



APRIL PRIMARY ENGLISH NEWSLETTER

At a Glance

In this issue of PEN, you will be able to find out what students are learning in the English lessons in each grade. We also invite some students from the special grade – Grade 6+ to share what they are learning in their English lessons. I reckon everybody will be amazed at the topics covered.

Content

Grades 1, 2 & 3

Grades 4, 5 & 6

EPA

Writers' Corner

Brain Teasers

Around the Campus

PUI KIU COLLEGE

Address: 1 Tai Wai New
Village Road, Tai Wai,
Shatin, New Territories

Telephone: (852) 2602 3166

Fax: (852) 2602 3177

Web: puikiu.edu.hk

PUI KIU COLLEGE ENGLISH PANEL

ISSUE 7

APRIL 2018

**WHAT'S HAPPENING
AROUND PUI KIU
COLLEGE:**

PRIMARY CHINESE WEEK

UPCOMING EVENTS

2nd TERM ENGLISH WEEK:
ACTIVITY WEEK &
PERFORMANCE WEEK

**ENGLISH ECAS
2017-2018**

ENGLISH
CHANTERS
PKC DEBATE TEAM

Foreword

Spring is here!



In the blink of an eye, the season of new beginnings has finally arrived – Spring. Doesn't it seem like yesterday when we just started the school year? The final modules of English are well under way, the Year-End Assessment isn't far away in sight, and lots of exciting Post-Exam Activities are being brewed to wrap up the term before the Summer Break.

How was your Easter Break? Did you do anything new or challenging? Up till now, we have all gathered some exciting experiences and memories throughout the school year. Have you started some new good habits? Have you gotten rid of some old bad ones?

Maybe now is the time to reflect on how far we've come, how much we've learnt and how else we can get better. Have a think about it on your own, and discuss with your friends and your family. See if you can make this Spring the beginning of the best "YOU" you can be!

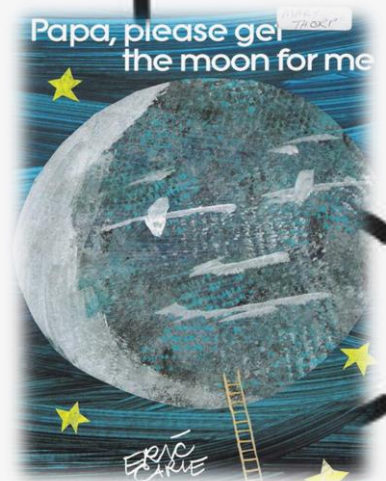
Teacher Arvin Robles
Deputy Head, Primary English Panel

Grade One

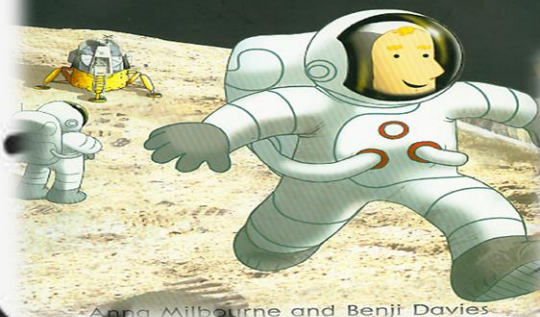
Do you know what the Grade One students are learning now? Make a guess!

You are probably correct, we are learning about SPACE! What do you know about space? Do you have questions about the moon or different planets?

In class, we read some stories about the moon and some non-fiction books about the solar system.



On the Moon

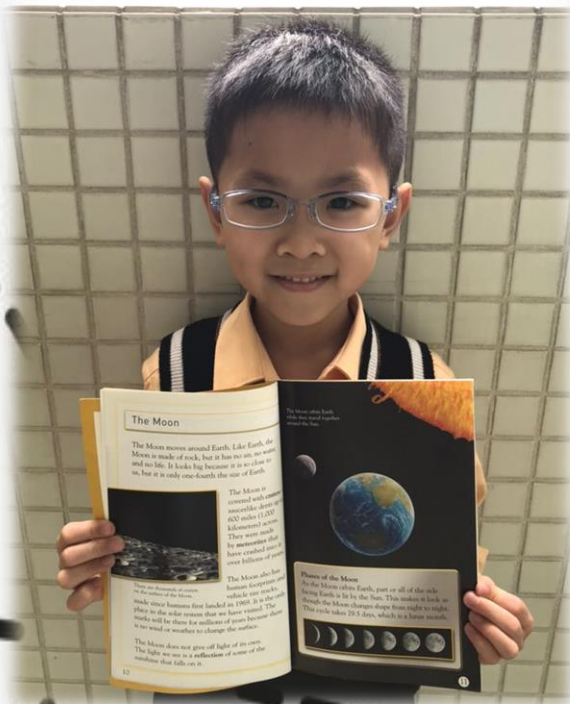
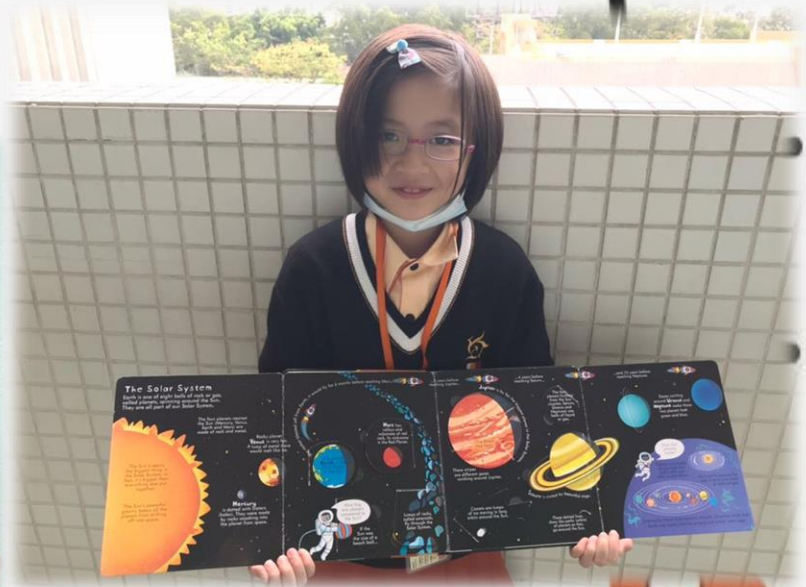


