Longman Louge Children's Picture Dictionary

Activity Resource Book



Karen Jamieson



children's

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Longman

Activity Resource Book



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Introduction

The Longman Young Children's Picture Dictionary offers a rich and stimulating environment for young children's first experiences of the English language. The dictionary exposes children to over 270 English words in a fun and enjoyable way, thus setting the wheels in motion for a lifetime of English learning.

The contexts and situations presented in the dictionary reflect children's own lives: playing in the park, in the toy store, food, clothes, colors and shapes, playtime, in the bathroom, bedtime, etc. These contexts can be used as a springboard to encourage the children to talk about themselves and their own lives, which in turn will build their confidence and self-esteem.

Storytelling is such an important and integral part of a child's life, and two well-known and wellloved fairy tales are presented in the dictionary, to capture the imagination, provide a basis for presenting key vocabulary and give children an age-appropriate cross-cultural experience.

How to use the dictionary



The topic

- With books closed, start by introducing the topic. In the children's first language ask simple questions about the topic. For example, if the topic is breakfast, ask them when they eat breakfast and what they have, in order to activate their interest and ensure all the children understand the topic area.
- With books open, show the children the scene and ask them specific questions about it: "What can you see?", "Where is this?", "Who are they?", "What are they doing?", etc. Generate interest in the picture and try to elicit (in the children's own language if necessary) some of the interesting and key objects in the scene.
- As you discuss, the children will probably want to tell you more about how the topic relates to their own lives. Give all children a chance to contribute as this will encourage their interest in the topic generally. Show real interest in their answers by asking them appropriate and topicrelated questions about what *their* bedroom looks like, or which toy *they* like to play with most, or what *they* like to play on at the park, but keep focusing them back on the scene as the discussion develops.



) The vocabulary

- After discussing the topic, focus on the key vocabulary being presented, pointing to the objects in the scene.
- Play the CD and the children can point to the objects in the scene as you say the words. As they listen to each word several times, have them repeat chorally. Talk about the key vocabulary items, asking them questions to focus them on the words.

3) The hidden object

- There is an object hidden in each picture. The hidden object begins with the same letter as the alphabet letter being presented. Finding the hidden object is a fun and quick way to start the activities section of the lesson.
- As each child finds it, he/she should raise a hand or stand up, rather than call out the location of the object, so that everyone has a chance to find it. Allow different children to take turns telling where the hidden object is.
- Have the children say the word when they find the hidden object.



The dialog

- A useful, functional or topic-related mini dialog is included to enable children to use the vocabulary meaningfully or to learn a topicrelated phrase. In some cases, you can act out the dialog to help with understanding.
- Play the CD or model the dialog. Use actions where possible to help children understand as they listen. Check they understand the meaning.
- Play the CD or model the dialog again and have the children repeat the lines chorally.
- Have the children practice the dialog with you, taking turns to say part A or part B.
- With very able classes you can have children working in pairs or invite volunteers to come to the front and "act" out the dialog. Help them to choose substitutable words where appropriate.



The song or chant

- Each topic contains either a song or a chant.
 Performing songs and chants helps children to practice the vocabulary and dialog, and adds variety to the classes. The easy rhythms echo the natural patterns that can be heard in the English language. A good tip is to practice a song first as a chant to help the children with the rhythm and pronunciation.
- Play the song or chant on the CD. Ask the children to listen to the rhythm and melody of the song or the rhythm of the chant.
- Play the CD again and have children point to the objects they hear.
- Break the song or chant down into small sections and have the children practice it separately with the CD.
- Finally, put the whole song or chant together and have the children sing along.
- On pages 9–36 of this Activity Resource Book, there are illustrated song and chant actions for children to perform while listening to the song or chant.

The alphabet

- The 26 core topics in the dictionary each present a letter of the alphabet. If you wish, you can now draw attention to the alphabet letter at the top of the page. At least one of the key words presented will begin or contain (in the case of "x") the target letter. Say the letter and the corresponding word while pointing to the object in the scene.
- Say the letter several times and have them repeat chorally. Draw the letter on the board or in the air with your finger. Take a flashcard of the letter (photocopiable letter flashcards are on pp. 91–94 of this *Activity Resource Book*), hold it up and show the children while saying the sound aloud.
- The children might like to try to make the shape of the letter in the air with their finger too. You could even make body letter shapes with several children lying on the carpet in the shape of the letter. Take photos for a wall display of the English alphabet all "written" out in bodies!

Fairy tales

- Storytelling is a key way of engaging a child's imagination. Two popular fairy tales are included in the *Longman Young Children's Picture Dictionary*: "Little Red Riding Hood" and "Goldilocks and the Three Bears." These stories are presented in five successive scenes; "Little Red Riding Hood" in Topics 2–6 and "Goldilocks and the Three Bears" in Topics 13–17. Please see pp. 7 & 8 of this Activity Resource Book for a summary of these stories.
- The best way to present these stories is to go through the story scenes (in the children's language if necessary) in one lesson. Familiarize the children thoroughly with the story without focusing in on the key vocabulary and return to each scene in the successive lessons to work on the vocabulary and review the story.
- When introducing the children to the story, go through the scenes (five for "Goldilocks and the Three Bears" and five for "Little Red Riding Hood"), asking the children questions like "Who can you see?", "Where are they?", "What

are they doing?", etc. and telling the children the story. Let them talk about the story.

- You can familiarize the children with the vocabulary topics coming up later by asking them questions related to the topics: "What does Little Red Riding Hood have in her basket?", "Which fruit do you like best?", "Do you think it's a warm or cool day?", "What is Baby Bear wearing?", etc.
- Once the children have understood the story, they might like to act it out.

Flashcards

 Photocopiable flashcards of all the dictionary vocabulary words are available at the back of this Activity Resource Book, pp. 91–128. There are also some game ideas in the Flashcard Activity Bank on pp. 89 & 90.

Activity sheets

- The activity sheets are photocopiable and are in this Activity Resource Book, pp. 37–88. They are graded at two levels (A and B) according to the motor skills required, linguistic challenge and the age suitability of the task types.
- After the children have been presented with the words from the topic, they can do the accompanying activity sheet, either in class or at home with their parents.
- If you decide to have children doing these activity sheets in class time, start them off working on their activity sheet individually and circulate around the classroom encouraging them and eliciting the words from the topic.

Lesson Activity	Materials	Time
Play the Hello Song	Audio CD	1 minute
Introduce the topic	Dictionary pages	5 minutes
Introduce the vocabulary	Dictionary pages Audio CD Flashcards (photocopiable from this <i>Activity Resource Book</i>)	10 minutes
Find the hidden object	Dictionary pages	3 minutes
Introduce the dialog	Dictionary pages Audio CD	5 minutes
Play the song or chant	Audio CD Illustrated song or chant actions (photocopiable from this Activity Resource Book)	7 minutes
Practice the alphabet	Dictionary pages Flashcards (photocopiable from this Activity Resource Book)	3 minutes
Complete the activity sheet	Activity sheet A or B (photocopiable from this <i>Activity Resource Book</i>)	5 minutes
Play the Goodbye Song	Audio CD	1 minute

Lesson plan (40 minutes)

Fairy Tales

Little Red Riding Hood

Topic 2 Bugs in the Forest

A little girl is going to visit her grandma who lives in a cottage in the forest. The little girl's name is Little Red Riding Hood, because she always wears a red cape with a hood. In the forest lives a wicked wolf. He sees Little Red Riding Hood from his hiding place behind a tree.

Topic 🕝 Fruit for Grandma

The wolf stops Little Red Riding Hood in the forest to find out where she is going. She has many different kinds of fruit in her basket. She tells the wolf that she's going to visit her grandma to give her the fruit.

Topic 4

Grandma's House

This is Grandma's cottage. The wolf has run on ahead of Little Red Riding Hood and is about to enter the house. Poor Grandma doesn't know that the wolf is about to push her into the closet to wait for Little Red Riding Hood to arrive!

Topic 5 Is that you, Grandma?

When Little Red Riding Hood arrives, she comes into the cottage. She goes into the bedroom and sees the wolf, dressed as Grandma, in the bed. She thinks this is her grandma but is confused because Grandma seems different somehow. She notices Grandma's big eyes, big ears and big teeth and says "What big eyes you have, Grandma!" The wolf replies, in a high voice, "All the better to see you with, my dear." Little Red Riding Hood says, "What big ears you have, Grandma!" The wolf replies, "All the better to hear you with, my dear." Little Red Riding Hood then says "My, what big teeth you have, Grandma!" The wolf replies, "All the better to eat you with!", and leaps out of bed to try to grab Little Red Riding Hood and eat her up!

Topic 6 Grandma's Family

Just at that moment, the rest of Grandma's family rush in through the door and save her, chasing away the wolf and freeing Grandma from the closet. The family is relieved and happy to be safe, and give each other a big hug. The naughty wolf has learned his lesson – don't mess with little girls and Grandmas!











Goldilocks and the Three Bears

Topic (13) In the Kitchen

A family of bears live in a cottage in the forest: Daddy Bear, Mommy Bear and Baby Bear. One day they are having breakfast in the kitchen but the porridge is too hot to eat, so they decide to go for a walk outside in the forest while the porridge cools down.

Topic (14) A Walk in the Forest

It's a cool day so they put on their warm clothes and go out for a short walk in the forest. The bears have a nice walk and pick some berries, but while they are gone a naughty little girl called Goldilocks (she is called Goldilocks because of her golden locks of hair) sees their pretty cottage and enters.

Topic (E) Breakfast Time

In the kitchen, Goldilocks finds the table laid for breakfast. She sits down to eat. She tries Daddy Bear's porridge but it is too hot. She tries Mommy Bear's porridge but it's too cold. She tries Baby Bear's porridge and it's just right - not too hot and not too cold. It's delicious! She eats it all up.

Topic 16 The Living Room

She goes into the living room and sees the armchairs. She tries Daddy Bear's chair but it's too hard. She tries Mommy Bear's chair but it's too soft. She tries Baby Bear's chair and it's just right - not too hard and not too soft. It's very comfortable. But the chair breaks because she is too big for it!

Topic (17) The Bedroom

Goldilocks is feeling tired so she goes upstairs to the bedroom. She tries Daddy Bear's bed but it's too hard. She tries Mommy Bear's bed but it's too soft. She tries Baby Bear's bed and it's just right - not too hard and not too soft. It's very comfortable. She lies down and goes to sleep. When the bears return, they see that someone has eaten Baby Bear's porridge, and broken Baby Bear's armchair, so they go upstairs to the bedroom and find Goldilocks in Baby Bear's bed. She wakes up, screams out in fear and runs from the house, terrified. She never returns. She has learned her lesson - never to enter someone else's house and touch their things!









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Song and Chant Actions

On Hello Song

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Hello Harry, Hello, Hello Hello Mary, Hello, Hello Hello Sandy, Hello Andy Hello Joe, Hello.

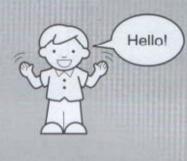




[Wave with your right hand.] [Salute with your left hand.]

Hello Freddy, Hello, Hello Hello Teddy, Hello, Hello Hello Sally, Hello Anne Hello Joe, Hello.

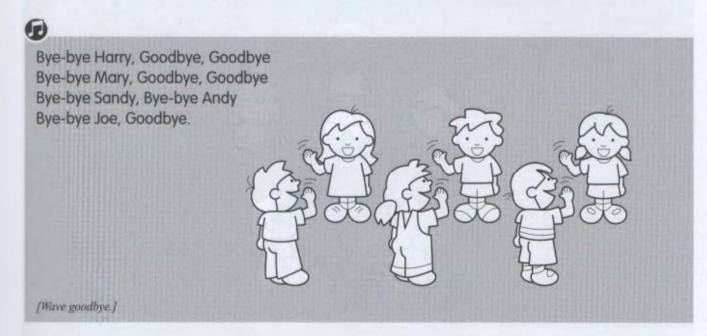
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[Wave with both hands.]

[Wave with your right hand.]

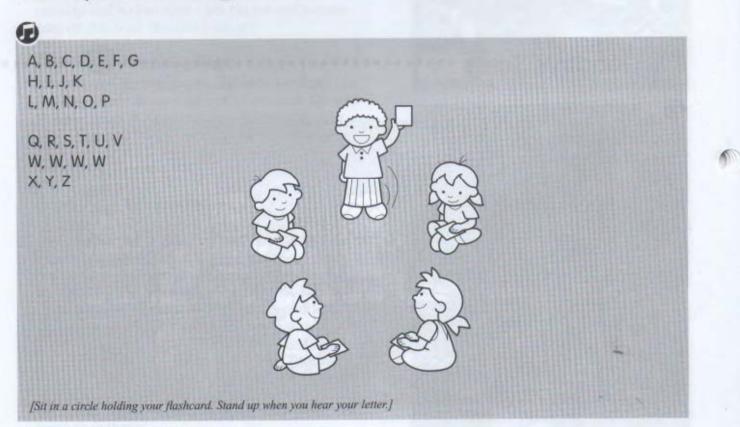
O2 Goodbye Song



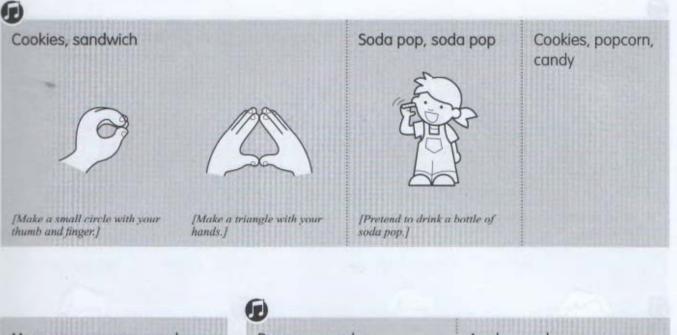
Bye-bye Freddy, Goodbye, Goodbye Bye-bye Teddy, Goodbye, Goodbye Bye-bye Sally, Bye-bye Anne Bye-bye Joe, Goodbye.

[Change partners and wave goodbye.]

Os Alphabet Song







More popcorn, more soda pop More candy, please.



[Hold out your right hand.]

Popcorn, candy Here you are!

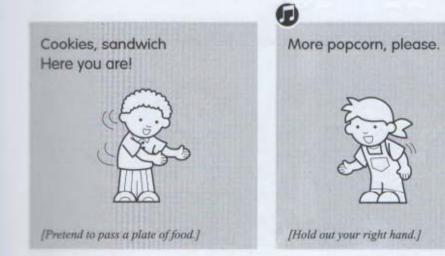


[Pretend to pass a plate of food.]

Apple, candy Here you are!

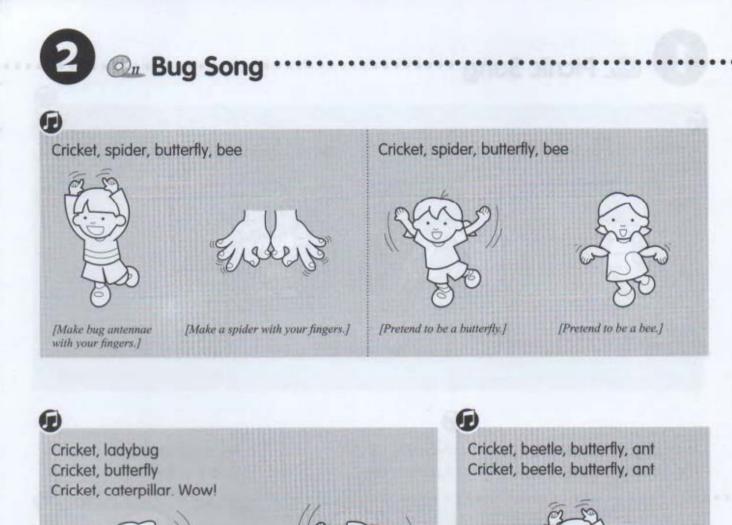


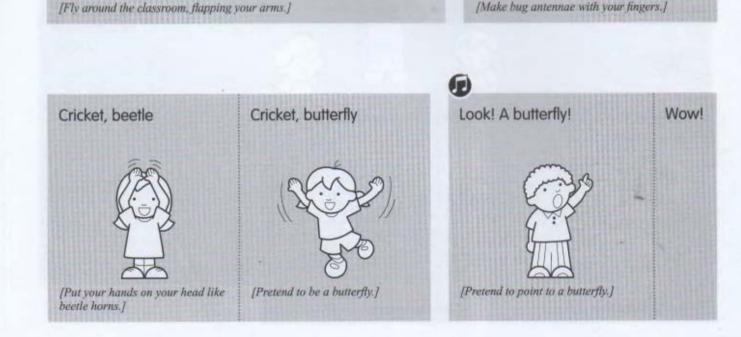
[Pretend to pass a plate of food.]



Photocopiable

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[Make bug antennae with your fingers.]



Ð

Peach, banana, coconut, pear Peach, banana, coconut, pear Peach Pineapple Grapes Strawberries Peach, banana, coconut, pear

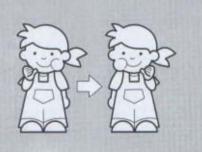


[Flashcards are placed around the room. Pretend to carry a basket and go shopping for the fruit you hear.]



Ø

Peach, banana, coconut, pear Peach, banana, coconut, pear Orange, plum, pineapple, pear Orange, plum, pineapple, pear

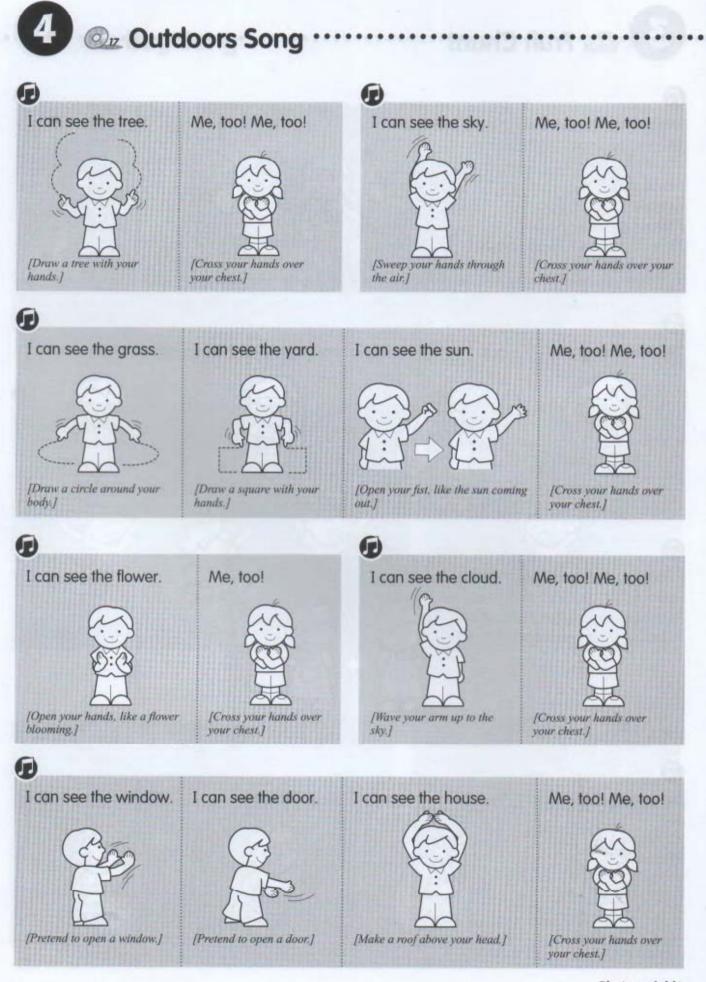


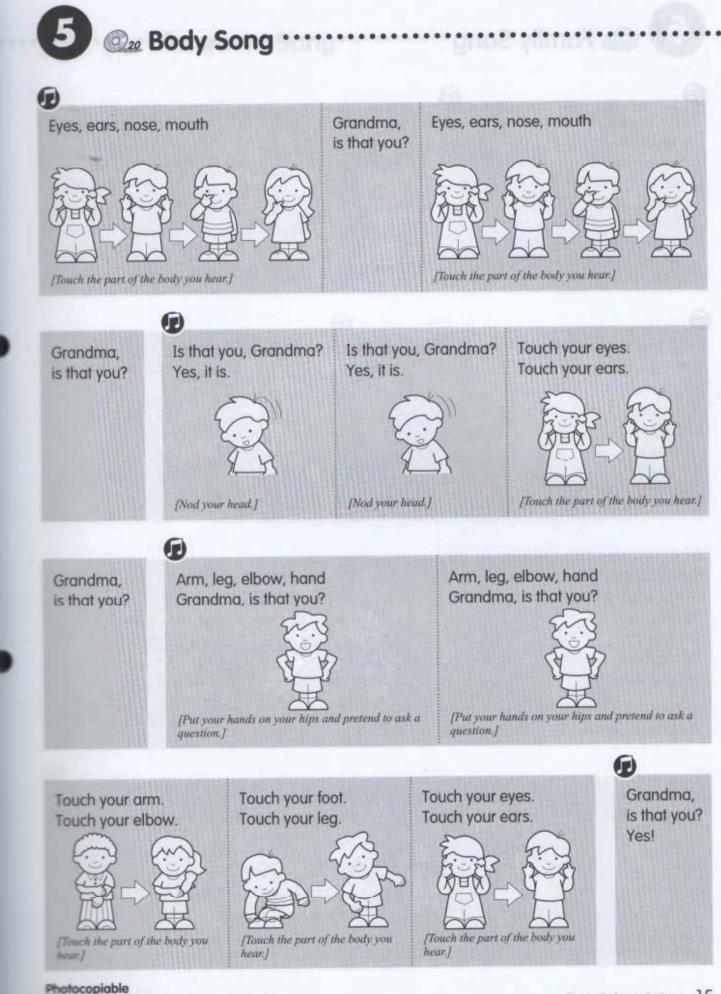
[Pretend to eat fruit, using your right then left hand.]



Photocopiable

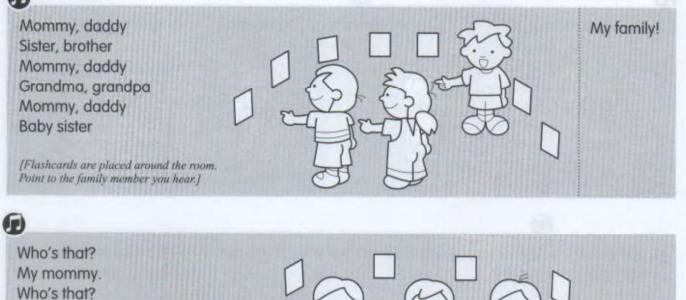
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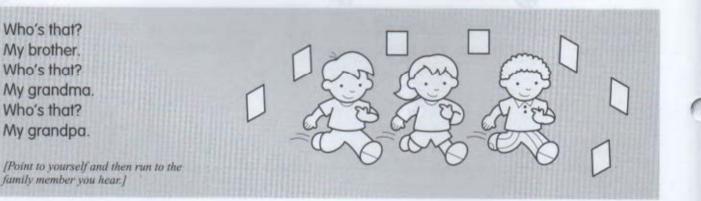
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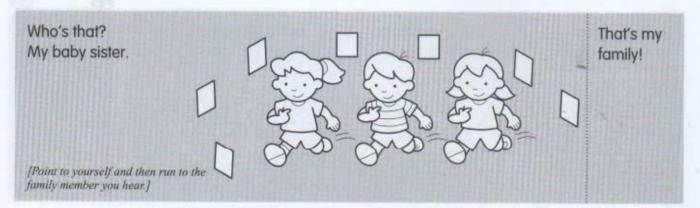
@23 Family Song ·

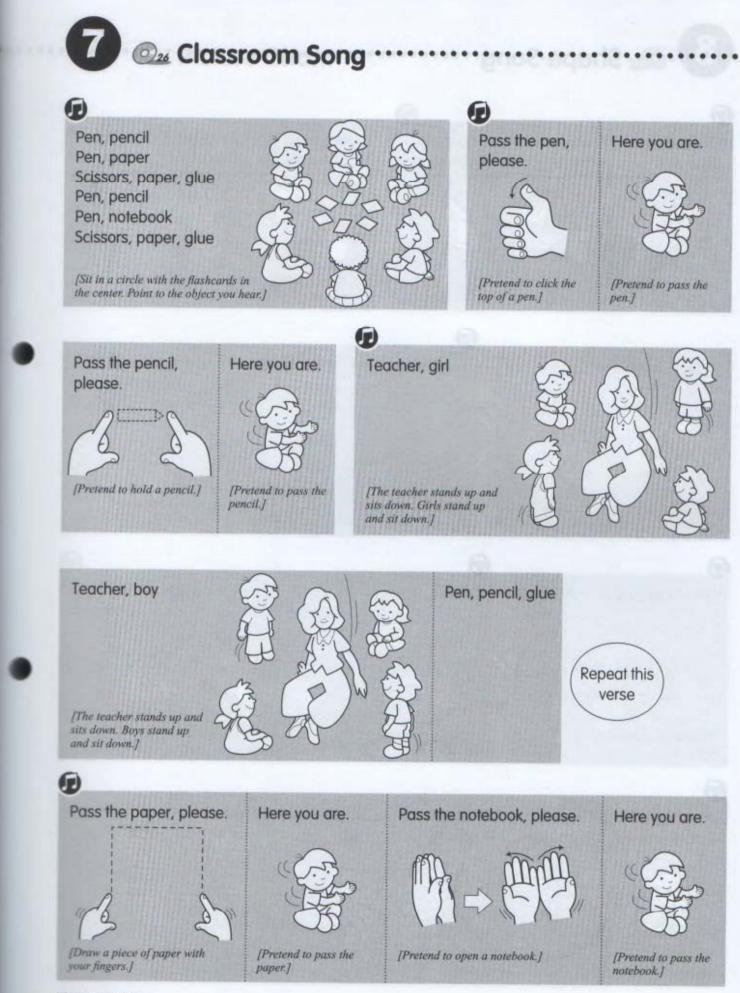


My daddy. Who's that? My sister.

[Point to yourself and then run to the family member you hear.]



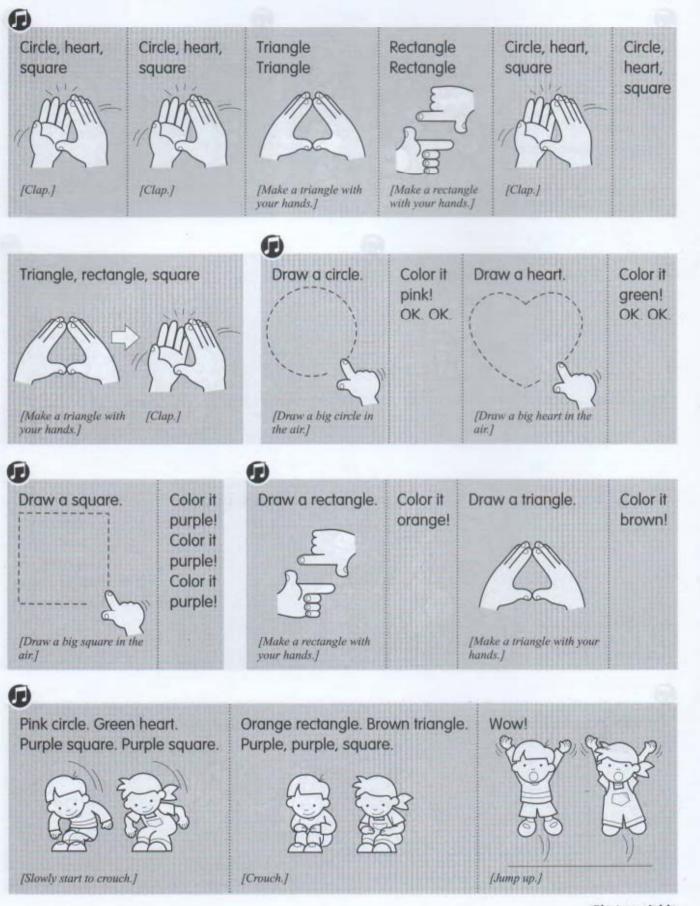




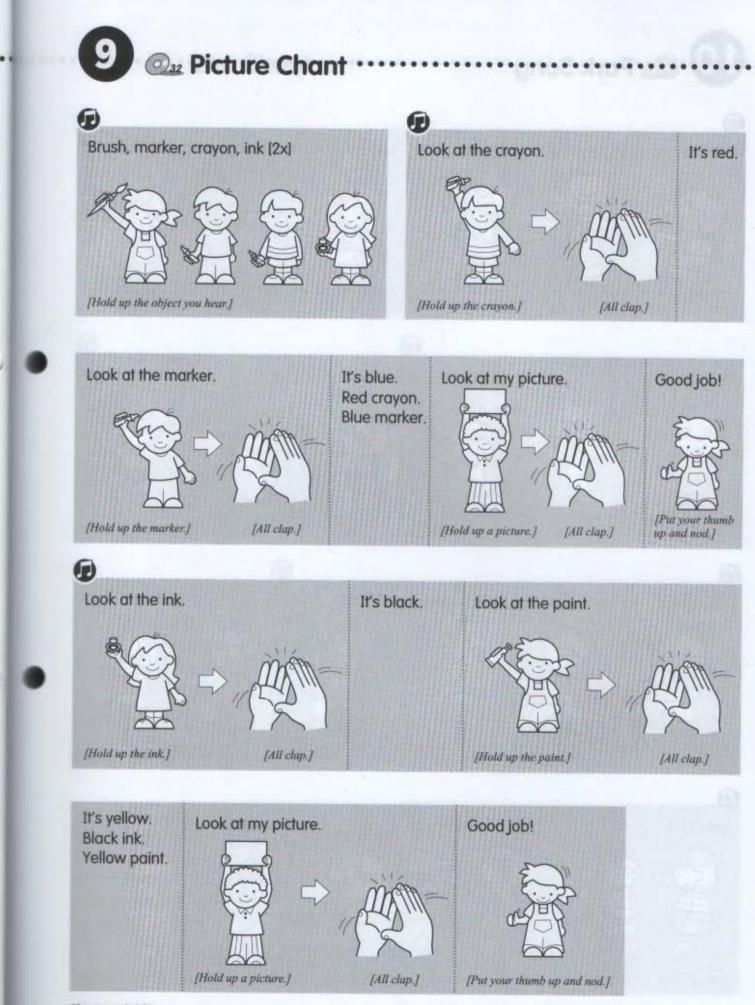
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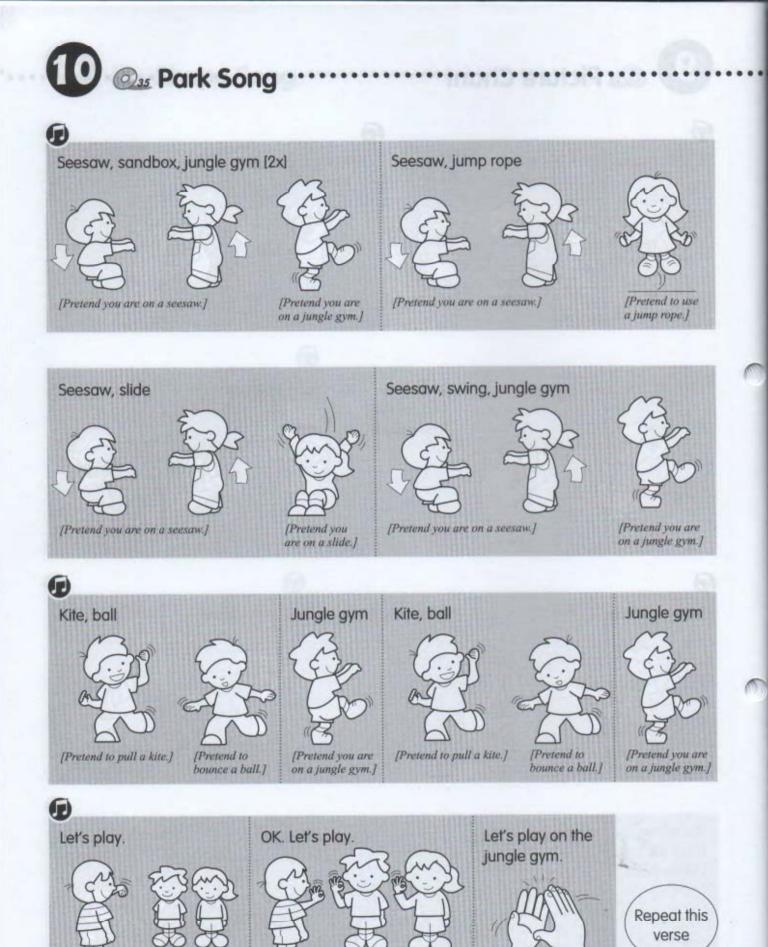
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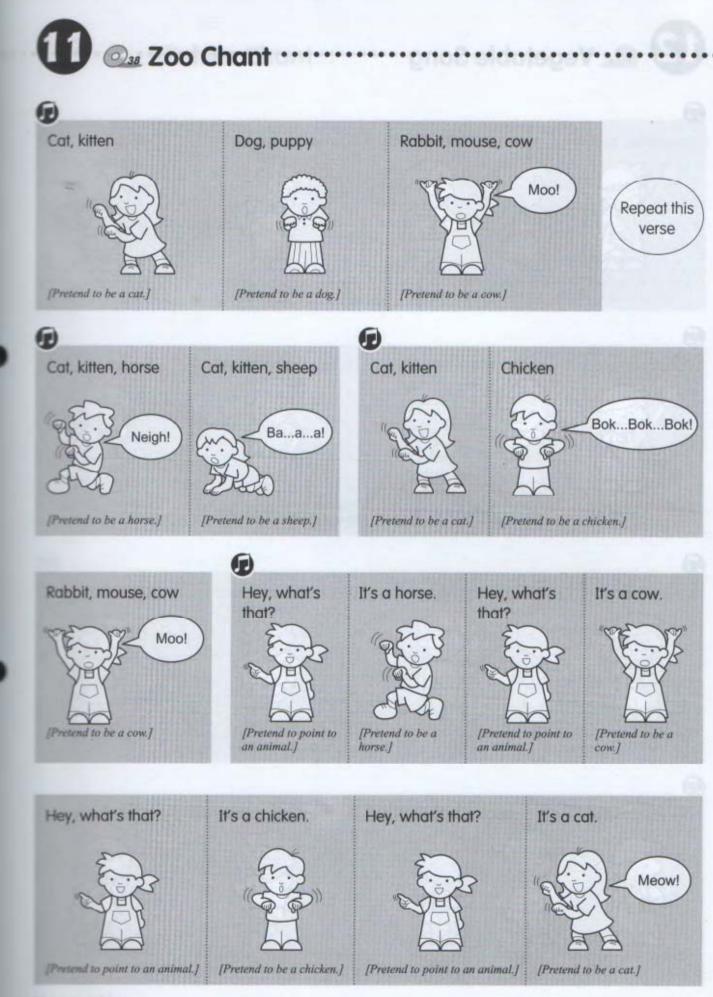




[Make an OK sign.]

