# The Transition from Kindergarten to Primary School



"C-for-Chinese@JC" PolyU Project Team



















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1. Effectiveness of Intervention Programmes



for Smooth Transition

- 2. Reading Scheme
- 3. Primary School Support









# Effectiveness of Intervention Programmes for Smooth Transition



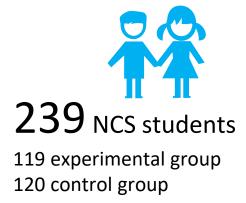




## An Overview of PolyU's Support



















# **Evaluation of transition support measures**

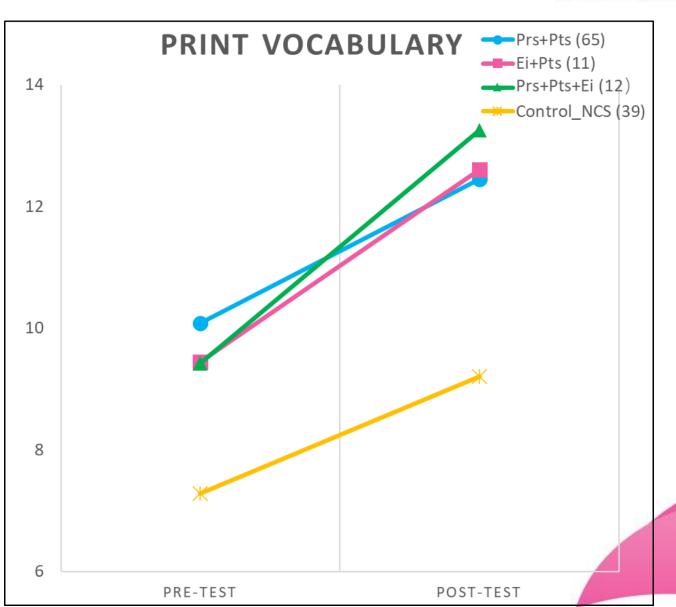
### **Grouping Information (N=127)**

PS Group	Student number
1. PolyU reading scheme + PolyU teacher support	65 (51.2%)
2. CforC KG graduates + PolyU teacher support	11 (8.7%)
3. PolyU reading scheme + PolyU teacher support + CforC KG graduates	12 (9.4%)
4. Control_NCS	39 (30.7%)
Total	127 (100%)

## **AY22/23 Transition Results**



Overall, all three experimental groups are effective.



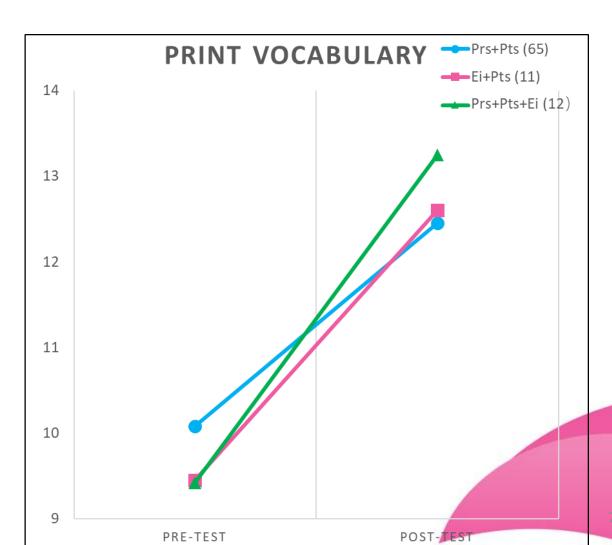
### **AY22/23 Transition Results**



For print vocabulary, **Group 3 (PolyU reading scheme + PolyU teacher support + CforC KG graduates)** shows more significant improvement.

Group	Print vocabulary					
Group	Pre-test	Post-test	Cohen's d R			
Group 1 (65)	10.08 (5.21)	12.45 (4.93)	.471	.229		
Group 2 (11)	9.45 (3.48)	12.60 (4.55)	.816	.378		
Group 3 (12)	9.42 (2.88)	13.25 (3.84)	1.179	.508		
Control_NCS (39)	7.28 (4.16)	9.21 (5.05)	.423	.207		

*Note.* The numbers in parentheses refer to the standard deviation.