Anna Milbourne and Benji Davies



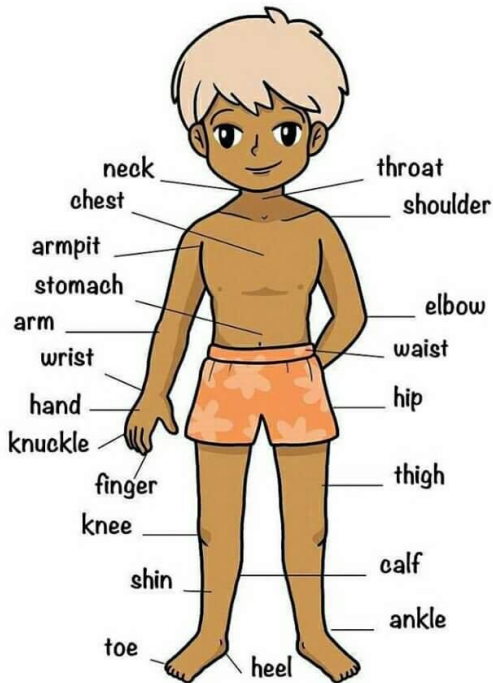
Some of the Grade One students are so interested in this topic that they brought in additional books about space to share with their classmates and teachers.

Thank you!

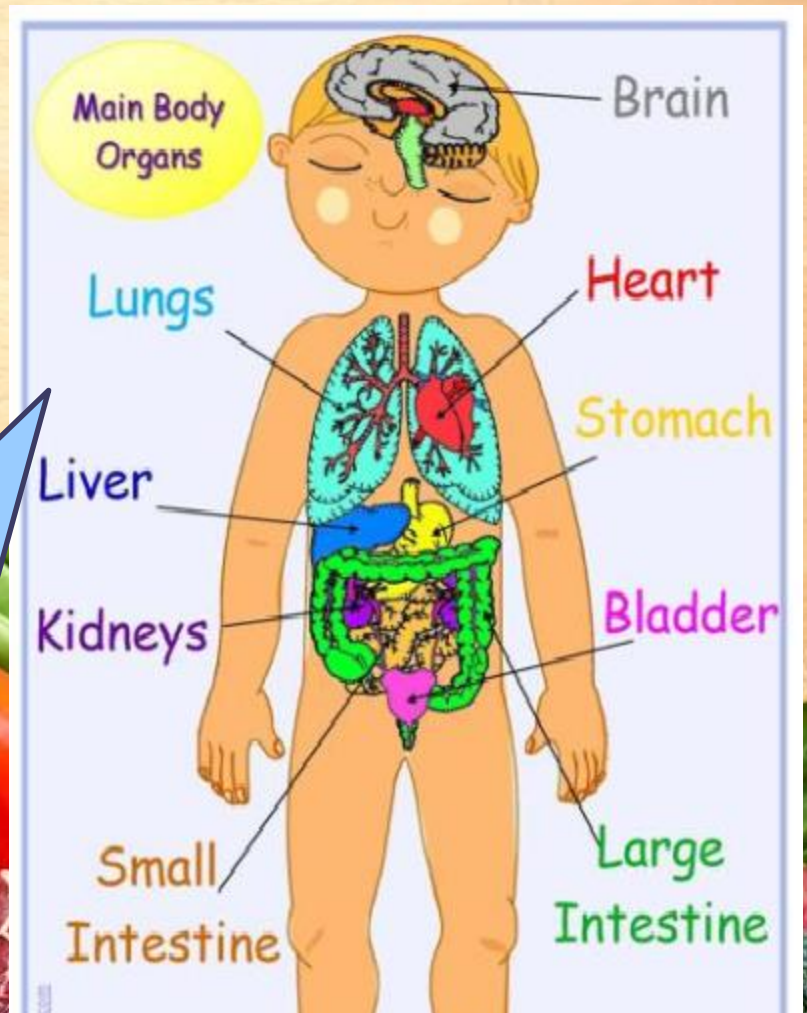


Grade Two

PARTS OF THE BODY



Hey! How many of your body parts can you name? I guess you are able to name most of them having learnt them in kindergarten. What about the organs? They are also body parts but they are inside the body.



Don't forget to protect your organs well. Always be careful to avoid accidents. Once your organs are damaged, there may be serious consequences. Exercising frequently and having a healthy diet can help keep your organs healthy, too.

Grade Three

Houses and Homes

How many different types of houses and homes can you name?

Igloos, treehouses, apartments and cabins...you name it. Our Grade Three students are learning about the places where people live (from houseboats in the sea to detached houses), what houses are made of and what houses might look like in the future.

Let's see how much you know about houses and homes. Read the descriptions and guess which type of house it is.

Type 1: This type of house is built high above the ground. It is made of bamboo, vines and wood and can be found in forests.

Type 3: This type of house can be folded up and set up easily. It is covered with animal skin.

Type 2: This type of house is usually made of logs. You may find trees and birds as your neighbours.

Type 4: This type of house has wheels. They can go from one place to another.



