



Quality Education Fund Thematic Networks - Tertiary Institutes (QTN-T) Enhancing Assessment Literacy of Teachers in Primary/Secondary Schools (2021-2022)

A New Page of Life



Name:

Class: S1 ____ () Group __

Teacher:

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A NEW PAGE OF LIFE - READING

Pre-reading Stage

Teacher's note: A Jam Board activity is designed here for activating students' prior knowledge. Due to the copyright issue, the original Jam Board is not shown here. Teacher may consider to use other collaborative digital whiteboard for this activity.

Task 1 – Teenage Problems Think and Share

Have you ever encountered any **teenage problems**? Share a teenage problem that you or your friends may encounter.

Notes:		

Task 2 – Vocabulary Learning

2.1 Teenage Problems

Teacher's note: A Quizlet activity is designed here for vocabulary learning. Due to the copyright issue, the original Quizlet is not shown here.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

(1)	(2)	
(3)	(4)	
(5)	(6)	

2.2 Adjectives Describing Emotion

Teacher's note: A Quizlet activity is designed here for vocabulary learning. Due to the copyright issue, the original Quizlet is not shown here.

Match the word with the emoji shown on the left column.

depre	ssed	embarrassed	excited	relaxed	self-co	onscious	stressed	low	upset
miserd and d sadn	leep	shy and uneasy	thrilled and eager	ease and free from stress	too abo ima	g aware much ut self- ge and aviour	feeling pressure and worried	low in spirit	feeling sad
1)	(Z-3)				2)	(200)			
3)	٩				4)				
5)	(g)				6)	(9,0)			
7)	(x x)				8)				

Task 3 – Watch the Video – About Feelings (Optional 1)

Watch the video and number the emotion mentioned.

Teacher's note: Due to the copyright issue, the video clip and its transcript cannot be shown. Teachers may search for clips related to 'Inside Out: Guessing the feelings.' on the Internet for the activity.

Below is the link to a suggested video:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dOkyKyVFnSs

Below are some suggestions on designing a worksheet based on the video.

Disgusted / Disgust	Sad / Sadness	Happy / Joy	Angry / Anger	Scared / Scare

Task 3 – Watch the Video - About Teenage Problems (Optional 2)

Watch the video. Match the definition of each problem.

Teacher's note: Due to the copyright issue, the video clip and its transcript cannot be shown. Teachers may search for clips related to 'Inside Out: Guessing the feelings.' on the Internet for the activity.

Below is the link to a suggested video:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZJ-C3urbTfI

Below are some suggestions on designing a worksheet based on the video.

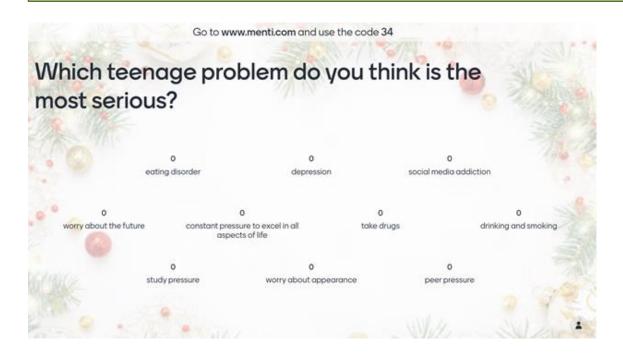
Teenage Problem	Meaning
eating disorder	A. unable to control the use of social media
depression	B. try to be perfect in everything
social media addiction	C. eating too much or too little
worry about the future	D. improper use of drugs
constant pressure to excel in all aspects of life	E. underage use of alcohol <i>and</i> smoking

take drugs	F. feel anxious about what has not happened
drinking and smoking	G. feel low and unhappy
study pressure	H. care about how you look
worry about appearance	 I. do things to feel accepted and valued by friends
peer pressure	 J. stress caused by being unable to study up to standard

Task 4 – Rank the Problems

Use an online polling tool and tell which teenage problem you think is the most serious.

Teacher's note: A Mentimeter activity is designed here. Due to the copyright issue, the original Mentimeter is not shown here. Teacher may consider using other online polling tool and add related photos for this activity.

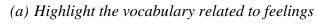


While-reading Stage

Reading Text



Before you read the text, try to





- (b) Circle the tense used in the passage
- (c) Underline the modal verbs in the passage

Peter sent an email to a counsellor about his problem on exam stress and got a reply. He wants you to read it with him. Read the counsellor's email.



