

NAN ONOCHUN AY MANGISORO ASNAN  
MUNLAPO TAKO MUNFIASA YA MUNFIASA TAKO

(What Those Teachers Will Say)

Teaching Directions in E. Bontok

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## FOREWORD

Some of the glory of the Philippines lies in the beautiful variety of people and languages within its coasts. It is to the great credit of the national leadership over the years that no attempt has been made to destroy this national heritage. The goal has been instead to preserve its integrity and dignity while building on this strong foundation a lasting superstructure of national language and culture.

The present book is one of many designed for this purpose. It recognizes the pedagogical importance of dividing literacy and second language learning into two steps--literacy being the first. When a student has learned to read the language he understands best, the resulting satisfaction in his accomplishment gives the drive and confidence he needs to learn the national language. His ability to read, furthermore, is the indispensable tool for the study this program will require.

The Ministry of Education and Culture of the Philippines is proud to present this latest volume in a nation-wide series designed to teach the national language through literacy in the vernaculars. It will strengthen both the parts of the nation and the whole.

Juan L. Manuel  
Minister

VERNACULAR DIRECTIONS

Chatona nan tapina ay atun mo isoro nan liblo, Munlapo Tako  
Munfiasa, ya nan chiyoycha atun ay na-itapi asnan Onochun  
ay Mun-isoro, pages 169-175 asnan liblo, Munfiasa Tako.

Osarun ay mangammo asnan itocho--fiakun nan atun ay  
mangitocho.

Nan Onochun ay mangisoro asnan Munlapo Tako Munfiasa.

Page 1 - Mangimatonan asnan kanikid ya kanawan  
Anapom nan eklatun nan lima asnan laplapun nan liblo.

Iyosun mo nan awan ay limam asnan eklato. Osto nan innatmo ay mangchun asnan liblo mo na-itongor am-in noymo kiayyamut asnan eklatun nan lima. Hiyasa nan atom ay mangchun asnan liblom.

Page 2 - Mangimatonan asnan kanikid ya kanawan.

Togkiawom nan papaya. Nan papaya wacha asnan kanikid. Ma-ila nan ka-iw ay papaya asnan kanawan. Marka-am nan papaya as kanikid kiay enpachakpus mo nan marka ta omcha asnan ka-iw ay papaya asnan kanawan. Hiya os nan atom asnan fialliwn, safia, niyog ya tofo.

Mo onfiasa tako, elapo asnan kanikid kiay enpachakpus as kanawan.

Page 3 - Ela-un nan Mun-iso

Togkiawom nan kapatila ay na-ekakasun asnan kanikid. Elam nan tapen nan eklato asnan awan nan kapatila ay na-ekakasun. Ngachanam: fianga, kapatila, sartin, chalekan. Liwosom nan kapatila ay na-etatapi. Hiya os nan atom asnan ma-ikadwa ay forog.

Togkiawom nan letra ay na-ekakasun. Liwosom nan letra ay pachong nan tinogkiawmo ay wacha asnan nafoforog ay letra. Ela-om nan tapina ay na-ekakasun ay letra. Liwosom nan pachongna ay letra asnan kaforogna. Hiyasa nan atom inkiana chomakpus.

Page 4 - Nan kadngoran nan laplapun nan kali

Togkiawom nan fosi. Ngachanam nan eklato asnan

omun-ona ay linya. Nomnomom nan kadngoran nan finokigmo.  
On-i-iso nan kadngoran nan laplapocha. Kasim kanan nan  
ngachancha. Ngantud-i nan laplapocha. Atom os asnan tapina  
ay forog ay eklato.

Page 5 Nan mun-iso nan ka-el-ancha

Togkiawom nan na-ekakasun. Achi on-iso nan innat cha  
ay na-amma. Togkiawom nan omun-ona. Ela-om nan pachongna  
asnan eklato kiay liniwusmo. Togkiawom nan ma-ikadwa os  
ay kasun. Ela-om nan pachong na asnan eklato liniwusmo os.

Togkiawom nan letra ay na-ikakasun. Atom os nan innatmo  
asnan eklato asnan kasun. Mo munchachapat nan chowa ay  
letra nan ma-epangachan at syllable.

Ela-om nan syllable asnan omona ay kasun. Anapom nan letra asnan cha-an na-ikakasun ay pachong nan omona ay letra asnan kasun kiay liniwusmo. Atom os hennan ma-ikadwa ay letra. Asnan ma-ikadwa ay kasun, onochom nan innatmo asnan omona ay kasun. Hiyasa nan atom hennan tapina inkiana ipachakpusmo.

Page 6 - Nan on-iso ay kadngoran nan anonguscha

Togkiawom nan puspus-oy ay eklato. Ngachanam nan eklato asnan puspus-oy ay forog, apor, pokor ya chawor. Etalinga-anam nan anongus ay madngor asnan apor, pokor, ya chawor. On-iso nan kadngoran nan anonguscha. Kasim kanan chicha. Hiyasa os nan atom hennan tapina ay forog.

Page 7 - Munsorat

Ela-om nan toro ay puspus-oy ay linya.

Nan lotog ay linya: Asnan puspus-oy ay linya onsoratan, lotog ay marka nan na-isorat. Onochom asnan oymo lapis. Onochom nan ay-ayan nan pana. Ilapom asnan osun nan munsoratan, kiay inpachayyom. Ongorom ay mangisorat asnan marka. Pachong nan na-isosorat nan amma-am.

Aptek ya lotog ay linya: Asnan ma-ikadwa ay munsoratan, wacha nan lotog ay marka ay na-isorat na-elapo asnan nunkiakiawa ay linya kiaya chinmayyo. Onochom asnan oymo nan marka. Tapiyam nan marka ay na-amma asnan munsoratan.

Nan somasachag ay linya: On-ammaka as somasachag ay linya. Onochom nan na-elalapo asnan ma-ikatlo ay munsoratan.

Tapina: On-ammaka as marka. Onochom nan na-elalapo.  
Siknopom nan mansoratan.

Page 8 - Iyap

Ka-atna nan kussel asnan`eklato? Osa ay tektek ay  
onpopokaw asnan domino. Ela-om nan letra ay na-isorat asnan  
sag-un nan domino. Osa na ay iyap.

Togkiawom nan osa ay iyap. Fiasa-om.

Togkiawom nan iyap ay osa, chowa, toro, opat ya lima.  
Kasim atun. Togkiawom nan iyap ay lima, chowa, toro, osa ya  
opat.

Page 9 - Iyap

Iyapom nan ichus. Ka-atna nan ka-iyapancha? Ela-om nan

iyap asnan sag-un nan eklato ay ichus. Fiasa-om chicha.  
Liwosom nan iyap ay ka-iyapan nan ichus.

Page 10 - Mangimatonan asnan kanikid ya kanawan.  
Onochom nan ma-epa-at asnan page 2.

Page 11 - Mun-iso nan ka-el-ancha  
Onochom nan ma-ipa-at asnan page 3.  
Kanan on syllable asnan chowa ay letra ay munsasag-un  
kaman asnan la. Togkiawom nan syllable asnan kasun. Liwosom  
nan pachongna asnan nafoforog ay syllable asnan kanawan nan  
kasun.

Page 12 - Nan toktokun nan kadngoran nan laplapona

Togkiawom nan eklatun nan chapan. Ngachanam nan eklato asnan puspua-oy ay forog; chapan, motun, cho-op.

Etalinga-am nan kadngoran nan laplapun nan kali. Chowa nan mun-iso nan kadngoran nan laplapocha. Ngachan chatud-1? Tokun nan kadngoran nan laplapun nan osa. Ngachantud-1? Marka-am nan tokun. (Atom os asnan tapina).

Page 13 - Nan mun-iso nan ka-el-ancha

Onochom nan ma-epa-at asnan page 5.

Page 14 - Nan mun-iso nan kadngoran nan anonguscha

Onochom nan ma-epa-at asnan page 12. Nan kadngoran nan kali nan etalinga-anam.

Page 15 - Munsorat

Nan linya nan O. Togkiawom nan puspus-oy ay munsoratan.  
Na-amma nan natolikongkong ay marka. Mun-ammaka as tapina.  
Elapun as norpowan nan pana ya ha-at mo epatikid ay  
mangipasib-at asnan na-elapowana.

Isoratmo na: O asnan munsoratan inkiana maseknop.

Nan linya ay mangisoratan asnan ek-eket ay o. Asnan  
ma-ikatlo ay munsoratan on-ammaka as eneket ay o. Elapom  
asnan munkiakiawa ay linya. Siknopun nan munsoratan.

Nan linya ay mangisoratan asnan ad-acha ay U. Elapom  
asnan mun-o-osun ay linya hennan ma-ikap-at ay munsoratan.  
Epachayyom nan marka tay omcha asnan ma-ikatlo ay linya  
kiay tinikom ay mangipa-abrat tay ma-ipachong asnan  
na-elapowana. Siknopun nan munsoratan.

Nan linyan nan ek-eket ay u. Asnan ma-ikalima ay munsoratan isorotmo nan ek-eket ay u. Elapom asnan nunkakiawa ay linya. Epachayyom asnan ma-ikatlo ay linya ya hamo-at itiko ta ma-iyiso asnan laplapon. Onochom nan na-isosorat. Siknopun nan munsoratan.

Nan linyan nan n. Asnan ma-ikanom ay munsoratan elapom asnan ma-ikatlo ay linya kiay'inpaticid mo ay mangipad-an asnan munkiakiawa ay linya, etekom as aket kiaya inpachayyom asnan linya ay nangilapowam. Siknopom nan munsoratan. Onochom nan na-isosorat.

Page 16 - Iyap'

Onochun nan ma-epa-at asnan page 8.

Page 17 - Iyap

Onochun nan ma-epa-at asnan page 9.

Page 18 - Mangimatonan asnan kanikid ya nan kanawan

Onochun nan ma-epa-at asnan page 2.

