#### **Writing Project 1**

**Project name: Endangered Animals** 

**Level:** Primary 4-5

**Suggested time:** 30 – 40 minutes for each lesson

#### Writing strategies adopted:

POW, Hamburger Writing Organiser, think aloud, ARMS, CUPS, self-evaluation, peer evaluation

#### Prior knowledge:

Students have learnt to:

- use simple present tense to describe facts
- use the pronoun 'it' to refer to an animal and 'they' to refer to a group of animals

#### **Learning objectives:**

By the end of the writing project, students will be able to:

- 1. identify vocabulary about animals
- 2. use simple present tense to describe the characteristics and facts of animals
- 3. scan a text to locate specific information
- 4. recognise the format and language features of information reports
- 5. gather and organise information about animals using mind maps
- 6. plan, draft, revise and edit information reports using self-regulated writing strategies

#### **Expected learning outcomes:**

By the end of the writing project, students are expected to:

- A. obtain information and ideas from different sources using various self-regulated learning strategies
- B. develop and use self-regulated writing strategies for 'Before', 'While' and 'After' writing stages
- C. develop the organisation, content and language of a writing task according to its purpose and audience
- D. work collaboratively with peers and engage in tasks and teamwork
- E. develop higher order thinking skills, collaboration skills, creativity and positive attitudes through writing
- F. become confident and independent writers

#### **Lessons 1-2 ('Before writing' stage)**

	Learning and teaching activities	Focus (skills/forms/functions)	Supporting materials	Related learning outcome(s)
(1)	Introducing the writing project Teacher tells students that they are going to do a writing project about endangered animals. Teacher introduces the learning objectives of the writing project.		PowerPoint (Appendix 1)	
(2)	Introducing endangered animals Teacher shows pictures of endangered animals and asks the following questions:  What are these animals?  Where in the world do they live? Teacher explains to students the meaning of endangered animals. Teacher brainstorms with students why some animals are endangered (e.g., pollution, global warming, overfishing, over-hunting, cutting down the trees, and killing of the animals for horns, meat or fur).	Generic skills  Communication skills  Speaking skills  Present information and ideas clearly and coherently	PowerPoint (Appendix 1)	E
•	Vocabulary building Teacher introduces names of endangered animals. Teacher works out the pronunciation of the vocabulary with students by separating the words into syllables. Students in groups play the board game to familiarise themselves with the vocabulary. They need to read aloud the animal names and name the features of the animals (e.g., colour and size).	Vocabulary building  Generic skills  Communication skills  Speaking skills  Practise the pronunciation of words  Present information and ideas clearly and coherently	PowerPoint (Appendix 1)  Board game (Appendix 2)	D & E
(4)	Conclusion Teacher summarises the learning covered in the lesson. Teacher demonstrates how to create a word bank. Assignment: Students are asked to create a word bank in their notebook to record vocabulary about animals. They may record vocabulary in the form of a 'word web'. Pre-study: Students have to read an information report about penguins.	Vocabulary building  Generic skills  Study skills	Example of a 'word web' (Appendix 3)  Information report about penguins (Appendix 4)	В

#### **Lessons 3-4 ('Before writing' stage)**

	Learning and teaching activities	Focus (skills/forms/functions)	Supporting materials	Related learning outcome(s)
•	Motivation Students in groups look at the word banks they have created and choose the best one. Teacher invites two to three students to show their good work to the whole class.  Teacher encourages students to add new words to their word banks throughout the project.	<ul> <li>Generic skills</li> <li>Communication skills</li> <li>Study skills</li> </ul>		В
(2)		Generic skills  Communication skills  Collaboration skills  Language forms Text types: Information reports  Reading skills Scan a text for specific information	Information report about penguins (Appendix 4)	B, C, D & E
	- Present tense - Pronoun reference (they) Teacher asks guiding questions about the information report and demonstrates how to use a mind map to present the main ideas of the report. Students in groups complete the mind map.	<ul> <li>Speaking skills</li> <li>Present information and ideas clearly and coherently</li> </ul>	Mind map (Appendix 5)	
(3)	Introducing the context and POW Teacher introduces the context: You are the Green Ambassadors at your school. You think that your schoolmates know too little about endangered animals. You have decided to learn more about the animals and introduce them to your schoolmates. Teacher tells students that there is a secret weapon that will help them become amazing writers. Teacher shows students the POW poster and invites them to say POW together. Teacher asks students what POW	<ul> <li>Generic skills</li> <li>Communication skills</li> <li>Collaboration skills</li> <li>Speaking skills</li> <li>Present information and ideas clearly and coherently</li> <li>Writing skills</li> <li>Present information and ideas clearly and coherently</li> </ul>	POW poster (Appendix 6)	B, C, D, E & F
	makes them think of (power, superheroes, strength, etc.).			

		Learning and teaching activities	Focus (skills/forms/functions)	Supporting materials	Related learning outcome(s)
	•	Teacher tells students what POW			
1		stands for:			
\/\_Z	>	Pick my idea			
W	_	Organise my notes			
<b>v</b>		Write and say more			
	•	Students chant POW and what it			
		stands for together.			
	•	Students form groups of four. They			
		should discuss:			
		which endangered species they			
		would like to work on (Pick my			
		idea), and			
		what information they are going			
		to include in their information			
		report (e.g., the animals'			
		appearance and eating habits).			
	•	Teacher may encourage the more able			
		students to think of other information			
		to be included in the report, such as			
		what we can do to save the animals.			
	•	Students are given a K-W-L chart.		K-W-L chart	
		They should write down what they		(Appendix 7)	
		already know about the animals (the			
		first column) and list the things that			
		want to know (the second column).			
		Teacher reminds students to write in			
		note form.			
	•	Teacher invites groups to share with			
		the whole class what they have written			
		on the K-W-L chart.	~		
	(4)	Conclusion	Generic skills		A & B
	•	Teacher summarises the learning	Study skills		
		covered in the lesson.	• Information		
$M_{z}$	•	Assignment:	technology skills		
SR	_	Students are asked to gather			
V		information about the animals and		*****	
		write the information on the K-W-L		K-W-L chart	
		chart (the last column). Teacher may		(Appendix 7)	
		tell students that there are different			
		sources they can use to find			
		information, including books,			
		newspapers, magazines, brochures, the			
		Internet and people-experts on the			
		topic.			

#### Lesson 5 ('Before writing' stage)

	Learning and teaching activities	Focus (skills/forms/functions)	Supporting materials	Related learning outcome(s)
(1) SR <•	Motivation Teacher asks students what POW stands for and chants the mnemonic with them.	Generic skills  Communication skills		A, B, E & F
•	Teacher tells students that using POW will make them powerful writers and thus they should try their best to remember this strategy.  Teacher invites groups to share with the whole class what they have learnt about the animals and what sources they have used to gather information.	<ul> <li>Speaking skills</li> <li>Present information and ideas clearly and coherently</li> </ul>	K-W-L chart (Appendix 7)	
(2) • SR <•	Introducing the Hamburger Writing Organiser Teacher shows a picture of a hamburger to students and asks them to name the different parts of it (bun, ham, lettuce, cheese, etc.). Teacher tells students that the structure of a piece of writing is similar to that of a hamburger – the introduction is the top bun; the supporting details are the ham, lettuce and cheese; and the conclusion is the bottom bun. Students then look at their K-W-L chart again and organise their ideas by putting them in the right position in the Hamburger Writing Organiser (Organise my notes).	<ul> <li>Generic skills</li> <li>Communication skills</li> <li>Collaboration skills</li> <li>Speaking skills</li> <li>Present information and ideas clearly and coherently</li> <li>Writing skills</li> <li>Present information and ideas clearly and coherently</li> </ul>	PowerPoint (Appendix 8)  Hamburger Writing Organiser (Appendix 9)	B, C, D, E & F
(3)		Generic skills  Study skills  Information technology skills		A

### Lessons 6-7 ('While writing' stage)

		Learning and teaching activities	Focus (skills/forms/functions)	Supporting materials	Related learning outcome(s)
SR S	(1) \$•	Motivation Teacher invites students to show their Hamburger Writing Organiser to the whole class. Teacher reminds students to follow the structure of a hamburger when they write the report.	Generic skills  Communication skills  Speaking skills  Present information and ideas clearly and coherently		В & С
SR;	(2) •	Teacher demonstration Teacher tells students the specific objectives they need to achieve in the writing task. Teacher asks students to focus on the content and structure of the report in the 1 <sup>st</sup> draft. Teacher reminds students that they do not have to worry about grammar and vocabulary at this stage. Teacher demonstrates how to write an information report based on the Hamburger Writing Organiser by thinking aloud.	Language forms  Text types: Information reports	Hamburger Writing Organiser (Appendix 9)	B, C & F
SR SR	(3)	Setting goals and writing the 1 <sup>st</sup> draft Teacher tells students that they are going to set three goals for the writing task. The goals can be about the content, language and organisation of their writing (e.g., 'I will write an information report that has all the parts' and 'I will use more million- dollar words in my writing'). Students set goals for the writing task. Teacher reminds students to refer to their goals while writing. Students start drafting their report (individual work). They are allowed to discuss with their group members if they encounter any difficulties while drafting the report.	<ul> <li>Values and attitudes</li> <li>Develop goals in learning</li> <li>Language forms</li> <li>Text types: Information reports</li> <li>Writing skills</li> <li>Express own ideas using the structures learnt in lessons</li> </ul>	Goal setting sheet (Appendix 10)  Writing worksheet – 1st draft (Appendix 11)	
SR 3	(4) <-	Self-evaluation and peer evaluation After drafting the report, students complete the self-evaluation form for 1 <sup>st</sup> draft. Then, students work in pairs and read each other's report. They have to complete the peer evaluation form for 1 <sup>st</sup> draft.	Generic skills  • Critical thinking skills	Evaluation forms for 1 <sup>st</sup> draft (Appendix 12)	B, E & F

	Learning and teaching activities	Focus (skills/forms/functions)	Supporting materials	Related learning outcome(s)
(5)	Conclusion			В
•	Teacher summarises the learning			
	covered in the lesson.			
•	Teacher tells students that they are			
	going to learn how to revise and edit			
	their information report in the next			
	lesson.			

### Lessons 8-9 ('After writing' stage)

		Learning and teaching activities	Focus (skills/forms/functions)	Supporting materials	Related learning outcome(s)
SR S	(1) <b>\( \cdot \)</b>	Motivation Teacher asks students to give some examples of writing strategies they have learnt in the previous lessons and briefly explain how they can make use of them.	Generic skills  Communication skills  Speaking skills  Present information and ideas clearly and coherently		В
SR S	(2)	Revising and editing their drafts  Teacher brainstorms with students what good writers do after writing a composition. Teacher asks the following guiding questions:  ➤ What can you add?  ➤ What can you remove?  ➤ What should you check?  ➤ How can you make the sentences better?  Teacher introduces ARMS and CUPS to students and demonstrates how to revise and edit a paragraph using the two strategies. Depending on students' ability, teacher may focus on some areas of ARMS and CUPS.	<ul> <li>Generic skills</li> <li>Communication skills</li> <li>Speaking skills</li> <li>Present information and ideas clearly and coherently</li> </ul>	PowerPoint (Appendix 13)	B, E & F
SR S	(3)	Writing the 2 <sup>nd</sup> draft Teacher reminds students to use the two strategies (ARMS and CUPS) when they write the 2 <sup>nd</sup> draft. Students should also look at the evaluation form completed by their partner for the things they need to improve. Students write the 2 <sup>nd</sup> draft individually.	<ul> <li>Language forms</li> <li>Text types:         <ul> <li>Information reports</li> </ul> </li> <li>Writing skills</li> <li>Express own ideas using the structures learnt in lessons</li> </ul>	Writing worksheet – 2 <sup>nd</sup> draft (Appendix 14)	B, C, D, E & F
SR S	(4) <b>•</b>	Self-evaluation and peer evaluation After finishing the report, students complete the self-evaluation form for 2 <sup>nd</sup> draft. Then, students work in pairs and read each other's report. They have to complete the peer evaluation form for 2 <sup>nd</sup> draft.	Generic skills  Critical thinking skills	Evaluation forms for 2 <sup>nd</sup> draft (Appendix 15)	B, E & F
	(5)	Conclusion Teacher summarises the learning covered in the writing project. Extended activity: Students in groups prepare for a 3-minute presentation introducing the endangered animals.	Generic skills  Collaboration skills  Speaking skills  Present information and ideas clearly and coherently		B, D, E & F





#### In this writing project, we are going to...

- learn some strategies to plan our compositions
- read some information about endangered
- work in groups to gather information about endangered animals
- learn the features of an information report
- write an information report

#### What are endangered animals?

- → animals that may soon not exist
- > there are very few now alive



Why are some animals endangered?





global warming

killing the animals for horns



cutting down the trees



Do you know these animals?



sea turtles



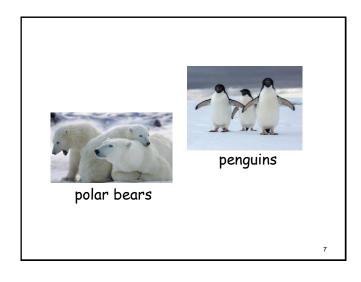


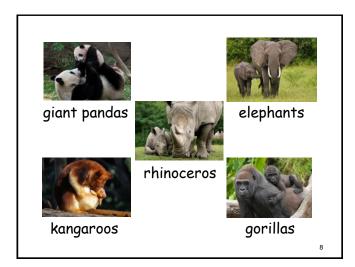
dolphins



whales

salmon

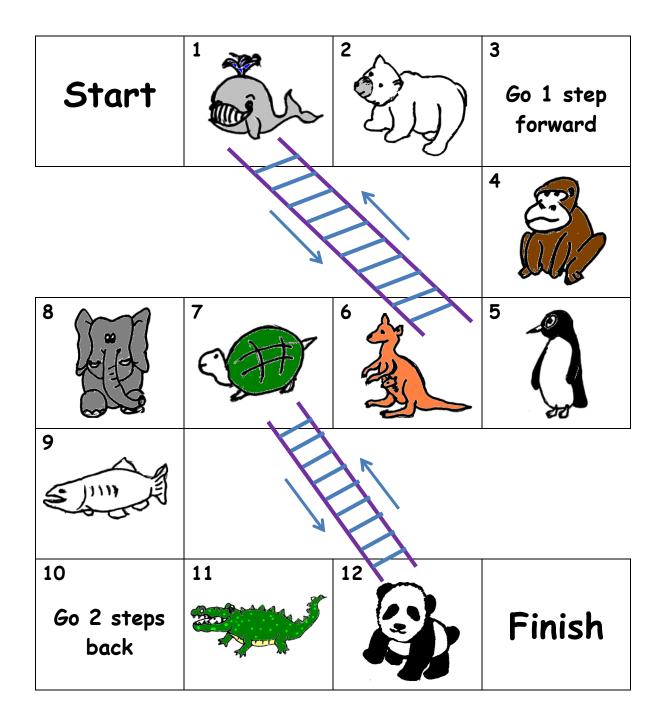


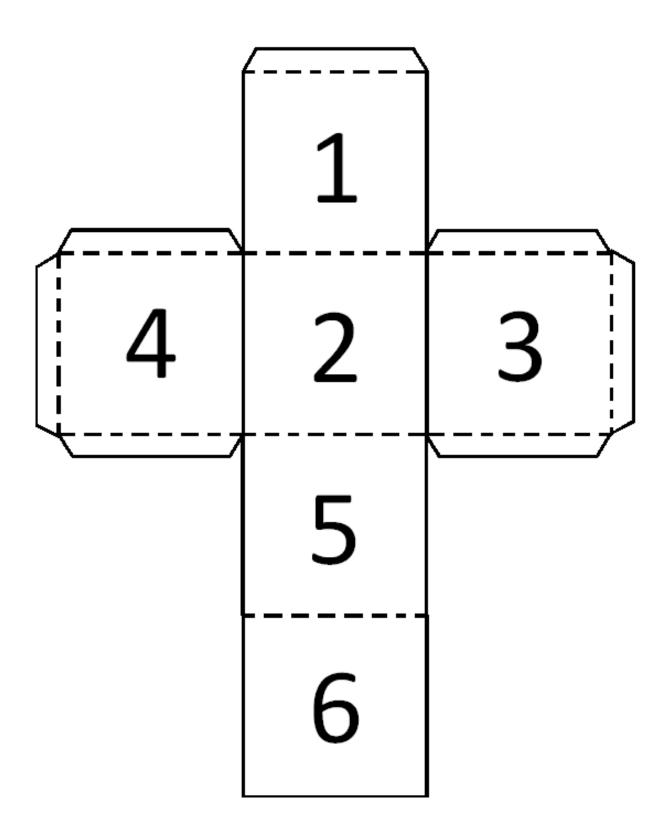


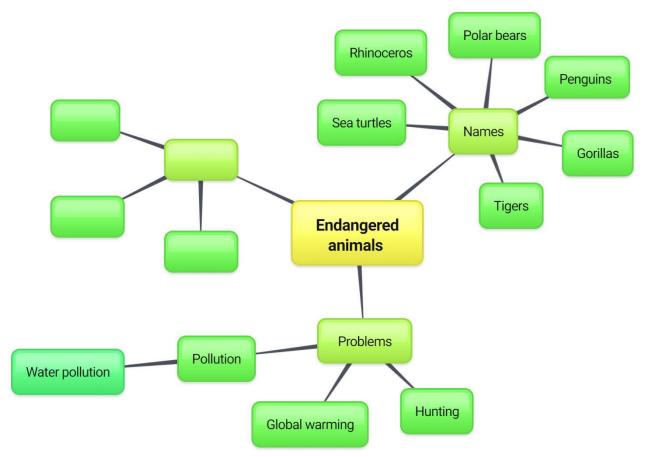
# Board game

#### **Instructions:**

- 1. Roll the dice and move your counter to the corresponding box.
- 2. Read aloud the name of the animal shown in the box.
- 3. Name one feature of the animal (e.g., its colour and size).