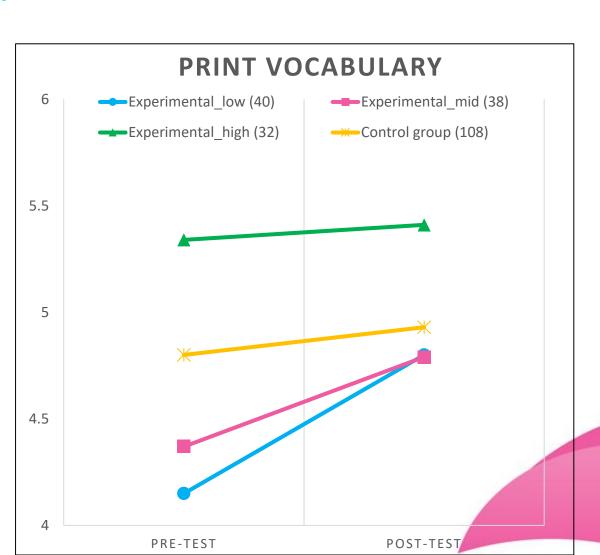
## **AY23/24** Kindergarten Results



The intervention effect for the initial low-level group is the largest.

Croun	Print vocabulary					
Group	Pre-test	Post-test	Cohen's d	R		
Experimental_low (40)	4.15 (1.98)	4.80 (2.28)	.308	.152		
Experimental_mid (38)	4.37 (2.12)	4.79 (2.11)	.201	.100		
Experimental_high (32)	5.34 (2.36)	5.41 (2.65)	.028	.014		
Control_NCS (108)	4.80 (2.28)	4.93 (2.41)	.056	.028		

*Note.* The numbers in parentheses refer to the standard deviation.



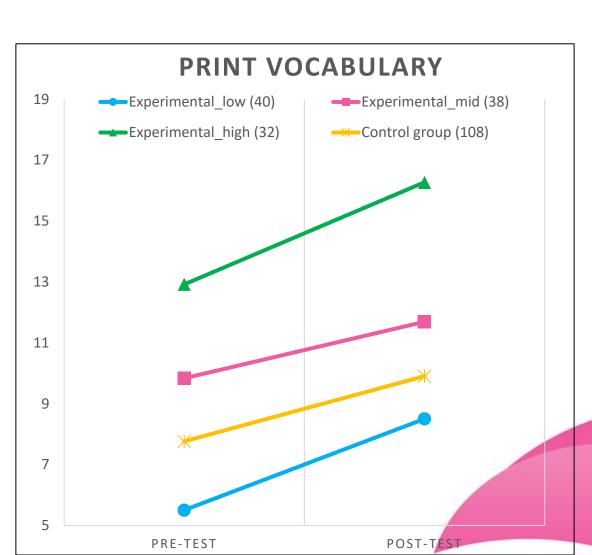
## **AY23/24 Primary School Results**



The intervention effect for the initial low-level group is the largest.

Group	Print vocabulary					
Group	Pre-test	Post-test	Cohen's d	R		
Experimental_low (16)	5.50 (3.90)	8.50 (2.28)	.970	.436		
Experimental_mid (35)	9.83 (3.70)	11.69 (3.96)	.492	.239		
Experimental_high (26)	12.92 (4.87)	16.27 (4.30)	.744	.349		
Control_NCS (50)	7.76 (4.09)	9.90 (5.10)	.468	.228		

*Note.* The numbers in parentheses refer to the standard deviation.



### **AY23/24 Home Literacy Environment Survey Results**







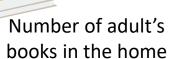
Parents' Chinese listening and speaking proficiency



Number of children's books in the home



Parents' educational background





Parents know how to teach children to read.



Parents are proud that they can speak mother tongue.

### Primary school



Children's interest in reading



Family income







# Intervention Programmes--Reading Scheme





## Background

- ➤ Target: Kindergarten and Primary School NCS
- ➤ 1-2 reading ambassador(s)
- ► Each group consists of 6 to 8 students
- > Individual schools have teachers to assist
- Each book has 4 lessons
- Each lesson lasts approximately 30 minutes





### 2023-2024 Cohort (K2&K3)



232 Reading Sessions offered 84 K2 + 93 K3 NCS Students participated

12 Kindergartens participated 79 Reading Ambassadors trained



## 2023-2024 Cohort (P1)



6 main interventions offered

260 P1 NCS Students served

11 Primary Schools participated 146 educators trained





## **Teaching Process**





Warm-up activity 引起動機

Storytelling

故事

Learn Vocabulary/Grammar

學習字詞/語法

Worksheet

工作紙(如適用)

