

Imagine these atua Māori were our ākonga... How would you answer their pātai?



Tūmatauenga

Uhh,
what's
Lit3
again,
Miss?



Sir, how do
we do it?



Rūaumoko

Why are
we doing
this? Is it
worth
credits?



Tāwhirimātea



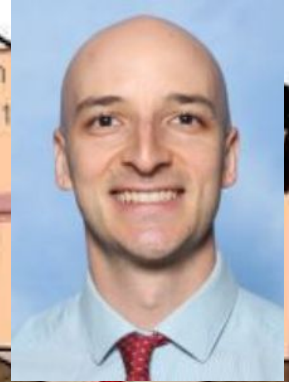
Tūmatauenga

Uhh,
what's
Lit3
again,
Miss?



*This is when we stop writing
for 3 minutes to go back and
focus on making sure our
capital letters, full stops and
commas are used accurately.*

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We go back to the beginning of our work and we read it again (out loud in our heads!) in order to use correct capital letters, full stops and commas.

Sir, how do we do it?



Rūaumoko



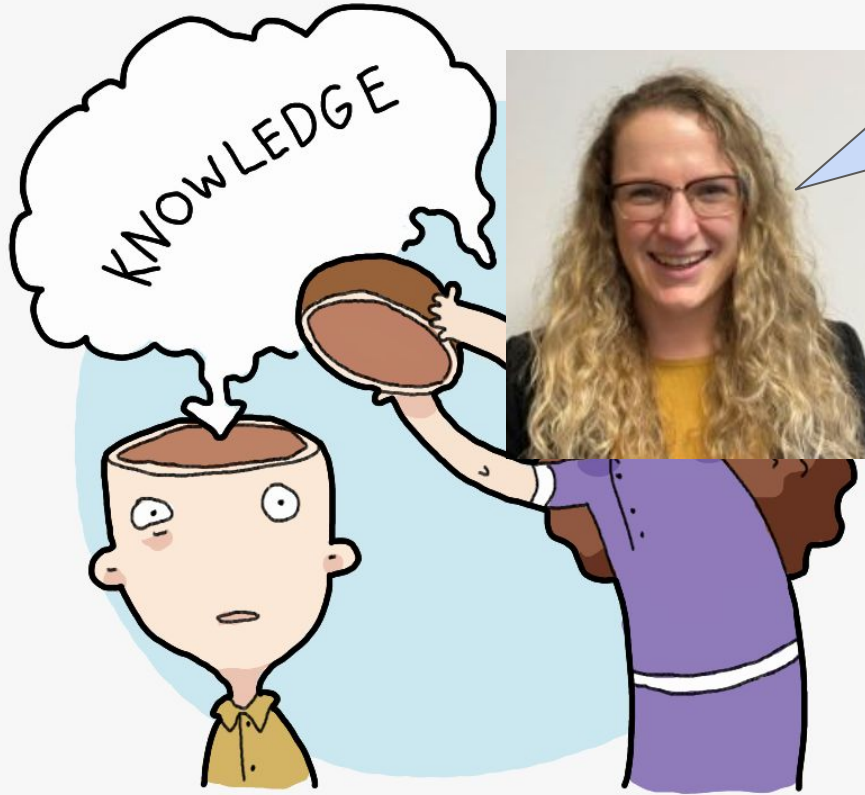
Because when we practise something over and over again, it becomes a habit and easy. These literacy habits help us communicate better.



Why are we doing this? Is it worth credits?



Tāwhirimātea



The Lit3 Process - a refresher

1

Run an extended writing task (at least 10 mins of writing).

2

Signal that it's time for Lit3 by switching to a Lit3 slide, or pointing to a Lit3 sign, or by writing on the board the instructions (see next slide)



3

Give a verbal **What, How, Why reminder**. E.g. "We're now going to do our Lit3. A reminder that we're doing this so that we get really good at finding our writing errors and fixing them, so it becomes easy for later! Please go back to the start of your writing and look for capital letter, full stop and comma errors."

Start the 3 min timer.

4

You have **THREE MINUTES** to proofread your writing.

Focus on:

- **capital letters**
- **full stops**
- **commas**



Thanks to Alex Appleby for this!

Wero / Provocation



Run a Lit3 activity with each class over the next 4 weeks.

Use these slides/scripts to help you stay consistent!

In future Teaching Hack sessions, we'll look at examples of Lit3 across the school and some 'nuts and bolts' to upskill ourselves!

