



A Garden where Scholars Bloom



Primary 4 STELLAR 2.0



Greater focus on metacognitive learner-strategies



Stronger connection between reading and writing



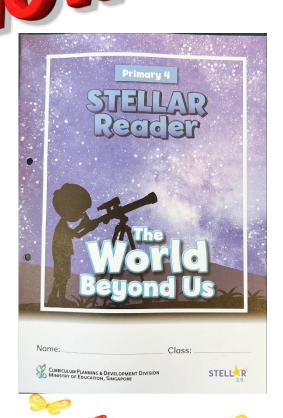
Greater focus on multiliteracies (print and digital) and inquiry



Stronger alignment between **EL lessons and RRP 2.0**

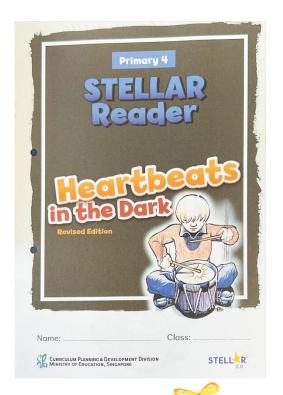






strive > for progress









Key Strategies Used In Teaching EL

- >KWL
- >Annotation and Think Aloud
- **≻**Retelling
- **→** Guided Writing
- **➤ Writing Process Cycle**
- > Supported Reading
- **≻**Gradual Release of Responsibility





Assessment



End-of-Year Exams



10 %

10 %

70 %

Term 1
Listening
Comprehension

Term 2

Language Use

Term 1

Writing



English Language End-of-Year Exam Papers

| Paper | Component | | | | |
|-------|--------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| 1 | Continuous Writing | | | | |
| 2 | Language Use and Comprehension | | | | |
| 3 | Listening Comprehension | | | | |
| 4 | Reading and Oral Communication | | | | |

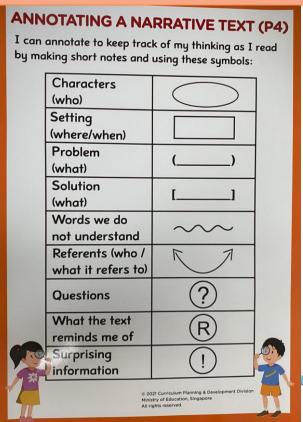




Tackling Paper 2

Comprehension

Annotate the text



- C.U.B. the questions
- Circle the question word
- Underline the tense
- Bracket the key words

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Tackling Paper 2

Comprehension

Mark allocation

73. What was Jason's reward? (1m)

75. Why did the passengers have to push and shove (2m)

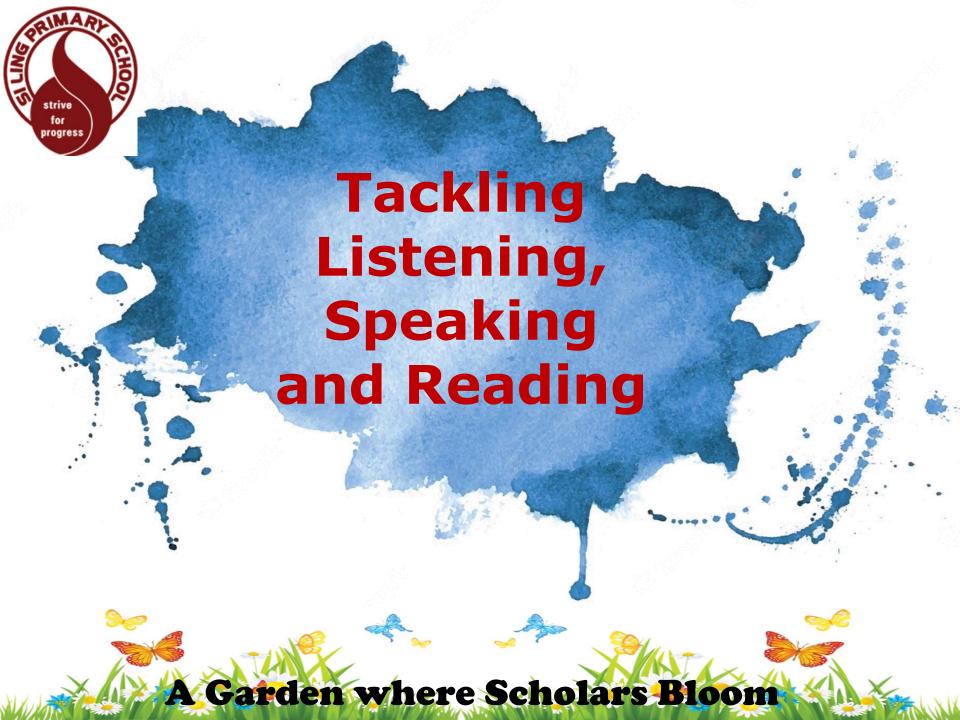


Comprehension Cloze

Fill in each blank with a suitable word.