Summary

總結

# **Reading Training in Focus**





Print convention 閱讀慣例覺識



Text Retelling 故事理解



Chinese Word Features

Awareness of

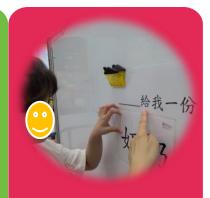
字詞規律覺識



Component and Chinese Characters 部件識字



Reading vocabulary 閱讀詞彙



Sentence structure 句式 Warm-up activity 引起動機



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Enhance student's interest in learning Chinese



Provide a Chinese language context



Review of previous lesson through games helps students consolidate learning content effectively



Props: mystery bag, character cards

# Storytelling 故事

写馬會 友趣學中文 C-for-Chinese@JC

- >stories are used to enhance children's listening, speaking and reading abilities
- >stories are presented at different levels to cater for diversity in students' language abilities
- > themes of story are culturally responsive and relevant to students' daily life
- >questioning techniques are used to stimulate imagination and raise students' motivation in reading



## Learn Vocabulary/Grammar 學習字詞/語法



Learn Chinese Character Components
學習部件

Consolidate and Apply Chinese

鞏固及運用中文

日常對話

**Expand Vocabulary** 

提升詞彙量

Speak Complete Sentences 說出完整句子 Learn Short Phrases/Adjectives 學習短句/形容詞

# Learning Vocabulary/Grammar 學習字詞/語法



- help children to learn basic vocabularies and expand vocabulary size
- help children to build foundation in grammar in a progressive manner
- create rich language environments for children to practice pronunciation and intonation
- encourage students to engage in simple daily conversations for practicing the knowledge learnt



## Worksheet 工作紙





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Kindergarten



**Primary School** 

### Reinforce classroom learning

Understand student's abilities and performances, providing timely support for weaker students

Promote peer interaction and collaboration through Scaffolding Instruction (鷹架)

# Summary 總結

Review key points to enhance memory

Assign tasks for home sharing and collecting learning content

Appreciate specific student performances, acknowledging efforts and progress











# Kindergarten Teaching Demonstration



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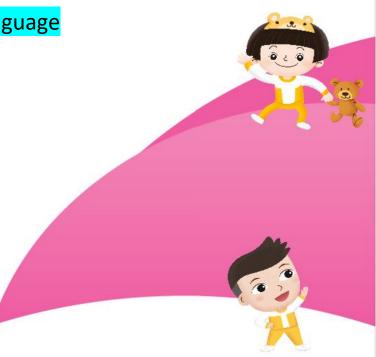
Each character represents a syllable 一字一音



Written and spoken language 書面語及口語



Share life experiences 分享生活經驗















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Chinese Curriculum

Plan

Chinese **Co-lesson** Plan







6 Main Intervention Programmes **Lesson Across** Curriculum **Activity** Support



Reading Scheme for Student

**Exam Paper** & Student **Performance Analysis** 







### 一、字詞分析

NCS 年級	實詞	小計	比例
小一	上下左右前後火車穿山洞走馬路小心爸爸媽媽 白鬼小狗跑我笑有一個好大家愛哥哥姐姐她 快樂坐吃水果你多汁完唱歌	37	72. 5%
小二	紅綠燈 停 過 動物 握手 小娃娃 哈哈 排 香甜 同	10	19.6%
小三	放心 熊貓 踏 抱	4	7.8%
小計		51	

NCS 年 級	副詞	連詞	助詞	助動詞	小計
小一	也	又		要	3
小二	都		嗎		2
小三	オ	跟			2
小計	3	2	1	1	7

• 字詞的難度總體上適合初小非華語學生學習。

### 二、教學語言點整理

名詞(偏正結構)	火車 紅燈 綠燈
動詞(部件組字)	足: 踏 跳 跑 手: 握手 抱 口: 唱歌 吃水果
量詞	個
有字句	我有一個。 (進階) 我有一個,也有一個。

### 三、整體學習目標

- 聆聽: 能聽懂日常生活相關的字詞: (進階)能聽懂有字句。
- 説話: 能説出日常生活相關的字詞: (進階)能在部分提示下説出有字句。
- 閱讀: 能認讀常用名詞和動詞; (進階)能大致理解有字句和兒歌內容。
- 書寫:能正確書寫常用字詞; (進階)能在部分提示下寫出有字句。

### Chinese Curriculum Planning



### 一、課文教學語言點

- 我有一個頭。- 我也有一個頭。
- 我有兩隻手。- 我的手在這裏。
- 你的手在哪裏? 我沒有手。

字、詞	頭、耳朵(耳)、眼睛(目)、手、嘴巴(口)、腳(足)、人
部件	口: 嘴吃喝(唱) 目: 看眼睡 手: 打拉抱 足: 跑跳路
量詞	個 一個頭
有字句	我有。