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# **Penguins**



Penguins are cute animals but they are endangered. Their home is melting because of global warming.

#### Appearance and size

Penguins are usually black and white. They have big heads, short necks and tails. Their legs are short but strong. The largest penguins are emperor penguins. They are about 1 m tall and can weigh more than 41 kg. The smallest penguins are little penguins. They are about 40 cm tall and weigh about 1 kg.

#### Habitat

All 18 species of penguins live in the southern hemisphere. They generally live on islands. Some species spend months at sea at a time.

#### Eating habits

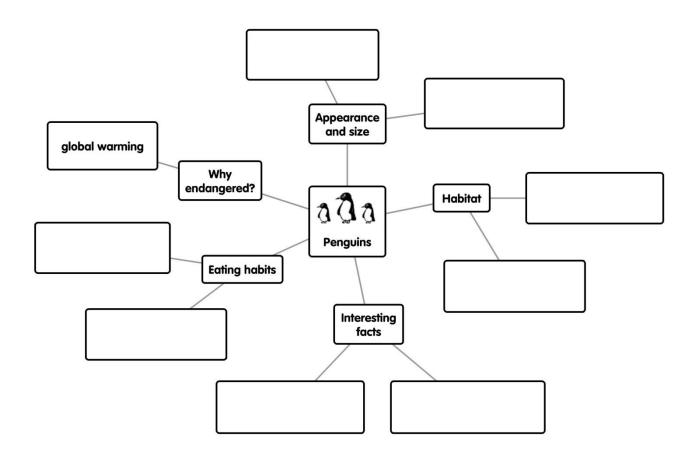
Penguins eat different kinds of fishes, squids and shrimps. They swallow the food whole while swimming.

#### Interesting facts

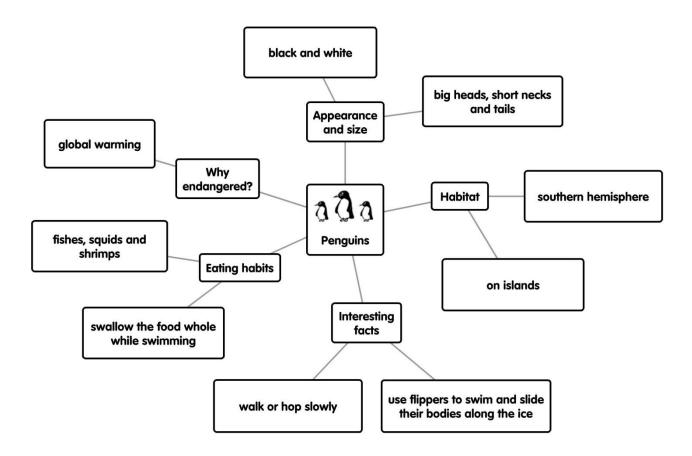
Penguins walk or hop very slowly. They use their flippers to swim and slide their bodies along the ice.

Penguins are lovely animals. We should all join hands to protect them.

Mind map:



#### Suggested answers:





Pick my idea
Organise my notes
Write and say more

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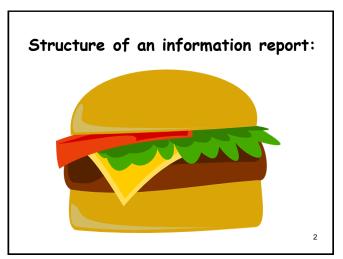
K-W-L

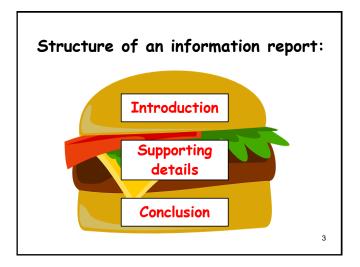
After reading	L - What we learned				
eading	W - What we Want to know	1.	- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	3.	4. 4.
Before reading	K - What we already know		2.	S.	4.

# Useful links:

- http://www.kidcyber.com.au/animals
   http://www.anglomaniacy.pl/animals-facts.htm
   https://seaworld.org/en/animal-info/animal-infobooks









# Hamburger Writing Organiser

Introduction:	
Detail 1:	
Detail 2:	
Detail 3:	
Detail 4:	
Conclusion:	

My	Goals
	Accomplished ©  Still improving
	Accomplished ©  Still improving
	Accomplished ©  Still improving

## An information report (1st draft)

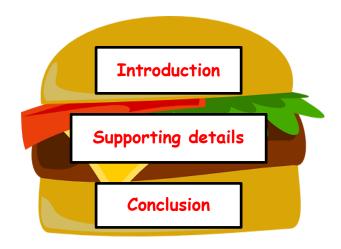
You are a Green Ambassador at your school. You are doing a project about saving endangered animals. Choose ONE endangered species and write an information report to let your schoolmates know more about the animals.

 <del></del>		
<del></del>		

# Self-evaluation form for 1<sup>st</sup> draft (Content and structure)

Now, read your information report again and evaluate your writing. Put a tick  $(\checkmark)$  in the appropriate boxes.

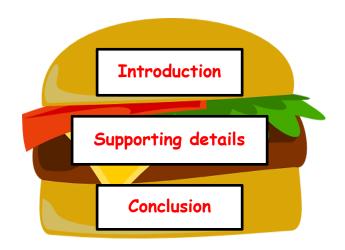
		Yes 😊	No ®
1.	Did I write a <b>heading</b> for the report?		
2.	Did I write an introduction?		
3.	Did I write at least THREE body paragraphs to give information about the animals?		
4.	Did I write <b>sub-headings</b> for the body paragraphs?		
5.	Did I write a conclusion?		
6.	Did I include some interesting ideas?		

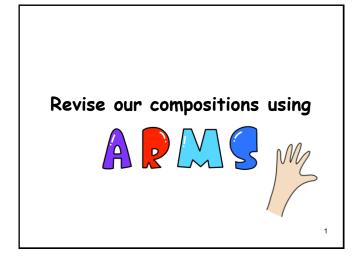


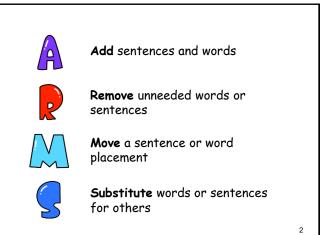
# Peer evaluation form for 1<sup>st</sup> draft (Content and structure)

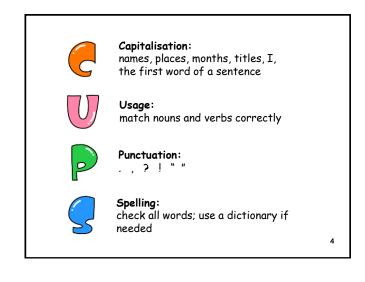
Now, read your partner's information report and evaluate his/her writing. Put a tick ( $\checkmark$ ) in the appropriate boxes.

		Yes ©	No 8
1.	Did he/she write a <b>heading</b> for the report?		
2.	Did he/she write an introduction?		
3.	Did he/she write at least THREE body paragraphs to give information about the animals?		
4.	Did he/she write sub-headings for the body paragraphs?		
5.	Did he/she write a conclusion?		
6.	Did he/she include some interesting ideas?		









# An information report (2<sup>nd</sup> draft)

You are a Green Ambassador at your school. You are doing a project about saving endangered animals. Choose ONE endangered species and write an information report to let your schoolmates know more about the animals.

		_	

# Self-evaluation form for 2<sup>nd</sup> draft (Language)

Now, read your information report again and evaluate your writing. Put a tick ( $\checkmark$ ) in the appropriate boxes.

		Yes ©	No ©
1.	Did I capitalise words correctly? (e.g., the first word of a sentence, names of places)		
2.	Did I use the present tense to describe the animals?		
3.	Did I punctuate sentences correctly?		
4.	Did I spell words correctly?		



# Peer evaluation form for 2<sup>nd</sup> draft (Language)

Now, read your partner's information report and evaluate his/her writing. Put a tick ( $\checkmark$ ) in the appropriate boxes.

		Yes ☺	No 8
1.	Did he/she capitalise words correctly? (e.g., the first word of a sentence, names of places)		
2.	Did he/she use the present tense to describe the animals?		
3.	Did he/she punctuate sentences correctly?		
4.	Did he/she <b>spell</b> words correctly?		



#### **Writing Project 2**

**Project name: A Balanced Diet** 

Level: Primary 4

Reference material: Longman Elect 4B Chapter 4

**Suggested time:** 30 - 40 minutes for each lesson

#### Writing strategies adopted:

TREE, Stretch a Sentence, Hamburger Writing Organiser, CUPS

#### Prior knowledge:

Students have learnt:

- vocabulary about food types and phrases about healthy diets
- the quantifiers and adjectives that describe food
- the structure 'We need to...' to give advice

#### Learning objectives:

By the end of the writing project, students will be able to:

- 1. use vocabulary and phrases about food and healthy diets
- 2. recognise the structure of an article
- 3. gather and organise information using mind maps
- 4. plan, draft, revise and edit articles using self-regulated writing strategies

#### **Expected learning outcomes:**

By the end of the writing project, students are expected to:

- A. obtain information and ideas from different sources using various self-regulated learning strategies
- B. develop and use self-regulated writing strategies for 'Before', 'While' and 'After' writing stages
- C. develop the organisation, content and language of a writing task according to its purpose and audience
- D. work collaboratively with peers and engage in tasks and teamwork
- E. develop higher order thinking skills, collaboration skills, creativity and positive attitudes through writing
- F. become confident and independent writers

#### **Lesson 1 ('Before writing' stage)**

	Learning and teaching activities	Focus (skills/forms/functions)	Supporting materials	Related learning outcome(s)
(1)	<u>Topic introduction</u>	Generic skills		C & E
•	Teacher asks students what food and	<ul> <li>Communication</li> </ul>		
	drinks they like the most.	skills		
•	Teacher discusses with students			
	whether their favourite food and drinks	Speaking skills		
	are healthy or not.	• Present information		
•	Teacher points out the importance of	and ideas clearly		
	having healthy eating habits.	and coherently		
•	Teacher tells students that they are			
	going to do a writing project to			
	promote healthy eating at school.			
(2)	Vocabulary building	Generic skills		B, C, D &
•	Teacher reviews names of food and	<ul> <li>Communication</li> </ul>	PowerPoint	E
	food groups with students. Students	skills	(Appendix 1)	
	are asked to read the vocabulary aloud.	<ul> <li>Collaboration skills</li> </ul>		
•	Teacher asks students which food			
1	items they should eat more and why.	Speaking skills		
₹•	Students in groups create a mind map	<ul> <li>Pronounce words</li> </ul>		
	to categorise food items into healthy	correctly	Mind map	
	food and junk food. To cater for	• Present information	(Appendix 2)	
	learner diversity, students are	and ideas clearly		
	encouraged to add examples of food	and coherently		
	items that are not mentioned in the			
	textbook. They can also add pictures			
	of food items to their mind maps.			
•	Teacher invites groups to show their			
	mind maps to the whole class.			
(3)	Conclusion	Generic skills		F
•	Teacher summarises the learning	Study skills		
	covered in the lesson.			
•	Self-study:			
	Students study the names of food.			

#### Lesson 2 ('Before writing' stage)

	Learning and teaching activities	Focus (skills/forms/functions)	Supporting materials	Related learning outcome(s)
(1)	Motivation	Generic skills		Е
•	Teacher asks students to share what	<ul> <li>Communication</li> </ul>		
	they had for breakfast that morning.	skills		
•	Teacher writes the food items			
	mentioned by students on the	Speaking skills		
	blackboard and asks students to choose	• Present information		
	the healthiest options and explain their	and ideas clearly		
	choices.	and coherently		
(2)	Introducing the writing task	Generic skills		B, D & E
•	Teacher introduces the context:	<ul> <li>Communication</li> </ul>		
	Many of your schoolmates have	skills		
	unhealthy eating habits. The school	<ul> <li>Collaboration skills</li> </ul>		
	principal is worried about the	<ul> <li>Problem-solving</li> </ul>		
	situation. She has invited you to write	skills		
	an article to the school newsletter			
	giving advice on healthy diets.	Reading skills		
•	To prepare for the writing task,	Locate information		
	students are going to look into the diet	and ideas		
	of one of their schoolmates.	XX7 '.' 1 '11	T 2 1: 4	
•	Students work in groups and read	Writing skills	Tommy's diet	
	'Tommy's diet'. They have to discuss	• Express own ideas	task sheet	
	the problems with Tommy's diet and	and feelings	(Appendix 3)	
	suggest how he can improve it. Students write their ideas in note form.	Speaking skills		
	Teacher reminds students to use 'a lot	• Present information		
	of', 'a few', 'a little', 'too much' and	and ideas clearly		
	'too many' to talk about the quantities	and ideas clearry		
	of food. They are also reminded to use	Participate		
	'fewer', 'less' and 'more' to give	effectively in an oral		
	advice about the quantities of food.	interaction		
•	Teacher invites groups to share the			
	problems they have identified and the			
	advice they have for Tommy.			
(3)	Conclusion	Generic skills		A & F
•	Teacher summarises the learning	Study skills		
	covered in the lesson.	• Information		
•	Self-study:	technology skills		
	Students watch the video <i>Healthy</i>		YouTube	
	Food Vs Junk Food Song! before the	<u>Listening skills</u>		
	next lesson.	• Identify main ideas		
	$(\underline{https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=}\underline{f}$			
	E8lezHs19s)			

**Lessons 3-4 ('Before writing' stage)** 

	Learning and teaching activities	Focus (skills/forms/functions)	Supporting materials	Related learning outcome(s)
•	Motivation Teacher plays Healthy Food Vs Junk Food Song! and asks students to sing along to it. (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f E8lezHs19s) Teacher asks students to identify the healthy food and junk food mentioned in the video. Teacher asks students to tell the	<ul> <li>Generic skills</li> <li>Communication skills</li> <li>Listening skills</li> <li>Identify main ideas</li> <li>Speaking skills</li> <li>Present information and ideas clearly</li> </ul>	YouTube	A & E
	reasons why it is important to eat more healthy food (e.g. it makes them strong and helps them grow).	and coherently		
(2)	Introducing TREE Teacher tells students that there is an easy way to help them remember how to write a good paragraph. Teacher shows the TREE Writing Organiser and explains to students what each letter stands for. Students work in groups. They are given a task sheet and some jumbled sentences. They have to read the sentences and put them in the right order to form a paragraph that follows the structure of TREE. Teacher invites groups to read out their answers.	<ul> <li>Generic skills</li> <li>Communication skills</li> <li>Collaboration skills</li> <li>Reading skills</li> <li>Locate information and ideas</li> <li>Speaking skills</li> <li>Participate effectively in an oral interaction</li> </ul>	TREE organiser (Appendix 4)  Task sheet (Appendix 5)  Jumbled sentences (Appendix 6)	B, D & E
(3)	Discussion and practice Students work in groups and choose one food group to write about with the help of the TREE Writing Organiser. Teacher invites students to show the paragraph they have written on the visualizer and read it aloud as a whole group. Teacher gives feedback to students on whether they have followed the TREE Writing Organiser when writing the paragraph.	<ul> <li>Generic skills</li> <li>Communication skills</li> <li>Collaboration skills</li> <li>Writing skills</li> <li>Present main and supporting ideas with elaboration</li> <li>Speaking skills</li> <li>Present information and ideas clearly and coherently</li> </ul>	Group writing task sheet (Appendix 7)	B, C, D & E

	Learning and teaching activities	Focus (skills/forms/functions)	Supporting materials	Related learning outcome(s)
(4)	Demonstrating how to stretch a			В
	sentence	Writing skills		
•	Teacher tells students that they can	<ul> <li>Develop main ideas</li> </ul>	PowerPoint	
	make their paragraph better by adding		(Appendix 8)	
	more details to it.			
	Teacher demonstrates how to stretch			
	the sentence 'Dairy products are good			
	for us.' with the help of question			
	words.			
•	Students practise stretching a sentence.			
(5)	Conclusion	Generic skills		A & F
•	Teacher summarises the learning	Study skills		
	covered in the lesson.	<ul> <li>Information</li> </ul>		
₹•	Self-study:	technology skills		
	Students choose two food groups (one			
	good and one bad) to be included in	Writing skills		
	their article. They have to search	Gather information		
	information about the food groups on			
	the Internet and write down any useful			
	information in their notebook.			