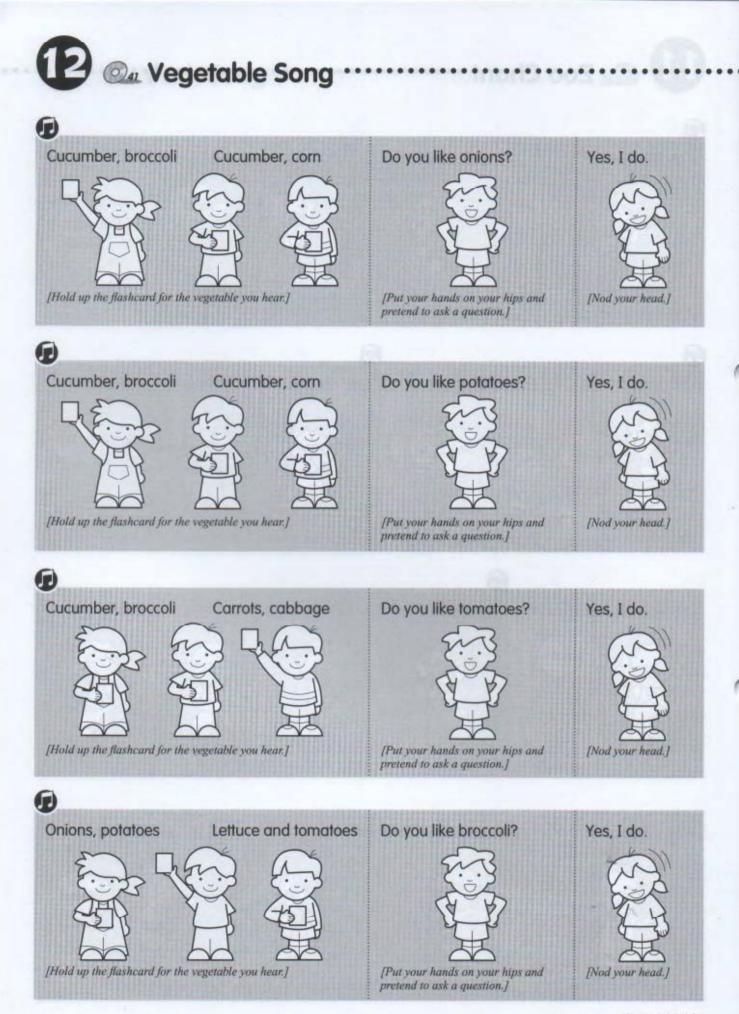
[Gesture to your friends to come over and play.] [Clap twice.]

20 Topic 10, Song Actions

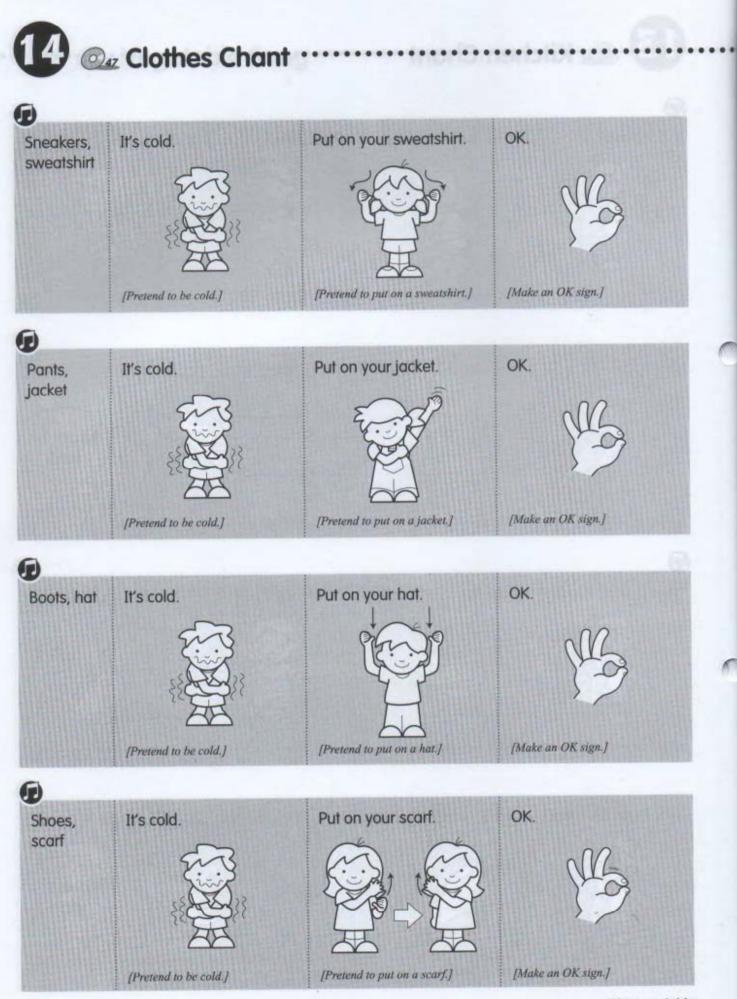


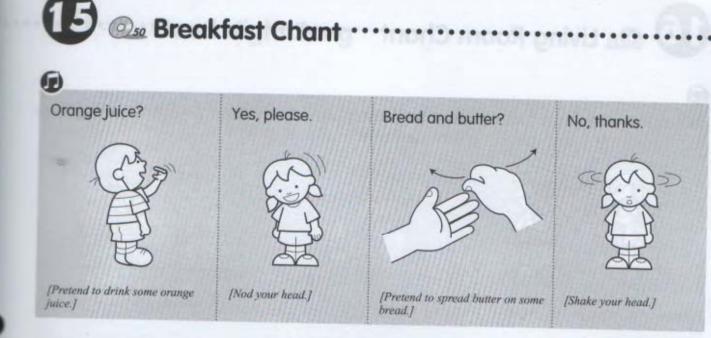
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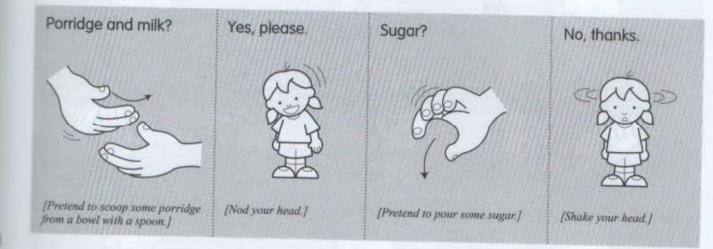
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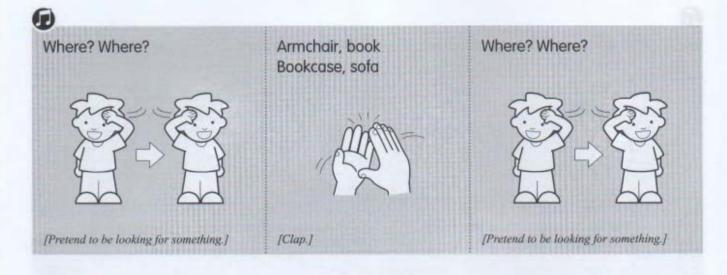




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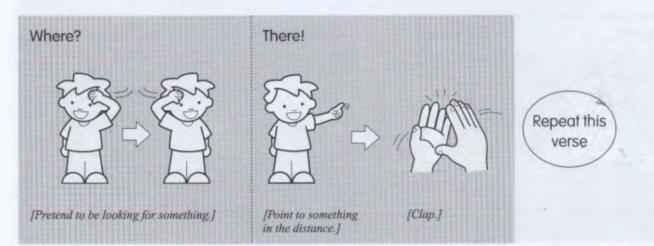
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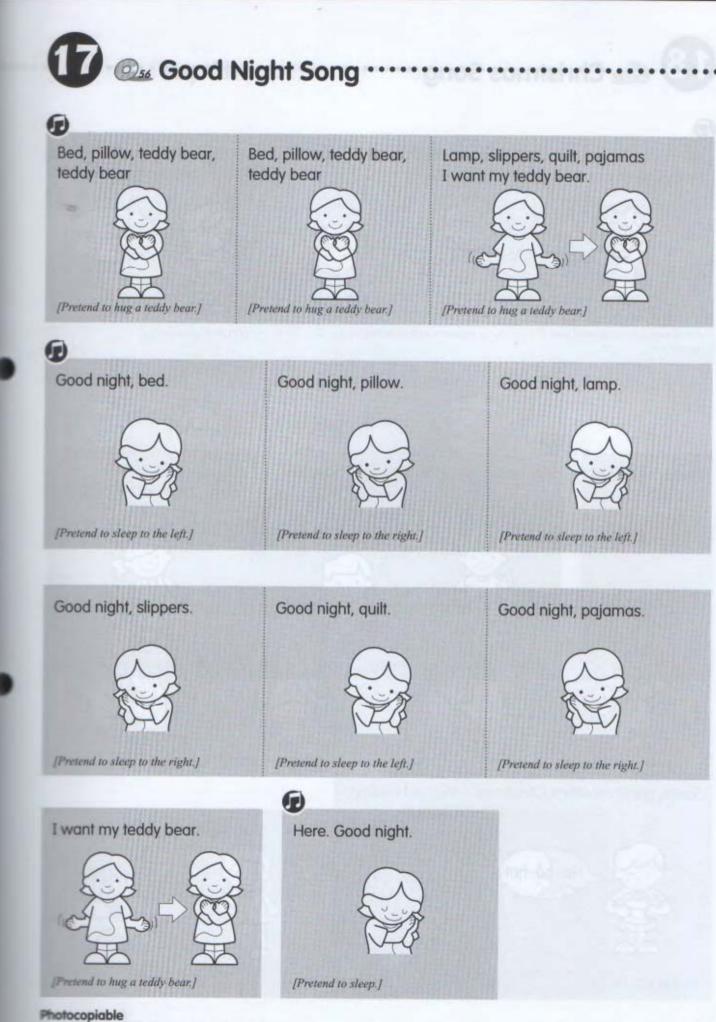
O Oss Living Room Chant



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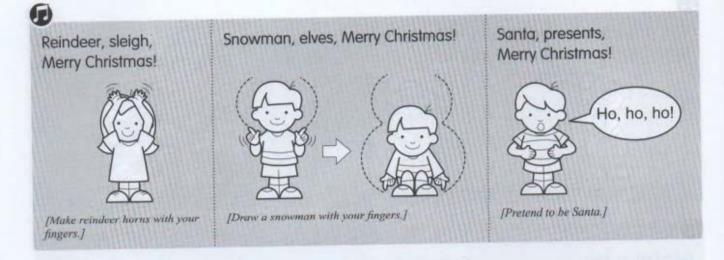




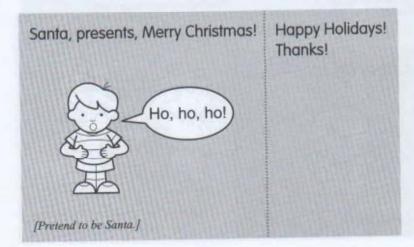


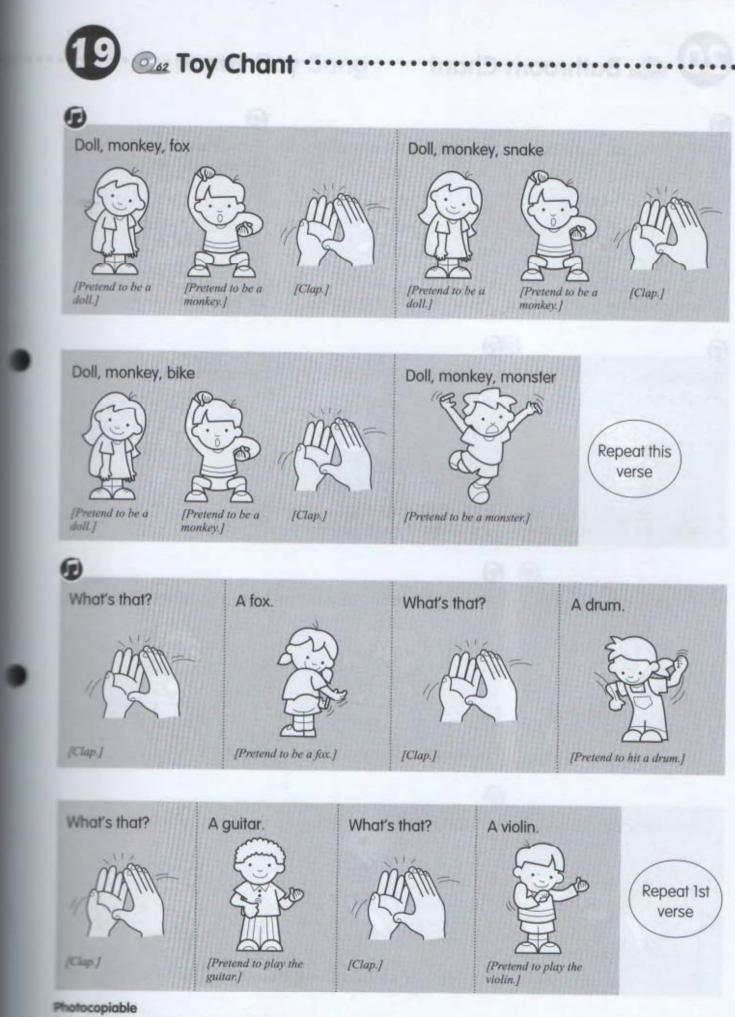
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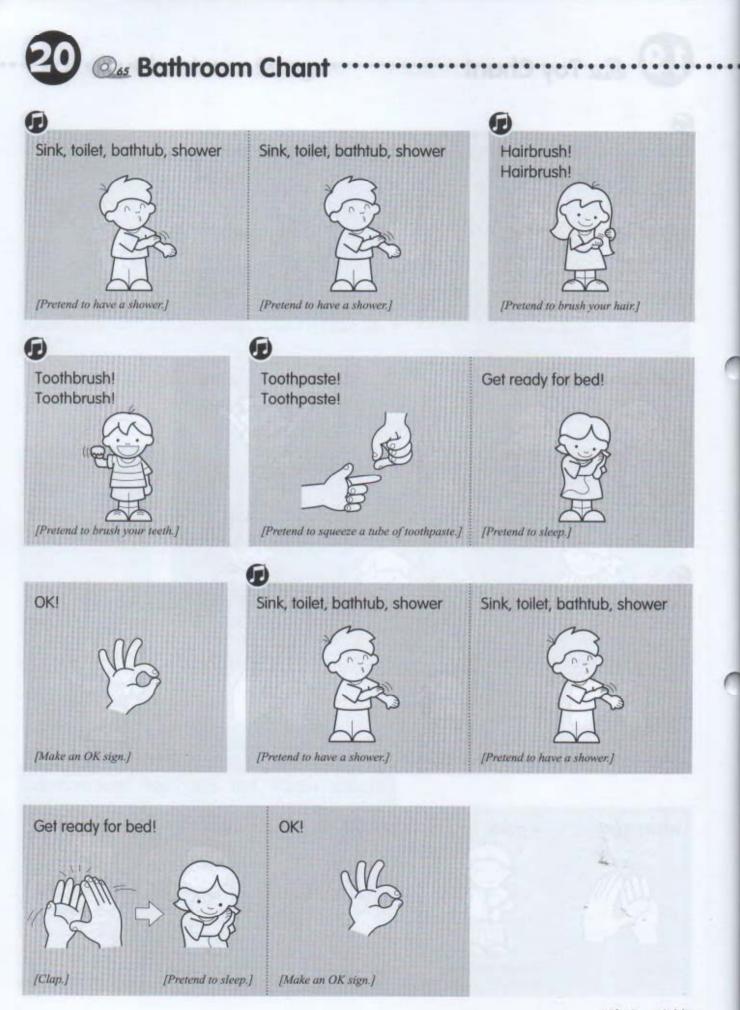


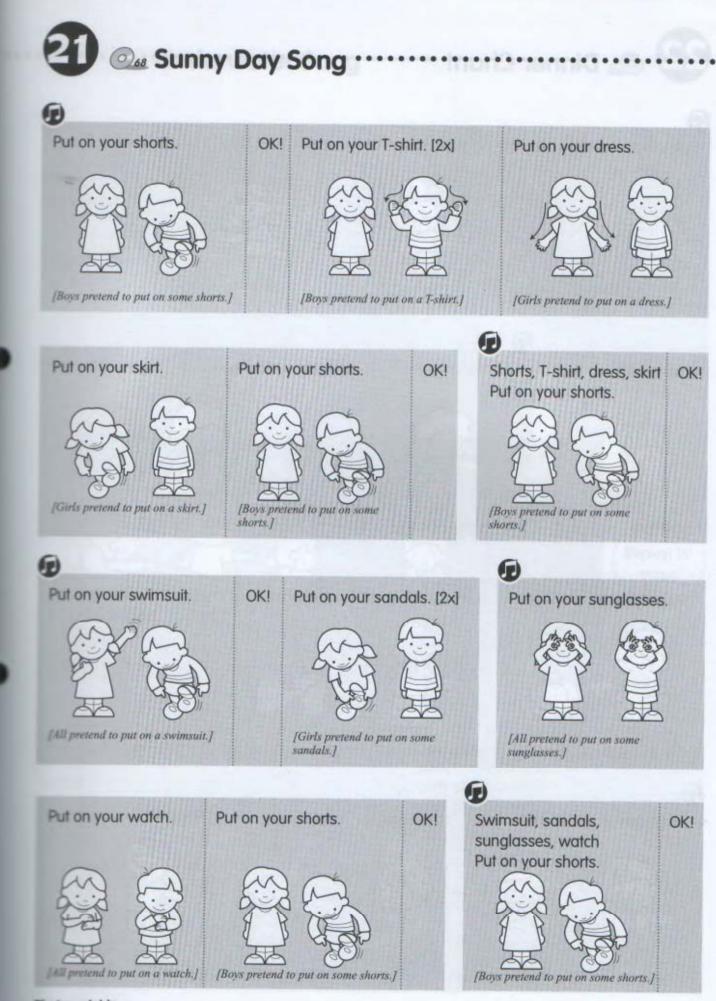


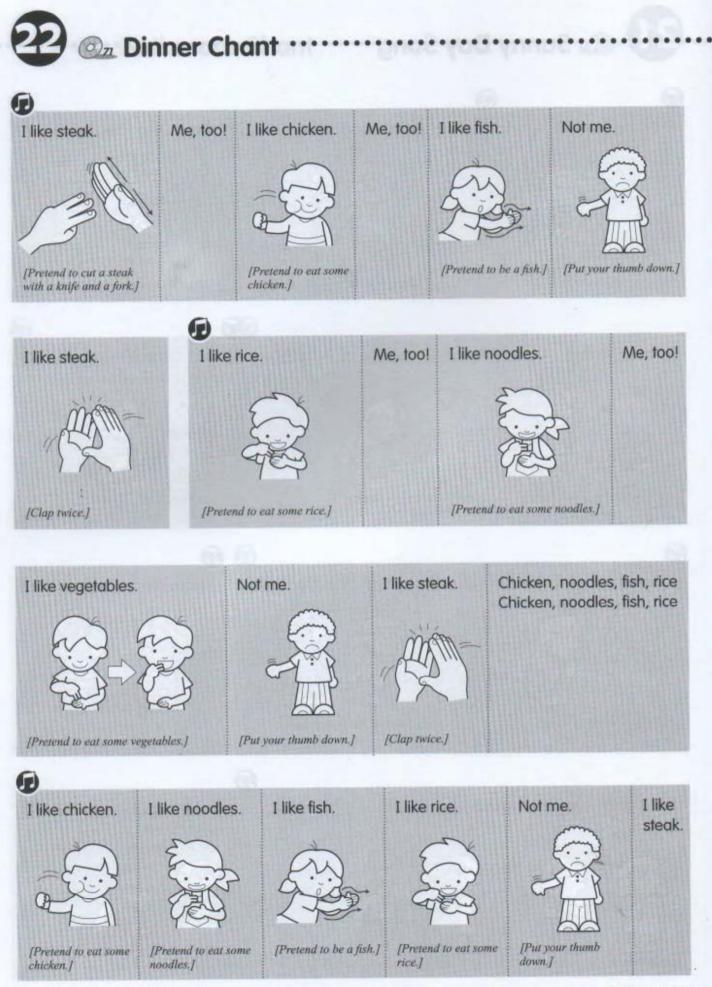




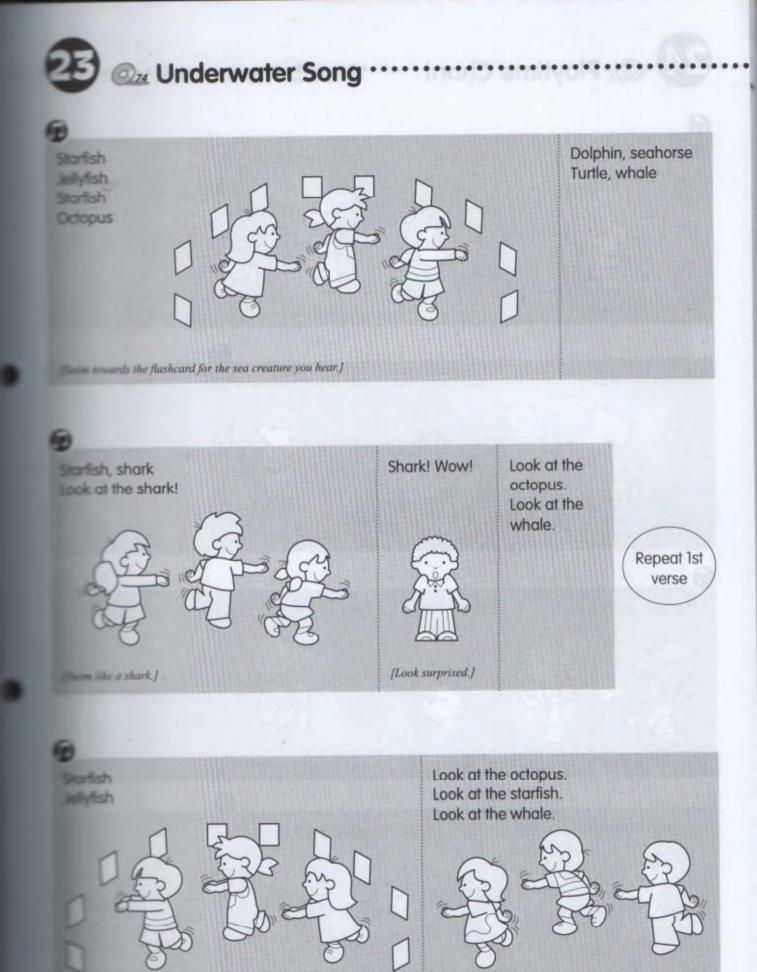
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32 Topic 22, Chant Actions

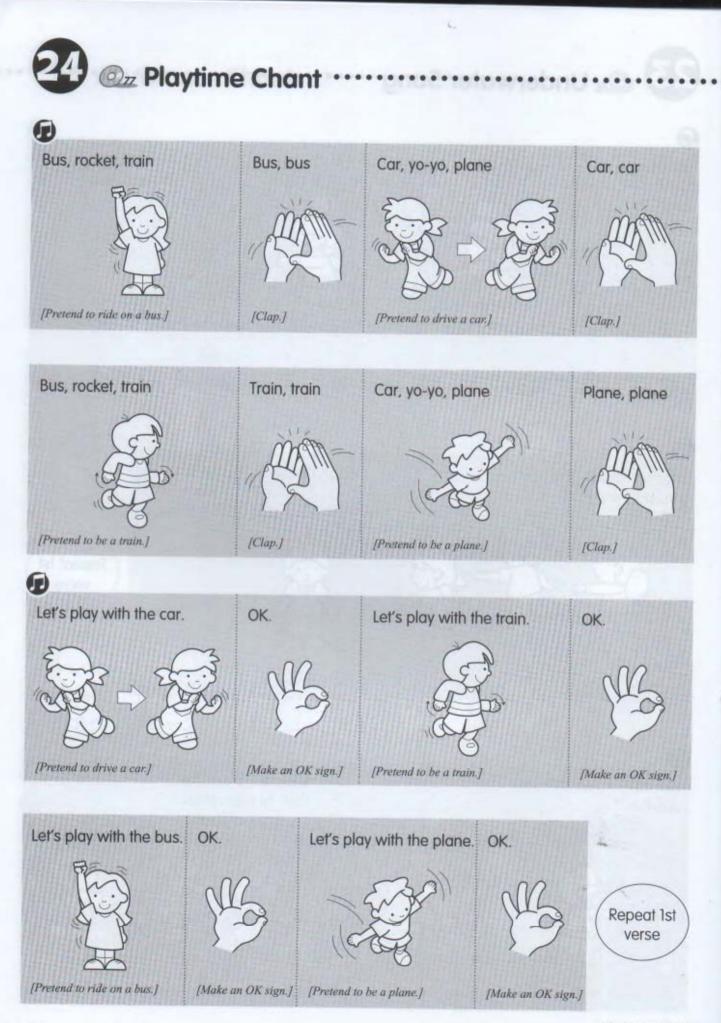


and an analy the flashcard for the sea creature you hear.]

Topic 23, Song Actions 33

[Swim like a whale.]