本課重點在讓學生認讀身體部分的字詞,因此「口」部之下,建議加入「嘴」字,動詞則可減少一個,如「唱」,或作為進階字詞。

### 二、教學目標

- 1. 聆聽: 理解身體部位的詞語: (進階) 理解有字句
- 2. 説話: 説出身體部位的詞語: (進階) 運用所學的詞語, 説出有字句
- 3. 閱讀: 認讀身體部位的字詞: (進階)理解有字句
- 4. 書寫: 能正確書寫簡單字詞; (進階) 大致能運用提供的字詞寫有字句
- 教學重點目標:
- 1. 能認讀身體部位詞語:頭、頭髮、眼睛、耳朵、鼻子、嘴巴、手、腳
- 2. 能正確書寫簡單詞語:人、手、口、耳朵、目
- 3. 知道「口」字可作為偏旁,與其他部件構成其他字,而且所構字的意思 與「口」相關。
- 4. (進階) 高能力者能將偏旁的概念引伸至「目」部件的字。



看圖仿作「名詞+又+形容詞+又+形容詞」教學設計

課文「水果香甜又多汁」中「又」是連詞,將描述同一事物「水果」的兩個形容詞「香甜」和「多汁」串聯起來。

句式	·······又·······又·······
例句	蘋果又紅又大。
句子仿作	(名詞) + 又 + (形容詞) + 又 + (形容詞)
學習目標	1、閱讀: 能認讀常用名詞和形容詞; 能大致理解句式「又又」。 2、寫作: 能正確書寫常用名詞和形容詞; 能在部分提示下寫句子「又又」(進階)。
教學策略	<ul> <li>失展示事物的圖片,然後引導學生形容事物的顏色和大小形狀,最後再用句式「⋯⋯又⋯⋯又⋯⋯」串聯形容詞,組成句子「(名詞)+又+(形容詞)」。</li> <li>例1至例5都以水果為例,如蘋果、草莓、香蕉、梨、西瓜,描述顏色和形狀大小兩種視覺特征,讓學生熟悉基本句式,例6至例8引申至生活中的其他事物,如蛋糕、熊貓、巴士,並嘗試引導學生描述嗅覺、味覺、胖瘦、高矮等其他特征。</li> <li>可以用「串珠子」的思路講解:(詞語是珠子,句式是把詞語串起来的線。)</li> <li>例1:</li> <li>輸入:</li> <li>第1顆珠子──名詞:蘋果</li> <li>第2顆珠子──形容詞(描述顏色):紅</li> <li>第3顆珠子──形容詞(描述大小):大</li> <li>線──句式「⋯⋯又⋯⋯又⋯⋯」</li> <li>輸出:</li> <li>一串句子「蘋果又紅又大。」</li> </ul>



掌 學部件









吃飯

喝水







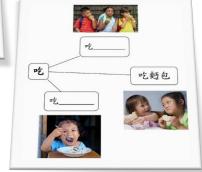




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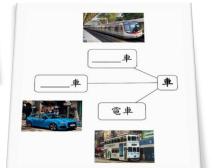


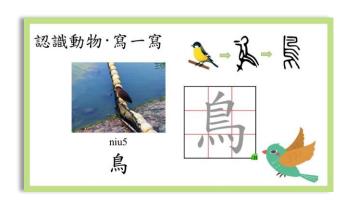
五、周一周有「口」的字。







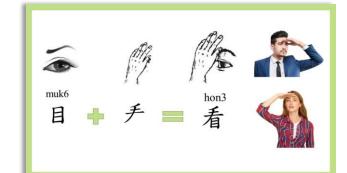


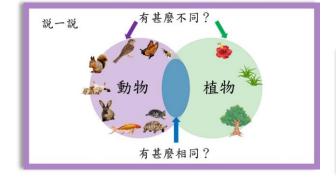






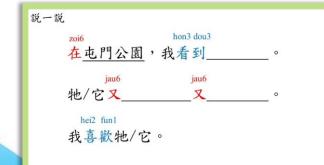




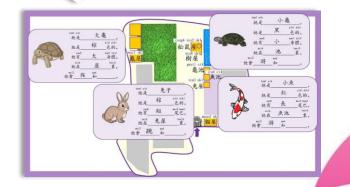


Lesson Across
Curriculum
Activity
Support









#### 二、閱讀範疇

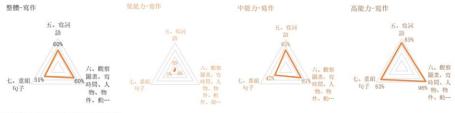
題目由部件到字到詞到單句再到句群,逐層考查,由易到難,內容緊貼教材課文,並配合豐富生動的圖片,適合小一非華語學生程度。