Dear Peter,

5

10

15

20

25

Thanks for your email. I'm sorry to hear that you're feeling low and stressed because of the exam. You told me that there's a lot to study within a short period of time. You also said that some subjects are too difficult for you. You cannot understand even though you have made every effort to study hard. Let me share what you may do to ease your pressure.

Maintaining good time management would help you solve the problem of having to study a lot within a short period of time. First, you may design a study plan. You should work out how much revision you need to do and then create a flexible timetable. This can help you get control over your study and rest time. You could break down the things that you need to study into smaller chunks. For example, you could study section by section, or unit by unit. You do not need to revise all units at one go. In this way, you will feel relaxed and gain a sense of achievement once you get your work done by stages.

Also, you may make the best use of time. That means you should do regular revision every week. Don't leave it until the last minute. Studying for an hour each day is way more effective than cramming information right before the exams.

You also mentioned that some subjects are too difficult for you. I suggest that you should try to do revision together with a "study buddy". The advantage of studying with your friend is that you can learn from each other. I believe each of us must be good at something. Having a study buddy is worth trying!

Finally, to deal with stress, the key is to learn to relax. You can't keep on studying for a long time. You should take a break from time to time. When you are under pressure, why don't you just hang out with friends and tell them about your stress? They may share similar feelings as yours too! You can gain mutual spiritual support from one another, or even work out some feasible solutions to the problem. Listening to music and playing sports might also help too!

Don't worry! I'm sure things will get better soon.

Best, Betty Chan Counsellor

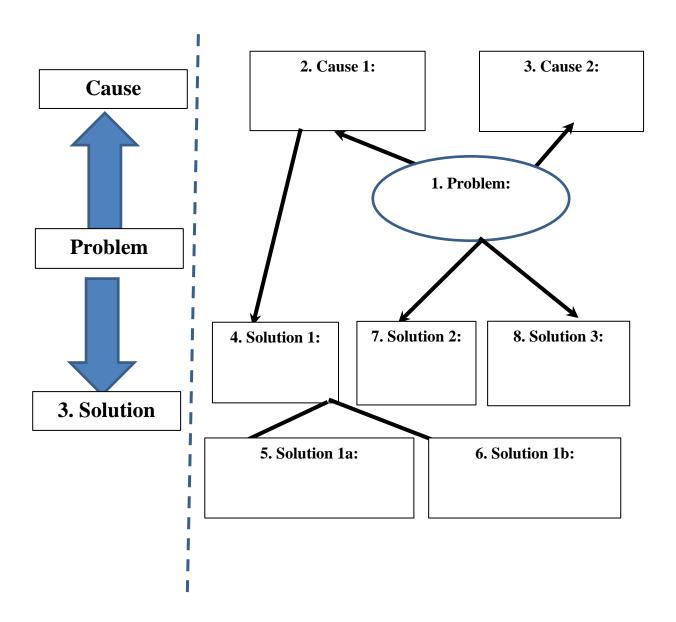
Post-reading Stage

Task 1 – Reading comprehension				
Based on the text, answer questions 1-12.				
1. Peter feels A. angry B. proud C. relaxed D. stressed	A O	В	c O	
2. What is the counsellor's name?				
3i. Find words in paragraph 1 that mean the same as "reduce".				
3ii. Find words in paragraph 2 that mean the same as "get"				
 4. What is the counsellor's tone in the email? A. upset B. joyful C. doubtful D. sympathetic 	A O	В	с О	D O
5. What does "this" (line 9) refer to?				
6. What does "it" (line 15) refer to?				

7.	The life coach's email				
	A. tells Peter about different teenage problems	A	В	С	D
	B. explains why Peter is under stress	Ο	Ο	Ο	0
	C. encourages Peter to study hard				
	D. gives Peter advice				
8.	From the email, which word can best replace the word "stress"?				
9.	According to the text, give TWO suggestions to have good time m	nanage	ement.		
10.	Why is it good to have a study plan?				
11.	What does it mean by having a "study buddy"?				
12.	There are altogether 3 pieces of advice given by Betty. What are	they?			
(i)					
(ii)					
(iii)				

Task 2 – Completing a Graphic Organiser

Analyse the text with <u>a Cause-Problem-Solution graphic organiser</u>.



