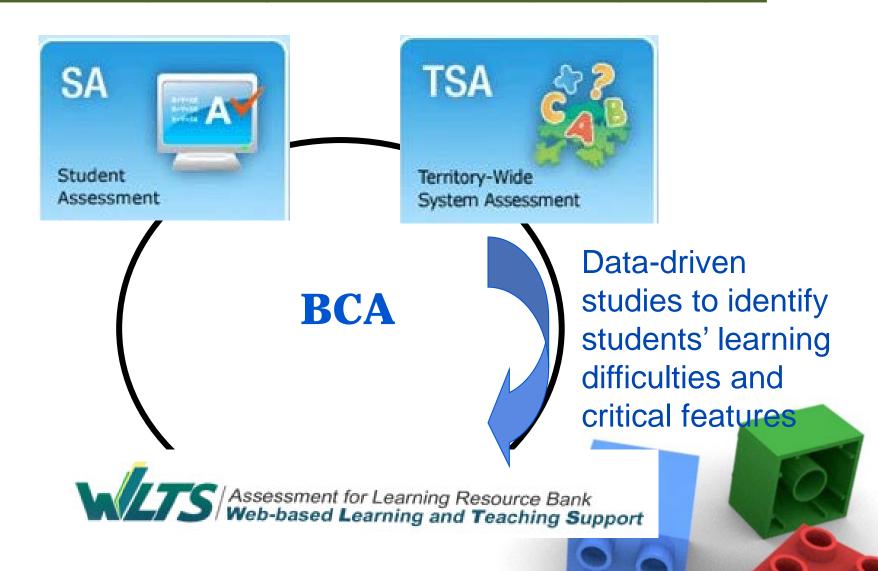
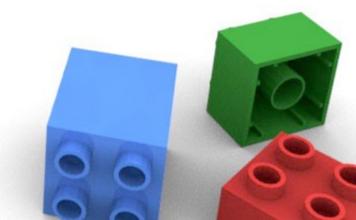
Basic Competency Assessment (BCA) Project



School Case 2008 TSA Report - Reading (Simulated data)

Basic	Item Description	Item	School A	Territory-
Competency	item bescription	No.	%	wide %
	My First Pet 3ERW1 / 3ERW3 Part 1	<u>Q01</u>	14.3	46.7
L2-R-5-P3BC	My First Pet 3ERW1/3ERW3Mare19	3 03	18.4	46.7
	My First Pet 3ERW1 / 3ERW3 Part 1	Q07	71.4	70.9



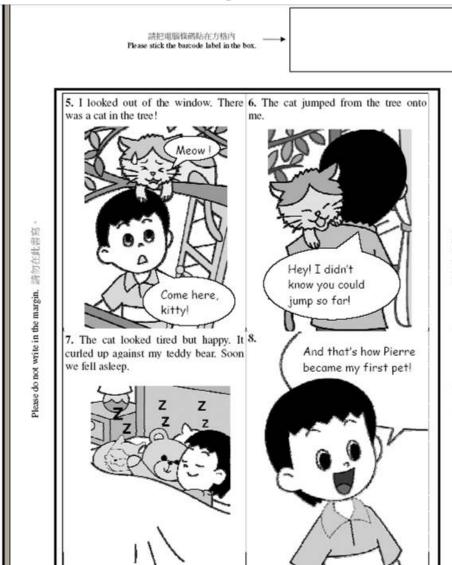
TSA 2008 Primary 3 English – My First Pet



Text Type: Cartoon and Dialogue



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How TSA data feedback learning and teaching

My First Pet

3ERW1 / 3ERW3 Part 1 Q01

How many people live in Jack's house?

	oti atog otal	010101		
A. 3	Understanding	th		

B. 4

C. 5

D. 6

Strategy students need to develop: ne connection between ideas

Analysis

Students who chose Distractor A did not read the texts in the three bubbles in Picture 2. They only counted the persons they could see in the picture.