TYPE 1: TREEHOUSE

TYPE 2: CABIN

TYPE 3: YURT

TYPE 4: MOTOR HOME

GRADE FOUR

As well learning about mysteries in Module 3, the Grade 4 students will also be exploring the amazing world of monsters. Students will have the opportunity to read *Fabulous Creatures – Are They Real?*

In this reader, the students will encounter a number of monsters and creatures. Some of them are mythical beasts from legends; others are, or were, very real.

However, in this age of Photoshop and the internet, it can be hard to tell fact from fiction. Why don't have a look at the following pictures of creatures and try to guess whether they are real or not.



Ligers – half lion, half tiger



Jackalopes – the bunny antelopes



Megabats – the largest bats in the world

Turn to the next page for the answers.



Ligers are real

The liger is indeed a real creature and is the offspring of a male lion and a female tiger. They enjoy swimming, which is a characteristic of tigers, and are very sociable like lions. Notably, ligers typically grow larger than either parent species, unlike tigons – the offspring of a male tiger and a female lion. The liger is the largest

cat species in the world with a liger called Hercules entering the Guinness Book of World Records for being the largest non-obese cat, weighing in at 418.2kg.

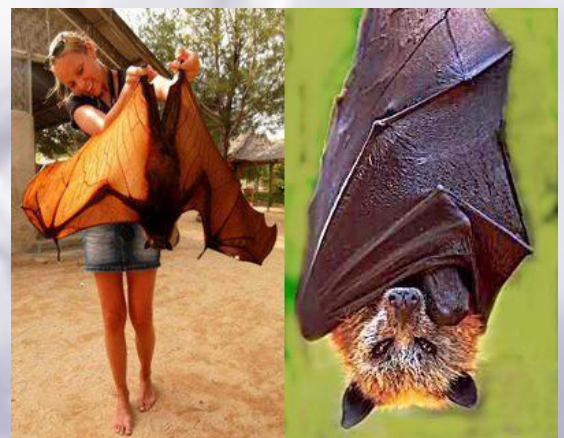
Jackalopes are not a real creature

The jackalope is a mythical animal of North American folklore described as a jackrabbit with antelope horns or deer antlers. The story of the jackalope was popularised in Wyoming in the 1930s after a local hunter used taxidermy skills to graft deer antlers onto a jackrabbit carcass, selling the creature to a local hotel. It is possible that the tales of jackalopes were inspired by sightings of rabbits infected with the Shope papilloma virus, which causes the growth of horn-like tumours in various places on the rabbit's head and body. However, the concept of an animal hybrid occurs in many cultures, for example as the griffin and the chimera.



Megabats are real

Although the previous photo might have been manipulated to make the bat seem like it was almost as big as a man, megabats do in fact exist. The picture to left shows a real-life giant golden-crowned flying fox, a rare species of megabat that is currently facing extinction due to poaching and deforestation. Despite their size, we have nothing to fear from megabats, as they are not aggressive towards people. They are frugivores, meaning they live on a diet consisting mostly of fruits, and prefer to keep to themselves.