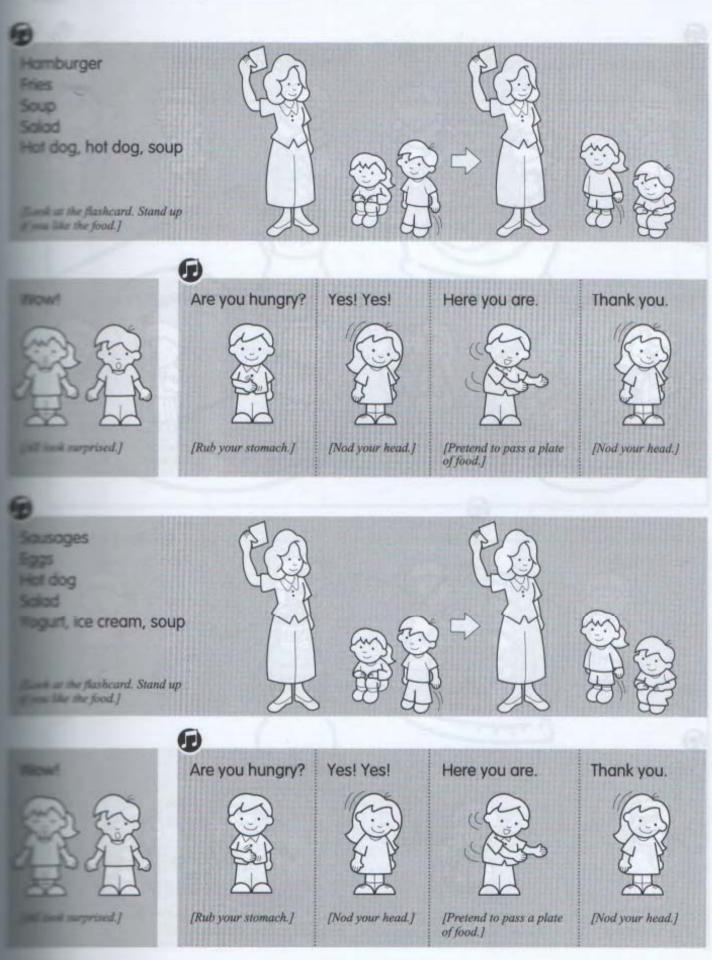
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@ Restaurant Chant

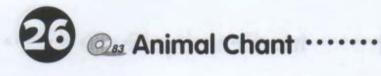


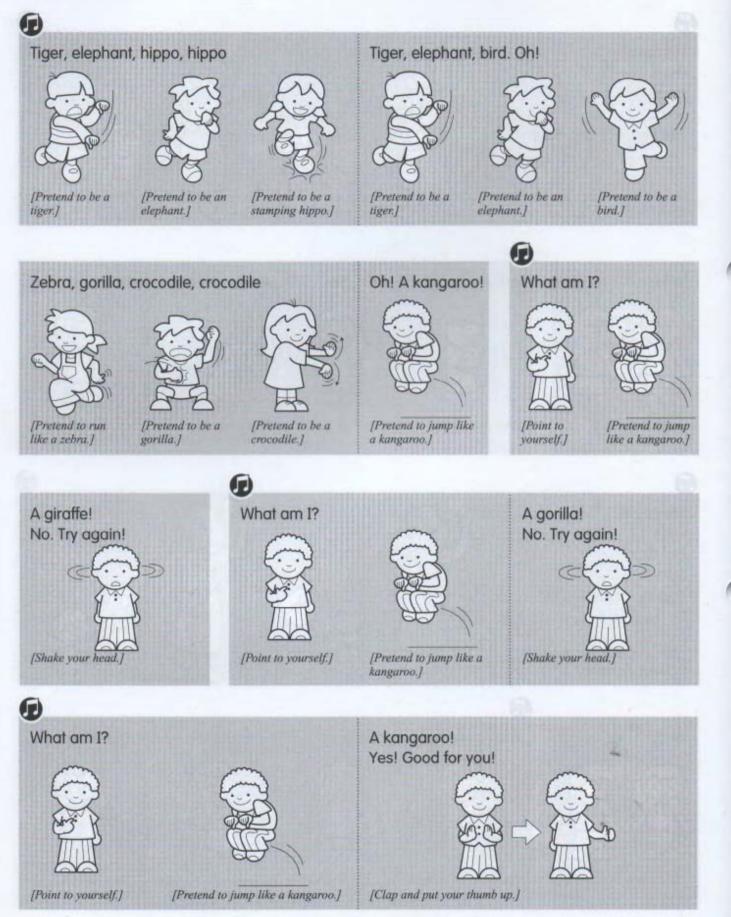
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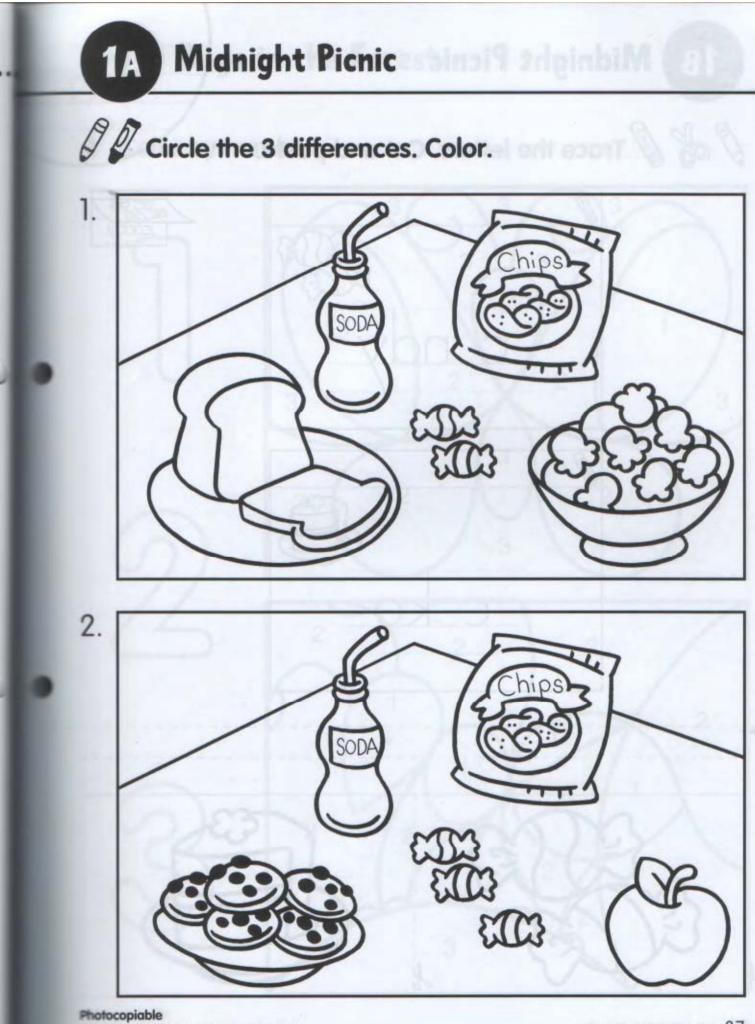
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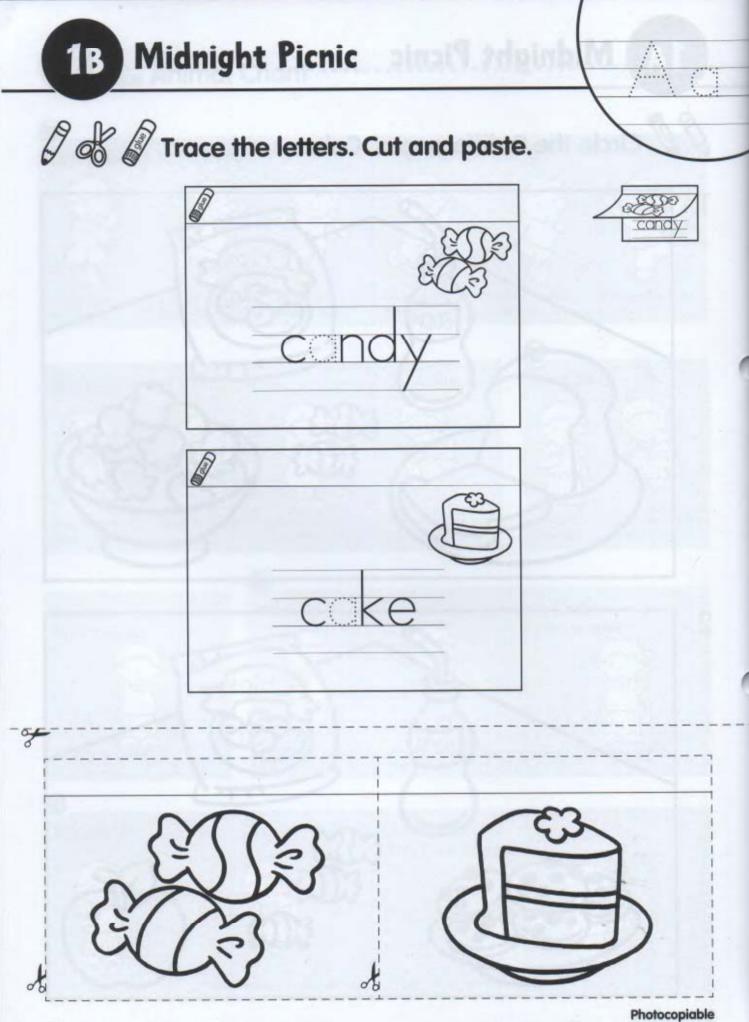
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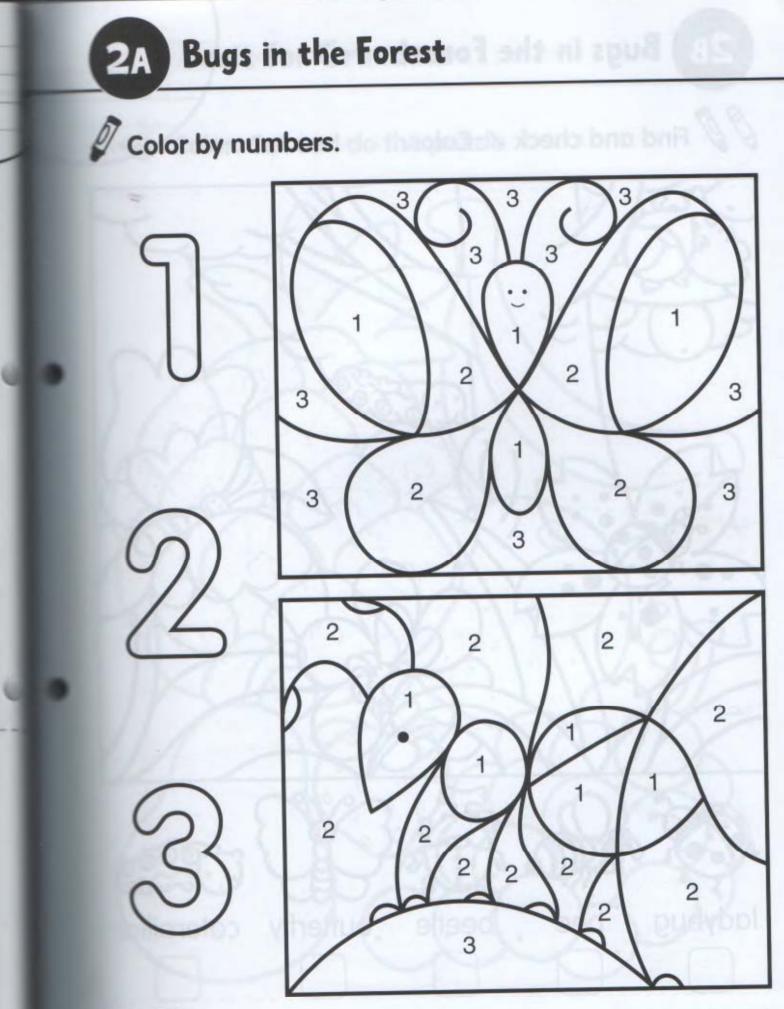
Topic 25, Chant Actions 35

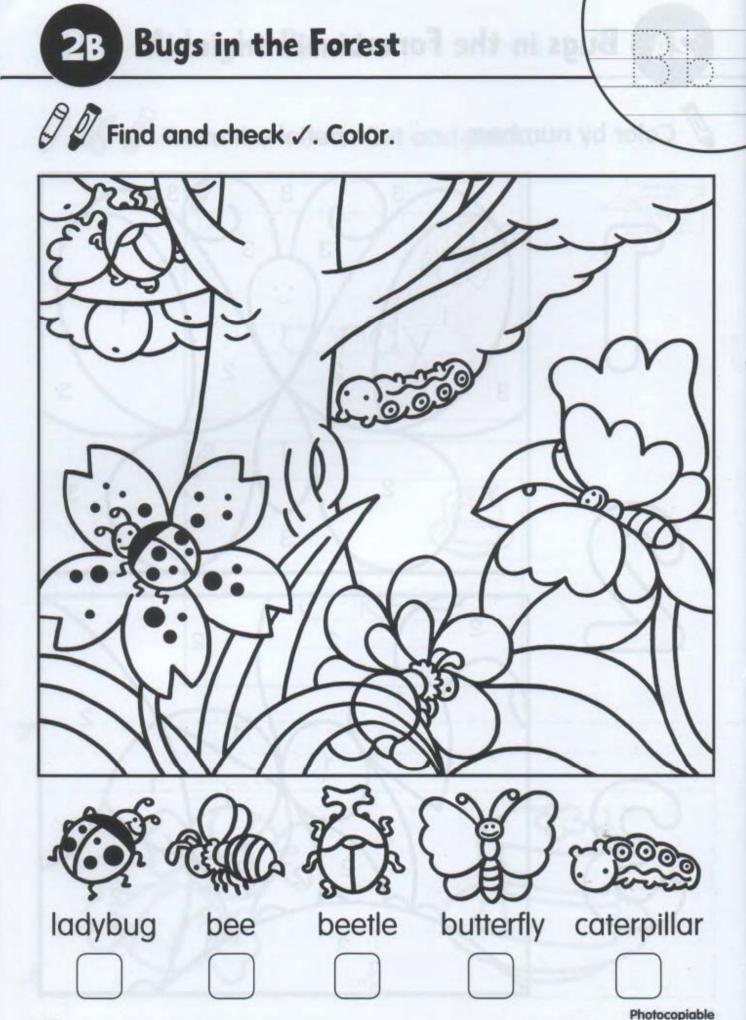




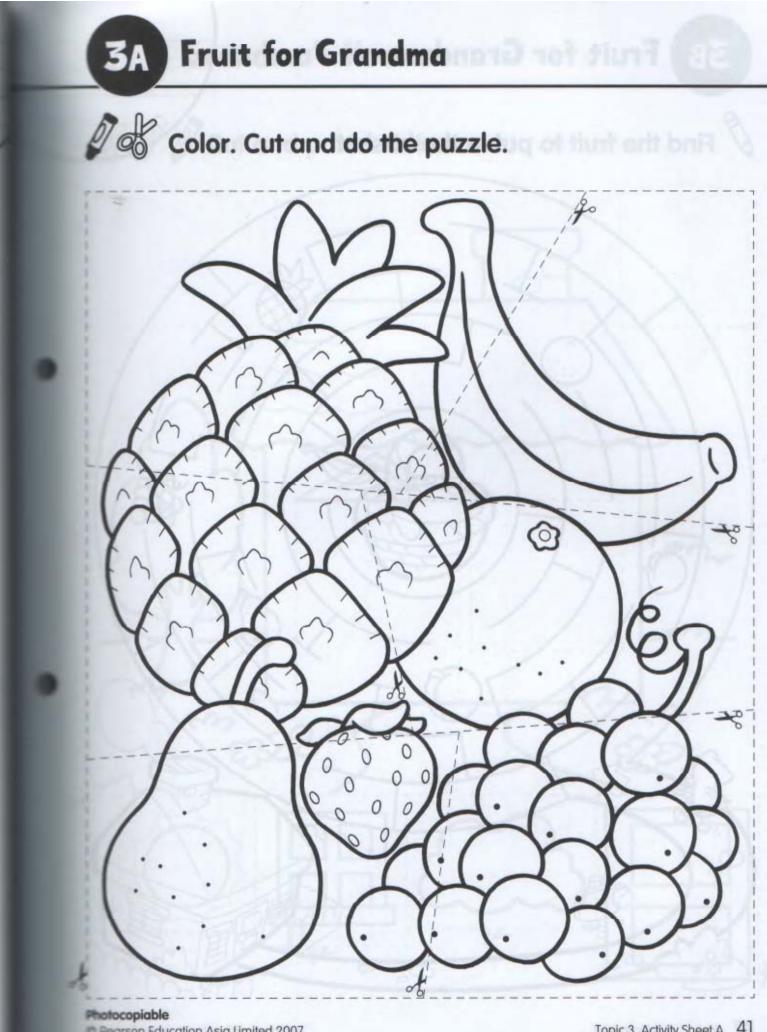


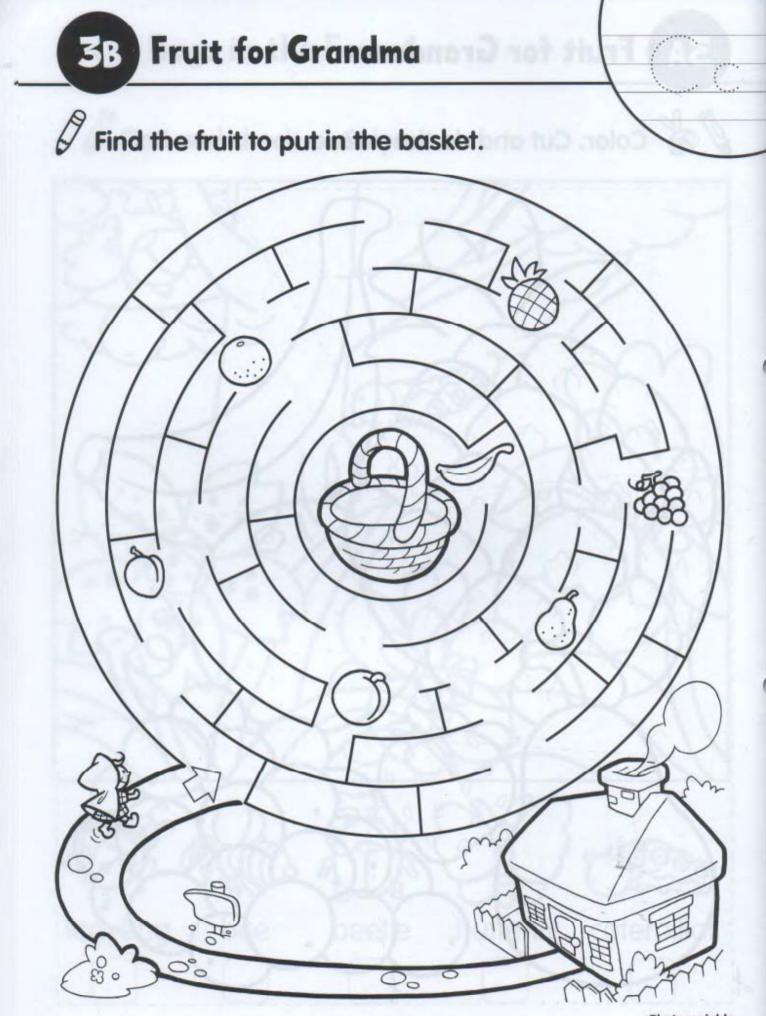




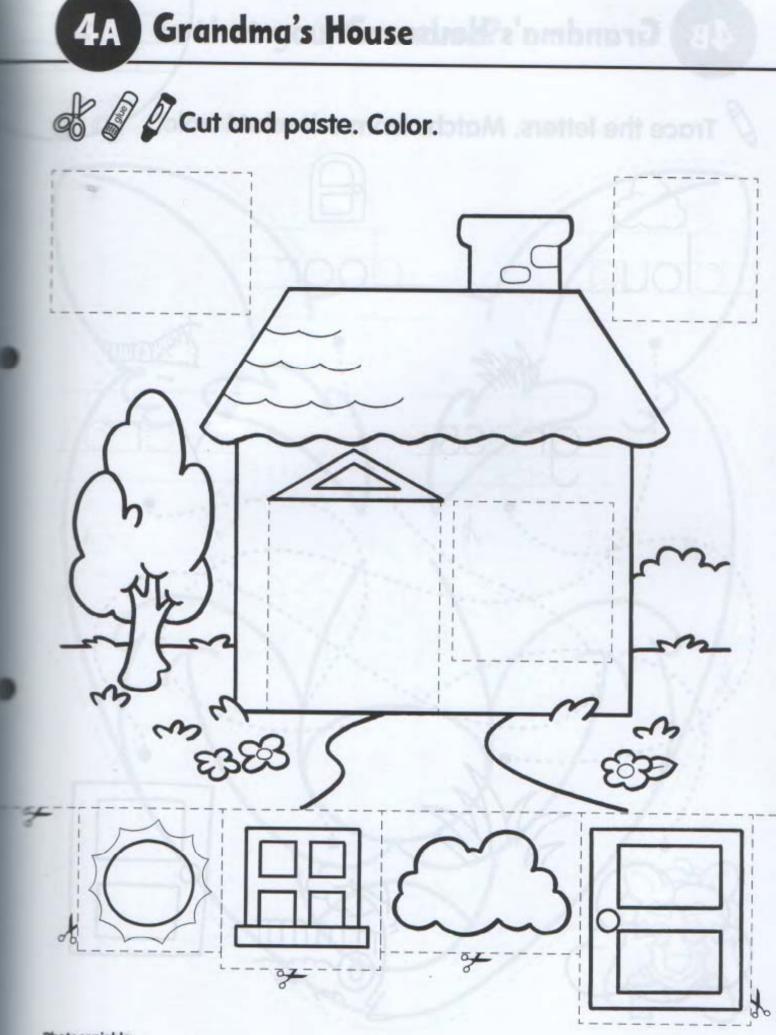


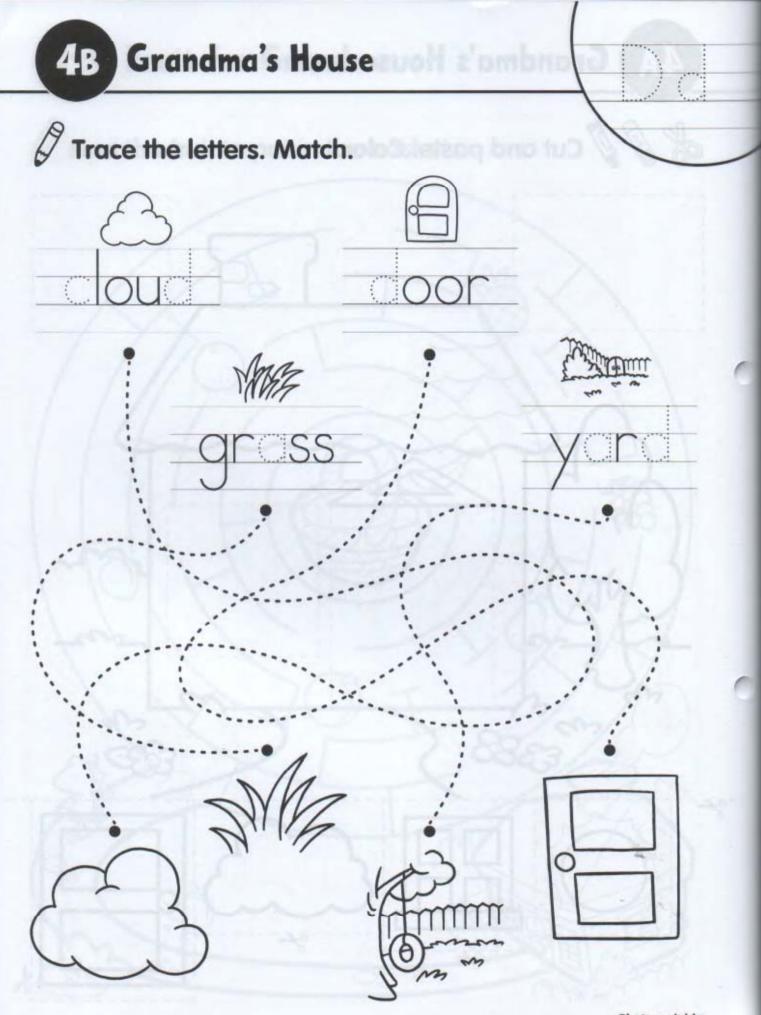
40 Topic 2, Activity Sheet B

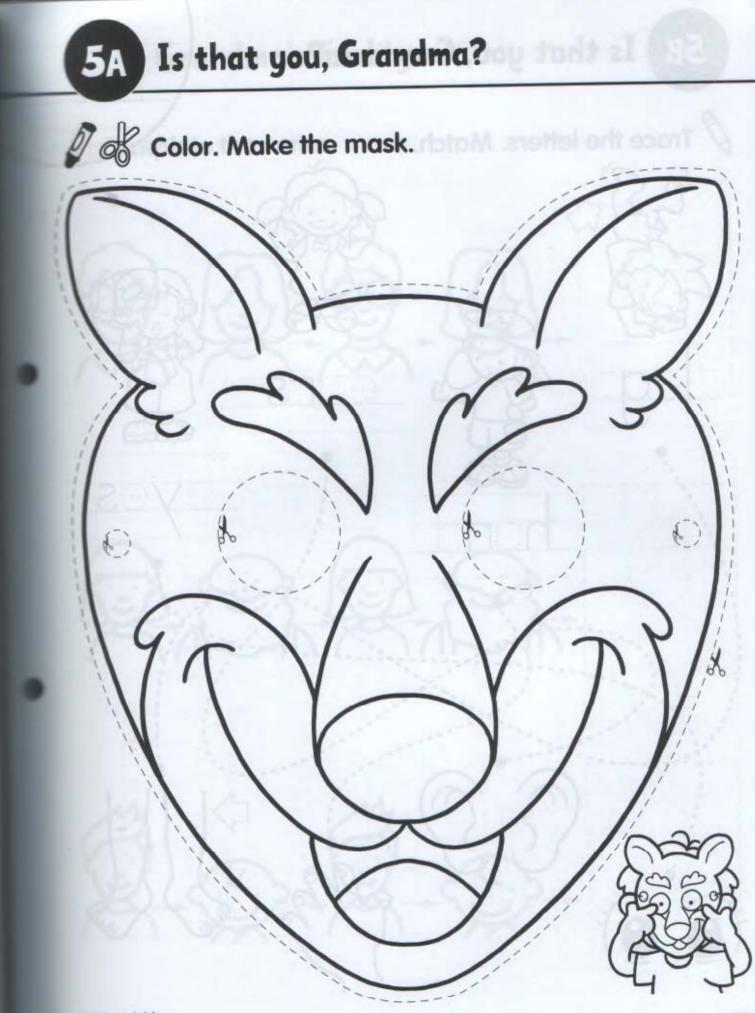


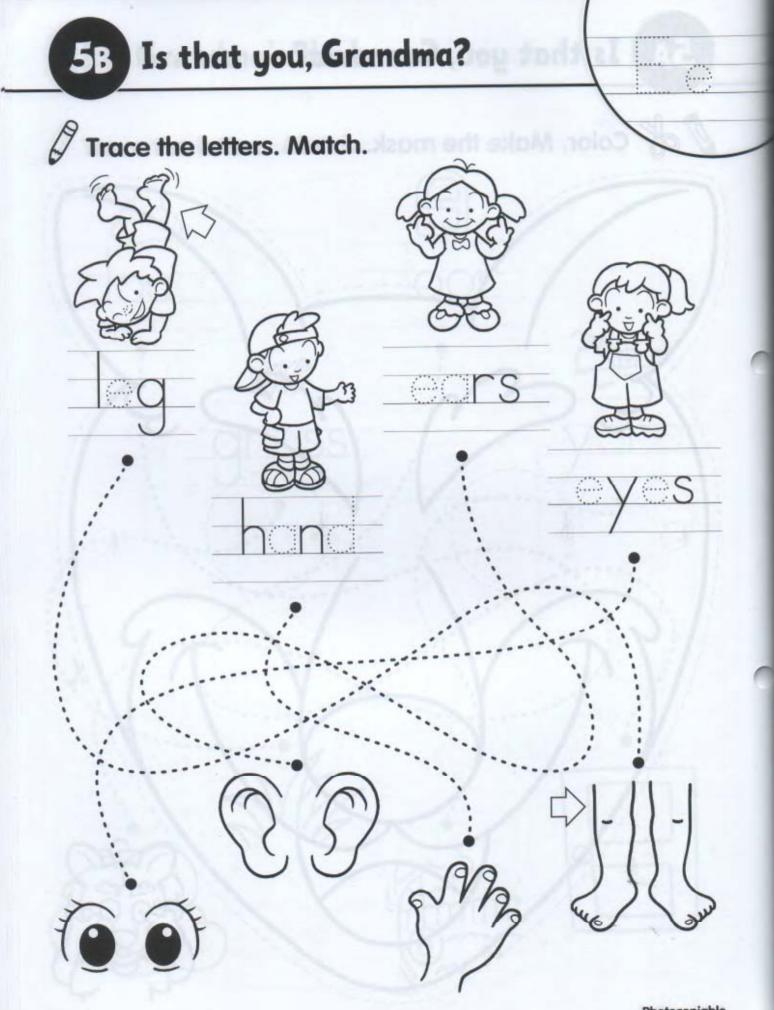


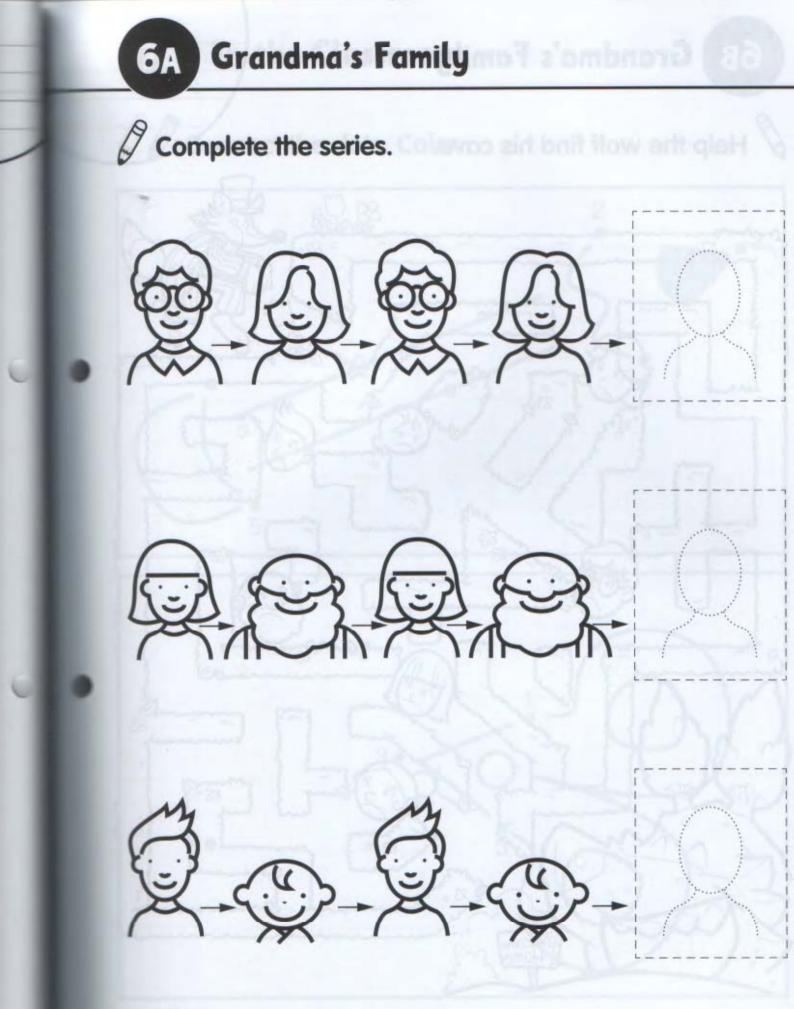
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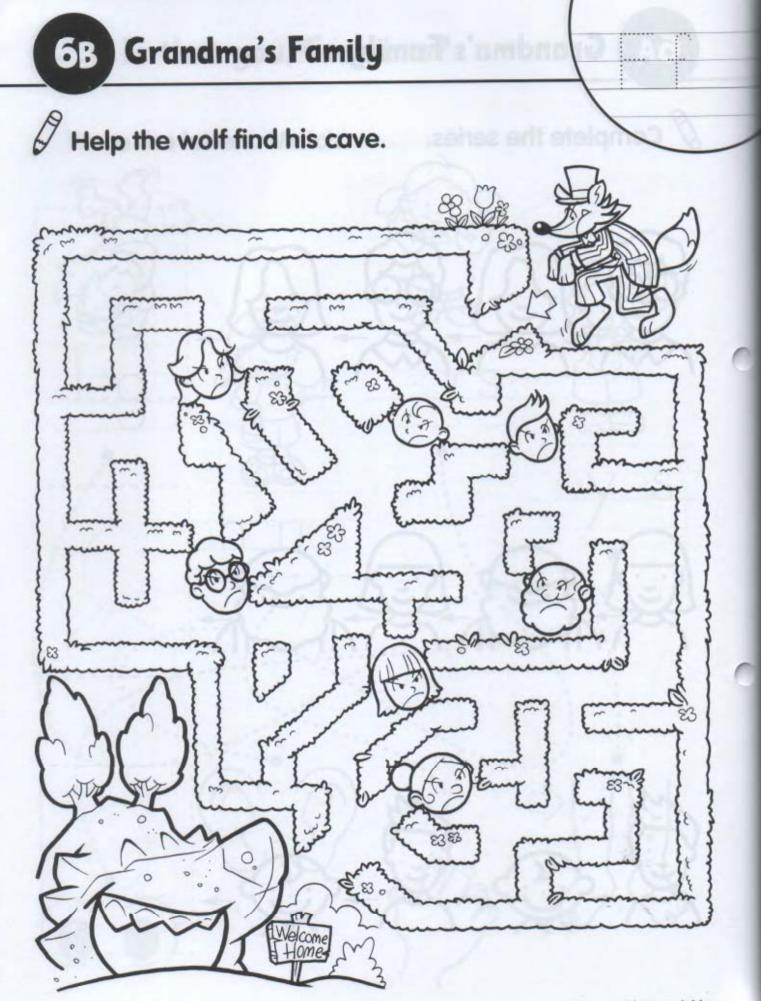






