



香港中文大學教育學院
優化英語教學研究中心

家長工作坊

主題(二)：如何協助孩子透過自主學習
提高英語閱讀和寫作能力

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工作坊內容

第一部分：學習動機 (Motivation)

第二部分：閱讀 (Reading)

第三部分：寫作 (Writing)



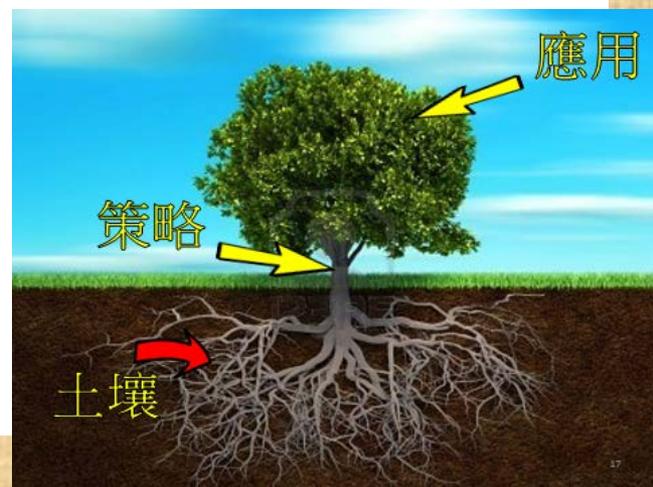
第一部分：
學習動機 (Motivation)



如何激發孩子的動力和建立孩子的自信

你和孩子緊密的連繫是最關鍵的元素。

- ✓ 花時間聆聽孩子的心聲，嘗試了解他們
- ✓ 和他們一起玩遊戲、一起笑
- ✓ 和孩子相處時多一份幽默感
- ✓ 多用正面的溝通方法、用說話表達對孩子的愛
- ✓ 讓孩子知道他們做得好的地方
- ✓ 看重孩子的美好學習態度



激發學習動機 (Motivation)

閱讀/寫作前：

- 正面的溝通（聆聽、理解）
- 和孩子一起訂立目標

閱讀/寫作時：

- 透過對話引導孩子思考、支援孩子

閱讀/寫作後：

- 讓孩子明白在學習中犯錯誤是正常的事情
- 犯錯誤讓我們了解自己需要改進的地方
- 看重學習態度
- 成功的定義：有進步



愛



能力感



成功感



動力

你和孩子緊密的連繫是最關鍵的元素。

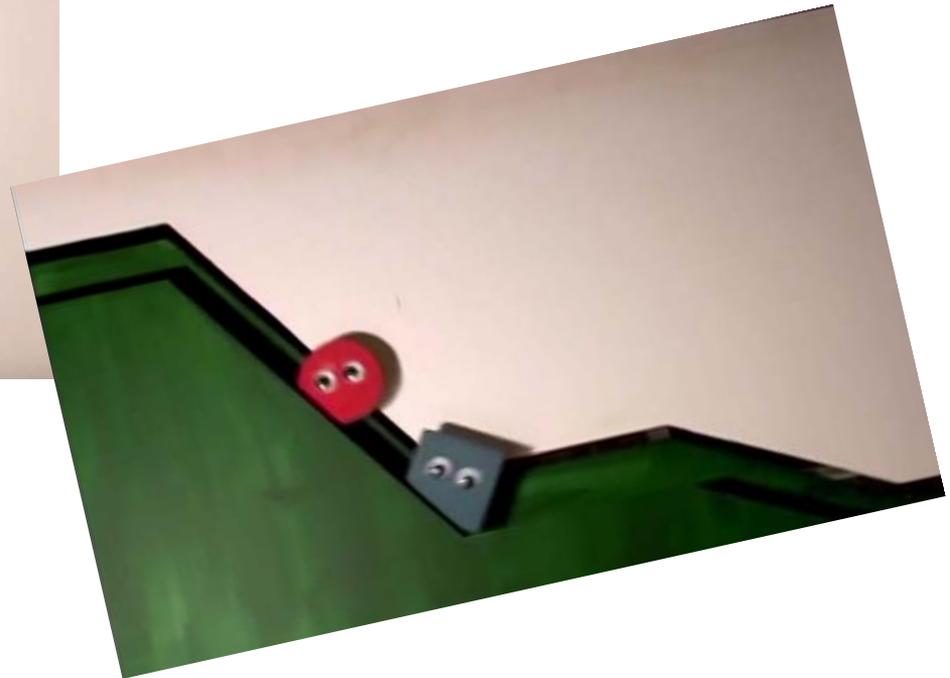
Still Face Experiment: Dr. Edward Tronick

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=apzXGEbZht0>



An Experiment by Kiley Hamlin: Helpers and Hinderers

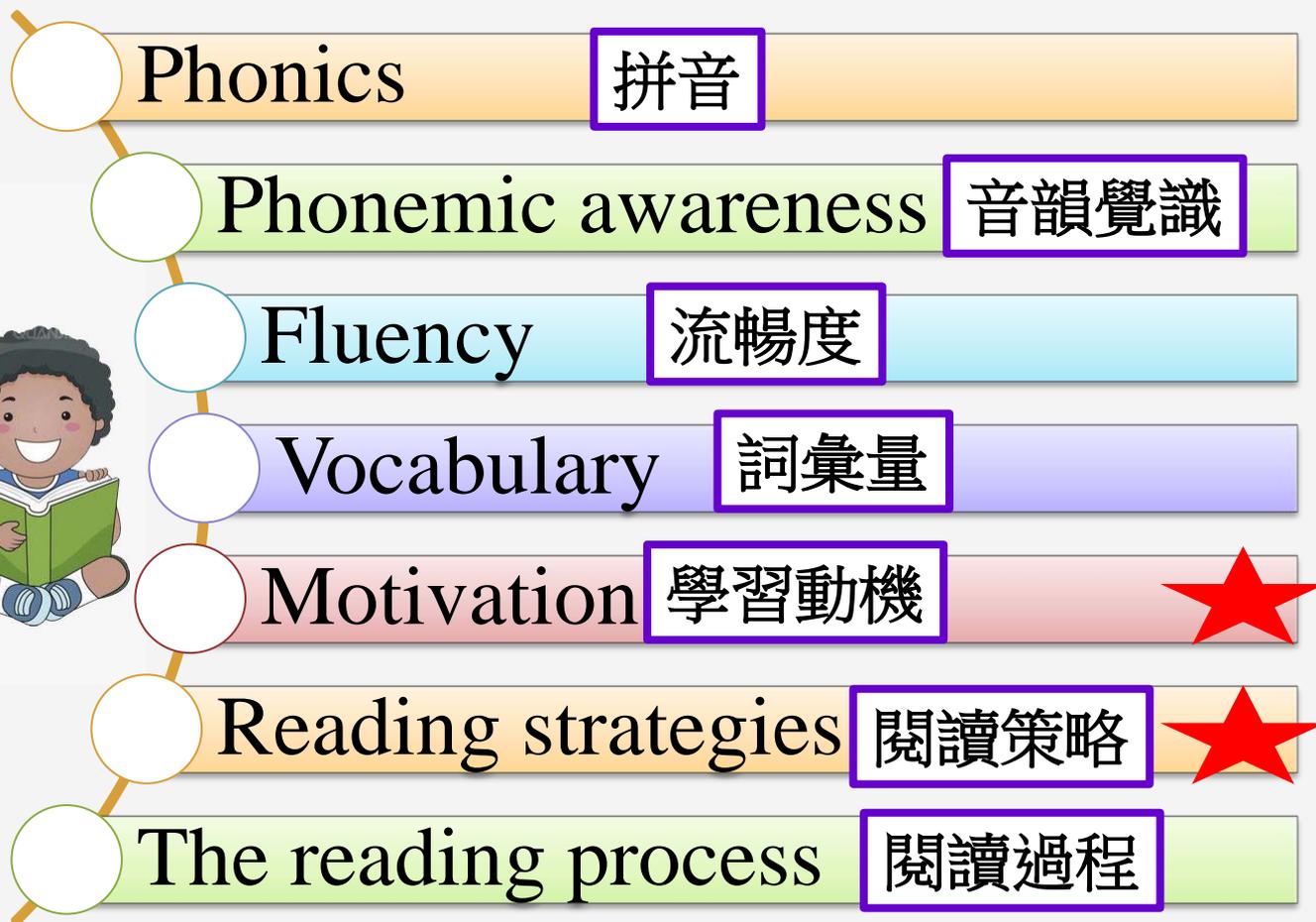
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=anCaGBsBOxM>



第二部分：
閱讀 (Reading)



閱讀支柱 Pillars of reading



1. 幫助孩子閱讀的方法



家長可以和孩子閒聊以下的問題：

QUESTIONS

誰是主角？

Who?

發生了甚麼事？

What?

故事在哪裡發生？

Where?

為甚麼...會這樣？

Why?

When?

故事在甚麼時候發生？

How?

怎樣...？



to stay engaged in their story!

家長可以和孩子討論以下的問題：



閱讀前

Before you read

作者為甚麼這樣寫？

What is the author's purpose?

有甚麼是我已經知道的？

What do I already know?

我從中學到了甚麼？

What do I want to learn?

哪一個部分我可以再次閱讀而令我更明白內容的意思呢？

閱讀時

While you read

Which sections should I re-read for understanding?

What connections can I make to my background knowledge?

和我的已有知識有相關嗎？

閱讀後

After you read

Think about the main ideas

想一想內容的重點是甚麼？

Summarise what I read

總結一下已閱讀的內容

Explain what I learned

解釋一下我學到了甚麼

Contextual clues

Definition

The word's meaning is explained in the sentence

Mr Chan is an affable principal. He is easy to talk to and very friendly.