Page 19 - Nan mun-iso nan ka-el-ancha

Onochun nan ma-epa-at asnan page 3.

Page 20 - Nan mun-iso nan kadngoran nan laplapocha

Onochun nan ma-epa-at asnan page 12.

Page 21 - Nan mun-iso nan ka-el-ancha

Onochun nan ma-epa-at asnan page 5.

Page 22 - Nan Mun-iso nan kadngoran nan anonguscha

Onochon nan ma-epa-at asnan page 12. Nan kadngoran nan anongus nan kali nan etalinga-anan.

Page 23 - Munsorat

Ela-om nan marka asnan puspus-oy ay munsoratan.  
Onochom as nom lapis. Elapom asnan norpowan nan pana.  
Mun-ammaka as pachongna ay marka. Elapom asnan lamagna.  
Onochom nan norpowan nan pana. Siknopom nan munsoratan.

Onochom nan na-isosorat asnan tapina ay munsoratan.  
Ongorom ta masaknop nan munsoratan.

Page 24 - Iyap

Ka-atna ay kussel hennan eklato? Anapom nan iyap ay

chowa asnan kanawan. Marka-am nan kussel kiay inpachakpus nan marka asnan kawad nan chowa ay iyap. Hiya os nan atom asnan eklatun nan kandila. Atom os asnan tapina ay eklato.

Page 25 - Iyap

Onochun nan ma-epa-at asnan page 24.

Page 26 - Mangimatonan asnan vowel

Ngachanam nan eklato ya etalinga-anam nan laplapun nan kali mo cham kanan. Togkiawom nan eklato mo cham ngachanan chicha. Mun-iso nan laplapocha. Kasin mo ngachanan chicha. Ngantud-i nan kadngoran nan laplapocha?

Nan na-isorat ay kali asnan sag-un nan eklato at aso, hiya nan ngachana. Togkiawom nan kali ay aso. Liwosom nan

laplapun nan ngachan nan aso. Nan puspus-oy ay chongrun asnan aso at a. a nan laplapun nan aso.

Togkiawom nan kali ay alig asnan sag-un nan eklatun nan alig. Liwosom nan puspus-oy ay letra hennan kali ay alig. Nan puspus-oy ay letra at a tay nan puspus-oy ay chongrun at a mo cha kanan nan kali ay alig. (Atom os asnan tapina ay eklato.)

Ela-om nan laplapun nan am-in ay kali. Mun-i-iso nan laplapocha am-in tay mun-i-iso os nan kadngorancha. Nan puspus-oy ay letra at a. a nan kafiassa-an nan letra.

Page 27 - Mangimatonan asnan vowel

Onochun nan ma-epa-at asnan page 26. Nan anongus nan kali nan etalinga-anan nan kadngorancha.

Page 28 - Mangimatonan asnan vowel

Onochun nan ma-epa-at asnan page 26.

Page 29 - Mangimatonan asnan vowel

Onochun nan ma-epa-at asnan page 26. Nan kadngoran nan anongus nan kali nan etalinga-anan.

Page 30 - Munsorat

Togkiawom nan eklatun nan aso. a nan puspus-oy ay letra nan aso. Na-isorat nan letra ay a asnan chokog nan eklato. Togkiawom nan a. Mo isorat nan a elapo asnan kiawan nan munsoratan. Muntolikongkongka. Asnan kanawan ay kapiniling nan tinolikongkongmo on-ammaka as lotog ay marka. Onochom as nom lapis nan letra. Onochom nan ay-ayan nan pana.

Asnan blackboard: Chowa ay ila nan a; a ya O. Nan a isorot nan makina. Nan letra ay O, isorot nan lima. Mo isorot mo assena nan atona O. Mo munfiasaka nan elam assena a.

Isorotmo nan O asnan munsoratan. Onochom nan na-elalapo ay na-esorot.

Page 31 Munsorot

Togkiawom nan eklatun nan itlog. Nan puspus-oy ay letra nan itlog at i. Na-isorot nan letra ay i asnan munsoratan. Togkiawom nan i. Mo isorot nan i, elapo asnan kiawan nan munsoratan. Epachayyo kiay tiniktikan nan osona. Onochom nan letra as nom lapis.

Asnan blackboard: Chowa ay ila nan a; a ya Q. Nan a insorat nan makina. Nan letra ay Q, insorat nan lima. Mo isorat mo assena nan atona Q. Mo munfiasaka nan elam assena a.

Isoratmo nan Q asnan munsoratan. Onochom nan na-elalapo ay na-esorat.

Page 31 Munsorat

Togkiawom nan eklatun nan itlog. Nan puspus-oy ay letra nan itlog at i. Na-isorat nan letra ay i asnan munsoratan. Togkiawom nan i. Mo isorat nan i, elapo asnan kiawan nan munsoratan. Epachayyo kiay tiniktikan nan osona. Onochom nan letra as nom lapis.

Page 33 - Muntokonan nan vowel

Onochun nan ma-epa-at asnan page 32. Nan natkonana, anongus ay letra nan ipo-oy ta mafialin nan kali.

Page 34 - Munsorat

Togkiawom nan osa ay iyap asnan munsoratan. Onochom as nom lapis. Ipatnam ay ma-isorat. Onochom nan ay-ayan nan pana. Ongorom ay mangisorat.

Isoratmo nan tapen nan iyap. Onochom nan na-isosorat asnan munsoratan. Onochom nan ay-ayan nan pana. Siknopom nan munsoratan. Asnan anongus nan munsoratan, isoratmo am-in nan iyap: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Page 35 - Munsorat

Onochun nan ma-epa-at asnan page 34. Nan isorat ay iyap at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

Page 36 - Iyap

Togkiawom nan domino ay kawad toro ay tektek. Isoratmo nan iyap ay toro asnan na-etatan-ang ay ma-isoratana. Ka-atna nan tektek ay wacha asnan domino as kanawan? 9. Isoratmo nan 9 asnan na-etatan-ang ay ma-isoratana asnan sag-un nan domino. Iyapom nan tektek asnan tapina ay domino kiay isoratmo nan ka-iyapancha asnan ma-isoratancha.

Page 37 - Mangimatonan asnan vowel

Onochun nan ma-epa-at as page 26.

Page 38 - Mangimatonan asnan vowel

Togkiawom nan eklatun nan emok. Nan puspus-oy ay letra nan emok at e. Na-isosorat nan e asnan sag-un nan eklato. Togkiawom nan e. Mo isorat nan e. aptek ay linya nan amma-an asnan kiawan nan ma-ikadwa ya ma-ikatlo ay linyan nan munsoratan. Asnan kanawan nan linya ay enamma-am, epatikidmo ta omcha asnan linyan nan munsoratan hamo-at ilikaw ay mangipachayyo ta omcha asnan anongus ay linyan nan munsoratan. Ilikaw mo os as aket. Elam ta achi ma-isib-at asnan nangi lapowam. Epachongmo nan innamma-an ay letra asnan wacha as kanikid ay letra.

Ongorom ay mun-amma as e asnan munsoratan. Onochom nan na-isosorat.

Page 39 - Muntokonan nan vowel

Onochun nan ma-epa-at as page 32.

Page 40 - Mangimatonan asnan vowel

Onochun nan ma-epa-at as page 26.

Page 41 - Mangimatonan asnan vowel

Onochun nan ma-epa-at as page 27. Nan kadngoran nan anongus nan letra nan etalinga-anan.

Page 42 - Munsorat

Togkiawon nan eklatun nan orog. o nan puspus-oy ay letra. Na-isosorat nan o asnan sag-un nan eklato. Togkiawom nan o. Mo isorat nan o, elapom asnan nunkiakiawa ay linyan

nan munsoratan ha-at mo ilikaw as kanikid ay mangipachayyo. Mo omchaka asnan linyan nan munsoratan, ilikawmo os ay mangipatikid ta isib-atmo asnan nangilapowam. Onochun as nom lapis nan na-isosorat ay o. Mun-ammaka as ongor ay o asnan munsoratan. Onochom nan na-isosorat.

Page 43 - Mangimatonan asnan vowel

Ngachanam nan eklato ya etalinga-anam nan kadngoran nan omanongus ay vowel, ay na-isorat omun-ona ha-at nan anongus ay letra. Togkiawom nan eklato mo cham ngachanan chicha. Mun-i-iso nan kadngoran nan omanongus ay vowel. Na-isorat nan ngachan ay kokut asnan sag-un nan eklato. Togkiawom nan kali ay kokut. Liwosom nan omanongus ay vowel asnan kali ay kokut. Nan anongus ay vowel hennan kokut at

u. Togkiawom nan kali ay tokud asnan sag-un nan eklato.  
Liwosom nan vowel ay cha omonud asnan anongus ay letran nan  
tokud. Nan anongus ay vowel nan kali ay tokud at u tay nan  
kadngorana at u. Atom os asnan ngachan nan tapina ay eklato.

Ela-om nan omanongus ay vowel hennan am-in ay kali.  
Mun-i-iso nan vowels tay nan mun-i-iso os nan kadngorancha.  
Mo wachay elan as assenna ay letra nan mafiasa-ana at u.

Page 44 - Munsorat

Togkiawom nan eklato nan kokut. Nan anongus ay vowel  
ay chapat nan omanongus ay letra asnan kali ay kokut at u.  
Na-isosorat nan letra ay u asnan sag-un nan eklato.  
Togkiawom nan u. Mo isorat nan u, elapom ay mun-anna as  
lotog ay linya asnan nunkiakiawa ay linya nan munsoratan.

Epachayyom kiay inlikawmo ay mangipatikid ta omcha as noymo nangilapowan. Onochom nan na-isosorat ay u as nom pencil.

Ongorom ay mangisorat asnan u asnan munsoratan.  
Onochom nan na-isosorat.