<u>School</u>	Territory-wide
<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
63.3%	36.5%
16.3%	8.6%
6.1%	8.1%
14.3%	46.7%
66	
	0

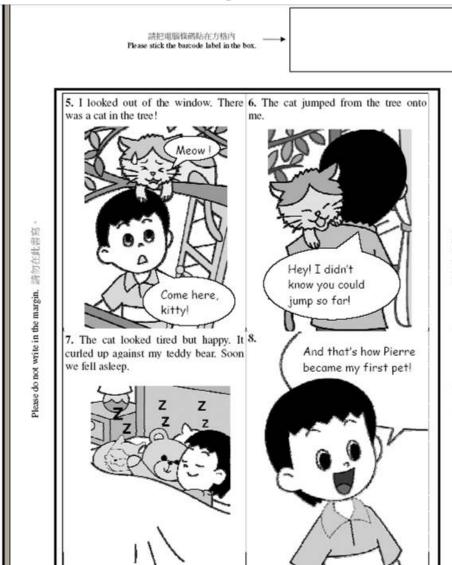
TSA 2008 Primary 3 English – My First Pet



Text Type: Cartoon and Dialogue



Please do not write in the margin. 詩勿在此書寫。



How TSA data feedback learning and teaching

My First Pet

3ERW1 / 3ERW3 Part 1 Q03

In Picture 3, Jack says, 'It is very tall and strong.'

The word 'It' refers to the _____

A. bird

B. window

C. tree

D. cat

Strategy students need to develop:

Pronoun referencing

Analysis

'It' refers to the tree, but over half of the students chose 'bird'. This demonstrates a weak understanding of the use of pronoun 'it'.

<u>School</u>	Territory-wide	
<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	
55.1%	33.2%	
4.1%	5.2%	
18.4%	45.7%	
22.4%	14.2%	
00		

Key Stage 1 Reading Basic Competency Descriptors



L2-R-5-P3BC

Using a small range of reading strategies to understand the meaning of short and simple texts with the help of cues

- recognizing key words in a sentence
- predicting the content using the book covers,
 picture cues, prior knowledge and personal
 experience
- predicting the meaning of unfamiliar words by using picture cues and contextual clues
- recognizing formulaic or common expressions
- recognizing repetitive language patterns
- •understanding the functions of basic punctuation
- •understanding the connection between ideas

Key Stage 2 Reading Basic Competency Descriptors

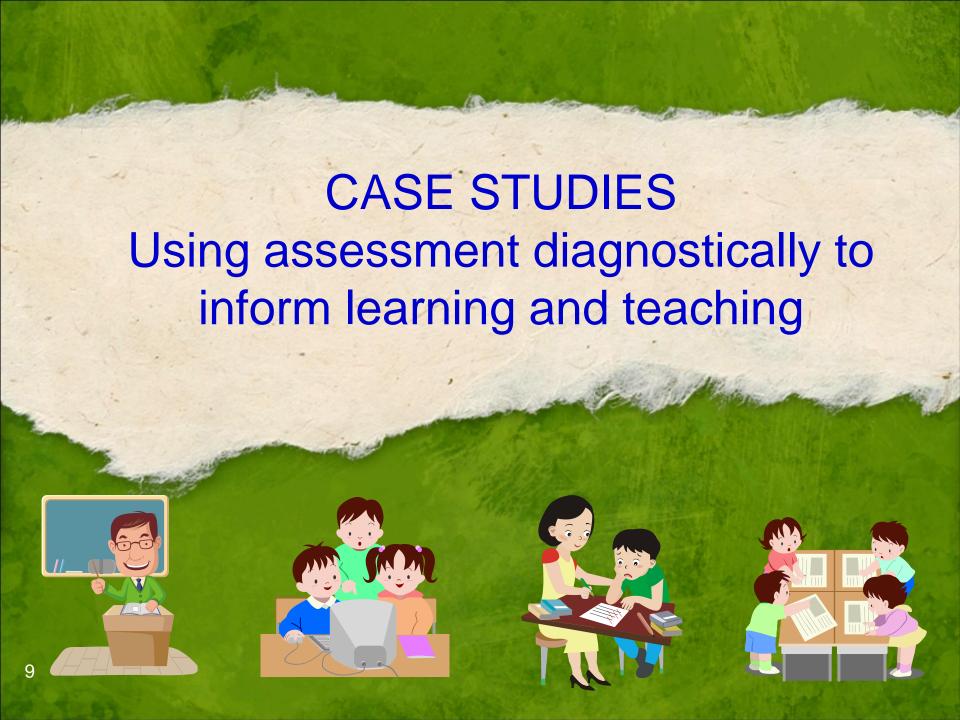


L3-R-5-P6BC

Using a range of reading strategies to understand the meaning of simple texts with the help of cues

- scanning for specific information
- •skimming for gist
- •sequencing events
- •identifying main ideas
- •identifying details that support a main idea
- making inferences
- working out the meaning of unknown words by recognizing prefixes and suffixes
- predicting the likely development of the text
- •understanding the **connection between ideas** by identifying a range of cohesive devices

• ...