#### Lessons 5-6 ('While writing' stage)

	Learning and teaching activities	Focus (skills/forms/functions)	Supporting materials	Related learning outcome(s)
•	Motivation Students share what they have discovered about the food groups on the Internet. Teacher tells students they are going to make use of the information they	<ul> <li>Generic skills</li> <li>Communication skills</li> <li>Writing skills</li> <li>Gather information</li> </ul>		A
(2)	found on the Internet when they write the article in this lesson.			D C & E
•	Reviewing the structure of an article Teacher goes over the writing topic with students: Many of your schoolmates have unhealthy eating habits. The school	<ul><li>Generic skills</li><li>Communication skills</li><li>Writing skills</li></ul>	PowerPoint (Appendix 9)	B, C & F
	principal is worried about the situation. She has invited you to write an article to the school newsletter giving advice on healthy diets.	<ul> <li>Identify purpose and audience for a writing task</li> <li>Use appropriate</li> </ul>		
1	Teacher asks students if they remember the three main parts of an article (introduction, body, and conclusion) and reviews the structure with them.	formats		
<b>3</b> 4•	Teacher shows TREE and elicits from students what each letter stands for.  Teacher reminds students to use TREE to help them when they write the body paragraphs of the article.			
(3)	Constructing a mind map Students construct a mind map for their article. Students work in pairs. They share with their partner their writing ideas	<ul> <li>Generic skills</li> <li>Communication skills</li> <li>Collaboration skills</li> </ul>	Writing mind map (Appendix 10)	B, C, D, E & F
•	and give comments to each other.  Teacher reminds students to follow the mind map when they are writing the article.	<ul><li>Writing skills</li><li>Plan and organise information</li></ul>		
(4) • • •	Drafting the article Students draft the article individually. After finishing the draft, they have to read it again and check if they have followed the TREE Writing Organiser when they write the body paragraphs.	<ul> <li>Writing skills</li> <li>Present main and supporting ideas with elaboration</li> <li>Re-read the draft</li> </ul>	Writing task sheet (Appendix 11)	B, C, E & F

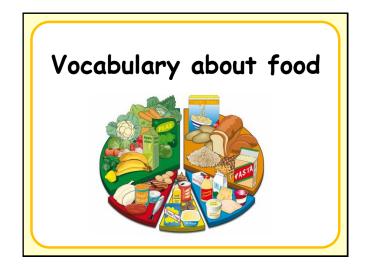
SR = Self-regulated strategies

	Learning and teaching activities	Focus (skills/forms/functions)	Supporting materials	Related learning outcome(s)
(5)	Conclusion			
•	Teacher summarises the learning			
	covered in this lesson.			
•	Teacher tells students they are going to			
	edit their article in the next lesson.			

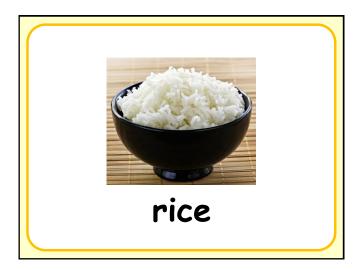
Lessons 7-8 ('After writing' stage)

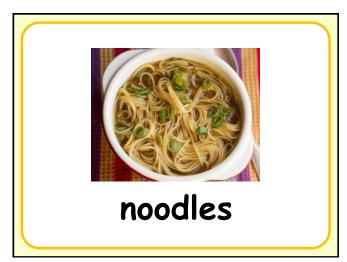
		Learning and teaching activities	Focus (skills/forms/functions)	Supporting materials	Related learning outcome(s)
SR:	(1) <- • (2)	Motivation Teacher asks students if they remember TREE and what each letter stands for. Teacher tells students that they are going to learn a method for editing their writing in this lesson.  Introducing CUPS	Generic skills  Communication skills  Speaking skills  Present information and ideas clearly and coherently  Generic skills		В
SR	<b></b> 4•	Teacher brainstorms with students what good writers do after writing a composition.	• Communication skills		
	•	Students watch the video <i>Editing</i> Writing for Kids!  (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X  P5yWz-MNpM)	<ul><li>Listening skills</li><li>Identify main ideas</li><li>Speaking skills</li></ul>	YouTube	
	•	After watching the video, teacher asks students to tell the four types of mistakes they can fix when editing their writing. Teacher tells students that there is an easy way to remember them.	<ul> <li>Present information and ideas clearly and coherently</li> <li>Writing skills</li> <li>Edit written texts</li> </ul>		
SR S	<b>∠•</b>	Teacher introduces CUPS (Capitalisation, Usage, Punctuation, and Spelling) and explains what each letter represents. Then, teacher demonstrates how to edit a paragraph using CUPS.	- Edit written texts	PowerPoint (Appendix 12)	
	•	For <u>U</u> sage, teacher reminds students to focus on subject-verb agreement (e.g. using 'is' for uncountable nouns and 'are' for countable nouns) and the correct use of determiners (e.g. fewer potato chips and less cola).			
SR.	(3) <b>&lt;</b> •	Discussion and practice Students work in groups. They have to read two paragraphs written by their classmates and try to use CUPS to fix the mistakes in the paragraphs. Teacher invites students to share what mistakes they have fixed.	<ul> <li>Generic skills</li> <li>Communication skills</li> <li>Collaboration skills</li> <li>Critical thinking skills</li> </ul>	Paragraphs written by classmates (Appendix 13)	B, D, E & F

		Learning and teaching activities	Focus (skills/forms/functions)	Supporting materials	Related learning outcome(s)
	•	Teacher reminds students to use CUPS to help them edit their writing.	Writing skills  • Edit written texts		
			<ul> <li>Speaking skills</li> <li>Participate         effectively in an oral         interaction</li> <li>Present information         and ideas clearly</li> </ul>		
			and coherently		
1	(4) •	Editing Teacher displays CUPS and what each letter represents on the screen.	<ul><li>Generic skills</li><li>Collaboration skills</li><li>Critical thinking</li></ul>		B & F
> SR <	<b>∠•</b>	Students re-read their draft and fix the mistakes in it using CUPS. Depending	skills		
		on students' ability, they may work individually or in pairs. They use a green pen to correct the mistakes they notice.	<ul><li>Writing skills</li><li>Re-read the draft</li><li>Edit written texts</li></ul>		
	•	Teacher walks around the classroom and provides guidance to students.			
	(5)	Publishing	Generic skills		B, C, E &
	•	After editing the article, students are given another piece of writing paper to	Creativity	Writing paper (Appendix 14)	F
		publish their work. They may also include illustrations in the article.	<ul><li>Writing skills</li><li>Present writing using appropriate layout and visual</li></ul>		
	(()	0 1 :	support		DDOF
M	(6)	Conclusion Teacher summarises the learning covered in the writing project.	<ul><li>Generic skills</li><li>Collaboration skills</li><li>Creativity</li></ul>		B, D & E
SR	<b>`•</b>	Teacher encourages students to remember TREE and CUPS as they can use these strategies to help them	<ul><li>Speaking skills</li><li>Present information</li></ul>		
	•	when they write about other topics in the future. Extended task:	and ideas clearly and coherently		
		Students in groups prepare for a 3-minute presentation to promote healthy eating. They can do it in any forms they like, such as a PowerPoint presentation, a short play and a video.			



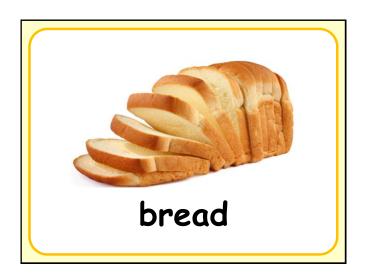


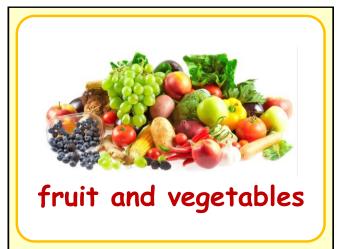




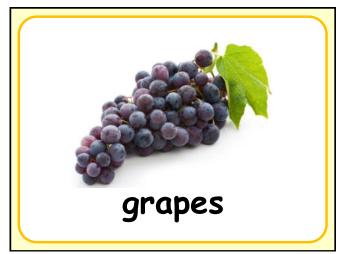


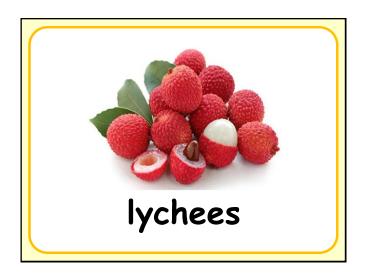




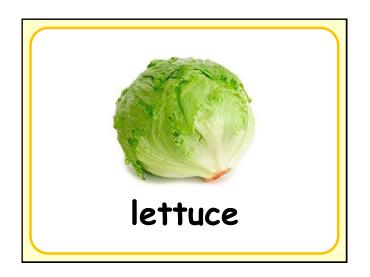


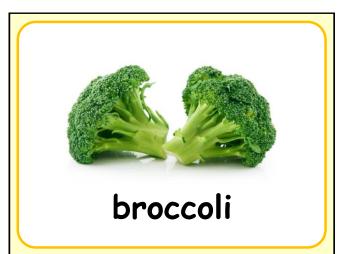


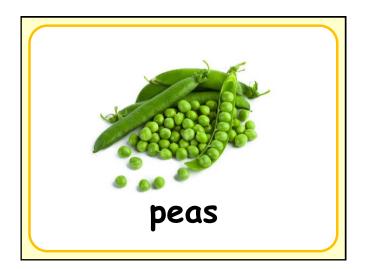


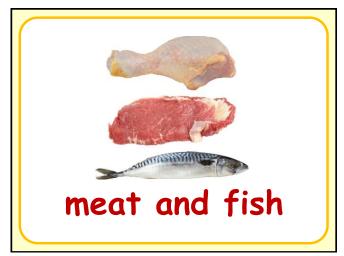


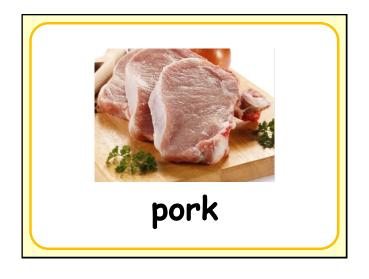


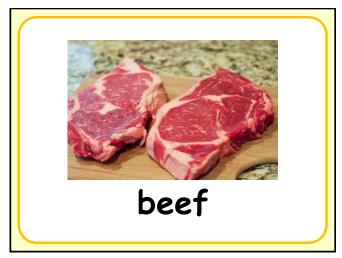


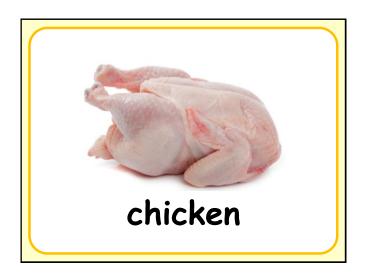














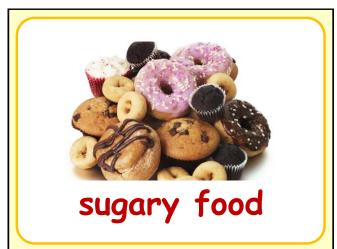








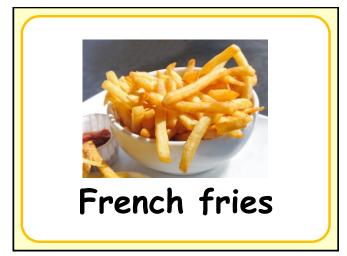






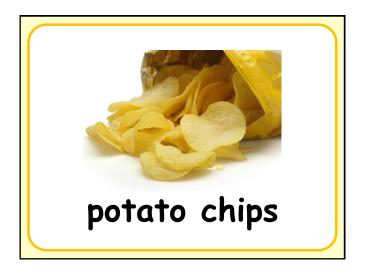






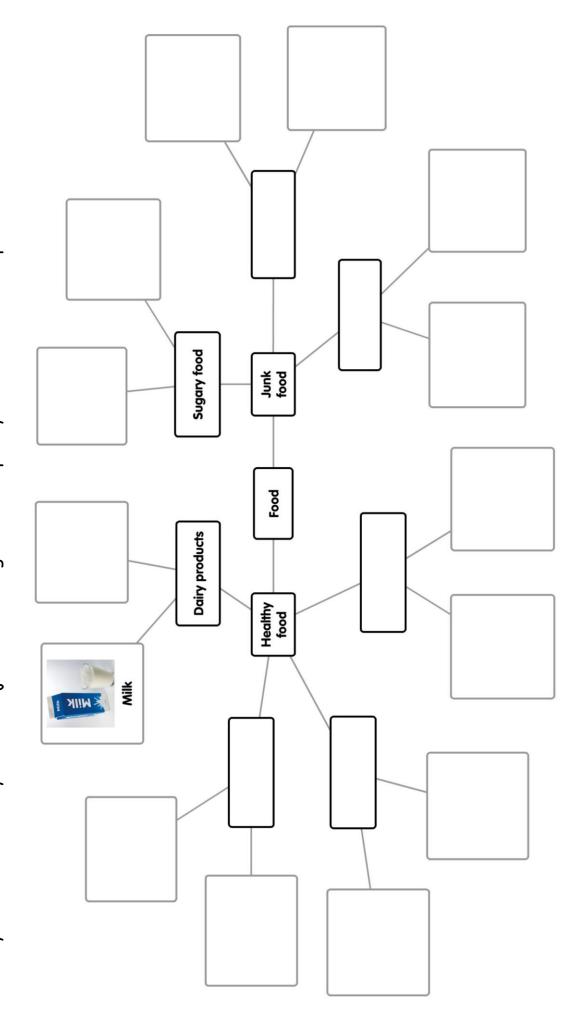


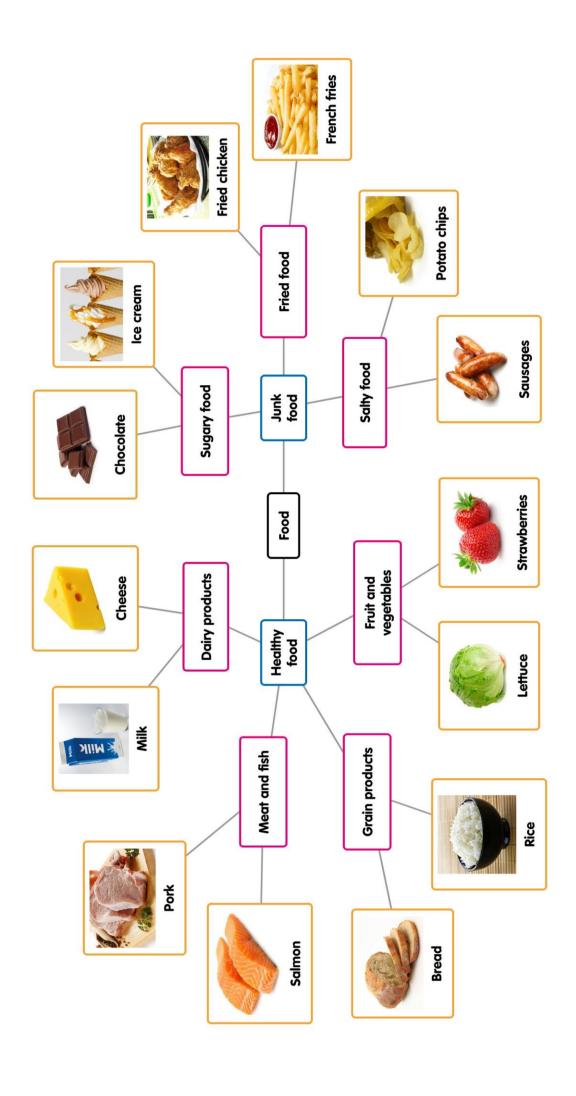






Classify food into healthy food and junk food using a mind map. Try to add more examples.





Your schoolmate, Tommy, pays very little attention to what he eats. Look at what he ate yesterday and discuss with your members the problems with his diet. Then, suggest how he can eat more healthily. Write in note form.

## Useful words:

To talk about the quantities of food: a lot of, a few, a little, too much, too many To give advice: fewer, less, more

## Breakfast:



Tommy got up late in the morning. He only had some fish balls before going to school. He felt hungry during recess, so he bought a bar of chocolate at the tuck shop.



Problem:

Advice:

## Lunch:





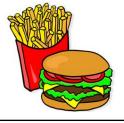
Tommy hated eating vegetables and fruit. He only ate the chicken sandwich in his lunchbox. As he felt thirsty after lunch, he bought a can of coke at the vending machine.



Problem:

Advice:

### Dinner:





Tommy's mom bought him a hamburger and some French fries for dinner. He was so excited that he finished everything quickly. After dinner, he had a cup of ice cream.



Problem:

Advice:



Topic sentence Tell what I believe

Reason(s) Explain why I believe it

Explain reason(s) Say more about the reason(s)

Ending Wrap it up

Put the four sentences in the right order to form a paragraph.

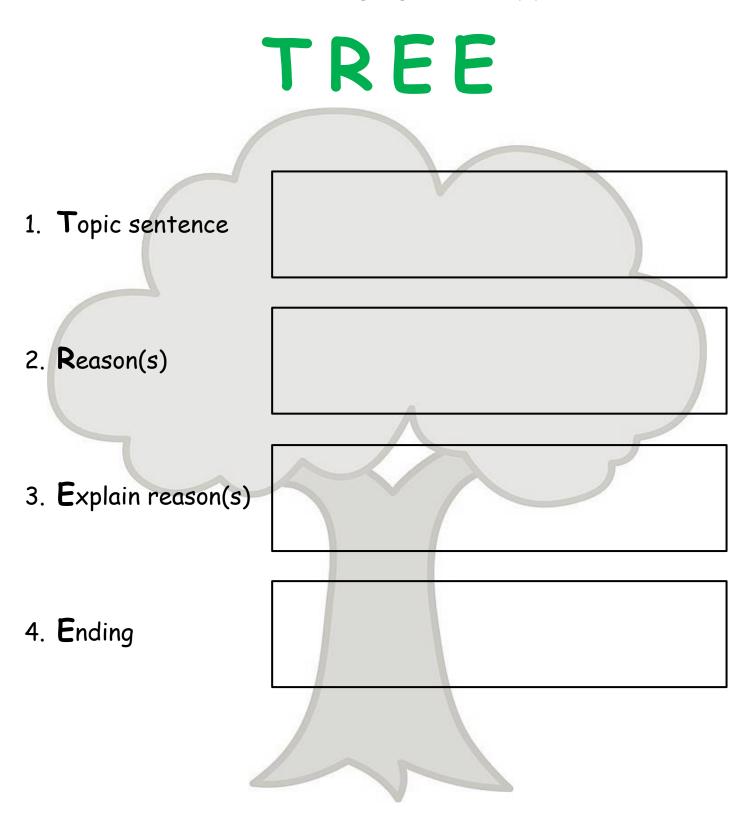


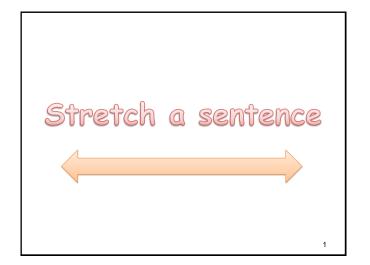
1. Topic sentence	
2. Reason(s)	
3. Explain reason(s)	
4. Ending	

Fruit and vegetables are good for us.	
They have a lot of vitamins and minerals.	
We need vitamins and minerals to stay healthy.	
Therefore, we need to eat more fruit and vegetables every day.	S

## Group Work - Advice on Healthy Diets

Some food and drinks are good for us and some are bad for us. Discuss with your group members and choose <u>ONE</u> food group (e.g. dairy products, grain products, meat and fish, sugary food, and fried food) to write about. Remember to use the TREE Writing Organiser to help you.





e.g. Dairy products are good for us.