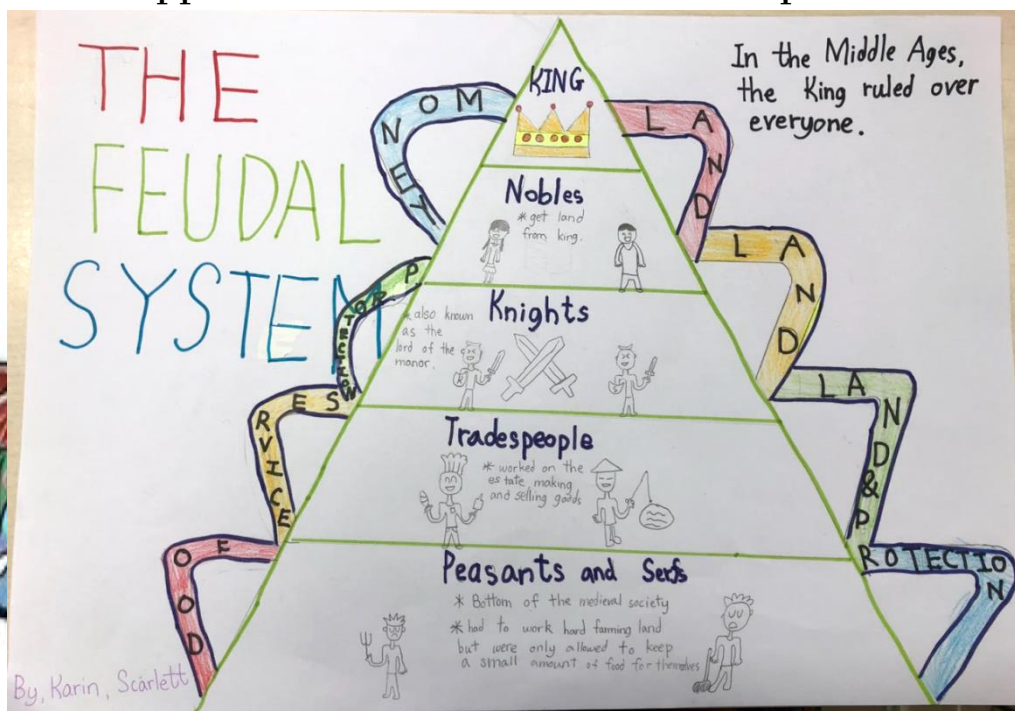


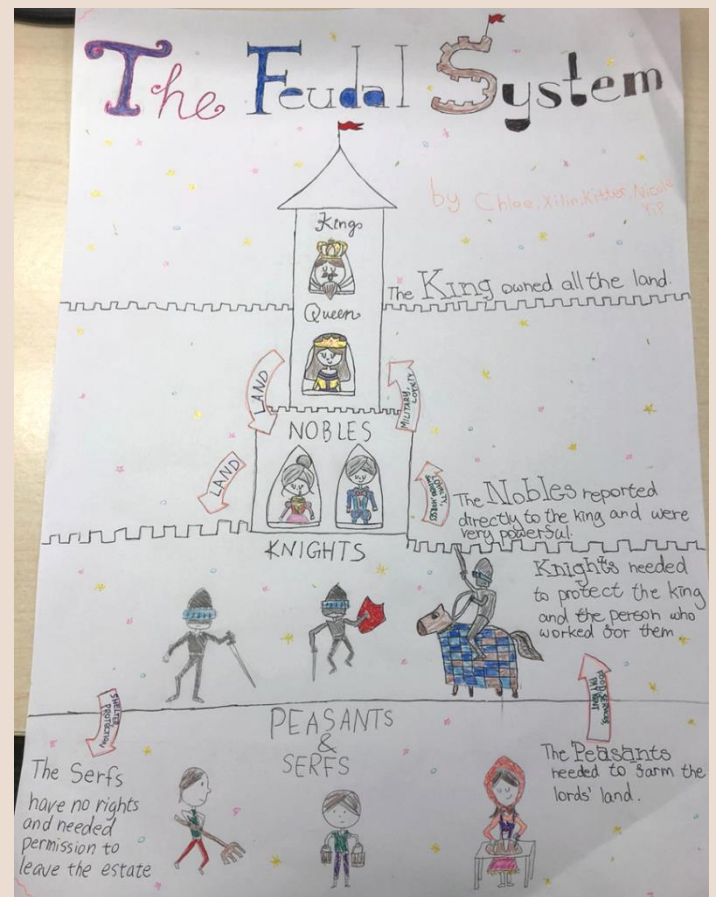
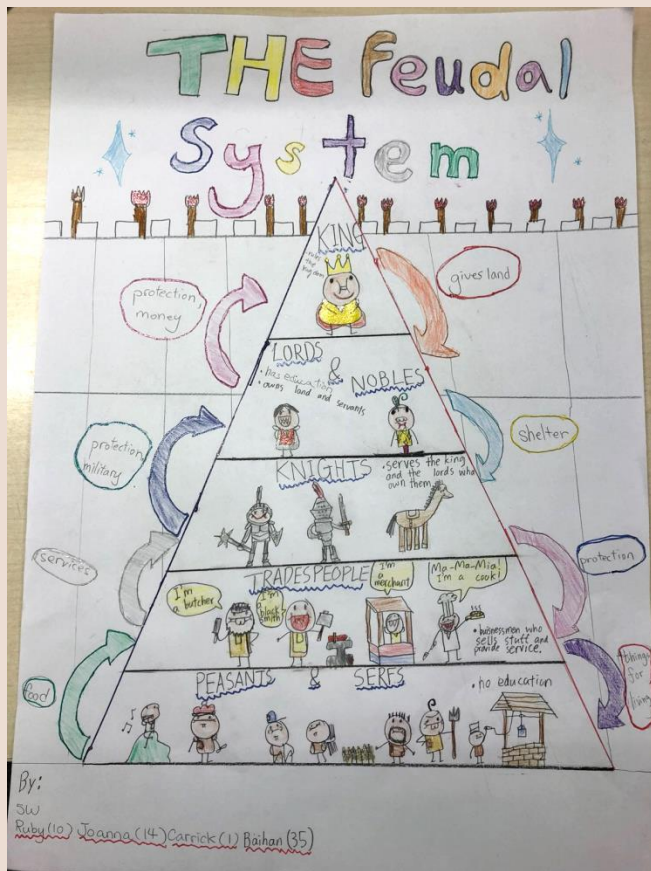
Grade Five

All hail the King! As a part of Grade Five's journey through the Middle Ages, we learned about the Feudal System and how it greatly affected your standing in society.

Born into a rigid class structure, it didn't matter how smart or hardworking you were - you would always be defined by where you sat in society. The higher up you were born into, the greater land, wealth and power you would receive. At the bottom of the chain, for peasants and serfs, they would forever be in hard labour, with no opportunity to move up in society. Moving up, you had the tradespeople, then the knights, the nobles, and at the very top, the King, who ruled over all.

How lucky we are in the 21st Century, that everyone has access to more opportunities – with hard work and perseverance!





We also read the book, *Knights and Castles*, and learnt interesting facts about the Middle Ages.

The pieces of land were called fiefs or manors.