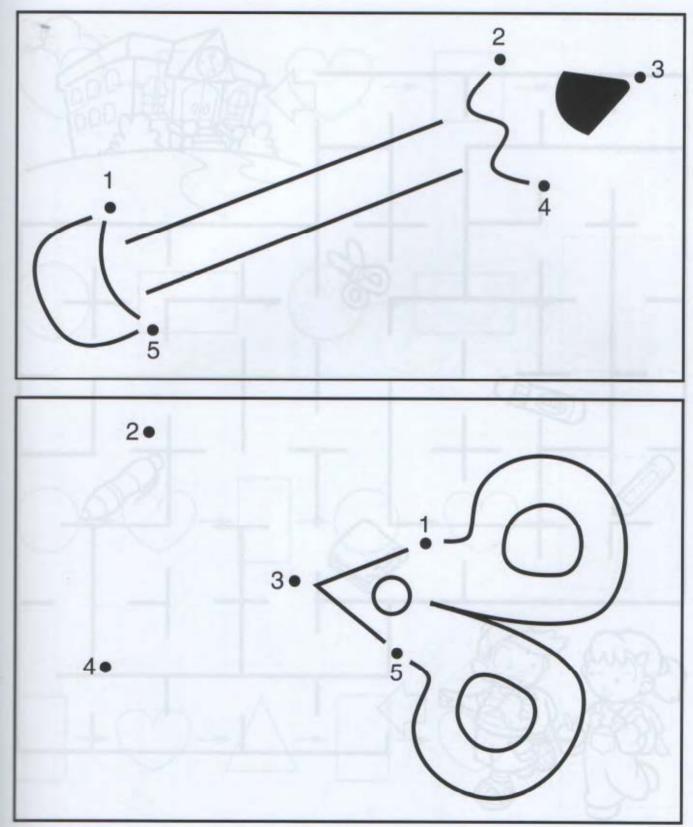


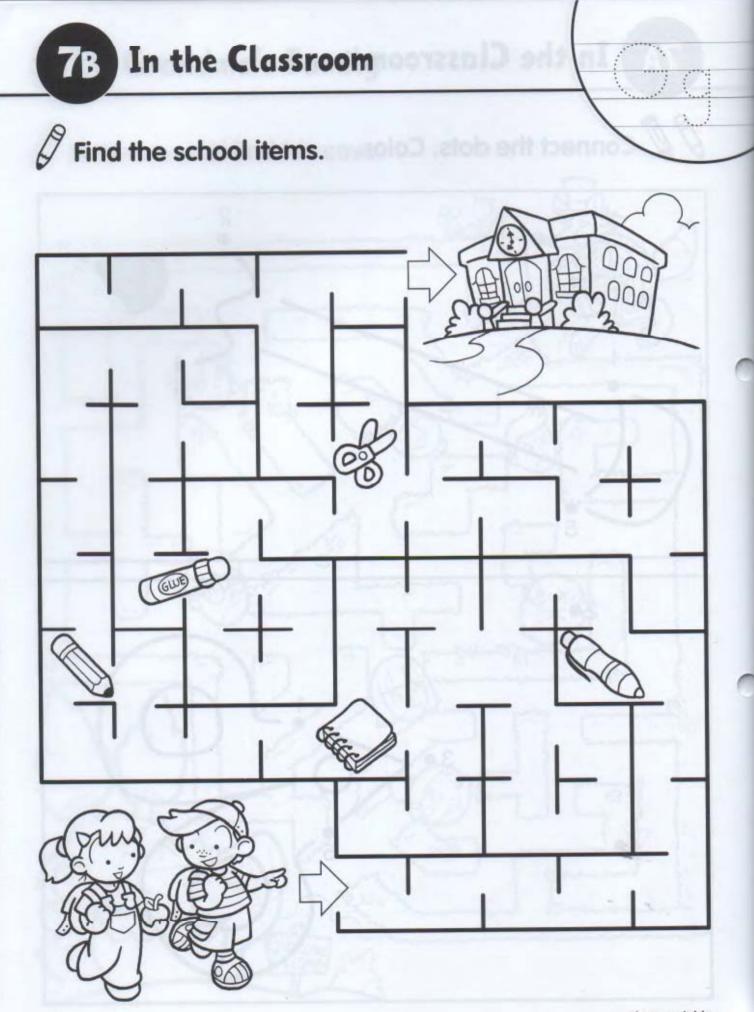


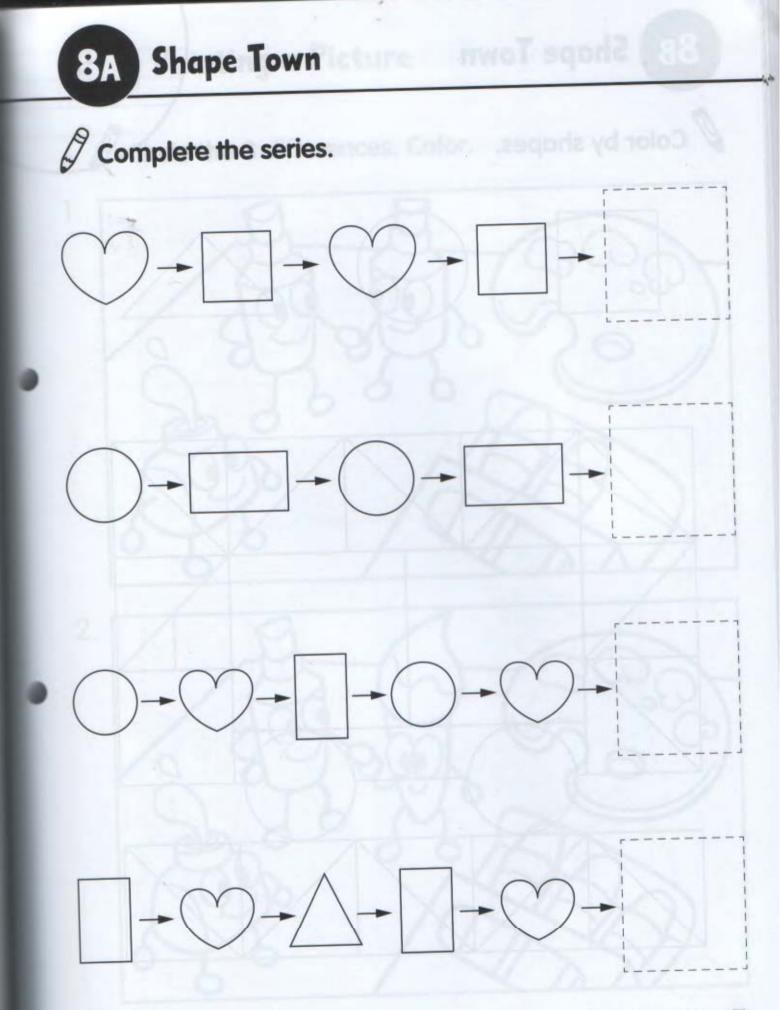


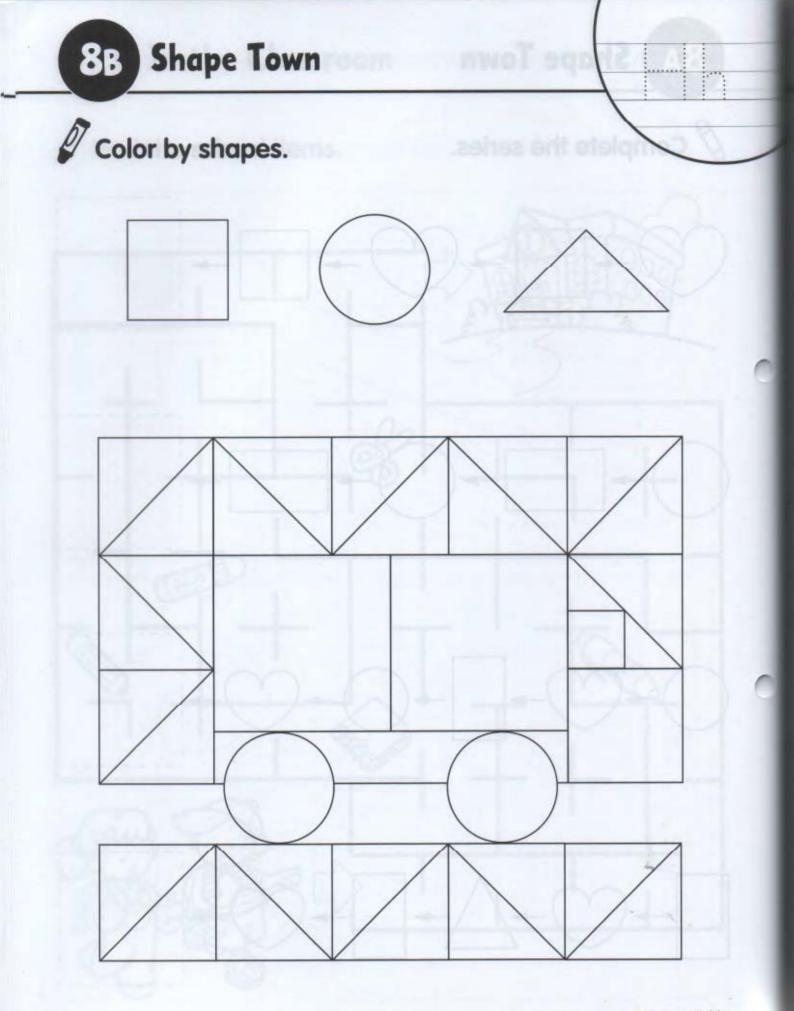
7A In the Classroom

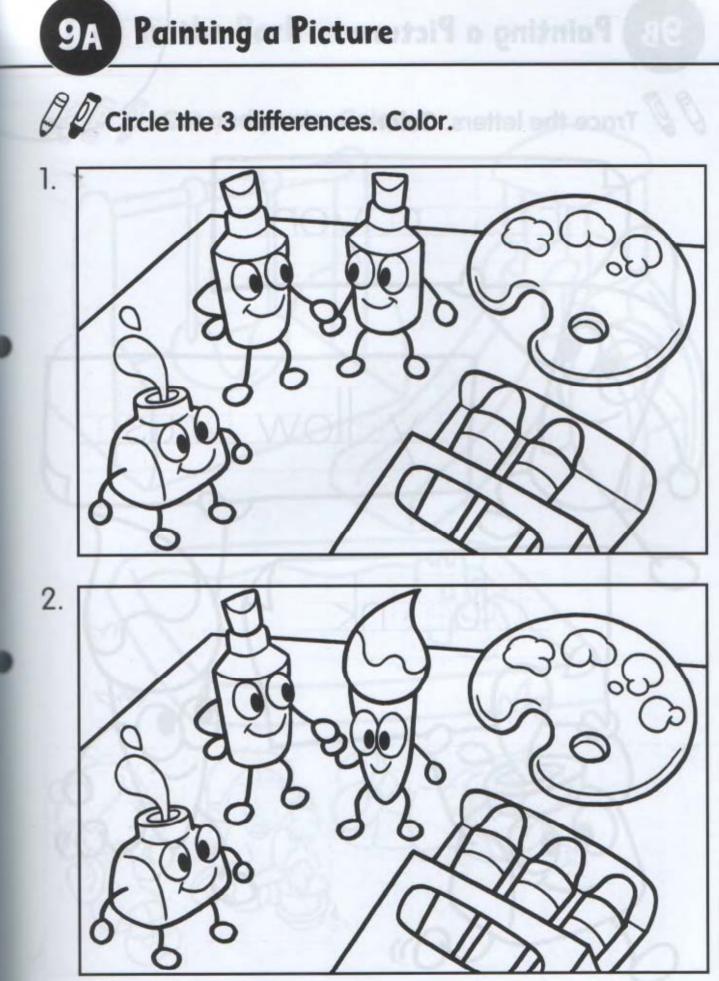
Connect the dots. Color.

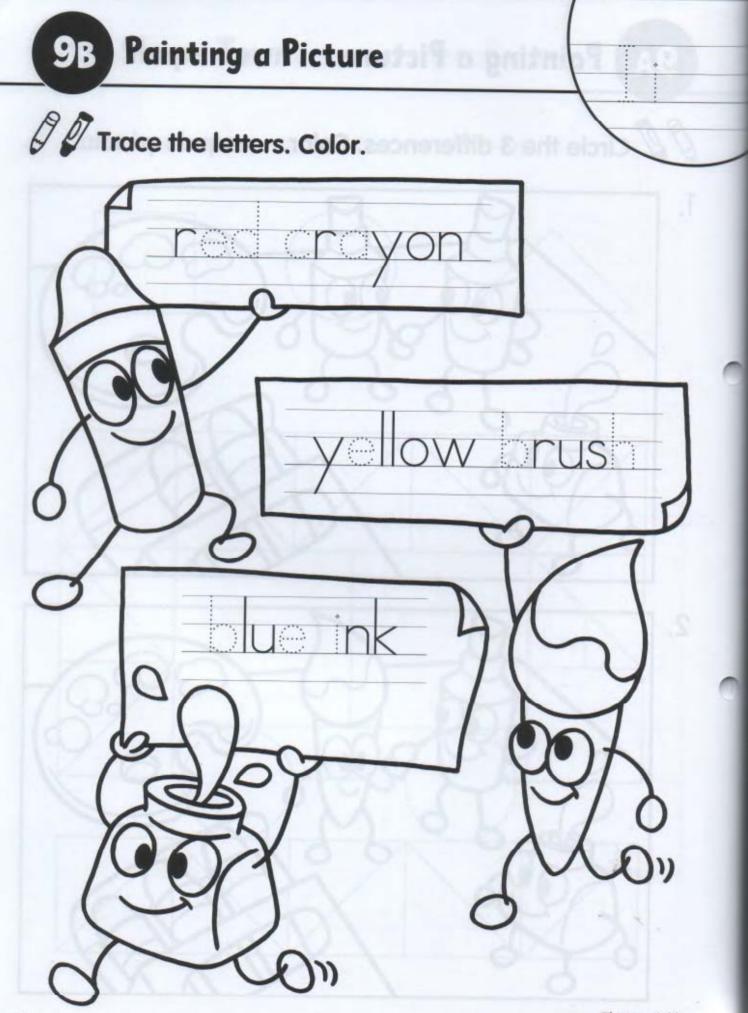


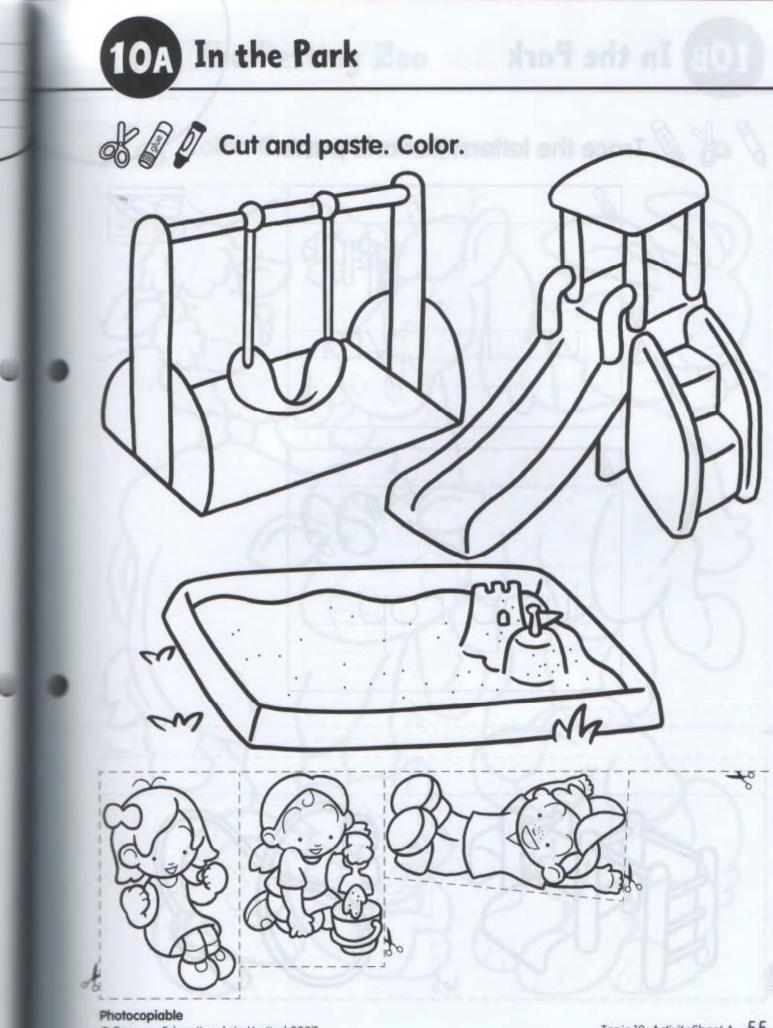






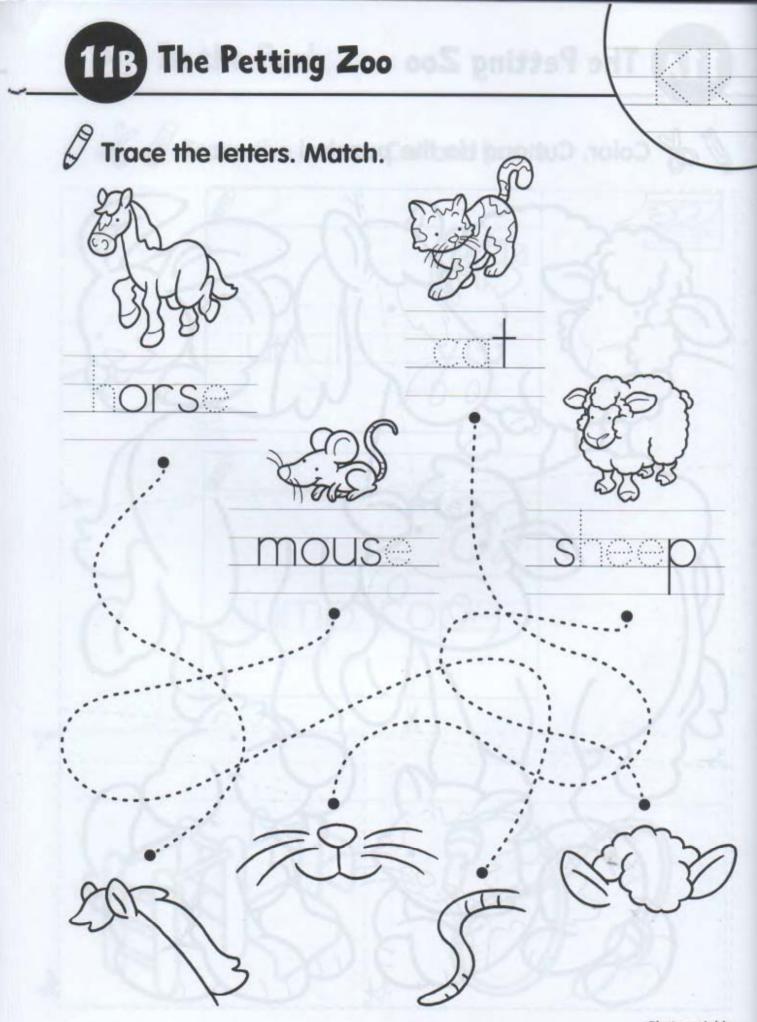


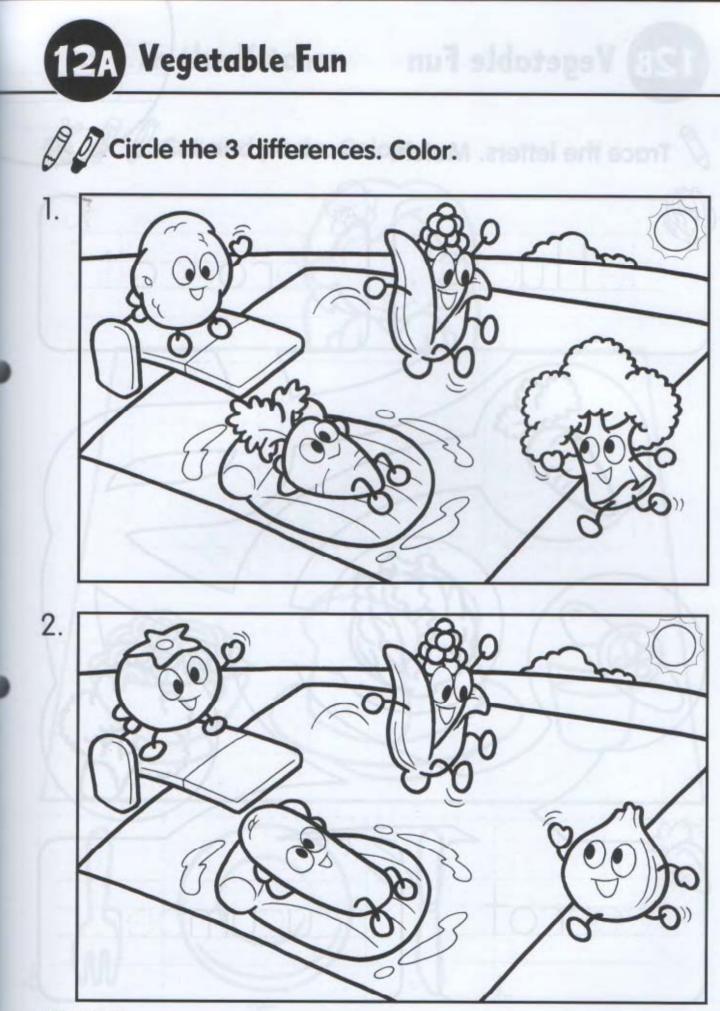




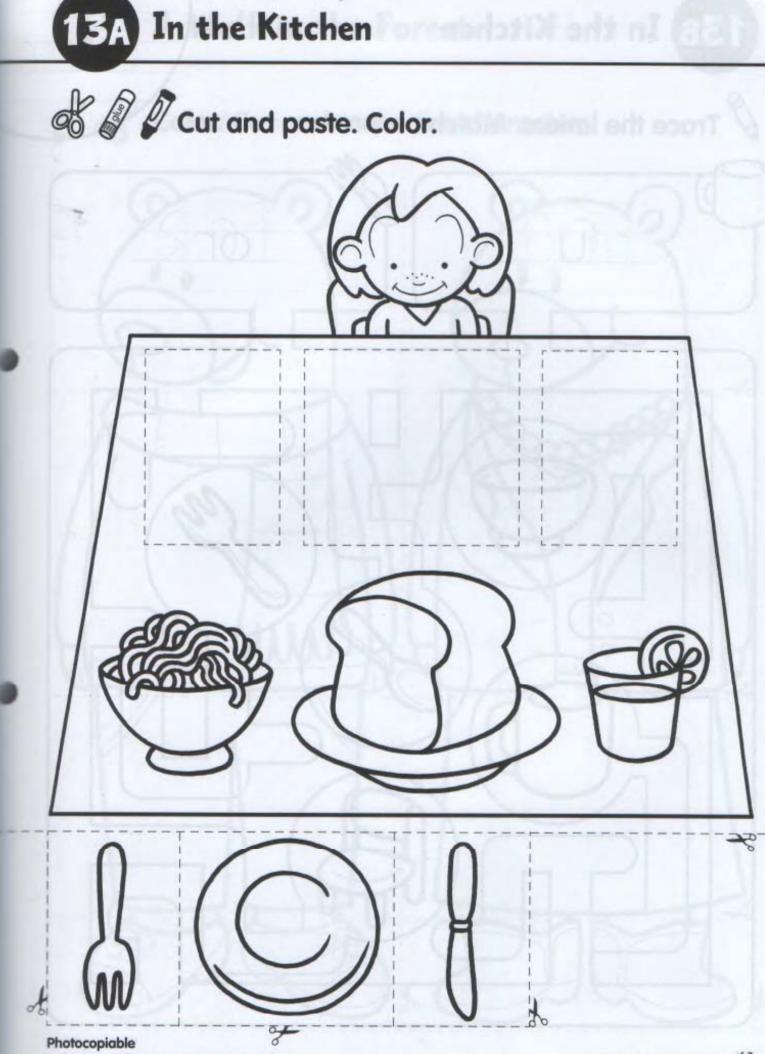
10B In the Park Trace the letters. Cut and paste. T ٩., 3 t 1

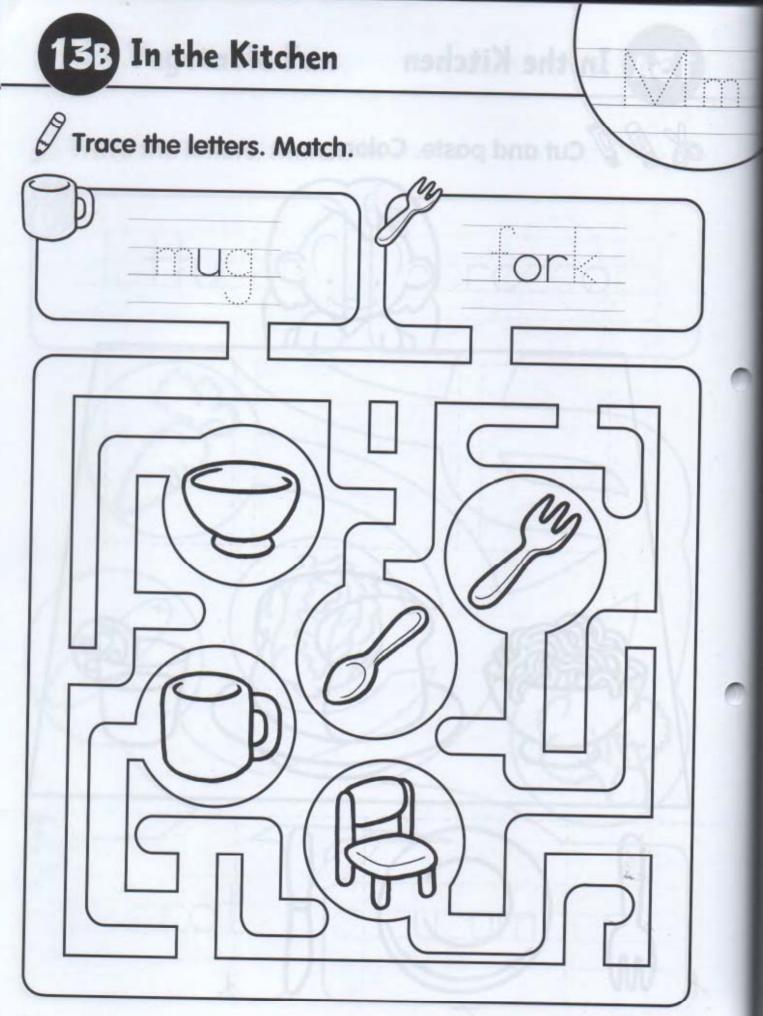


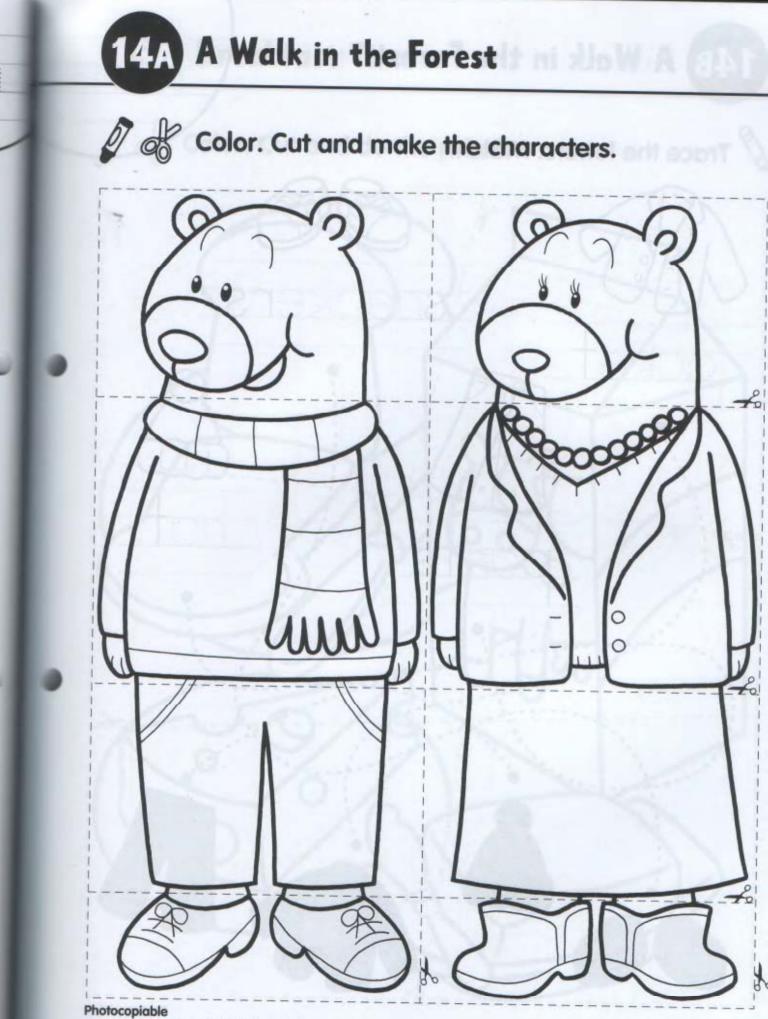




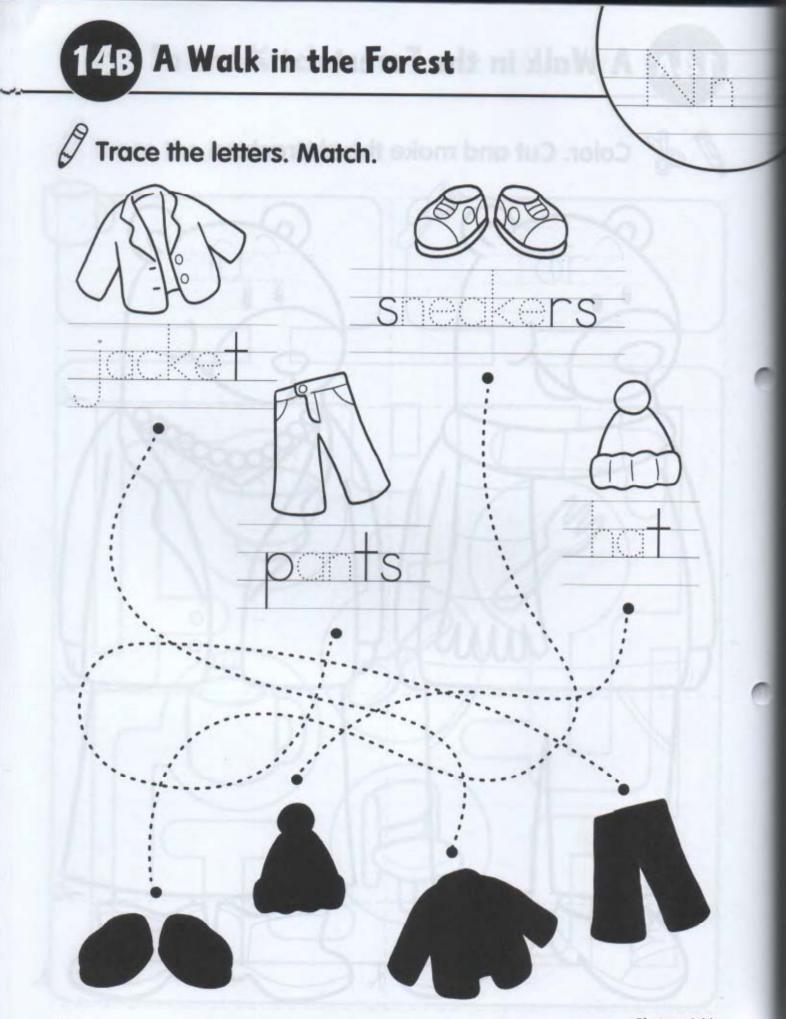
12B Vegetable Fun
Trace the letters. Match.
lettuce Poroccoli
Car Contraction of the contracti
() Est
Star Star
Corrot Cucumber