Research Studies: English Language

Key Stage / Topic	Project Name (Year)	Focus
KS1-3 / Reading	The Study of Using Assessment Data (Including TSA Data) to Enhance Learning and Teaching (ELE – Phase I) (08 – 09)	TSA item and data analysis + learning problem identification
KS1-3 / Reading	The Study of Using Assessment Data (Including TSA Data) to Enhance Learning and Teaching (ELE – Phase II) (09)	Empirical study to verify causes of learning problems
KS1-2 / Reading	The Study of Using Assessment Data (Including TSA Data) to Enhance the Learning and Teaching of Reading (Phase III) (09 - 10)	Diagnostic assessment + teaching strategies & exemplars
KS1-2 / Reading	The Study of Using Assessment Data (Including TSA Data) to Enhance the Learning and Teaching of Reading (Phase IV) (10 – 11)	Action research + invention strategies & exemplars

Study of Using Assessment Data (Including TSA Data) to Enhance Learning and Teaching (ELE)

- An EDB commissioned research project with four phases (2008-2011)
- Principal Investigator: Dr Anthony KK Tong, University of Hong Kong
- Findings:
 The causes of reading difficulties include students' limited vocabulary sizes and text type knowledge, lack of reading skills to cope with harder items and lack of interest to process the reading texts.

Source: Dr Anthony KK Tong (2009/10) Study of Using Assessment Data (Including TSA Data) to Enhance Learning and Teaching (English Language Education) – EDB commissioned research project.

The Lexical Bar

For example, the text of The Three Frogs" (in TSA 2008 Reading paper) contains a total of 145 words. Some weaker students did not know up to 28 words in the text. (Nearly 20% of the text!)

Source: Dr Anthony KK Tong (2009/10) Study of Using Assessment Data (Including TSA Data) to Enhance Learning and Teaching (English Language Education) – EDB commissioned research project.

Part 2A

Mary is reading a story about three frogs.

Read the first part of the story.

The Three Frogs

Once upon a time, there were three frogs. Their names were Jack, Tom and Bill. One day, the three frogs were sitting next to a pond. They looked up at a castle on top of a hill.

"We are so ugly and green now! How can we be princes again?" they cried.

"We can go to the castle and kiss the sleeping princess. She lives at the top of the castle," said Jack.

When the sun came up, the three frogs started to jump. Jump, jump, jump. They only got to the top of the hill when the sun went down.

"It's too dark now. We can't see the way to the castle," said Tom.

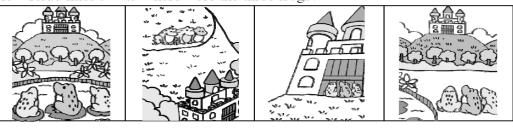
"Then we will wait for the moon to come out," said Bill.

В.

Soon, the moon came out and the frogs jumped to the bottom of the princess' castle.

Choose the best answer by blackening the circle.

1. Read lines 3 - 4. Where were the three frogs?



C.

Part 2B

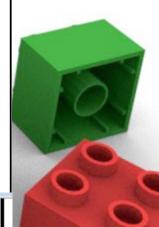
Α.

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5

10

D.



How much vocabulary and how should it be learnt?

Key Stage	Stage Target	Cumulative Target
KS1	1000	1000
KS2	1000	2000
KS3	1500	3500
KS4	1500	5000

Source: Dr Arthur McNeill (2007) Enhancing the Effectiveness of English Vocabulary Learning and Teaching at Primary Level – CDI workshop

- Find ways to expand students' vocabulary sizes. Repeated encounters of the target words are important.
- Teach vocabulary building skills explicitly. Devote more time and effort in vocabulary building work in the classroom.

WLTS units with a focus on vocabulary building skills

Word Formation (compound words, prefixes, suffixes)
KS2 Hong Kong Adventure 1-4

Word Association (synonyms, antonyms, homonyms)
KS2 Super Word Kid

Sight Words (high frequency words)
KS1 Sight Word Park

Hong Kong Adventure 1-4





A cluster of units focusing on compound words (Unit 1), prefixes (Unit 2), suffixes (Unit 3) and the application of word formation skills (Unit 4).

Online games

http://wlts.edb.hkedcity.net/en/english/ks2/reading/l3_r_5_p6bc.html



Each unit has an interactive game aiming at different word formation skills.

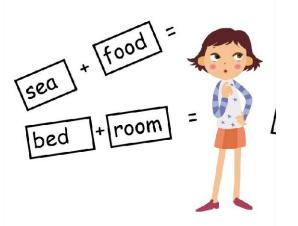
In story mode, learners can learn the skills in a meaningful context.

