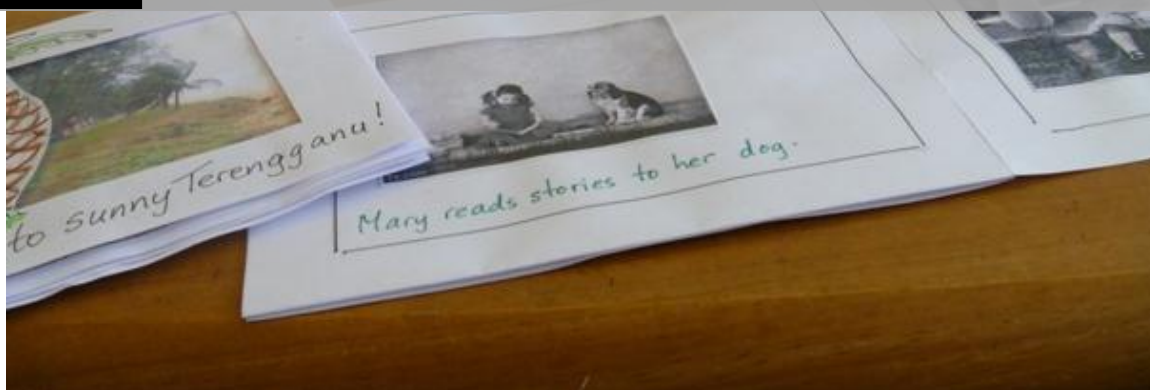


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IPGKDRI, KUALA
TERENGGANU

MAKING LITTLE BOOKS – 1 – RUTH WICKHAM



Presenter's Manual for session 1

Making Little Books – 1 – Ruth Wickham

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Making Little Books – 1

Ruth Wickham, Training Fellow IPGKDRI Kuala Terengganu

Introduction

Little Books can be created by all sorts of people in many different situations for a variety of uses. They are fun and easy to make, use minimal resources (including re-cycled or 'scrap' paper) and have endless possibilities for creativity.

The course has been broken into four sessions:

1. Making the basic Little Book format.
2. Making a pop-up greeting card (in preparation for making a pop-up book)
3. Making a pop-up book.
4. Creating a Little Book on the computer.

Each preparation session can be expected to take 1 – 2 hours depending on the capabilities of the participants and the purpose of the final product. This includes presentation time by the trainer followed by practical time with all participants involved in creating books with the assistance of the presenter as needed.

Following presentation and preparation, the participants can be asked to each present their little book to the whole class or group. The time taken by this will depend on class size etc.

Requirements

Participants need a workspace – table or desk – and stationary items such as drawing and writing materials, scissors (can be shared) and paper.

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The Little Books (1) Presentation Notes

Making the basic Little Book format.

Slide 1



We all love 'little' things – they are 'cute', and portable, and don't cost much. Students and teachers alike enjoy making and having these little books. They are easy to make, fun to write in, and great to share.

Slide 2

THE little book

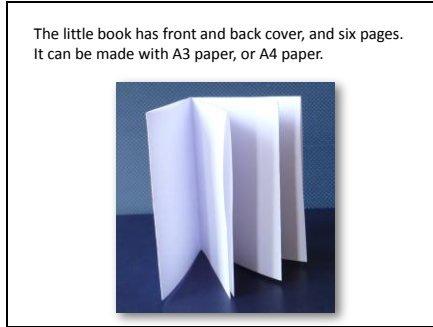
- Made from a single sheet of paper
- No need for staples, glue, sticky tape
- Can be quickly and easily created by anyone
- Can be adapted into pop-up book
- Can be created on the computer in Word
- Can be photocopied (one side of paper)
- Sometimes called "hotdog book", "origami book" "Poof! book" ...

The advantages of this style of little book are many:

- It is made from a single piece of paper – it can even be (one-sided) re-cycled paper.
- You don't need any extra equipment or materials.
- Anyone can make one – even young children, and the elderly!
- The basic little book is only the starting point. For the extra creative it can go on to become something very exciting.
- The contents of the book can be created on the computer in Word, giving a very neat finish and meaning it's easy to produce several copies on the printer.
- Because it is only on one side of the paper, the book can also be opened out and scanned or photocopied making it easy to produce several copies of a student's work for others to enjoy.
- We didn't invent the little book. You can find it in many places on the Internet under various names. It is sometimes called the 'hotdog book' because at one stage in its making it looks like a hotdog roll. Others call it the 'origami book' because it is folded. Others call it the "Poof!" book because it suddenly appears and becomes a book almost magically.