1. 生字的下一句，提供了生字的定義。

Example

An example of the word is given following the sentence or within the sentence.

Mr Chan is an affable principal. He knows everybody's name. If you have a problem, talk to him.

2. 生字的下一句，提供了生字的例子，說明了生字的意思。

Synonym

Other words are used in the sentences that have similar meaning.

Mr Chan is quite affable. In fact, he reminds me of Ms Lee. Do you remember how kind she was?

3. 生字前後的句子，提供了生字相似的意思。

Antonym

The word is clarified by giving the opposite meaning.

I miss Mr Chan. Our new principal is cranky and unapproachable. Mr Chan was so affable.

4. 生字前後的句子，提供了生字相反的意思，以提示生字的意思。

Inference

The word's meaning is explained. You need to look for clues before or after the sentences.

You don't need to worry about talking to Mr Chan. He is an affable principal.

5. 生字前的句子，提供了生字意思的提示，有助推測生字的意思。

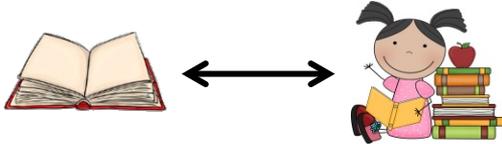
Text Connections

文章與個人的連繫

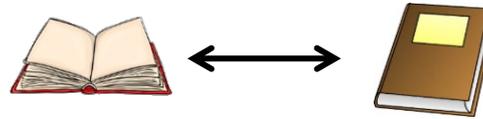
文章與文章的連繫

文章與世界的連繫

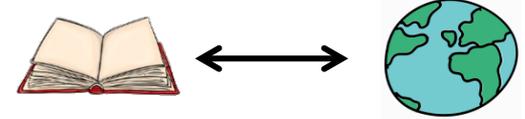
Text to Self



Text to Text



Text to World



It reminds me of a time...

when I visited Chimelong Safari Park with my family. We saw giraffes, zebras and giant pandas there. The animals seemed happy living there.

個人遊覽動物園的經歷

It reminds me of a book...

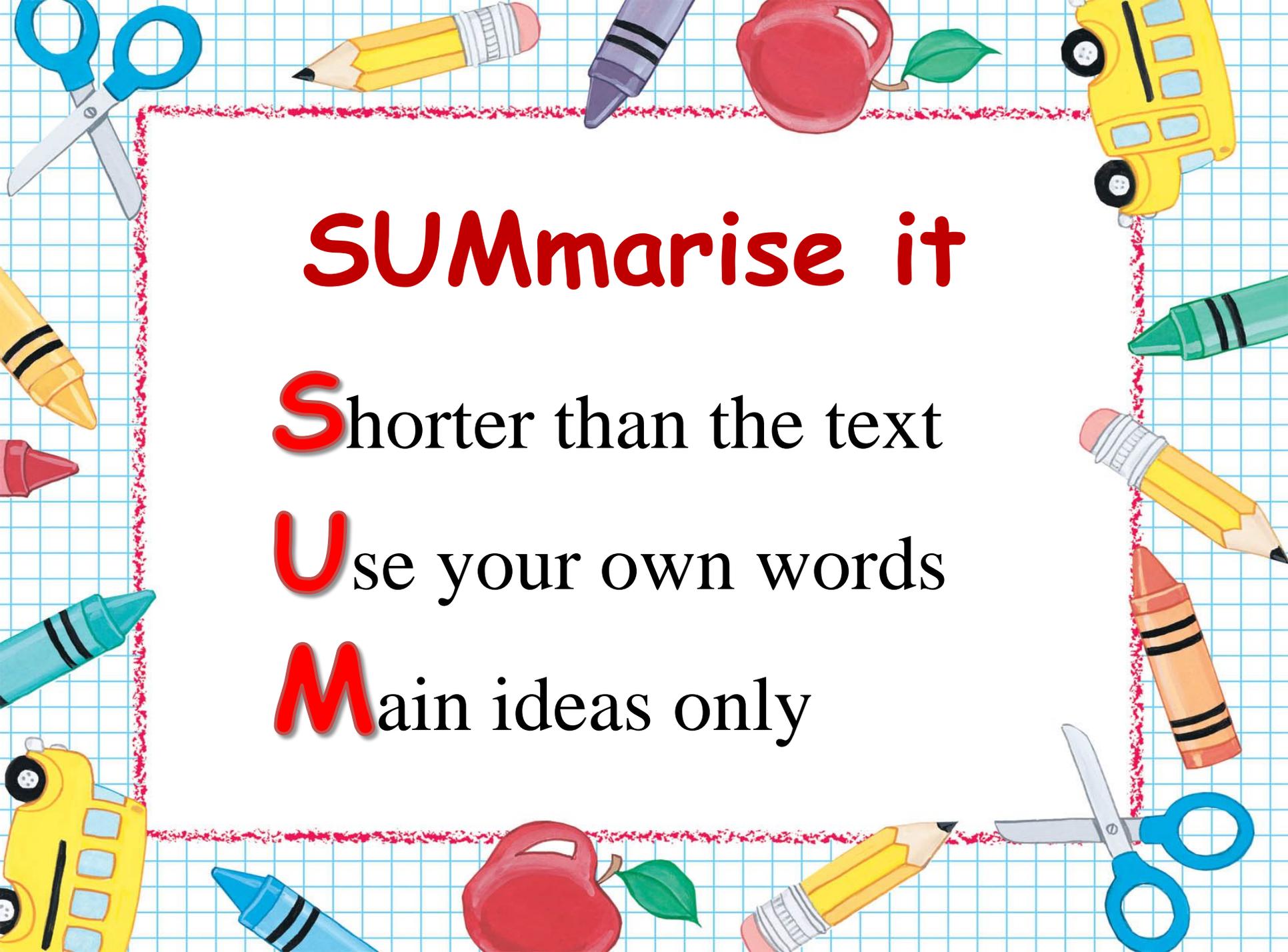
written by Dr. Seuss called *If I ran the zoo*. There are so many strange animals in the book, like a lion with ten feet.

另一本書也提及奇怪的動物

It reminds me of something in the world...

news about tourists attacked and even killed by wild animals in safari parks all over the world.

想起有關動物襲擊人類的新聞



SUMmarise it

Shorter than the text

Use your own words

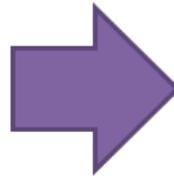
Main ideas only

Creative reader



What I read in the story:

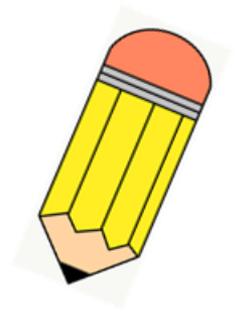
Three months later the little pigs could run faster than the old wolf. They were not afraid of him anymore.



How I want to change it:

Three months later the little pigs became healthier and stronger, but they still couldn't run faster than the big bad wolf. They asked Mr Grunt for his advice. "You need to exercise every day," said Mr Grunt. From that day onwards, the little pigs went jogging for 15 minutes every day. Finally, they could run faster than the big bad wolf and were not afraid of him anymore. "Hurray!" said the little pigs.

I OWN these sentences!



Sentences in the reading passages	My sentences
This report is to help the three little pigs eat healthier food.	Reading is to help me write better.

累積寫作材料和詞彙

故事：

- 有創意的內容
- 有趣的內容
- 意想不到的故事情節



A Story a Day

Brand
New
Collection!

365

Stories and Rhymes

for
Girls



Charlotte

A Story a Day

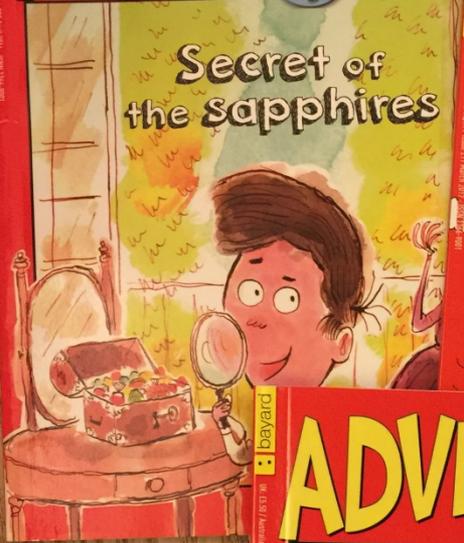
Brand
New
Collection!

365

Stories and Rhymes
for Boys



bayard
ADVENTURE BOX I READ ON MY OWN



bayard
ADVENTURE BOX I READ ON MY OWN



bayard
ADVENTURE BOX I READ ON MY OWN



Chapter 1

Peaceful holidays

I often used to spend my holidays at my great-aunt Lillian's huge, old mansion. Great-aunt Lillian had three people working for her. There was Arthur the butler, George the gardener and Marina who did all the cleaning and cooking. Arthur, George and Marina were very nice. I was glad they were there. They all looked after me and spoiled me. They also helped me to put up with my great-aunt and her moaning.

It was time to go. The driver took our bags to tidy themselves away in the hold and then he started the engine.

Instead of driving along the road as usual, the school bus took off into the air. It flew for a while and then landed in front of a huge gate in the middle of a thick, leafy forest. The gate was in the shape of a book and a wide path led through it and off into the trees.



"Victor is right," thought Archie. "Flora is even interested in the knights who win the race. She will never care about someone who always comes last... like me!"

