44444444444444444444444 B is for Bannock

Included Resources

- Patterns to make a big book.
 Patterns to make a little book.
- 3. A bannock recipe.
- 4. Patterns for letter sequencing activity.

Additional Resources

Wheeler, B. (1984). I Can't Have Bannock But the Beaver Has a Dam. Winnipeg, Manitoba: Pemmican Publications.

Student Objectives

- 1. Students will learn about a traditional food.
- 2. Students will listen to oral reading.
- 3. Students will participate in a letter sequencing activity.
- Students will write an acrostic food story.

How to Assemble the Big Book and Little Books

- ${{\color{blue}{\rm Big\ Book}}\atop {\rm 1.\ You\ will\ need\ 2\ sheets\ of\ colourful\ 2-ply\ bristol\ board\ that}}$ measure approximately 23x28" (56X71 cm). Cut each sheet into 4 equal pieces to give you 8 pages, including the cover.
- "Kohkom" can be substituted for your language, if you are teaching at a First Nations School, and if the wo K. Write the new word on a piece of paper a top. Photocopy the new page.
- 3. Photocopy the big book patterns. Colour with m crayons. Border the text pages with a chisel tip
- 4. Assemble as follows:

1. Cover B is for Bannock 2. Inside cover: add title information, first illustration and the first letter strip. Outiline the letters pn the strips with a red marker. 3. Add the text and word strip for the first 4. And so on.... Ба 4. Laminate and bind.

Little Books
Photocopy and staple a book for each student in the class

Reading the Story

Read the story orally to the class. Follow up w

- Read the story orally to the class. Follow up w discussion which may include the following:

 1. What is bannock? Have you ever tasted bannock?

 2. Does your tummy growl when you are hungry?

 3. What time does the clock say?

 4. This bannock is baked in the oven.

 Bannock can also be made over an open fire. Many peop bannock when they are camping. Long ago, before there bannock was made over an open fire.

 5. What are chokecherries? Have you ever tasted a characteristic of the sanyone in your house made iam?
- Has anyone in your house made jam?

Long ago, on the Plains, people ate what Mother Nature gave them.
All kinds of berries grow in Saskatchewan, including the chokecherry. Chokecherry jam is a favourite with bannock.

2. What does Kohkom mean? (Cree word for grandmother.) What do you call your grandmother?

- 3. Do you know someone who makes a favourite recipe for you?
- 4. Do you have a favourite food?

Baking Bannock

From a recipe with basic ingredients, a flavourful and versatile bread is made. Bannock can be eaten with soup, stew, chili, or served warm with butter and jam. A bannock recipe is included.

Creative Writing
Ask students to think of a favourite food. Write an acrostic about your favourite food.

Hands On

1. Make a hands on activity for sequencing the word bannock.

Photocopy the letter strips and the instruction card, cut out, mount on a bristol backing and laminate. Store in a zipclose bag at your learning centre.



Make a hands on activity for sequencing the story pages.
 Photocopy the pages of the Little Book and the instruction card, mount on bristol board cards and laminate. Store in a zipclose bag at your learning centre.

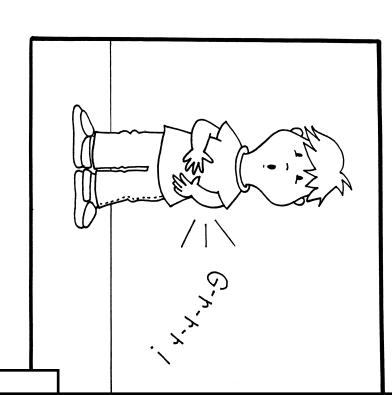


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Bannock

10 cups of flour

- 3 Tbsp. baking powder
- 1 Tbsp. salt
- 1 Tbsp. sugar
- 4 Tbsp. lard
- 2 cups whole milk
- 3 cups water.
- 1. Measure the flour into a big bowl.
- 2. Mix together with the next 4 ingredi
- 3. Stir in milk and water.
- 4. Knead into a dough.
- 5. Lay out on a greased cookie sheet.
- 6. Bake at 375 degrees until brown on



4. Add glitter to the flower pattern to represent beadwork. Laminate and bind.

Little Books

Photocopy patterns. Students draw their own beadwork design to the cover and cut out the pages and staple.

Reading the Story
Read the story to the class and follow up with a class discussion,

which may include the following:

1. Do you have a pair of moccasins? Where did you get them?

2. Who made the little boy's moccasins?

3. What are moccasins made of? 4. Does anyone in your family make moccasins or do beadwork?

Making Moccasins

Invite a local craftsperson to come and demonstrate how moccasins are made and how beading is done to make designs.

