



FACULTAD DE EDUCACIÓN DE PALENCIA
UNIVERSIDAD DE VALLADOLID

**Bilingual School Reading Plan Proposal focused on
Fourth Grade**

**Propuesta de Plan de Lectura en un colegio Bilingüe
enfocado en Cuarto Curso**

**TRABAJO FIN DE GRADO
EN EDUCACIÓN PRIMARIA MENCIÓN LENGUA EXTRANJERA (INGLÉS)**

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Palencia, julio 2016



RESUMEN.

Este trabajo de fin de grado está basado en los planes de lectura, y tiene como objetivo principal conseguir que los alumnos muestren interés en la lectura, centrándonos principalmente en la lectura en una lengua extranjera (inglés). El proyecto está diseñado para el 4º curso de Educación Primaria, tomando como experiencia el centro bilingüe en el cual realicé el Practicum II. Previamente a la elaboración del diseño de un plan de lectura, es necesario conocer los diversos proyectos que ha elaborado el centro durante el año escolar (2015-2016), tomando como referencia parte de ellos. La lectura en esta lengua extranjera favorece el aprendizaje de la misma. No debemos olvidar la conveniencia de introducir nuevas metodologías para hacer este proyecto más atractivo. Este trabajo está sustentado en documentos oficiales como la LOMCE (Ley Orgánica de Mejora de la Calidad Educativa), el currículo integrado, diversos sitios web y libros de animación a la lectura.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Lectura, Nuevas Tecnologías (Kahoot), Competencias, Lectura por placer, Libros de Ficción y No ficción, diferentes evaluaciones y bibliotecas en el aula.

ABSTRACT.

This final work is about Reading Plan Proposals, for that reason the main objective is develop in the students the interest in reading in a foreign language. This project is designed for 4th grade Primary Education, linked with the bilingual school in which I stayed doing my internship, Practicum II. Before making the design of this Reading Plan Proposal, it is necessary to know the previous projects elaborated during the scholar year (2015/2016). The foreign language reading favours the learning of this language. We cannot forget to introduce new methodologies to make the proposal more attractive for students. This work is supported by official documents like LOMCE (Organic Improvement Quality Education Law), the integrated curriculum, different web pages and some reading books about promotion.

KEYWORDS: Reading, New Technologies (Kahoot), Competences, reading for pleasure, Fiction and Non-fiction books, different evaluations, class-libraries.



INDEX

1. Introduction.....	4
2. Objectives.....	5
3. Theoretical foundation.....	9
3.1. Reading importance and benefits.....	17
4. Design of the project	19
4.1. Objectives.....	19
4.2. Development of a proposal.....	20
4.3. The process to choose the books.....	24
4.4. Design for each evaluation.....	25
4.4.1. Introduction activity.....	25
4.4.2. First evaluation.....	26
4.4.3. Second and third evaluations.....	29
4.4.4. Fourth evaluation.....	32
5. Conclusions.....	34
6. Bibliography.....	37
7. Appendixes.....	38



1. INTRODUCTION

Awake the interest for reading and get students to enjoy reading (Spanish and English), is one of the main objectives in the bilingual schools. Reading is an essential tool for the learning and developing of their language. With this project, we intend children to start reading voluntarily and with autonomy. For getting this idea, it is necessary to make funny and interesting activities, which promote reading.

I decided to elaborate this project based in a bilingual school in Valladolid, seizing my training period as teacher, in order to check the reading activities elaborated in the school during the current school year. I had the opportunity to work during my internship in the 2nd Cycle of Primary Education, but I focused on 4th course to elaborate this project.

During my internship, I made some observations in the school, focusing on reading. I started observing the students daily; I explored the school and its library and I asked questions to the teachers and the management team. Then, I used this information to elaborate my project in the correct way. However, I did not only focus on the school in a general way, I emphasize on the reading projects carried out during the whole year (in 4th primary education and in the school). After that, I could start my project.

Taking into account the project of autonomy “life in English” which is going to start in the school next year 2016/2017, I consider the need to introduce a bilingual reading plan proposal. For that, we have to take into account, the different areas, where the students live, and which they develop in their education: family, school and environment.



2. OBJECTIVES

The school has already initiated a bilingual programme, which they need to develop but it is hard to work on it. Researching the class-libraries, school-library, projects, books, etc. I observe that they have Spanish books to read for pleasure and to help searching information to elaborate projects. Having this in mind, my proposal will implement this libraries introducing books in English to read for pleasure and to help them research in books connecting with the other subjects taught in English as Natural Science and Arts and Crafts.

During my time in the school, I also observe that children are interested in reading and they read at least a little in the school (in Spanish) once they finish their assignments. Sometimes they take home the most interesting books to read them quietly there. I will also have this in mind to develop my project.

First, I must mention the objectives I have acquired as a teacher during my period of internship (Practicum) and the objectives achieved in the university, both through the Basic and Compulsory subjects, apart from the ones connected with the foreign language subjects I took. I will mark the main objectives of my Final Project, which I have elaborated based on the contents of the school and the experience I have lived during my stay in the school.

Subject: Practicum

1. Getting to know, participate and reflect about life in the classroom, learning to collaborate with every sector of the educational community, linking theory and practice. This competence will be implemented in the development of skills which will form the person entitled to:
 - Acquire practical knowledge in the classroom and classroom management.
 - Be able to use the interaction and communication processes in the classroom. Dominate social skills and abilities, necessary to make easier the way to learn and live.
 - Track and control the educational process and particularly teaching and learning using the necessary techniques and strategies.



- Be able to relate the theory and practise with the reality in the school
- Be part of teaching and learning activity (know-how) to act and think in innovation and improvement of teachers.
- Be able to control the interaction and communication between the students aged 6 to 12.
- Be able to collaborate with the different sectors of the educational community and the social environment.
- Acquire habits and skills in an autonomous and cooperative learning and promoting them in the students.

The previous competences, together with the proper ones from the different subjects, will be reflected in this Final Project that conforms the knowledge acquired the Grade.

Subject: Foreign Language (English / French)

1. Communicative competence in a foreign language (English / French), level C1 Advanced, according to the European Framework of Reference for Languages. This competence implies:

- a. Acquire linguistic knowledge (phonetic-phonological, grammatical and pragmatic) and sociocultural foreign language.
- b. Know the cognitive, linguistic and communicative bases of language acquisition.

2. Planning what will be taught and evaluated in relation to the appropriate foreign language, as well as select, design and develop teaching strategies, types of activities and teaching resources.

This competence will also insist:

- Know the main didactic trends of teaching foreign languages to children and their application to foreign language classroom in the different levels established on the curriculum.



- Know the primary education curriculum and the curriculum development in the area of foreign languages.
- Promote the development of oral and written languages, using the new technologies as elements of long-distance communication in a foreign language.
- Develop in a progressive way the communicative competence through the integrated practice of the four skills in the foreign language classroom.
- Be able to plan the teaching – learning process of a foreign language, developing teaching strategies, type of activities and materials based on the diversity of students.¹

¹ I made my translation of this information acquired from:

http://www.uva.es/export/sites/uva/2.docencia/2.01.grados/2.01.02.ofertaformativagrados/_documentos/edprimva2_competencias.pdf



Subject: My final project.

- To develop the students interest in reading in a foreign language.
- Check the Spanish curriculum and use it for the elaboration of the project.
- Relate the project I have elaborated with the Reading Plan in the school.
- Promote Reading in English as a way to acquire culture and knowledge.
- Help the students (readers and no readers) to discover the wealth and diversity of books in English.
- Educate students' critical and rational sense though the use of resources for reading analysis.
- Improve the language, at the same time they strengthen the vocabulary and expressions used daily in their environment.
- Involve students to see reading as something fun, not something compulsory asked by the teacher. Make the students be interested in reading and asking for new books.
- Classroom reading aloud: observe students' capacity of pronunciation as well as their improvement.