Task 3 – Language Tasks

Grammar Point 1 – Imperative

• What is imperative?

An imperative sentence uses the bare form of a verb, for example: "stop", "tell", "sit", "be", etc.

For example,

"Talk to your parents, Jane. This is a serious problem."

"I think so too"

In the above "Talk to your parents." is an imperative sentence. The sentence means, "Jane, I want you to tell your parents about your problem. I am telling you to talk to your parents."

• When do we use it?

Imperative sentences give orders, directions, and advice. With the addition of *please*, as it (d), imperative sentences are used to make polite requests.

For example,

a. Orders: **Stop** running, thief!

b. Directions: **Turn** your book to page 10.

c. Advice: **Don't worry**.

d. Requests: **Please be** calm.

• Things I should pay attention when using imperative

When we use imperative sentences in negative form, we need to add **Don't**.

Sometimes, we may add **do** before the simple form to make a strong emphasis.

For example,

Don't be afraid of bullies.

Do tell your teachers about their act.

Practice

Part 1. <u>Underline</u> the **imperative verbs** in the following dialogues.

1. Cindy: We're going.

Liza: Wait! I need to change my socks.

Cindy: Hurry up! We'll be late.

Liza: Okay. Okay. I'm ready. Let's go

2. Mandy: (Knock, knock.) May I come in?

Professor Li: Certainly. Come in. Please have a seat.

Mandy: Thanks.

Professor Li: How can I help you?

Mandy: I need to ask you a question about yesterday's lecture.

Professor Li: Okay. What's the question?

3. Andrew: Bye, Mom. I'm going over to Bill's house. Mom: Wait a minute. Did you clean up your room?

Andrew: I'll do it later.

Mom: No. Do it now, before you leave.

Andrew: Do I have to?

Mom: Hang up your clothes. Make your bed. Put your books back on the

shelf. Empty the waste paper basket. Okay?

Andrew: Alright.

Part 2. Write an imperative sentence in the space provided.



Grammar Point 2 – Modal verbs for giving advice: should & shouldn't

• When do we use it?

We use the modal verb *should* to talk about things that are necessary or right to do. We can also use **should** to give advice.

- e.g. You should study harder.
- e.g. Teenagers should not spend too much time on social media.
- Things I should pay attention to when using modal verbs.

We use the bare infinitive after the modal should or should not.

Practice

Using *should* and *should not* to give advice in the following situation.

1.	I am having trouble in maths class (talk to your teacher)
2.	I am overweight. (have snacks at night)
3.	My little sister is mad at me as I broke her favourite doll. (apologise to her)
4.	The weather is extremely hot. (go outdoor)
5.	I barely passed my English test. (do more regular revision)

Grammar Point 3 – Using question to give advice: Why not / Why don't you

• How to give advice besides using modal verbs?

We use "Why not...?" and "Why don't you ...?" to give gentle advice.

• Why do we use this question pattern to give advice?

'Why not...?" and "Why don't you ...?" sound less forceful and more polite. It is easier for the listener to accept the advice.

• Things I should pay attention to when using "Why not...?" and "Why don't you ...?"

Remember to use the bare **infinitive** after "Why not...?" and "Why don't you ...?"

For example:

Words giving advice	Bare infinitive	Advice
Why not	write	a letter to the social worker?
Why don't you	write	a letter to the social worker:

Remember to end your question with a question mark '?'.

Practice

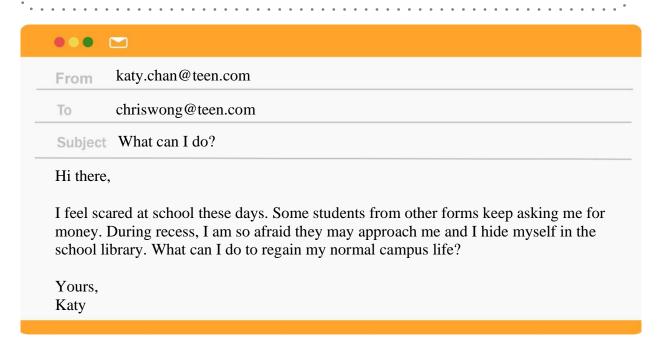
Us	sing "Why not?" and "Why don't you?" to give advice in the following situation.	
1.	The weather is so nice! (go to the beach)	
	<u>?</u>	
2.	My hair is really bushy. (change the brand of your shampoo)	
3.	It's a nice day outside, but I don't have anything to do. (go cycling)	
	<u>?</u>	
4.	I have a fever and a sore throat. (COVID testing)	
	<u>?</u>	
5.	I feel really stressed about my exams. (ask your teacher for advice)	
		?