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Week 5

Lit3 across the school

It's **Lit3 o'clock**. Fill in the blanks:

Lit3 is when we stop for _____ minutes after we write and we make sure our _____, _____, and _____ are used accurately.

We do Lit3 because it helps us form the _____ of checking our work. Over time, this will make communication _____.



It's **Lit3** o'clock. Fill in the blanks:

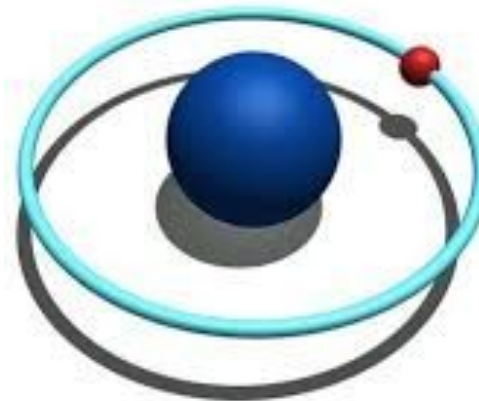
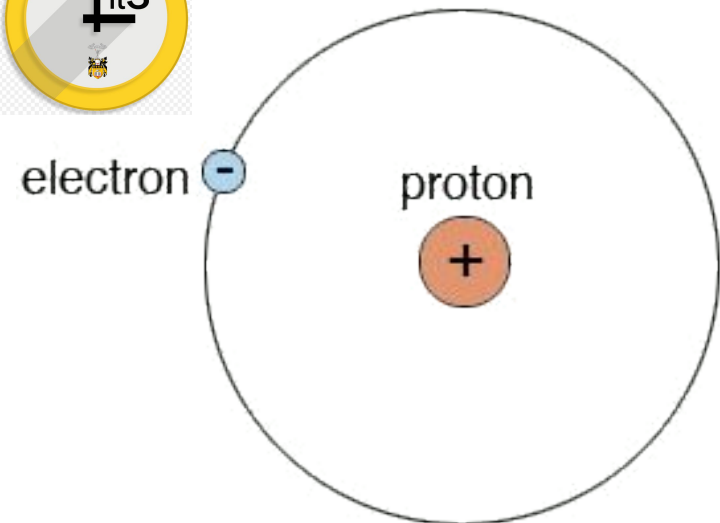
Lit3 is when we stop for 3 minutes after we write and we make sure our full stops, commas, and capital letters are used accurately.

We do Lit3 because it helps us form the habit of checking our work. Over time, this will make communication easier.





Hydrogen Atom



the chemical symbol of hydrogen is H. it is an element with atomic number 1, this means that 1 proton is found in the nucleus of hydrogen

Interesting facts about hydrogen (do not take down)

1. hydrogen is the lightest simplest and most commonly found chemical element in the Universe, making up around 75% of its elemental mass
2. hydrogen is found in large amounts in giant gas planets and stars it plays a key role in powering stars through fusion reactions

Light and Waves

R	X	C	A	W	O	F	R	Q	K	N	O	R	M	A	L	I	T
H	V	A	C	U	U	M	W	A	X	Q	S	R	D	W	H	X	R
M	T	G	N	T	D	B	C	A	Y	Q	Y	F	K	O	Y	D	A
I	N	C	I	D	E	N	T	K	V	D	B	D	C	K	O	C	N
T	X	G	U	D	K	H	H	N	R	E	I	Z	H	X	D	Y	S
W	R	E	F	L	E	C	T	I	V	E	L	A	R	H	U	Y	V
L	I	G	H	T	Y	E	A	R	G	M	Z	E	G	I	D	R	E
L	R	Q	K	P	R	I	S	M	F	V	A	B	N	R	D	B	R
G	L	L	I	G	H	T	U	R	W	W	R	S	Y	G	A	Q	S
X	B	V	W	V	C	Z	N	E	E	Z	D	X	N	B	T	M	E
E	R	Y	D	S	A	N	O	M	A	E	G	L	W	A	L	H	R
D	Z	I	W	A	J	S	B	K	T	I	S	J	C	B	H	W	S

Find the following words in the puzzle.
Words are hidden → ↓ and ↘ .

INCIDENT
LIGHT
LIGHTYEAR

NORMAL
PRISM
RAYDIAGRAM
REFLECTIVE

TRANSVERSE
VACUUM
WAVELENGTH

Read and review the following paragraph for the correct use of: capital letters, commas and full stops. Insert key words found in the word search in the blanks.