3. THEORETICAL FOUNDATION

The main idea of the project is to elaborate a reading plan proposal in a Spanish public bilingual school working with English as first foreign language.

Before starting to elaborate the project, it is necessary to refer to what Spanish education laws say about reading. We must refer to:

- The Organic Education law in Spain (nowadays adapted by another law) which I will use to mention the curriculum of Primary Education, focusing on reading.
- The ORDEN that established the curriculum in the Community of Castilla and Leon. As the school I did my internship is in Valladolid, a city of Castilla and Leon I should refer to this Law as well.
- The Common European Framework of Languages.

“La Ley Orgánica 2/2006, de 3 de mayo de Educación, modificada por la Ley Orgánica 8/2013, 9 de diciembre, para la Mejora de la Calidad Educativa”. This Law talks about the organization of the curriculum in Primary Education in Spain. It is constituted by different chapters, which mention different stages of Education. As I said before, I will focus on Primary Education.

Chapter II. Primary Education.

The **Article 16: General principles** shows three different points. I will mention the one related to reading. Bellow I will transcribe in English this point, which talks about reading:

- The purpose of Primary Education is to facilitate the students the learnings of oral expression and comprehension, including reading [...] in order to prepare the students for the Secondary school.

Article 17: Objectives of Primary Education, marked some aspect related with the main idea of the project and I mention and translate some:



B- Develop individual and team work, effort and responsibility habits in the study, self-confident, critical sense, personal initiative, curiosity [...] This objective is very important to develop when they work individually and in teams making them able to be responsible in their work.

F- Acquire, in at least one foreign language, basic communicative skills which make them able to express and understand simple messages and handle daily situations. As I said before, this project is elaborated based on the first foreign language. Nowadays it is very essential to control simple messages and daily situation of one foreign language.

I- Initiation in the using of new technologies (information and communication), for learning, to develop a critical mind about the messages they receive and produce. The use of ICT is very important because technologies will be the future, so the teachers should show them these new methods to get and share information. During this project, students will work with them, searching information about books.

Article 18: Organization of the scholar year. Primary Education consist of six courses and they are organized in different areas.

Point 2. Students should study the following areas (in their mother tongue) of core subjects (compulsory) in the six courses.

- a) Natural Science.*
- b) Social Science.*
- c) Spanish Language and Literature.*
- d) Mathematics.*
- e) First foreign language (English in this case).*

As we can see, the first foreign language is one of these core subjects. In most of schools, this core subject is English. To develop this project, I will take into account what is already done in the school about the development of reading skills in “Spanish Language and Literature” and in English as “First foreign language”.

As an important article in this Law, I want to mention the **Article 19: Pedagogical principles**. There are two important principles related with the project:



Point 3. In order to promote the habit of reading, it will take part in their daily.

Point 4. The Spanish language or the official language will only be used as support in the process of learning a foreign language. Comprehension and oral expression is prioritized.

It is necessary to point the **Article 113: Scholar Libraries**. Books are the focus of the project, so the libraries are very important.

Point 1. All educative centres will have a scholar library. This school has a scholar library but it also has a small library in each classroom. These small libraries contain books in Spanish adapted to the group age and the students' knowledge.

Point 2. The educative Administrations will provide the public school libraries with books in a progressively. Schools buy books on their mother tongue to implement the promotion of Spanish reading and the reading plan of the school. If it is possible, schools should also ask for English books.

Point 3. The scholar libraries will contribute to promote Reading and for pupils to access to information and learning resources for the rest of areas and subjects. Other important objective of the libraries is to develop the critical thinking through readings.

Point 4. The libraries and their organization should become an open space for the educative community in each school.

Point 5. The schools may reach agreements with the municipal libraires to develop common projects through agreements with the cities councils.²

² I have summarized and made my translation of this information taken from:

<https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-2006-7899&b=30&tn=1&p=20131210#a19>

<http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2013/12/10/pdfs/BOE-A-2013-12886.pdf>



After reading the Spanish Education Law, I will continue with “**ORDEN EDU/519/2014, de 17 de junio, por la que se establece el currículo y se regula la implantación, evaluación y desarrollo de la educación primaria en la Comunidad de Castilla y León**”, which talks about the Education in the Community of Castilla and Leon.

As I said, I would like to focus this project in the 4th group Primary Education I did my internship with in a school situated in Valladolid, so I have read “ORDEN EDU/519/2014, de 17 de junio” which established the curriculum of Primary Education in the Community of Castilla and Leon. As my project is focus on reading routines, I will mention the different points related with it in the Law.

First, talking about reading, I have to reference the **Spanish Language and Literature** area, because it is the main Spanish subject, which students are in contact with reading. There are many references about “reading” in the introduction of this area in the curriculum. I adapted the sentences making my translation from ORDEN EDU/519/2014:

“The area of Spanish language and literature aims to help the students to develop their language skills: listening, speaking, reading and writing.”

“The acquisition of the communicative competence includes an approach to the culture and literacy through the reading and the comprehension of literary texts.”

“It is especially relevant in the school, considering reading as a basic skill to enlarge the competence of linguistic communication and learning. Reading is the main way for all areas, so that the contact with the diversity of texts is essential.”

“The design of a Reading plan, Writing plan and different strategies to use the school library, should be the answer for a systematic planning of the competence in linguistic communication.”

The previous paragraph shows us the relevance of reading, which takes us to the analysing of the contents of this area: “**Spanish Language and Literature**”. Although this area is divided into five different blocks our focus will be on “reading” so we will talk about two:



- Block 2. “Written communication: Read.”

The main objective in this block is to see if the student is able to understand texts varying degrees of complexity being able to elaborate their own critical and creative thinking. Understanding a text implies working with some strategies, which should be practised in the school and projected in their daily life: “Reading to get information”, “reading for learn the mother tongue” and “reading for pleasure”.

The **evaluation criteria** and **assessed learning standards** in 4th grade of Primary Education could be summarized and translated in:

- Reading aloud with the appropriate fluency and intonation. Reading in silence evaluation the progress in speed and comprehension.
- Understanding different kind of texts adapted to their age, using the reading to enlarge the vocabulary and improving orthography. Summarizing a text reflecting the main ideas.
- The use of dictionaries, the school library and the new technologies (ICT) to get information.
- Carrying out the “reading plan” which encourage the interest for the reading.

- Block 5. “Literacy education.”

The main objective of this block is to make the students cultivated and competent readers, implying them in a process of reading training that continues during their whole life. It is necessary to alternate the reading, comprehension and interpretation of literary books nearly to their personal preferences and knowledge, with works of literature, which give them basic knowledge of the literature in their mother tongue.

This block is more focused on reading in their mother tongue and the learning of Spanish literature. Some of the **evaluation criteria** and **assessed learning standards** in 4th grade in Primary Education can be adapted to the project I want to develop:

- Recognizing in the books their different parts of them: cover, back cover, illustrations and other characteristics.
- Listening stories carefully.



- Recognizing the difference between stories, legends and fables.
- Being able to point the narrative elements: introduction, develop and outcome.
- Reading with intonation.

As the project I want to elaborated is based on the first foreign language (English in this case), I must also refer the area of the “**First Foreign Language (English)**”.

The curriculum is systematized around the following blocks that are very important for each elaboration. The following block should be taken into account.

- Block 1: Comprehension of oral text.
- Block 2: Production of oral texts: expression and interaction.
- Block 3: Understanding written texts.
- Block 4: Production of written texts: expression and interaction.