Page 45 - Muntokonan nan vowel

Fiasa-om nan am-in ay letra asnan kasun. Togkiawom nan eklatun nan okrop. Na-isosorat nan okrop ay kali asnan kowab nan eklato, kun-at cha-an na-isorat nan puspus-oy ay letra. Piliyom nan tit-iwa ay laplapun nan kali ay okrop kan cha o kan u. Isoratmo nan penelem ay vowel asnan laplapun nan na-isosorat ta mafialin as kali ay okrop.

Togkiawom nan na-isorat asnan kowab nan tokud.  
Isoratmo nan tit-iwa ay omanongus ay vowel ta mafialin nan

kali ay tokud.

Ngantud-i nan anongus ay vowel asnan kali ay okun? u.  
Isoratto nan omanongus ay vowel asnan kali. (Atom os asnan  
tapina ay eklato.)

Page 46 - Muntokonon nan vowel

Onochun nan na-epa-at as page 32.

Page 47 - Muntokonon nan vowel

Onochun nan ma-epa-at as page 32. Nan tit-iwa ay letra  
ay omanongus nan isorato ta mafialin nan kali.

Page 48 - Muntokonon nan vowel

Ngachanam nan eklato asnan puspus-oy ay forog: epet,

ikiad, onga. Fiasa-om nan letra asnan kowab nan eklato. Liwosom nan letra ay pachong nan laplapun nan ngachan nan eklato. On-ammaka as linya ta muntongorom nan linniwusmo ay letra ya nan letra ay laplapun nan kali. (Atom hennan kali asnan tapina ay forog).

Page 49 - Muntokonon nan vowel .

Ngachanam nan eklato asnan puspus-oy ay forog: oro, lata, ataki. Fiasa-om nan letra asnan kowab nan chiyoycha eklato. Liwosom nan tit-iwa ay letra ay omanongus ay kadngoran nan kali kiay ammake as linya ta muntongor nan letra ya nan eklato. (Atom asnan tapina ay forog).

Page 50 - Muntokonan nan vowel

Onochun nan ma-epa-at asnan page 32.

Page 51 - Muntokonan nan vowel

Onochun nan ma-epa-at asnan page 32.

Page 52 - Mangimatonan asnan ad-acha ay letra

Togkiawom nan eklatun nan aso. Nan chowa ay kali ay na-isorat asnan kowab nan eklato ay aso at aso. Liwosom nan ek-eket ay a asnan laplapun nan kali ay aso. Liwosom nan ad-acha ay A asnan laplapun nan aso asnan kowabna. On-i-iso nan kadngoran nan ek-eket ay a ya ad-acha ay A. Tokun nan atuncha ay ma-isorat. (Atom os asnan tapina ay eklato ya kali).

Togkiawom nan ad-acha ay A asnan kasun hennan kanikid. On-ammaka as linya ta muntogor nan ad-acha ay A ya nan ek-eket ay a. (Atom os asnan tapina ay anad-acha ay letra ya nan aneket ay letra).

Togkiawom nan ek-eket ay o asnan kasun hennan kanawan. On-ammaka as linya ta muntogor nan ek-eket ay o ya nan ad-acha ay O. (Atom os asnan tapina ay letra).

Page 53 - Mangimatonan asnan ad-acha ay letra

Togkiawom nan kali ay nunlapo asnan ad-acha ay A asnan puspus-oy ay forog. Elapo as ad-acha ay letra nan ngachan nan tako, ili ya kiakay. Fiasa-ok nan ngachan. Kananyo, Allob, Anita, Amfusnun. Ngachan chi kiakay nan Allob at elapo nan ngachana as ad-acha ay A. Ngachan chi fiafia-1 ya

laraki nan Anita ya Amfusnun elapo nan ngachancha as ad-acha ay A. Liwosom nan ad-acha ay A asnan ngacha. (Atom os hennan tapina).

Page 54 -Munsorat

Asnan sag-un nan eklato nan aso na-isosorat nan ad-acha ay A. Togkiawom nan ad-acha ay A.

Mo isorat nan ad-acha ay A onochom nan na-isosorat. On-ammaka as somasachag ay linya as kanikid. Elapom kasin asnan nangilapowam ta on-ammaka as somasachag oy linya asnan kanawan. On-ammaka as linya asnan kiawan nan chowa ay munsenachag ay linya ta munso-opcha. Onochom as nom lapis nan ad-acha ay A ya nan ek-eket ay a. Isoratmo nan ad-acha ay A asnan munsoratan, Ongorom. Isoratmo os nan ad-acha ay

A, ya nan ek-eket ay a asnan ma-ikadwa ay munsoratan mo isorat nan ad-acha ay I, elapo asnan puspus-oy ay linyan nan munsoratan kiay inpachayyo asnan ma-ikatlo ay linya nan munsoratan. Pay-am as munpapachong ay linya asnan munsisinoni. Isoratmo nan ad-acha ay I asnan munsoratan. Onochom nan na-elalapo ay letra. Asnan ma-ikadwa ay munsoratan, isoratmo nan ad-acha ay I ya nan ek-eket ay 1 siknopom nan munsoratan.

Page 55 - Munsorat

Onochun nan atun as page 54. Mo isorat nan ad-acha ay E, on-ammaka as toro ay anaptek ay linya asnan toro ay linyan nan onsoratan. On-ammaka os as linya asnan kanikid ta ma-eso-op cha nan toro ay anaptek ay linya.

Mo isorat nan ad-acha ay O, elapo asnan puspus-oy ay linyan nan munsoratan. Ilikaw as kanikid kiay inliko ay mangipasib-at asnan na elapowana.

Page 56 -Iyap

Na-isorat nan ongor ay iyap asnan kasun. Napogpog nan iyap as liman poro. Nan puspus-oy ay iyap at natolikongkong hettona nan kanancha on silo. Togkiawom nan silo. Fiasa-om nan puspus-oy ay forog elapom as kanikid inkiana as kanawan.

Ma-ikadwa ay forog ma-ilapo asnan hin poro, fiasa-om inkiana as kanawan.

Nan kasin ay forog ay ma-ilapo as chowan poro, fiasa-om nan kaforogna.

Torun poro nan laplapun nan kasin ay forog, fiasa-om  
chicha.

Opat poro nan ma-ilapowan nan kasin ay forog, fiasa-om  
chicha.

Napogpog as liman poro.

Togkiawom nan silo. Epachayyom ay mamasa, elapom  
asnan silo.

Togkiawom nan hin poro asnan nunkokowab ay kasun.  
Togkiawom nan osa. Togkiawom nan ma-ikatlo ay iyap. Mo  
wacha nan hin poro ya osa nan ma-isorat at hin poro ya osa.  
Fiasa-om. Fiasa-om nan toro ay iyap asnan kasun.

Nan iyap ay chowan poro ya nan iyap ay siyam ma-isorat  
kaman asnan ma-ikatlo ay iyap chowan poro ya siyam.  
Fiasa-om nan toro ay iyap. (atom os asnan tapina kasun .

Page 57 - Iyap

Togkiawom nan iyap as kanikid asnan puspus-oy ay kasun. Fiasa-om nan iyap. Isoratmo nan liman poro ay iyap asnan munsoratan. Ona-om ay mangisorat asnan lima ay iyap kiay insag-unmo ay mangisorat asnan onom ay iyap. Fiasa-om nan iyap ay insoratmo. (Atom os asnan tapina kasun).

The teaching directions in this book are supplementary to the directions included in the margins of the book, Munlapo Tako Munfiasa and to the directions included in the Teacher's Guide, pages 169-175 of Munfiasa Tako.

Use them in studying the lesson-- NOT teaching the lesson.  
Teaching Directions for Munlapo Tako Munfiasa

Page 1- Left-right Orientation

Find the picture of the hand in the beginning of your book. Put your right hand on top of the pictured hand. The place of your book is correct when your hand is on top of the pictured hand. Always hold your book like that.

Page 2 - Left-right Orientation

Point to the papaya at the top of the page. The papaya is on the left side. Find the papaya tree on the right side. Make-a-mark from the papaya on the left to the papaya tree on the right side.

Point to the corn. Make-a-mark from the corn to the plant of corn.

Point to the banana. Make-a-mark from the banana to the tree of the banana.

Point to the coconut. Make-a-mark from the coconut to the tree of coconut.

Point to the leaf. Make-a-mark from the leaf to the leaf of the flower.

When we read, we begin on the left side and we proceed to the right side.

Page 3 - Visual Discrimination

Point to the coffeepot in the box on the left side. Look at the other pictures which are lined-up (in a row). Name them: spoon, coffeepot, pot, cup. Circle the coffeepot which is there in the line-up that is the same. (Repeat with the second row).

Point to the letter in the box under the pictures. You do the same that you did above, but you find the same letter, not the picture.

Look at those other letters which are lined-up. Find the letters which are the same with the letter in the box. Circle them.

Point to the letter in the second box. Find those letters in the line-up which are the same as the letter in

the box.

(Continue in the same way with the other rows.)

Page 4 - Auditory Discrimination

Point to the picture of the fosi jar at the top of the page. Name those pictures that are in the first line-up; fosi jar, pig, butterfly. Think about what you sound first in fosi jar, pig and butterfly. Repeat all the words again thinking about the first sound. (Continue in the same way with the other rows.)

Page 5 - Visual Discrimination

Point to those shapes in the box at the top of the page. There are two shapes in the box. The first is large. Point

to it. The second is small. Point to it. Look at the other shapes which are line-up. Find the shape in the line-up which is the same with the first shape in the box. Circle it. Next, find the shape that is the same as the second shape in the box. Circle it.

Point to those letters in the box under those shapes. You do the same as what you did above, but you find the letters. When two letters are side-by-side like this, we call those letters a syllable.

Look at the syllable in the first box. Find the letter in the line-up which is the same as the first letter of the syllable, circle it. Find the letter which is the same as the second letter of the syllable, circle it.

Point to the second syllable. Circle those letters in

the line-up which are the same as those letters of the syllable. (Continue in the same way with the other rows.)

Page 6 - Auditory Discrimination

Point to the picture of the hut. Name the pictures in the first line-up: hut, shoulder and beans. Think about those ending sounds of hut, shoulder and beans. Those endings that you sounded are the same. Repeat all the words again thinking about the ending sound. (Continue in the same way with the other rows.)