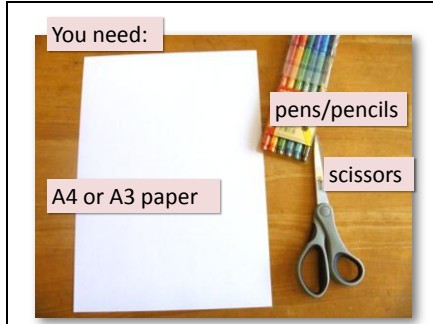
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Slide 3



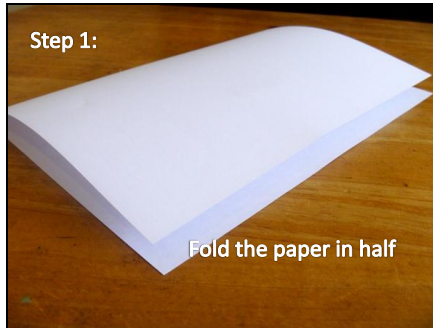
This is what a newly folded little book looks like. There is a front and back cover, and three double pages inside. It can be made from any size of paper. Paper that is not in the same format as A3 or A4 will simply give a different format book. For a pop-up book the paper needs to be of reasonable quality, not too 'floppy'.

Slide 4



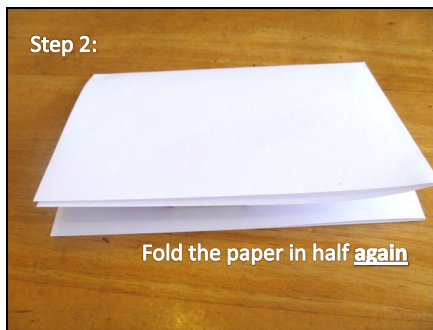
All you need is a desk/table or flat surface to work on, a piece of paper, a pair of scissors (briefly!), and writing or drawing materials.

Slide 5



Firstly, fold the paper neatly in half, and crease the fold.

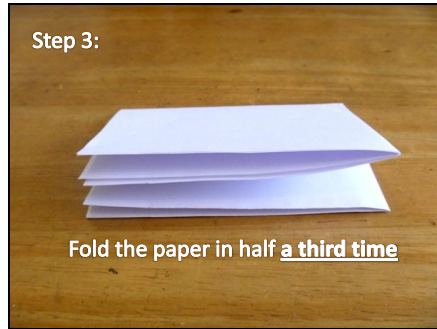
Slide 6



Secondly, fold the paper again, being careful to make sure the edges line up neatly, and crease the fold well.

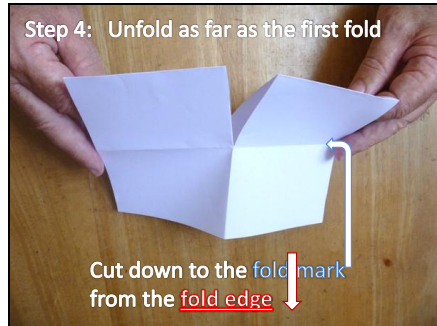
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Slide 7



Thirdly, fold the paper one more time. At this stage younger students may need assistance to make sure they can complete a neat fold.

Slide 8

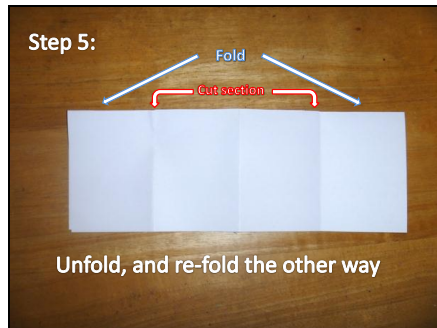


Now, unfold back to the first fold.

Take the scissors and cut from the folded edge to the fold mark half way through. Again, young children will need extra supervision at this point.

As this is the only cut (unless you are making pop-up books), in a classroom situation a few pairs of scissors can be passed around and then removed.