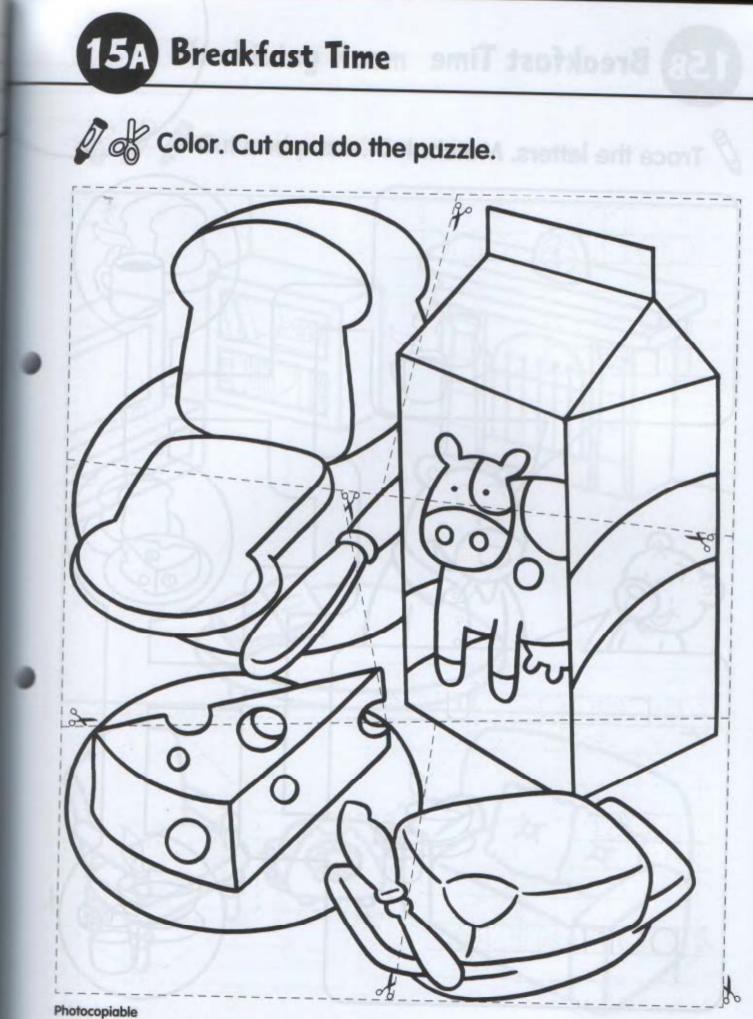


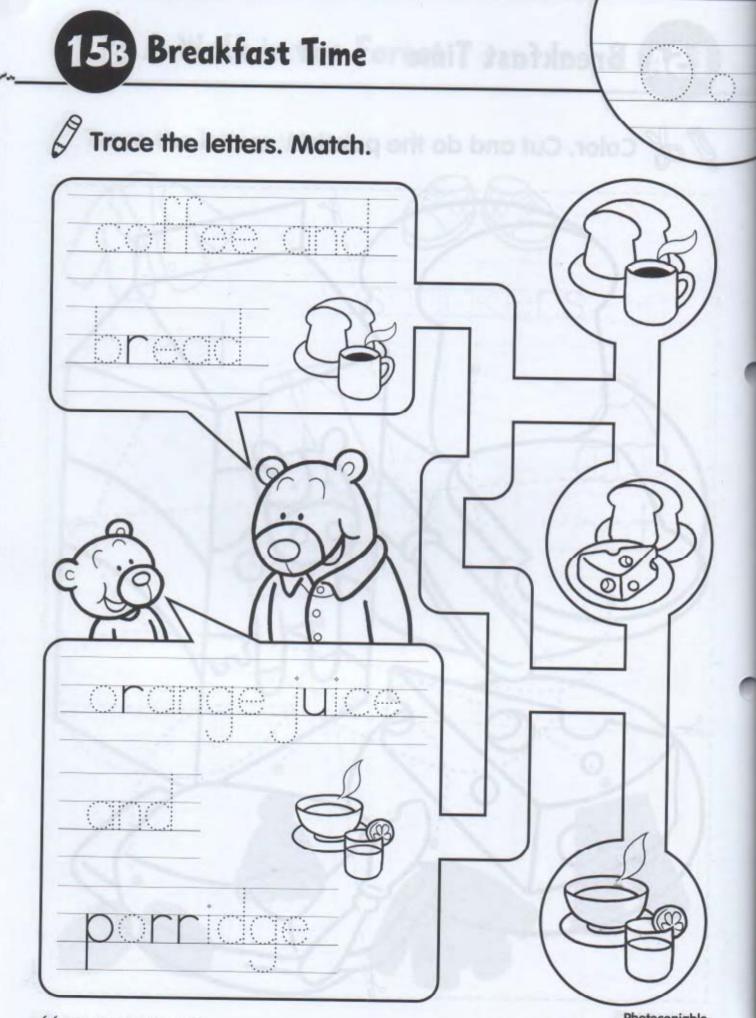


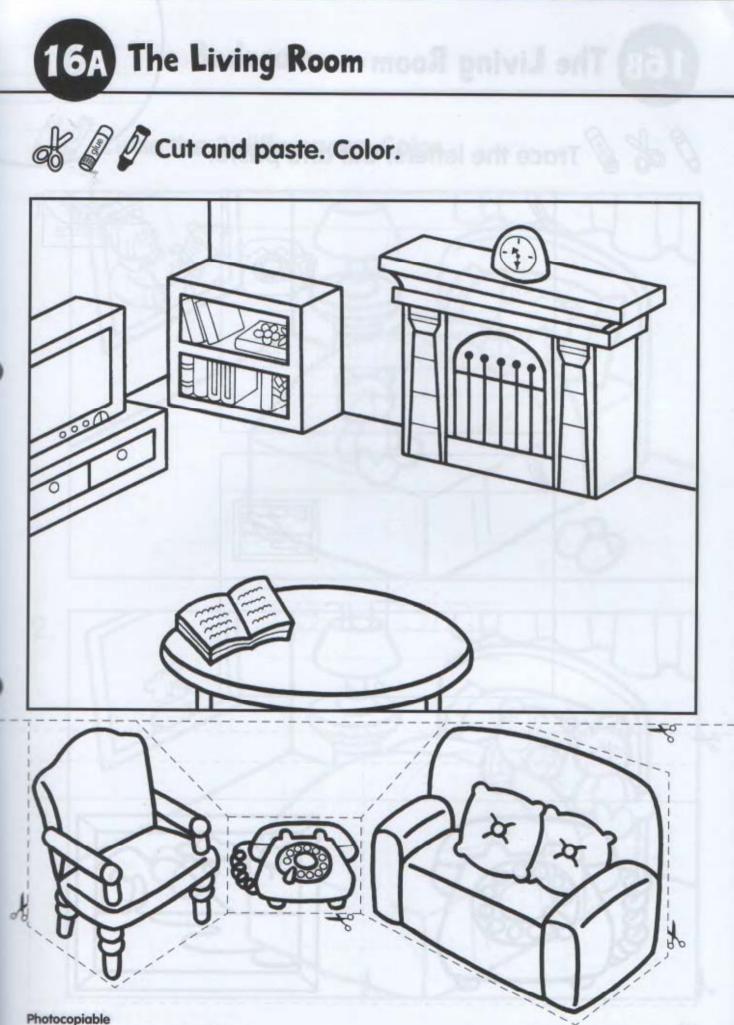


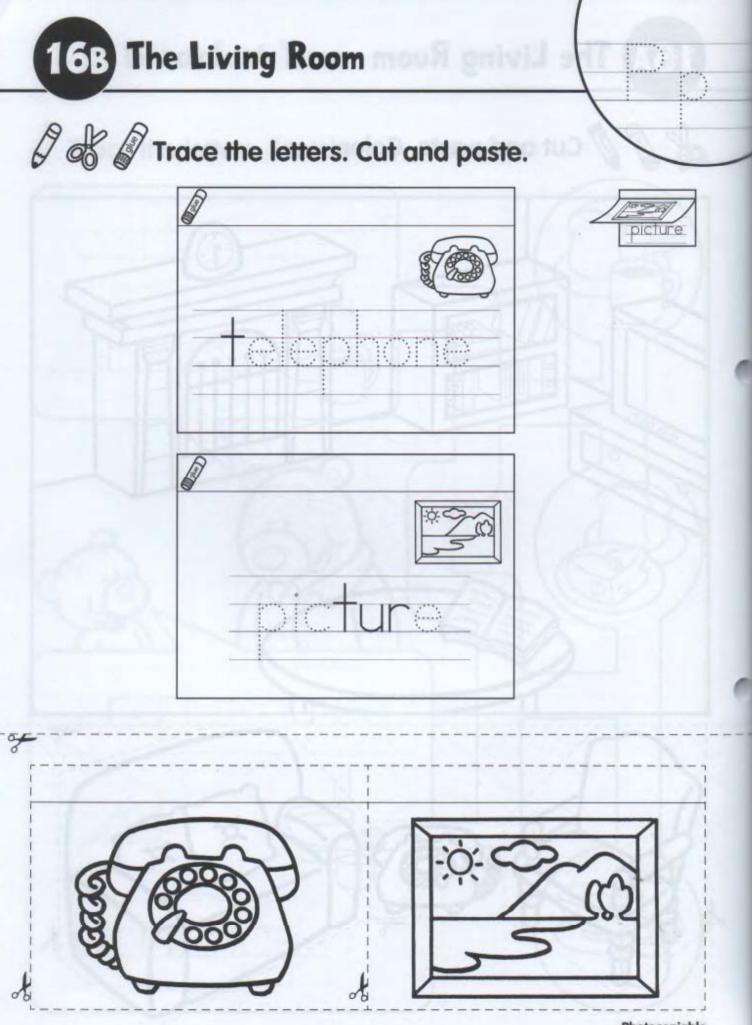
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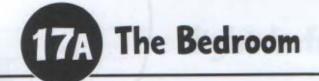




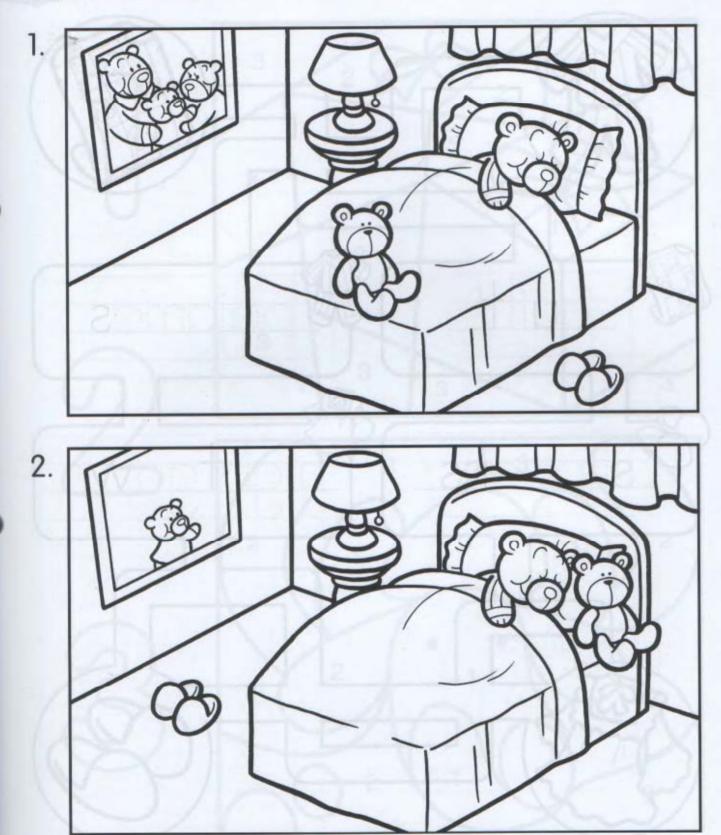


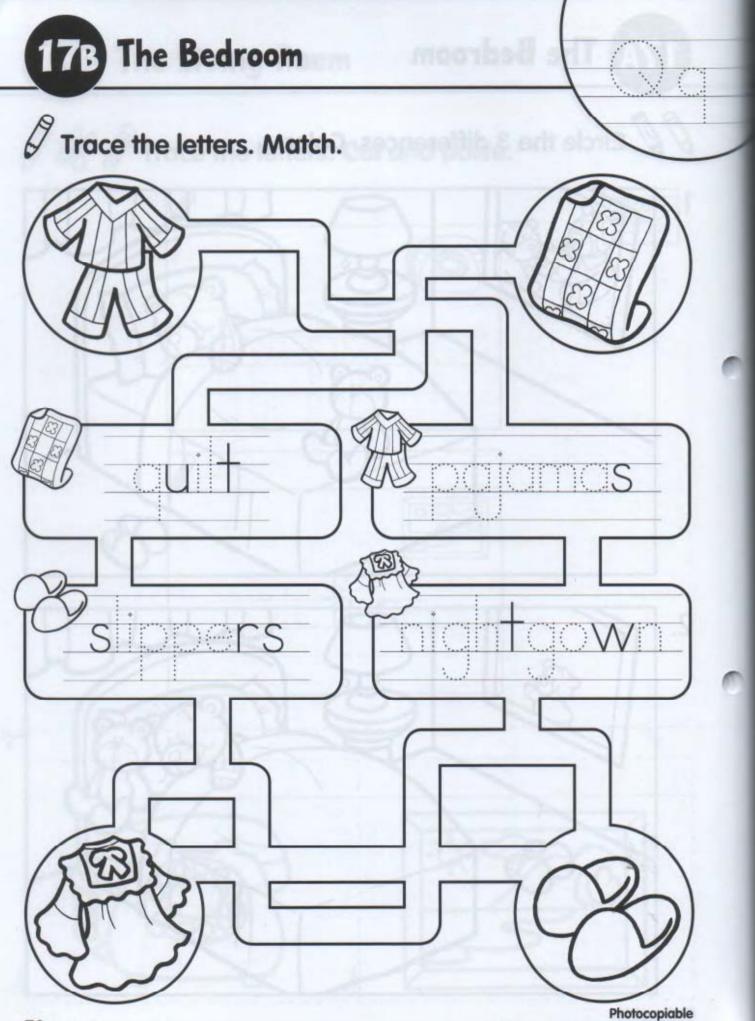






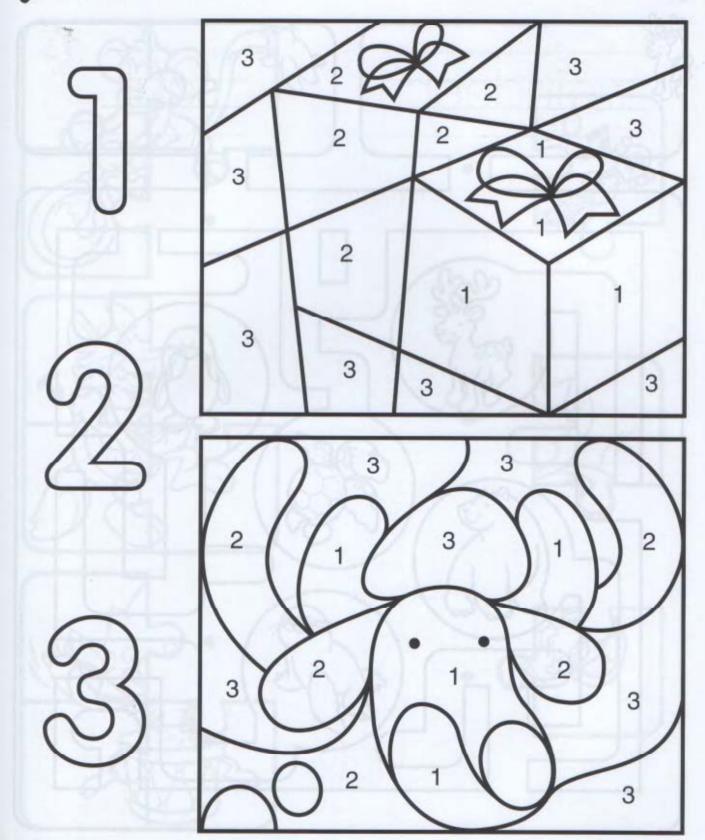
Circle the 3 differences. Color.

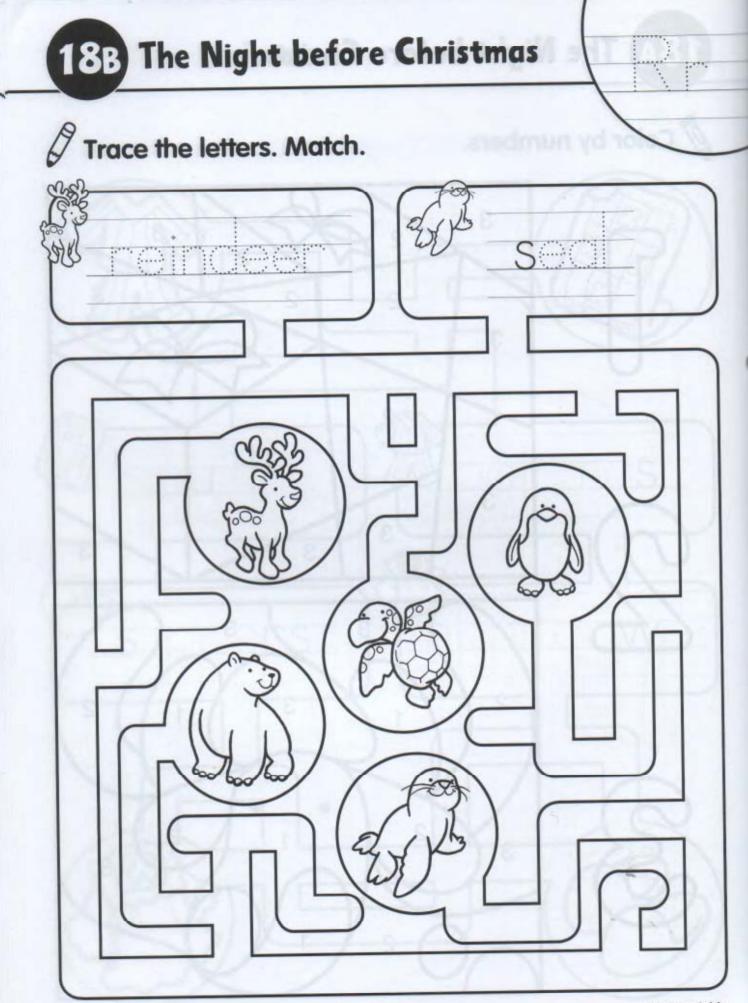


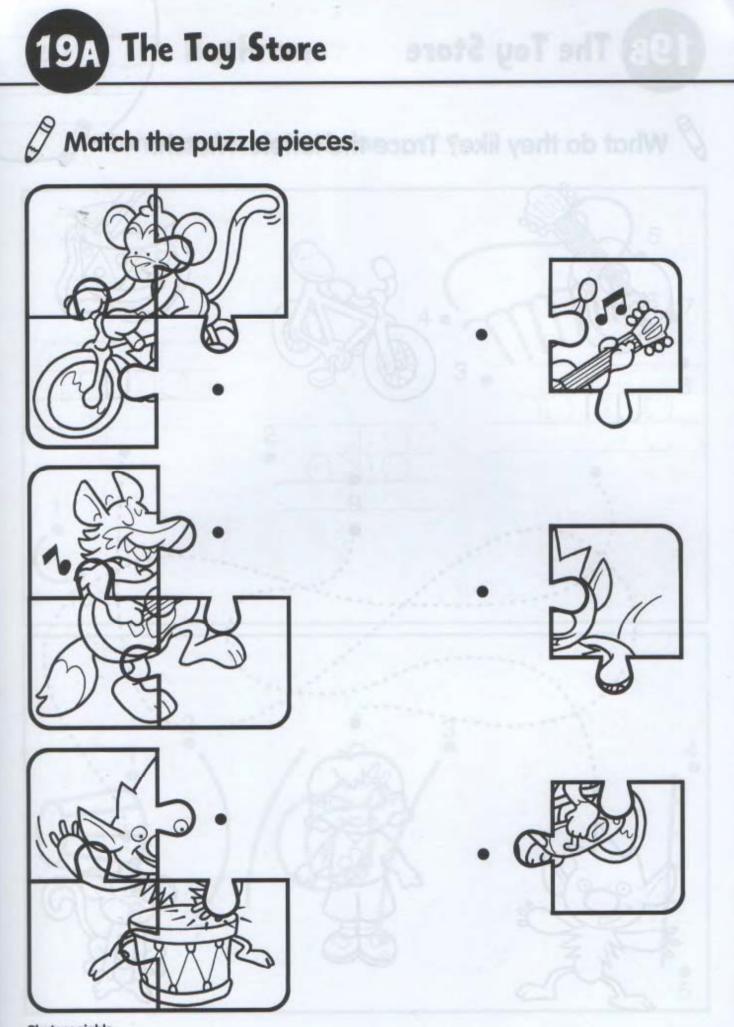


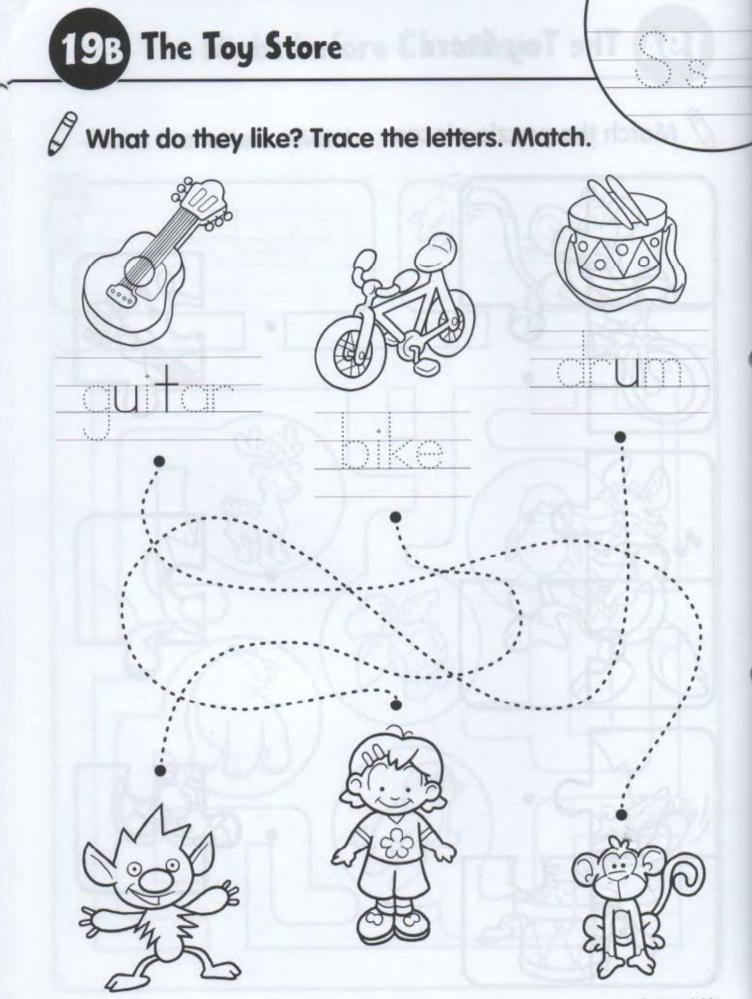
18A The Night before Christmas

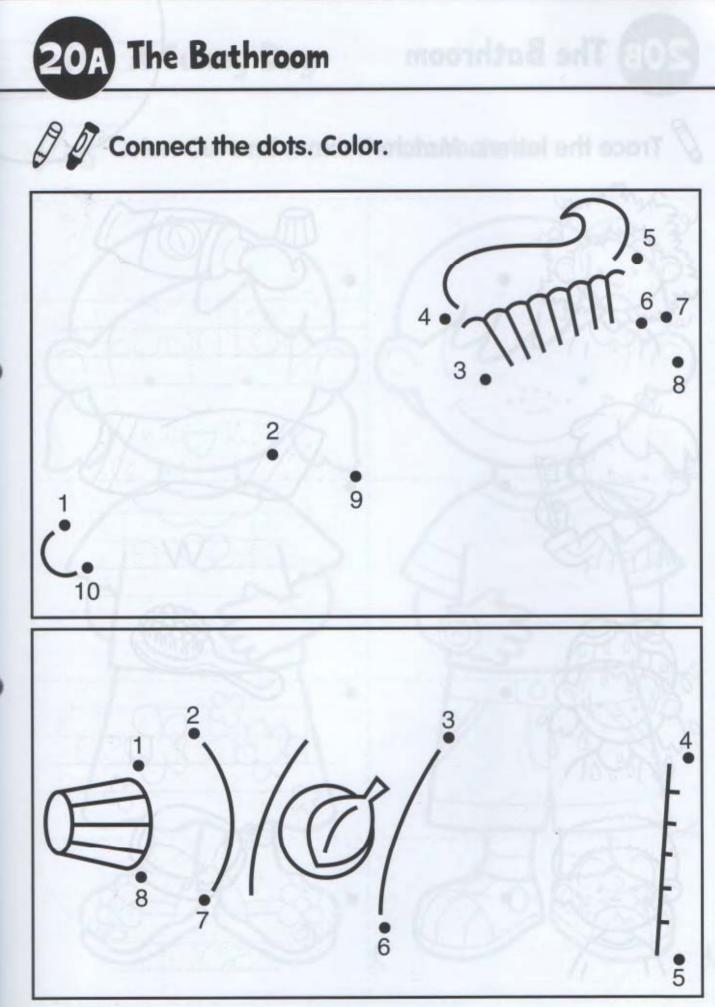
Color by numbers.

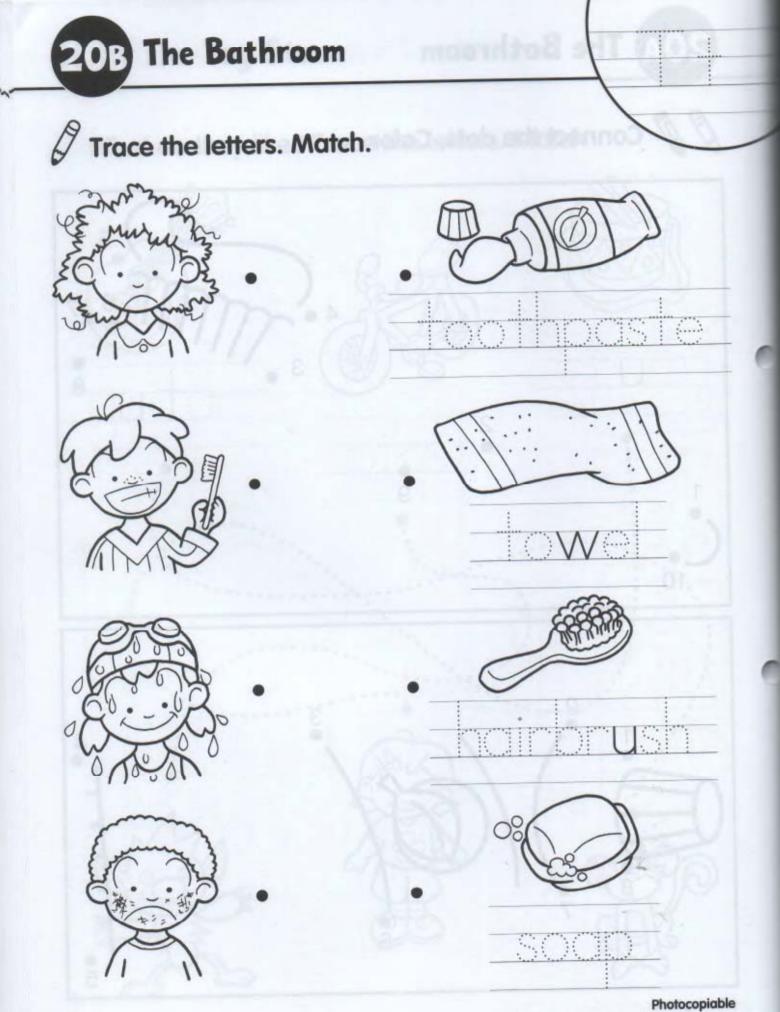


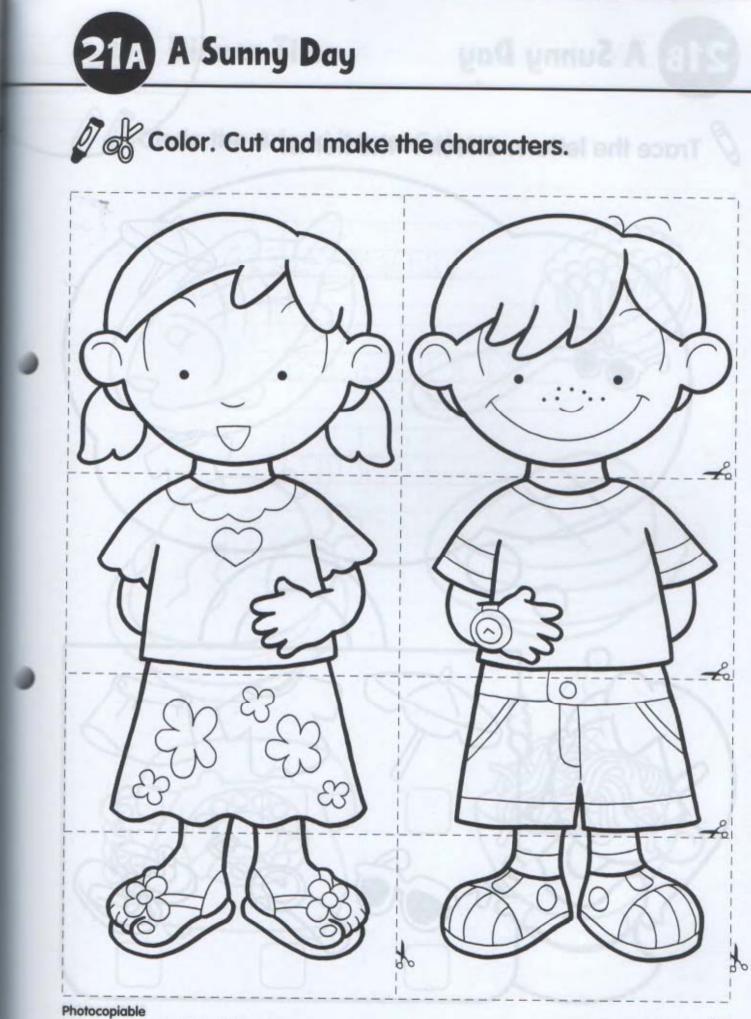




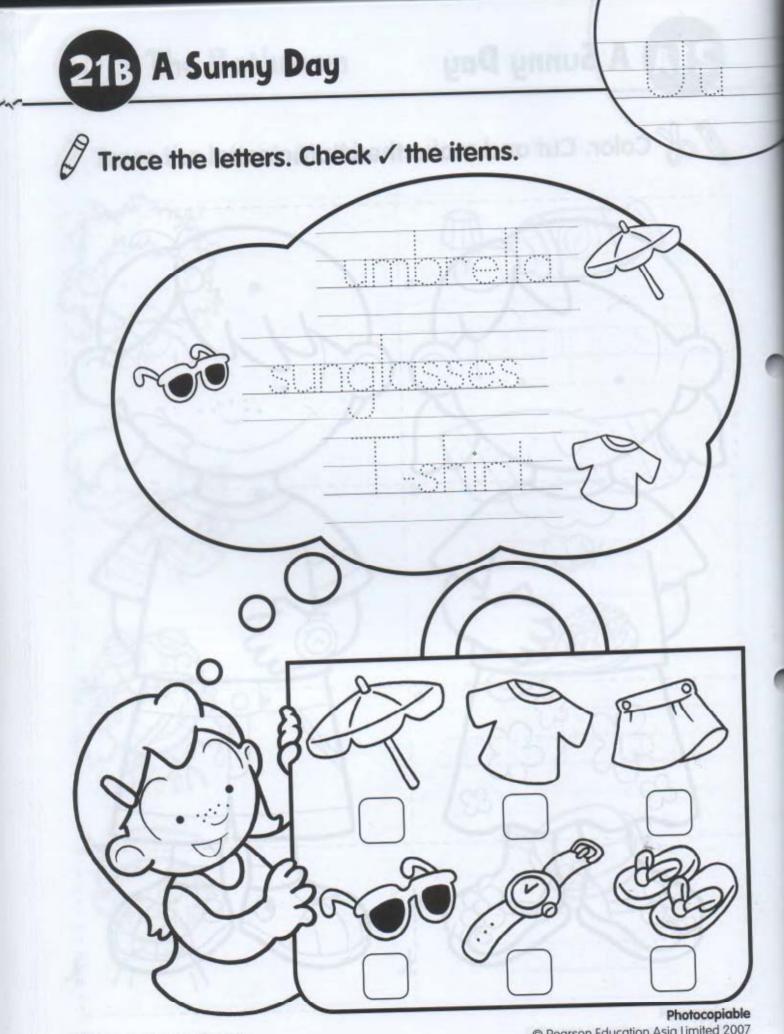






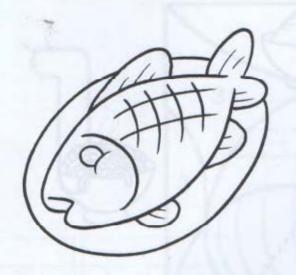


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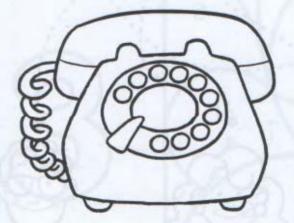


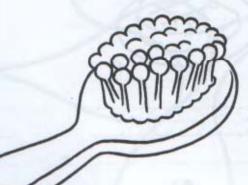


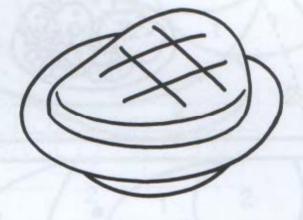
Circle the 4 food items. Color.