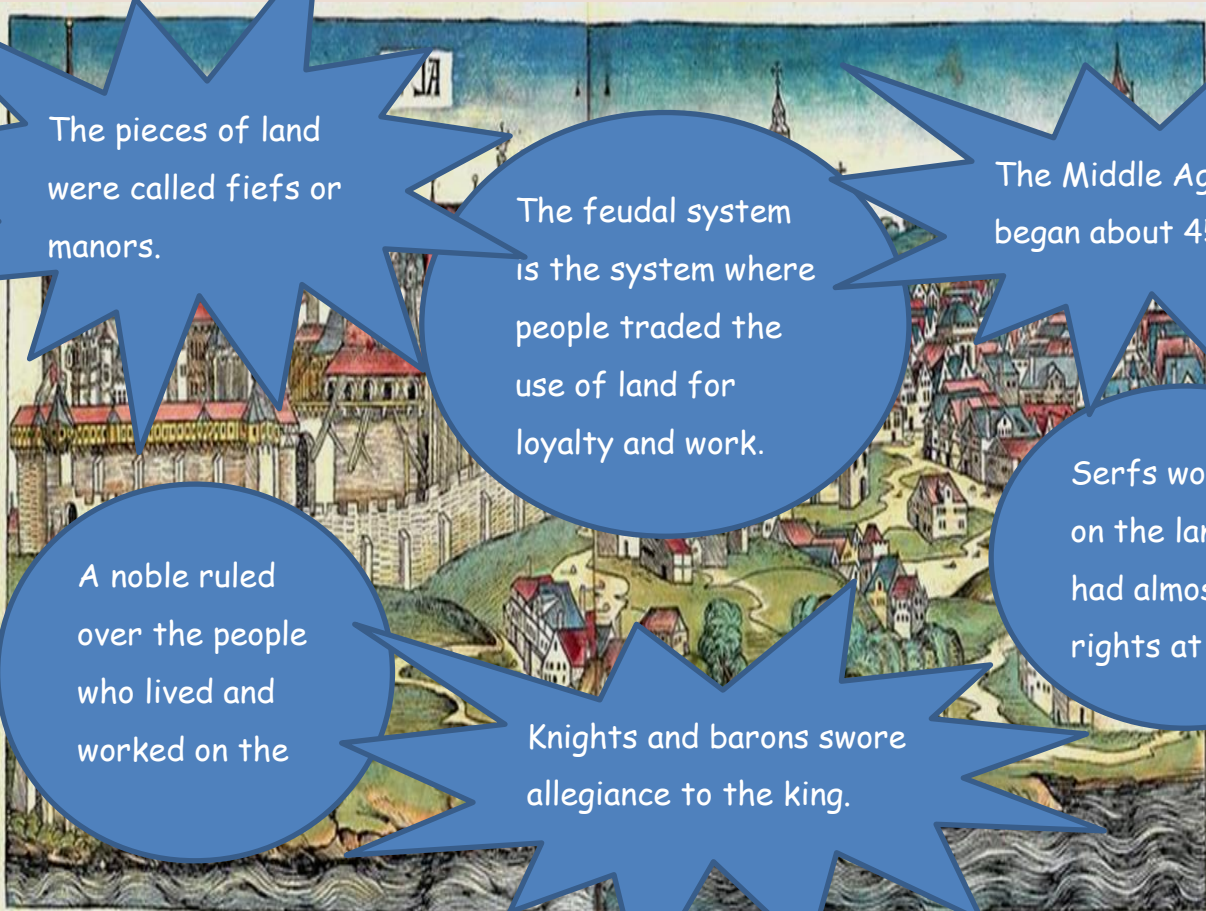
The feudal system is the system where people traded the use of land for loyalty and work.

The Middle Ages began about 450 A.D.

A noble ruled over the people who lived and worked on the

Serfs worked on the land and had almost no rights at all.

Knights and barons swore allegiance to the king.

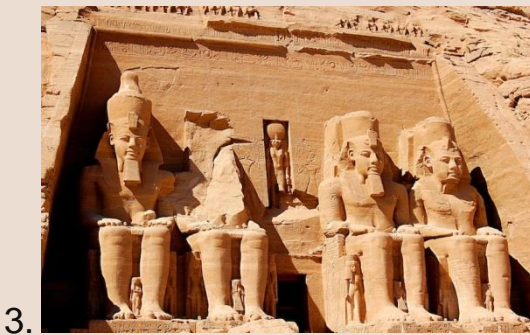




Grade Six

Do you know which place is one of the oldest civilizations in human history? It's.....Egypt! For almost 30 centuries, from its unification around 3100 B.C. to its conquest by Alexander the Great in 332 B.C., Ancient Egypt was the oldest civilization in the Mediterranean world. There are many monuments, objects and artifacts that have been recovered from archaeological sites, covered with hieroglyphs that have only recently been deciphered. Adding to that, the Egyptian civilization would not have developed without the Nile River, the source of life for all Ancient Egyptians. It's a place full of wonder and it's worth a visit!

Can you name any of these magnificent landmarks of Egypt?



If you want to learn more about Ancient Egypt and its landmarks, you may go to this website:

<http://traveluto.com/famous-landmarks-in-egypt/>
<https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/history/egypt/ten-facts-about-ancient-egypt/#!/register> to find out more information about this mysterious place~

1. The Great Sphinx
2. The Obelisk
3. Abu Simbel Temple
4. The Pyramids
5. The River Nile

Answer:

Six Plus

6 Plus is a special English class for learners who are able to learn about challenging English topics. Our learning style is mainly inquiry-based and we do lots of collaborative learning, like group projects, presentations, team teaching and other fun things!


The modules of this year are :

Module 1: "Holes and Once" (literature)

Module 2: "World Religions"

Module 3: "All About You" (genetics)



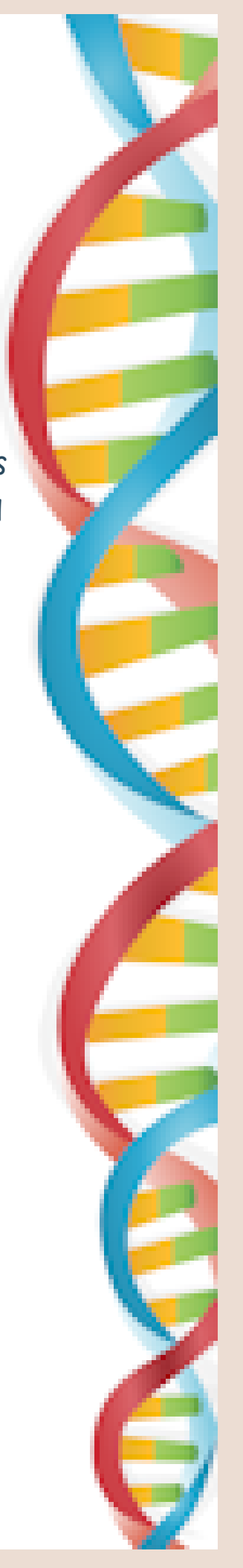


We have been learning about the major religions, like Christianity, Islam, Hinduism and Buddhism. We would like to share some interesting facts with you!