Page 7- Writing

Look at the top of the page. There are three horizontal lines. These three lines are the writing line. (Literally writing place).

Straight line: On the first writing-place, straight marks are written. Compare-with-your-pencil (used for trace) the mark. Follow the going of the spear. Begin at the top of the writing-place, you cause to go down. You write the mark many times. Make-the-same as what is already written.

Short straight line: On the second writing place, there is written also straight marks, but now, you begin at the middle line, cause it to go down. Compare-with-your-pencil the mark. Write the mark many times.

Slanted line: You write the leaning mark which is on the third writing place. Make-the-same as what is already written. Others: You do also the other writing places, all of them. Make-the-same as what is already written.

Page 8 - Numbers

How many birds are at the top? Yes, there is one dot on the domino also. Look at the letter which is beside the domino. This is number one. Point to number one. Read it. (Repeat with each number).

Point to number one, two, three, four, five. Repeat.

Point to number five, two, three, one, four, two.

Page 9 - Numbers

Count those spoons? How many are they? Look at the numbers beside the pictured spoons. Read them. Circle the correct number of those spoons. (Repeat with each picture and number set.)

Page 10 - Left -right Orientation

Follow the directions of page 2.

Page 11 - Visual Discrimination

Follow the directions of page 3. Use the word syllable in place of letter as in, point to the syllable in the box.

Page 12 - Auditory Discrimination

Point to the pictured foot. Name those pictures in the first line-up: foot, child, blanket. Think about the beginning sounds. Say them again. Two of those beginning sounds are the same. What are they? One of the beginning sounds is different. What is it? Mark the picture which is not the same with the beginning sound. (Continue in the same

way with the other rows.)

Page 13 - Visual Discrimination

Follow the directions of page 5.

Page 14 - Auditory Discrimination

Follow the directions of page 12. Use the word ending in place of beginning as in, think about the ending sounds.

Page 15 - Writing

O line: Point to the first writing place at the top of the page. On the first writing place, there is written a round mark. Compare-with-your-pencil the mark. Follow the going of the spear. Begin at the top of the writing place.

Proceed on the left side in going to the bottom then turn until you meet its beginning. Write the mark many times. Make the same as what is already written.

On the second writing place, you write the round-one again. Follow what is already written.

o line: On the third writing place, you write the round-one also, but you begin at the middle line.

U line: On the fourth, you begin at the top, you cause it to go down and cause it to go up again until you get to the top line. Write it many times.

u line: On the fifth, you write a curving mark, but you begin on the middle line.

n line: On the sixth, you begin at the bottom line, proceed to the middle line and cause it to go down. Write it many times.

Page 16 - Numbers

Follow the directions of page 8.

Page 17 - Numbers

Follow the directions of page 9.

Page 18 - Left-right orientation

Follow the directions of page 2.

Page 19 - Visual Discrimination

Follow the directions of page 3. Use the word syllable in place of letter as in, point to the syllable in the box.

Page 20 - Auditory Discrimination

Follow the directions of page 12.

Page 21 Visual Discrimination

Follow the directions of page 5.

Page 22 - Auditory Discrimination

Follow the directions of page 12, use the word ending in place of beginning as in, think about the ending sounds.

Page 23 - Writing

Look at those marks on the writing places. On the first writing place, compare with your pencil the mark. Follow the going of the spear. Write the mark many times.

You do the second writing place. Make the same as what is already written.

You do also the other writing places all of them.

Page 24 - Numbers

How many birds are on the top. Find the number two also on the right side. Mark the picture of the birds until side of the number two.

How many candles. Mark the picture of the candles until its correct number.

Finish all the other pictures, marking them until their correct numbers.

Page 25 - Numbers

Follow the directions of page 24.

Page 26 - Vowel Identification

Name those pictures and think about those beginnings of what you sound. Point to those pictures in naming them. Their beginning sounds are the same. Repeat.

That which is written beside the picture of the dog is also dog. Point to the word dog. Circle the first letter in what is written. The first sound in dog (aso) is a. The first letter in dog (aso is a too.)

Point to the word alig (bee) beside the picture. Circle the first letter of the word alig. The first letter of alig is a because the first sound is a. (Repeat with each

pictured word.)

Look at the beginning of all the words. The same is the beginning letter of the words because the same is the first sound also. The first letter you see is a. Always in seeing this letter you read a.

Page 27 - Vowel Identification

Follow the directions of page 26. Use the word ending in place of beginning as in, think about the ending of what you sound.

Page 28 - Vowel Identification

Follow the directions of page 26.

Page 29 -Vowel Identification

Follow the directions of page 26. Use the word ending in place of beginning as in, think about the ending of what you sound.

Page 30 - Writing

Point to the picture of aso (dog). The first letter in aso is a. There is the letter a on the writing place beside the picture. Point to the a. In order that a will be written you begin at the middle line. You write a circle. Beside the circle, you write a straight mark. Compare with your pencil the letter. Follow the going of the spear. On the blackboard: There are two classes of a: a and a. This a (a) was written by a machine. This letter a was written by

a hand. When you will write, you use the letter like this:

Q. When you will read, you will see a letter like this: a.

Write the a many times on those writing places below.

Make the same as what is already written.

### Page 31 - Writing

Point to the picture of itlog (egg). The first letter in itlog is i. There is the letter i on the writing place beside the picture. Point to the i. In order that i will be written, you begin at the middle line. Cause it to go down put a dot on top of the straight mark. Compare with your pencil the letter.

Write the i many times on the writing place below.

Make the same as what is already written.

Page 32 Vowel Contrast

Read those letters in the box on top. Point to the picture of awet (basket). Under the picture of awet there is written awet also, but the first letter is not yet written. Pick the correct beginning letter a or i. Write the letter at the beginning of what is written because that is what can be to finish the word awet.

Point to what was written under the picture of iming (whiskers). You write the correct letter at the beginning of what is written because that is what can be to finish the word iming.

What is the letter at the beginning of inga (ear)? Yes, you write i at the beginning of what is written. (Continue in the same way with the other pictures.)

Page 33 - Vowel Contrast

Follow the directions of page 32. Use the word last in place of first as in, the last letter is not yet written.

Page 34 - Writing

Point to number one on the first writing place. Compare with your pencil number one. Follow the going of the spear. Write the number one many times.

Write the other numbers on the writing places. Always begin at the top of the writing place. Always follow the going of the spear. Make the same as what is written, then write it many times.

On the last writing place, write all the numbers, 1,2,3,4,5,.

Page 35 - Writing

Follow the directions of page 34.

Page 36 - Numbers

Point to the domino that has three dots on the top.  
You write the number 3 on the writing line beside the domino.

How many dots are on the domino on the right side?  
Yes, 9. You write 9 on the writing place.

Count those dots on the other dominos and write the correct number beside them.

Page 37 - Vowel Identification

Follow the directions of page 26.

Page 38 - Vowel Identification

Point to the picture of emok (mosquito). The first letter in emok is e. There is the letter e on the writing place beside the picture. Point to the e. In order that the e will be written, you begin by making a line in the middle between the bottom and second line, then beginning at the end of the line on the right, make a half circle going to the top line and joining with the other end of the first line, continue the circle to the bottom line coming up only a little so that there is a space between your ending line and the place where you began the half circle. Compare your letter with the one on the left.

Write the letter the e many times on the writing places below. Make the same as what is already written.

Page 39 - Vowel Contrast

Follow the directions of page 32.

Page 40 - Vowel Identification

Follow the directions of page 26.

Page 41 - Vowel Identification

Follow the directions of page 27.

Page 42 - Writing

Point to the picture of the orog (snake). The first letter of orog is o. There is the letter o on the writing line beside the picture. Point to the o. In order that c will be written you begin at the middle line. Proceed on

the left side in going down, then you make a turn until you reach its beginning. Compare with your pencil the letter. You write o many time on the writing line below. Follow what is already written.

Page 43 - Vowel Identification

Name those pictures and think about the sounds of the last vowel, which occurs next to the last letter. Point to those pictures in naming them. The ending vowel sounds are the same. That which is written beside the picture of the sewing (kokut) is also sewing. Point to the word sew. Circle the last vowel sound in sewing (kokut) is u. The last vowel letter in sewing (kokut) is a u also. Point to the word housepost (tokud) beside the picture. Circle the

last vowel, the letter next to the last letter of the word (tokud). The last vowel of (tokud) is u because the sound is that of u. Repeat with each picture word.

Look at the last vowel of all the words. These vowels are the same because they have the same sound. Always in seeing this letter you read u.

#### Page 44 - Writing

Point to the picture of kokut (sewing). The last vowel next to the last letter of kokut is u. There is the letter u on the writing place beside the picture. Point to the u. In order that u will be written you begin at the middle line. You cause it to go down and you cause it to go up until you reach the middle line again. Beside the curving

mark, you write also a straight line. Compare with your pencil the letter. You write u many times on the writing line below. Follow what is already written.

Page 45 - Vowel Contrast

Read those letters in the box on top. Point to the picture of okrop (hat). Under the picture of okrop there is written okrop also, but the first letter is not yet written. Pick the correct beginning letter o or u. Write the letter at the beginning of what is written because that is what can be to finish the word okrop.

Point to what is written under the picture of tokud. You write the correct letter for the last vowel because that is what can be to finish the word tokud.

What is the last vowel of the word okun (puppy) Yes, you write u as the last vowel of the word. (Continue in the same way with the other pictures).

Page 46 - Vowel Contrast

Follow the directions of page 32.

Page 47 - Contrast

Follow the directions of page 32. Use the word last in place of first as in the last letter is not yet written.

Page 48 - Vowel Contrast

Name those pictures in the first line-up: epet (tongs), ikiad (grater), onga (child). Read those letters below

those pictures. Circle the correct letter for the beginning sound of each word and draw a line from that letter to the word. (Continue in the same way with the other rows).