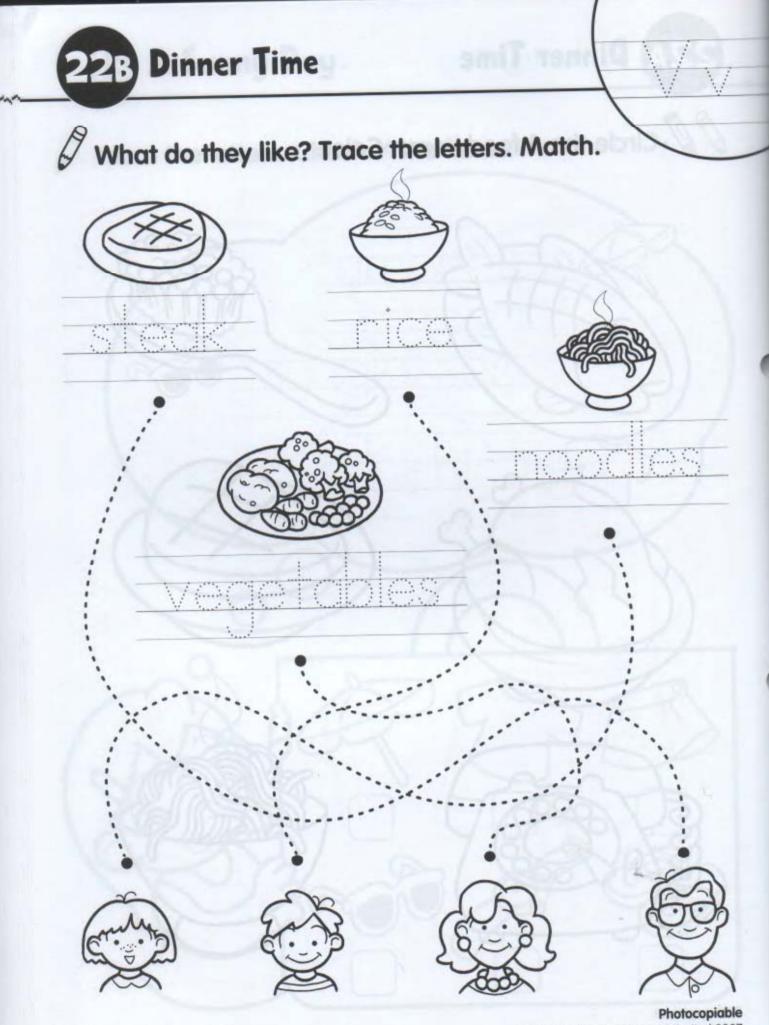




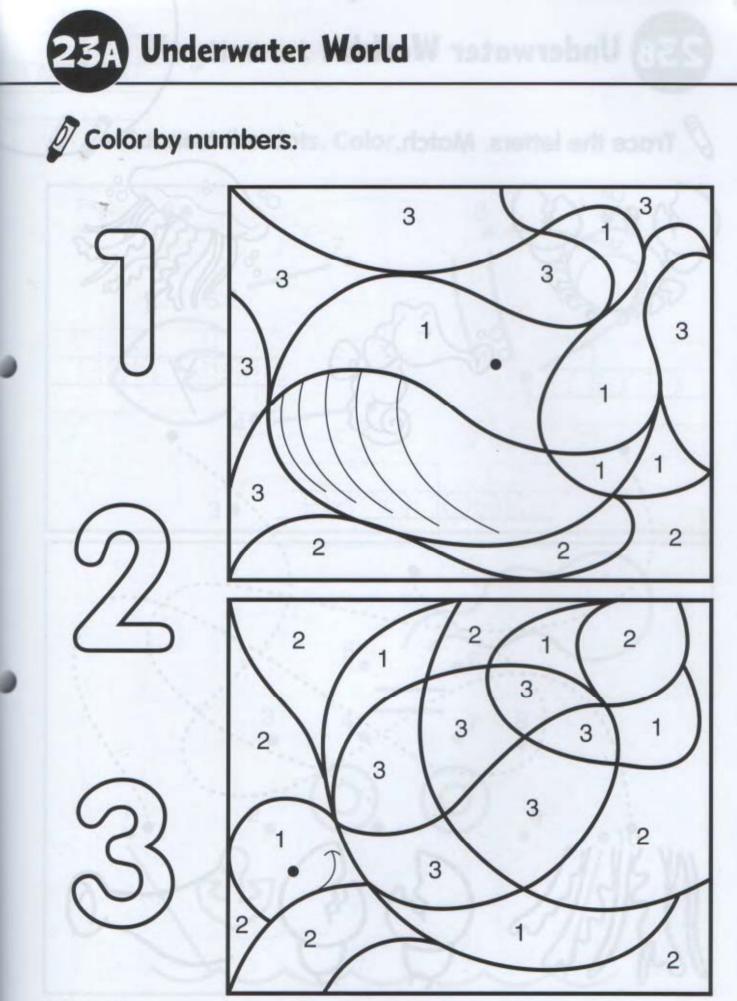


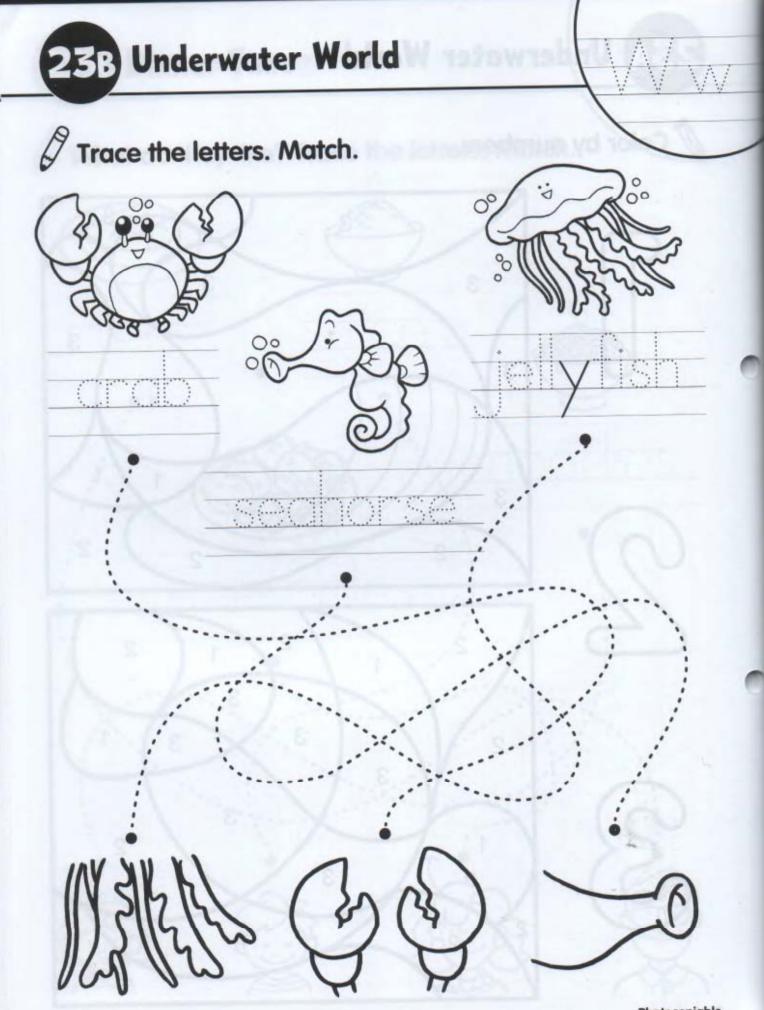






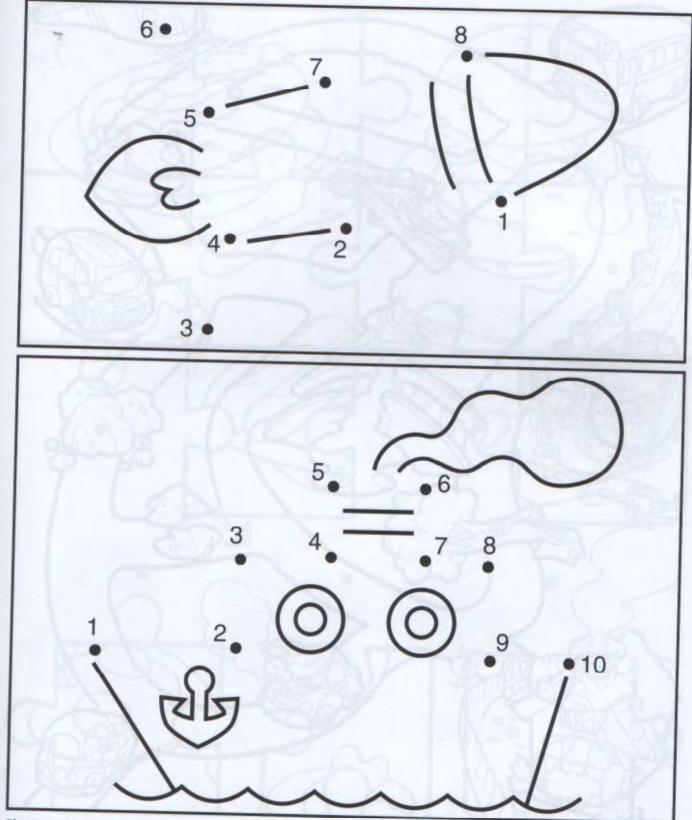
80 Topic 22, Activity Sheet B



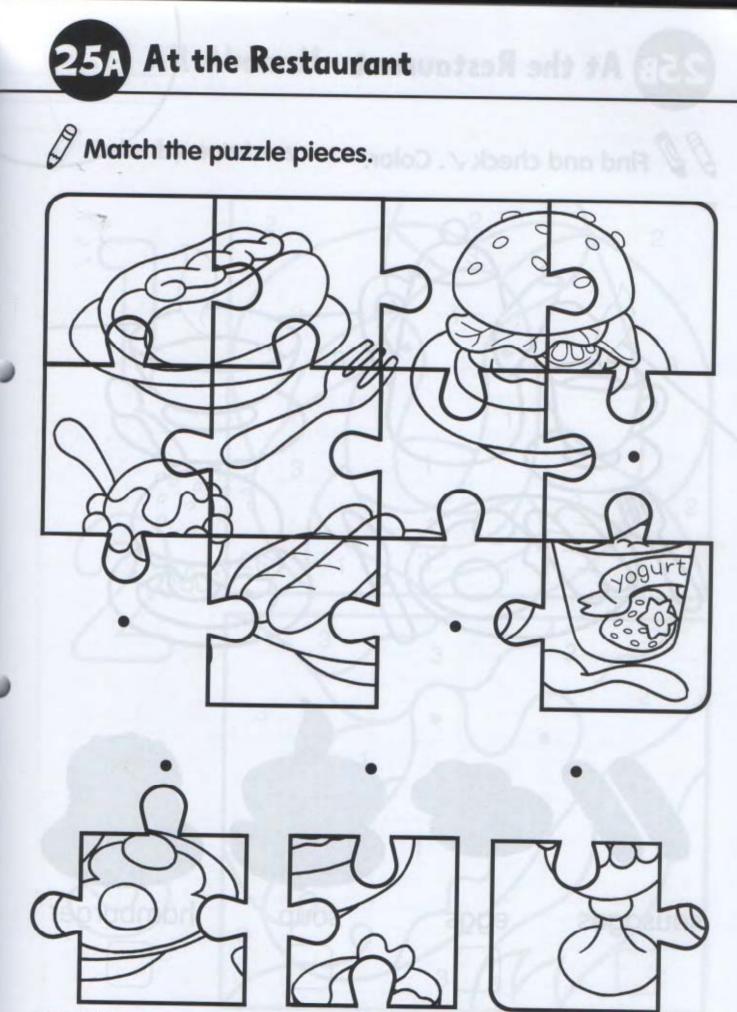


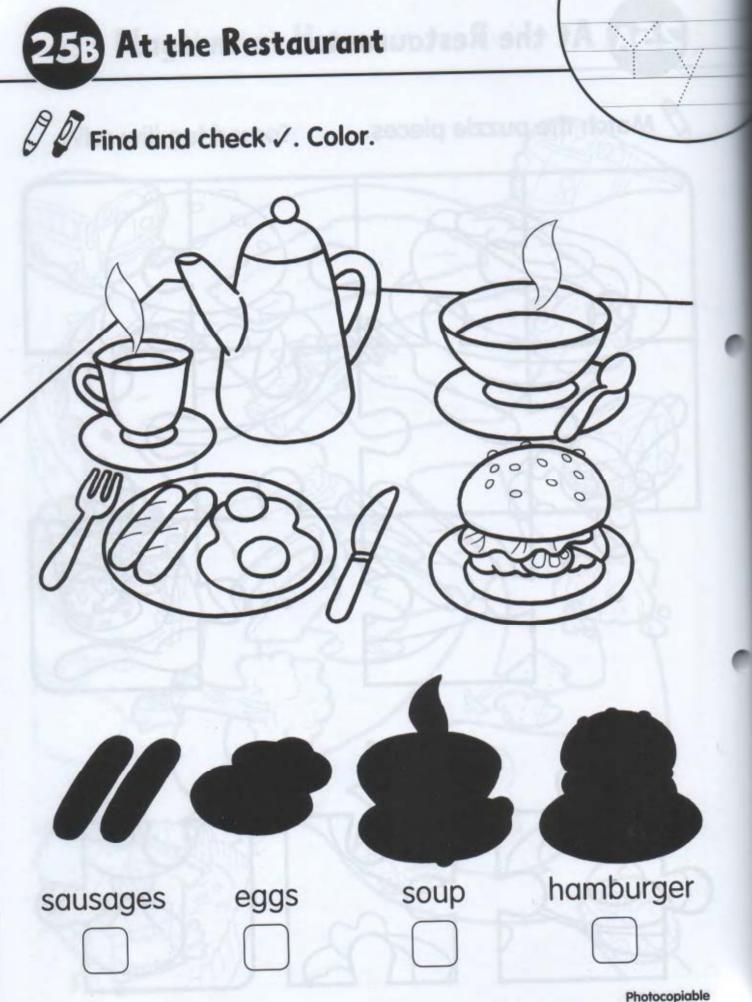
24A Playtime at Home

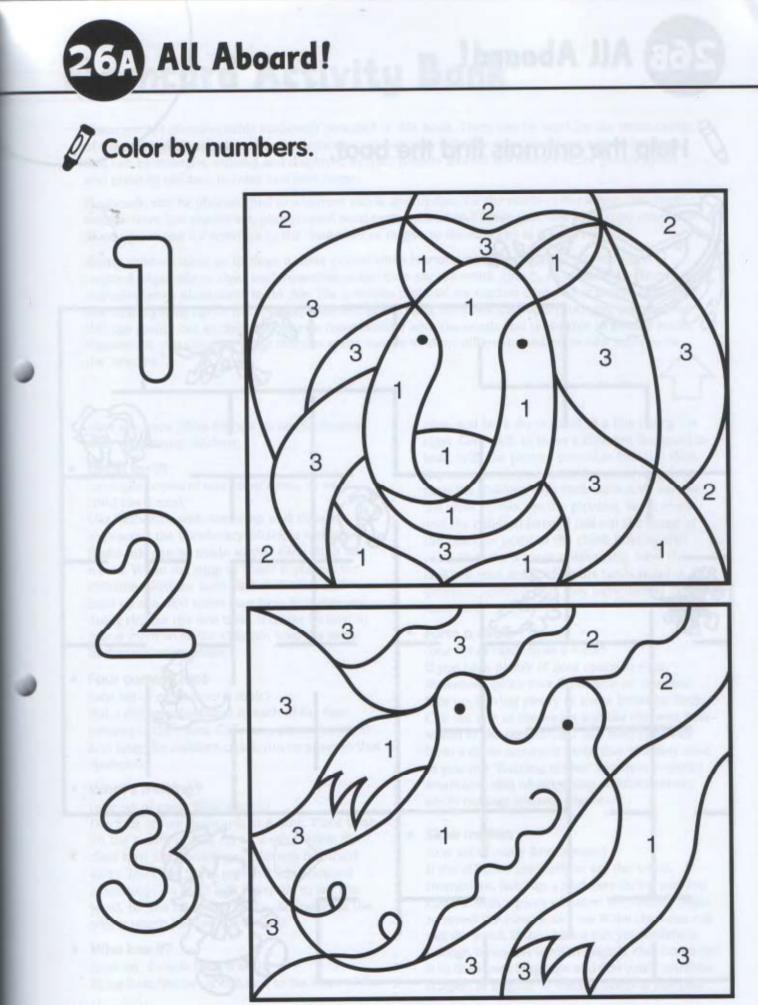


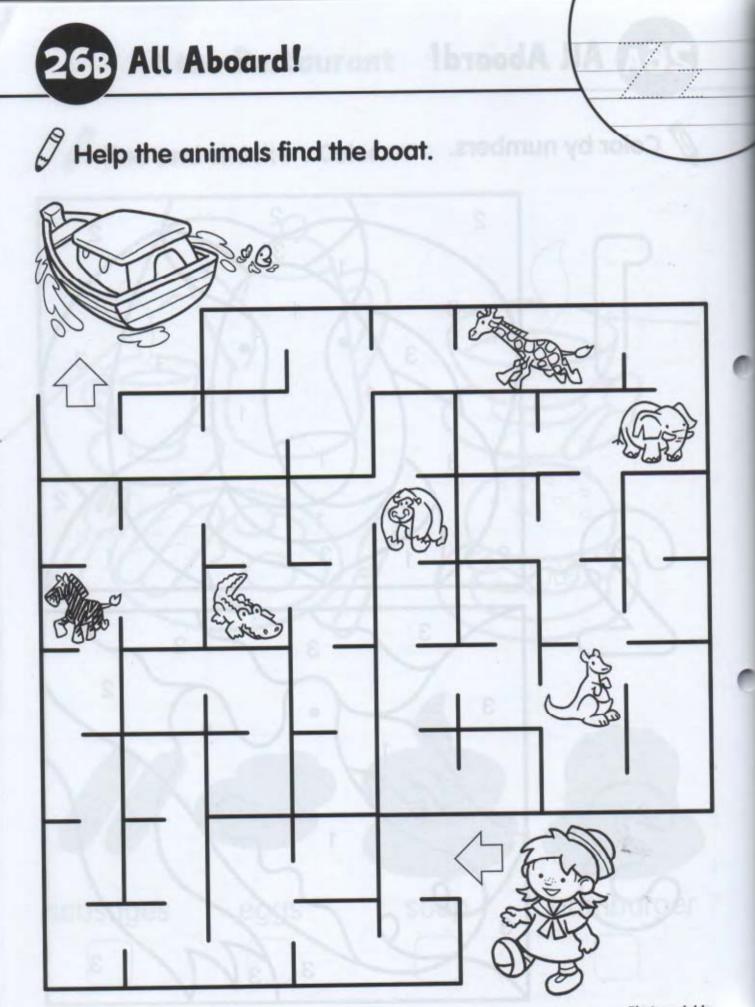












Flashcard Activity Bank

There are 304 photocopiable flashcards provided in this book. These can be used for the presentation of the vocabulary as well as for supplementary games and activities. Flashcards are a great resource and can be enlarged, colored and displayed as mini posters around the classroom, or photocopied and given to children to color and take home.

Flashcards can be photocopied to whatever size is appropriate for the needs of the lesson. You may wish to have one master set, photocopied onto card, colored and laminated, and then copy other sets as you go, to use for activities in the classroom or to give to the children to take home.

Young children often go through a silent period when learning another language (preferring to respond physically to show understanding rather than say the words aloud), so most of the flashcard activities below allow them to do this. The activities outlined are teacher-centered or parent-centered, due to the young age of the children (pair and group work activities are usually not very practical for this age group) but as children become more familiar with the words and more able to say the words themselves, you can encourage them to speak out, or to allow different children to take turns to be the "teacher."

Here are some ideas on how to use flashcards with very young children:

Listen for it!

(multiple copies of one set of cards, so each child has a card)

Use flashcards with the songs and chants to practice the vocabulary. Multiple sets of flashcards can be made so that each child has a card. When the song or chant is played, the children listen for their flashcard word and hold up the card when they hear it. If they are doing this for the first time, it might be best to group them so all the children with the same flashcards are together.

Four corners race

(one set of cards from a topic)

Put a different flashcard in each of the four corners of the room. Call out a particular word and have the children point, run or jump to that flashcard.

What's missing?

(one set of cards from a topic)

Use four or five flashcards at a time. Place them on the board, or face up on a table. Have the class turn away while you take one flashcard away. The class try to guess which flashcard is missing (if a child isn't yet ready to say the word, he/she can point in the dictionary at the object which has been removed).

Who has it?

(one set of cards from a topic) Bring four, five or six children to the front of the class and have them stand in a line facing the class. Give each of them a different flashcard to hold, with the picture turned to face the class. Say each word, to remind the class, and then have the children turn their flashcards over so the class cannot see the pictures. Say a word and the children have to call out the name of the child (or point to the child) holding that card. To make it more challenging, have the children who are holding the cards stand in a different position after they have turned over their card.

Form a circle

(one set of cards from a topic) If you have plenty of floor space in your classroom, place four flashcards on the floor

face up, leaving plenty of space between them. Call out one of the words and the children have to run to the correct card and hold hands to form a circle around it (note that you may need to practice "forming circles" as this is a spatial awareness skill which young children cannot easily manage without practice).

Slow motion

(one set of cards from a topic)

If the children are ready to say the words themselves, hold up a flashcard facing out, but cover it with a piece of paper. Very slowly begin to reveal the picture and see if the class can call out the word. If the class is not yet confident enough to say the word in English, they could say it in their own language and you could reinforce it again in English to remind them. If you play the game several times with the same set of flashcards, the children may be able to say some of the words in English by the end of the game.

Line up

(one set of cards from a topic)

Show the class a set of flashcards, naming the items on the flashcard as you show them (e.g. *jellyfish, whale,* etc.). Shuffle the cards and attach them to the board with the picture side down. Call out a word (*whale*) and have the children choose which flashcard they think it is by lining up in front of one of the flashcards. Turn over the flashcard with the longest line of children and have them say if that is the correct flashcard or not. If it is not, allow the children from that line to choose another line. Continue until the flashcard is revealed.

Flash

(one set of cards from a topic)

Use any set of flashcards (up to six). Quickly flash one card (for one second) and have the children say what they think they saw (in English if they can). Flash the card again, then show them properly and see if they were right. Encourage them to say what it is, in English if possible. If the class is not yet confident enough to say the word in English, they could say it in their own language and you could reinforce it again in English to remind them. If you play the game several times with the same set of flashcards, the children may be able to say some of the words in English by the end of the game.

Concentration

(two sets of cards from a topic)

Put six pairs of flashcards on the board with the picture side down. Invite individual children to come to the board and turn over two cards at a time looking for a pair. Each time, say the words aloud with the child (encouraging repetition from the class). If the child turns over a pair, he/she has another turn. If not, invite another child to the front to turn over two more cards from the board until all the pairs have been found.

Swat it!

(one set of cards from a topic)

Spread the flashcards face up on the table at the front of the room. Divide the children into two teams standing in two lines. Invite the children at the front of both lines to the table. Call out a word and the children race to swat the correct card first. The winners get a point and both children return to the back of their lines. Continue until every child has played at least one round. The teams try to collect the most points.

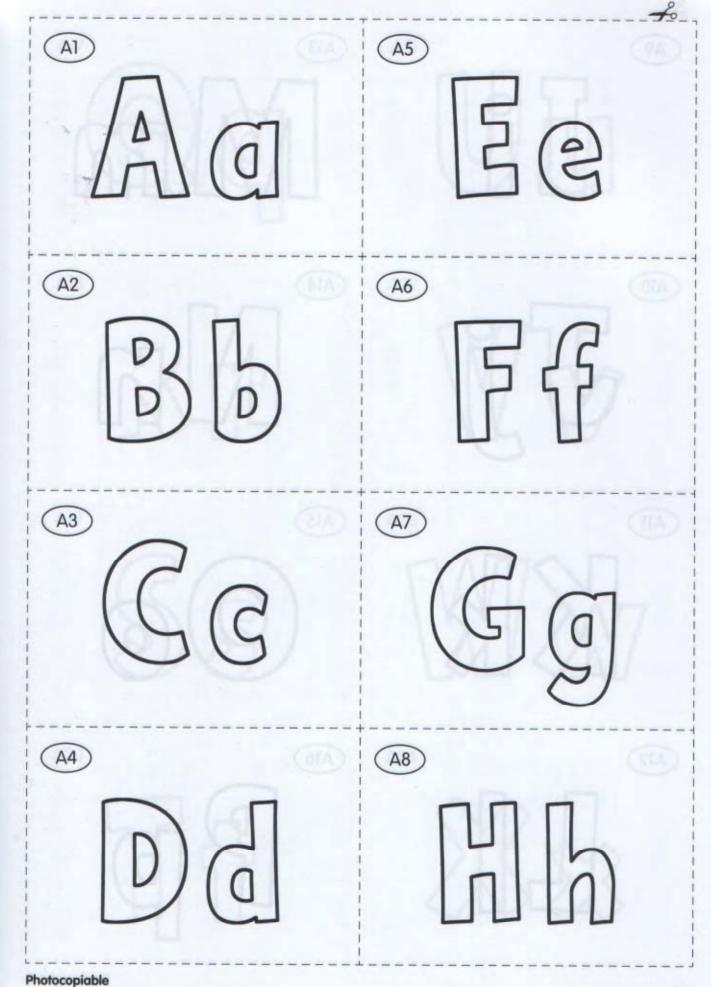
Wait for it!

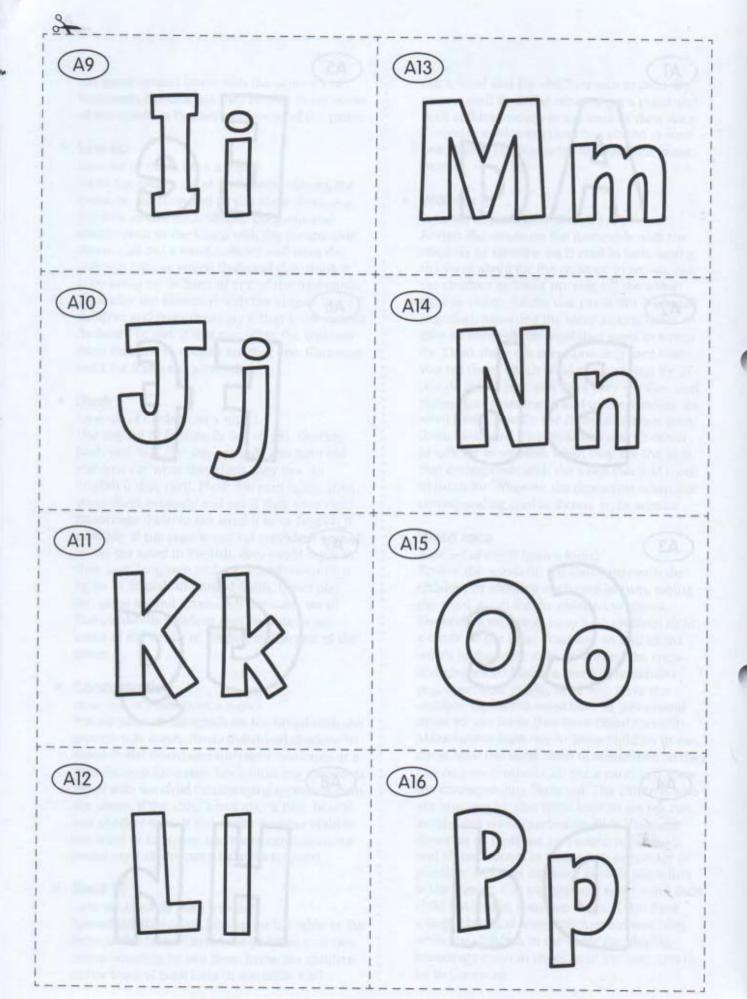
(one set of cards from a topic)

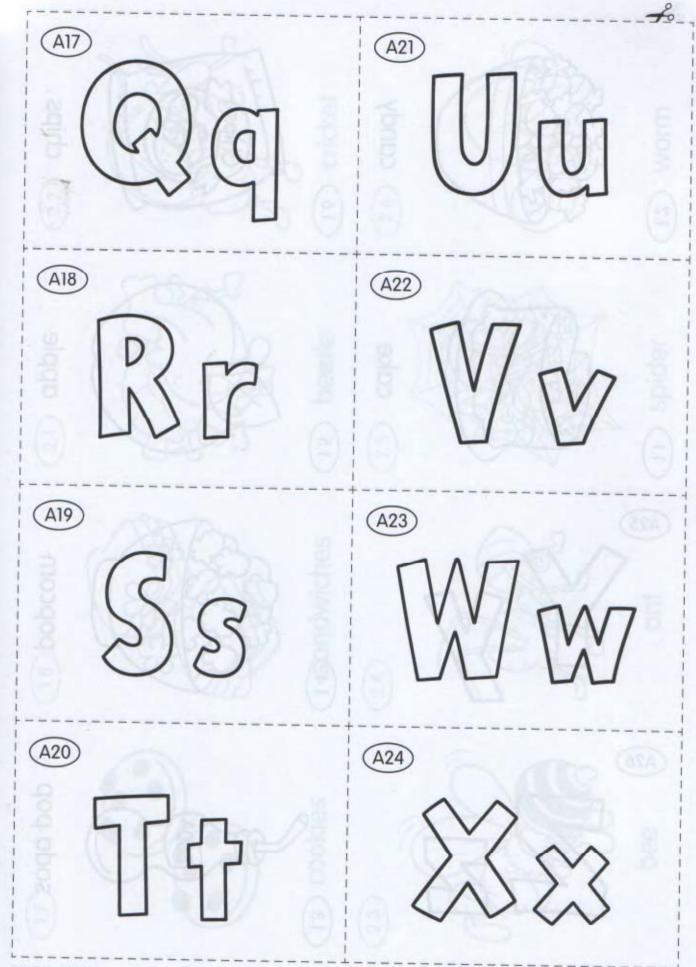
Review the words on the flashcards with the children by showing each card in turn, saying the word aloud for the children to repeat. Ask the children to stand up, and tell the whole class to watch out for one particular flashcard (e.g. dog), repeating the word several times so they all know which word they need to watch for. Don't show the corresponding card when you tell them which word to watch out for (if you do they'll just wait until they see that card rather than listening to and understanding the word itself). Shuffle the cards. In silence show them each card. The children must sit down as quickly as possible when they see the card that corresponds with the word you told them to listen for. Whoever sits down first when the corresponding card is shown, is the winner.

Word race

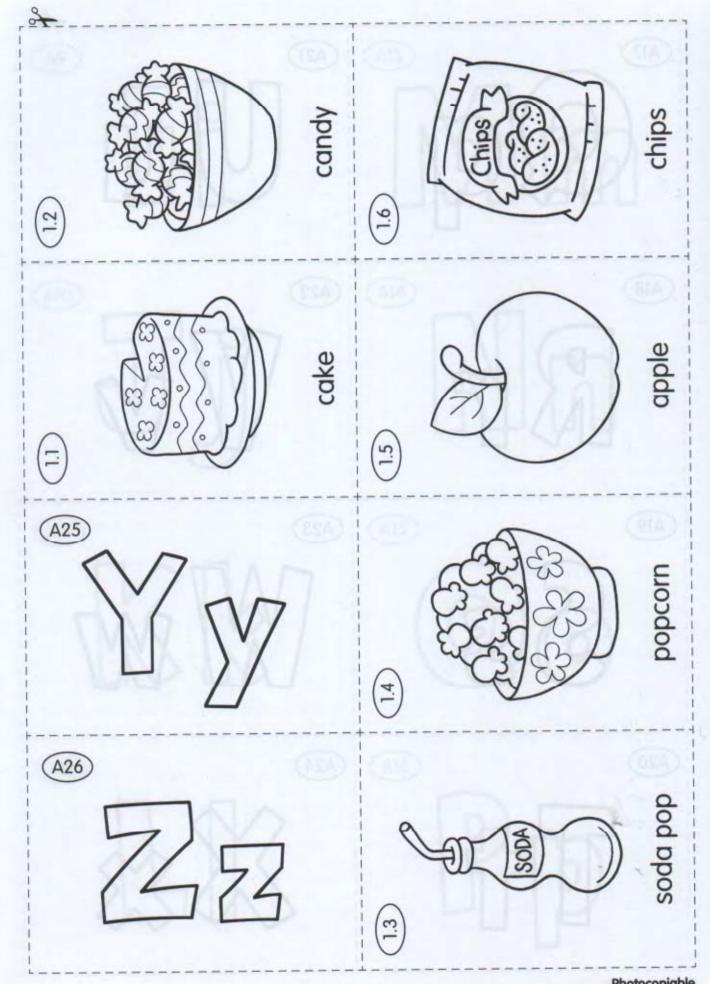
(one set of cards from a topic) Review the words on the flashcards with the children by showing each card in turn, saying the word aloud for the children to repeat. Depending on space, have 8-12 children sit in a circle on the floor. Focusing on four of the words in the topic only, go around the circle and give each child one word to remember (e.g. tiger, lion, giraffe, or zebra). Have the children repeat the word back to you several times so you know they have heard correctly. Make sure at least two or three children in the circle have the same word to remember, so they can race each other! Call out a word and show the corresponding flashcard. The children who are listening for that word have to get up, run around the circle (preferably all in the same direction so there are no painful accidents!) and sit back down in their place as quickly as possible. Whoever sits back in their place first is the winner. Call out the next word, until each child has had at least two turns. If you have a large class and some children are watching while the children in the circle are playing, encourage them to cheer until it's their turn to be in the circle.