The next day, Victor rode off to train for the race, whistling happily. Archie didn't feel like training. What was the point? He always came last anyway!



He lay on his bed and looked at the sea through the window. Rapido came and lay down on the floor beside him, looking sad. "Dear Rapido, old friend," said Archie. "I know losing is hard on you too... and not being as fast as when you were young." Rapido sighed deeply to show Archie that he understood and agreed.

The carriage immediately changed into a long carriage pulled by eight black horses.



Mrs Zenda explained what was going to happen.

"The aim of this trip is for you to practise using magic in a magical place. You will work in twos. Each pair will go and spend some time with a family from a different magical fairy tale."

Lamu and the magic yak



STORY

acrobat (n) someone who performs difficult physical tricks for an audience
杂技演员 | 杂技演员

banging (v) hitting something noisily 砰砰猛擊 | 砰砰猛击

blushed (v) became red, usually because of embarrassment 臉紅 | 臉紅

bundle (n) a number of things that are held together 一捆東西 | 一捆東西

cliff (n) a high area made of rock with a steep side 懸崖 | 懸崖

couple (n) husband and wife 夫婦 | 夫婦

crossly (adv) angrily 生氣地 | 生氣地

delicious (adj) yummy 美味的 | 美味的

escape (v) get away 逃走 | 逃走

exhausting (adj) making people feel extremely tired 令人精疲力竭 | 令人精疲力竭

flung (v) thrown with a lot of force 用力拋 | 用力拋

furious (adj) very angry 非常生氣的 | 非常生氣的

galloped (v) ran very fast 疾馳 | 疾馳

gave a start (phr) felt shocked 嚇一跳 | 嚇一跳

glared (v) looked directly and angrily 怒視 | 怒視

grateful (adj) thankful 感激的 | 感激的

grazing (v) eating grass 吃草 | 吃草

horrified (adj) very shocked 震驚的 | 震驚的

in a d... .. 驚慌的 | 驚慌的

The boy in the mirror



STORY

a suit of armour (n) a set of strong covering that protects the body of a soldier
一套盔甲 | 一套盔甲

alarm clock (n) a clock that can be set to ring at a certain time 鬧鐘 | 鬧鐘

attic (n) a room just below the roof of a house, for storing things 閣樓 | 閣樓

bang (v) hit part of your body against something 砰地撞 | 砰地撞

boasted (v) spoke too proudly or happily about themselves 自吹自擂 | 自吹自擂

bowed (v) bent forward briefly as a formal way of greeting 鞠躬 | 鞠躬

bully (n) someone who hurts or frightens people who are less powerful
恃強凌弱的人 | 恃強凌弱的人

cape (n) a type of loose, sleeveless clothing that you wear over your other clothes
斗篷 | 斗篷

casual (adj) not taking much interest 不在意 | 不在意

confident (adj) feeling certain of your abilities 自信 | 自信

convincing (adj) able to make people believe 令人信服 | 令人信服

costume (n) a set of clothes worn by the actors in a film 戲服 | 戲服

crash (n) a sudden loud noise made when something breaks 巨響 | 巨響

definitely (adv) certainly, undoubtedly 肯定地 | 肯定地

dodged (v) avoided being hit by moving quickly to one side 閃避 | 閃避

double (n) a person who looks exactly the same as someone else
極相似的人 | 極相似的人

gave a start (phr) felt shocked 嚇一跳 | 嚇一跳

glanced (v) quickly looked at someone or something 一瞥 | 一瞥

glory (n) great admiration and praise 光榮 | 光榮

gritted her teeth (phr) pressed her top and bottom teeth together angrily
咬牙切齒 | 咬牙切齒

grumbled (v) complained about something impatiently 發牢騷 | 發牢騷

helmet (n) a strong hard hat for protecting the head 頭盔 | 頭盔

if only (phr) used to talk about something you want to happen
要是(就好了) | 但願 要是(就好了) 但願

imaginary (adj) unreal, only in your mind 想像中的 | 想像中的

knight (n) a man of high social rank to serve the king in battles 騎士 | 騎士

lines (n) what an actors or actresses have to say for a performance 對白 | 對白

lost it (phr) not able to control your emotion any more 失去理智 | 失去理智

might (n) power, force 力量 | 力量

mist (n) a thin layer of liquid on a surface 水汽 | 水汽

mop of hair (n) hair that is plentiful and looks untidy 蓬鬆的頭髮 | 蓬鬆的頭髮

muttered (v) spoke in a low voice 囁咕 | 囁咕

Katarina and the red witch



STORY

amazement (n) pleasant surprise 驚奇 | 驚奇

armed (adj) carrying weapons 持有武器 | 持有武器

at a good distance (phr) from somewhere far away 在遠處 | 在遠處

bandit (n) a robber 強盜 | 強盜

bank (n) sloping land along the side of a river 河堤 | 河堤

carve (v) to cut on the surface 雕刻 | 雕刻

creak (v) to make a long low sound 嘎吱作響 | 嘎吱作響

croaky (adj) (of someone's voice) harsh and low 低沉(聲音) | 低沉(聲音)

current (adj) a continuous movement of water in the river 水流 | 水流

dagger (n) a short, pointed knife 匕首 | 匕首

damp (adj) slightly wet 潮濕 | 潮濕

dare (v) to be brave enough to do something 敢 | 敢

dizzy (adj) feeling as if everything is turning around and that you are going to fall
頭暈眼花 | 頭暈眼花

drip (v) (of liquid) to fall in drops 滴下 | 滴下

escort (v) to go with someone and make sure that they arrive as planned
護送 | 押送 | 护送 | 押送

exhausted (adj) very tired 精疲力竭 | 精疲力竭

furiously (adv) angrily 憤怒地 | 憤怒地

gallon (v) ... fast 疾馳 | 疾馳

gan... .. with each other and behave badly

glit... ..

imr... ..

lor... ..

m... ..

Crazy race!



STORY

admiring (v) looking at something or someone with great love and respect
very much 欣賞 | 欣賞

appetite (n) the wish to eat 胃口 | 胃口

armour (n) strong covering that protects the body of a soldier 盔甲 | 盔甲

barge into (phr v) rushed into a place rudely 闖入 | 闖入

billowing (v) becoming larger in size in the wind (布製品) 鼓起 | 鼓起

binoculars (n) a tool with two tubes that helps you see things far away
雙筒望遠鏡 | 雙筒望遠鏡

bound (adj) certain or very likely to happen 必然 | 必然

brake (v) to make a vehicle go slower or stop 剎車 | 剎車

bravery (n) brave behaviour 英勇行為 | 英勇行為

castle (n) a large building where the king and his family live 城堡 | 城堡

chopped (v) cut something into pieces 切碎 | 切碎

daring (adj) willing to do things that may be dangerous 勇敢 | 勇敢

dashed off (phr v) got away quickly 匆匆離開 | 匆匆離開

delighted (adj) very pleased and happy 高興 | 高興

equipment (n) a set of tools 設備 | 設備

fangs (n) long, sharp teeth 尖牙 | 尖牙

gallop (v) ran very fast 疾馳 | 疾馳

gangway (n) (= gangplank) a platform placed between the side of a ship and
the shore for people to get on or off 船的跳板 | 船的跳板

grazes (v) eats grass 吃草 | 吃草

ignored (v) paid no attention 不理睬 | 不理睬

impressed (adj) feeling great admiration 印象深刻 | 印象深刻

intelligent (adj) clever and wise 有才智 | 有才智

knight (n) a man of high social rank to serve the king in battles 騎士 | 騎士

lazing around (phr v) passing the time doing nothing much 消磨時光 | 消磨時光

lolling (v) lying or sitting down in a relaxed way 懶散地坐着 | 懶散地坐着

muttered (v) spoke in a low voice 囁咕 | 囁咕

obstacles (n) things that block one's way 障礙 | 障礙

overtake (v) to pass someone who is ahead of you 追過 | 追過

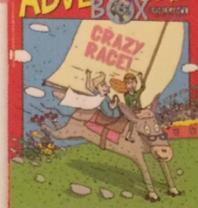
parachute (n) a device for people to jump from a high place 降落傘 | 降落傘

pirate (n) a robber who sails in a ship in order to rob other ships 海盜 | 海盜

point (n) the purpose or meaning 意義 | 意義

poisonous (adj) very harmful and able to cause illness or death 有毒 | 有毒

Crazy race!