Page 49 - Vowel Contrast

Follow the directions of page 48. Use ending in place of beginning as in, circle the correct letter for the ending sound of each word and draw a line from that letter to the word.

Page 50 - Vowel Contrast

Follow the directions on page 32..

Page 51 - Vowel Contrast

Follow the directions on page 32.

Page 52 - Capital Letter Recognition

Point to the picture of a dog. Those two that are written below that picture, they are also. Circle the a at the beginning of a dog on the top. Circle the letter at the beginning of the dog at the bottom also. That letter is A also, but that is the big (capital) A. The sound of the small and capital A are the same but the letter is different.

(Repeat with the other picture-word sets).

Point to the big A in the box on the left side. Make a mark from the big A until you reach the small a.

(Repeat with the other capital-small letter sets).

Point to the small o in the box on the right. Make a mark from the small o until you reach the big O. (Repeat with the other small-capital letter sets).

### Page 53 - Capital Letter Recognition

Point to those word that begin with those big A's in the first group. We use the big letters at the beginning of the names of people and places. I will read the names. You say, Allob, Anita and Amfusnun. Allob is the name of a place, so the beginning of the name of a place begins with a big A. Anita and Amfusnun are the names of a woman and a man so the beginnings of their names begin with a big A. Circle the big A's in the names. (Repeat with each group).

Page 54 - Writing

Beside the picture of the dog there is a big A. Point to the big A.

In order that the big A can be written, you begin at the top of the writing place. You cause it to go down. You follow the leaning mark on the left side. You return to the top. You cause it to go down, you follow the leaning mark on the right side. In the middle of those leaning marks you write a straight line.

Compare with your pencil the big A and the small a. You write the big A many times on the first writing line. You write the big and small a on the second writing line. (Repeat with the letter I).

In order that the big I can be written, you begin at

the top of the writing place. You cause it to go down. At the top end, put a straight mark. At the bottom end also put one.

Page 55 - Writing

Follow the directions of page 54. In order that the big E can be written, you begin making three short lines one on each of the three lines then you join the three short lines together with one long line on the left that goes from the top line to the bottom line.

In order that the big O can be written, you begin at the top of the writing place. You proceed on the left side going down then you make a turn until you reach its beginning.

Page 56 - Numbers

In the box there are many numbers. These are numbers up to 50. The first number is a round mark: it is the number zero. You point to zero. You read the first line-up.

The second line-up begins with 10. Read those numbers.

The next begins with 20. Read its line-up.

The next 30 is the beginning. Read it.

The next 40 is the beginning. Read it. The last is 50. Point to zero at the top of the chart again. Read going down begin with zero.

Point to 10 in the box below. Point to the 1. Point to the third number. If there is 10 and 1, we write the number 11, like that. Read it. Read the three numbers in that box.

Those numbers 20 and 9 are written like the third

number 29. Read those three numbers. (Repeat with each box).

Page 57 - Numbers

Point to the first box on the left side on top. Read the numbers inside. Write the number 56 on the writing place. First you write the 5, then beside the 5 you write the 6.

Read the number you wrote. (Repeat with each box.)

Nan Onochun Mo Itocho Nan Munfiasa Tako

Kasin Itocho - Pages 2 ya 3

Page 2 Togkiawom nan eklatun nan awet. Epachayyom ay mamokig asnan ngachan nan eklato. Etalinga-anam nan puspus-oy ay chongor, a. Kasin mo ngachanan nan eklato. Togkiawom nan kali ay awet asnan sag-un nan eklato ay awet. Liwosom nan ek-eket ay a asnan laplapun nan awet. Liwosom nan ad-acha ay A asnan laplapun nan kali ay awet. (Atom as hennan tapina ay kali.)

Ngachanam nan eklato asnan kanawan. Etalinga-anam nan kadngoran nan omanongus, a. Kasim kanan nan ngachan nan eklato. Togkiawom nan kali ay lata asnan sag-un eklato ay

lata. Liwosom nan a asnan anongusna. (Atom asnan tapina ay kali.)

Togkiawom ad-acha ay A ya nan ek-eket ay a asnan munsoratan. Ongorom ay mangisorat asnan letra. Onochom nan na-isosorat. asnan munsoratan.

Nan en-enatmo asnan letra ay a, hiya os nan atom asnan i ay letra asnan page 2, ya nan o ay letra as page 3.

Page 3 asnan ma-ikatlo; Ngachanam nan eklato. Etalinga-anam nan kadngoran nan omanongus ay vowel, u. Liwosom nan u asnan am-in ay kali hennan sag-un nan chiyoycha eklato. Ma-id ad-acha ay u asnan am-in ay kali, tay achi onlapo nan kali as u.

Page 3 asnan ma-ikap-at; Ongorom ay mangisorat asnan u asnan mansoratan. Onochom nan ma-isosorat.

Page 3 asnan ma-ikalima; Togkiawom nan eklatun nan epet. Ipachayyom ay mamokig asnan ngachan nan eklato.

Etaling-anam nan puspus-oy ay chongrom, e. (Kasim ngadnan nan eklato.)

Togkiawom nan kali ay epet asnan sag-un nan eklato. Liwosom nan ek-eket ay e asnan laplapun nan kali ay epet. Liwosom nan ad-acha ay E asnan laplapun nan kali ay Epet. (Atom hennan tapina ay ngachan nan eklato. Ma-id e asnan anongus nan am-in ay kali.)

Page 3 asnan ma-ekan-om; Togkiawom nan anad-acha ay E ya nan aneket ay e asnan munsoratan. Ongrom ay mangisorat. Onochom nan na-isosorat.

Chatona nan atun ay ma-itapi asnan na-ichat ay atun asnan Munfiasa Tako as pages 169-175. Nan chiyoy onochun as pages 169-175 ya nan na-oy cha ma-itapi, onochun nan ma-epa-at as lesson 3, pages 22-30. Nan ma-ipa-at ay ma-id as lesson 3, onochun nan lesson ay ma-ifia-ag nan oyna filang. Sokatan nan mistoro nan nakokisan ay letra, phrases, syllables, kali ya sentences hennan ma-iyusto asnan lesson.

Drill 1 Puspus-oy ay Atun - Kadngoran - Ka-il-an nan Kali  
Page 22

Togkiawom nan eklatun nan koko. Nan kali ay na-isorat

hennan sag-un nan eklato ay koko at koko os. Togkiawom nan kali ay koko asnan lamagna. Piasa-om. Nan na-isorat asnan kowab nan koko at ko. Nan ko ma-id oyna kanan tay kun syllable. Togkiawom nan syllable ay ko. Piasa-om. Nan letra as laplapun nan syllable ay ko hiya nan sorowun tako.

Drill 2 Ma-ikadwa ay Atun - Kadngoran - Ka-il-an nan Kali  
Page 22

Togkiawom nan eklatun nan kolaling. Munpachayyo ka ay mangali asnan ngachan nan eklato. Taling-anam nan puspus-oy ay letra. Onpachong nan kadngoran nan laplapocha. Kasim ngachanan nan eklato.

Ela-om nan kali asnan sag-un nan eklato. Onpachong nan laplapocha. Liwosom nan ammar laplapocha. Munpachong nan

letra ay liniwusmo tay munpapachongnan kadngorancha.

Nan enpa-at mo asnan eklato as'kanikid, hiya os nan atom asnan eklato asnan kanawan. Etalinga-anam nan anongus nan kali.

Drill 3 Nan Katlo ay Atun - Munsorat Page 22

Togkiawom nan letra asnan munsoratan. Ifiakiam nan atun ay mangisorat asnan letra.

Onochom as nom lapis nan letra. Isoratmo nan letra asnan munsoratan.

Tagnom nan na-isosorat.

Piliyom nan mangifiakia asnan atun ay on-amma as letra

1. Amma-an nan lotog ay marka.  
 Amma-an nan lotog ay somasachag.  
 Amma-an nan natiko.  
 Amma-an nan natolikongkong.
2. Elapo asnan lamag nan linya.  
 Elapo asnan kowab nan linya.  
 Elapo asnan pogpog nan tapina ay marka.
3. Ipachayyo.  
 Ipachakpus ay mangipachong as kanikid kiay  
 inliko ta omcha asnan laplapona.

Drill 4 Nan Kap-at ay Atun -Mun-amma as syllable Page 22

Togkiawom nan a. Togkiawom nan na-isosorat asnan kowab  
 nan a. Mo ekor-et nan k ya ha-at nan a nan mafialin at ka.

Fiasa-om. Atom os hennan tapina ay letra. Hin chudwa-om.

Togkiawom nan a. Epap-ang tako mamasa. Epakowab tako os ay mamasa. Togkiawom nan ki, a, ko, u, ka, ke, o, i.

Drill 5 Nan Kalima ay Atun -Munfialin as Kali Page 23

Elan nan letra ay na-ekakasun asnan osona. Munfialin tako as kali mo munlamlamongun tako nan letra. Isoratmo nan kiki asnan munsoratan hennan kowab nan eklato ay kiki.

Piliyom nan osto ay letra asnan kasun. Ngatud-1 nan puspus-oy ay letra nan kiki? Isoratmo nan k. Ngantud-1 nan letra ay cha onochun nan k? i. Isoratmo nan i asnan sag-un nan k. Ngantud-1 nan letra ay cha onochun nan i? k.

Isoratmo nan k asnan sag-un i. Ngantud-1 nan omanongus ay letra? i. Isoratmo asnan sag-un nan k. Fiasa-om nan kali ay

insoratmo.

(Hiya os nan atom asnan tapina ay eklato.)

Drill 6 Nan Kan-om ay Atun - Munfialin as Kali Page 2-

Togkiawom nan syllable ay a asnan puspus-oy ay kasun.  
Fiasa-un tako. Togkiawun nan syllable mo ena fiasa-un.  
Ipachayyo tako ay mamasa asnan syllable.