What are some examples of dairy products?

Dairy products, such as milk and cheese, are good for us.

What?

e.g. Dairy products are good for us.

Why are dairy products good for us?

Dairy products are good for us because they are rich in protein, calcium and vitamin B2.

Why?

Now, it's your turn! Try to stretch the following sentences.

1. Meat and fish are good for us.

2. Sugary food is bad for us.

What?

Why?

Many of your schoolmates have unhealthy eating habits. The school principal is worried about the situation. She has asked you to write an article to the school newsletter giving advice on healthy diets.



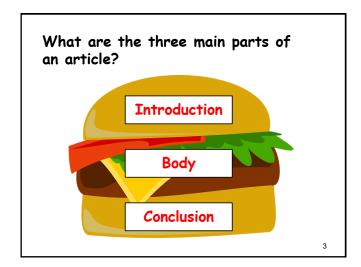
Many of your schoolmates have unhealthy eating habits. The school principal is worried about the situation. She has asked you to write an article to the school newsletter giving advice on healthy diets.

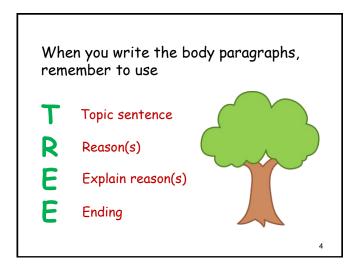
Format: An article

Audience: Schoolmates

Purpose: To give advice on healthy diets

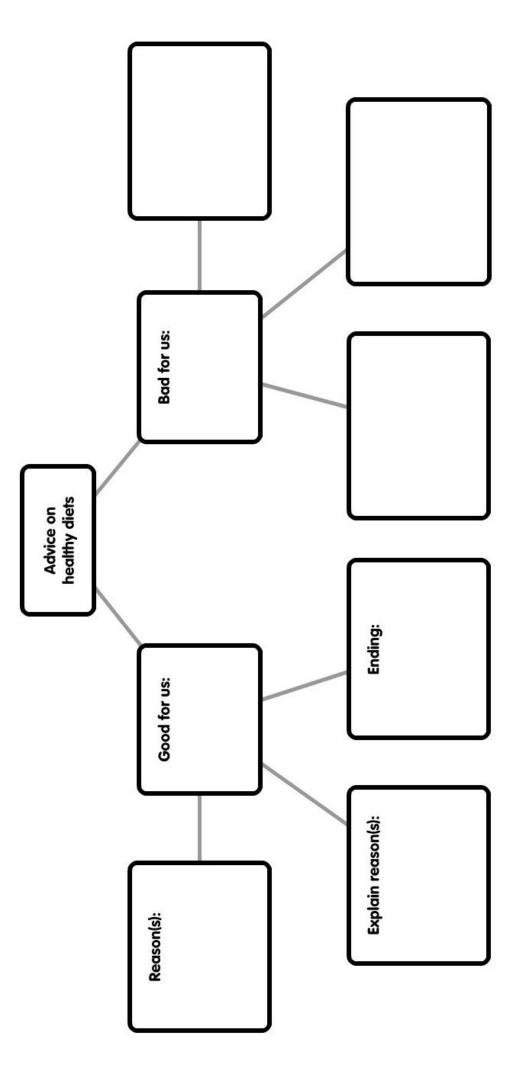
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## Task: Writing an article about healthy diets

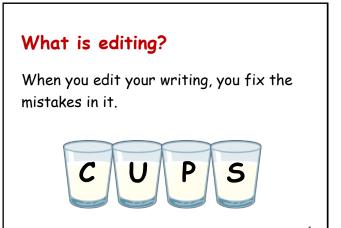
Choose one type of food which is good for us and one type which is bad for us. Brainstorm ideas for each type of food using a mind map. Write your ideas in note form.

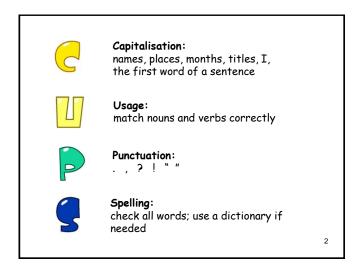


Many of your schoolmates have unhealthy eating habits. The school principal is worried about the situation. She has asked you to write an article to the school newsletter giving advice on healthy diets. Write the article in about 60 words.

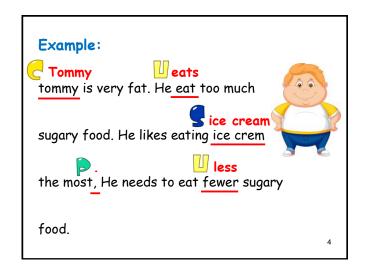
Advice on healthy diets					

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Ву	<i>'</i>	
Self-check		
Have you followed the TREE Writing Organise boxes.	er? Put a tick (√) in the a	ppropriate
	Yes, I did!	No, I didn't. I'll try again!
1. Did I write topic sentences?		
2. Did I give <b>reasons</b> to support my opinio	n?	
3. Did I <b>explain</b> more about each reason?		
4. Did I <b>end</b> the paragraphs properly?		





## tommy is very fat. He eat too much sugary food. He likes eating ice crem the most, He needs to eat fewer sugary food.



You have learnt to use <u>CUPS</u> for editing your writing. Now, read the following paragraphs written by your classmates and try to fix the mistakes.

## **Instructions**

- 1. Underline the mistake
- 2. Put the correct word/punctuation above it
- 3. Write down C/U/P/S in the right-hand column

	many	
e.g.	Too much soft drinks are bad for us.	<u> </u>

Hint: There is one mistake in each line.

(1)	Fruit and vegetables is good for us because we need	
(2)	vitamins and minerals to stay healthy, We need to eat a lot	
(3)	of fruit and vegetables evry day.	
(4)	sugary food is bad for us because too much sugar is	
(5)	bad for our teeth. It is a good idea to eat less sweets.	

## Answers:

You have learnt to use <u>CUPS</u> for editing your writing. Now, read the following paragraphs written by your classmates and try to fix the mistakes.

## Instructions

- 4. Underline the mistake
- 5. Put the correct word/punctuation above it
- 6. Write down C/U/P/S in the right-hand column

	many	
e.g.	Too <u>much</u> soft drinks are bad for us.	<u> </u>

Hint: There is one mistake in each line.

(1)	<b>are</b> Fruit and vegetables <u>is</u> good for us because we need	U
(2)	vitamins and minerals to stay healthy. We need to eat a lot	P
(3)	every of fruit and vegetables evry day.	
(4)	Sugary sugary food is bad for us because too much sugar is	<i>C</i>
(5)	<b>fewer</b> bad for our teeth. It is a good idea to eat <u>less</u> sweets.	<u>U</u>

# Advice on healthy diets

Ву \_\_\_\_\_

## **Writing Project 3**

**Project name: My Unforgettable Experience** 

Level: Primary 6

**Suggested time:** 30 - 40 minutes for each lesson

## Writing strategies adopted:

TOWER, Show, Don't Tell, ARMS, CUPS, TAG conference, self-reflection

## **Prior knowledge:**

Students have learnt:

- adjectives describing feelings (worried, excited, upset, angry, happy, etc.)
- connectives (so, so that, because, although, etc.)
- simple past tense

## Learning objectives:

By the end of the writing project, students will be able to:

- 1. set goals for their own learning
- 2. use adjectives to describe people and write descriptions for pictures
- 3. organise ideas about an unforgettable experience using mind maps
- 4. use reporting verbs when writing a personal recount

## **Expected learning outcomes:**

By the end of the writing project, students are expected to:

- A. obtain information and ideas from different sources using various self-regulated learning strategies
- B. develop and use self-regulated writing strategies for 'Before', 'While' and 'After' writing stages
- C. develop the organisation, content and language of a writing task according to its purpose and audience
- D. work collaboratively with peers and engage in tasks and teamwork
- E. develop higher order thinking skills, collaboration skills, creativity and positive attitudes through writing
- F. become confident and independent writers

## **Lesson 1 ('Before writing' stage)**

		Learning and teaching activities	Focus (skills/forms/functions)	Supporting materials	Related learning outcome(s)
	(1)	Topic introduction  Teacher tells students that they are going to do a writing project about an	Generic skills  • Study skills	PowerPoint (Appendix 1)	C & E
√∠ SR:	•	unforgettable experience.  Teacher introduces the purposes of the writing project.  Teacher encourages students to set at least one goal according to the	<ul><li>Values and attitudes</li><li>Develop goals in learning</li></ul>		
	(2)	Introducing adjectives about feelings Teacher asks students "How do you feel today?" and invites some of them to share their feelings with the whole class. Students in groups of four write down the adjectives to describe feelings they have learnt. They write as many	Generic skills  Communication skills  Collaboration skills  Speaking skills  Participate effectively in an oral	PowerPoint (Appendix 1)  Pieces of paper (one for each group)	D & E
	•	adjectives as possible on a piece of paper.  Teacher reviews the adjectives with students and asks them to read the words aloud.	<ul><li>interaction</li><li>Pronounce words correctly</li></ul>		
SR S	(3) <b>≤•</b>	Introducing Show, Don't Tell Teacher tells students that they can actually use a phrase or a sentence to show a feeling rather than telling	Generic skills  Communication skills	PowerPoint (Appendix 1)	B, C & E
	•	others using the feeling word.  Teacher displays the word 'sad' and asks students to close their eyes and imagine a sad person.  Teacher asks the following questions:	<ul><li>Speaking skills</li><li>Present information and ideas clearly and coherently</li></ul>		
	•	<ul> <li>Can you describe his facial expression?</li> <li>What about his body language?"</li> <li>What did he say?</li> <li>Teacher writes students' suggestions on the blackboard and tells them that all those phrases can show that the person is sad even if the feeling word is not used.</li> </ul>	Writing skills  Express imaginative ideas		

		Learning and teaching activities	(sk	Focus ills/forms/functions)	Supporting materials	Related learning outcome(s)
SR.	(4) <b>\( \cdot \)</b>	Guessing game Teacher invites one student to go to the front and act each time. The student has to draw an emotion card from the teacher and act out the emotion written on the card. He/she should show the emotion without telling their classmates the adjective. Other students will guess what the emotion	Ger •	neric skills Communication skills Creativity	Emotion cards (Appendix 2)	B & E
SR.	(5)	is.  Conclusion Teacher summarises the learning covered in the lesson. Self-study: Students create a word bank in their notebook to record adjectives describing feelings. They are encouraged to draw emojis next to the adjectives.	Ger •	neric skills Study skills		A & B

## **Lesson 2 ('Before writing' stage)**

		Learning and teaching activities	Focus (skills/forms/functions)	Supporting materials	Related learning outcome(s)
SR:	(1)	Motivation Students in groups look at the word banks they have created and choose the one they like the most. Teacher invites some students to show their good work to the whole class. Teacher encourages students to add new words to their word banks throughout the project.	<ul> <li>Generic skills</li> <li>Communication skills</li> <li>Study skills</li> </ul>		B & E
	(2)	Role play Teacher shows a picture of a boy doing his homework and asks "How does Peter feel?" and "Why do you think he feels?"	<ul> <li>Generic skills</li> <li>Communication skills</li> <li>Collaboration skills</li> </ul>	PowerPoint (Appendix 3)	C, D, E & F
. 1	•	Teacher invites students to share if they have ever felt like that before.  Teacher introduces the role-playing activity and demonstrates how to do it with an example.	<ul> <li>Speaking skills</li> <li>Present information, ideas and feelings clearly and coherently</li> </ul>		
SR	•	Students work in groups. Each group is given a picture and they have to write a description of the character in the picture. They should not include the feeling word in the description. Each group is given one minute to read the description aloud and act out the scene. Other groups will guess the	Listening skills  • Understand speakers' feelings through their use of language, gestures and facial expressions	Task sheet (Appendix 4)	
	(3)	Conclusion Teacher summarises the learning	Writing skills  • Present information,		A & F
	•	covered in the lesson.  Preparation for the next lesson: Students think about memories they have that connect to different feelings. They will share with their classmates in the next lesson.	ideas and feelings clearly and coherently	Emotion worksheet (Appendix 5)	

**Lessons 3-4 ('Before writing' stage)** 

	Learning and teaching activities	Focus (skills/forms/functions)	Supporting materials	Related learning outcome(s)
(1)	Motivation Students share with their members the memories they have that connect to different feelings.	Generic skills  Communication skills	Emotion worksheet (Appendix 5)	С
•	Teacher invites students to act out the feelings. Then, they describe their body language and facial expression when they have these feelings.	<ul> <li>Speaking skills</li> <li>Present information, ideas and feelings clearly and coherently</li> </ul>		
(2)	Introducing TOWER Teacher tells students that they are going to write a diary entry about an unforgettable experience. Teacher discusses with students what they usually write in a diary. Teacher tells students there is an easy way to remember how to write a diary entry. Teacher displays TOWER and	Generic skills  Communication skills  Writing skills  Plan and organise information	PowerPoint (Appendix 6)	B & C
(3)	explains to students what each letter represents.  Group work (Writing a diary entry)  Students watch a video about two children going to a haunted house.	Generic skills  Communication skills	PowerPoint (Appendix 6)	B, C, D & E
	(http://learnenglishkids.britishcouncil.org/en/short-stories/the-haunted-house) In groups of four, students write a diary entry as if they were one of the children in the video. Students should fill in the graphic organiser before they start writing. While writing, they should make sure that the components of TOWER are included in their diary entry. They may also include illustrations in their diary entry.	<ul> <li>Collaboration skills</li> <li>Writing skills</li> <li>Provide personal ideas based on a framework provided</li> <li>Plan and organise information, and express own ideas and feelings</li> <li>Text types</li> <li>Diary entries</li> </ul>	Graphic organiser (Appendix 7)	
(3)		Generic skills  Communication skills		D & E

	Learning and teaching activities	Focus (skills/forms/functions)	Supporting materials	Related learning outcome(s)
•	on their classmates' diary entries and vote for their favourite one.  Teacher gives feedback on whether students have included all the components of TOWER in their diary entries.	<ul> <li>Speaking skills</li> <li>Use appropriate intonation and stress, and vary volume, tone of voice and speed to convey intended meanings and feelings</li> </ul>		
(4)	Conclusion Teacher summarises the learning covered in the lesson. Preparation for the next lesson: Students think about one unforgettable experience that they would like to share with their classmates. They may choose one of the memories they put down on the emotion worksheet. They have to complete the TOWER organiser before the next lesson.	<ul> <li>Writing skills</li> <li>Provide personal ideas based on a framework provided</li> <li>Plan and organise information, and express own ideas and feelings</li> </ul>	Graphic organiser (Appendix 8)	A, B & C

## **Lessons 5-6 ('While writing' stage)**

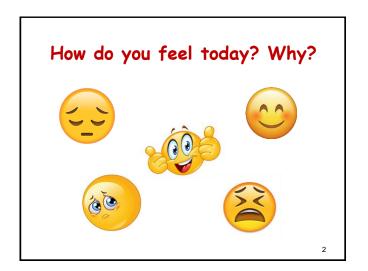
		Learning and teaching activities	Focus (skills/forms/functions)	Supporting materials	Related learning outcome(s)
SR:	· (1)	Motivation Teacher invites students to tell what each letter of TOWER stands for. Students share with their classmates what they have written on their organiser. They suggest what their classmates can change or add.	Generic skills  Communication skills  Speaking skills  Present information, ideas and feelings clearly and coherently	Graphic organiser (Appendix 8)	B, C, D & E
SR	•	Drafting the diary entry Teacher tells students his/her expectations, i.e., the specific objectives students need to achieve. Objectives may include:  Follow the TOWER organiser.  Use Show, Don't Tell!  Write at least three paragraphs.  Use past tenses. Students draft the diary entry. They are allowed to discuss with their group members if they encounter difficulties. After drafting the diary entry, students check if all the components of TOWER are included. They should also check if the diary entry meets the teacher's requirements.	<ul> <li>Values and attitudes</li> <li>Develop goals in learning</li> <li>Writing skills</li> <li>Write paragraphs which develop main ideas</li> <li>Use appropriate formats and language features</li> <li>Draft written texts with peer support</li> <li>Text types</li> <li>Diary entries</li> </ul>		B, C, E & F
SR:	(3)	Peer evaluation Teacher reminds students to be positive when they give feedback to each other. Students work in pairs. They read the draft written by their partner and give feedback using the TAG Conference sheet.	<ul> <li>Generic skills</li> <li>Communication skills</li> <li>Critical thinking skills</li> </ul>	TAG Conference sheet (Appendix 9)	B, C, D, E & F
	•	Conclusion  Teacher summarises the learning covered in the lesson.  Teacher tells students that they are going to learn how to revise and edit their diary entries in the next lesson.			

