next level. Both types of readers experience a sense of achievement.

3 The books are organised in levels, not grades? Which level should I use for Grade 2 Home Language?
Levels 3 and 4.

4 Question: What should I use for Grade 2 First Additional Language (FAL)?
Levels 1 and 2.

5 Do you have something for Grade R Home Language?
Yes, we have a complete package for Grade R: a class reader (*Meet Tippie*), 40 graded readers that include Levels RR and R, an anthology, flashcards, phonics cards, handwriting cards, and wall charts. The only thing currently missing is a teacher's guide. However, we do include the very important *Tippie Learns Sounds*, as well as *Numbers and Digits*, *Sound Formation*, and *Tippie Writes and Erases* for motor skills.

6 Our learners are very weak. They won't be able to read the more advanced books. What now?
Remember, there are 40 books per grade, 20 per level. Some learners may master a level with just the second book, while others need all 20. And that's perfectly fine. When they move to the next level, there are another 20 books at that level.

7 Our learners are strong readers. Won't the Tippie books be too easy for them?
If a strong learner masters a level by the second book or progresses quickly through a level, they simply move on to the next one. Initially, we only had three levels, but the new Tippie series goes up to Level 6, and each level includes 40 books. Experienced children's authors like Fanie Viljoen were involved in developing the higher levels. The richness of Afrikaans as an idiomatic language really shines in the advanced levels.

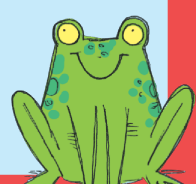
8 Can Tippie be used beyond Grade 3?
Yes. For First Additional Language (FAL), Tippie can be used in Grades 4 or even 5. It can also be used for new or foreign learners in Grades 7 or 8. They start with the basic phonics and can then progress quickly through the levels.

9 Question: Why are there no separate books for Home Language and FAL?
It's the same language taught in the same way: you start with phonics and move on to simple three-letter words. In FAL, we sometimes use English words, for example in the anthology, to improve comprehension.

10 How is Tippie different from other reading series and better suited to South African children?
Tippie is proudly South African. The books are written by South African authors, printed locally, and set in familiar South African contexts. They are not foreign books that have simply been translated. They're truly local. Tippie, the purple elephant, also fits perfectly into our diverse South African society. Race, gender, and religion are not factors at all.

11 Tippie looks cute, but I still believe in the older reading series like *Sus en Daan* and *Boet en Saartjie*. Can Tippie measure up?
Absolutely. Tippie follows the same foundational principles – learners are first taught phonics, and everything builds from there. The major difference is that all learners can identify with Tippie. The older series only featured white characters like *Sus en Daan*.

12 Question: Why will our learners perform better in the PIRLS tests if they use Tippie?
Firstly, PIRLS includes a lot of non-fiction texts that are missing from many other reading series. As a result, learners often take the test without ever having encountered non-fiction. Tippie includes many non-fiction texts, including those written by Jaco Jacobs and Fanie Viljoen for *Hoezit!* – for example, a weather map accompanied by texts about rain. Secondly, Tippie develops critical thinking, helping learners to read with better understanding. Each text in the anthologies includes a set of questions, including higher-order questions. Learners are taught to think for themselves, to evaluate, and to form opinions.



LAPA
www.lapa.com