Slide 9



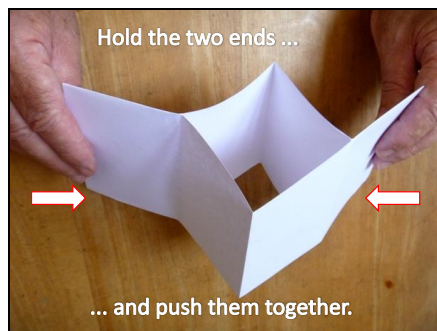
Open the paper, and re-fold it the other way –

keeping the same side of the paper on the outside.

(Remember this can be done on re-cycled paper and the used side needs to stay inside.) If students open the paper and fold it outwards the other way then the next step will not work.

The paper is now folded longways, with the small cut section at the top as shown.

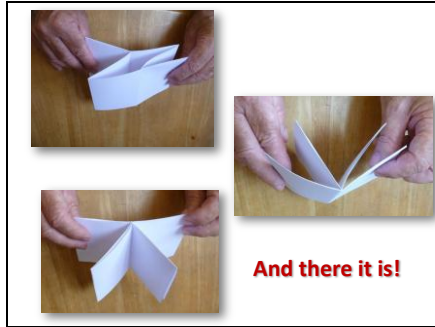
Slide 10



This is when the 'magic' happens. Hold the two ends and push them together as shown. The cut section will open a hole in the middle.

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Slide 11



Push until the paper folds right up into a little book. Bring the outside pages around to form the covers, and press the folds neatly into place.

Slide 12



Now it's time to be creative and fill the book. Make sure young students especially are holding the book the right way up and start working from the front – sometimes they accidentally start on the back cover.

The book can be used in 'landscape' format. It can be used to write a story, explain a method, include an album of pictures, catalogue some items, explain an idea ... the possibilities are only limited by the need to be brief! Students need to spend a moment to plan what they will put on each page.

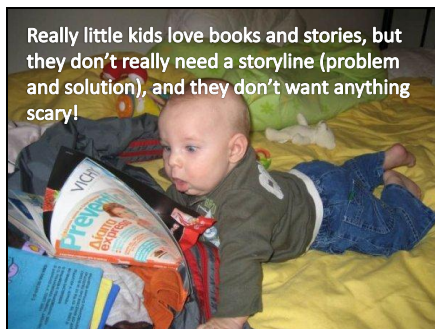
Slide 13

Basic Story Writing

- Introduce your **characters** with descriptions of physical and personality traits, their surroundings, and those with whom they come in contact.
- Create a **problem/conflict**. This could be between two people, an internal conflict, or one in which the main character overcomes an obstacle in the outside world.
- Write the **climax** of the story, which will include the main character(s) coming face to face with the conflict.
- Show how your character(s) **resolves the problem**, and what happens next.

If this is a story-writing lesson, remind students (of what they have already been taught ...) about the basis of a story. The little book has six small internal pages. The first two pages could provide characters and setting, and possibly the conflict. The climax should be reached by the fourth page, and the resolution could happen on the last two.

Slide 14



Student teachers making little book stories for very young children could be reminded that a story can be very simple and does not require much excitement. The story can be just introducing a character, and then something (normal everyday) happened, and everyone was happy at the end.

Applications for Basic Little Book

Having folded their first little book, students sometimes need a starting point for filling it. Here are just a few suggestions.

- The book could be used as a memory aid / prop in giving a short talk in front of the class to increase confidence and focus the attention of the audience on the book rather than the nervous speaker. A good starting place here is a book of 'My Family' with (drawn) pictures of family members.
- Trainee teachers could create a little story to share with school children in a practice session, or a list of vocabulary items such as:
 - An alphabet book
 - Book of numbers
 - Shapes
 - Fruits
 - Transport
 - Colours
- The book could explain briefly in illustrated steps how to make or do something, like a recipe, for example.
- Students could write about their hopes and plans for the future.
- Students could write a summary of a book they have read.

Little Books and Big Books for Classroom Sharing

A little book created by either the teacher or one of the students can be reproduced to give each student a copy. A similar Big Book can also be easily created by the teacher or as a class project. Examples of some of these are included on the website 'A Collection of TESL Resources' (at <http://acollectionofteslresources.weebly.com>) on the page 'Examples of Little Books'.