Firstly, blocks 1 and 2, which talk about the ORAL comprehension and text production (for expression and interaction). Next, I will summarize the **evaluation criteria** and **assess learning standards** of these two blocks:

Students will listen to their classmates talking about the book, so, to understand them, they need to:

- Know how to apply the suitable basic strategies for the global comprehension, essential information and main points of a text.
- Understand simple vocabulary of daily situations.
- Identify the subject of a simple conversation.
- Assess the foreign language as a communication tool.

They will also express their opinion sharing opinions aloud taking turns and arguing together. To produce some texts, they need to:

- Know and apply the basic strategies to produce very short monological or dialogical oral texts.



- Respond appropriately in simple communication situations, being part of conversation face to face in daily situations.
- Assess the foreign language as a communication tool.

Secondly, blocks 3 and 4, develop the WRITTEN understanding and pronunciation. To develop these blocks we will point, in a summarized way, the **evaluation criteria** and the **assess learning standards**.

Talking about the reading project, understanding written texts, is one most important point in this Area. Students need to:

- Understand essential information and locate specific information.
- Value the foreign language and respect people who talk it.
- Start to use a bilingual dictionary and the new technologies.
- Recognize basic punctuation marks and common symbols.

Students, for the production of written texts, need to:

- Know and apply basic strategies to produce very short, simple written texts.
- Write simple narrative texts using previously worked structures and a model.
- Get the main communicative function of written texts (for example, an exchange of information).
- Control basic syntactic structures (link words or sentences with basic connectors)³.

³ I have summarized and made my translation of this information acquired from:

http://www.stecyl.es/LOMCE/Primaria/Orden_Curriculo_BOCyL.pdf



Common European Framework of Languages

I have to mention the “*Common European Framework of Languages*” that provides a common base for the elaboration of language programs, curriculum guidelines, exams, manuals... in whole Europe. It describes what students have to learn about languages with the aim of using it as a tool of communication, knowledge and skills that they have to develop to act in a correct way.

To start, we have to talk about the student general competences which involve their *knowledge*, derived from experience and formal learning; their *skills* by internalizing knowledge and practice; and their *existential competence*, as individual characteristics related to self-image; adding their *capacity of learning*, the willingness or ability to discover what is different, indicated for languages.

One of the purposes of the framework is to help the users to describe the level of language proficiency required by test and evaluation programs. Therefore, it is important to point the common reference levels in which are described the different levels (A1 and A2- basic user. B1 and B2- Independent user. C1 and C2- Competent user). It can be read in “Cuadro 1” (global scale), “Cuadro 2” (self-evaluation) and “Cuadro 3” (qualitative aspects of spoken language use). It is very important to know and control the level of the students, to make easy to offer them a big variety of new resources for their learning. Teachers should mark targets with these levels to make the student improve their language, so that they will progres in their learning.

Another important item is the context; it is one of the main characteristics to develop the students’ language. We can talk about the *areas* (personal, public, professional and educative), *situations* (place, people, thing, objects, interventions...), *conditions and restrictions* (Physics, socials, time...) and finally the *mental context* (user and interlocutor). We have to take into account many aspects which surround the student, adapting our units to them.

Finally, the evaluation. With evaluation, we can see the linguistic domain user. We have to consider three important traditional concepts in evaluation: the validity, reliability and feasibility. This subject has many different ways to be evaluated “Cuadro 7”, but focusing on my project, it is perfectly assessed as a *continued evaluation*, because during the different evaluation I will be able to see the interest showed on the activities,



the development of the oral communication between them. In addition, we can mention the self-evaluation on users (students).⁴

3.1. READING IMPORTANCE AND BENEFITS

Reading is one of the most important skills for students for learning and self-development. Margaret Meek (1986) in her book *“Learning to read”* says, *“We instinctively know that reading and writing are strong means of enlarging our humanity, and this makes them something more than a traditional, basic technology”* (Page 16). Reading allows us to be more reflective and, at the same time, we learn new vocabulary. It also makes us improve our comprehension in any reading and give us access to more experience than anyone can encompass in a single lifetime, *“good readers say that they discovered all of this in childhood”* (Page 17).

Another author that has been helpful when dealing with reading is I. A. Richards (1980) said: *“A person who sets up to teach reading should recognize that he may be more ambitious than he seems”*. We have to be aware that children learn the most part of what they see, so it is necessary to show them a big ambition and desire for the reading. They will learn from parents but also from teachers, so we have a huge responsibility for their education and, in this case, reading education.

What I have said above, it is also said by Margaret Meek (1986) in her book *“Learning to read”* that comments children who are seven-years-old learn what they see in their parents.

Meek makes reference on children are very influenced by their environment. That means not only the family, also their friends, classmates, television, brand ads, sports, etc., which makes me, reflect about: *“Most children respond well to invitations to try new things”* (Page 110). In those ‘new things’ we can say, for instance, try to play a sport in the school team, try to play an instrument, try to paint... children respond very

⁴I have obtain this information in the following page:

http://cvc.cervantes.es/ensenanza/biblioteca_ele/marco/cvc_mer.pdf

In the link, you can find the Annexes pointed.



well to this kind of invitations. Nowadays there are many reading club and libraries, which have many activities that promotes reading, making the children be more interested in books, stories and new adventures.

Meek points out some of the features that she considers important for seven-years-old and I will have it in mind when developing my proposal:

“Whatever the teacher's private assumptions about the children may be, her explicit expectations of seven-years-old are these:

- *Fluent.*
- *Connected speech in response to questions.*
- *Well-established primary reading behaviour, such as holding a book and turning the pages properly.*
- *The signs of fluency that are present when a child knows how to follow the direction of print-to expect a message from the words, to have some strategies for tackling a new set of sentences with unknown words.”* M. Meek (Page 118).

Reading is not something compulsory. We have to make them aware that this is something that they will use their whole life. In the school and in their house, they read a lot inadvertently (math exercises, lessons they have to study, exams, instructions toys, videogames, adds on walls, comics...) but this reading should be correct, with the right comprehension, otherwise it will be useless. How can we get it? Practicing, reading daily, and getting a fluent reading.

“The child's world is full of print, and sooner or later the child will notice it.”(Cover back-about the book).



4. DESIGN OF THE PROJECT

As I marked in the introduction, I will develop this proposal in the fourth grade of primary education, focused on a bilingual school from Valladolid. I was doing my internship in this school, so I did a research about reading, asking teachers and students, observing them and searching books in their libraries. After that, I started the elaboration of my project, relating the information acquired, with the new one that I will to develop.

4.1. OBJECTIVES.

This project promotes reading in general but focusing in English's reading. Everybody consider reading as a fundamental tool in their learning so, we have to get competent readers, taking into account the importance of the development of their personality and in their formation like a citizen in our society. During reading, children start to think in English and this is the starting point for learning any foreign language.

The main specific objective of the project is **to develop the student's interest in reading in a foreign language**. This task is not easy. The students always see reading as something boring and compulsory that they have to do in silence, so the main idea is to get that interest in the students using different methodologies and activities. To make more interesting the reading of a book, teachers should find books adapted to the students needs, knowledge and their daily life. As the main idea of this project, I will base this design in the contents offered by the English textbooks used in the school. This makes reading and their learning easy for them, because reading is the most appropriate method to lay down the learning of the new vocabulary. When they read, they observe the vocabulary in a context and that makes it easy for them to assimilate.

As general objectives, I point:

- The comprehension of texts. This comprehension will be different depending on the kind of text fro each situation. Sometimes the students have to understand the text in a global way. However sometimes they have to summarize and point out the important parts of a text. It depends on the exercise or moment. To get that comprehension, it is important to use expressions of their daily life, for



instance: formulas of greeting and farewell, customs, celebrations, life conditions, etc. They cannot develop this objective using only grammar and vocabulary acquired by the textbooks; they have to read more books, new texts with different and interesting content, sentences they use in their daily life, etc.