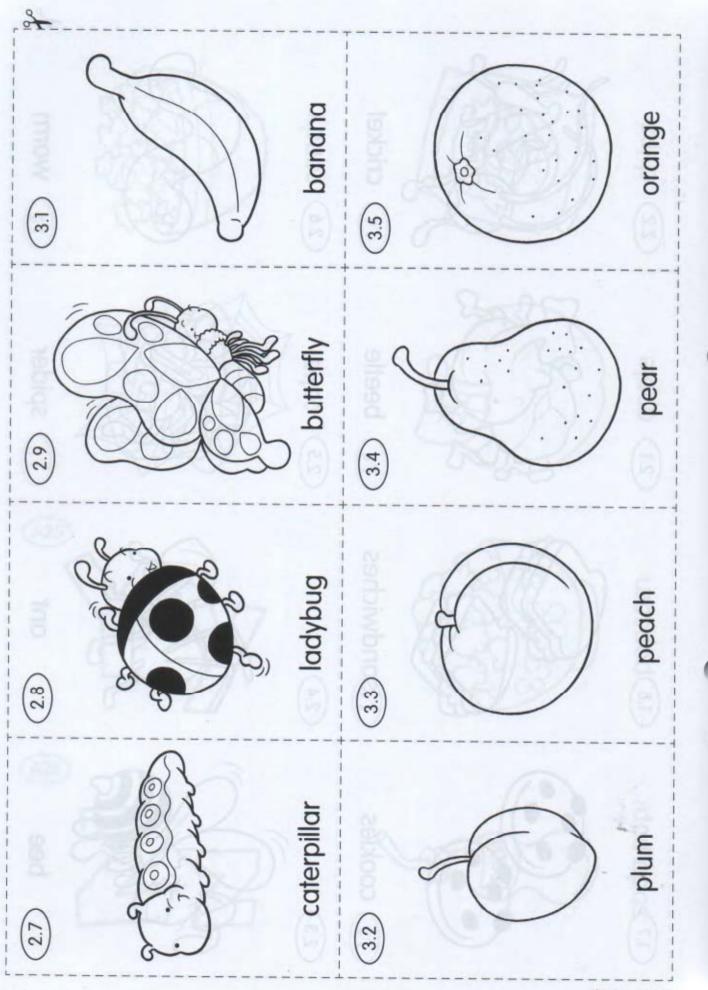


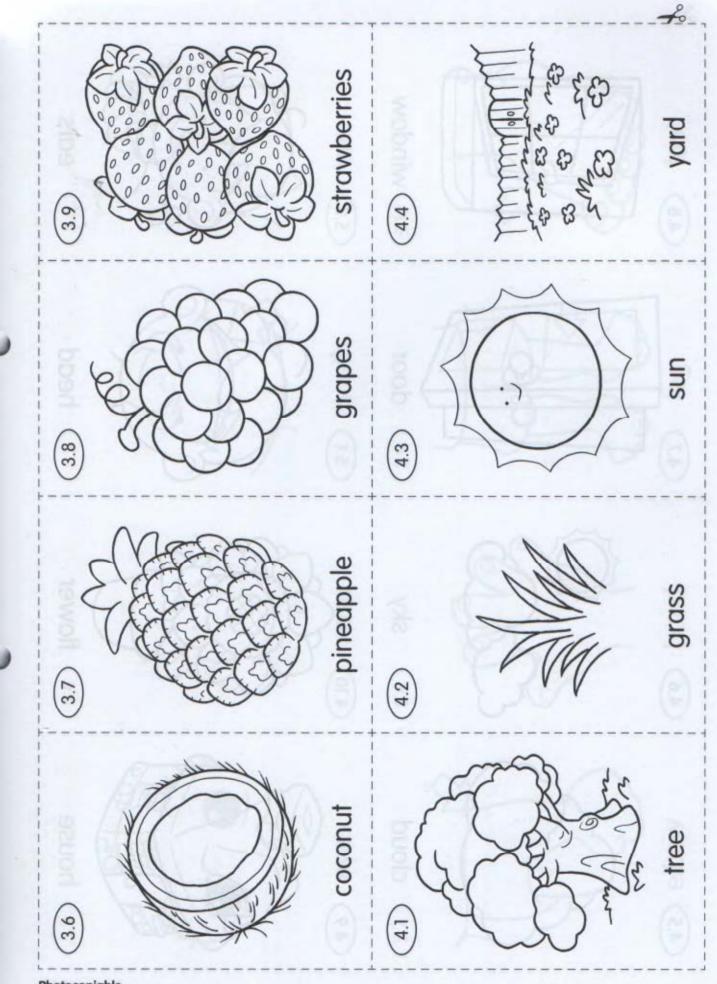


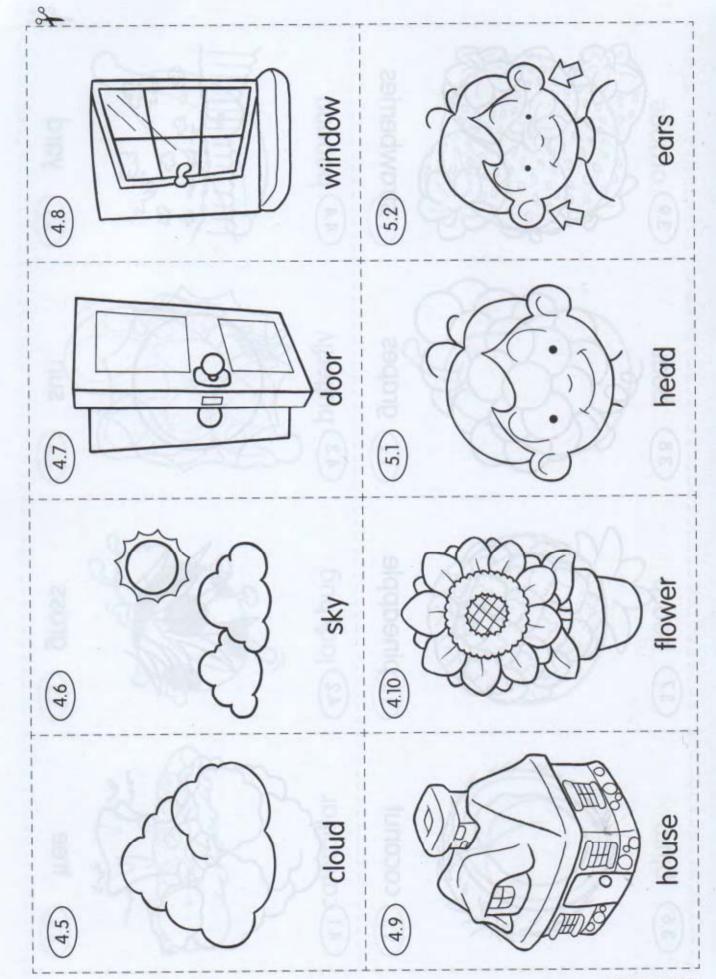
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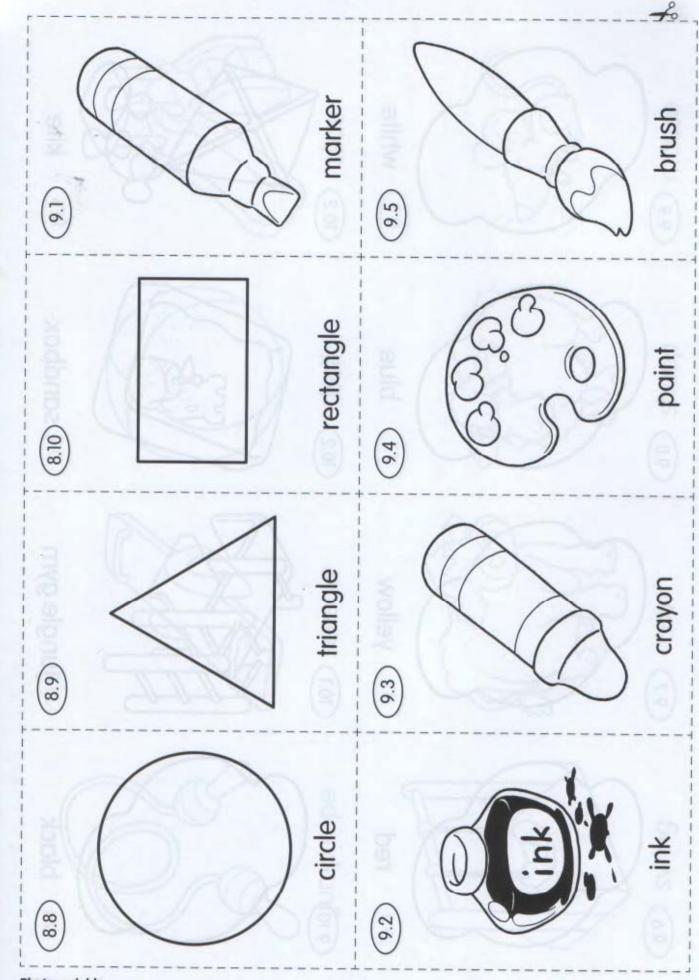


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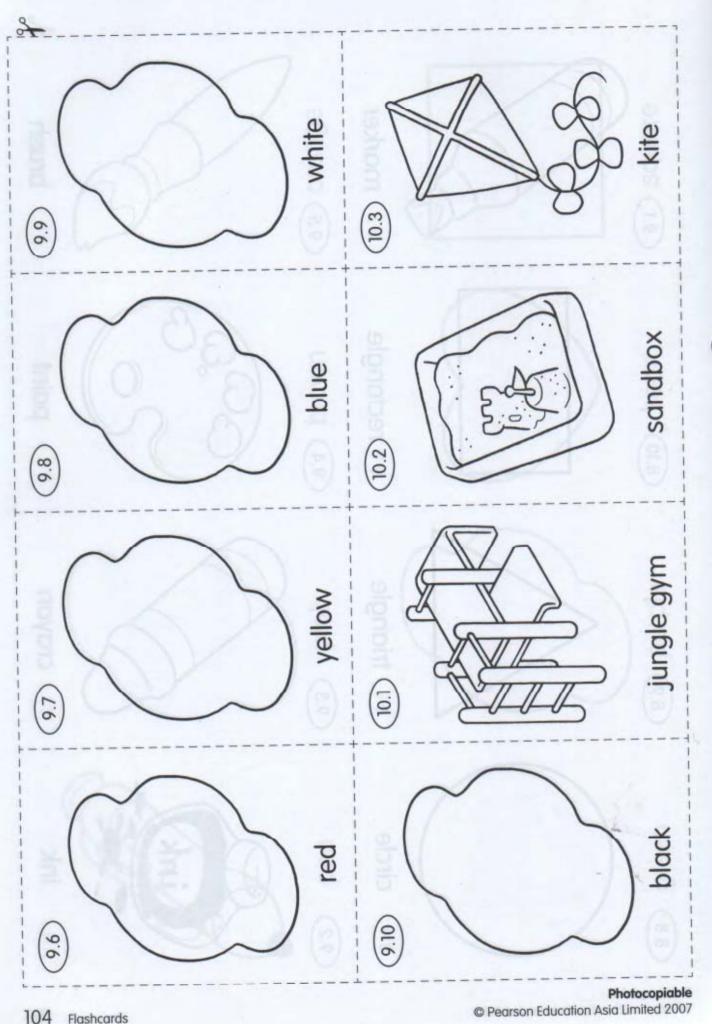


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6.3	Elest-	brother	(1) month	grandma	
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(9.1)	Sert	Ammom (6.5	boby sister	

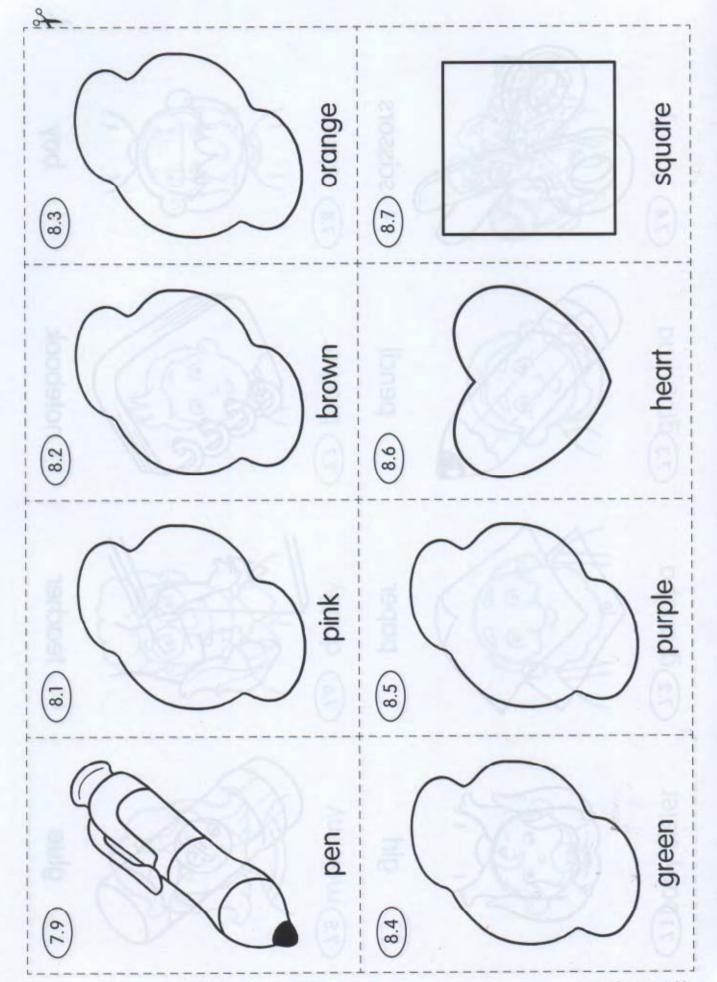


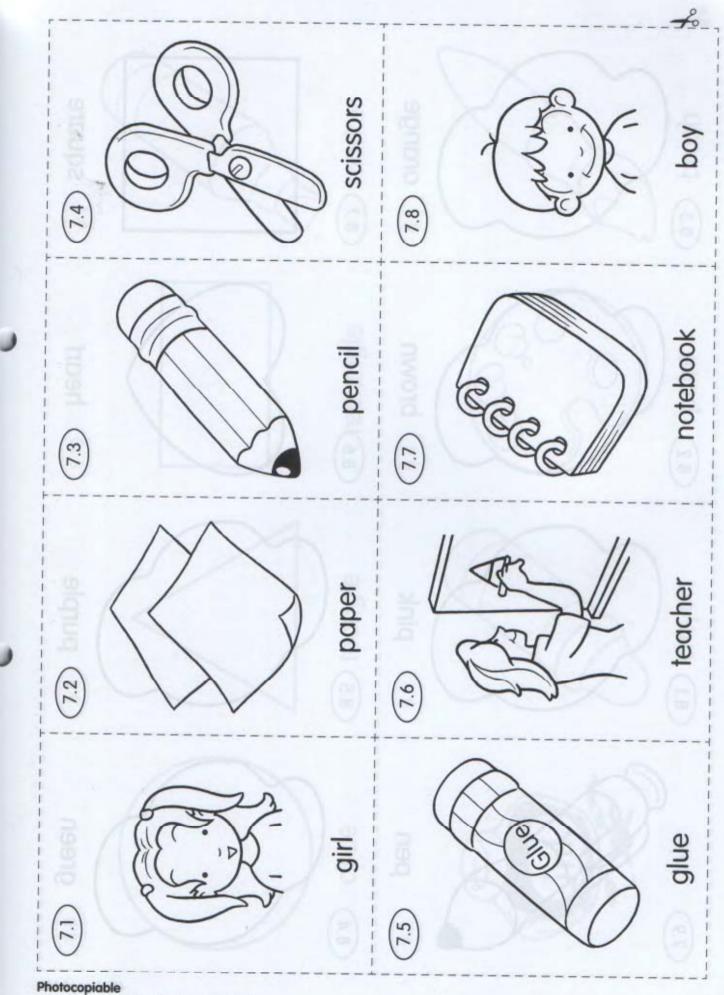
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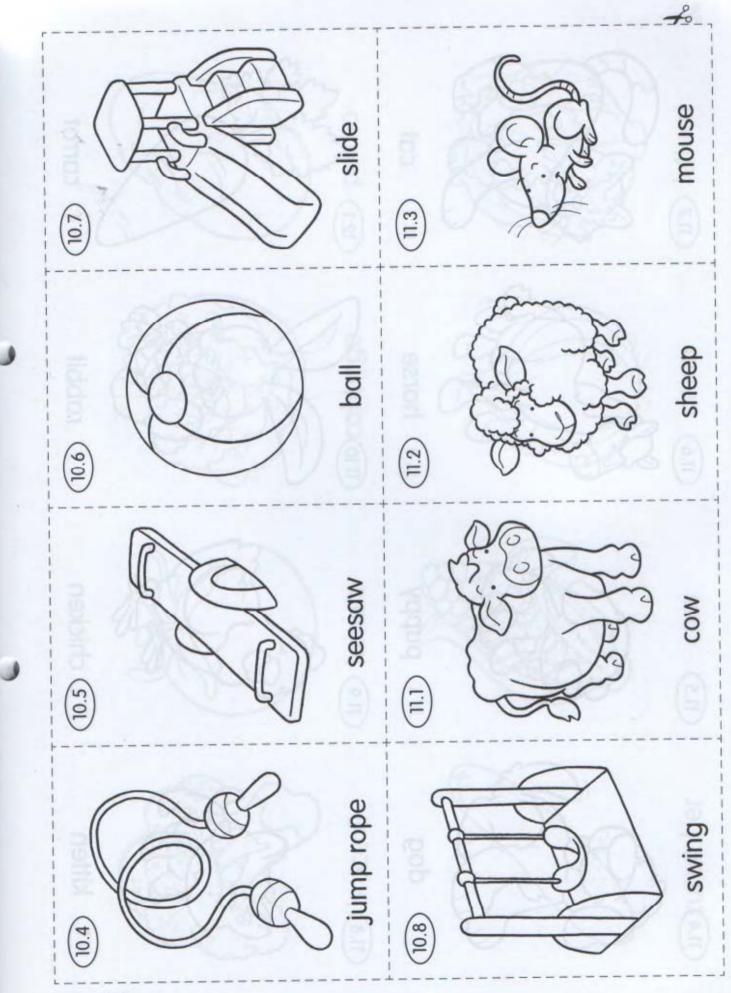
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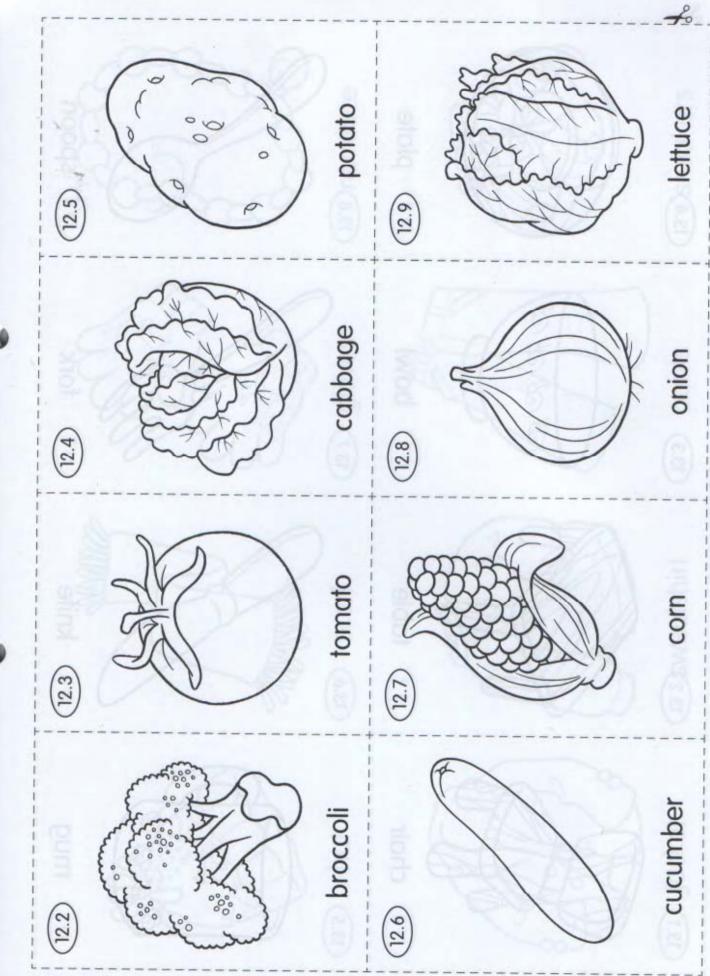