## Lessons 7-8 ('After writing' stage)

	Learning and teaching activities	Focus (skills/forms/functions)	Supporting materials	Related learning outcome(s)
(1)	Motivation  Teacher brainstorms with students what good writers do after writing a composition. Teacher asks the following guiding questions:  ➤ What can you add?  ➤ What can you remove?  ➤ What should you check?  ➤ How can you make the sentences better?	Generic skills  Communication skills  Speaking skills  Present information, ideas and feelings clearly and coherently	Graphic organiser (Appendix 8)	B & E
(2)	Introducing ARMS and CUPS Teacher tells students there are two secret weapons which can help them improve their compositions. Teacher introduces ARMS and CUPS and explains what each letter stands for. Taking one of the diary entries written by students in lessons 3-4 as an example, teacher demonstrates how to use ARMS and CUPS to revise and edit a piece of writing.	• Revise and edit written texts	PowerPoint (Appendix 10)	В
(3)	Revising and editing their drafts  Teacher reminds students to read their peers' comments on the TAG  Conference sheet when they revise and edit their writing. They should also use ARMS and CUPS to help them.  Students write the 2 <sup>nd</sup> draft and complete the self-evaluation form.	Writing skills  Revise and edit written texts		B, E & F
(4) • • • • •	Conclusion  Teacher summarises the learning covered in the writing project.  Students complete the reflection form.  Extended activity:  Students are invited to give a presentation on an unforgettable experience. They are encouraged to prepare visual aids for their presentation, e.g. a PowerPoint presentation or a poster with photos or pictures.	<ul> <li>Generic skills</li> <li>Communication skills</li> <li>Creativity</li> <li>Speaking skills</li> <li>Present information, ideas and feelings clearly and coherently</li> </ul>	Reflection form (Appendix 11)	B, E & F

## My Unforgettable Experience

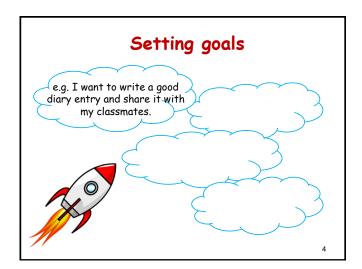
Lesson 1



## In this writing project, we are going to...

- learn some strategies to plan, draft, revise and edit our compositions
- learn the features of a diary entry
- work in groups to prepare ideas for a diary entry
- write a diary entry

are ideas for a



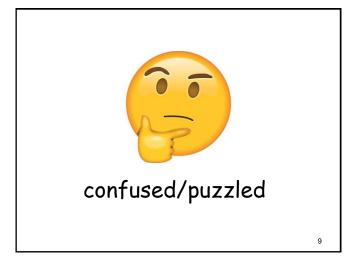
Adjectives describing feelings

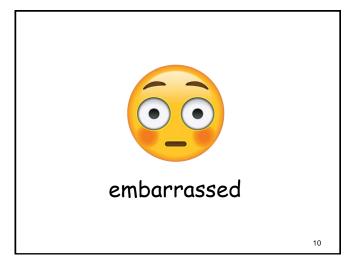
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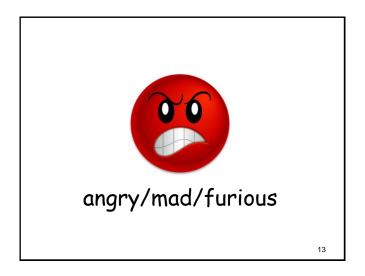




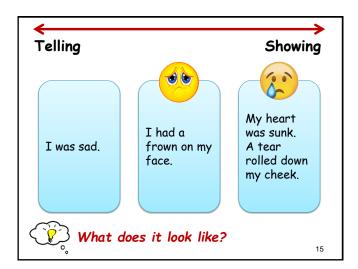


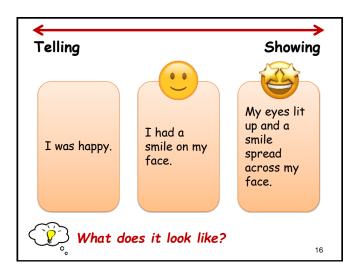


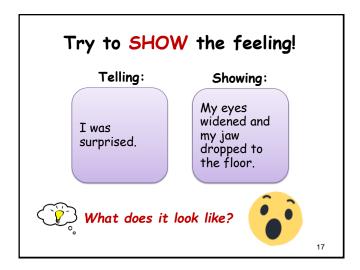


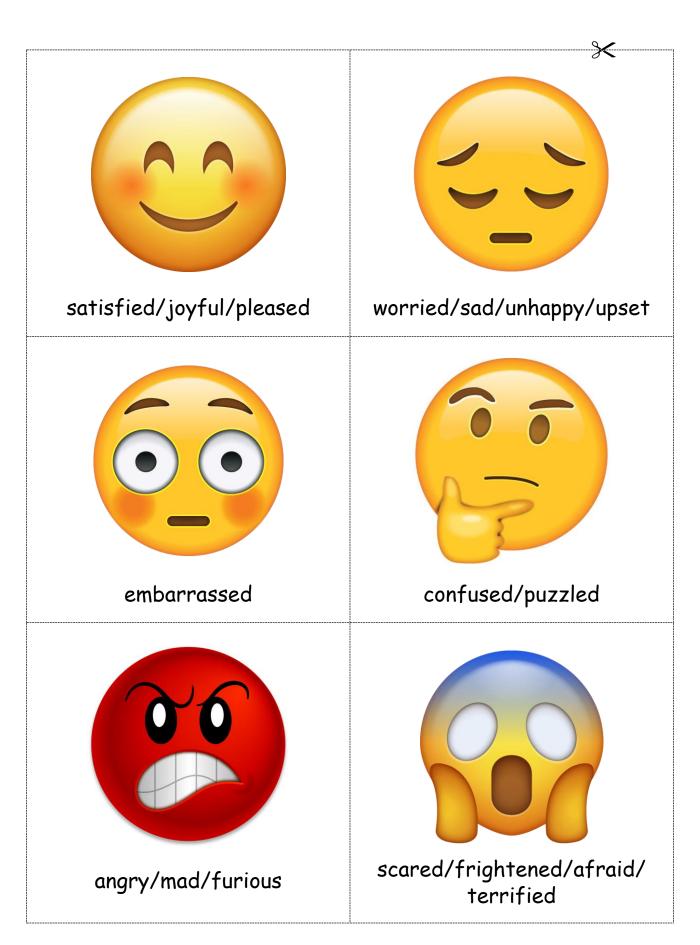












## My Unforgettable Experience

Lesson 2

1

## How does Peter feel? Why?



Peter is frustrated because he hasn't finished his homework.

2

## How does Amy feel? Why?



I am going to sit for an exam.

Amy is nervous because she is going to sit for an exam.

3

## Group work (Role play)

- ► In groups of four, you will write a description of a picture.
- ► Each group will read the description aloud and act out the scene.
- ► Don't tell others the feeling word. Try to SHOW the feeling!
- ▶ Other groups will guess the feeling word and give comments.

4

## Example



Ken has won the football match. He holds his head up high and has a big smile on his face.

Describe his body language and facial expression

How does Ken feel? He feels proud.

5



Feeling:	<del>-</del>	 	 	
Description:				



## Feeling:

Description:			
	 	 <del> </del>	



reeling:		 	 
Docarintion:			
Description:		 	 
			,



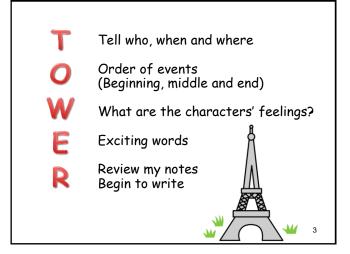
Feeling:	 	 	 
Description:			

Think about memories you have that connect to the following feelings. Write the details in the boxes.

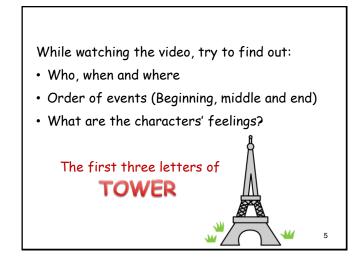
Feeling	Memories
joyful	
sad	
worried	
scared	
angry	

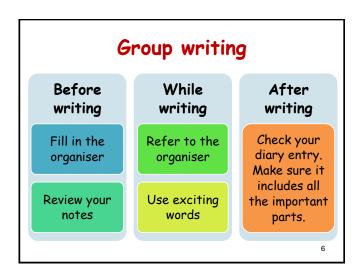
# My Unforgettable Experience Lesson 3





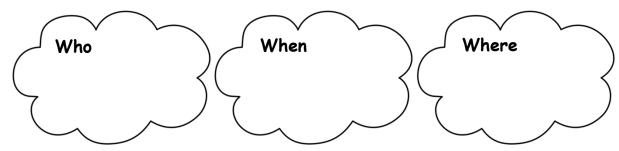






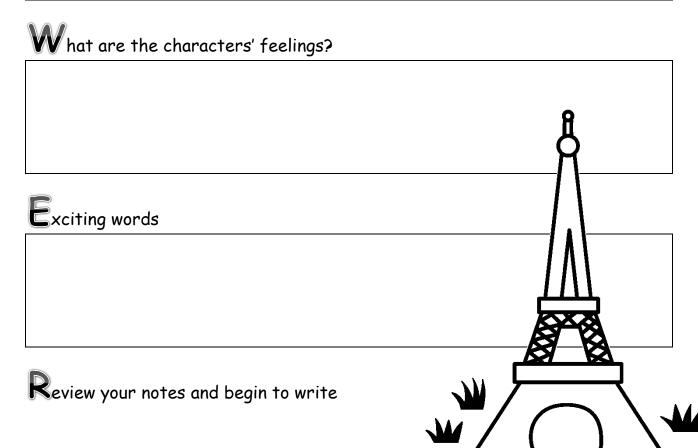
In groups of four, write <u>a diary entry describing your visit to a haunted house</u>. To begin with, fill in the organiser below.

 ${f T}$ ell who, when and where



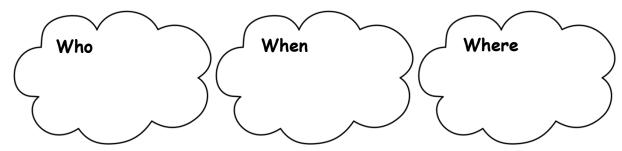
Order of events

Beginning	Middle	End



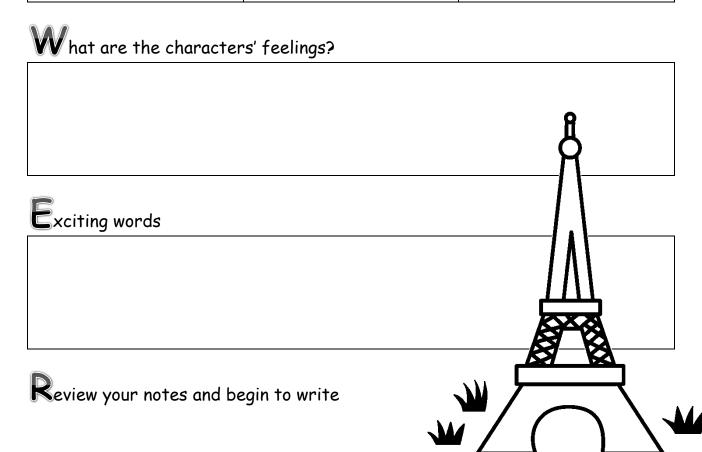
You are going to write <u>a diary entry describing an unforgettable experience</u>. To begin with, fill in the organiser below.

 ${f T}$ ell who, when and where



Order of events

Beginning	Middle	End



### TAG Conference

Writer's name:	Partner's name:
Topic:	<del></del>
$\underline{T}$ ell something you like:	
<u>A</u> sk questions:	
<b>G</b> ive advice:	
_	
Writer's plan: (What am I goin	ng to do to improve this piece of writing?)

#### Revise our compositions using











Add sentences and words



Remove unneeded words or sentences



Move a sentence or word placement



Substitute words or sentences for others

2

#### Writing a diary entry describing your visit to a haunted house



Date Yesterday



31st October ubstitute

Yesterday, my friend Ben and I with my doy Bob went to a Haunted House. Then I couldn't find Bob! We saw a big snake, a turtle, a cat and a rat. Finally, we found Bob at the big room, he ate a bone and it looked like very yummy.

Date: 31st October



Yesterday, my friend Ben and I with my doy Bob went to a Haunted House. Then I couldn't find Bob! We saw a big snake, a turtle, a cat and a rat. Finally, we found Bob at the big room, he ate a bone and it looked like very yummy.

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ubstitute

Yesterday, my friend Ben and I went to a Haunted House with my doy Bob. Then I couldn't find Bob! We saw a big snake, a turtle, a cat and a rat. Finally, we found Bob at the big room, he ate a bone and it looked like very yummy.

Date: 31st October



Yesterday, my friend Ben and I went to a Haunted House with my doy Bob. Then I couldn't find Bob! We saw a giant snake, a turtle, a cat and a rat. Finally, we found Bob at the big room, he ate a bone and it looked like very yummy.



Date: 31st October





Yesterday, my friend Ben and I went to a Haunted House with my doy Bob. Then I couldn't find Bob! We saw a giant snake, a turtle, a cat and a rat. Finally, we found Bob at the big room, he ate a bone.

> What are the characters' feelings?

Date: 31st October





Yesterday, my friend Ben and I went to a Haunted House with my doy Bob. Then I couldn't find Bob! We saw a giant snake, a turtle, a cat and a rat. They looked so scary! We walked as fast as we could.

Finally, we found Bob at the big room, he ate a bone.

Date: 31st October





Yesterday, my friend Ben and I went to a Haunted House with my doy Bob. Then I couldn't find Bob! We saw a giant snake, a turtle, a cat and a rat. They looked so scary! We walked as fast as we could. Finally, we found Bob at the big room, he ate a bone. I put my arms round him and gave him a hug.

10

Date: 31st October





Yesterday, my friend Ben and I went to a Haunted House with my doy Bob. Then I could What happened saw a giant snake, a turtle, a looked so scary! We walked a

Finally, we found Bob at the big room, he ate a bone. I put my arms round him and gave him a hug.

Date: 31st October





Yesterday, my friend Ben and I went to a Haunted House with my doy Bob. Then I couldn't find Bob! We saw a giant snake, a turtle, a cat and a rat. They looked so scary! We walked as fast as we could. Finally, we found Bob at the big room, he ate a bone. I put my arms round him and gave him a hug. We went home together happily.

12

Date: 31st October



Yesterday, my friend Ben and I went to a Haunted House with my doy Bob. Then I couldn't find Bob! We saw a giant snake, a turtle, a cat and a rat. They looked so scary! We walked as fast as we could. Finally, we found Bob at the big room, he ate a bone. I put my arms round him and gave him a hug. We went home together happily.







13

#### Edit our compositions using









#### Capitalisation:

names, places, months, titles, I, the first word of a sentence



#### Usage:

match nouns and verbs correctly



#### Punctuation:





#### Spelling:

check all words; use a dictionary if needed

15

Date: 31st October



#### apitalisation

#### haunted house

Yesterday, my friend Ben and I went to a Haunted House with my doy Bob. Then I couldn't find Bob! We saw a giant snake, a turtle, a cat and a rat. They looked so scary! We walked as fast as we could. Finally, we found Bob at the big room, he ate a bone. I put my arms round him and gave him a hug. We went home together happily.

16

Date: 31st October



#### pelling

Yesterday, my friend Ben and I went to a haunted house with my doy Bob. Then I couldn't find Bob! We saw a giant snake, a turtle, a cat and a rat. They looked so scary! We walked as fast as we could. Finally, we found Bob at the big room, he ate a bone. I put my arms round him and gave him a hug. We went home together happily.

Date: 31st October



Yesterday, my friend Ben and I went to a haunted house with my dog Bob. Then I couldn't find Bob! We saw a giant snake, a turtle, a cat and a rat. They looked so scary! We walked as fast as we could. Finally, we found Bob at the big room, he ate a bone. I put my arms round him and gave him a hug. We went home together happily. Punctuation Capitalisation

17

Date: 31st October



19

Yesterday, my friend Ben and I went to a haunted house with my dog Bob. Then I couldn't find Bob! We saw a giant snake, a turtle, a cat and a rat. They looked so scary! We walked as fast as we could. Finally, we found Bob at the big room. He ate a bone. I put my arms round him and gave him a hug. We went home together happily.

Date: 31st October



Yesterday, my friend Ben and I went to a haunted house with my dog Bob. Then I couldn't find Bob! We saw a giant snake, a turtle, a cat and a rat. They looked so scary! We walked as fast as we could. Finally, we found Bob at the big room. He was eating a bone. I put my arms round him and gave him a hug. We went home together happily.