A NEW PAGE OF LIFE – WRITING A LETTER OF REPLY Pre-writing Stage

 $Task\ 1-Understanding\ the\ Task$

Writing task

You are Chris Wong. Your friend Katy has written an email to you about a teenage problem. You want to reply to her with an email giving advice.



1. What is Katy's problem? Put a tick ✓ under the picture.



2. Why does Katy have this problem?

Katy's problem	Evidence	What did she do?

Tick the appropriate box.

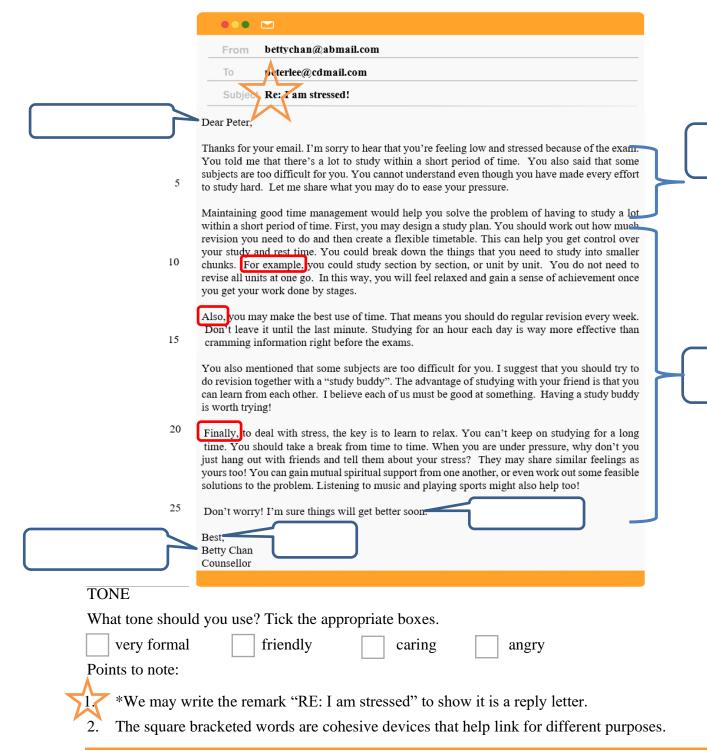
2	XX71 4 : -	41		- C	
3.	w nat is	tne ni	irbose	or vour	writing?
••	111200	P -		01) 001	

- \Box to share your problems with your friend
- □ to talk about teenage problems in general
- \Box to give advice
- 4. Who will read this letter?
 - ☐ Katy, your friend
 - ☐ Katy's friend
 - ☐ Katy's parents
- 5. What tone should you use in the letter of advice?
 - □ very formal ©
 - \Box friendly \odot
 - □ caring ©
 - □ angry ②

Task 2 – Knowing the text type

Read the reply email giving advice on page 8 again. Match the email with the correct descriptions.

A	В	С	D	E	F
giving specific advice	complimentary close	end with encouragement	greeting	sender's name	opening



Task 3 – Polishing Your Writing Skill (Using a Friendly Tone)

• We should use a friendly tone to write an email giving advice. We could use friendly and empathetic expressions such as those that start with "I", e.g. "I'm sorry that you're feeling low."

Read the following sentences, tick \checkmark *the sentences that use a friendly tone.*

I'm sorry to hear about your problem.
I am writing to give you advice on your problem.
Thanks for your email.

There are several ways you can give advice.

Put the words in the correct order to give advice.

- 1) Using **imperatives.** e.g. Don't ask about private matters. Smile at people!
 - i. (to/ teacher / report / delay)
 - ii. (at the corner of / sit / the classroom. /alone / Don't)
- 2) Using modal verbs "should / shouldn't". e.g. You should make eye contact with other students. You should join a club.
 - i. (asking /you/ firmly / You / tell/ to stop/ for money)
 - ii. (at the corner of / sit / the classroom. /alone)
- 3) You can also use questions to make suggestions, e.g. Why not ...? and Why don't you ...?