Anapom nan syllable ay ka kiay liniwusmo. Isoratmo nan  
ka asnan sag-un nan a. Fiasa-om nan kali ay insoratmo. (hiya  
os nan atom asnan tapina ay kali.)

Drill 7 Kapito ay Atun - Munlamongan nan syllable Page 2-

Epachayyom ay mamasa asnan syllable hennan puspus-oy  
ay forog. Fiasa-om kasin nan puspus-oy ay syllable. Liwasom

nan syllable ay kanak kiay entalinga-anam nan anongusna.  
Liwosom nan kan. Fiasa-om nan ma-ikadwa ay syllable.  
Liwosom nan kin. Fiasa-om nan ma-ikatlo ay syllable.  
Liwosom nan ko. Fiasa-om os nan ma-ikap-at ay syllable.  
Liwosom nan ke. (Atom os hennan tapina ay forog.)

Drill 8 Kawaro ay Atun -Anapun nan Kali ay Napipili asnan  
Ofok Page 25

Ngantud-1 nan puspus-oy ay kali asnan kasun? Anapom  
nan Kiko asnan ofok. Ay cha-ud? Ay wacha pay kasin chi osa?  
Ngantud-1 nan kali ay wacha asnan kasun? Anapom nan kali ay  
kanan asnan ofok. (Hiya os nan atom asnan tapina ay kali  
asnan kasun.)

Drill 9 Kasiyam ay Atun - Onochun nan Kanancha (Nan onochun mo sorowun nan 1-5) Page 25

Epo-oymo nan oymo itogtogkiaw asnan kowab nan linya. Hettona nan sentence. Togkiawom nan ad-acha ay letra asnan laplapun nan linya. Nan ad-acha ay letra epa-ilana nan laplapun nan sentence. Togkiawom nan tektek asnan anongus nan linya. Nan tektek asnan anongus nan linya epa-ilana nan papog na sentence. Nan sentence kanan on; In-oy Kiko nan kankanun kan Ana. Fiasa-om. Togkiawom nan kali mo cham fiasa-un. Togkiawom nan kali ay kankanun asnan sentence. Togkiawom nan Ana. Fiasa-om nan sentence kasin. (Hiya os nan atom asnan tapina ay sentences). Onfiangadka asnan laplapun nan ofok. Fiasa-un tako kasin. Makigsan tako ay mamasa.

Chakayo adwani nan mamasa asnan ofok.

Drill 10A Ma-ikaporo A Atun - Epo-ut mo Na-awatan nan Ofok Page 25

Togkiawom nan puspus-oy ay sentence. Fiasa-om (Fiasa-ok) nan sentence ay ma-ipangkep asnan ofok. Mo tit-iwa, liwosom nan o, nan o wacha asnan kowab nan na-i-imis ay lopa. Mo achi tit-iwa, liwosom nan fiakun, nan fiakun wacha asnan kowab nan lopa ay nasasamud-ut.

Togkiawom nan ma-ikadwa ay sentence. Fiasa-om (fiasa-ok). Liwosom nan o mo tit-iwa. Liwosom nan fiakun mo on-ongad. (Atom hennan tapina ay sentence).

\*Osarun nan fiasa-ok mo na linya-an nan sentence.

Drill 10 B Ma-ikaporo B ay Atun - Epo-ut mo na-awatan nan ofok Page 38 lesson 4 number 3

Togkiawom nan puspus-oy ay onfiakia ay sentence.  
Ma-ipangkep hennan ofok ay finasam nan ifiakiana. Fiasa-om.  
(Nan kanan ..... ) Ela-om nan puspus-oy ay songfiat  
asnan kowab nan munfiakia ay sentence. Fiasa-om. Fiasa-om  
os nan ma-ikadwa ay songfiat Ngantud-i nan tit-iwa ay songfiat  
nan onfiakia ay sentence, Ngantud-i nan cha emokun  
Makiakia? Liwosom nan tit-iwa ay songfiat.  
(Atom hennan tapina ay onfiakia ay sentence.) \*Osarun nan  
--- Hettana nan kanan --- mo nalinya-an nan sentence ay  
onfiakia).

Drill 10 C Ma-ikaporo C ay Atun - Epo-ut mo Na-awatan nan Ofok Page 101 Lesson 11 number 3

Flasa-om nan puspus-oy ay sentence ayonfiakia. Isorat mo nan songfiat na ay tit-iwa asnan munsoratan. (Atom os hennan tapina ay onfiakia ay sentence).

Drill 10 D Ma-ikaporo D ay Atun - Epo-ut mo Na-awatan nan Ofok Page 56 lesson 6 number 3

Nan na-oy cha ma-ipangkep hennan inom-ommat asnan ofok as finasayo, kun-at cha-an na-etorpang nan innatcha ay na-isorat. Flasa-om chicha.

Ngantud-i nan mangifiakia asnan puspus-oy ay innommat? Isoratmo nan osa ay iyap hennan linya asnan kanikid.

Ngantud-i nan kasin innommat? Isoratmo nan chowa ay

iyap asnan kanikid nan manifia-ag asnan kasin innommat.  
(Hiya os nan atun asnan tapina).

Drill 11 Kahinporo ya Osa ay Atun -Anad-acha ay Letra  
Page 26

Togkiawom nan eklatun nan fiafia-i. Fokikom nan ngachan nan eklato, onochom nan kanak. Koyat nan ngachan nan fiafia-i. Koryokun nan ngachan nan laraki, ya Kialing nan ngachan nan ili. Kasim kanan nan ngachan.

Ela-om nan kali ay wacha asnan sag-un nan eklato. Onochunyo nan kanak. Elapo as ad-acha ay letra nan ngachan nan tako, ili ya nan laplapun nan sentence. Liwosom nan ad-acha ay letra asnan laplapun nan ngachan ay Koyat, Koryokun ya nan laplapun nan Kialing.

Drill 12 Ma-ikaporo ya Chowa ay Atun - Anad-acha ay Letra

Page 26

Togkiawom nan syllable ay ki asnan kasun. Onpakanawan tako mamasa asnan syllable. Togkiawom nan syllable mo cham fiasa-un.

Togkiawom nan ki. Nan syllable hennan kowab nan ki ay Ki os. Nan laplapona at ad-acha ay K. Munpakowab tako ay mamasa.

Drill 13 Ma-ikahinporo ya Toro ay Atun - Isorat nan  
Ad-acha ay Letra Page 26 Onochun nan ma-ipa-at asnan  
Ma-ikatlo ( Drill 3)

Drill 14 Ma-ikahinporo ya Opat ay Atun - Anad-acha ay  
Letra Page 26

Togkiawom nan ad-acha ay letra nan Y asnan munsoratan. Isorat asnan sag-ona nan ek-eket ay y tay hettona nan kadwana. Mo liwam nan letra, elaom asnan kasun. (Atom hennan tapina ay letra).

Togkiawom nan ek-eket ay y asnan munsoratan. Isorat mo nan ad-acha ay Y asnan chokog nan ek-eket ay y ta munchowacha. (Atom os asnan tapina ay letra).

Drill 15 Ma-ikahinporo ya Lima ay Atun - Anad-acha ay  
Letra Page 26

Togkiawom nan ek-eket ay y asnan kanikid nan kasun. Togkiawom nan ad-acha ay Y asnan kanawan ay kasun. Marka-am

nan ek-eket ay y ya inpachakpus mo nan oymo marka asnan ad-acha ay Y asnan kanawan. (Hiya os nan atom asnan tapina ay eneket ya ad-acha ay letra).

Drill 16 Ma-ikahinporo ya Onom ay Atun - Munfialin as  
Syllable Page 27

Ela-om nan letra as kanikid. Etapem nan letra asnan syllable ta mafialin as tokun ay syllable.

Fiasa-om nan puspus-oy ay syllable asnan munsoratan. Isoratmo nan y asnan sag-un pa-at nan ka ta mafialin nan tokun ay syllable. Fiasa-om.

Fiasa-om nan ma-ikadwa ay syllable. Isoratmo nan y asnan sag-un nan ko. Ngantud-1 nan syllable ay mafialin? (Hiya os nan atom asnan tapina ay syllable asnan forog).

Drill 17 Ma-ikahinporo ya Pito ay Atun - Munfialin as  
Kali Page 27

Munfiarafiakom nan oymo itogtogkiaw ay munfiasa asnan puspus-oy ay forog.

Togkiawom nan kali asnan kanikid. Fiasa-om. Ela-om nan syllable asnan kanawan. Nan puspus-oy ay syllable nan anakna at a. Anapom nan a asnan forog kiay liniwusmo. Nan ma-ikadwa ay syllable asnan anakna at nak. Anapom kiayliniwusmo. Nan ma-ikatlo at na. Anapom kiay liniwusmo. Fiasa-om nan syllables ay liniwusmo. Fiasa-om kasin nan kali asnan kanikid.

Drill 18 Ma-ikahinporo ya Waro ay Atun - Munfialin as  
Kali Page 27

Ela-om nan puspus-oy ay hin pamorokian asnan kanikid.

Anapom nan syllable ay ka asnan osona kiay nunpachayyoka ay mamasa asnan syllable. Togkiawom nan ka ay syllable kasin. Nan ka na-itapi asnan sag-ona ay kali. Fiasa-om nan hana ay kali. Liwosom nan ka asnan kali ay kinakka. Nan syllable as kanikid ya nan liniwusmo at nunpachongcha. Ay mun-iso cha tit-iwa?

Togkiawom nan ko. Fiasa-om nan kali ay sag-ona.  
Liwosom nan ko asnan kali ay Kiko.

Togkiawom nan ki. Fiasa-om nan sag-un ay kali. Liwosom nan ki asnan kali ay kiki.

Fiasa-ok nan syllable, ya finasam nan kali. (Atom asnan tapina ay forog.)

Drill 19 Ma-ikahinporo ya Siyam ay Atun - Anapun nan Kali  
ay na-kakasun asnan Ofok. Page 28

Onochun nan ma-ipa-at asnan Drill 8.