## My Reflections



#### Three things I learned

	•		
Т	wo things I c	lid well	
One	goal I have	for myself	

#### **Writing Project 4**

Project name: A Letter to Santa

Level: Primary 4

**Suggested time:** 30 - 40 minutes for each lesson

#### Writing strategies adopted:

OREO, word web, self-evaluation, peer evaluation, self-statements

#### Prior knowledge:

Students have learnt:

- the present perfect tense
- the format of a letter

#### Learning objectives:

By the end of the writing project, students will be able to:

- 1. use vocabulary about Christmas
- 2. recognise the structure of persuasive texts
- 3. gather and organise information using mind maps
- 4. plan, draft, revise and edit letters using self-regulated writing strategies

#### **Expected learning outcomes:**

By the end of the writing project, students are expected to:

- A. obtain information and ideas from different sources using various self-regulated learning strategies
- B. develop and use self-regulated writing strategies for 'Before', 'While' and 'After' writing stages
- C. develop the organisation, content and language of a writing task according to its purpose and audience
- D. work collaboratively with peers and engage in tasks and teamwork
- E. develop higher order thinking skills, collaboration skills, creativity and positive attitudes through writing
- F. become confident and independent writers

**Lessons 1-2 ('Before writing' stage)** 

	Learning and teaching activities	Focus (skills/forms/functions)	Supporting materials	Related learning outcome(s)
(1)	Topic introduction	Generic skills		C & E
•	Teacher tells students that Christmas is	<ul> <li>Communication</li> </ul>	PowerPoint	
	coming and asks them to share what	skills	(Appendix 1)	
	they usually do to celebrate Christmas.			
•	Teacher asks students if they know	Speaking skills		
	where Santa Claus lives. Teacher tells	• Present information		
	students that Santa Claus lives far	and ideas clearly		
	away in the North Pole.	and coherently		
•	Teacher tells students that they are			
	going to write a letter to Santa Claus in this writing project.			
•	Teacher introduces the writing task:			
	Santa Claus wants to pick the most			
	helpful kid to be his helper and deliver			
	presents with him. This kid will even			
	get to ride in his sleigh. Every student			
	needs to write a letter to Santa telling			
	him why he should choose him/her to			
	be his helper.			
(2)	<u>Introducing persuasive texts</u>	Generic skills		B, C & E
•	Teacher asks students what they	<ul> <li>Communication</li> </ul>		
	should do if they want to be chosen as	skills		
	Santa's helper.	~		
•	Teacher tells students they have to	Speaking skills		
	write a good letter to persuade Santa	Present information		
	Claus. That's why they are learning	and ideas clearly		
	some writing strategies.	and coherently		
•	Teacher discusses with students the			
	features of a good letter.		PowerPoint	
	Teacher tells students there are many different situations that they have to			
	persuade others. For example, the		(Appendix 2)	
	school is going to organise a study tour			
	to Okinawa next year. Students have to			
	persuade their teachers to choose them			
	to go on the tour.			
•	Teacher shows pictures of Okinawa			
	and asks students what they think they			
	will be doing there if they join the			
	study tour.			
•	Teacher asks the following questions:			
	Do you want to go on the			
	overseas study tour next year?			

	Learning and teaching activities	Focus (skills/forms/functions)	Supporting materials	Related learning outcome(s)
(3) • • • • •	<ul> <li>Do you think teachers should choose you to go on the study tour next year?</li> <li>Why should teachers choose you to go on the study tour?</li> <li>How can you prepare yourself for the study tour?</li> <li>Introducing the OREO organiser</li> <li>Teacher tells students that there is an easy way to help them remember how to build a persuasive argument.</li> <li>Teacher takes out a pack of Oreo cookies and asks students what it is.</li> <li>Teacher tells students that OREO can help them become better writers.</li> <li>Teacher explains what each letter in OREO stands for and encourages students to remember the four parts (Opinion, Reason, Example, and Opinion).</li> </ul>	Writing skills  Organise ideas Present main and supporting ideas with elaboration		
(4) SR <-	Discussion and practice In groups of four, students come up with one argument on why they should be chosen for the overseas study tour. They have to write their argument in the OREO organiser. Each group is given one minute to tell the rest of the class why they should be chosen for the study tour. Teacher gives feedback to students on whether they have followed the OREO organiser in building their argument. Teacher will choose the best group that has made the strongest argument.	Generic skills  Communication skills  Collaboration skills  Critical thinking skills  Speaking skills  Present information and ideas clearly and coherently  Writing skills  Organise ideas  Present main and supporting ideas with elaboration	PowerPoint (Appendix 2)  OREO organiser (Appendix 3)	B, C, D, E & F
(5) •	Conclusion Teacher summarises the learning covered in the lesson.	Generic skills  • Self-learning skills		A & F
SR <	To prepare students for the writing task, they are going to create a large word web:		Word web (Appendix 4)	

Learning and teaching activities	Focus (skills/forms/functions)	Supporting materials	Related learning outcome(s)
> Teacher puts a piece of poster			
paper on the board.			
➤ The theme is 'Christmas'. The			
smaller themes that branch out			
from that can be 'food',			
'decorations' and 'gifts'.			
• Throughout the days leading up to the			
writing lesson, students can write their			
ideas on Post-it notes provided by the			
teacher and stick it on the poster paper	•		

**Lessons 3-4 ('While writing' stage)** 

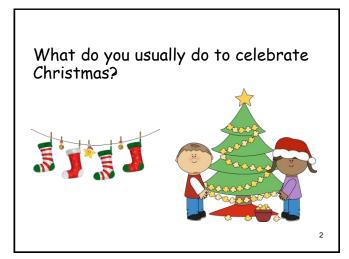
		Learning and teaching activities	Focus (skills/forms/functions)	Supporting materials	Related learning outcome(s)
SR:	(1) <b>\(\delta\)</b>	Motivation Teacher displays OREO and asks students to tell what each letter represents. Teacher shows an example of using OREO to build an argument and asks them to identify the four parts.	<ul> <li>Generic skills</li> <li>Communication skills</li> <li>Speaking skills</li> <li>Present information and ideas clearly and coherently</li> </ul>	PowerPoint (Appendix 5)	B, C & F
4	(2)	Knowing the task requirements	Writing skills  Organise ideas  Generic skills		B, C & F
SR	•	<ul> <li>Knowing the task requirements</li> <li>Teacher reads the writing topic with students and draws their attention to the task requirements, such as the format, audience, and purpose of writing. Teacher asks the following guiding questions:</li> <li>➤ What type of writing is it - an article, a letter, a story, or a diary?</li> <li>➤ Who is going to be reading this?</li> <li>➤ Why are you writing this?</li> <li>Teacher tells students it is important to use OREO if they want to write a good letter to persuade Santa Claus to choose them to be his helper.</li> <li>Teacher draws students' attention to the format of a letter. They should start the letter with 'Dear (Name)' and end it with 'Best wishes, (Name)'.</li> <li>Teacher reminds students that they can use the present perfect tense to talk about what they have already done to help prepare for Christmas.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Generic skills</li> <li>Communication skills</li> <li>Present information and ideas clearly and coherently</li> <li>Writing skills</li> <li>Use appropriate formats</li> <li>Identify purpose and audience for a writing task</li> <li>Organise ideas</li> <li>Language forms</li> <li>Text type - Letters</li> <li>Present perfect tense</li> </ul>	PowerPoint (Appendix 5)	B, C & F
	(3)	Planning Students discuss the tasks Santa's helper will need to do, and the qualities that are important. For example, he/she will help Santa to look after the reindeer, so it is important for him/her to be reliable and patient.	<ul> <li>Writing skills</li> <li>Plan</li> <li>Organise ideas</li> <li>Use available resources</li> </ul>		A, B, C, E & F

M	Learning and teaching activities	Focus (skills/forms/functions)	Supporting materials	Related learning outcome(s)
SR &•	Students use the OREO organiser to plan their writing. Teacher reminds st udents to write in note form in the planning stage.  Students may refer to the large word web they created on the board for more ideas.		OREO organiser (Appendix 3)	
(4) SR <-	Drafting the letter Students draft the letter on the writing task sheet.  After drafting the letter, students should check whether they have followed the OREO organiser.  They should add details to their letter if any of the four parts of OREO is missing.	<ul> <li>Writing skills</li> <li>Draft</li> <li>Re-read the draft</li> </ul>	Writing task sheet (Appendix 6)	B, C, E & F
(5)	Conclusion Teacher summarises the learning covered in the lesson. Teacher tells students that they are going to read their classmates' letters and give comments in the next lesson.			B & F

**Lessons 5-6 ('After writing' stage)** 

		Learning and teaching activities	Focus (skills/forms/functions)	Supporting materials	Related learning outcome(s)
SR.	(1)	Motivation Teacher asks students to tell the purpose of writing a letter to Santa Claus and the writing strategies they learnt in the previous lesson. Teacher invites students to tell what each letter in OREO stands for.	Generic skills  Communication skills  Speaking skills  Present information and ideas clearly and coherently		B, C & F
			Writing skills  Organise ideas		
SR: SR: SR: SR:	(2) • • • (3) ≤•	Peer evaluation Teacher tells students they can help each other become better writers. Teacher reminds students to be kind, specific and helpful when they give feedback to their classmates. Teacher goes through the useful sentence patterns with students. Students work in pairs. They should read the draft written by their partner and complete the peer evaluation form. Revising and editing Students read their partner's feedback and revise their letter.	<ul> <li>Generic skills</li> <li>Collaboration skills</li> <li>Critical thinking skills</li> <li>Writing skills</li> <li>Revise and edit written texts with</li> </ul>	Peer evaluation form (Appendix 7) Writing task sheet	B, D, E & F B, C, D, E & F
	(4)	They should also re-read the draft and correct spelling, punctuation, grammar and vocabulary.  Conclusion	Generic skills:	(Appendix 8)	B, E & F
SR:	•	Teacher summarises the learning covered in the writing project.  Teacher tells students that OREO can help them when they write other persuasive texts so it is important for them to remember it.  Students recall the strategies they used in this writing project. They write	Self-learning skills	Self-statements sheet	
		down the strategies they use before, while and after writing on the self-statements sheet.		(Appendix 9)	





Do you know where Santa Claus lives?

This year, Santa Claus wants to pick the most helpful kid to be his helper. This kid will get to ride in his sleigh and help deliver presents on Christmas Eve.



4

Your task is to write a letter to Santa telling why you think he should choose you to be his helper.



Do you know where the P5 and P6 students will be going on their study tour?



l





They will be going to Okinawa, Japan!



What do you think the students will be doing in Okinawa, Japan?

















◆ Do you want to go on the overseas study tour next year?

- ◆ Do you think teachers should choose you to go on the study tour next year?
- Why should teachers choose you to go on the study tour?
- How can you prepare yourself for the study tour?

15





Opinion: Give my opinion.



**Reason:** State the reason for my opinion.



**Example:** Give an example to support my opinion.



Opinion: Restate my opinion.

Think of the reasons why you and your group members should be chosen to go on the study tour next year.

Remember to use OREO!

18



Opinion - Give my opinion.



Reason - State the reason for my opinion.



Example - Give an example to support my opinion.



Opinion - State my opinion again.

#### Word web:





Opinion: Give my opinion.



**Reason:** State the reason for my opinion.



**Example:** Give an example to support my opinion.



**Opinion:** Restate my opinion.

1

#### An example of a letter:

Dear Ms Wong,

How are you? I hope you are enjoying Christmas. I hope to go on the study tour to Japan and I hope you will choose me.

I think you should choose me because I am an independent girl. I will be able to look after myself in Japan.

I don't need my mum and dad to wake me up for school in the morning. I also go to bed at 9:00pm every night without anyone reminding me. Teachers will not need to worry about me.

I hope to go on the study tour to Japan and I hope you will choose me.

Best Wishes, Gemma Lee

How did the letter use OREO?

2

#### How did the letter use OREO?



**Opinion:** I hope you will choose me to go on the study tour.



Reason: I am an independent girl. I will be able to look after myself.



Example: I don't need my mum and dad to wake me up for school in the morning. I also go to bed at 9:00pm every night without anyone reminding me.



**Opinion:** I hope you will choose me to go on the study tour.

3

Santa Claus wants to pick the most helpful kid to be his helper. This kid will get to ride in his sleigh and help deliver presents on Christmas Eve. Write a letter in 80 to 100 words to Santa Claus. You need to tell him why he should choose you to be his helper.

Format: A letter

Audience: Santa Claus

Purpose: To persuade Santa Claus to choose you to be his helper

Word count: 80-100 words

Remember to use OREO!



4

#### How do we start and end a letter?

Dear Ms Wong,



How are you? I hope you are enjoying Christmas. I hope to go on the study tour to Japan and I hope you will choose me.

I think you should choose me because I am an independent girl. I will be able to look after myself in Japan.

I don't need my mum and dad to wake me up for school in the morning. I also go to bed at 9:00pm every night without anyone reminding me. Teachers will not need to worry about me.

I hope to go on the study tour to Japan and I hope you will choose me.

End ->

Best Wishes, Gemma Lee

5

#### Language

©Try to use present perfect tense.

For example, "I have hung up the ornaments on the Christmas tree."

©Try to use "already", "just" or "yet".

For example, "I have already written 50 Christmas cards."

## A Letter to Santa

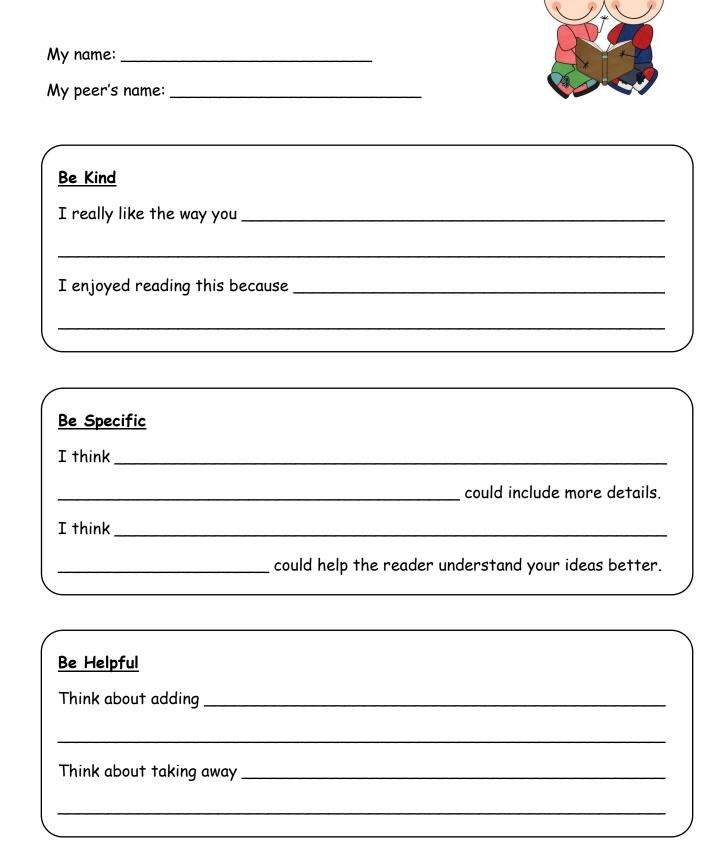


Santa Claus wants to pick the most helpful kid to be his helper. This kid will get to ride in his sleigh and help deliver presents on Christmas Eve. Write a letter in 80 to 100 words to Santa Claus. You need to tell him why he should choose you to be his helper.

1 <sup>st</sup> draft

			<del></del>
			<del></del>
ςe	If-check		
Ha	ve you followed the OREO organiser? Put a tick (	√) in the appro	ppriate boxes.
		Yes, ] did!	Oops I forgot! I'll try again!
1.	Did I give my <b>OpiniOn</b> in the beginning?		
2.	Did I state the <b>reason</b> for my opinion?		
3.	Did I give an <b>example</b> to support my opinion?		
4.	Did I restate my <b>Opinion</b> at the end?		

#### Peer Evaluation



## A Letter to Santa



Santa Claus wants to pick the most helpful kid to be his helper. This kid will get to ride in his sleigh and help deliver presents on Christmas Eve. Write a letter in 80 to 100 words to Santa Claus. You need to tell him why he should choose you to be his helper.

2 <sup>nd</sup> draft

<b></b>			
Se	<u>f-check</u>		
Ha	ve you checked your writing carefully? Put a ticl	k (√) in the appr	opriate boxes.
		Yes, ] did!	No, I didn't. I'll try again!
1.	Did I <b>Spell</b> the words correctly?		
2.	Did I <b>punctuate</b> the sentences correctly?		
3.	Did I use <b>tenses</b> correctly?		
4.	Did I use a wide range of <b>VOCabulary</b> ?		

Name:				





	Betore.	L	write	my	composition:
--	---------	---	-------	----	--------------

e.g.	I write an outline.
$\odot$	
$\odot$	
$\odot$	
• • • •	
Who	en I am writing my composition:
e.g.	I recall ideas that I have read in books.
$\odot$	
$\odot$	
$\odot$	
4.6.1	
ATT	er writing my composition:
e.g.	I correct spelling and punctuation.
$\odot$	
$\odot$	
$\odot$	

#### **Writing Project 5**

**Project name: The Miracle Drink** 

Level: Primary 4

**Suggested time:** 30 - 40 minutes for each lesson

#### Writing strategies adopted:

POW, forming questions, goal setting, ARMS, CUPS, TAG conference

#### Prior knowledge:

Students have learnt:

- words for feelings
- adjectives describing character traits
- sentence patterns for making comparisons (e.g., I became taller/ the tallest.)