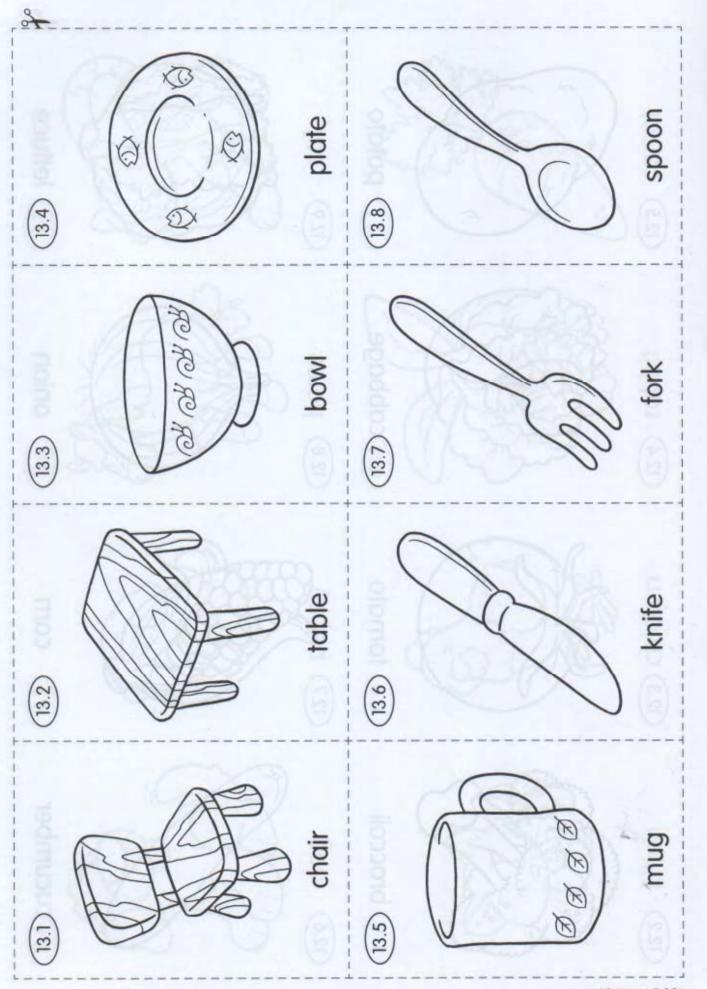




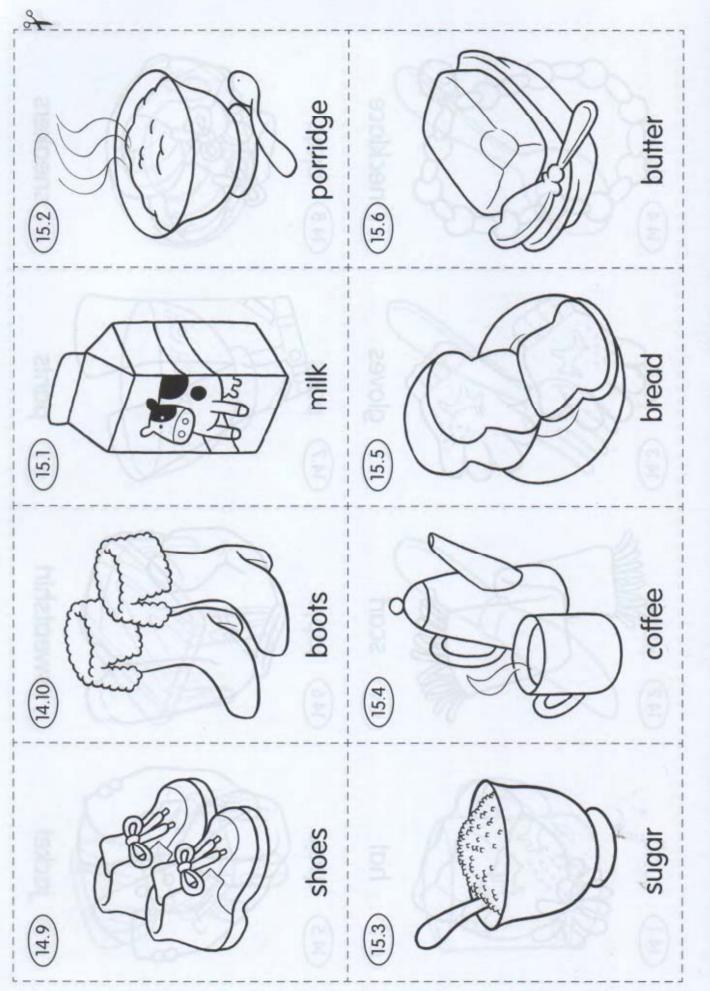


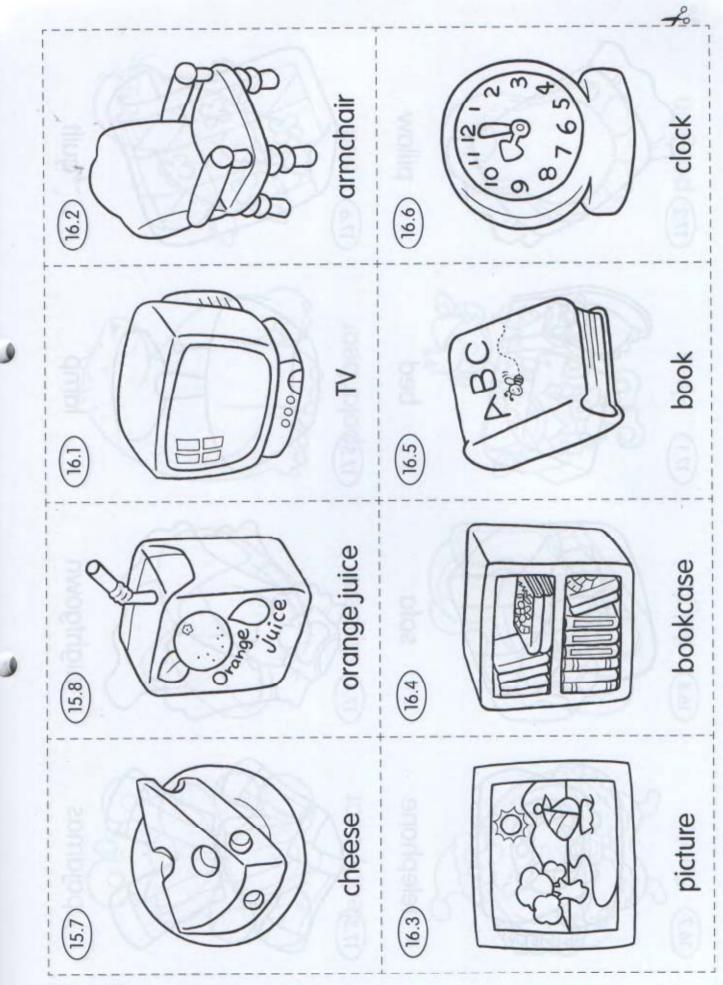


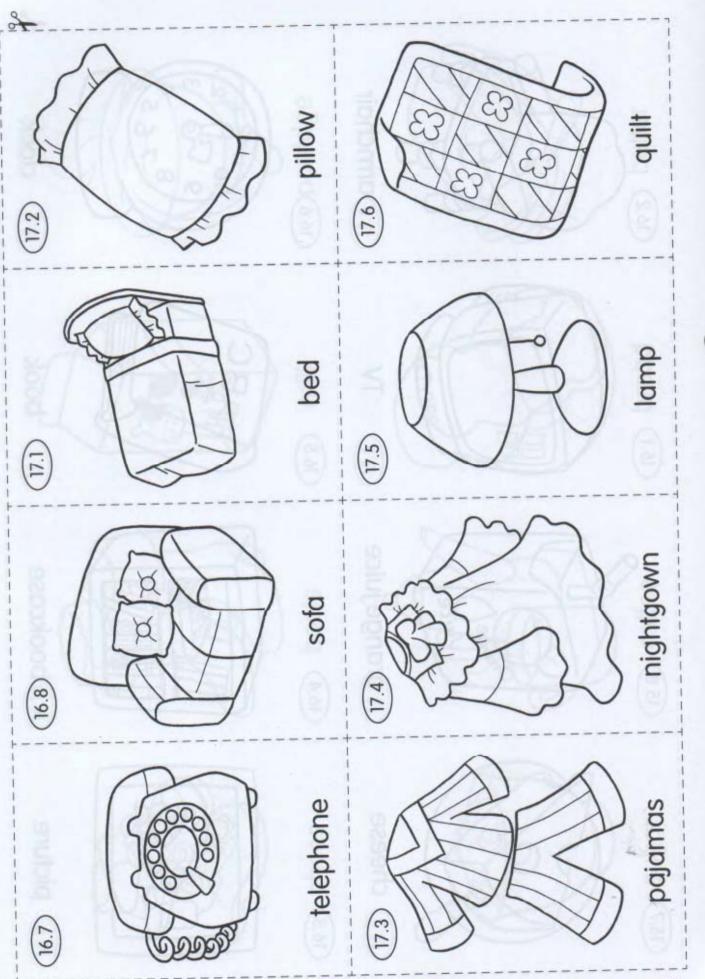


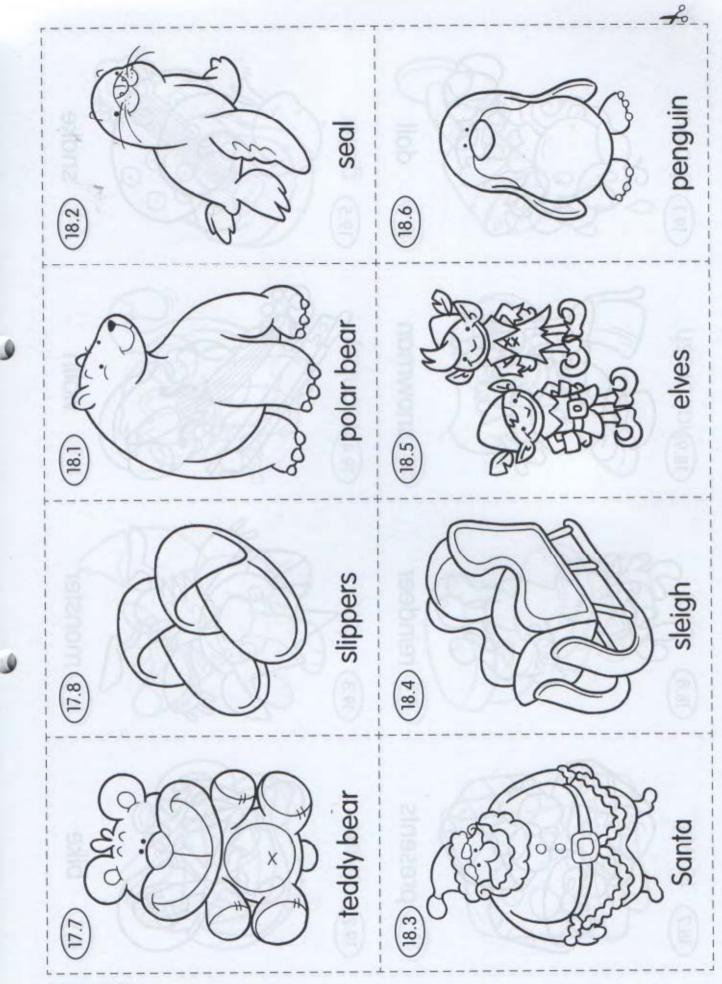


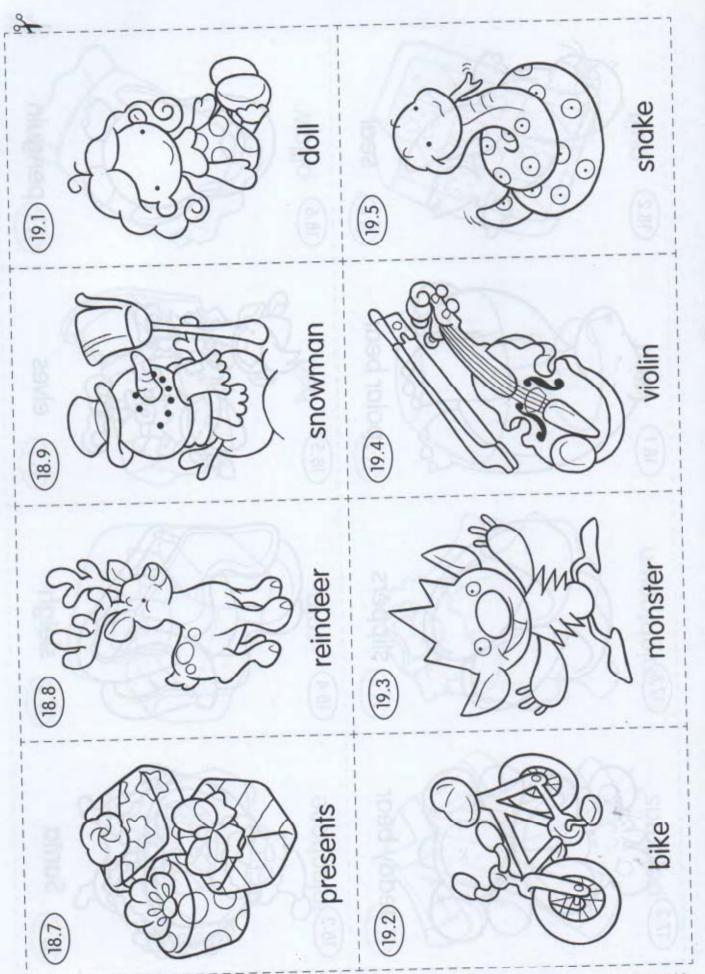


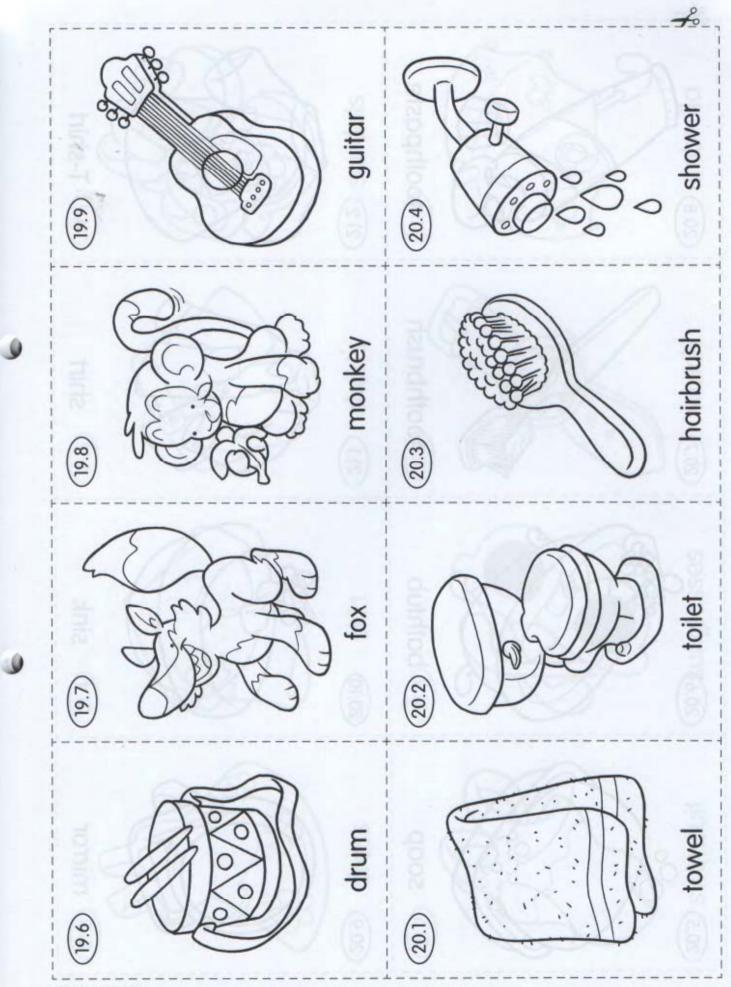


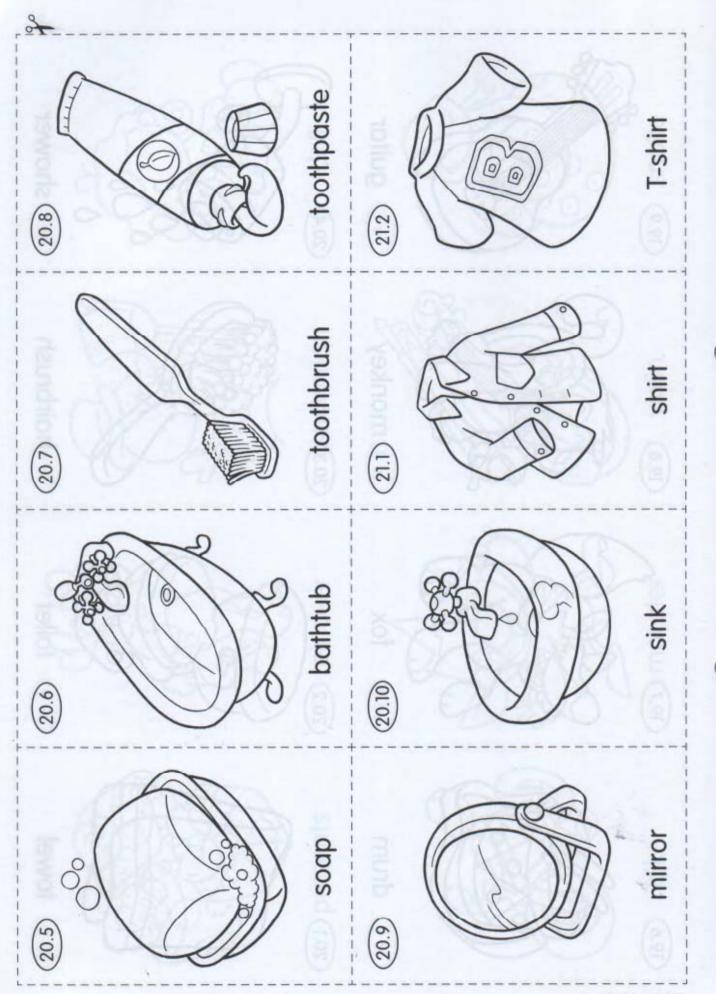


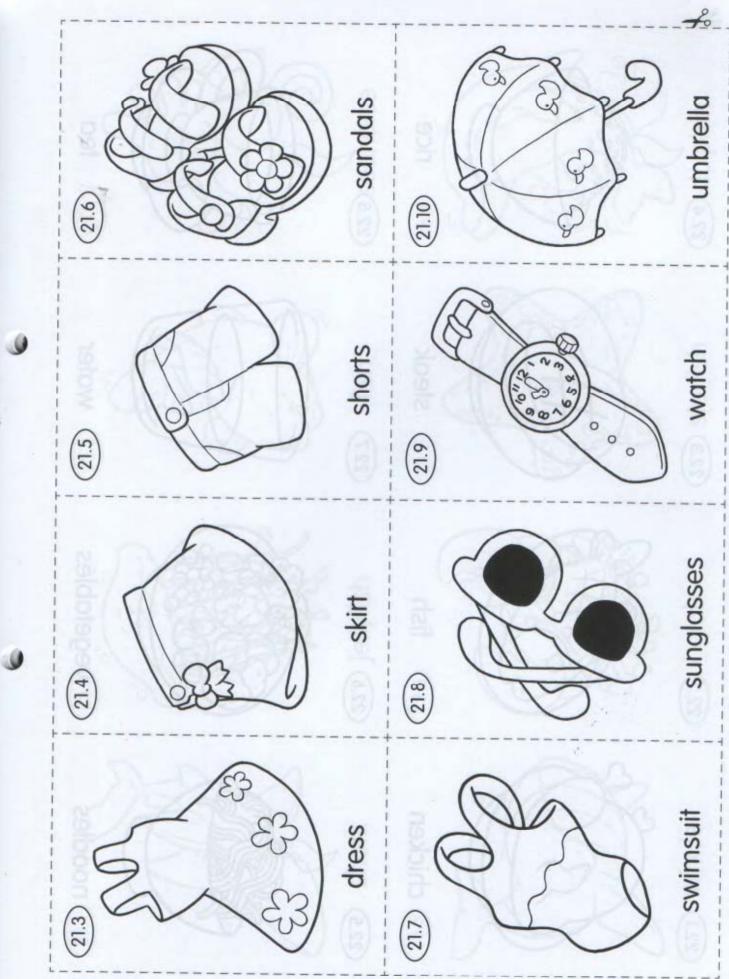


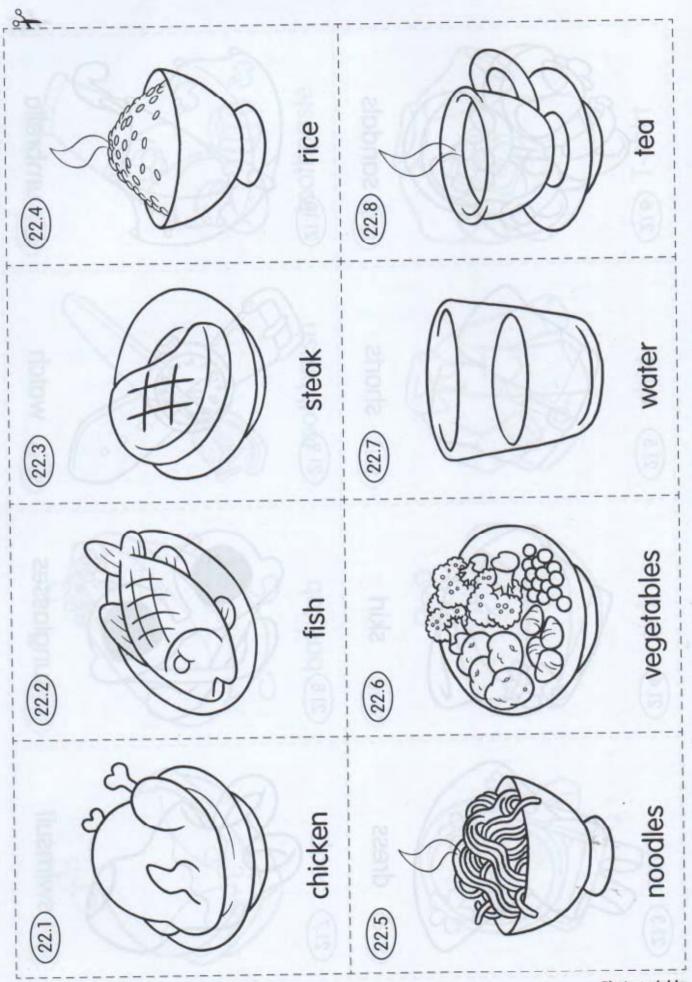


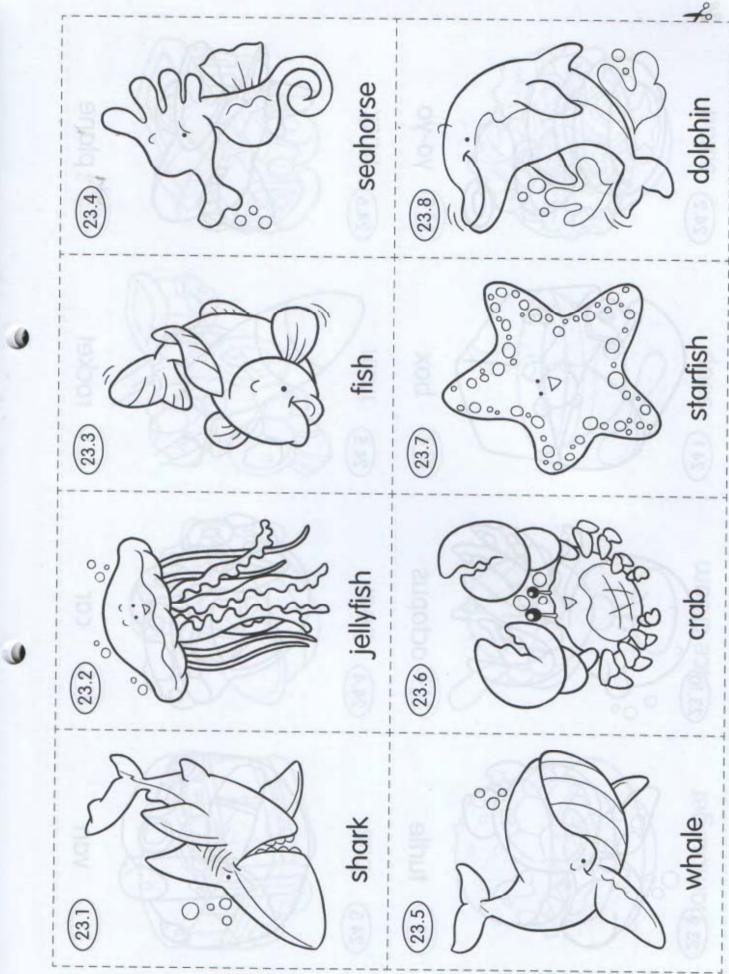


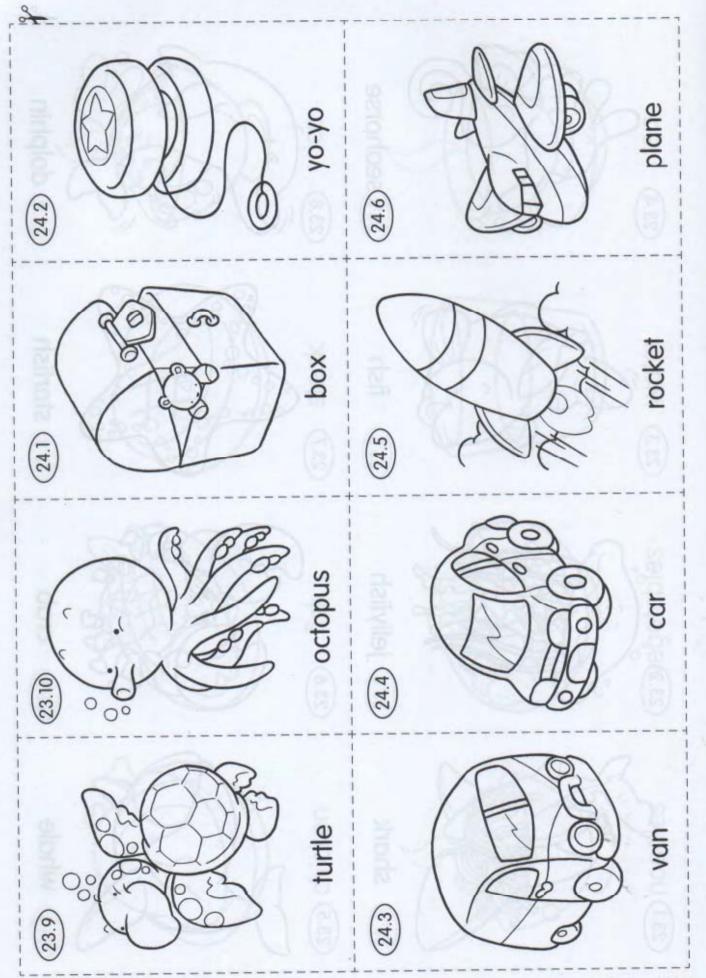


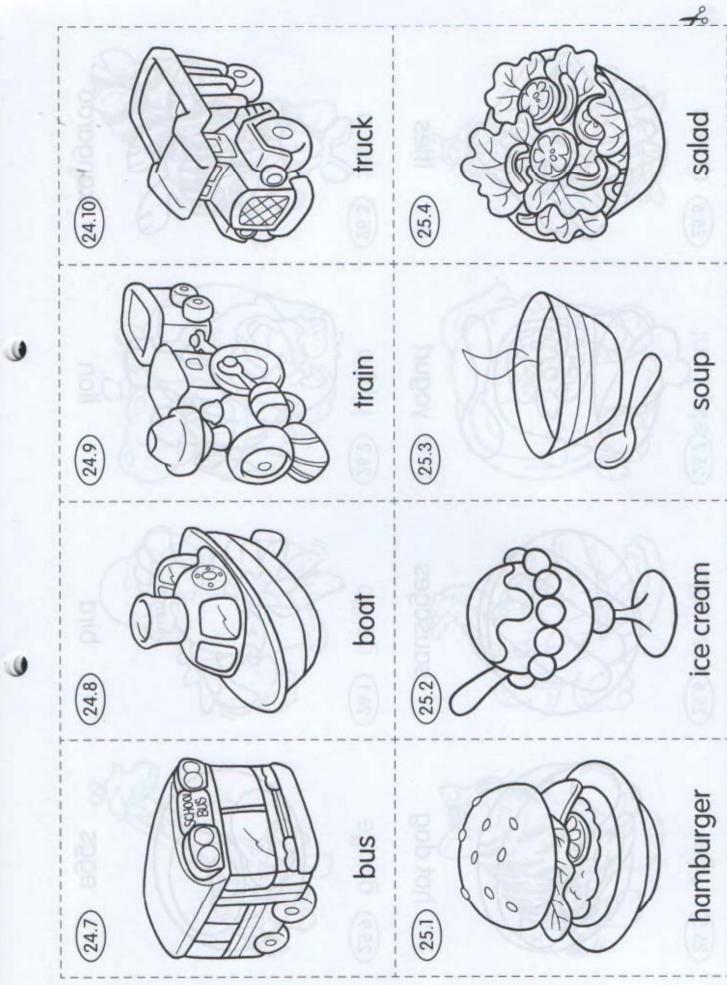


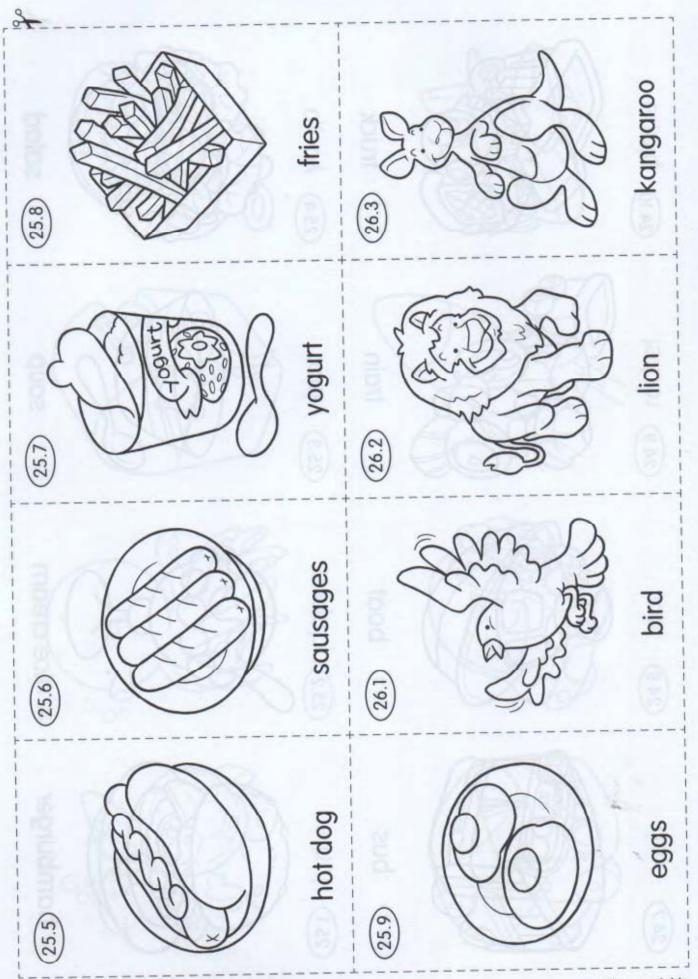


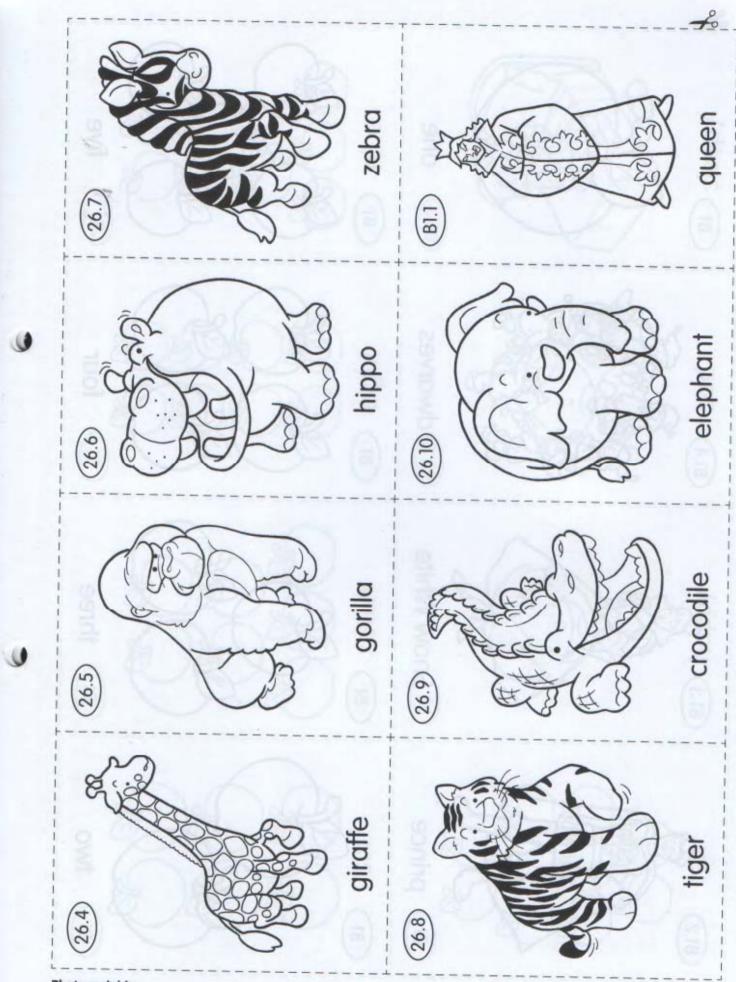


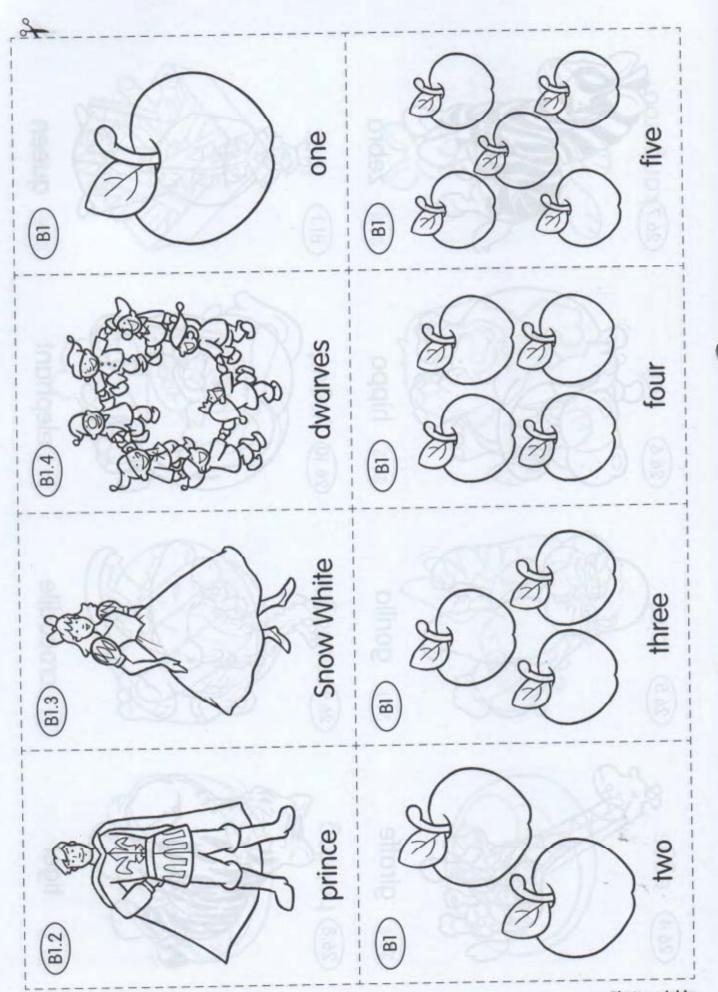


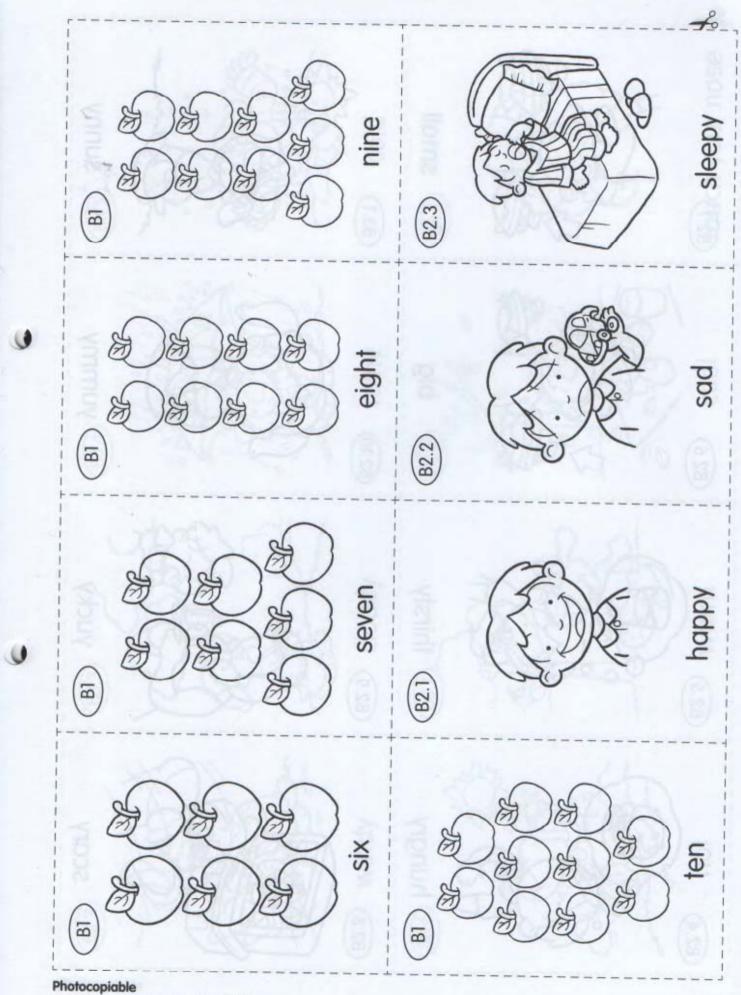




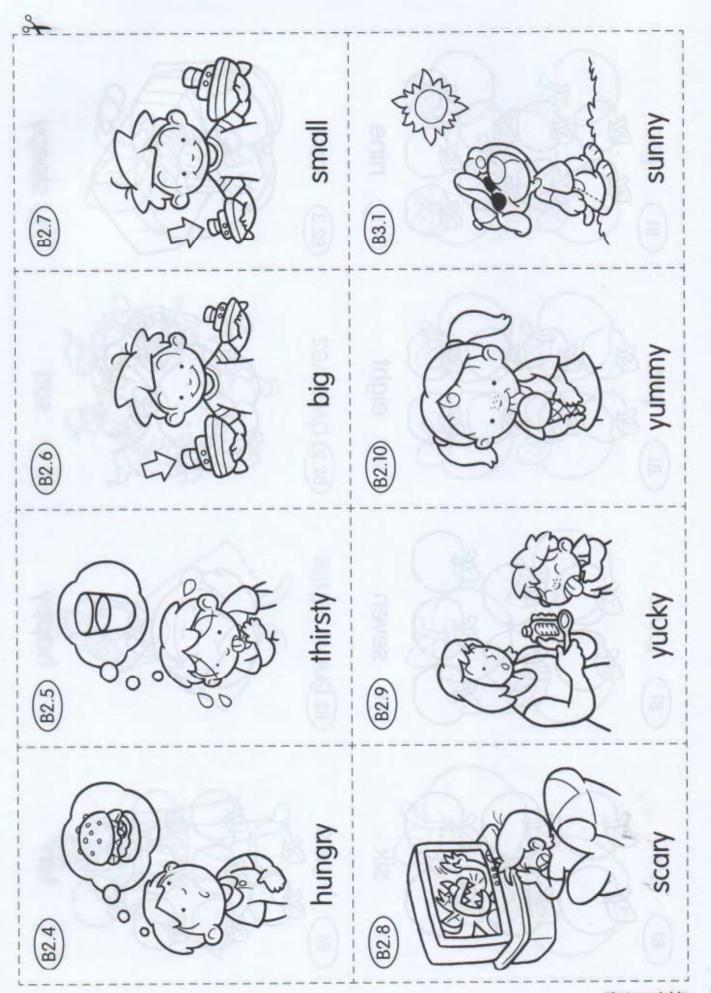


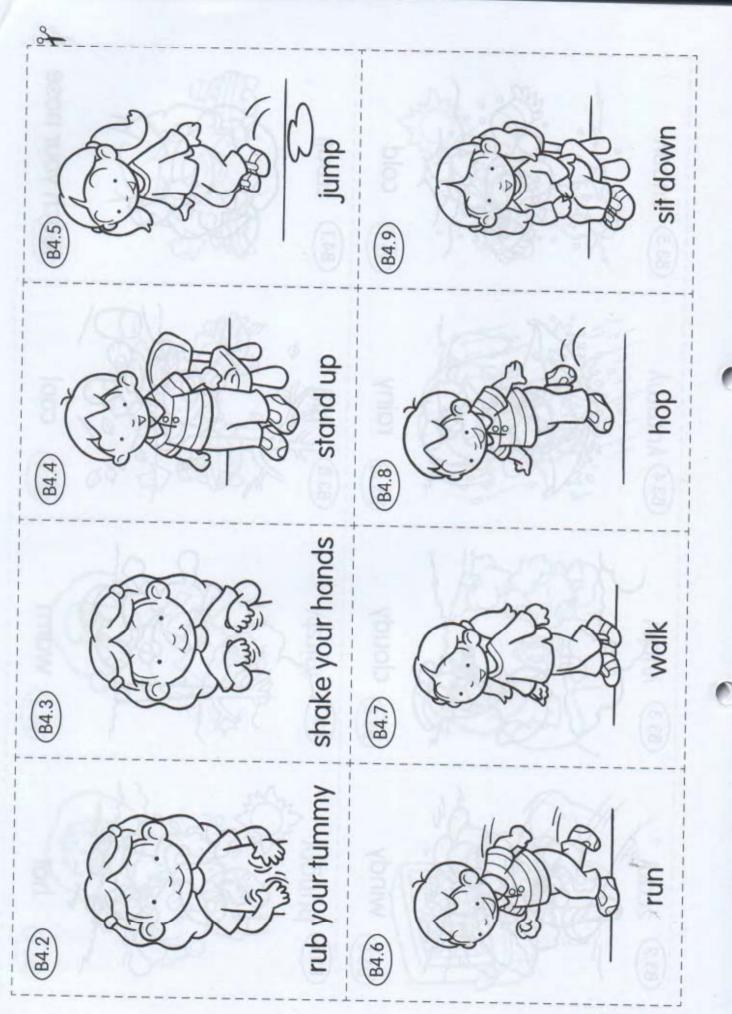






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The Longman Young Children's Picture Dictionary presents words through a variety of appealing illustrations designed for young children.

This **Activity Resource Book** contains a wide range of activities and materials for practicing the words presented in the Young Children's Picture Dictionary.

Key features:

- 52 graded Activity Sheets for practice in the classroom or at home
- Over 300 Photocopiable Flashcards with activity ideas
- Illustrated actions for all songs and chants



