

# Picture Book: The Best Beak in Boonaroo Bay

Author: Narelle Oliver

Page	Question	Adequate Responses (Responses must contain the following components. Examples of age appropriate answers).	Inadequate Responses Responses include:	Question Type
1	What is Boonaroo Bay usually like?	Quiet and calm (must give two these two adjectives or two with the same meaning)	Nice; not very calm; busy; wet	Reorganisation
2	The story says these three words, 'bicker', 'scuffle' and 'quarrelling'. They all mean nearly the same thing. Tell me another word that means the same as these?	Argue; fight; disagree; have an argument; squabble	Play; make a loud noise; look at each other	Reorganisation
4	Why do you think this bird (point to the spoonbill) is called a spoonbill?	Because it's bill/beak is shaped/ looks like a spoon	Because it likes to eat things; I don't know	Evaluation
5	Why do you think they all have different shaped bills?	Makes reference to the fact that they eat different foods/gain their food in different ways ie. Because they need different shapes to get their food the best (gives example)	Because they like to look different; because they are fighting over who has the best one; so they can look nice	Evaluation
5	If you were a bird, which bill would you like to have?	Is able to explain which bill they would like and possibly gives a reason unprompted	Is unable to choose a bill or does not use many words to respond; points and/or says 'this/that one'	Appreciation
6	How do we know that the pelican is wise?	Because he has an idea about how to stop them fighting	Because he is old; he knows stuff; because he tells them what to do	Evaluation
9	Who do you think the judge might be?	The Pelican	I don't know; points to the pelican but does not say the name	Inference
14	Why do you think the darter is good at spearing fish?	Because he has a long sharp beak	Because he is fast; because he does it lots and lots	Evaluation
19	What do you think the pelican is doing to make it fair?	Explains the fact that the pelican is making one event for each bird, using full sentences with no grammatical errors	He is being nice to them; he has got them to do one of the ones they can do	Appreciation
23	What makes the cormorant's bill good for catching a slippery eel?	It has a hook on the end so he can catch it; it has a sharp hook/bend on it	It's sharp; it is a good beak for that; he's going to win this one	Evaluation
23	Why does it say 'but the cormorant did not hear him'?	Because he is underwater already; because he is already trying to catch the eel	Because he can't hear; maybe he can't hear when he is a bird	Inference
28	Why do they all have a medal on them?	Because they all won an event; because they all had something that they are good at	They won the games; the pelican said they are all the bestest; they all won one	Reorganisation

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1. Repeat the question using visual cues to support (e.g. pictures and gestures)
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# Information About Question Types

Students at aged 8 - 9 years should easily be able to understand literal questions and be proficient at reorganising information. They do this on a day to day basis both in the home, in the playground at in the classroom.

By 8 - 9 years they should be developing their inferential, evaluation and appreciation skills.  
These are the types of questions used mostly in this book.

Increasing level of complexity ↓	<b>Literal comprehension</b>	Requires the student to recall information that is directly in the text.
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## Guidelines for Responses

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**This resource is designed for students aged 8 and 9. Therefore, to be considered age appropriate, responses should generally not contain the ideas conveyed in the 'Inadequate Responses' column, but should fit the following criteria;**

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## A Note on Vocabulary

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# Picture Book: **Feathers and Fools** Author: **Mem Fox**