In the vast expanse of space, light travels through the _____ at speeds of 300,000 kilometres per second. Understanding the nature of light and its behaviour is Crucial for astronomers exploring the Cosmos. by studying its transverse nature, scientists can Create intricate ray diagrams to comprehend the path of light in various situations. an _____ ray, representing the trajectory of light can be observed bending as it encounters different media or reflects off surfaces. The _____, an line 90 degrees to the surface, determines the angle of incidence and _____. The wavelength of light measured in units of nanometers, helps scientists unravel the vast distances in Space, with each light-year representing the distance light travels in one year. Through the exploration of light, astronomers can delve into the mysteries of the universe and expand, our understanding of the cosmos.

Find at least two different sequences for each pair of numbers.
Write down the next three terms and describe the rule you have used.

a. 1, 4,

b. 3, 6,

c. 4, 16,

d. 20, 10,

e. 4, 6,

Describe your sequence using the
phrase
“If.... then because...”

Example

If the first two numbers in the sequence are 1 and 4, **then** the next two numbers in the sequence are 7 and 10 **because** the term to term rule is add 3.



REASONING 3

A sequence has the n th term

$$5n + \square$$

36 is in the sequence.

What value could be covered up by the box?

Give a reason for your answer using **If.... Then.... Because....**



Wero / Provocation



Ask a student to lead a Lit3 activity by teaching them the WHAT / HOW / WHY. It could be a small but good way to fostering responsibility from a young person.

Next week on Teaching Hack Thursday, we'll look at how to explicitly teach students about the rules of using capital letters correctly.