Why don't you

Why not

• End the email with an encouraging remark as closing. e.g. *Good luck! I'm sure that things will get better soon*.

Task 4 – Knowing More Useful Vocabulary and Expressions

Here are some more vocabulary and expressions you can use to write your email to give advice.

Expressing your feeling / emotions

angry	glad	mad at	pleased	upset
ashamed	helpless	nervous	unhappy	worried

I understand that you felt uneasy/ anxious/ scared ...

You felt stressed / embarrassed / miserable ...

Explaining your difficulties to others

don't know how to deal with problems too self-conscious

feel afraid to tell others too threatening

Advice

insist on rejecting their requests don't be afraid to speak up

don't worry about refusing the bully try to find your class teachers

seek help from your classmates try to seek help from others

let others know that you have trouble think positively

Encouraging remarks

I'm sure you can solve your problem soon after reporting!

Cheer up! I think your problem can be resolved soon!

Stay positive! Don't worry!

Secondary 1 HKU QEF QTN-T Project

CCC Kei Chi Secondary School Form 1 Book 1B Unit 8 -Letter of advice <u>Task-specific rubrics</u>

Score (Total:21) Performance Level	Content (7)	Language (7)	Organisation (4)	Feature (3)
3	6-7 marks	6-7 marks	4 marks	3 marks
5	Included all (4) of the below: - talking about Katy's problem (i.e., loneliness) -mentioned how she felt -offering at least 2 pieces of advice on how to solve her problem -showing your encouragement to Katy	-using expressions to show your understanding and empathy to her situation/ problem -using modals (e.g, may/ should/ shouldn't) correctly to give advice -using rhetorical questions to make suggestions E.g., Why don't you? -using appropriate expressions to show your encouragement to Katy -using a wide range of adjectives to describe emotions and feelings OR	Included all (3) of the below: - locating and responding appropriately to Katy's problem in the introductory paragraph (e.g., In your letter, you said/mentioned/told me that) -developing clear main idea in each body paragraph with many/adequate supporting details and examples -sharing your overall feelings, gave recommendation and showed encouragement in the closing paragraph	-showed in your letter the features of an informal letter by including all (3) of the below: -following the layout of an informal letter -using a friendly and informal tone -using contractions e.g. shouldn't
		-making no spelling mistakes -making no or minor grammatical mistakes		

Secondary 1 HKU QEF QTN-T Project

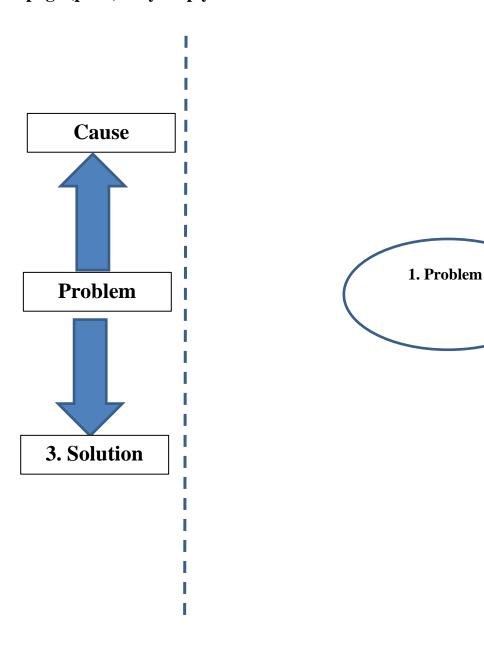
Score (Total:21) Performance Level	Content (7)	Language (7)	Organisation (4)	Feature (3)
2	3-5 marks Included most (3) of the below:	3-5 marks Included most (3) of the below:	2-3 marks Included most (2) of the below:	2 marks
	Included most (3) of the below: - talking about Katy's problem (i.e., loneliness) -mentioned how she felt -offering at least 2 pieces of advice on how to solve her problem -showing your encouragement to Katy	Included most (3) of the below: -using expressions to show your understanding and empathy to her situation/ problem -using modals (e.g, may/ should/ shouldn't) correctly to give advice -using rhetorical questions to make suggestions E.g., Why don't you? -using appropriate expressions to show your encouragement to Katy -using a small range of adjectives to describe emotions and feelings OR -making few spelling mistakes -making few or minor grammatical mistakes	Included most (2) of the below: - locating and responding appropriately to Katy's problem in the introductory paragraph (e.g., In your letter, <i>you said/mentioned/told me</i> that) -developing clear main idea in each body paragraph with many/adequate supporting details and examples -sharing your overall feelings, gave recommendation and showed encouragement in the closing paragraph	-showed in your letter the features of an informal letter by including most (2) of the below: -following the layout of an informal letter -using a friendly and informal tone -using contractions e.g. shouldn't