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5	Tell me what the peacock is thinking about?	Response refers to the fact that swans can swim and fly and peacocks can't and that that is strange	That the swans can do lots of things and they can't; that they can't swim or fly	Reorganisation
9	Are the swans planning to attack the peacocks?	No, but the peacocks think that they might so they are getting ready; No they aren't	Yes; I think so; they must be because the peacocks are getting arrows ready to fight them	Evaluation
9	Why do you think it says 'the first-and-most- foolish peacock'?	Response refers to the fact that the peacock raised his voice loud enough for the swans to hear and that he is making a fight out of nothing ie. Because he said it really loudly to make the swans here that they were going to fight them (Note: It is also appropriate for the child to ask 'What does foolish mean?' and on being given a meaning, is able to respond appropriately)	Because he is bad; I don't know; maybe because he is foolish?; because he was the first one to say something	Appreciation
13	What do you think is silly about this situation that the swans and the peacocks are in?	They don't need to fight but they just made each other think that they were going to attack; they don't really have anything to fight about; the swans and the peacocks are scared of each other but there is no reason for it; the more arrows they get, the more nervous/scared they get	They all have arrows; they are all birds but they are getting weapons – birds can't get weapons; they want to fight each other	Appreciation
13	Why do you think every movement made them tremble?	Because they both thought the other birds were coming to get them; because the swans thought the peacocks might come and attack them and the swans thought it was the peacocks coming	Because they are scared of the dark; maybe they are scared of each other	Inference
18	Why did the peacocks attack the swans on the lake?	Because they thought the swan flying over them had an arrow but it was only a reed for it's nest	Because they have arrows; they don't like the swans because they can't fly/swim	Reorganisation
19	Why did a cloud of feathers rise into the sky'?	Because the birds are fighting and their feathers get taken/ripped off and float up to the sky because they are really light	Because they have feathers and they are really soft like clouds	Evaluation
26	How come the baby swan and the baby peacock are all alone?	Must explain that all the other birds died in the big fight/war with each other	Because they don't have a mummy or daddy; they have to find some friends; maybe they got lost	Evaluation
28	How are these birds different from the other swans and peacocks?	They are friendly to each other and they can see what is the same about them but the other birds were saying what is different	They are smaller; they are the babies; they are all alone;	Appreciation
30	What do you think the moral of this story might be?	That creatures should be kind to each other; that it doesn't matter if you are different, you can still be friends; that when one group start fighting another group, it is very sad and they should just stay friends	To be nice to everyone; we can all be friends; swans and peacocks are different/ don't like each other	Appreciation
30	Do you think the swan and the peacock will live happily now that they are friends?	Yes	No; I don't know	Appreciation

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1	Which one do you think is Hush?	Points to the small possum	Points to the big possum	Inference
3	What bush magic would you do if you were Grandma Poss? (read this question after the line '...and emus shrink' and before you read 'But the best magic of all was')	Gives an explanation of what they would do but must be related to a bush animal or plant eg. I would make kangaroos green	Is unable to think of what they would do or gives a response containing errors in meaning or grammar or says one from the picture eg. I would win a million dollars; I would make the dingo smile; I will make my friend turning in to yellow	Appreciation
5	What does 'invisible' mean?	That you can't see her/him/someone	I don't know; gives a definition which does not match the meaning of 'invisible'	Reorganisation
5	Tell me what is happening here? (move your finger along the branch from left to right showing the process of Hush becoming invisible)	Explains the process of Hush becoming invisible eg. When Grandma Poss first puts the magic on, only her tail goes invisible and then her body and then all of her	Does not explain the process of the magic eg. She get invisible; she is having the magic on her; the Grandma is making her invisible	Reorganisation
7	What is the problem with not being seen?	She is getting squashed by the koala; the koala is sitting on her tail; the other animals can't see her when they sit down and the koalas sit on her tail	She doesn't like it; It is bad; Can't think of any problem	Reorganisation
7	Does the koala know that it is sitting on Hush's tail?	No	Yes	Evaluation
9	What are the animals looking for?	Hush	Names another animal other than Hush; I don't know	Inference
12	Why does Grandma Poss have to look through her magic books?	To see how to make her be seen again and Grandma needs to find the spell; because Hush wants to see what she looks like, so Grandma has to check how to do it	To see what else she can do; to make the baby normal; she wanted to get the same as before and the Grandma can do magic	Inference
17	Does Hush feel sad that Grandma Poss can't make her visible again?	Yes; yes, but she says that she doesn't mind	No; No, she doesn't mind	Inference
19	Where do you think they are going to?	Shops; the town; to get some food	To fix Hush; to get the baby one better; on a bike	Evaluation
20	Where do you think they are now?	In the cinema; at the movies; in Melbourne	I don't know; in a chair; in Adelaide/Sydney/Brisbane	Inference
23	How does Grandma Poss feel?	Excited / happy	Scared; I don't know	Appreciation
29	Do you think you would like to be visible or invisible?	Chooses either or says that they would like to be visible sometimes and invisible other times	I don't know; Not any of them; None	Appreciation

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