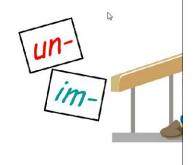
In practice mode, learners choose one of the skills they want to work on.

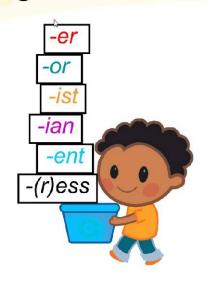
Knowing About Compou

Knowing Mor

Knowing More About Suffixes













Choose a word v

Can you think of most starting with the pro-

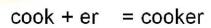






Un- is a prefix meaning

-er -or -ist -ian 'person' or thing that does something







PowerPoint tutorials with simple interactive activities are available for group or individual learning / consolidation.



time

Un- is not a prefix here.
The word only starts with t

library + ian = librarian









High frequency words

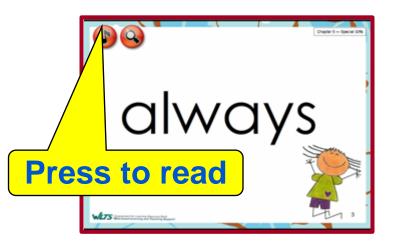
- Direct and explicit teaching of high-frequency words at primary level would benefit students in their development of reading competency
- Sight words: learners should recognize, read and understand instantly at the stage of early literacy
- When learners can read sight words quickly and effortlessly, they can focus on the more difficult words



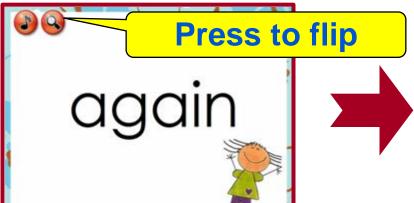
Trial Version

A resource pack with diagnostic assessment, teaching ideas, sight word cards, PowerPoint tutorials and more.

Sight word cards (double-sided)



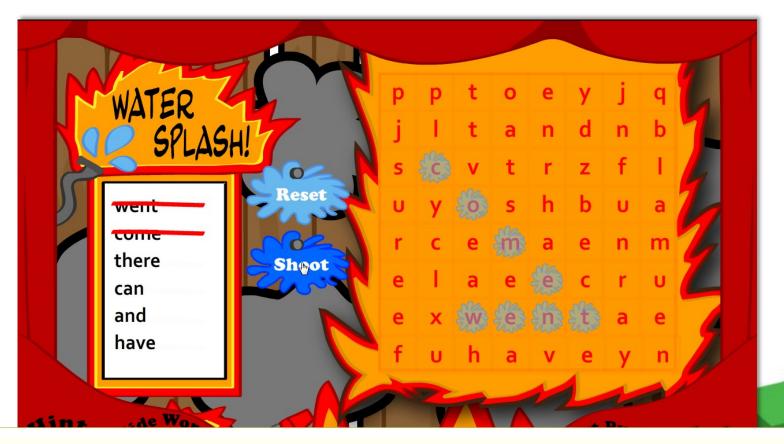








Water Splash: a custom-made word search puzzle



Teachers can input their target words to create their own puzzles.

Sight Word Express: usage



Choose the right word to fit in the sentence.



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Related BCs

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Home > English Language > KS2 (P.4-P.6) > Listening > L4-L-3-P6BC

SE CH RESULTS

KS2 (P.4-P.6) Basic Competencies

■ Listening

L3-L-1-P6BC -

Discriminating between words with a range of vowel and consonant sounds

L4-L-2-P6BC -

Understanding the use of a small range of language features in simple literary / imaginative spoken texts

L4-L-3-P6BC -

Using a range of strategies to understand the meaning of simple texts on familiar topics which are delivered clearly in familiar accents

- Reading
- Writing
- Speaking

Learners' Possible Problems and Suggested Follow-up Actions

Q SEARCH AGAIN

Follow-up Materials

Other Resources

Related Module

Follow-up Materials

Learners' possible problem(s) (for reference only)

- 1 Learners are not able to use a range of strategies to understand simple instructions and questions related to familiar contexts
- Learners are not able to listen for gist / main ideas in short conversations.
- 3 Learners are not able to discriminate between intonations for various purposes.
- 4 Learners are not able to identify key words / extract specific information.
- [5] Learners have difficulties in understanding the connection between ideas (by identifying cohesive devices).

Suggestions for Follow-up Actions

Learning Unit

Description

Problem addressed (see above)

Suggested duration (minutes) For Students' Self-

24



Home > Student Zone > English Language > P1-P3











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