- 整體上,所有非華語學生
- 低能力組:個別學生能處
- 中能力組:學生能處理部
- 高能力組: 幾乎所有學生
- 各題具體分析如下。

### 三、寫作範疇

• 題目由字到詞語到句子,逐層遞進,由易到難,考查的內容符合教材和學生經驗,設題亦能給學生一定的空間運用所學,自由發揮。



- 低能力學生的難以應付中文書寫的要求。
- 中能力學生處理字詞書寫的能力尚可,但句子屬次有點離應付。

#### 五、説話範疇

• 題目由詞到句到對話,逐層遞進,內容緊貼學生生活經驗和課堂所學,覆蓋的語言點全面。



- 七、看圖)
- 個別低能力學生能夠說出生活常用詞語,
- 中能力學生基本能夠說出詞語,但用句子
- 高能力學生在要回答的內容比較長時有团
- 各題具體分析如下。

#### 四、收聽和問

題目由詞到單句到後句,由易到難,逐層邁進,內容緊貼教材和學生經驗,考查點覆蓋的詞性和詞類含義豐富多樣。



- 低能力學生能夠聽懂部分詞語,但難以應付句子層面的要求。
- 中能力學生能夠聽懂大部分詞語和簡短指令,應付復雜指令時有困難。
- 高能力學生幾乎能夠聽懂所有詞語和簡短指令,處理復雜指令時稍有困難。
- 各题具體分析如下:

題目&考查内容	中國語文課程第二語言架構聆聽能力	抽樣得分率				分析與建議	
超日8万旦四谷		低能力	中能力	高能力	整體	万有兴建藏	
一、讀詞: 圈出所聽見的詞語。(圖略)						• 考查的詞語包括名詞、數詞、偏正詞	
1. 老鼠			47% 95%	100%	85%	組、動資詞組,詞義豐富,難度亦適	
2. 六十八	NLL(1, 1) I	47%				合小一非華語學生。 • 低能力學生對「老鼠、吃蛋糕」的掌	
3. 顏色筆	・						
4. 吃蛋糕						握得較好。	
5. 公園						<ul> <li>中能力和高能力學生基本上掌握所考 查的詞語。</li> </ul>	



整體: 聽>說>讀≈寫



拍局文化拉近距離

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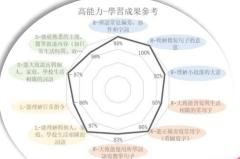
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中能力-學習成果參考

中能力: 聽>說>寫>讀

Exam Paper & Student Performance Analysis



高能力:讀>聽=説>寫







Reading **Scheme** for Student

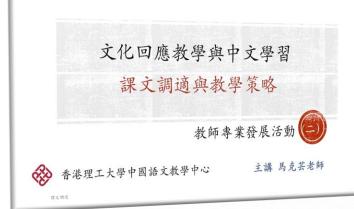


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Professional Training for Teachers







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### **Teachers**

Enhance Awareness of Teaching NCSS Chinese

Improve Skills in Teaching NCSS Chinese

Refine Assessment Methods for Evaluating NCSS' Chinese Proficiency



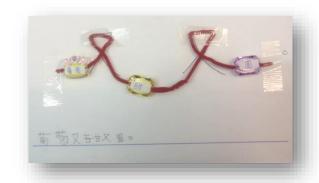




Increase Interest & Motivation in Learning Chinese

Strengthen Mastery of Chinese Vocabulary & Grammar

Elevate Writing & Speaking Capability in Chinese



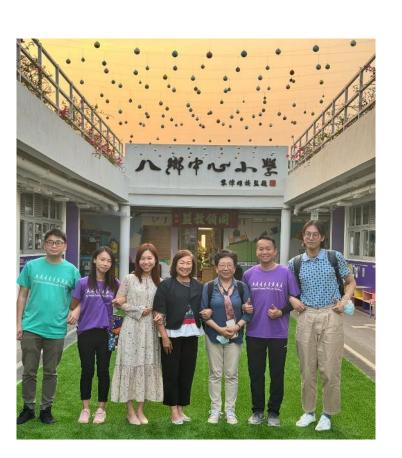


SUPPORT Effects



# **Guest Speaker**

Mr. Au Chi Tsun
Pat Heung Central Primary School
八鄉中心小學 歐智溱先生











1) Benefits of Co-lesson Plan



**Guest Speaker Sharing** 

3) Future Support Need 2) Reading Scheme