There are many myths about animals. Many people have the perception that owls are (23) ______ but the truth is owls have very small brains and are not particularly intelligent. Somehow, all the owl stories that we have read about in children's (24) _____ seem to make us think so. Could it also be that the markings around the (25) _____ of an owl make them look like they are wearing spectacles? One can only guess.

- Look out for hints
- Contextual Clues
- Compare and contrast





Listening & Speaking

Classroom Focus:

- Listening and viewing attitudes and behaviours, for understanding and critical evaluation.
- Oracy skills Speak confidently and effectively for a variety of purposes, audiences, contexts and cultures, both individually and collaboratively

At Home:

- Daily conversation with your child and show interest in their response.
 - e.g. What was your most memorable lesson for today?
- Talk about a shared experience, e.g. a television programme/ movie/ book/ news article both of you have watched or read.

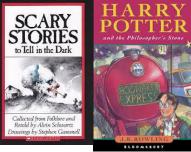
Reading

Classroom Focus:

- Critical Reading & Viewing students learn to apply metacognitive strategies to monitor, evaluate and adjust use of comprehension skills and strategies
- Extensive Reading to encourage students to engage in independent reading and viewing of a wide array of texts

At Home:

- Create a space at home where reading materials of various authors/ genres (books, newspapers, magazines etc) are kept.
- Set aside time for the family to read together.
- Visit the library regularly to borrow books.











Writing

Classroom Focus:

- Writing and representing students are taught the processes of idea generation, selection, organisation, development, expression and revision
- Feedback teacher provide specific feedback related to learning goals to move students forward.

At Home:

- Identify child's areas for growth based on teacher's feedback and work with him/her on ways to move forward.
- Create writing purposeful writing tasks e.g. emails, messages, thankyou notes, diary, reviews, etc.

| | Primar | y 5 / 6 Conti | nuous Writing | | |
|-------------|---|---------------|---------------|--|----------|
| Purpose | Ideas address the topic/theme. Ideas are exceptionally clear, focused and captivating. Main ideas are very well developed with lots of details. | | | Effectively organized in a logical and creative manner. | |
| | Ideas address the topic/theme. Ideas are clear, focused and interesting. Main ideas are developed with some details. | ✓ | Organisation | Effectively organized in a logical and conventional manner. | ✓ |
| | Ideas address the topic/theme. Ideas are easily understandable but partially developed. | | | Merely listing of events. | |
| | Ideas do not address the topic/theme. Ideas are <u>vague</u> ; little or no supporting details. | | | Little or no organization. | |
| Elaboration | Development is original, complex and relevant. | | Mechanics | Follows writing conventions with patches of clear writing. Some variations of sentence structure. | ✓ |
| | Development is thorough and relevant. | | | Follows writing conventions but not consistent throughout the writing. | |
| | Development is simple. | ✓ | Style | Evidence of good vocabulary to create a deliberate effect on the reader. Use of figurative language or metaphor. | √ |
| | Development is minimal or non-existent. | | | The range of vocabulary used is simple enough to convey intended meaning. | |

you have described the main characters emotions, <u>thoughts</u> and actions well at the introduction and development parts of the story with the use of descriptive phrases and dialogues. Do check your punctuation usage carefully.

However, as a reader you made me wonder what Kayla and Evonne were feeling and thinking at the end of the story when Kayla finally learnt her lesson. Do elaborate on this.



Feedback on Student's Writing

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Managing your child's time

- **EL Remedial Lesson -** Every Thursday
- Be punctual
- Complete all assignment and submit on time
- Sit for all school-based assessments and all End-of-Year Paper

Do you have a question

To insert QR Code here

Scan the QR code and post your question/s
We will get back to you with a response.
Remember to indicate your name





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