Secondary 1 HKU QEF QTN-T Project

Score (Total:21) Performance Level	Content (7)	Language (7)	Organisation (4)	Feature (3)
1	0-2 marks	0-2 marks	0-1 mark	0-1 mark
	Included few (1-2) of the below:	Included few (1-2) of the below:	Included at least 1 of the below:	-showed in your letter the features of an informal letter
	- talking about Katy's problem	-using expressions to show your	- locating and responding	by including at least 1 of the
	(i.e., loneliness)	understanding and empathy to her	appropriately to Katy's problem	below:
	-mentioned how she felt -offering at least 2 pieces of advice	situation/ problem -using modals (e.g, may/ should/	in the introductory paragraph (e.g., In your letter, <i>you said</i> /	-following the layout of an
	on how to solve her problem	shouldn't) correctly to give	mentioned/told me that)	informal letter
	-showing your encouragement to	advice	-developing clear main idea in	-using a friendly and informal
	Katy	-using rhetorical questions to	each body paragraph with many/	tone
		make suggestions	adequate supporting details and	-using contractions e.g. shouldn't
		E.g., Why don't you?	examples	
		-using appropriate expressions to	-sharing your overall feelings, gave recommendation and	
		show your encouragement to Katy	showed encouragement in the	
		-using few adjectives to describe	closing paragraph	
		emotions and feelings		
		OR		
		-making many spelling mistakes		
		-making many or major		
		grammatical mistakes		

Task 5 – Planning Your Email with a Cause-Problem-Solution Graphic Organiser

You may refer to p.11 of this booklet for a similar graphic organiser you have done for the reading text of this unit. The brainstorming question on the next page (p. 25) may help you as well.



Task 6 – Brainstorming Your Advice

Now think about what you want to include in each part of your email giving advice. Write a few sentences about Katy's problem using the notes below.

<u>Katy's problem</u>			
 What is Katy's problem? Why does she have this problem? Too shy? Doesn't know how to deal with bullying? Too scared to tell others? How does Katy feel? Lonely? Upset? Helpless? 			
Advice 1			
What advice can you give Katy? Speak up? Find a companion during recess?			
Advice 2			
What is another piece of advice you can give Katy? Tell her parents? Report to the discipline teacher?			

While-writing Stage

Task $1 - 1^{st}$ Draft of Your Writing

Now write your email giving advice in about 150 words. Use your notes and the writing plan below to help you. You can also use the words and expressions on page 20 to help you.

From	
То	
Cubicat	
Subject	
,	
	Writing tips: Use a friendly tone in your email
	giving advice. Use imperatives and <i>should/shoul</i>

Task 2 – Self-Assessment Grid

Put a \checkmark or X after reviewing each domain.

	Self-Assessment
	I think I have
Content	
identified Katy's problem and talked about how she felt in my email giving advice.	
offered at least 2 pieces of advice on how to solve her problem.	
included words of encouragement in my email giving advice.	
Language	
used imperatives and should/shouldn't correctly to give advice.	
used friendly and informal expressions in my email giving advice.	
used questions to make suggestions and give well wishes to encourage the recipient in my email giving advice.	
Organisation	
responded to her problem (loneliness). [e.g. In your letter, you say that]	
have included related details to the topic of the paragraph.	
have shared your overall feelings and gave recommendations in <u>the</u> <u>closing paragraph</u> .	
Feature	
included features of an informal letter	
used a casual tone to write your letter.	
used contractions to write an informal letter.	

Post-writing Stage

Task 1 – Peer Assessment Grid

Put a ✓ or X after reviewing each domain.

	Peer Assessment "I think she /he has"
Content	
identified Katy's problem and talked about how she felt in my email giving advice.	
offered at least 2 pieces of advice on how to solve her problem.	
included words of encouragement in my email giving advice.	
Language	
used imperatives and should/shouldn't correctly to give advice.	
used friendly and informal expressions in my email giving advice.	
used questions to make suggestions and give well wishes to encourage the recipient in my email giving advice.	
Organisation	
responded to her problem (loneliness). [e.g. In your letter, you say that]	
have included related details to the topic of the paragraph.	
have shared your overall feelings and gave recommendations in <u>the</u> <u>closing paragraph</u> .	
Feature	
included features of an informal letter	
used a casual tone to write your letter.	
used contractions to write an informal letter.	