STORY

- admiring** (v) looking at something or someone with great love and respect
very much 欣賞 | 欣赏
- appetite** (n) the wish to eat 胃口 | 胃口
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- barged into** (phr v) rushed into a place rudely 闖入 | 闯入
- billowing** (v) becoming larger in size in the wind (布製品) 鼓起 | (布製品) 鼓起
- binoculars** (n) a tool with two tubes that helps you see things far away
雙筒望遠鏡 | 双筒望远镜
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- dashed off** (phr v) got away quickly 匆忙離開 | 匆忙离开
- delighted** (adj) very pleased and happy 高興 | 高兴
- equipment** (n) a set of tools 設備 | 设备
- fangs** (n) long, sharp teeth 尖牙 | 尖牙
- gallop** (v) ran very fast 疾馳 | 疾驰
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- ignored** (v) paid no attention 不理睬 | 不理睬
- impressed** (adj) feeling great admiration 印象深刻 | 印象深刻
- intelligent** (adj) clever and wise 有才智 | 有才智
- knight** (n) a man of high social rank to serve the king in battles 騎士 | 骑士
- lazing around** (phr v) passing the time doing nothing much 消磨時光 | 消磨时光
- lolling** (v) lying or sitting down in a relaxed way 懶散地坐着 | 懒散地坐着
- muttered** (v) spoke in a low voice 嘀咕 | 嘀咕
- obstacles** (n) things that block one's way 障礙 | 障碍
- overtake** (v) to pass someone who is ahead of you 追過 | 追过
- parachute** (n) a device for people to jump from a high place 降落傘 | 降落伞
- pirate** (n) a robber who sails in a ship in order to rob other ships 海盜 | 海盜
- point** (n) the purpose or meaning 意義 | 意义
- poisonous** (adj) very harmful and able to cause illness or death 有毒 | 有毒

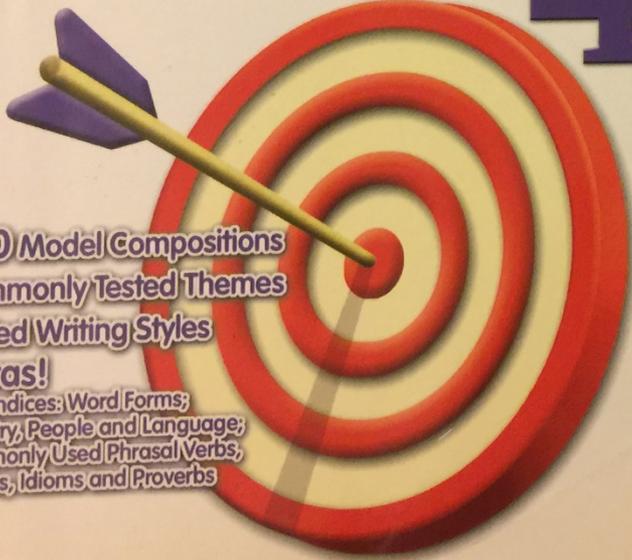


SAP

SUPERDUPER Model Compositions

For Primary Levels

4



- ★ **200** Model Compositions
- ★ **Commonly Tested Themes**
- ★ **Varied Writing Styles**
- ★ **Extras!**

Appendices: Word Forms;
Country, People and Language;
Commonly Used Phrasal Verbs,
Similes, Idioms and Proverbs

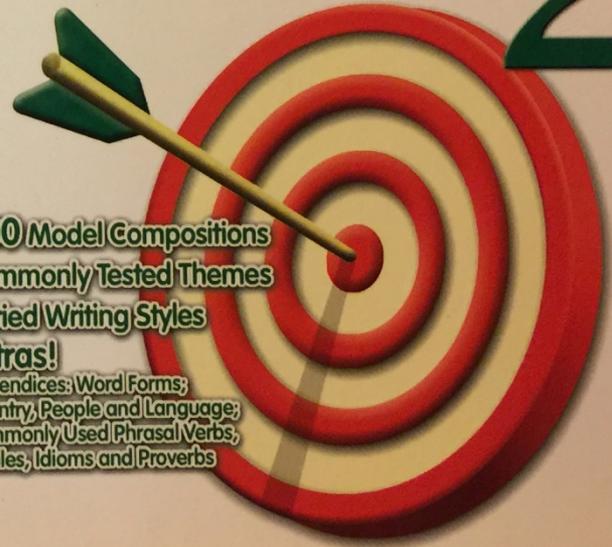


SAP

SUPERDUPER Model Compositions

For Primary Levels

2



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- ★ **Extras!**

Appendices: Word Forms;
Country, People and Language;
Commonly Used Phrasal Verbs,
Similes, Idioms and Proverbs

My English Word Bank

(English-Chinese, 3rd Edition)

我的英文字庫
(英-中, 第三版)

For Hong Kong Primary Schools

Name: _____

Class: _____

No: _____

The objective of this book is to encourage pupils to build up a personal bank of words.

Newise Educational House

Flat 31, 16/F, Thriving Industrial Centre,
38 Sha Tsui Road, Tsuen Wan, Hong Kong.
Tel: 2415 1232 Fax: 2415 1293
Email: Contact_us@newise.com.hk

Illustrator: Yuki Lam

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如何有目標地閱讀 (read with purposes) ?

Planning Stage					
Content	1) interesting ideas	2) supporting details	3) appropriate ending	4) communicate ideas	5) coherent links
titles	useful phrases	good expressions	linking devices	*words underlined are to be substituted	
Caught in the Rain	the birds singing their hearts out	a glorious <u>morning</u>	It was a fine day in <u>June</u>		
	I hurried down	splendid-looking <u>butterflies</u>	At noon		
		was soaked to the skin	It seemed ages before I finally got <u>home</u>		
		teeth began to chatter with cold	an instant later		
		fingers seemed to grow numb	Luck was with me that <u>morning</u>		
Moving House	until they were out of sight	live in real comfort	For the next few <u>weeks</u> ,		
		wasted no time	The great day came at last.		
		looked rather empty	Punctually at <u>eleven</u> in the morning		
			By <u>one</u> o'clock in the afternoon		
			After <u>travelling</u> for half an hour,		
Unprepared	went straight to bed	waited anxiously	On this day		
	actually	threatened to	Immediately,		
	It's your fault for		As a result,		
	got detention		Later that evening,		
	stay behind		From then on,		
An Unlucky Day	How right it was!	almost breaking my back	In my hurry		
	Unfortunately for me,	rushed into the _____	I found that it was already seven o'clock		
	so upset by the incident	my mind was totally blank	After all,		
	I managed to	was boiling with rage			
	did not date to	worse was to come			
	My heart sank				
Revising Stage					
Language	1) vocabulary	2) sentence patterns	3) cohesive devices	4) verb forms & spelling	

如何和孩子閱讀不同種類的文章

- a) Read and attack the writings
閱讀文章
- b) Collect useful phrases and expressions
收集有用的用語
- c) Analyze the organization of the writings
分析文章的組織結構
- d) Pay attention to how writers start, elaborate and end their writings.
留意文章的開首、闡述和結尾

如何和孩子閱讀不同種類的文章

a) Read and attack the writings

在有用的詞語、短語和句子下面畫線

b) Collect useful phrases and expressions

收集有用的用語

1) **紅色**：一些不熟悉的詞語或短語

(完全不認識的深字，不用收集)

2) **藍色**：一些熟悉的在文章出現新的用法的詞語

或一些同義字詞及短句

3) **綠色**或鉛筆：連接詞、時間字詞

Caught in the Rain

It was a fine day in June and I decided to go hunting for butterflies that morning. I did not think of carrying an umbrella or raincoat with me because it was a glorious morning, with the sun shining brightly and the birds singing their hearts out. I set out on my bicycle and soon reached a small hill about two kilometres down the road. Armed with a net, I made my way up the hill on foot. Luck was with me that morning and I caught quite a few splendid-looking butterflies.

At noon, I sat down under a tree and ate my sandwiches. Then, I lay back on the grass and soon drifted off to sleep.

Suddenly, I was awakened by crashing thunder. I sat up, bewildered. The sky was dark, the air hot and intense. A flash of lightning ripped the clouds and, an instant later, another thunder shook the earth. A storm was approaching!

I hurried down the hillside as quickly as I could. The rain came down in sheets before I reached my bicycle. Once I arrived at the spot where I had parked my bicycle, I got on, pedalled furiously and raced down the road. The water sprayed from my wheels, but I kept going.

I was soaked to the skin. My teeth began to chatter with cold, and my fingers seemed to grow numb.

It seemed ages before I finally got home. Mother looked at me and said, "Aren't you a mess? Wash up and change your clothes. I'll make you a cup of hot tea."

After the hot drink, I felt much better. I promised Mother that I would never go out without my raincoat in future.

Red:

- a glorious morning
- a few splendid-looking butterflies
- drifted off

Blue:

- hunting for butterflies
- the birds singing their hearts out
- Luck was with me that morning
- hurried down the hillside as quickly as I could..
- crashing thunder

Green:

- It was a fine day in June ...
- At noon,.....
- an instant later

Maria's Haircut

One ^{time} spring day, Maria the sheep stood ^{place} by the pond in Old MacDonald's farmyard, gazing sadly into the water.

"What is she doing?" whispered Doris the duck to her friend Dora. "You don't often see sheep near water."

Meanwhile, ducklings were swimming across to see who the visitor was. baby ducks Who is this visitor?

"Sheep don't eat ducklings, do they?" asked Dora, anxiously.

Common expression "Of course not!" replied Doris.

Just then, Maria gave such a big sigh that she blew the ducklings right across the pond and they had to be rescued by their mothers! *Teach may use students' rubbers and other stuff to act as the ducklings, mother duck and Maria. Can you imagine this picture

Use in your own writing "What's the trouble, my dear?" asked Old George, the horse. "Has your lamb run away again?" your parents ask you.

"No," sighed Maria. "It isn't that. Just look at me!"

Old George looked carefully at Maria. "Well, you look even more, er, wonderfully woolly than usual," he said, gallantly.

not really sincere / frank



1) speak:

- whispered
- replied
- sighed

2) adverbs:

- sadly
- anxiously
- carefully
- wonderfully
- gallantly

3) conversations:

- "Well, ..."
- "Of course not!"
- "What's the trouble, my dear?"

c) Analyze the organization of the writings
分析文章的組織結構

Failing an Examination

My friend, Ralph, has always been a hard-working student. He constantly scores high marks in his examinations, and he is the person I will turn to whenever I have problems with my work.

One day, when we had just got back our examination results, I leaned over and asked him how he found the determination to work so hard. He began to tell me how he used to be bad at school.