Drill 20 Ma-ikachudwanporo ay Atun - Onochun nan  
Ma-ifiakia Page 28

Onochun nan ma-ipa-at asnan Drill 9.

Drill 21 Ma-ikachowanporo ya Osa ay Atun - Mo Na-awatan  
nan Finasa.

Onochun nan ma-ipa-at asnan Drill 10.

Drill 22 Ma-ikachowanporo ya Chowa ay Atun - Nan Atun  
ay Mamalin asnan Kali Page 29

Asnan munsoratan, isoratmo nan Nan anak nunkikina. Nan puspus-oy ay kali at nan. Ngantud-1 nan puspus-oy ay letra nan Nan? N. Isoratmo nan ad-acha N asnan laplapun nan sentence. Ngantud-1 nan ma-ikadwa ay letra. Isoratmo nan a asnan sag-un nan N. (Hiyasa nan atom ta mafialin ay kali).

Nanma-ikadwa ay kali at anak. Mo isoratmo nan kali asnan sentence ipata-ak mo as aket ta achi cha munsoso-op. (Onochom nan innatmo ay namalin asnan puspus-oy ay kali asnan tapina inkiana chomakpus nan sentence).

Tektekam nan pogpog nan sentence. Fiasa-om nan insoratmo.

Drill 23A Ma-ikachowanporo ya Toro A ay Atun - Nan  
Tit-iwa ay Nakakali asnan Ofok Page 29

Togkiawom nan puspus-oy ay sentence. Nan sentence chowa nan charanona. Fiasa-om nan sentence, onochom nan linmamag ay charan. Ay tit-iwa nan innommat?

Fiasa-om kasin, onochom nan munpachayyo ay charan. Ka-anom nan kali ama tay fiakun sa as tit-iwa. Nan mayagyag at anak. Fiasa-om nan sentence ay tit-iwa nan ifiakiana. (Atom asnan tapina ay sentences).

Drill 23 B Ma-ikachowanporo ya toro B ay Atun - Nan  
Tit-iwa ay Nunlapowan ya nan Napogpokian nan Nakakali  
asnan Ofok Page 42 Lesson 4 number 2

Na-oy nan opat ay sentence. Laplapun nan sentence nan

na-isorat asnan kanikid. Anongus nan sentence nan na-isorat asnan kanawan. Fiasa-om nan amman laplapun nan sentence. Fiasa-om os nan amman anongus cha. Piliyom nan osto ay anongus nan laplapun nan chiyoycha wacha as kanikid.

(Mo tit-iwa, kanam on ''0'' Marka-am nan laplapun nan sentence kiay inpachakpus mo asnan kapogpokiana. Fiasa-om nan sentence.

(Mo fiakun, kanam on ''fiakun'') kiay finasam nan tokun ay kapogpokian nan sentence asnan kanawan.

(Toptopom nan tapina, ta ma-ituntun am-in nan sentence). Fiasa-om nan na-ituntun ay sentence.

Drill 24 Ma-ikachowanporo ya Opat ay Atun - Nan Atun nan Kali ay Mafialin Page 29

Togkiawom nan puspus-oy ay among. Fiasa-om nan na-isorat asnan osona. Fiasa-om nan na-isorat asnan kiawana. Fiasa-om nan na-isorat asan kowabna. Liwosom nan kanak, anak ko. (Atom asnan tapina ay among).

Drill 25 Ma-ikachowanporo ya Lima ay Atun - Nongnongun nan Atun ay Mamasa asnan Ofok Page 30

Onochun nan ma-ipa-at asnan drill 9.

Drill 26 Ma-ikachowanporo ya Onom ay Atun - Ituntun nan Tit-iwa ay Innommat Page 30

Onochun nan ma-ipa-at asnan Drill 10.

Drill 27 Ma-ikachowanporo ya pito ay Atun - Takiarog

Page 30

Nan letra ay Finallig munpachongcha asnan Takiarog. Iso nga ipatnam os ay onfiasa as Takiarog.

Munfiarafiakom nan oymo itogtogkiaw mo munfiasaka asnan kowab nan sentence. Fiasa-om nan kanana, Kiko kumain na kanin. Nan kanas na; Kanun Kiko nan makan. (Atom asnan tapina ay sentence).

Teaching Directions for Munfiasa Tako

Review - Page 2 and 3

Page 2 Point to the picture of awet (basket). Name the pictures going down. Think about what you sound first, a. (repeat) Point to those words awet beside the picture of awet. Circle the small a at the beginning of awet on the top. Circle the big A at the beginning of awet on the bottom. (Repeat for each word).

Name the pictures on the right side. Think about what you sound last, a. (Repeat) Point to the word lata (can) beside the picture of the can. Circle the a at the ending. (Repeat for each word).

Point to those letters big A and small a on the writing place. Write the letter many times on the writing lines. Follow what is already written.

Follow the above directions for the letter i set on page 2 and letter o set on page 3.

Page 3, number 3; Name the pictures. Think about the sound of the last vowel, u. Circle the u in each of the words written beside the pictures. Notice there is no capital letter for u because it does not appear at the beginning of a word.

Page 3, number 4; Write the letter u on the writing place many times. Follow what is already written.

Page 3, number 5; Point to the picture of epet (tongs). Name the pictures going down. Think about the first of what you

sound, e. (Repeat) Point to those words epet beside the pictures of epet. Circle the small e at the beginning of epet on the top. Circle the big E at the beginning of epet on the bottom. (Repeat for each word). Notice that there are no words where e is the ending sound because e does not occur at the end of a word.

Page 3, number 6; Point to those letters big E and small e on the writing place. Write the letters many times on the writing lines. Follow what is already written.

The following directions are supplementary to the directions given in Munfiasa Tako on pages 169-175. The directions on pages 169-175 and these supplementary directions use lesson 3 pages 22-30 as a model. Some drills

which do not occur in lesson 3 are taken from other lessons and when this happens the lesson number and page is given so you have a model to follow. The underlined letters, phrases, syllables, words and sentences are the ones that the teacher will substitute to make the directions appropriate for each lesson.

Drill 1 - Auditory-Visual Page 22

Point to the pictures of koko. The word that is written beside the picture of koko is koko also. Point to the word koko on the top. Read it. What is written below the word koko is ko. Ko has no meaning because it is only a syllable. Point to the syllable ko. Read it. The letters at the beginning of the syllable ko that's what we will study.

Drill 2 -Auditory-Visual Page 22

Point to the picture of kolaling. Name those pictures going down. Think about the first letters. Their sounds are the same. (Repeat).

Look at the words beside the pictures. The beginning letter is also the same. Circle the first letter of kolaling. Circle the first letter of karakay. Circle the first letter of kawet.

Those first letters that you circled are the same because their first sounds are also the same.

(Repeat with the pictures and words on the right. Use the word ending instead of beginning as in, think about the ending sound.)

Drill 3 - Writing Page 22

Point to the new letter which we are studying on the writing place. In order that the letter can be written, \*(describe the forming of the letter).\*

Compare with your pencil the letter. Write the letter many times on the writing place. Make the same as what is already written.

\*Choose the sentences to describe the forming of the letter:

1. Make a straight mark.

    leaning

    curving

    round

2. You begin at the top line.

bottom

end of the other mark.

3. You cause it to go down.

You proceed on the left side going down, then make a turn until you reach it's beginning.

Drill 4 - Blending Syllables Page 22

Point to the a. Point the syllable under a. When k is the first then a, that makes ka. Read it. (Repeat with each pair).

Point to a. Let's read together those syllables going across. Let's read those syllables going down. Point ki, a, ko, e, ka, ke, o, i.

Drill 5 - Built Words Page 23

See the letters in the box at the top. We can make words with the letters. You write kiki (laugh) on the writing place under the picture of kiki (laughing girl). Pick the correct letters from the box. What is the first letter of kiki? yes, you write k. What is the next letter? Yes, You write i beside k. what is the next letter? Yes, you write k beside the i. What is the last letter? Yes, you write i beside the k. Read the word you have written. (Continue in this way with the other pictures.)

Drill 6 - Built Words Page 24

Point to the syllable a. in the first box. Let's read together those syllables going across. Point to the

syllable when you read. Let's read those syllables going down. You find the syllable a in the box and then you circle it. Write a on the writing place below.

You find the syllable ka, then you circle it. Write ka beside a that you wrote a bit ago. Read the word you have written already. (Continue in this way with the other words.)

Drill 7 - Blending Syllables Page 24

Read those syllable in the first line-up, going down.

Read the first pair again. Circle the syllable I say, think about the ending. Circle kan. Read the second pair. Circle kin. Read the third. Circle ko. The fourth, circle ke. (Repeat with each row).

Drill 8 - Fluency Page 25

What is the word at the top in the box? Find the word Kiko in the story. Where is it? Is there one still? What is the next word in the box? Find the word kanan in the story. (Continue in this way with each word.)

Drill 9 - Fluency Page 25 (Directions for lessons 1-5).

Put your pointer (paper guide) under the first lines. This is a sentence. Point to the capital letter at the beginning of the line. The big letter shows you the beginning of that sentence. Point to the dot at the end of the line, that dot shows you the ending of the sentence. This sentence says, In-oy Kiko nan kankanun kan Ana. You read it; point to the words when you read.

Point out (used for framing) the word kankanun in the sentence. Point out Ana. Read (the sentence) again. (Continue in this way with each sentence.)

Go back to the beginning of the story. Let's read the story together.

Now, you, yourselves, read the story.

Drill 10 A - Comprehension Page 25

Point to the first sentence. You read (\*I'll read) the sentence concerning the story. If the sentence is true, you circle yes. Yes is there under the face that is smiling. If the sentence is not true, you circle no. No is there under the face that is frowning.

Point to the second sentence. You read (\*I'll read)

it. You circle yes if it's true. You circle no if it's not true. (Repeat with each sentence.) \*Use I'll read when the sentence is underlined.