- The correct English pronunciation. Students are learning a lot during these years at school and it is very necessary to teach them the correct pronunciation of the words, the diphthongs, rhythm, intonation, etc. To work on it, teachers can play audiobooks in class to listen to while they are reading a book or storytellers to listen concentrated.

However, we can also point out other important objectives for the project:

- Promote reading as a way of achieving academic and cultural knowledge.
- Improve the critical and rational sense in the students by reading.
- Encourage reluctant readers and engage avid readers.

4.2. DEVELOPMENT OF A PROPOSAL

Firstly, before starting the process to choose the books, we have to take into account two important characteristics in the student's daily life; the family and the school.

- **The family**: While at home, with the family, a moment and a place should be found for children and parents to share reading. Children need to have an example to follow their steps, and they normally choose a member of the family. The students not only learn in the school, they are learning constantly, so the family atmosphere should be the correct one. Talking about reading, and focusing on this reading plan proposal, it is necessary to:
 - Inform the students' parents about the project (in a meeting, writing it in the blog of the class in the webpage or sending an e-mail to their parents), to make them aware about the necessity of the support at home.
 - Know and control the reading habits of the family at home "*Do they read? How long? Where? What?*" To get that information, the teacher



can ask the students to play a game talking about their hobbies. During this game, the teacher can lead the conversation to get the necessary information about their families. This “hobbies game” make the teacher conscious about the general reading situation of the children at home.

That is important because the routine in life (in this case reading) is very necessary for young children, to make them focus on the school; “*To encourage parent to discover the riches of modern book for the young and to invite them to enter into a working partner-ship with teachers*” M. Meek (1994).

- **The school:** School is the main place where students get the concepts, the knowledge and the learning. Before starting with the project, we have to know the different reading plans developed in the school until now:
 - To start talking about reading, I have to take into account one of the most important things: Students have their own library in the class with the books that correspond to their age and knowledge which are taken from the school library, and that is why they do not spend much time in the school library. This classroom library is very useful, because, students use the books on a daily basis, for instance, if they have finished an exam or homework, they can take a book from the library to use that extra time. They can also take this books home, and when this happen, they have to write down their name and the date on the paper registration (Table 1) to know who has the books in his/her home, and after that, they write down the day when they leave the book in the library again.

Student	Title book	Date borrowed	Date returned
Juan	Cinderella	12/February	22/March
Ana	Ugly duckly	03/March	20/March
....		

Table 1: paper registration



- Hours of reading comprehension in Spanish Language and Literacy: Students have a subject (Spanish Language and Literacy), which takes part of it to use for the reading comprehension. They have special textbooks, which contains many stories. After reading these stories, there are some questions of comprehension about the story. These books are very useful because it is very important to improve the students reading comprehension, making them focus on what they have read. It is important to develop: the capacity of summarize the main ideas and the secondary ones, point the main characters, differentiate the important parts of the text, etc.
- Students have three subjects in English language. Natural Science, Arts and crafts and English. It could be a great idea to develop this reading project relating these three subjects between them. It would be necessary that the teachers from these subjects are in contact every time and reach an agreement to develop it.
- The school has a programme called “Hermanamiento”, called twinning in English. They celebrate these twinning for different festivities during the year. I can talk about many twinning-projects that students carried out, but, in this case, I will focus specifically in WORLD BOOK DAY. During this celebration, students from 4th, 5th and 6th grade searched, at home, different books adapted for infant education. These students went to the kindergarten (infant education) and read some books to the youngest children. Those students are called each other “siblings”. During the twinning, they spend a fantastic time together, and most of them are very excited when they met again. Depending on the celebration, sometimes they gave each other a present elaborated by themselves. I can take part of this idea to elaborate it in the project.
- Storytelling activity. Some publishing companies send to the school, as a present, some storytelling activities for the students. When they come to the school, the school adapt a classroom for that. The students from different courses go there to listen the stories. The storytellers read some stories in a funny way, using a big variety of resources and materials; this, make the students be very interested in what they tells. Storytellers



also recommends them many interesting books for their age. This is something positive because it is a resource to make the students more interested on books and they will start reading voluntarily as a pleasure. It is a pity they do not have English storytellers yet, but the school can ask the publishers for them.

- Reading club (William Shakespeare's project): this reading club is an extracurricular activity in the school library on Thursday afternoon where children go there to read. Normally, they go there, they read together and make activities. However, I want to point out the William Shakespeare's project, which was elaborated during the weeks before and after of the world book day. The school received the book of "Romeo and Juliet" from William Shakespeare, and they read it (in English) in this extracurricular activity, during different days. They elaborated summaries of the book, made draws, told each other their favourite part, took photos, etc.

That is not all, children who are for 5th grade elaborated this project in English during this week. Students had to make an individual work about Shakespeares' plays (Romeo and Juliet, Much ado about nothing, The merchant of Venice, Hamlet...). Later, all the students of each class made together a big mural for the corridor, with their works, pictures, drawings, mind-maps, etc. and they also made some smaller ones for their classrooms.

Teachers can use this opportunity to propose the idea of elaborate this extracurricular activity in English just one Thursday per month. Teachers could offer a variety of short readings that people from this club can read it with the subsequent activities.

- The school has a webpage that is used as a bulletin board where the secretary upload documents, photos, information for parents, etc., and links to different web pages; one of them is a link to a page about reading: *leer.es* This webpage is from the Spanish government. Here you can find the address of public scholar libraries, web resources, news



about books or readings, etc. It is a good resource for parents. Apart from this, there are many links, for example a multilingual dictionary.

- RELEO: Bank of books. This project boosts the creation and maintenance of a bank of books on textbooks and complementary resources on 3rd to 6th levels, so students can use them by a borrowing and re-use system.

4.3. THE PROCESS TO CHOOSE THE BOOKS.

As I said before, in their classroom, they have different books adapted to their age and knowledge, instead of be in the school library, but all of them in Spanish language. However, they have some books repeated 26 times, one for each student. This is for make a reading plan followed by the teacher. To make able to develop the project, we need to:

- Introduce some English books and elaborate an English library corner. In this case, to be able to elaborate this idea, we need different books in English. In some evaluations, we need one book for each student to do a reading plan.
- The vocabulary of these new books has to be the suitable mainly to their knowledge, instead for their age. We can know it based on (CEFR- Common European Framework of Reference). We can do a game or a meeting talking about different topics to discover the English level of the students. We can find problems if we choose the books basing on the age instead in the knowledge.
- It is necessary that these reading books be related with the vocabulary of the different Units in the texts books to make them easy to understand the story and also to improve and develop new vocabulary.
- It is advisable to have the same books in every class, so that all the children have access to the same materials for their work. They can also add their own books to be used by the group during the year.
- The variety of books is necessary to get the student read for pleasure. We need to include fiction books (dragons, unicorns, witches...) and non-fiction books,



based on the different pleasures of the students. Teachers can also use audiobooks or storytellers to motivate them.

- The content have to be attractive for them, touching themes related with ordinary situations in their age. For example: problems in a student life in the school, live adventures in summer, etc.
- During their life, they could observe different reading text. Some of them are for learning or acquiring knowledge (prepare an exam, game instructions, get new information...), but there are some text, which are made for reading with pleasure (the diary of Greg, Geronimo Stilton, etc.). However, teachers have to get the perfect book, in which are mixed both different kind of texts, using the idea of learning for pleasure.

To choose these books, the teachers of the different lines in that course (4th A, 4th B and 4th C), should meet and talk about the books that they are going to choose for the elaboration of the project. Teachers should be coordinated and share the same objectives and similar ways to work.