1. **Christianity** has 2.3 billion followers and is currently the largest religion in the world. Christianity teaches us the story of God and Jesus.
2. The word “**Islam**” comes from the word “peace” and this shows that Islam is peaceful! Islam ≠ ISIS => the followers (Muslims) are **NOT** terrorists! Muslims don't eat pork and they also have to eat food which is halal! (food that is permitted by Allah, their only God)
3. The followers of **Hinduism**, Hindus worship a lot of different deities (gods and goddesses). There are more than 300 million different deities in Hinduism! Yoga and meditation are daily practices to achieve a full spiritual life.
4. **Buddhism** might seem like a religion, but many people may consider it as a way of life. It teaches us to be a good person. The founder of Buddhism (Prince Siddhartha , later known as The Buddha) tortured and punished himself for six years in order to get rid of his desires and achieve enlightenment . At last, he achieved Nirvana and became the Buddha

For our module 2 project, we made a video about stories of different religions. We had fun making the videos and we learnt the importance of teamwork as well.

Teamwork makes the dream work!





We are going to have a yoga lesson with a guru (spiritual teacher) and an excursion to Chi Lin Nunnery in April. We are looking forward to them!

Here's a little Pop Quiz for you guys: 😊

1. Who is the messenger of God in Christianity?
2. What is the Buddha's real name?
3. What is the name of an Islam follower?
4. What religion uses the caste system?
5. Is Hinduism a religion?

Answers: 1. Jesus Christ 2. Siddhartha 3. Muslims 4. Hinduism 5. Yes, it is a religion

ENGLISH PERFORMING ARTS

GRADE 6

4 years of EPA lessons? Done!

Annual Grade Five Performance? Accomplished!

So what could Grade Six students look forward to in EPA? EPA in this final primary grade acts as a bridge between the performance skills learnt in the primary section and the creative, communicative and collaborative skills necessary for the secondary section and the years after. And like the initial years of Grades One and Two, Grade Six EPA is taught in 3 modules integrated with their English curriculum.



MODULE 1 (DIFFERENT PEOPLE, SAME WORLD)

integrated themes from the 1st Module in Grade Six English, including equality, freedom, individuality and justice, by students' exploration of different text types –

poetry, narrative prose, drama script and monologue. The Sixth Graders learnt how to present these words using U. S. and P. (Understanding the piece; Speaking it correctly and meaningfully; Performing it with the facial expressions, voice, body language and use of space). This helped help students decide which events to enroll in the HKMSA Speech Festival.



In line with critical thinking and scientific enquiry, **MODULE 2 (THE WONDERS OF SCIENCE)** enabled students to learn to integrate their writing skills (argumentative writing) and modular themes (science and technology) to learn the craft of competitive persuasive speaking: formal debating.





The 6th Graders were tasked with preparing and delivering well-supported speeches using A. R. E. A. (stating the Argument, providing a Readon, Elaborating with Evidence and Addressing the Audience) as well as giving rebuttals. Students were given the tools for the formal speaking experiences that await them after primary school.





Now, the Grade 6 students are about to start **MODULE 3 (ANCIENT EGYPT)**, wherein all the necessary skills are consolidated to devise their own short drama, including plot development, characterization, scene blocking, prop making, costuming, makeup and hairstyling, as well as integrating music. After 6 years of guidance under their EPA Teachers, students will independently devise, create and direct their own dramatic performance.

Upon their imminent promotion to the secondary section, the 6th Graders will be equipped, enriched and empowered with all the skills for them to create, communicate and collaborate successfully in the future!

Writers' Corner

Around the Campus

By Katie Yeung 4B

My school is called Pui Kiu College. There are many students studying here.

At the first recess, I see children playing at the covered playground. "Ha! Ha! Ha!" The students laugh loudly. They are very noisy. Their screams and shouts make my ears hurt! It is like a trumpet blowing loudly in my ears. I better go now.

It is lunch time. I see many teachers and students sitting inside the canteen. Wow! I see a lot of foods that I like to eat. Suddenly, I smell a delicious sweet smell from the kitchen. It comes from the cakes. When teachers and students are eating, it is very quiet. I feel comfortable and relaxed at this quiet place.

After lunch, I have PE lesson, so I go to the swimming pool to learn how to swim. Four strong teachers teach us how to swim. Splash! Unexpectedly, I see a boy jumping into the fresh blue water. I follow him. The water is as cool as ice. I can't help shivering.

When the PE lesson is over, it is time to go home. What a nice day!



Effects of earthquake

Earthquake can cause natural disasters, such as tsunami, landslides, volcanic eruption and avalanche. It can also cause building cracking, breakup roads, rail way lines and bridge that can killed hundreds, thousands of people.



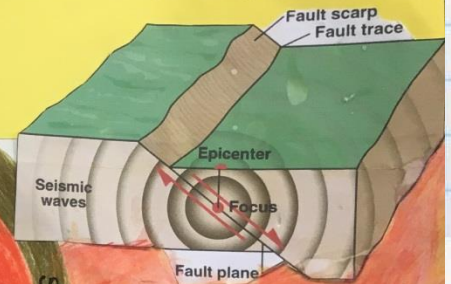
ALL ABOUT EARTHQUAKE

Satellite View of Tectonic Plate



Causes of earthquakes:

Earthquakes are caused by the movement of tectonic plates. They can also be caused by rock underground suddenly breaking along a fault.