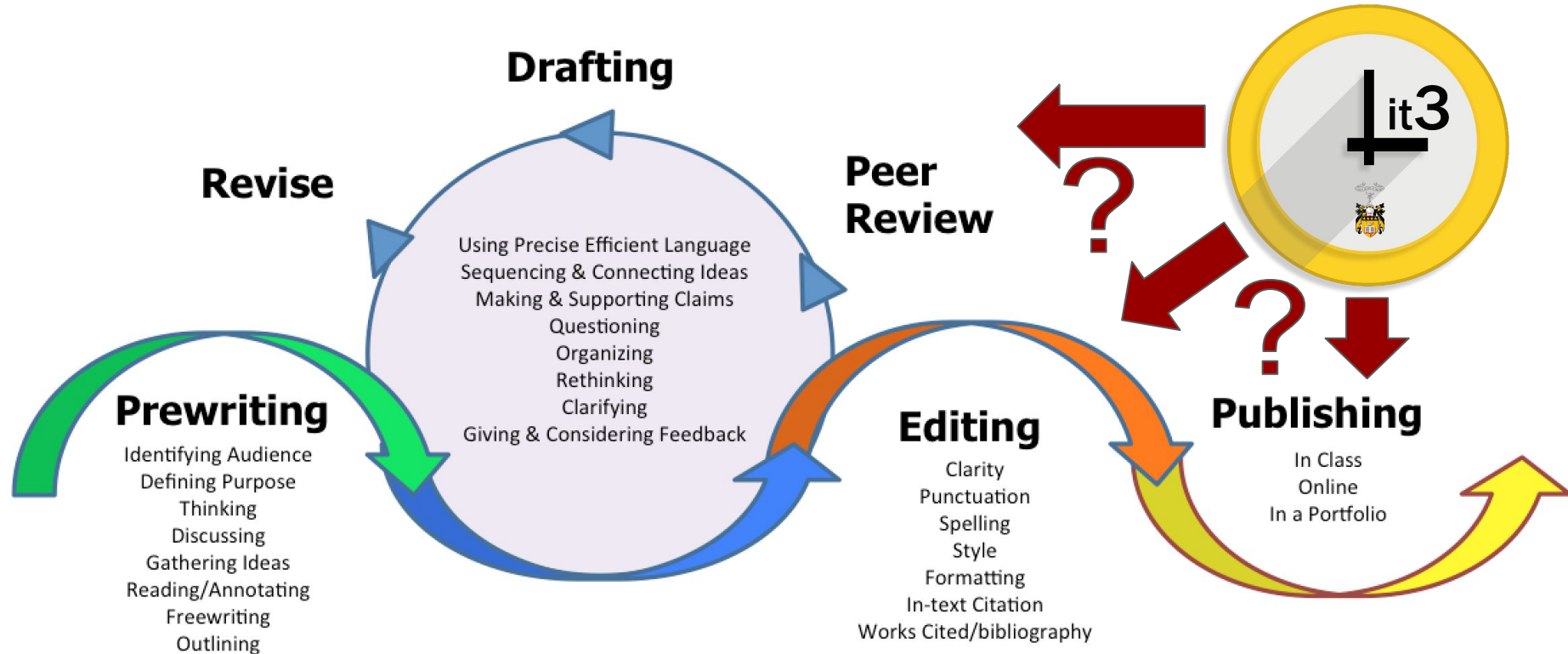
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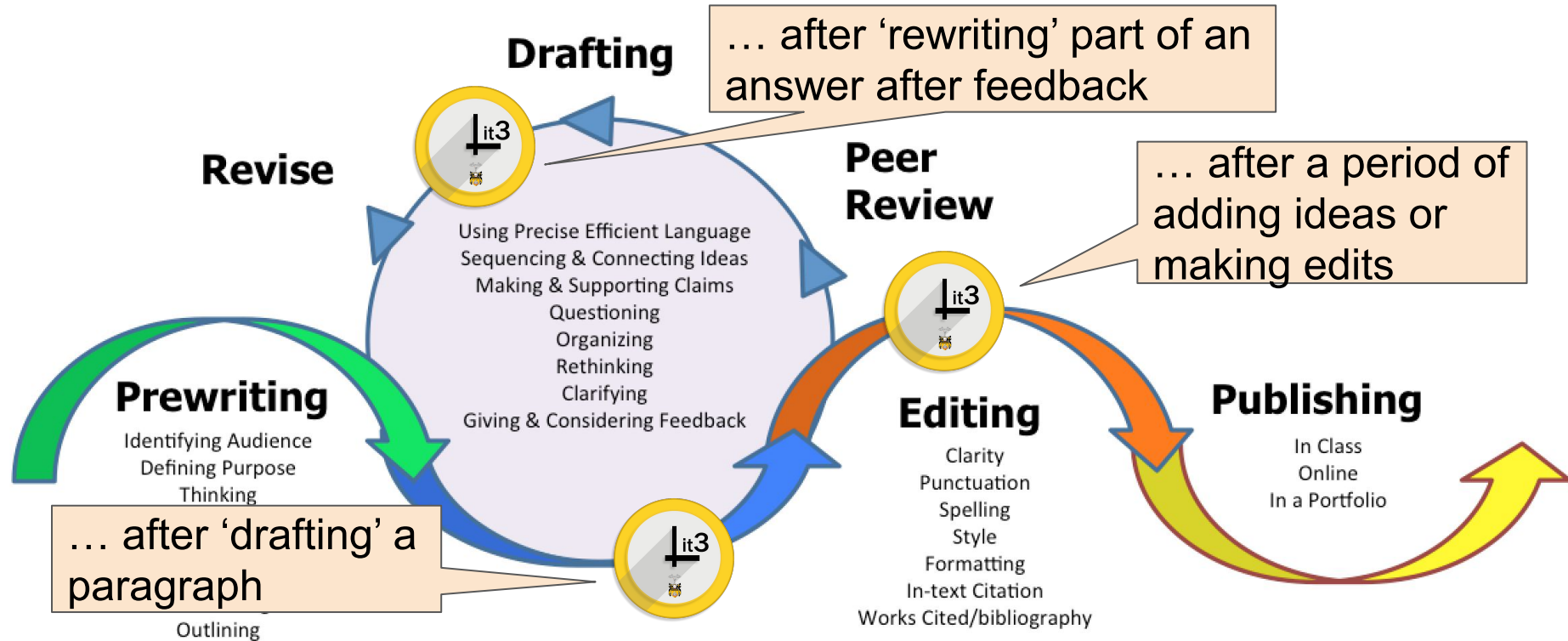
Week 7

Nuts and Bolts - Capital Letters

At what point in the writing process would we 'do' a Lit3?



Lit3 could happen at multiple points!



To strengthen the quality of checking during Lit3, we need to all deliberately weave some skill-building in our content teaching.



Capital Letters

Full Stops

Commas



When do we use capital letters in the English language?

At the start of a sentence



The pronoun "I"



The start of proper nouns



Acronyms and initialisms



When do we use capital letters in English?