Whenever it was time for results, he would hide his papers from his parents and tell them that he had scored average marks. His parents believed what he said and he continued to do poorly in his examinations.

letter to write his parents
One day, they received a call from his schoolteacher saying that his performance was terrible and they should do what they could to help him. However, instead of scolding him, his parents just looked at him sadly and told him that they were very disappointed in him, but they would continue to trust and believe in him.

With a smile on his face, Ralph said that he was determined never to break his parents' trust in him from that day on, and that was why he never failed to do well. It was very hard at the beginning. He had difficulties concentrating in his work. However, whenever he thought of his parents and their trust in him, he was resolute to study harder. Gradually, he managed to catch up with his classmates and even did better later on.

After hearing Ralph's story, I, too, was determined to study harder. As the saying goes, "Where there is a will, there is a way."

How about you?

Recent situation:

- score high marks
- => used to be bad

In the past:

- hid his papers
- did poorly in exam
- => Parents were disappointed

Recent situation:

- not to break his parents' trust in him from that day on.
- making progress

d) Pay attention to how writers start, elaborate and end their writings.

開始：(Orientation)

- different time phrases, character, place, what
- main point

中間的部分：(Body)

- elaboration: how to extend the ideas, explanation, examples, evidence

結尾：(Closing)

- round-up: advantage, hope, feeling, advice, old sayings, learn

The Morning Walk

My grandparents go for a walk every morning.

They go to the beach near their house.

They will put on their walking shoes and tracksuits. They carry a bottle of water and a towel

each. There is a pedestrian path along the beach but

they prefer to walk along the shore. My grandfather

likes to be near the water. My grandmother likes the

smell of the sea. They go for a walk even if it is raining.

They will carry an umbrella and wear their raincoats.

The morning walk is a good form of exercise for my grandparents. It also relaxes them just before they start their day.

1st para:

- go for a walk
- place: beach, house

2nd para:

- put on:

- 1 their walking shoes
- 2 tracksuits

- carry:

- 3 a bottle of water
- 4 a towel

- Reasons:

- 1 my grandfather
- 2 my grandmother

- Situation: raining

- 1 umbrella
- 2 raincoats

3rd para:

- advantage: good exercise

At the Funfair

There is a funfair in the neighbourhood. Many children are at the fair with their parents. The place is very crowded.

1st para:
- funfair: Many...
- place: crowded (adj)

There are many game stalls and food stalls. Most of the children are queueing up to play the games. The fishing game is the most popular. The children can win a prize if they catch the fish. Some of them win soft toys. Some of them win packets of potato chips. The candyfloss stall is also very popular. There is a long queue in front of the stall as many children like it. In the middle of the fair is a huge Ferris wheel. The children usually ride on it with their parents. They can see the whole fair from the top.

2nd para:
Topic sentence:
(A) game stalls + (B) food stalls
(A) game stalls
• Most of the ...
• example: the most popular
• Some of them...
Some of them...
(B) food stalls
• very popular
(C) In the middle of...
• example:
a huge Ferris wheel

Everyone always has fun at the fair. All the children leave the fair smiling, with toys, balloons and food in their hands.

3rd para:
- All the children:
1. smiling 2. with toys
3. balloons 4. food

第三部分：
寫作 (Writing)



學生在寫作時遇到的困難：

1. 我不知道應該寫甚麼！
2. 我不知道可以怎樣寫得更多！

→ 家長可透過適當的提問幫助他們

如何透過對話提升孩子的寫作能力

1. 寫作前：解題、計劃寫作內容
2. 寫作時：運用問題豐富寫作內容、擴充句子
3. 寫作後：修改和編輯文章



寫作前

(Before writing)



寫作前：解題

步驟：

一. 把題目的關鍵字 (keywords) 圈起來

二. 訂立寫作目標

- 內容 (Content)
- 用語 (Language)
- 組織結構 (Organisation)

三. 如何能達到目標



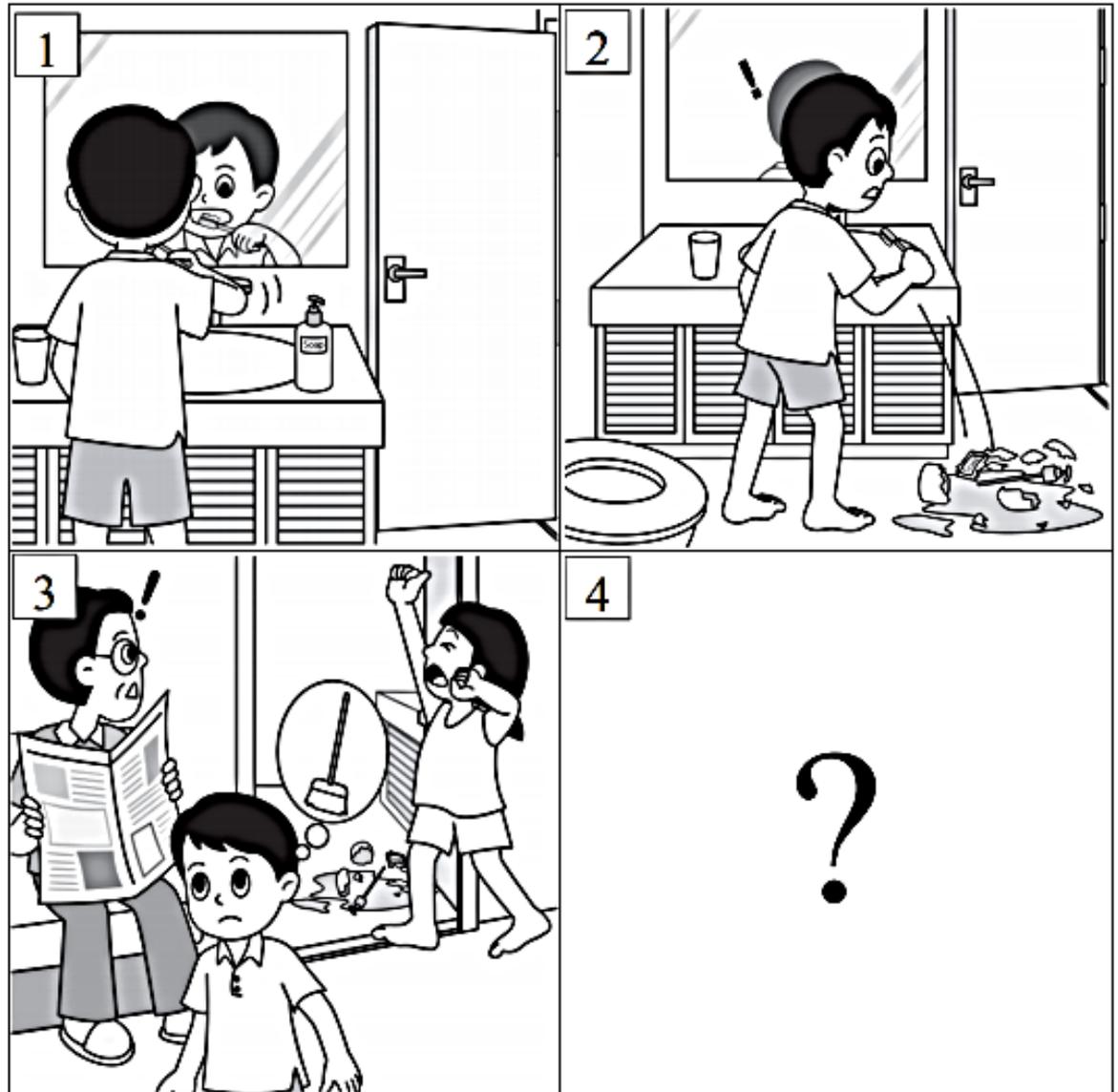
例子(一)

Last Sunday something happened **in Tom's home**

Write about what happened **for the school magazine**

Write about **80 words**. Use the following pictures and ideas for your writing.

步驟一：
把題目的關
鍵字圈起來



步驟二： 訂立寫作目標

- 用3至4個句子描述每一幅圖片
- 描寫人物的感受(用形容詞)
- 描寫人物的動作(用副詞)
- 校刊：為讀者提供建議或提醒
- 描述事件發生的時間、地點和原因
- 寫不少於80字(但也不宜太多)
- 運用不同的句子結構
- 運用對話

SET GOALS

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.



步驟三：
如何能達到目標



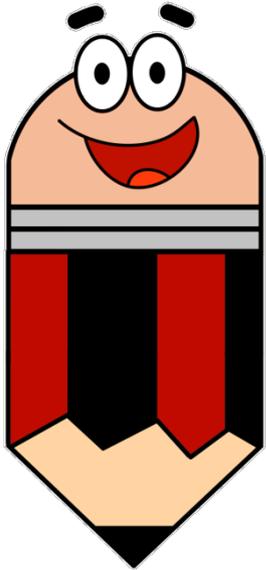
Pick my idea

Organise my notes

Write and say more

Pick my idea

選取寫作題材：



Who was the main character?

何人？

When did the story take place?

何時？

Where did the story take place?

何地？

What did the main character do or want to do? What did other characters do?

何事？

What happened then? What happened with other characters?

How did the story end?

如何？

How did the main character feel? How did other characters feel?