Types of faults

There are many types of faults that can cause earthquakes.

1) Convergent faults

Plates push each other.

2) Divergent faults

Plates move apart each other.

3) Transform faults

Plates move in different directions.



All About Earthquake

Why earthquakes happen?
Earthquakes are usually caused when rock underground suddenly breaks along a fault. This sudden release of energy causes the seismic waves that make the ground shake.

What are the three types of fault?
There are three types of fault. At the convergent fault, plates push into each other, forcing the land upward. At a divergent fault, plates move apart, and new rock from the mantle comes up to the surface. At a transform fault, plates grind against each other as they move in different directions.

Causes and Effects

Causes	Effects
Earthquakes happen by the plates push or grind against each other, pressure builds up then the ground shakes.	Bridges collapse Buildings crumble Large cracks open in the ground Injuries and death

by: Sunny, Lulu, Bonnie, Stanley

All About Earthquakes

What are Tectonic Plates?
The earth's crust is broken up into chunks that fit together to cover the whole surface of the earth. These chunks are called tectonic plates. There are seven large plates and many smaller ones. Beneath the crust is the mantle, which is much hotter and more plastic.

What are Earthquakes?
Earthquakes are the movement of the earth's crust. The ground is shaking so strong that buildings crumble, bridges collapse, and large cracks open in the ground. There is a earthquake measurement called the seismograph. During an earthquake, people need to stay safe, especially the drivers.

CAUSE
Sometimes two tectonic plates grind past each other or slide against each other. The pressure builds up. When the tectonic plates finally let go, the force above people feel as earthquake.

EFFECT
Earthquakes can cause tsunamis, avalanches, landslides, destruction, volcanic eruptions and more.

Faults
The lines where tectonic plates meet are faults. The faults are convergent, divergent and transform faults.

EARTHQUAKES

Why earthquakes happen?
- An earthquake is ground shaking
Cause by sudden movement of rock in the earth's crust.

Tectonic Plates
AT: Tectonic plates are scientific theory describing the large-scale motion of seven large plates.
AP: Tectonic plate is the earth's crust is broken up into chunks that fit together to cover the whole surface of the earth.

Faults
Faults are the lines where tectonic plates meet.
A Fault is a crack in the Earth's crust.

THE THREE TYPES OF FAULTS

Before **After**

Causes and Effects

Causes
- Large cracks open in the ground, bodies of water disappear, land can move up, land slides, avalanches, fires, or tsunamis.

Effects
- Changes in habitats - loss of habitats
- Changes in landforms - topography of ground causing landslides, avalanches, fires, or tsunamis.
- Other impacts - humans - property damage and loss of tsunamis.

All About Earthquakes

What is a PLATE MOVEMENT?
Faults are tectonic plates push into each other, forcing the land upward.

What are Tectonic Plates?
Tectonic plate is the theory that Earth's outer shell is divided into several plates that glide over the mantle.

After the Earthquake (effect)

- Buildings Crumble
- Tsunamis
- Bridges collapse
- Cracks open in the ground
- Volcanoes
- Landslide (mudslide)
- And many more

ALL ABOUT EARTHQUAKE

1. What is an earthquake?
Earthquake is a type of natural disaster, it is a movement underground.

2. Why earthquakes happen?
Earthquakes happen because the tectonic plates move, break, and push together. This sudden release of energy causes the seismic waves that make the ground shake.

3. What is tectonic plates?
A tectonic plate is a massive, irregularly shaped slab of solid rock, generally composed of both continental and oceanic lithosphere.

4. What are the three types of fault?
There are three types of fault: convergent, divergent, and transform.

5. What are the effects of an earthquake?
The effects of an earthquake include ground shaking, surface waves, and tsunamis.

6. How can we prepare for an earthquake?
We can prepare for an earthquake by building earthquake-resistant structures, having an earthquake kit, and practicing earthquake drills.

All about EARTHQUAKES

What are earthquakes?
Earthquakes are the result of movement in the earth's crust. The ground is shaking so strong that buildings crumble, bridges collapse, and large cracks open in the ground. There is a earthquake measurement called the seismograph. During an earthquake, people need to stay safe, especially the drivers.

Tectonic plates
Tectonic plates are the large pieces of the earth's crust that move around. They are made of solid rock and are covered by the ocean's water. They move in different directions, some towards each other, some away from each other, and some past each other.

Causes & Effects of Earthquakes
Cause: The plates push or grind against each other, pressure builds up. The ground does not move smoothly and the plates finally break and move.
Effect: The ground shakes, buildings crumble, tsunamis, people injured, and ground cracks.

Conclusion
We have talked about earthquakes today. We know what are earthquakes, how they happen, and how to stay safe.

All about EARTHQUAKES

1) Why earthquakes happen?
Earthquakes happen because rocks underground suddenly breaking a fault, the sudden release of energy causes the seismic waves that make the ground shake.

2) What are faults?
Cracks in Earth's crust along which movement occurs.