4.4. DESIGN.

4.4.1 Introduction activity.

Teachers can use an attractive activity to introduce the students on the foreign reading world: First, the teachers will divide the class group in pairs. They will give the students a list of books. After that, students will go to the computer room and start working in pairs searching information about these books. They can find images, summaries, games, read some pages of the books, activities, videos, etc. When the students get that information, they will recommend to their classmates the most interesting one arguing why.

During this activity, students develop the digital competence and start to control web pages, knowing where they can find information of new English books. This activity is also a method to make them interest in books and reading. The internet is a fantastic tool to use it as a resource for searching activities and games.



After that introduction activity, as an approach to reading, the teacher can start with the project. After observing the index of the book and reading the vocabulary of the units, we have to mark which units are for the different evaluations. Then, we can start to collect books related.

4.4.2 First evaluation.

- In the **first evaluation**, the English teacher will develop three units in English subject. Following the textbooks I will point the vocabulary, cross-curricular and curricular themes of these units are: *Unit 0. Autumn vocabulary and autumn clothes VS summer clothes*; *Unit 1. Sports/hobbies and time expressions, Ancient sports (History) and The Highland Games*; *Unit 2. Sea animals and describing sea animals, Classification (Science) and The Great Barrier Reef*. (Appendix 1: Books first evaluation).

After the introduction activity, the teacher will start this first evaluation making a slowly introduction in reading with a closer monitoring, so the teacher will not give them a book to read at home. Students will start reading non-fiction books related with the topics and vocabulary of the Unit. The teacher will focus in two concrete topics: Sports and Sea Animals. The teacher will give them many resources to work with (books, webpages, dictionaries, encyclopaedias, photos...).

Students in each class will be divided in two groups. One group will focus in “sports” and the other in “sea animals”. Each groups will work together (searching information, watching videos, taking photos, etc. in books, magazines, internet...) to elaborate a performance (theatrical, rap, dance, song, etc.) followed by a big mural. This mural will be use it as an extra-resource to explain, to their classmates, what they have learn. The searching information and the elaboration of the performance and the mural will be in class (students will work a day per week), but they can also search information at home.

As I said, at the end of the evaluation, students will make an explanation to their classmates (using the performance and the mural). After that, students will assessed. It is explained below.



To evaluate:

The teacher will give them individually a template (Appendix 5: Template) with some questions about the book or books they have used. Students have to complete it, as they best think. It will take them some minutes. This template is used as self-evaluation, which children use to see how much they have learned from the theme. However, the evaluation cannot be boring.

After those minutes, they will play the “**finding game*” in small groups. Children will be very excited so they will run and move a lot. After that game, the whole class will go back to the classroom and they will share their answers. The teacher will project the correct ones on the smartboard. They can compare and complete their templates with the lost information.

- **Finding game*: To make the students disconnect and make the project more attractive for them, it is interesting to introduce the movement, developing the “*social and civic competence*” in the classroom; students will interact with the environment and their classmates. The teacher will prepare some clues, which describe the concrete place in the school where there are some answers of the template. The class will be divided in small groups; they will run to find these answers as fast as they can, because the winner team has a prize.

To make this project using new methodologies and not be repetitive or bored for the students, the teacher will introduce a new way to evaluate the reading. Teachers do not want to know exactly if the students have understood the book completely (every word), so they will check if they have read it, asking some basic questions. These questions could be answered for those students who have read the books carefully and daily (that is one of the objectives of this project, the global comprehension of texts), working hard and being interested on their work.

To evaluate the children’s reading, the teacher will use an Internet programme game called “kahoot” (Image 1). “Kahoot” is a platform in which the sign up is free. It is similar as the typical quiz game, but with the difference that they have to use computers or tablets individually to choose the answer. Teachers can also elaborate their own quiz, choosing the questions and the time. This elaboration can be as they want, choosing the



number of questions, correct answers, wrong answers, time, etc. During this evaluation, children will develop and strengthen their “*digital competence*”.

ICT Resources that we need:

- For the teacher: A computer and a smartboard to project the questions.
- For the children: Computers or tablets to answer the questions.

This programme is a funny way to carry out a self-evaluation, to see if they know about the topic. We can find many “kahoots” made by other people but, as I said before we can also elaborate our own “kahoots”.

Depending on the number of questions, children should get at least a minimum of points, which the teacher have calculated before carry out the game. With this, the teacher can know who has read the book and has been interested in the topic. To win the game, it is allow answering wrongly 50% of the questions. At the end of the game, the teacher can see their points reflected on the smartboard. What does it mean if they “win the game”? They can get a prize. It is an extra point on the evaluation mark. If not, they will not get it. (Appendix 6. Kahoots’ Screenshots).

After the evaluation and if it is possible the teacher could play a film or make a performance of the book (depending on the time and on the resource availability).

As I said before, students celebrate “Twinings” with infant education, and we can take part of this. If it is possible:

- Students could act as storytellers for the youngest children. They search stories adapted to them and they read them those stories using some resources and materials.

To complete this twinning, the teacher can ask to 4th grade students’ parents, if they have any book at home for infant education that they will not use. Instead of throw them away, they can give to the infant education, as a present, to enlarge their library in the class.



Image 1: Kahoot

4.4.3 Second and third evaluation.

Unlike the first evaluation, in the following second and third evaluation, students will work hardly and individually.

- In the **second evaluation**, teachers will develop again three more units. The vocabulary, the cross-curricular and cultural themes are: *Unit 3. School subjects and school activities, Computers (ICT) and Languages of the UK; Unit 4. Places in a town and directions, Street Maps (Geography) and Cities in the USA; Unit 5. The world around us and past tense irregular verbs, Landscapes (Art) and Yellowstone National Park.* (Appendix 2: Books second evaluation).
- The **third evaluation**, other three units. The vocabulary, the cross-curricular and cultural themes are: *Unit 6. Jobs and actions, Firefighting (History) and Unusual architecture; Unit 7. Health and jobs at home, the five senses (Science) and Doctors and nurses; Unit 8. Cooking and quantities, Weights and measurements (Maths) and Jamaican food.* (Appendix 3: Books third evaluation).

To elaborate the project during these two evaluations, the students have to work in class and also at home.

Work in class:

First, to make more interesting the *introduction of the book*, the teacher will divide the class in groups of five students. In each group, students will decide a “spokesperson” and a “secretary”. After that, the teacher will write the following questions in the blackboard.



- What could you see in the cover?
- What do you think is it about?
- Who is the main character?
- What kind of book is it? (Drama, mystery, romance, horror, science, fantasy...)
- It will be a sad o happy ending?
- What do they expect?

Each student has the same book and they can see and comment about the book cover and the book summary. These small groups have just ten minutes to discuss the questions. The secretary has to write the answers in a paper and later the spokesperson will transmit it to their classmates. After ten minutes, students will sit making a circle with the tables, to see and listen each other correctly.

After sharing this information, students have 5 minutes to make a drawing about the book, making a prediction how they think it will be.

Secondly, students will start reading aloud. Teacher will try that every student could read at least once or twice. During this time, the teacher can take notes about each students' pronunciation to be aware about who need to improve it. Then, teacher and students will talk about the introduction of the book (first chapter), sharing information, making a small summary and remarking the important aspects.

Finally, the teacher will make also some introductions and questions about what will happen, opening their curiosity and make them think about "what is next?". Children will be anxious to arrive home and continue with the book. Teacher will ask them to read aloud at home, the same as we have done in class (to improve the pronunciation).

After this first day, the teacher will let them the liberty of reading it at home, but monitoring the reading (not in the same way as the first evaluation). The teacher will ask them to point out one day in the calendar. This day will be in the middle of the evaluation. This concrete day they will bring the book to class and they will read aloud together. It is a great opportunity to take notes again about the improvement of the pronunciation during the reading.