Additional Reading

1. You can make a big book about the art of quilling from Mittens with Quills (1994) by Vera Trembach. Assemble the story and read

Before beads were brought into Canada by the traders, Natives of the Plains decorated their clothing with porcupine quills. Students can compare the two crafts.

2. Read the story Where did you get your moccasins? (1984) by Bernelda Wheeler. Students will see where moccasins come from.



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To take him..

How to Assemble the Patterns for Storytellin Kokum's Moss bag

- 1. Colour the patterns.
- 2. Cut them out.
- 3. Laminate.
- 4. Apply a self adhesive flannel backing. (available at te
- 5. If you are using a magnet board for storytell self adhesive metal strips.

Telling the Story, Kokum's Moss Bag

A fun way to tell a story is to use a story the pattern pieces in a large pocket on an apro story pieces out of the pocket as you tell the s

Read the story from the pages. When you see bold print, there is a story picture to go with the story picture on the flannelboard. When across that word again in the story, point to picture already placed on the flannelboard.

Story Recall Activity for Kokum's Moss Bag Students can take turns wearing the story retell the story.

Culminating Craft Activity for Kokum's Moss ldea given by Pauline Runstedle

Photocopy the moss bag pattern pieces. Pho bag onto blue and the head and laces construction paper. Students can draw a fa head and glue he head and laces onto the r Provide coloured scraps of paper for stude glue flowers onto the moss bag.

Moss bag Song

Orange $\bigcirc \bigcirc$, blue $\bigcirc \bigcirc$.

Yellow and red.

Sew them on

With a \setminus and \sqsubseteq .

Sew on the ;

I'll sew until the job is done!

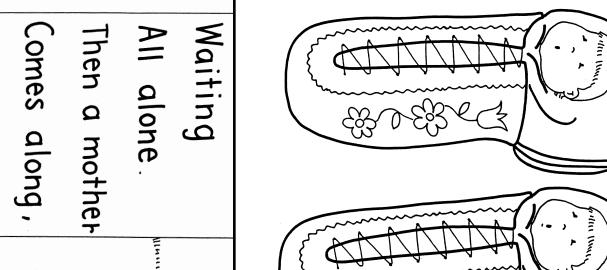
Orange \bigcirc , blue \bigcirc .

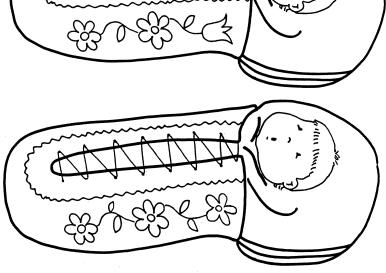
Yellow and red.

Sew them on

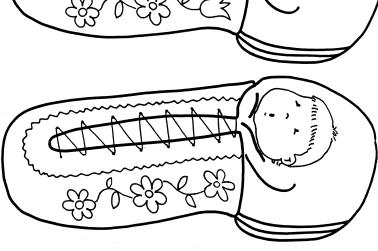
With a \setminus and $\boxed{}$.







ලි 0 inside cover Babies 5 babies and first 0 page for text ශු 15"stack up pages for babies



Telling the Story, Babies in Moss Bags

Introduce your children to the moss bag before reading this story. Kokum's Moss Bag makes a good introduction in story form.

ie story through for enjoyment.

again, pointing out spelling conventions such s plural, babies, the use of are and is. Student ctise counting from five down to one.

ating Language Arts and Art Activity ies in Moss Bags

pattern on the following page for the cover of k made by your class about the moss bag.

On Activity: Match up the moss bag babies! : Students will match the moss bag babies that are t

ppy two sets of the babies in moss bags, each s ferent colour of coloured bond paper. Cut out a on a bristol backing. Colur and cut out t e card and mount on a bristol backing. Lamina ore all the pieces in a zip close bag at yo

make this activity more challenging, include more moss lake a photocopy of the babies and white out the flowers v pattern to add to the number of babies in the activity.

On Activity: Take away the moss bag babies! : 1. Students will use the mossbag babies to find the miss the subtraction equations. 2. Students will write illing in the missing number.

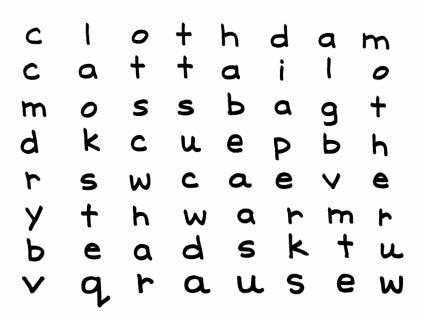
My name is _

Moss bag Word Search

Can you find the words that tell about a moss bag? Circle the words when you find them

The words to find are: diaper, moss bag, sew, beads, cattail, warm, dry, mother, cloth.