1. Capital letters are always used **at the start of a new sentence.**

2. Capital letters are always used **for the personal pronoun “I”**

3. Capital letters are always used **for proper nouns** ('naming' words of specific people, places, organisations).

One of the first things **I** discovered is that **E**nglish, as far as languages go, is not actually very old. **I**t only began in about 500 **AD** (so just a baby!). **E**nglish appeared in a country called – you guessed it — **E**ngland.

4. Capital letters are always used **for acronyms or initialisms.**

This one tends to be the most difficult for people to remember!

Proper nouns across the curriculum

(image from Te
Mātaiaho)

English

In development, ready 2023

Te ao tangata | Social sciences

Ready

Technology

In development, ready 2024

The arts

In development, ready 2024

Mathematics and statistics

In development, ready 2023

Science

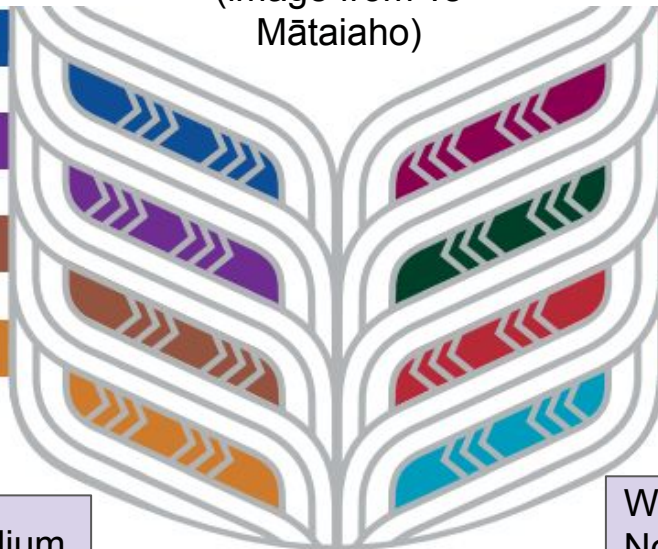
In development, ready 2024

Health and physical education

In development, ready 2025

Learning languages

In development, ready 2025



Chemical elements: Hydrogen, Helium

Works of art: Beethoven's Symphony No. 9, Fifty Shades of Gray

Mathematical theories: Fibonacci Sequence, Pythagoras' Theorem

Brands: Samsung, Band-Aid, Xerox

Organisations: Black Ferns, The Warehouse

Historical events or periods: the Great Fire of London, Ancient Rome



How to weave in teaching about capital letters into your lesson

Point out where capital letters are being used in your specific subject area, especially for subject specific proper nouns.

Remind students about the capital letter rules just before doing a Lit3 (so you are priming them to look for those errors)

Give students a paragraph of subject-specific content (e.g. for revision) with the capital letters removed; ask them to read and correct the capital letters (as well as revising!)

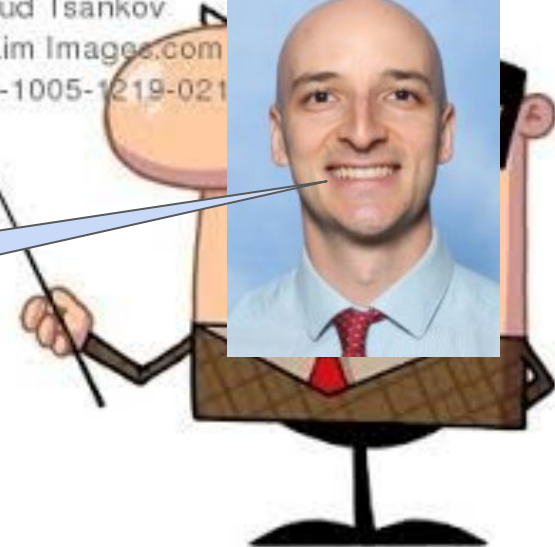
Wero / Provocation



Carry out one of the strategies mentioned in this Hack with one of your classes. Pair it up with a Lit3 for an extra literacy punch.

Next week on Teaching Hack Thursday, we'll look at how to explicitly teach about full stops.

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Week 9

Nuts and Bolts - Sentence Errors

① Pity: getting hit by the bus was a big turning point in the book. He goes from being a normal teenager, living a normal life. To being hit by a bus and waking up somewhere he had never been.

Spot the three sentence errors.

I arrived well past my curfew my parents were furious.



Climate change is the direct consequence of 100 years of driving combustion cars, we are already seeing the effects around the world.

① Pity: getting hit by the bus was a big turning point in the book. He goes from being a normal teenager, living a normal life. To being hit by a bus and waking up somewhere he had never been.