To improve this pronunciation, the teacher will upload audiobooks to the web page of the school. Students can read them at home while they listen the correct pronunciation of the words.

Work at home:

Students will read the book at home doing the same as we did in class. Every day they will read aloud a little and after each chapter (each chapter could take them some days-it is not necessary to read one chapter per day), they will think about what they have read and make a small summarize, just using few key words. If they cannot understand some expressions or parts of the books, they will search it in the dictionary or in internet. If it is not possible for them to get the meaning, they will underline it with a pencil and they can ask it in class.

During the readings at home, the teacher will advise them to take notes about important things because they will need it in the future.

To read it at home does not mean that they have to read the whole book. As I had said, one day at the middle of the evaluation, students will bring the book read it in halfway, (I tell them the concrete chapter). This day:

- 1) Students will comment in English what they have read during those weeks, talking about the characters, the places, actions... reading summaries and the notes they have taken. It is the opportunity for the teacher to see: if they are working on the book, making a daily reading; how much they have understand and; the participation of each student during this meeting.
- 2) Students will read one chapter together in class, making the corresponding short summary and thinking about what they have read. If it is necessary, they can take notes.

After that day, they will finish the book at home, the same as they have done until now.

Evaluation:

To evaluate the project, it will be the same way as in the first evaluation. Filling a template, playing the “finding game” and play with kahoot’s application.



We can add that during the twinnings, students could represent, in infant education, one of the books that students will read.

Besides, the students can do a drawing about the book and compare it with the first one they have made before starting the book. They, voluntary, can tell to their classmates the evolution of the two drawings.

At the end of the evaluation, students can give to their teacher the summaries and the notes taken during the reading at home.

As an example of a kahoot, I have created a quiz based on “*Goosebumps: the haunted school*”, R.L.Stine. It has 10 questions with four answers, but just one is correct. The students will “win the game” if they answer well five at least.⁵

4.4.4 Fourth evaluation.

Changing the reading resources is important and the teachers will show to the students, a big variety of them.

- The **fourth evaluation** is the most difficult one. There is just one unit, the last one: *Unit 9. Weekend plans and special clothes, How to make a pair of shoes (Science) and Scouts in the UK.* (Appendix 4: Books fourth evaluation).

Students are not concentrated (because of the hot weather, the near summer holidays, because of the short duration of the classes and excursions) so the best idea is to elaborate the reading in class. To change the reading model, teachers can offer a comic strip (Imagen 2) about a joke during the last 5 minutes of the English lesson. Not every day, but sporadic days depending on the time. These comics should be related with the vocabulary of the lesson. Teacher project the comic on the smartboard and students will comment and discuss about it.

During this final evaluation, there will not be any work at home and final exam. This is because there is not enough time to make a big work.

⁵ <https://create.kahoot.it/#quiz/132ca21b-e685-435d-8093-cadab870e4c9>



Imagen 2: Example of comic strip.



5. CONCLUSIONS

Through a long research and a development project, I am able to point different main factors or recommendations to carry out a reading project in class in a suitable way to approach reading for pleasure and trying to get students reading habits.

Factors to take into account to design and elaborate the project.

- Time

Before starting planning the project, we have to think in the duration of it, the lessons that it will take us. First, planning the timing of the different units inside each evaluation and then adapting the project on it. It is very important the correct organization and planning of the project, because if there is any problem the teacher can solve it easily. Teachers have to plan about the general annual programming but we do not have to forget the other subjects, because, if it is possible, we can relate the contents of the units.

- Competences and skills developed:

In this reading project, these will be the competences that will be developed:

1. Competence in linguistic communication: This will be the main competence that they will develop because the project is focused on a bilingual reading project. The main objective is to develop on the students the interest in foreign language reading.
2. Digital competence: Students improve their capacity of surfing the web during the “introduction activity” and while they carry out the “final exam” or “evaluation”; they develop this competence using the computers.
3. Learning to learn: During the reading of the book appear new words and new expressions, which give them the opportunity to search the meaning on the dictionary or in internet. It makes maximize their ability to search information.
4. Social and civic competences: At the end of the project, during the “finding game” they will work together, improving the relation with their classmates



and developing social skills working in groups. They have to be conscious that they will share information and their classmates will do the same. It is good to be competitive because we can do the best of us and make big efforts. However is more important to be nice and share with the classmates.

- Implicated agents

As I have said before, the importance of the family and parents in this project is enormous. The teachers are not only the responsible for the education; the families are an essential agent for this learning process. It is very important a routine at home, to make the children be focused and responsible for their homework and exams. Talking about reading routine, it is also very necessary because if children do not see that, they will not do it. It is necessary to have a special space for reading at home, not changing places every time; if it is possible, they should read always at the same time; Children should read books adapted to their age and knowledge. For all these things, it is necessary the family, to help the student get used to reading on a daily basis.

- Students' opinions (for next year):

To make this project more interesting for them, I can offer them the opportunity to make a list with English books they have read or are interested in read it. The teacher puts a paper with a white book-list (table 2) in class and students can recommend interesting books. In this list, students can add the books they have chosen in the "introduction activity". Making a list is an opportunity to see their interests and knowledge and consider it for following years. The teacher can choose any of them as an example of book for the next school year. It is not necessary to choose always the same books, year after year, to elaborate the project. Depending on the characteristics of the students groups, it could be necessary -or not- to make changes.

To make more interesting and useful this book-list, student have to make a short comment about the book, using new adjectives, to improve their vocabulary.



Student	Title book	Date borrowed	Date returned	Mark	Comment
Juan	Cinderella	12/February	22/March	7/10	It is an <u>amazing</u> book
Ana	Ugly duckly	03/March	20/March	8/10	It has a <u>hilarious</u> ending
....				

Table 2: Book list

In addition, I would like to add the importance of the movement. The physical aspect of the students should be the most important thing in every moment. Children love to move and we cannot make them be seated on a chair during long periods. Therefore, I try to introduce at least some movement. The idea of the “*finding game*” is something that will let them to have fun (competing with their classmates) at the same time that they learn and reinforce the concepts (with the answers of the template about the book).

Nowadays, bilingual schools think that the important issue is to learn science vocabulary, art and craft, music... but it is not. The best way to learn a new language (English in this case) is reading, learning new words, expression that they will use daily, the text comprehension and the communication with other people. Reading makes them start thinking in English instead translate it from Spanish.



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- Entertainment Industry Foundation (2016) Story Online. Sag-Aftra Foundation. Recuperado de: <http://www.storylineonline.net/>



7. APPENDIX

Appendix 1. Books first evaluation.

First evaluation:

0. Autumn vocabulary; Autumn VS summer clothes
 - NON-FICTION: Signs of Autumn- *Paul Humphrey* / Autumn Leaves (Preparing for Winter)- *Gail Saunders-Smith* / Popcorn: Seasons: Autumn- *Kay Barnham*
1. Sports/hobbies; time expressions
 - STORYTELLERS: Catching the Moon (Written by: Crystal Hubbard) is the story of the girl who grew up to become the first woman to play for an all-male professional baseball team.
(<http://www.storylineonline.net/catching-the-moon-the-story-of-a-young-girls-baseball-dream/>)(screen actors guild foundation)
 - FICTION: Soccer Show-Off- *Jake Maddox*
<http://www.goodreads.com/book/show/18183552-soccer-show-off>
2. Sea animals; describing sea animals
 - NON-FICTION: Seashells crabs and sea stars- *Christiane Kump Tibbitts*
https://www.amazon.com/Seashells-Crabs-Sea-Stars-Take-Along/dp/1559716754#reader_1559716754
Life in a Tide Pool (Rookie Read-About Science (Paperback)) - *Allan Fowler* https://www.amazon.com/Life-Rookie-Read-About-Science-Paperback/dp/0516260839/ref=pd_bxgy_14_img_3?ie=UTF8&refRID=J52H04D3KK6EZ7EXADQS#reader_0516260839
Dolphin readers level 4 In the ocean
https://elt.oup.com/catalogue/items/global/graded_readers/dolphin_readers/level_4/9780194401135?cc=cz&selLanguage=cs&mode=hub
 - POEMS: Ocean Soup: Tide-Pool Poems- *Stephen r. Swinburne*
<https://www.amazon.com/Ocean-Soup-Tide-Pool-stephen-swinburne/dp/1580892019>



- FICTION AND NON-FICTION: The Magic School Bus on the Ocean Floor- Joanna Cole https://www.amazon.com/Magic-School-Bus-Ocean-Floor/dp/0590414313/ref=pd_sim_14_3?ie=UTF8&dpID=61QEARZ6D3L&dpSrc=sims&preST=AC_UL160_SR160%2C160_&refRID=DQBP FV0ASXRM3BQZTN45

Appendix 2. Books second evaluation.