#### Learning objectives:

By the end of the writing project, students will be able to:

- 1. set writing goals
- 2. brainstorm a topic with the help of wh-questions
- 3. write a story with the important story elements (e.g., setting, development, and ending)
- 4. revise and edit their compositions using self-regulated strategies
- 5. give meaningful feedback on their peers' compositions

#### **Expected learning outcomes:**

By the end of the writing project, students are expected to:

- A. obtain information and ideas from different sources using various self-regulated learning strategies
- B. develop and use self-regulated writing strategies for 'Before', 'While' and 'After' writing stages
- C. develop the organisation, content and language of a writing task according to its purpose and audience
- D. work collaboratively with peers and engage in tasks and teamwork
- E. develop higher order thinking skills, collaboration skills, creativity and positive attitudes through writing
- F. become confident and independent writers

#### **Lesson 1 ('Before writing' stage)**

	Learning and teaching activities	Focus (skills/forms/functions)	Supporting materials	Related learning outcome(s)
(1)	Topic introduction  Teacher tells students that they are going to do a writing project on the topic 'The Miracle Drink'.	Generic skills  Communication skills		В
•	Teacher introduces the learning objectives of the writing project and tells them that they are going to learn different writing strategies in the project.	<ul><li>Speaking skills</li><li>Present information and ideas clearly and coherently</li></ul>		
•	Teacher introduces the main character  – Matt. He is a P4 student and he likes playing basketball. He has a dream. He wants to be a famous basketball player. However, he isn't tall enough. Students discuss what problems Matt may have at school.		PowerPoint (Appendix 1)	
(2)	Reading school reports Teacher tells students that Matt was teased by others at school. Students read three short school	<ul><li>Generic skills</li><li>Communication skills</li></ul>	School reports	A & B
•	reports to find out what happened to Matt.  While reading the reports, teacher asks the following questions:  Who teased Matt?  What happened?  When did it happen?  Where did it happen?  How did Matt feel? How did other students feel?  Teacher invites students to share how they would feel if they were Matt.	Reading skills  • Locate specific information in a text	School reports (Appendix 2)	
•	Conclusion Teacher summarises the learning covered in the lesson. Teacher tells students that they are going to find out what happened next in the coming lesson.			

**Lessons 2-3 ('Before writing' stage)** 

	Learning and teaching activities	Focus (skills/forms/functions)	Supporting materials	Related learning outcome(s)
(1)	Motivation Students share what they remember about the three school reports they read in the previous lesson. Teacher asks students to predict what happened next.	Generic skills  Communication skills  Reading skills  Make predictions		
		<ul><li>Speaking skills</li><li>Present information and ideas clearly and coherently</li></ul>		
(2)	Reading a story Students read a story to find out what happened next. While reading, teacher asks the following questions:	Generic skills  Communication skills	Story (Appendix 3)	A & B
	<ul> <li>What did Matt try to do so he could grow taller and stronger?</li> <li>Did it work?</li> <li>Why did he think 'It is THE</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Reading skills</li><li>Locate specific information in a text</li></ul>		
•	ANSWER' when he found the bottle of Miracle Drink? Students discuss what the Miracle Drink is about and what it can do.	<ul><li>Speaking skills</li><li>Present information and ideas clearly and coherently</li></ul>		
•	Students write one function of Miracle Drink they can think of and draw the bottle. Teacher encourages them to think out of the box.			
•	Teacher invites students to share their ideas.			
(3)	Introducing the writing task Teacher introduces the writing task. Teacher tells students that there is a secret weapon to help them write	<ul> <li>Writing skills</li> <li>Plan and organise information by identifying purpose</li> </ul>		B, C & F
	better. Teacher introduces POW:  Pull apart the prompt Organise my notes Write and say more	and audience for a writing task	POW poster (Appendix 4)	
•	Teacher guides students through the process of pulling apart the prompt.			

# **SR** = **Self-regulated strategies**

		Learning and teaching activities	Focus (skills/forms/functions)	Supporting materials	Related learning outcome(s)
SR,	₹•	Students need to read the prompt carefully and understand what they are asked to do. Students highlight the keywords in the prompt and fill in the Do/What Chart.		Do/What Chart (Appendix 5)	
SR.	(4)	Forming questions Teacher asks "What questions would you ask yourself when you are planning your story?" Students in groups form questions using the given wh-words. Teacher invites groups to read their questions aloud and writes the questions on the blackboard. Teacher reminds students that before they start writing a composition, they can always ask themselves questions to help them think of more ideas.	<ul> <li>Generic skills</li> <li>Communication skills</li> <li>Collaboration skills</li> <li>Writing skills</li> <li>Gather and share information and ideas by using strategies such as brainstorming and questioning</li> </ul>	Worksheet (Appendix 6)	B, C, D, E & F
∑SR;	(5) •	Conclusion Teacher summarises the learning covered in the lesson. Preparation for the next lesson: With the help of the questions formed in class, students pick the ideas to be included in their story. They should organise their ideas by writing them in the appropriate boxes.	<ul> <li>Writing skills</li> <li>Plan and organise information by deciding on the sequence of content</li> </ul>	Worksheet (Appendix 6)	B & C

**Lessons 4-5 ('While writing' stage)** 

		Learning and teaching activities	Focus (skills/forms/functions)	Supporting materials	Related learning outcome(s)
SR:	(1) <b>\( \)</b>	Motivation Teacher asks students if they remember what POW stands for. Teacher invites students to share the ideas they are going to include in their story. Teacher reminds students of the important story elements, such as setting, development, and ending.	Generic skills  Communication skills  Speaking skills  Present information and ideas clearly and coherently	Worksheet (Appendix 6)	B & F
SR:	(2) ≤•	Goal setting Students are given time to set goals for the writing task. If students are clueless about how to set goals, teacher may provide them with some suggestions:  Write an interesting ending.  Use more adjectives to describe the characters.  Teacher reminds students to refer to their goals while they are writing the story.	<ul> <li>Values and attitudes</li> <li>Develop goals in learning</li> </ul>	Goal setting sheet (Appendix 7)	B, E & F
SR:	(3) <-	Drafting the story Referring to POW, teacher tells students that they have already pulled apart the prompt and organised their notes. Now it's time to write and say more. Teacher reminds students to focus on content and organisation when they write the first draft. Students draft the story individually. Then, they complete the self- evaluation form.	<ul> <li>Writing skills</li> <li>Draft written texts</li> <li>Use story structure that comprises setting, characters and events</li> <li>Text types</li> <li>Stories (Narrative)</li> </ul>	Writing worksheet and self-evaluation form (Appendix 8)	B, C & F
	(4) •	Conclusion Teacher summarises the learning covered in the lesson. Teacher tells students that they are going to learn how to revise and edit their stories in the next lesson.			

# Lessons 6-7 ('After writing' stage)

	Learning and teaching activities	Focus (skills/forms/functions)	Supporting materials	Related learning outcome(s)
(1)	Motivation Teacher asks students to recall what they learned in the previous lesson. Teacher tells students that they are going to revise and edit their stories in this lesson.	Generic skills  Communication skills  Speaking skills  Present information and ideas clearly and coherently		B & F
(2) <b>SR •</b>	<ul> <li>Introducing ARMS &amp; CUPS</li> <li>Teacher asks students the following questions:</li> <li>➤ What do you usually do after writing a composition?</li> <li>➤ What do you check?</li> <li>➤ What do you change?</li> <li>Teacher tells students that ARMS and CUPS can help them revise and edit their compositions.</li> <li>Teacher explains what ARMS and CUPS stand for.</li> </ul>	Writing skills  Revise and edit written texts	PowerPoint (Appendix 9)	B & F
	Peer review  Teacher tells students that they are going to exchange their stories with a partner and give feedback to each other.  Teacher reminds students to be kind, specific and helpful when they give feedback:  ➤ They should first tell something they like about their peer's work.  ➤ Then, they ask questions on areas that require further elaboration.  ➤ After that, they give advice on how their partner can improve his/her work.  Teacher provides students with some useful sentence patterns.  Students work in pairs and read each other's story. They have to help their partner revise and edit the story using	Generic skills  Communication skills  Critical thinking skills  Writing skills  Revise and edit written texts	PowerPoint (Appendix 9)	B, D, E & F

		Learning and teaching activities	Focus (skills/forms/functions)	Supporting materials	Related learning outcome(s)
		ARMS and CUPS. Then, they fill in		TAG	
		the TAG Conference Sheet.		Conference	
				Sheet	
				(Appendix 10)	
M	(4)	Writing the 2 <sup>nd</sup> draft	Generic skills		B, C, E &
SR	<b>≥•</b>	Students get back their story and the	<ul> <li>Critical thinking</li> </ul>	TAG	F
7//		TAG Conference Sheet filled in by	skills	Conference	
		their partner.		Sheet	
	•	Students read their partner's comments	Writing skills	(Appendix 10)	
		and complete the last part of the TAG	<ul> <li>Revise and edit</li> </ul>		
		Conference Sheet (Writer's plan).	written texts	Writing	
	•	Students write the 2 <sup>nd</sup> draft of their		worksheet	
		story individually.		(Appendix 11)	
	(5)	Conclusion			A
	•	Teacher summarises the learning			
		covered in the lesson.			
	•	Preparation for the next lesson:			
		Students read a story about what		Story	
		happened at the end.		(Appendix 12)	

# Lesson 8 ('After writing' stage)

		Learning and teaching activities	Focus (skills/forms/functions)	Supporting materials	Related learning outcome(s)
SR	(1) <	Motivation Teacher asks students what strategies they used to revise and edit their stories in the previous lesson. Teacher invites students to tell what each letter in ARMS and CUPS stands for.  Reading a story Teacher reads the story with students and asks them the following questions:  What happened to Matt after he drank from the bottle?  How did he feel at first?	Generic skills	Story (Appendix 12)	B & F
	•	<ul> <li>What was the problem?</li> <li>How did he feel then?</li> <li>How did the story end?</li> <li>What is the message of the story?</li> <li>Students share what they have learnt from the story and whether they like the ending or not.</li> <li>Teacher brings out the message that everyone is unique and we should all respect one another.</li> </ul>	Reading skills  • Locate specific information in a text		
SR:	(3)	Conclusion Teacher summarises the learning covered in the project. Teacher reminds students that they can use the writing strategies they learned in the project when they write about other topics in the future.	<ul> <li>Writing skills</li> <li>Transfer strategies to other writing tasks</li> </ul>		B & F

# The main character

Matt is a P4 student and he likes playing basketball. He has a dream. He wants to be a famous basketball player. However, he isn't tall enough.



# **Discussion**

What problems do you think Matt may face at school?



# Reading Corner

Matt is being teased at school. Look at the school reports written by Miss Lee.

Date: 10<sup>th</sup> January, 20XX

#### What happened:

Simon, Teddy, Adam and Ken laughed at Matt in the playground. They made fun of Matt when Matt joined their basketball practice. They teased Matt for being too short and called him 'Dwarf'. Matt told the teacher.

#### Penalty:

Simon, Teddy, Adam and Ken received a demerit which will be shown on the report card. Also, they need to write an apology letter to Matt.





Date: 12<sup>th</sup> January, 20XX

#### What happened:

Matt wanted to earn some money for buying a pair of basketball boots. He set up a lemonade stall after school, selling lemonade at \$5 per glass.

Adam, Teddy and Ken came over and drank Matt's lemonade without giving him any money. Teddy held the money up and asked Matt to get it if he was tall enough to do so. Adam and Ken even knocked over his stall and the lemonade was splashed everywhere.

Mr Lee came and asked the three boys to tidy up the mess. They were accused of bullying Matt and Ken admitted that he wanted to take revenge on Matt since his good friends were punished because of him.

#### **Penalty:**

Adam, Teddy and Ken will receive two demerits for bullying Matt on their report cards.

Date: 18<sup>th</sup> January, 20XX

# What happened:

Matt was teased by Adam and Teddy in the changing room after the basketball team practice. Adam and Teddy unzipped Matt's bag and took out his T-shirt and shorts.

The boys shouted loudly to the other teammates that Matt wore the mini-sized clothes. They threw Matt's clothes to one another. Matt wanted to get the clothes back but he was not as tall as the boys. He shouted at them and cried loudly.

Barry was angry with the scene and asked Mr Wong to come and handle the mess.

#### Penalty:

Adam and Teddy will have three detentions from 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> January.

# **Time To Read:** Now, read what happened to Matt.

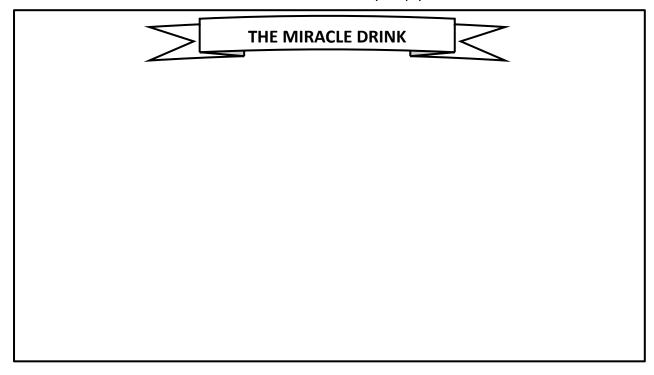
One day Matt found a brochure at school. He picked it up and had a look. The brochure was about all the important food which children need for growing healthy and strong.

After reading it, Matt made up his mind to eat the right food so he could grow taller and stronger. Every day Matt drank lots of milk and ate lots of vegetables and lean meat. But, he still did not get any taller!

Then one day, Matt found a bottle in the changing room. It was labelled 'Miracle Drink'. Matt thought for a while. He thought, 'It is *THE ANSWER*.' Then he drank from the bottle.

# What is the MIRACLE DRINK about? What can it do? Draw the bottle and write one function (in point forms only).

The words in the box may help you.



make you sleepy make you energetic make you weak

make you sleepy make you powerful make you weak

make you sad make you powerful make you weak



Pull apart the prompt
Organise my notes
Write and say more

#### Now, read the writing topic carefully and pull apart the prompt.

You are Matt. After drinking from the bottle, some magic was working on your body. Write a story about what happened in the week after you had the miracle drink. Recall things that happened to you and describe your feelings.

Ask yourself: What am I asked to do?

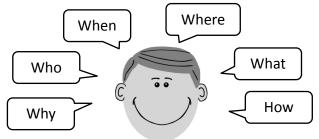
Then, fill in the Do/What Chart below.

# **Do/What Chart**

<u>Do</u> (Verbs)	What (Nouns/ Noun phrases)
e.g. write	a story

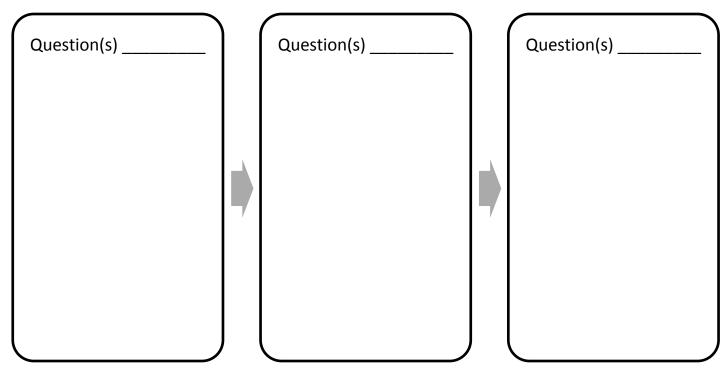
# **Story Writing: Brainstorming**

After understanding what you need to do, what questions would you ask yourself when you are planning your story? Use the wh-words below to form questions.



1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	

Now, pick the ideas to be included in your story and write them in the boxes below. Put the events in the order as they occurred. You may start by writing the question numbers in the spaces provided.



# My Goals

	Accomplished © Still improving
	Accomplished © Still improving
	Accomplished © Still improving

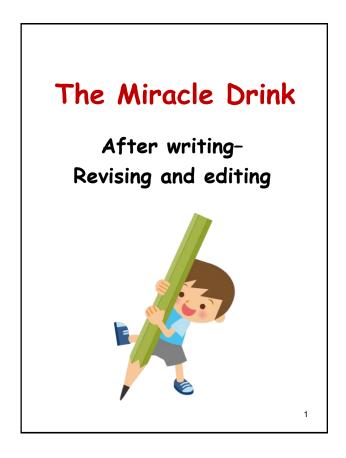
Using your ideas in the graphic organiser, write a story about what happened in the week after you had the miracle drink.

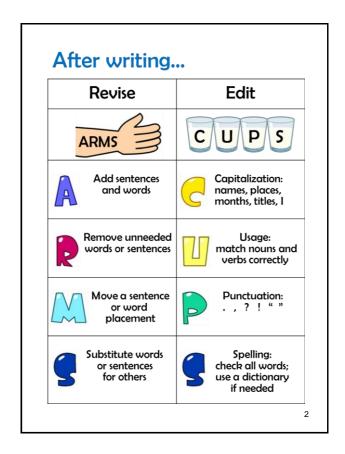
Recall things that happened to you and describe your feelings.

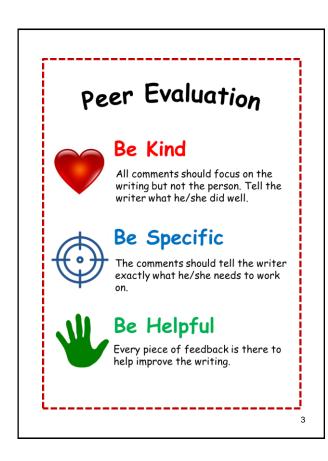


The change of Matt	

Se	elf-evaluation:		
Put	t a tick (✓) in the appropriate boxes.		
		Yes!	No, I'll try again!
1.	My story has a <b>beginning</b> , <b>middle</b> and <b>an end</b> .		
2.	My story describes <i>the changes of Matt</i> after having the miracle drink.		
3.	My story describes <i>Matt's feelings</i> after having the miracle drink.		
4.	My story has <i>interesting ideas</i> .		





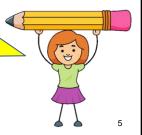


/riter's name: opic:		s name:	
$\underline{T}$ ell something you like:			
<u>A</u> sk questions:			
<u>G</u> ive advice:			
Writer's plan: (What am I c	oing to do to improve t	his piece of writing?)	

# Tell something you like:

- I really like your story because there are a lot of interesting ideas in it such as...
- I enjoyed reading your story because...
- The best thing in your story is...
- Your story is really fantastic because...

Comment on the whole piece of writing. Tell your classmate what he/she did well.