Sentence fragment

The three most common sentence errors...

Comma splice




Climate change is the direct consequence of 100 years of driving combustion cars. We are already seeing the effects around the world.



I arrived well past my curfew. My parents were furious.

Run-on sentence

Sentence Errors

Sentence fragment		... is when a group of words is <u>missing</u> something important (like a subject or a verb) to make the sentence complete.
Run-on sentence		... is when two (or more) complete thoughts are <u>squished</u> together without a joining word or full stop to separate them.
Comma splice		... is when two (or more) complete thoughts are separated by a <u>comma</u> (instead of a full stop).

When do we use capital letters in the English language?



When do we use capital letters in the English language?

At the start of a sentence



The pronoun "I"






The start of proper nouns



Acronyms and initialisms

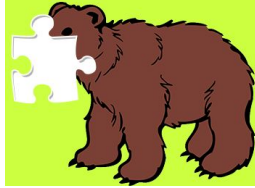


How do we fix the errors?

Sentence fragment		<p>Find the missing puzzle piece and add it to the sentence: often what is missing is a subject or a verb.</p>
Run-on sentence		<p>Find where the 1st complete thought ends and where the 2nd complete thought begins, and put one of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- a full stop (.)- a semi-colon (;)- a conjunction (joining word like 'and' or 'because')
Comma splice		

Match the error with the sentence.

Sentence fragment



1. The Māori language evolved in Aotearoa over several hundred years Māori was made an official language of New Zealand under the Maori Language Act 1987.

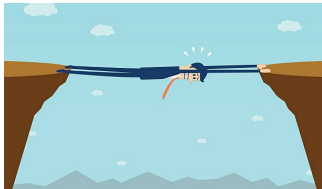
2. In 1984 national telephone tolls operator Naida Glavish (of Ngāti Whātua).

Run-on sentence



3. New Zealand's first officially bilingual school opened at Rūātoki in the Urewera the first Māori-owned Māori-language radio station (Te Reo-o-Pōneke) went on air in 1983.

Comma splice



4. Until the Second World War most Māori spoke te reo as their first language, they worshipped in Māori, and Māori was the language of the marae.

5. If English is not an official language of New Zealand.

Match the error with the sentence.

Sentence fragment



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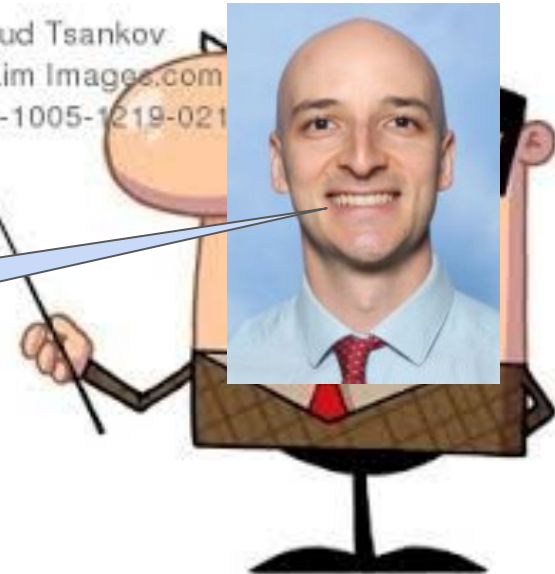
Wero / Provocation



Find a sentence error in one of your colleague's emails and point it out to them in a respectful, Lit3-supportive manner.

Next week on Teaching Hack Thursday, we'll revise what we learned this term.

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Quiz, practice

2 Easy Ways to Embed into Teaching

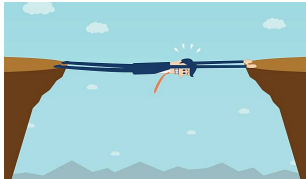
Sentence fragment



Run-on sentence



Comma splice



Pick out one of your slides and point out a complete sentence. Then chop the sentence up **incorrectly** to show and ask students why each part cannot stand on its own. E.g. *is this part missing a subject? Is this part missing a verb?*

Take a paragraph of content you have already taught and remove all full stops and capital letters. Alternatively, replace some full stops with commas. Ask students to **revise and correct** the paragraph.

Wero / Provocation



Try out one of the strategies this week, or even just talk to your students about the three sentence errors *before* a Lit3.

Next week on Teaching Hack Thursday, we'll look at further Lit3 strategies.

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