Second evaluation

3. School subjects; schools activities

- FICTION AND NON-FICTION: Magic School Bus Plays Ball- Magic School Bus Plays Ball (Magic School Bus (Sagebrush))
https://www.amazon.com/Magic-School-Plays-Ball-Sagebrush/dp/0613082966?ie=UTF8&*Version*=1&*entries*=0
Dolphin readers level 4- The Tough Task.
https://elt.oup.com/catalogue/items/global/graded_readers/dolphin_readers/audio_cds/9780194402170?cc=cz&selLanguage=cs&mode=hub

4. Places in a town; directions

- STORYTELLER <http://www.storylineonline.net/the-night-i-followed-the-dog/> The Night I Followed the Dog Written by: Nina Laden
- FICTION: Lots of things to spot around the world- Lucy Bowman
<https://www.amazon.com/Lots-Things-Spot-Around-World/dp/1409557499>
- Dolphin readers Level 4 City girl, country boy
https://elt.oup.com/catalogue/items/global/graded_readers/dolphin_readers/level_4/9780194401128?cc=global&selLanguage=en
- NON-FICTION Oxford Read and Discover Level 4 Why We Recycle
https://elt.oup.com/catalogue/items/global/graded_readers/oxford_read_and_discover/level_4/9780194644440?cc=global&selLanguage=en

5. The world around us; past tense irregular verbs

- http://www.childrensbooksonline.org/Around_the_World/index.htm



- NON-FICTION: Dolphin readers Level 4 Go, Gorillas Go
https://elt.oup.com/catalogue/items/global/graded_readers/dolphin_readers/level_4/9780194401142?cc=global&selLanguage=en

Appendix 3. Books third evaluation.

6. Jobs; actions

- FICTION: Yang the Eldest and His Odd Jobs- Lensey Namioka
<https://www.amazon.com/Yang-Eldest-His-Odd-Jobs/dp/044041802X>
Quick starter dominoes- the skateboarder
https://elt.oup.com/catalogue/items/global/graded_readers/dominoes/quick_starter/9780194249461?cc=global&selLanguage=en
- NON- FICTION: What do people do all day?- Richard Scarry
https://www.amazon.com/What-Do-People-All-Day/dp/0394818237#reader_0394818237
When I grow up- Al Yankovic <https://www.amazon.com/When-Grow-Up-Al-Yankovic-ebook/dp/B0075B4FXU>
Oxford Read and Discover Level 4- Wonders of the past
https://elt.oup.com/catalogue/items/global/graded_readers/oxford_read_and_discover/level_4/9780194644419?cc=global&selLanguage=en

7. Health; jobs at home

- http://www.childrensbooksonline.org/Around_The_Week/index.htm
- FICTION: Say ahh- Sonja Fiedler <https://www.amazon.com/Say-Ahh-Sonja-Fiedler/dp/B005SN40IC>
- Quick starter dominoes- lisa's song
https://elt.oup.com/catalogue/items/global/graded_readers/dominoes/quick_starter/9780194249522?cc=cz&selLanguage=cs&mode=hub
- NON-FICTION: Oxford Read and Discover Level 4- How to stay Healthy



https://elt.oup.com/catalogue/items/global/graded_readers/oxford_read_and_discover/level_4/9780194644457?cc=global&selLanguage=en

8. Cooking; quantities

- NON-FICTION: The silver spoon for children- Amanda Grant
<https://www.amazon.co.uk/Silver-Spoon-Children-Favourite-Italian/dp/0714857467>
Big Meals for Little Hands- Virginie Aladjidi and Carolie Pellissier
Oxford Read and Discover Level 4- incredible earth
https://elt.oup.com/catalogue/items/global/graded_readers/oxford_read_and_discover/level_4/9780194644488?cc=hu&selLanguage=hu&mode=hub
- FICTION: Starter dominoes- Around the world in Eighty days.
https://elt.oup.com/catalogue/items/global/graded_readers/dominoes/starter/9780194247016?cc=global&selLanguage=en

Appendix 4. Books fourth evaluation.

Final evaluation

9. Weekend plans; special clothes

- FICTION: <http://www.storylineonline.net/the-night-i-followed-the-dog/>
The Night I Followed the Dog Written by: Nina Laden
Starter dominoes- Journey to the central of the earth
https://elt.oup.com/catalogue/items/global/graded_readers/dominoes/starter/9780194246828?cc=cz&selLanguage=cs&mode=hub
- NON-FICTION: Oxford Read and Discover Level 4- Animals in art
https://elt.oup.com/catalogue/items/global/graded_readers/oxford_read_and_discover/level_4/9780194644839?cc=global&selLanguage=en



Appendix 5. Template.



Part 1

Student: _____ Date: _____ Class _____

Name of the book: _____

Author: _____ Year of publication: _____

About the reading:

Literary genre: _____ Ending: _____

Summary:

Favourite part:



Part 2



“Finding game”

- Clue 1: Main characters: _____
- Clue 2: Where the story develops: _____
- Clue 3:
- Clue 4:
- Clue 5:
- Clue 6:
- Clue 7:
- Clue 8:
- Clue 9:
- Clue 10:

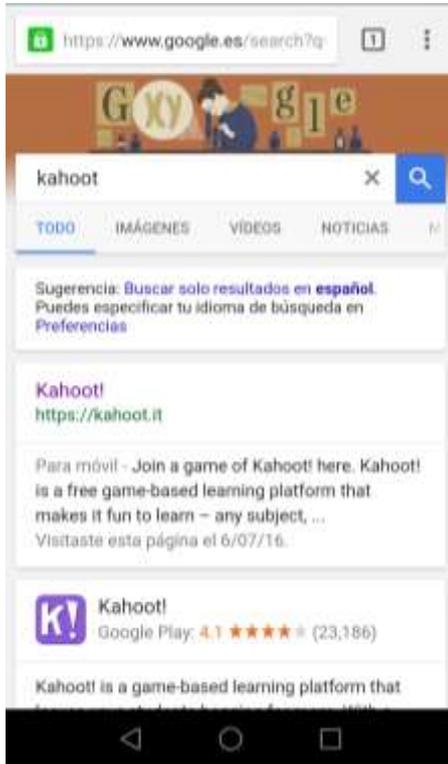
Did you like it? _____

Score:



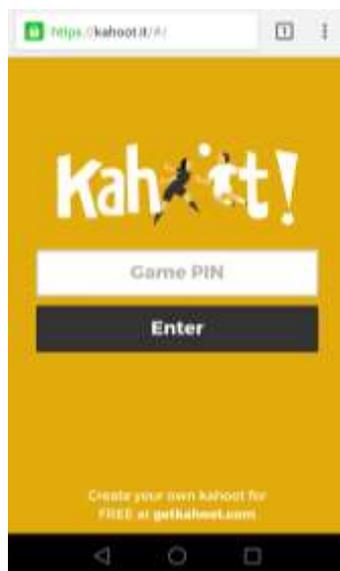
Final drawing:

Appendix 6: Kahoot's Screenshots



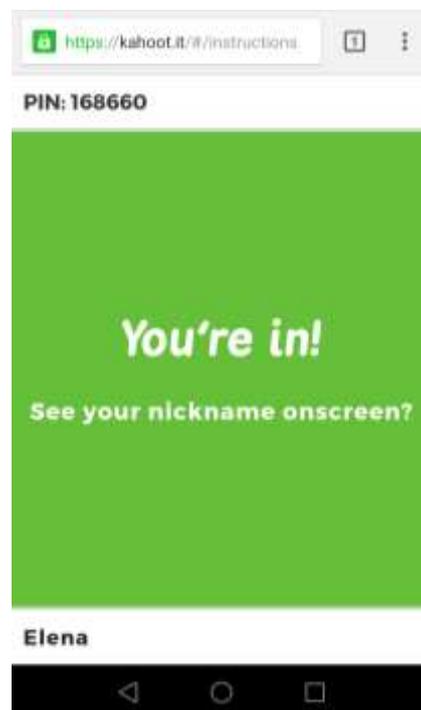
1. Students open the internet on their computers (tablet, mobile phone) and search: “KAHOOT”

2. After they click on the programme (adapted for mobile phone, computer, tablet...) the programme will ask you for the “GAME PIN” which is projected on the smartboard.



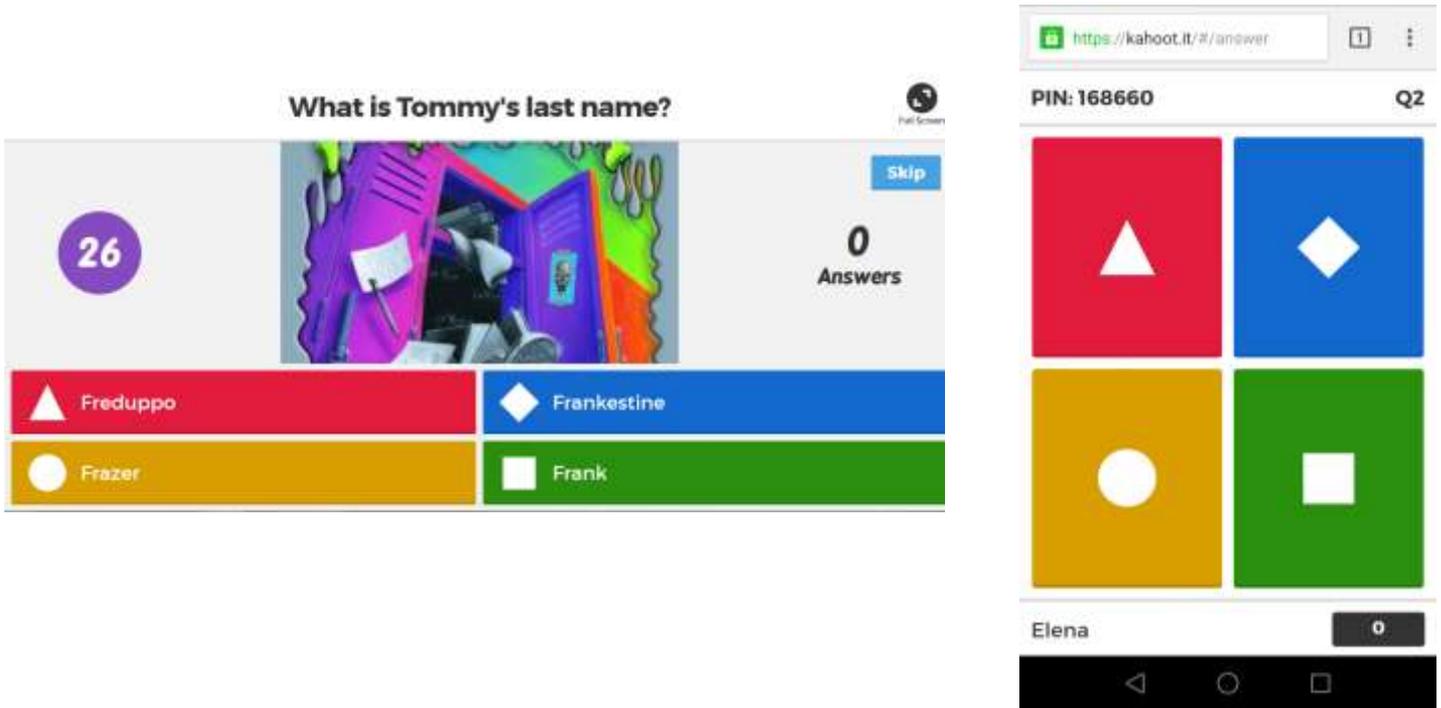


3. After they write the “GAME PIN”, the programme will ask them to write their nickname. The student have to check if his/her name appear on the smartboard screen.

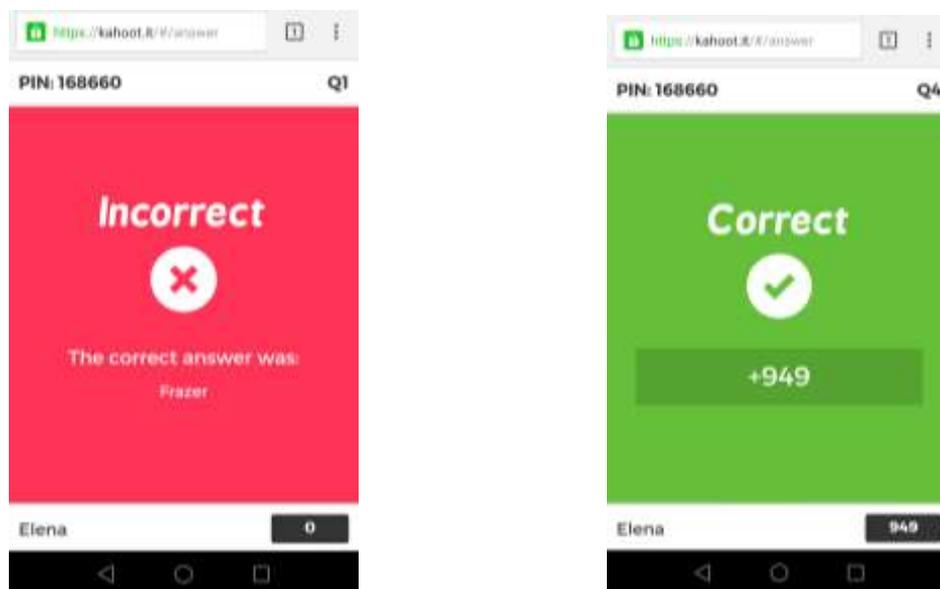




- When everybody is in, the game starts. The students see on the smartboard the question, the answers and the time. They have to answer it (in their computer, tablet or mobile phone) before the time is over.



- When everybody answers or the time is over, the computer, tablet or mobile phone will tell you if you have guessed it or not.





In the smartboard, the teacher can also see how many students guessed it.

What is Tommy's last name?

Option	Count	Status
Freduppo	1	Incorrect
Frankestine	0	Incorrect
Frazer	1	Correct
Frank	0	Incorrect

6. After every question, appears a “SCOREBOARD” punctuation. This punctuation depends in if the student guesses the question and also the speed.

Scoreboard

Student	Score
Elena	949



7. At the end of the kahoot, appear the “TOP SCORE” and “FINAL SCOREBOARD”. Here, the teacher can see who has passed the game and who not.