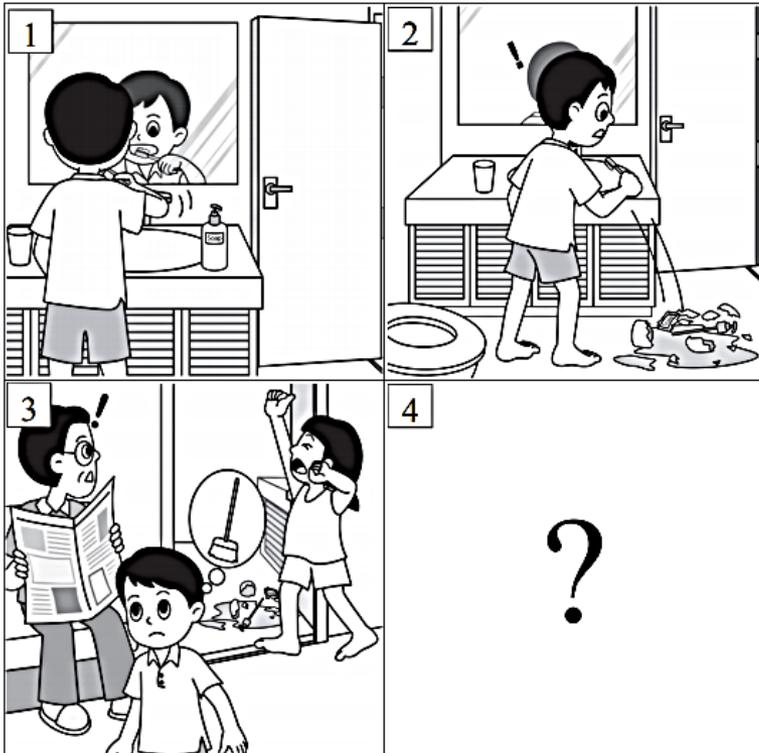
Organise my notes

整理筆記：

Last Sunday something happened in Tom's home.

Write about what happened for the school magazine.

Write about 80 words. Use the following pictures and ideas for your writing.



Who?



Tom, dad,
Jenny (Tom's
sister)

When?



Last Sunday,
in the morning

Where?



at home,
bathroom

What?



brushing teeth,
broke a glass
bottle

What?



wanted to get
a mop
sister went in,
crying

How?



dad scolded
Tom

How?



dad: angry
Tom: unhappy

Write and say more

寫作時多加描述：

例子一：

Tom broke a glass bottle.

→ Tom broke a glass bottle **carelessly**.

（描寫人物的動作）

例子二：

When Jenny went into the bathroom, she cried.

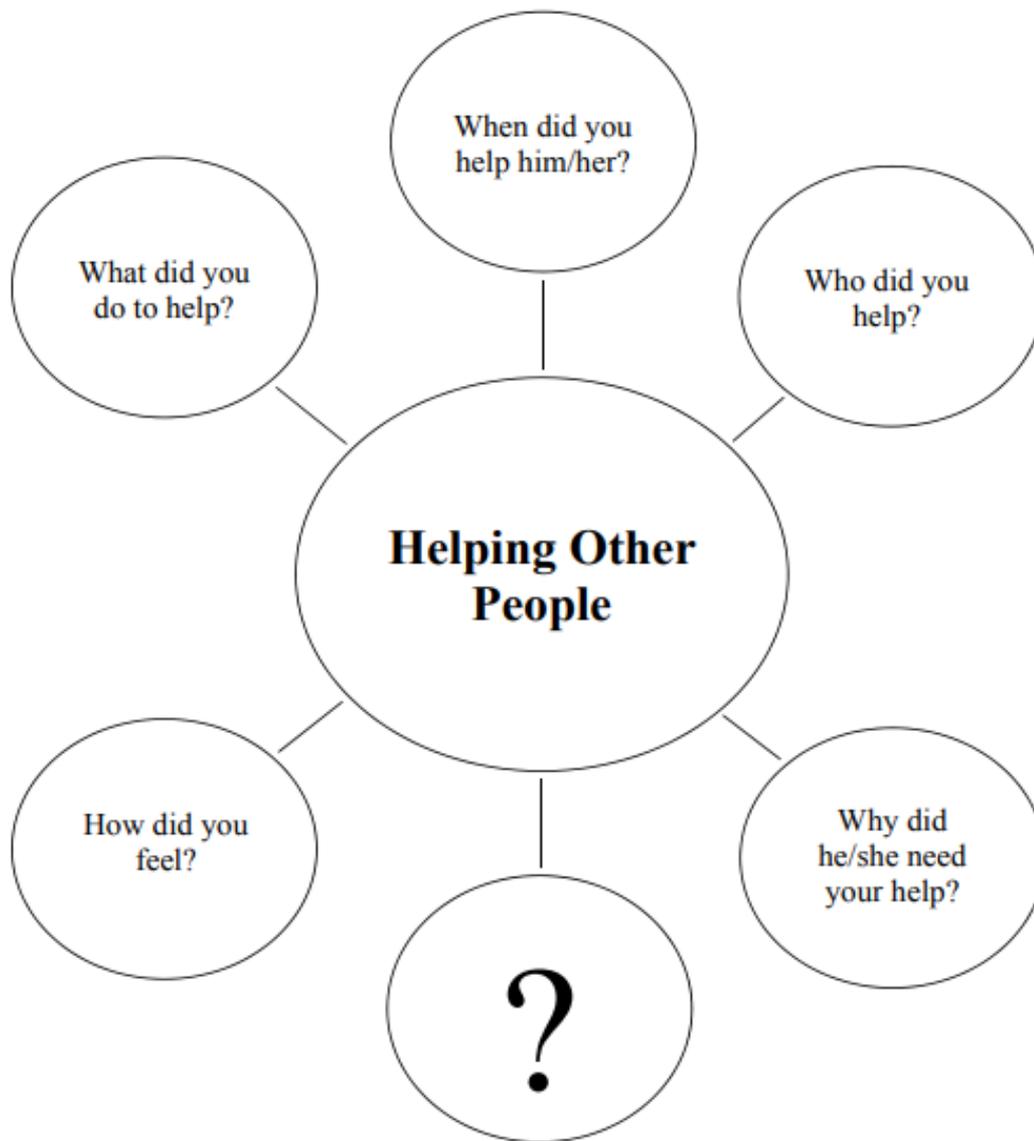
→ When Jenny went into the bathroom, **she was frightened** to see the broken glass bottle on the floor. **She couldn't help crying**.（描寫人物的感受）

例子(二)

You are writing about helping other people.

Write about 30 words.

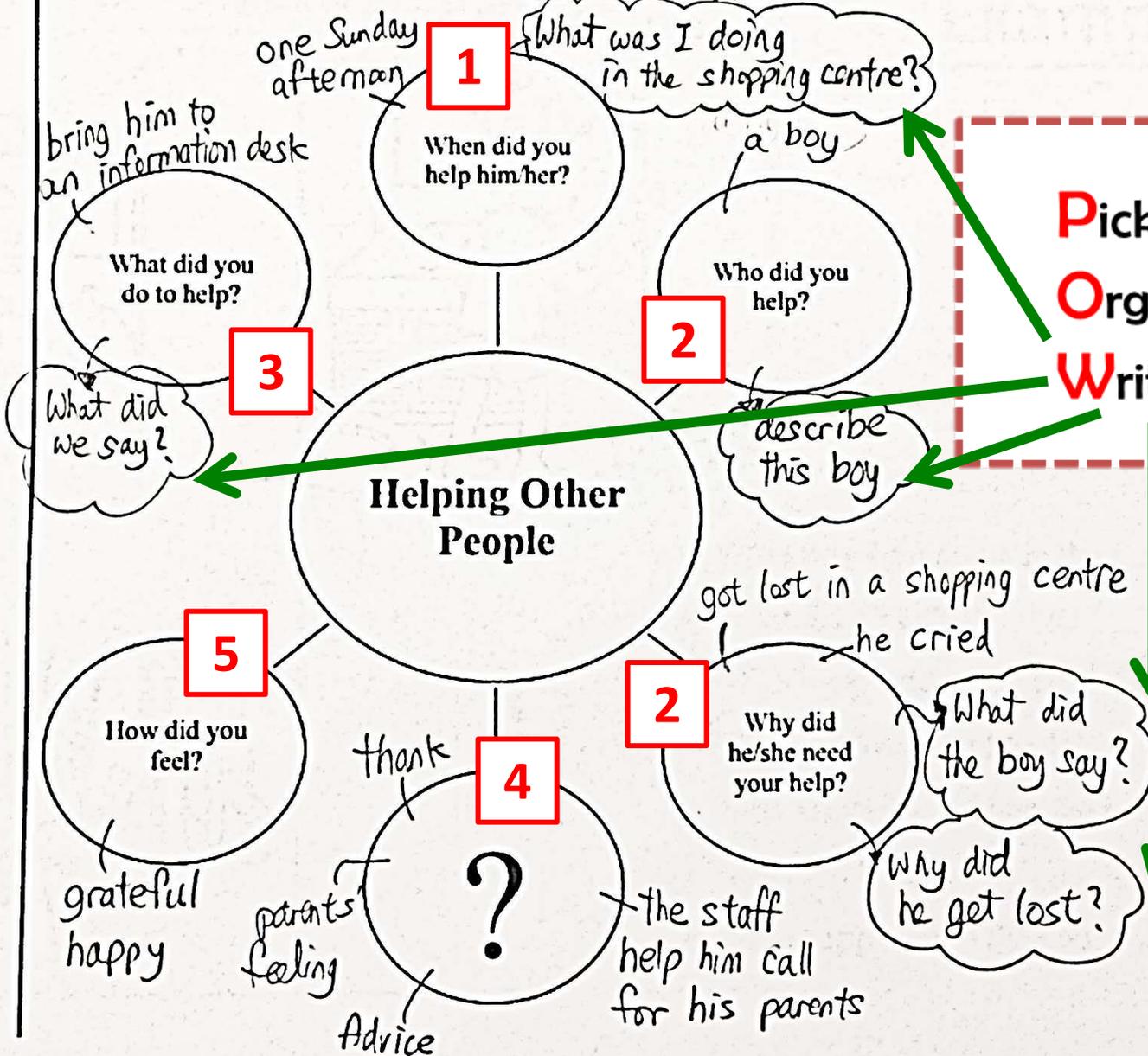
You may use your own ideas or the following questions to help you:



You are writing about helping other people.