Drill 10 B - Comprehension Page 38 Lesson 4, number 3

Point to the first question. This question concerns the story that you have read. You read it (This says.....) Look at the first answer under the question. Read it. Read also the second answer. What is the correct answer to the question, Ngantud-1 nan cha emokun Makiakia? Circle the correct answer. (Repeat with each question.) \*Use the phrase \*this says..... When the question is underlined.

Drill 10 C - Comprehension Page 101 Lesson 11, number 3

Read the first question. Write the correct answer under the question on the writing place. (Repeat with each question.)

Drill 10 D -Comprehension Page 56 Lesson 6, number 3

These sentences concern the story that you have read, but these sentences are not in place with the correct happenings in the story. Read all of the sentences.

What is the sentence that tells the first event of the story? Write a number one beside the sentence.

What is the sentence that tells the second happening of the story? Write a two beside the sentence. (Continue in this way with the others.)

Drill 11 - Capital Page 26

Point to the picture of the woman. You say the names of the pictures, follow what I say. Koyat is the name of the woman. Koryokun is the name of the man, and Kialing is the name of the place. Say them again.

See the words beside the pictures. Follow again what I say. The big letter is used at the beginning of names of people and place and the beginning of sentences. Circle the big letter at the beginning of Koyat, at the beginning of Koryokun and the beginning of Kialing.

Drill 12 - Capital Page 26

Point to the syllable ki in the box. Let's read those syllables going across. Point to the syllables when reading.

Point to ki. The syllable under ki is also Ki. It's beginning is the big K. Let's read the syllables going down.

Drill 13 - Capital Writing Page 26

Follow the directions for Drill 3.

Drill 14 - Capital Page 26

Point to the big letter Y on the writing place. Write beside it the small letter y because that is the pair of the big. If you forget the letter, look at the pairs in the box. (Continue in the same way for the other capital letters.)

Point to the small letter y on the other writing line. Write the big letter Y so that there will be a pair.

(Continue in the same way for the other small letters.)

Drill 15 - Capital Page 26

Point to the small y on the left side in the box.  
Point to the big Y on the right side. Mark from the small  
y until the big Y. (Repeat for each small-capital pair.)

Drill 16 - Blending Syllables Page 27

Look at the letter on the left side. You add the  
letter to those syllables so that there can be another  
syllable.

Read the first syllable on the writing place. Write  
the y beside that ka because that will make another  
syllable. Read it.

Read the second syllable. Write the y beside the ko.  
What is the syllable now? (Continue in this way with the  
other syllables and row.)

Drill 17 - Built Words Page 27

Point your pointer under the first line-up. Point to  
the word on the left side. Read it. See the other syllables  
in the right side. The first syllable of anakna is a. Find  
a in the line-up because you will circle it. The second  
syllable in anakna is na. Find it because you will circle  
it. The third syllable of anakna is na. Find it, then  
circle it. Read the syllables that you circled. Read again  
the word on the left side.

Drill 18 - Built Words Page 27

Look at the first group on the left side. Find the syllable ka on top and read those syllables going down. Point to the syllable ka again. Ka is a syllable used in the word beside it. Read that word. Circle ka in the word kinakka. The syllable on the left and what you circled must be the same. Are they the same already?

Point to the ko. Read the word beside it. Circle ko in the word Kiko.

Point to the ki. Read the word beside it. Circle ki in the word kiki.

I'll read the syllables, you read the words.  
(Repeat with each group.)

Drill 19 - Fluency Page 28

Follow the directions of Drill 8.

Drill 20 - Fluency Page 28

Follow the directions of Drill 9

Drill 21 - Comprehension Page 28

Follow the directions of Drill 10 A.

Drill 22 - Built Words Page 29

On the writing place, you write, Nan anak nunkikina.  
The first word is Nan. What is the first letter of Nan? Yes,  
N. Write the capital N because it is the beginning of the  
sentence. What is the second letter? Yes, write a beside

the N (Continue in this way to complete the first word.)

The second word is anak. Leave-a-space a little because it's another word. What is the first letter? Yes, write a. (Continue in the same way to complete the second word; continue until the sentence is complete).

Put a dot at its end, because that is the end of the sentence. Read what you have written.

Drill 23 A - Context Page 29

Point to the first sentence. That sentence it has two trails. Read the sentence, follow the top trail. Is that a good sentence?

Read it again, follow the bottom trail. Is that good? Remove the word ama because it is not good. The one left

is anak. Read the good sentence. (Repeat with each sentence.)

Drill 23 B -Context Page 42 Lesson 4 , number 2

Here are four sentences. What is written on the left are the beginnings of the sentences. What is written on the right side are the endings of the sentences. They are not yet joined together.

Read the first beginning of the sentence. Read also the right side. Is this it's ending?

(If yes, say;) Yes, mark the beginning of the sentence until you joined the finish of it. Read now the sentence.

(If no, say:) No, read the next ending on the right side.

Continue in this way until all the sentences are

joined.)

Read those sentences which you have joined together.

Drill 24 - Structure Page 29

Point to the first group. Read what is written on top, in the middle, and at the bottom. Circle what I say: anak ko. (Repeat with each group.)

Drill 25 - Fluency Page 30

Follow the directions of Drill 9.

Drill 26 - Comprehension Page 30

Follow the directions of Drill 10 B.

Drill 27 - Filipino Page 30

Those letters that you studied now are also letters of Filipino. Now, you read also sentences in Filipino.

Put your pointer under the first sentence. Read it. Yes it says; Kiko kumain na kanin. What it says here is Kanun Kiko nan makan (Kiko will eat the food) Repeat with each sentence.

## Adult Teaching Schedule

Date	Instructional Materials	Easy Readers	
	Munlapo Tako Munfiasa: Pages		
1.	1-9	AFCh	a
2.	10-17	AFCh	f,b
3.	18-25	AFCh	ch,d
4.	26-36	AFCh	e
5.	37-45	AFCh	h,i
6.	46-51	AFCh	k,g
7.	52-57	AFCh	l,r
	Munfiasa Tako: Pages		
8.	2-3	AFCh	m,n
9.	4-5	AFCh	ng,o

Date	Munfiasa Tako	Easy Readers	
10.	6-7	AFCh	p,s
11.	Review		
12.	8-10	AFCh	t,u
13.	11-12	AFCh	w,y
14.	13-14	Onpachongun Tako nan Kali,	1 1-8
15.	15-16	Onpachongun Tako nan Kali,	9-16
16.	17-19	Onpachongun Tako nan Kali,	17-24
17.	20-21	Onpachongun Tako nan Kali,	25-32
18.	22-23	Onpachongun Tako nan Kali,	33-40
19.	24-25	Onpachongun Tako nan Kali,	41-48
20.	26-28	Onpachongun Tako nan Kali,	49-56
21.	29-30	Onpachongun Tako nan Kali,	57-64
22.	31-34	Onpachongun Tako nan Kali,	65-72
23.	Review		

Date	Munfiasa Tako	Easy Readers
24.	35-36	Onpachongun Tako nan Kali, 1 73-82
25.	37-38	Onpachongun Tako nan Kali, 1 83-90
26.	39-41	Onpachongun Tako nan Kali, 1 91-98
27.	42-43	Onpachongun Tako nan Kali, 1 99-107
28.	44-45	Onpachongun Tako nan Kali, 1 108-113
29.	46-47	Onpachongun Tako nan Kali, 2 1-9
30.	48-50	Onpachongun Tako nan Kali, 2 10-19
31.	51-52	Onpachongun Tako nan Kali, 2 20-29
32.	53-54	Onpachongun Tako nan Kali, 2 30-39
33.	55-56	Onpachongun Tako nan Kali, 2 40-49
34.	57-59	Onpachongun Tako nan Kali, 2 50-59
35.	60-61	Onpachongun Tako nan Kali, 2 60-69
36.	Review	
37.	62-65	Onpachongun Tako nan Kali, 2 70-79

Date	Munfiasa Tako	Easy Readers	
38.	66-68	Onpachongun Tako nan Kali, 2	80-92
		Teacher Reads	
39.	69-70	Ob-ofok Ad Fiallig	1-3
40.	71-74	Ob-ofok Ad Fiallig	5-6
41.	75-77	Ob-ofok Ad Fiallig	7-10
42.	78-79	Ob-ofok Ad Fiallig	11-14
43.	80-83	Ob-ofok Ad Fiallig	15-17
44.	84-86	Ob-ofok Ad Fiallig	18-20
45.	87-88	Ob-ofok Ad Fiallig	21-23
46.	89-92	Ob-ofok Ad Fiallig	24-26
		Teacher Reads:	
47.	93-95	Let's Keep Our Bodies Healthy	1-10
48.	96-97	Let's Keep Our Bodies Healthy	11-20
49.	Review		

Date	Munfiasa Tako	Easy Readers	
50.	98-101	Let's Keep Our Bodies Healthy	21-30
51.	102-104	Let's Keep Our Bodies Healthy	31-40
52.	105-106	Let's Keep Our Bodies Healthy	41-50
53.	107-110	Let's Keep Our Bodies Healthy	51-60
54.	111-113	Let's Keep Our Bodies Healthy	61-68
Teacher Reads			
55.	114-115	St. Markus	1-4
56.	116-119	St. Markus	12-15
57.	120-123	St. Markus	21-24
58.	124-127	St. Markus	39-44
59.	128-130	St. Markus	83-86
60.	131-132	St. Markus	87-91
61.	Review		
62.	133-136	St. Markus	91-95

Date	Munfiasa Tako	Easy Readers	
63.	137-139	St. Markus	105-109
64.	140-141	St. Markus	113-116
65.	142-145	St. Markus	117-120
66.	146-148	St. Markus	121-126
67.	149-150	St. Markus	130-135
68.	151-154	St. Markus	135-138
69.	155-157	St. Markus	139-141
70.	158-159	St. Markus	142-147
71.	160-162	St. Markus	162-167
72.	163-165	St. Markus	167-171
73.	166-167	St. Markus	171-178
74.	Review		