# Ask questions

- How did you feel after having the miracle drink?
- Do you mean...in paragraph\_\_\_?
- Have you thought about...?
- Why don't you write about...?

Ask your classmate questions on areas you think he/she needs to further elaborate.



6

### Give advice

- Content:
  - ► You may also write about...in paragraph\_\_\_ because...
  - ► Think about adding/taking away...in paragraph\_\_\_ because...
- Language:
  - ► You may check the use of... (e.g. tenses/adjectives) again.
  - ► Why don't you use...in paragraph\_\_\_?

Tell your classmate how he/she can improve the story.



# Writer's plan

- I am going to check the tense of all the verbs.
- I am going to add some more adjectives into my story.
- I am going to add more details to paragraph\_\_\_.
- I am going to ...

Write what you are going to do to improve your story.



# TAG Conference

Writer's name:	Partner's name:
Topic:	<del></del>
$\underline{\underline{T}}$ ell something you like:	
Ask questions:	
<u>G</u> ive advice:	
Writer's plan: (What am I going	to do to improve this piece of writing?)

Read your classmate's comments carefully. Then, revise and edit your story with the help of **ARMS** and **CUPS**.

The change of	Matt	

Teacher's comment:	
reacher's comment.	



The next day he was taller. The day after that he was taller too. Every day he grew and grew!

On Saturday Matt went to the basketball court. He played basketball with the tall boys. 'Go, Matt, go!' shouted the tall boys. Matt scored three baskets. He was a hero! He was the happiest boy in the world.

But on Monday something started to happen...

On Tuesday Matt was 1 metre 35 cm tall...

On Wednesday he was even shorter...

And on Thursday he was only 1 metre 5 cm tall!

On Friday he measured himself again — 1 metre 5 cm. He was so sad. He did not go out for a week. He did not go back to the basketball court. The tall boys came to visit. 'Hey, Matt. Come and play!' But Matt did not go out.

One day his old friends called. 'Matt! We have a new game. Come and play. Please, Matt. We want you to play with us!'

Finally, Matt decided to go out again. The game was football! Matt liked playing football and he was a really good player. He was fit and strong because he ate good food and did lots of exercise.

Suddenly the tall boys arrived. Matt felt ashamed of his height. But the tall boys said, 'This looks exciting. Can we play with you?' 'Sure!' said the short boys. The short boys were quicker than the tall boys. The tall boys tripped over each other.

In the end the short boys beat the tall boys, five goals to nil! The tall boys did not mind. They said, 'That was fun! But we can't play a good game unless we mix our teams.'

So the two teams mixed their players. Each team had some short boys and some tall boys. The tall boys said to Matt and the short boys, 'Hey, we're sorry we were mean to you before. Let's play basketball together next week.' Matt and the short boys welcomed this idea so much.

Matt was happy. He understood that everyone was unique. We had to learn how to respect one another.

#### **Writing Project 6**

**Project name: A Famous Person** 

**Level:** Primary 5

**Suggested time:** 30 - 40 minutes for each lesson

#### Writing strategies adopted:

Mind maps, FAT, goal setting, peer evaluation

#### **Prior knowledge:**

Students have learnt to:

- use the present tense to talk about facts
- use the past tense to talk about past events

#### **Learning objectives:**

By the end of the writing project, students will be able to:

- 1. recognise the features and structure of a biography
- 2. gather and organise information using mind maps
- 3. plan, draft, revise and edit biographies using self-regulated writing strategies

#### **Expected learning outcomes:**

By the end of the writing project, students are expected to:

- A. obtain information and ideas from different sources using various self-regulated learning strategies
- B. develop and use self-regulated writing strategies for 'Before', 'While' and 'After' writing stages
- C. develop the organisation, content and language of a writing task according to its purpose and audience
- D. work collaboratively with peers and engage in tasks and teamwork
- E. develop higher order thinking skills, collaboration skills, creativity and positive attitudes through writing
- F. become confident and independent writers

# **Lessons 1-2 ('Before writing' stage)**

	Learning and teaching activities	Focus (skills/forms/functions)	Supporting materials	Related learning outcome(s)
(1) •	Topic introduction Teacher shows pictures of famous people in the world and asks students if they know who they are. Teacher tells students that they are going to read the biographies of some famous people and learn how to write a biography. Then, they are going to interview the teacher and write a biography about him/her.  Reading a biography	Generic skills  Communication skills  Speaking skills  Present information and ideas clearly and coherently  Generic skills	PowerPoint (Appendix 1)	B & D
	Teacher shows the pictures of Alexander Selkirk and asks students if they have ever heard of him and why they think he might be famous. Students read the biography of Alexander Selkirk and discuss any words they do not understand. Teacher distributes a mind map to students and explains to them that they can present the information about Alexander Selkirk using a mind map. Teacher demonstrates how to locate information in the biography and complete the mind map. Students work in small groups to complete the mind map. Teacher invites some students to show their mind maps to the class and discusses the answers with them. Teacher asks students to suggest some adjectives that would describe Alexander Selkirk.	Communication skills      Reading skills     Locate information and ideas      Speaking skills     Present information and ideas clearly and coherently	PowerPoint (Appendix 1)  Mind map (Appendix 2)	
(3)	Conclusion Teacher summarises the learning covered in the lesson. Self-study: Students read two biographies at home. Biography of Jackie Chan: <a href="https://www.jackiechan.com/biography">https://www.jackiechan.com/biography</a> <a href="https://www.jackiechan.com/biography">httm</a> Biography of Matthew Lui Yu Chun: <a href="http://luisir.com/interview.jsp?interviewibwiD=56">http://luisir.com/interview.jsp?interviewiD=56</a>	Generic skills  • Study skills		A

# **Lessons 3-4 ('Before writing' stage)**

	Looming and toaching activities	Focus	Supporting	Related
	Learning and teaching activities	(skills/forms/functions)	materials	learning outcome(s)
(1)	Motivation	Generic skills		A, C & E
•	Teacher asks students to share the	• Communication		A, C & L
	interesting things they have discovered	skills		
	about Jackie Chan and Matthew Lui Yu	SKIIIS		
	Chun from their biographies.	Speaking skills		
•	Teacher discusses with students why a	• Present information		
	biography has been written for them.	and ideas clearly		
•	Teacher tells students they are going to	and coherently		
	learn more about how to write a	and concrenity		
	biography in this lesson.			
(2)	Learning how to write a biography	Writing skills		B & C
•	Showing the biography of Alexander	• Use appropriate	PowerPoint	2 66 6
	Selkirk to students again, teacher	formats and	(Appendix 3)	
	draws students' attention to the features	language features	(	
	of a biography (e.g., describing the life			
	events of the person in chronological			
	order).			
•	Teacher reminds students of the correct			
	use of tenses when writing a biography.			
(3)	Collecting information	Generic skills		A, B, C, D
•	Teacher tells students that they are	• Communication		& E
	going to write a biography about	skills		
	him/her.			
<b>₹•</b>	Students are given a mind map. They	Writing skills	Mind map	
1	discuss in groups what they want to	• Gather information	(Appendix 4)	
	write about their teacher in the	by using strategies		
	biography (e.g., the teacher's	such as questioning		
	childhood, family, education	and interviewing		
	background, and career). They should			
	think about what information they	Speaking skills		
	would like to include in each	• Present information		
	paragraph.	and ideas clearly		
•	Students discuss the questions that they	and coherently		
	want to ask their teacher during the			
	interview.			
•	Groups of students take turns to ask			
	their teacher questions and write down			
	the useful information on the mind			
	map.			
(4)	Conclusion			
•	Teacher summarises the learning			
	covered in the lesson.			
•	Preparation for the next lesson:			
	Students organise the ideas on their			
	mind maps.			

Lessons 5-6 ('Before writing' and 'While writing' stages)

	Learning and teaching activities	Focus (skills/forms/functions)	Supporting materials	Related learning outcome(s)
•	Motivation Teacher asks students if they still remember the features of a biography. Teacher tells students that they are going to learn how to describe a person in a lively manner before writing up the biography.	<ul> <li>Generic skills</li> <li>Communication skills</li> <li>Speaking skills</li> <li>Present information and ideas clearly and soberently</li> </ul>		В
(2)	Introducing the FAT writing strategy Teacher tells students there is an easy way to remember how to describe a person in a lively manner. Teacher shows the FAT writing strategy and explains what each letter stands for:  Feelings Actions Thoughts Teacher shows a picture of an angry girl and asks students to describe her	and coherently  Generic skills  Communication skills  Writing skills  Present main and supporting ideas with elaboration	PowerPoint (Appendix 5)	B & E
•	feelings, actions and thoughts. Using the information gathered in the previous lesson, teacher demonstrates how to describe a person using the FAT writing strategy.			
(3)	Goal setting Before drafting the biography, students are given time to set goals for the writing task. Teacher may provide students with some examples:  I will write at least four sentences for each paragraph.  I will describe the feelings, actions and thoughts of my teacher.  I will use a wide range of adjectives.	<ul> <li>Values and attitudes</li> <li>Develop goals in learning</li> </ul>	Goal setting sheet (Appendix 6)	B, E & F
(4) •	Drafting the biography Students draft the biography. They should check if they have accomplished their goals after drafting.		Writing task sheet (Appendix 7)	B, C, E & F

	Learning and teaching activities	Focus (skills/forms/functions)	Supporting materials	Related learning outcome(s)
(5)	Conclusion			
•	Teacher summarises the learning			
	covered in the lesson.			
•	Teacher tells students they are going to			
	revise and edit their drafts in the next			
	lesson.			

# Lessons 7-8 ('After writing' stage)

	Learning and teaching activities	Focus (skills/forms/functions)	Supporting materials	Related learning outcome(s)
	<ul> <li>(1) Motivation         <ul> <li>Teacher asks students if they still remember the FAT writing strategy and invites them to tell what each letter stands for.</li> <li>Teacher tells students they are going to revise and edit their drafts in this lesson.</li> </ul> </li> <li>(2) Peer evaluation         <ul> <li>Teacher invites one student to show his/her draft to the class and asks other</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Generic skills  Communication skills  Speaking skills  Present information and ideas clearly and coherently  Generic skills  Communication skills		B, D, E & F
	students to give comments. Teacher may ask the following questions:  Did he/she describe the feelings, actions and thoughts of the teacher?  Did he/she use tenses correctly?  Did he/she use a wide range of adjectives?  Teacher shows the features of a well-written biography on the screen.  Students work in pairs. They have to read their partner's writing and give feedback by filling in the 'Two stars and a wish' form.  Teacher provides students with useful gentance netterns for giving feedback.	<ul> <li>Speaking skills</li> <li>Present information and ideas clearly and coherently</li> <li>Writing skills</li> <li>Revise and edit written texts with peer support</li> </ul>	PowerPoint (Appendix 8)  'Two stars and a wish' form (Appendix 9)	
M₂ SR ≤ W	sentence patterns for giving feedback.  (3) Revising and editing the drafts  Students re-read their drafts and make changes according to their peers' feedback.	Writing skills  Revise and edit written texts with peer support	Writing task sheet (Appendix 10)	B, D, E & F
	<ul> <li>(4) Conclusion         <ul> <li>Teacher summarises the learning covered in the project.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Teacher reminds students that the writing strategies introduced in this project can help them when they write about other topics in the future.</li> </ul>			E & F

# SR = Self-regulated strategies

# J.K. Rowling

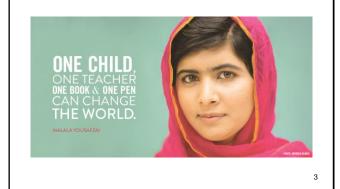


# Steve Jobs



2

# Malala Yousafzai



# Jacky Chan



.

# Alexander Selkirk





Do you know anything about Alexander Selkirk?

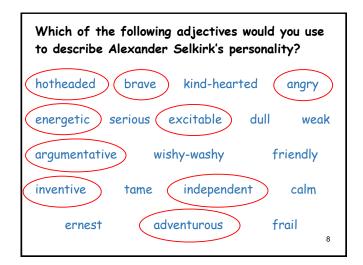
Let's read his biography together!

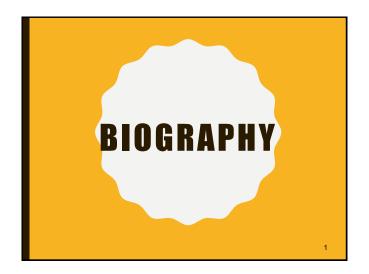
Alexander Selkirk was born in Fife, Scotland, in 1676. The son of a shoemaker, he ran away to sea and joined a band of pirates in the Pacific.

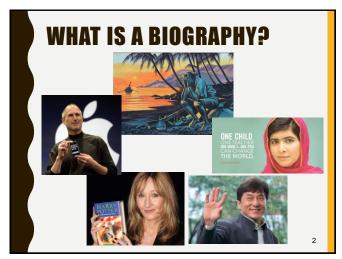
In 1704, he quarrelled with his captain and demanded to be put ashore on an uninhabited island in the Juan Fernandez cluster, 400 miles west of Chile. His adventures alone on the island have been told many times. Robinson Crusoe by Danial Defoe contains many of Selkirk's adventures. How Selkirk learnt to build shelter, catch fish, find other food, make clothing and fire, withstand heat, cold, danger and storms and keep himself sane makes a hair-raising story.

After four and a half years, he was rescued by an English ship, which arrived in London in October 1711. He became a master's mate on a warship and worked there for the rest of his life.

Alexander Selkirk died at sea on 12 December 1721.







### WHAT IS A BIOGRAPHY?

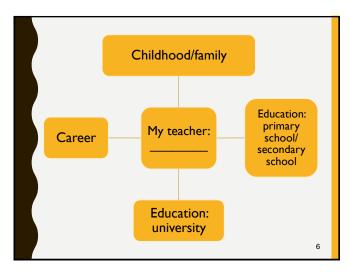
- the facts and life events of a person
- usually in chronological order
- birth → present time
- events about the person's childhood, family, education, career, marriage, important achievement, etc.
- messages to the readers

3

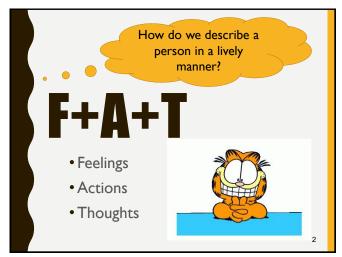
# **LANGUAGE**

- Facts: the simple present tense
  - Malala's story inspires us to be brave and to fight for our dream.
  - She is my class teacher and she teaches English and G.S.
- Past events: the simple past tense
  - Steve Jobs was an America Entreprenuer and an inventor. He was also the CEO and co-founder of Apple Incorporated.
  - J.K. Rowling created the story of Harry Potter on a delayed train from Manchester to London in 1990.



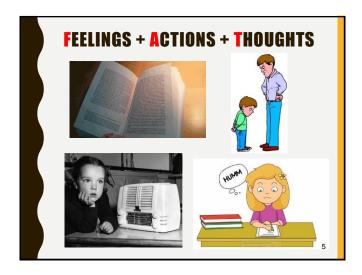


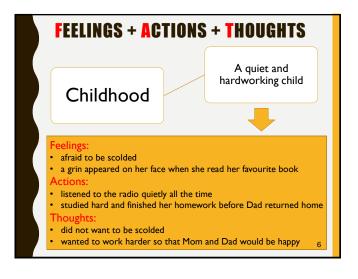












# My Writing Goals

	Accomplished © Still improving
	Accomplished © Still improving

You are about to write a biography about your English teacher. Use the notes you have written on your mind map to help you.

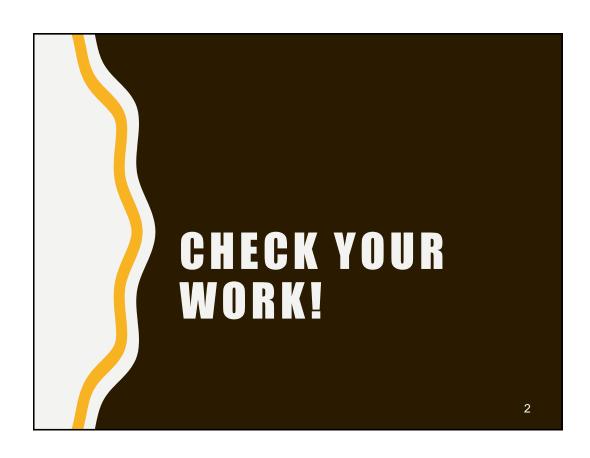
Title		

 <del> </del>

# IS MY WRITING GOOD?

- 1. Title and subheadings of the biography
- 2. Use of topic sentences
- 3. A wide range of adjectives
- 4. Describing the feelings, actions and thoughts of the teacher in detail
- 5. Use of the simple present tense to talk about facts
- 6. Use of the simple past tense for past events
- 7. Correct spelling
- 8. Correct punctuations





Writer's name:	 Partner's name:	

# Two Stars and A Wish

Write T	WO	things	you	think	your	classmate	did	well:
---------	----	--------	-----	-------	------	-----------	-----	-------

Write TWO things you	u think your classmate did well:
Write ONE thing you	wish your classmate could do to improve the writing:
<b>*</b>	

# Useful sentence patterns

# Telling your classmate what he/she did well:

- I enjoy reading your writing because...
- I really like the way you...
- My favourite part of your writing is... because...
- The best thing about your writing is...

# Giving advice to your classmate:

- ♦ It would be great if you...
- ♦ I think you might want to...
- ♦ You can improve by...
- ♦ It would be even better if you...

Now, it's time to write the 2 <sup>nd</sup> draft. Read your 1 <sup>st</sup> draft again and check if it has included all the features of a well-written biography. Your classmates' suggestions may also help you improve your writing.		

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