Write about 30 words.

You may use your own ideas or the following questions to help you:

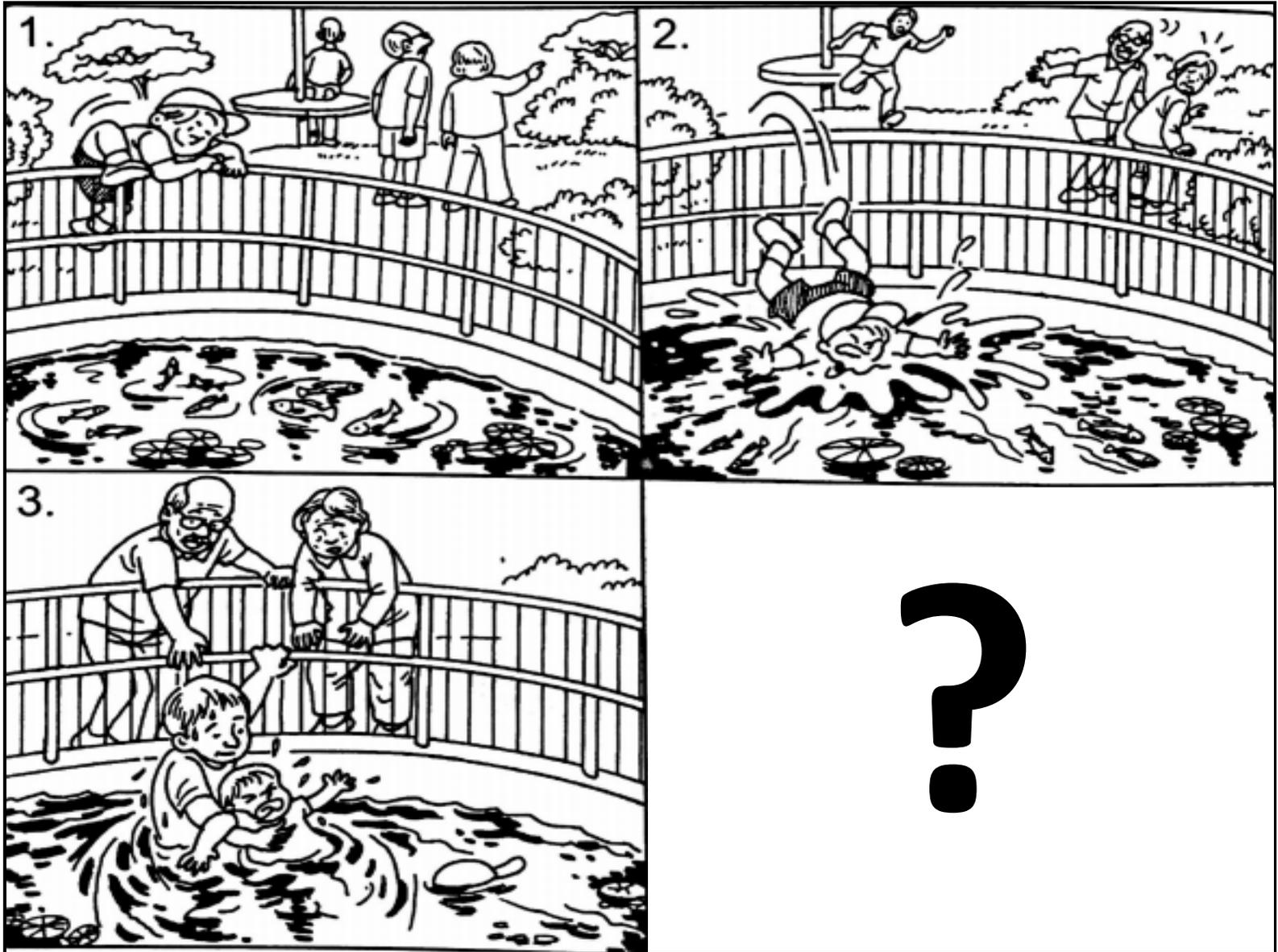


Pick my idea

Organise my notes

Write and say more

例子(三)



Who?



Jeff

Grandpa

Grandma

When?



Sunday afternoon

One cool and

bright morning

Where?



in the park

at the Peak

What?



Jeff saw some fish

He climbed over
the fence

What?



Jeff fell into the
pond

How?



a man saved him

a park keeper
saved him

How?



feel sorry

thank the man

(inappropriate description)

time

why did they go to the park?

Once upon a time, Jeff go to the park

Why? What was he thinking?

with grandpa and grandma. He climbed over

the fence. He fell into the pond. A man saved

How did he respond?

What happened with other characters?

him. Grandpa and grandma thank him. They

how? What did he do?

How did they respond?

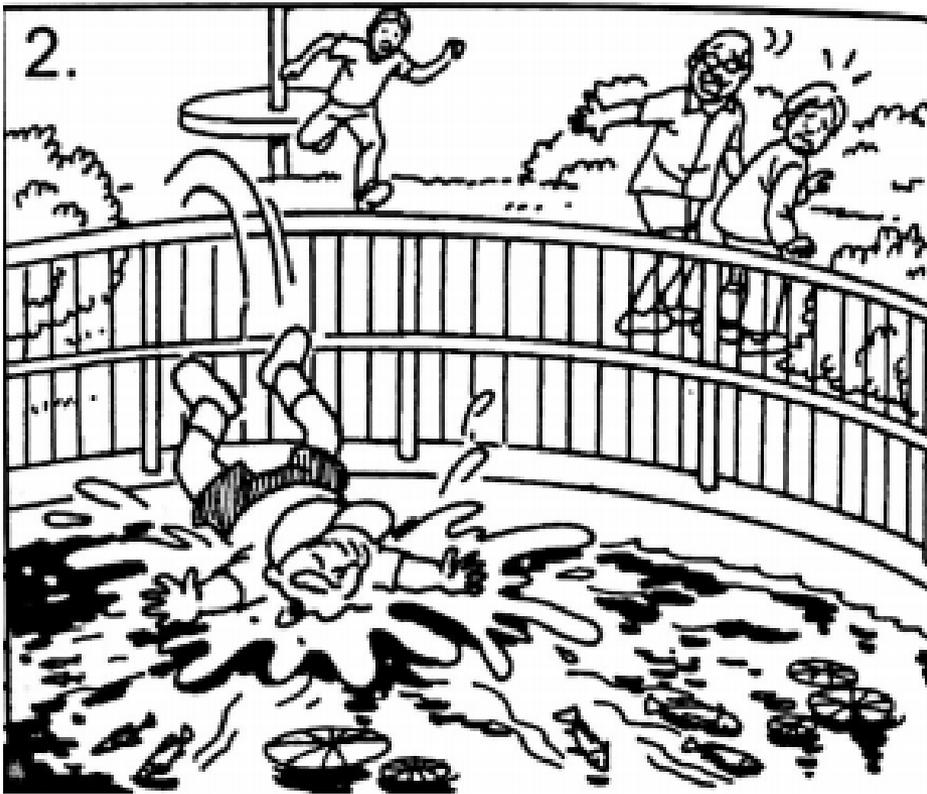
their feeling?

go home. They are happy.

(inappropriate ending)



1. 故事的主要角色是誰？
2. 故事在何時發生？
3. 故事在何地發生？
4. 他們為什麼去了那裡？
5. 祖父母在做什麼？
6. 男孩在做什麼？
7. 他為什麼爬過欄杆？
8. 他在想什麼？
9. 他想做什麼？



1. 男孩發生了什麼事？
2. 他有什麼感受？
3. 他有什麼反應？
4. 意外發生時他的祖父母在做什麼？
5. 他的祖父母有什麼反應？
6. 其他人物在做什麼？
7. 你會怎樣描述圖片裡的池塘？



1. 男孩做了什麼？
2. 祖父母做了什麼？
3. 目擊者做了什麼？
4. 之後他們做了什麼？
5. 他們有什麼感受？
6. 他們說了什麼？



1. 最後發生了什麼事？
2. 男孩是否成功獲救？
3. 他們說了什麼？
有什麼回應？
 - 男孩
 - 祖父母
 - 救了男孩的人

One cool and bright morning, Peter got up early. His grandparents decided to take him to a nearby garden for a stroll.

They walked to the garden slowly and were delighted to see a pond. Peter climbed over the railing when his grandparents were not looking. Suddenly he lost his balance and fell into the pond.

Peter panicked and shouted for help. Luckily a brave man saw him and he jumped into the pond to rescue Peter. His grandparents were grateful to the young man. They thanked him and then took Peter home.

故事開始時可用的句子：

- It was a Monday morning.
- It was a bright and sunny afternoon.
- One bright and sunny morning,
- One hot afternoon,
- One bright morning,
- It was a beautiful Sunday morning.
- One afternoon,
- It was a Friday morning.
- It was the June/ December holidays.
- It was a humid night.
- It was a quiet day.
- It was a hot and sunny afternoon.
- It was a breezy Sunday morning.
- It was the week before Christmas/ Chinese New Year/ Easter.
- One cool and bright morning,
- It was late at night.
- It was a public holiday.
- During the last school holidays,
- It was Games Day in Sam's school.
- It was Mother's Day.

寫作時

(While writing)



擴充句子

Stretch a sentence

Who?