▼ The story text

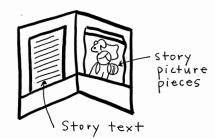
Trim the pages of the story text. Use a chisel tip marker to outline the page with some colour. Number the pages. Mount the story text onto $8\frac{1}{2}$ " x 11" bristle pages or cardstock. Laminate. st

♥ Story folders

Make a story folder to hold the text and story pictures.

Label a presentation folder. Write the title of the story on a label placed on the outside of the folder. Store the story picture pieces in a zip close bag, to be placed in one of the pockets.





How to use

Become familiar with the story before telling it to the class. This is an oral story and the text is provided for a reference. You can tell the story your way. Add the story pictures to the storyboard when the text is **bolded**.

Provide the story folder for students to retell the story

Because the stories in this unit are told orally with pictures, it is easy to substitute names and places. kinship word Kokum with a term more familiar in you for example, Baba. Add familiar places. Perhaps the near to you that you can include in the story.

Allow the children to retell the story using the stor

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Kokum and Buddy Go For a Walk with L

Daniel likes to visit Kokum and Buddy. I the city so he likes to go for walks whe their walk, Buddy sniffs out something things to take home. Kokum knows just

Student objectives

- Students will listen to an oral story.
- Students will retell the story in their own word
- Students will learn that nature provides for us
 Students will learn uses of plants but the Constitution.
- Students will learn uses of plants by the Cree.

How to use

Explain to students that Kokum is Cree for grandr

There are several spellings depending on the diale orally so change the word for grandmother if you class how to spell it.

Does someone in the class have a Kokum?

Follow up discussion

What do you like to do with a Grandparent? What do you think Kokum and Buddy should do nex Never eat anything in the wild unless you know who Daniel and Kokum's house





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Buddy pe

"Because

your hous

moon and

"Because

There are animals with wings, like the eagles that fly over your house. There are animals with two legs, like you and me. Best of all there are animals like Buddy with four legs."

"There are four things that everyone needs to live. Kokum, you and Buddy have them all. The air smells clean and fresh. I love all the lakes around us, I love your house that keeps me warm at night. I love all the good food we cook in your kitchen."

"And that's what I think about the number four."

Kokum said, "Daniel, you are a very smart boy."

Kokum Goes to Town and Buddy is Home Alone

This is **Kokum**. This is **Buddy**. Kokum is grandmother in the Cree language and a buddy is a buddy in any language.

Buddy is Kokum's best friend. Kokum is Buddy's best friend. They live together in a little **house** just outside of town of Lac La Ronge, Saskatchewan.

One day Kokum said to Buddy, "I am going to town. You must stay at home alone for four hours. It is **one o'clock** now and I will return at five o'clock. Now Buddy, be a good dog."

Kokum left for town.
(take Kokum off the storyboard)

Buddy went in Kokum's bedroom to wait, and wait, and wait.

At **two o'clock**, Buddy was bored and Buddy is a dog who needs to chew, chew, chew. So, Buddy chewed up Kokum's **moccasins** and stuffed them under the bed.

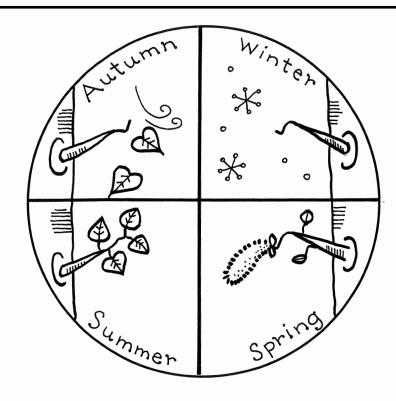
(place the moccasins under the bed)

At three o'clock Buddy was even more bored. Buddy chewed up a big ball of yarn from Kokum's knitting basket. Buddy put the chewed up yarn on top of the bed. (place the yarn on top of the bed)

At four o'clock, Buddy was even more bored. Buddy chewed up a rag rug and stuffed it at the end of the bed. (place the rug at one end of the bed)

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Plants

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Bibliography and Resources

Trembach, V. et al. 1003. <u>The Circle of Life</u> - Grade One Teacher Resource for Science. Saskatoon,SK. Saskatoon Tribal Council.

An excellent supplement to the Grade One science curriculum; focus is on the Sacred Number Four.

Leighton, A. (1986). <u>A Guide to 20 Plants and Their Uses by the Cree</u>. La Ronge, SK. Lac La Ronge Indian Band, Education Branch.

Useful black and white illustrations of plants and their uses by the Cree. Suggested activities are included.

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