The three types of FAULT

Type of Fault	Direction of Movement	Effect	Can it cause an earthquake?
Divergent (Convergent)	Plates move away from each other (or towards each other)	Creates new ocean basins (or destroys them)	Yes
Transform (Strike-Slip)	Plates move past each other horizontally	No new ocean basins created, no old ones destroyed	Yes
Normal	One plate moves down relative to another	Creates a basin	Yes

Earthquakes

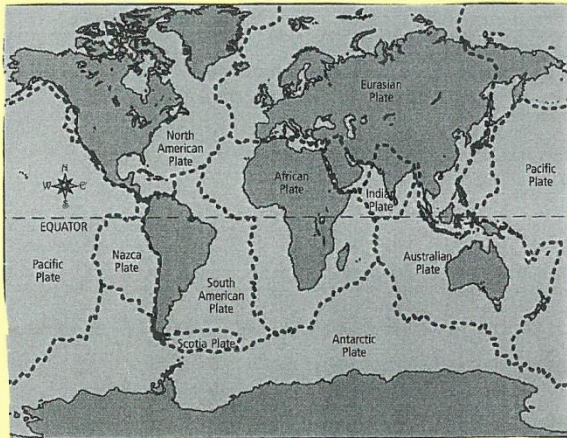
From 4C

What is a tectonic plate?

- A tectonic plate (also called lithospheric plate)
- Plate size can vary greatly
- Plate thickness also varies greatly

By Dominette

The dotted lines show the edges of the plates.



What do earthquakes happen?

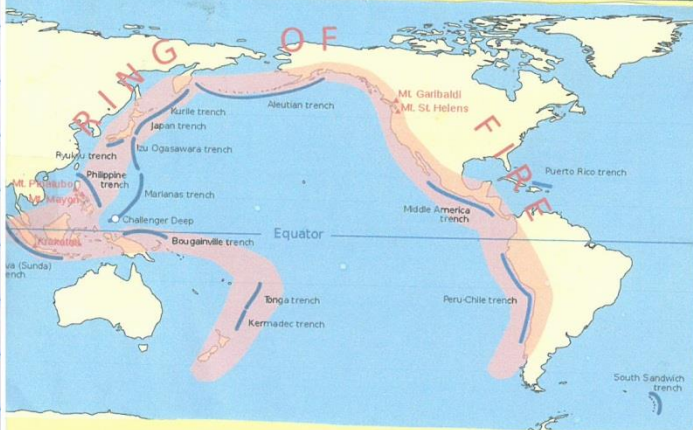
- Sometimes the plates get caught on each other and cannot move. The pressure and energy build up. Then suddenly, the rocks give way. The ground shakes. Far above, people feel an earthquake.

- Earthquakes are usually caused when rock underground suddenly breaks along a fault.

By Wesley Tuen



What is a ring of fire?

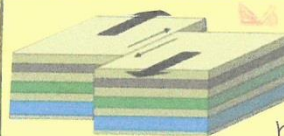


- The Ring of Fire is a major area in the basin of the Pacific ocean where a large number of earthquake and volcanic eruptions occur.

By Hazel Kirk

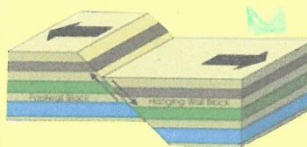


3 types of faults



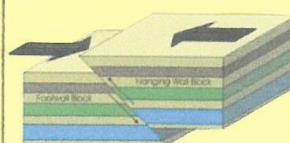
- A dip-slip in which the block above the fault has moved downward relative to the block below.

By Jasmine 1-10



- A dip-slip fault in which the upper block, above the plane, moves up and over the lower block.

By Wesley Tuen



- A fault on which the two blocks slide past one another. The San Andreas Fault is an example of a right lateral fault.

By Ethan



Tsunami!
Introduction



Earthquake, is a natural disaster. It is so dangerous, so it will destroy buildings, kill people & injure people. It causes tsunami, landslides and volcanic eruptions.



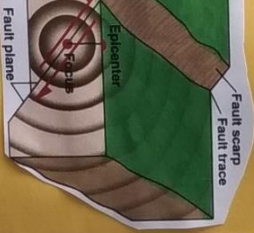
Sub heading 3

There is a scale called the Richter scale. It is used to scale the magnitude of an earthquake. There is a pencil hanging at the end of a string and a roll of paper. When there is an earthquake, the pencil will swing outward and indicate the magnitude.



Protect yourself from earthquakes

Earthquakes are usually caused when rock underground suddenly breaks along a fault or can also be caused by explosions and rocks push against each other, but not moving. After a while the rocks break because of all the pressure that build up, and the rocks break, then an earthquake occurs.



Kate



Conclusion

Earthquake is very dangerous. If you are in a building then go to some where safe but if it's too late go under a table or a desk to stay safe!

Kate, Phoebe, Gene, Yusuf, Kate, Phoebe, Gene



Sub Heading 2

The effects of an earthquake. A earthquake can destroy buildings, kill people, also they can destroy roads & injure people. For example look at this picture. This is a photo of the destruction created after a great earthquake occurred in Loma Prieta, CA in October 1989.



example picture



Normal Fault



Strike-slip Fault



Reverse Fault

CAN YOU FIGURE OUT THESE

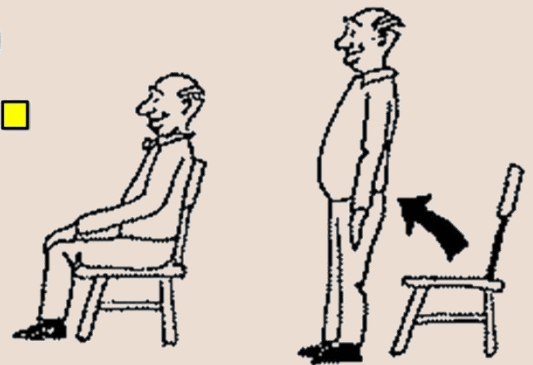


**BRAIN
TEASERS**

1.



2.



3.

R

4.

I

R O A D

READING

A

D

Answers: 1. SANDBOX 2. I UNDERSTAND 3. CROSSROADS 4. READING BETWEEN THE LINES



What can you see in this leaf art? (Try tilting your head ^.^) (The answer is on the next page.)

Around the Campus