Teacher's Assessment Grid

	•••	•••	<u>:</u>
Content			
You identified Katy's problem and talked about how she felt in my email giving advice.			
You offered at least 2 pieces of advice on how to solve her problem.			
You included words of encouragement in my email giving advice.			
Language			
You used imperatives and <i>should/shouldn't</i> correctly to give advice.			
You used friendly and informal expressions in my email giving advice.			
You used questions to make suggestions and give well wishes to encourage the recipient in my email giving advice.			
Organisation			
You responded to her problem (loneliness). [e.g. In your letter, you say that]			
You have included related details to the topic of the paragraph.			
You have shared your overall feelings and gave recommendations in the closing paragraph.			
Feature			
You have included features of an informal letter			
You have used a casual tone to write your letter.			
You have used contractions in an informal letter.			
Comments		Conter Languaş Organizat Feature Total:	ge: /7 ion: /4

sk 2 – Correc	ctions and Pro	otreading of	Common N	Mistakes		

Appendix – Feedback design for the post-reading Google form task

Q1

Feedback for correct answers

Well done! Learn more adjectives by watching this video.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KfhzFUYuFlQ

Feedback for incorrect answers

Feelings and emotions - Vocabulary (Line 2)

stressed - too much pressure, too much stress

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sqxVQNtvl5A

 $\underline{https://dictionary.cambridge.org/zht/\%E8\%A9\%9E\%E5\%85\%B8/\%E8\%8B\%B1\%E8\%AA\%}$

9E/stressed

O2

Feedback for all answers

Specific Information - Complementary Close

"Betty Chan"

Q3i

Feedback for all answers

Vocabulary question

ease (verb); look for a verb in paragraph 1

https://dictionary.cambridge.org/zht/%E8%A9%9E%E5%85%B8/%E8%8B%B1%E8%AA%

9E-%E6%BC%A2%E8%AA%9E-%E7%B9%81%E9%AB%94/ease

Q3ii

Feedback for all answers

Vocabulary question

gain (verb); look for a verb in paragraph 1

https://dictionary.cambridge.org/zht/%E8%A9%9E%E5%85%B8/%E8%8B%B1%E8%AA%

9E-%E6%BC%A2%E8%AA%9E-%E7%B9%81%E9%AB%94/gain

Q4

Feedback for incorrect answers

Tone

The life coach shows empathy for Peter in the email.

Line 2: I'm sorry to hear that ...

https://greatergood.berkeley.edu/topic/empathy/definition

https://youtu.be/cDDWvj q-o8

Q5

Feedback for all answers

Reference question

- 1) Identify the pronoun "this" from the text
- 2) Read the line close by for the noun/noun phrase that the reference word refers to.
- 3) The answer should match the reference word in number, gender and person.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hzc8P5Li-6M

Q6

Feedback for all answers

Reference question

- 1) Identify the pronoun "it" from the text
- 2) Read the line close by for the noun/noun phrase that the reference word refers to.
- 3) The answer should match the reference word in number, gender and person.

Q7

Feedback for incorrect answers

The counsellor's email provides suggestions to Peter to resolve his problem about study.

Q8

Feedback for all answers

https://www.thesaurus.com/browse/pressure

https://dictionary.cambridge.org/zht/%E8%A9%9E%E5%85%B8/%E8%8B%B1%E8%AA %9E-%E6%BC%A2%E8%AA%9E-%E7%B9%81%E9%AB%94/stress

09

Feedback for all answers

Paragraph 2 & 3

Read the topic sentence and scan for the example provided.

Q10

Feedback for all answers

Paragraph 2 line 9.

Reason for having a study plan.

Q11

Feedback for all answers

A friend to study with.

Backward referencing.

 $\frac{https://dictionary.cambridge.org/zht/\%E8\%A9\%9E\%E5\%85\%B8/\%E8\%8B\%B1\%E8\%AA}{\%9E-\%E6\%BC\%A2\%E8\%AA\%9E-\%E7\%B9\%81\%E9\%AB\%94/buddy}$