A dog



Is doing what?

A dog barked loudly.

When?

A dog barked loudly all night long.

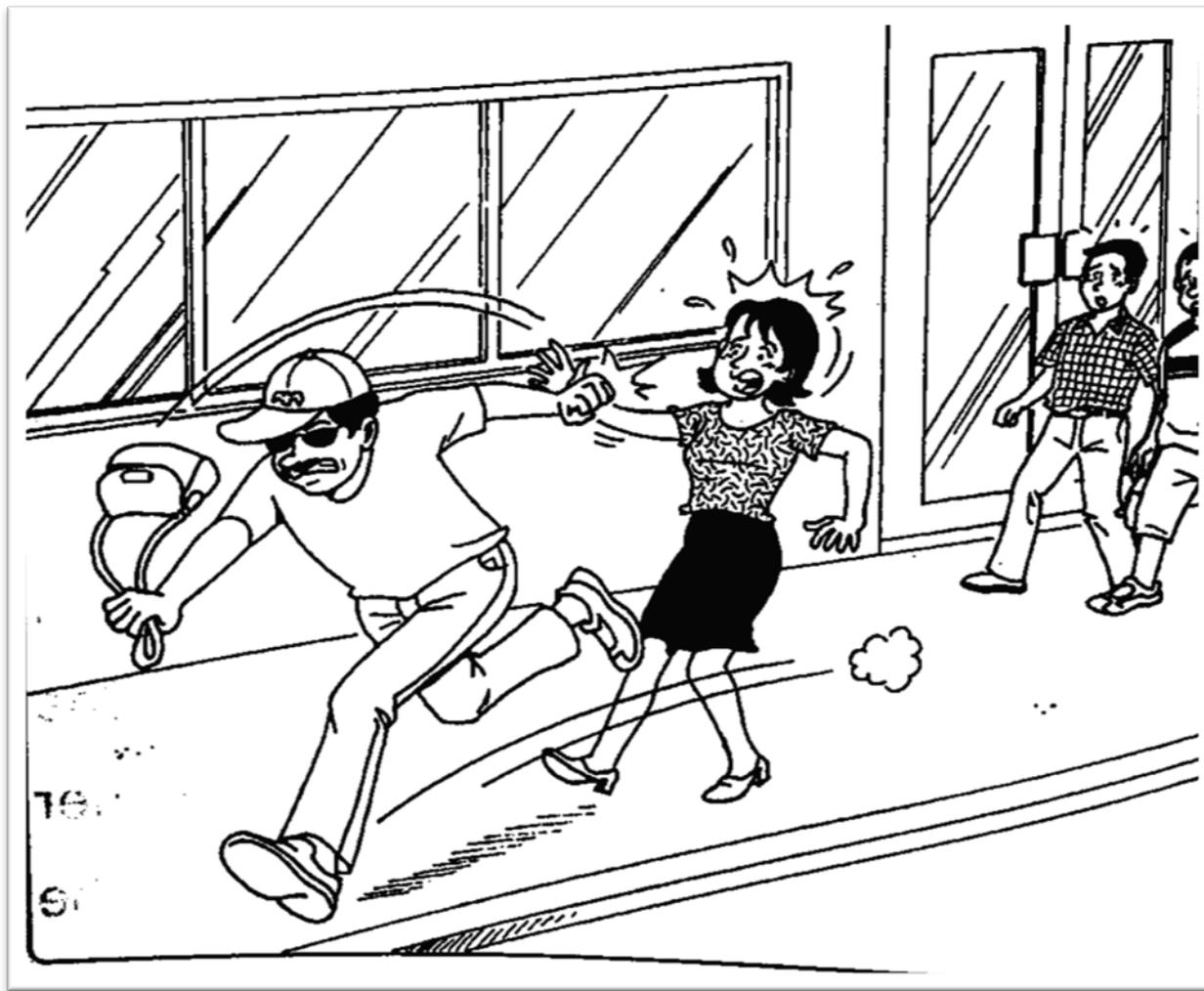
Where?

A dog barked loudly down the street all night long.

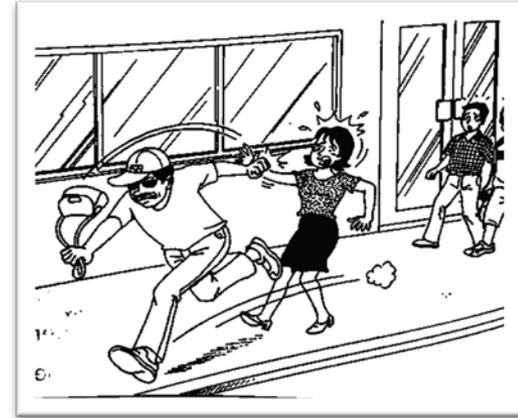
Why?

A dog barked loudly down the street all night long because of the noise.

例子(四)



擴充句子：

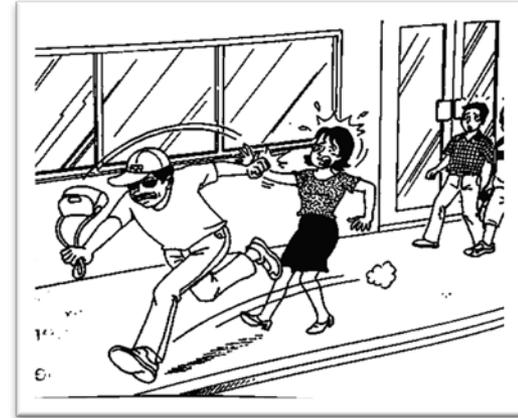


A man has taken away a woman's bag.

The man has a moustache. He is wearing sunglasses and a cap. He has just taken away the handbag of the woman.

The man with a moustache and wearing sunglasses and a cap has just snatched the handbag of a lady.

擴充句子：



The two men are also shocked by the daylight robbery.

Provide details

There are two men walking along the pavement behind them. They are also shocked by the daylight robbery.

The two men **walking along the pavement** are also shocked by the daylight robbery.

擴充句子的方法：



- 把兩個短句合併成一個長的句子
- 描述更多細節
如：人物的外表、感受

例子(五)

Why should we choose you to be our student?

Student's answer:

It is because I think my football skills is great and I think I can help your school to win many different kinds of awards that is about different sports, like football, running, and other sports. It's the reason why you should choose me to be your student.

TREE

主題句

Topic sentence Tell what I believe

原因

Reason(s) Explain why I believe it

解釋

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

總結

Ending Wrap it up

Student's answer:

It is because I think my football skills is great and I think I can help your school to win many different kinds of awards that is about different sports, like football, running, and other sports. It's the reason why you should choose me to be your student.

Topic sentence
主題句

I will win awards for the school.

Reason
原因

I am good at sport.

Explain reason
解釋

I have learnt to play football for five years. I practise playing football every week and my coach always says I have good football skills.

Ending
總結

If I have the chance to join your school's Soccer Team, I can help the team to win awards in competitions.

寫作後 (After writing)



例子(六)

Topic: My Best Friend

你們通常一起做什麼？

他擅長什麼？

My best friend is William Wong. We met each other when we were in Primary two. We were in 2A, 3B, 4B, 5B and 6B. He is **good at** football and english. **Usually** we play football together. We **always** share the snakes and teach each other homework. He teach me football skills. We learn something on each other. I hope we can go to the same secondary school **when we grow up.**

你有什麼展望？

修改和編輯文章

加入句子和詞語

刪除不需要的句子
或詞語

移動句子或詞語到
更適當的位置

以新的句子或詞語
取代文章裡的字句

Revise	Edit
	
 Add sentences and words	 Capitalization: names, places, months, titles, I
 Remove unneeded words or sentences	 Usage: match nouns and verbs correctly
 Move a sentence or word placement	 Punctuation: . , ? ! " ”
 Substitute words or sentences for others	 Spelling: check all words; use a dictionary if needed

Revising: ARMS

A Add sentences and words	R Remove unneeded words or sentences	M Move a sentence or word placement	S Substitute words or sentences for others
----------------------------------	---	--	---

Add

Remove

My best friend is William Wong. We met each other when we were in Primary two. ~~We were in 2A, 3B, 4B, 5B and 6B.~~ **He is an outgoing and friendly person.** He is good at football and english. Usually we play football together. **We always share the snakes and teach each other homework.** ~~He teach me football skills. We learn something on each other.~~ **He teaches me English and I give him a hand when he has problems in Chinese and Maths.** I hope we can go to the same secondary school when we grow up.

Substitute

Move

Edit



Capitalization:
names, places,
months, titles, I



Usage:
match nouns and
verbs correctly



Punctuation:
. , ? ! " "



Spelling:
check all words;
use a dictionary
if needed

My best friend is William Wong. We met each other when we were in Primary two. He is an outgoing and friendly

Capitalization

Usage

Punctuation

He is good at football and ~~english~~ English.

Usually, we play football together. He ~~teach~~ teaches me football skills. We always share the ~~snakes~~ snacks and teach each other homework. He teaches me English and I give him a hand when he has problems in Chinese and Maths.

Spelling

I hope we can go to the same secondary school when we grow up.

修改文章：著重文章內容和結構

編輯文章：著重用語

總結

- 多和孩子溝通，聆聽他們的心聲，讓他們感受到父母的愛和支持
- 和孩子一同經歷寫作的過程：
 - 寫作前：解題、計劃內容、訂立目標
 - 寫作時：透過對話引導孩子思考、豐富文章內容
 - 寫作後：教導孩子如何修改和編輯文章
- 看重孩子的學習態度而非成果
- 肯定孩子的努力和進步

