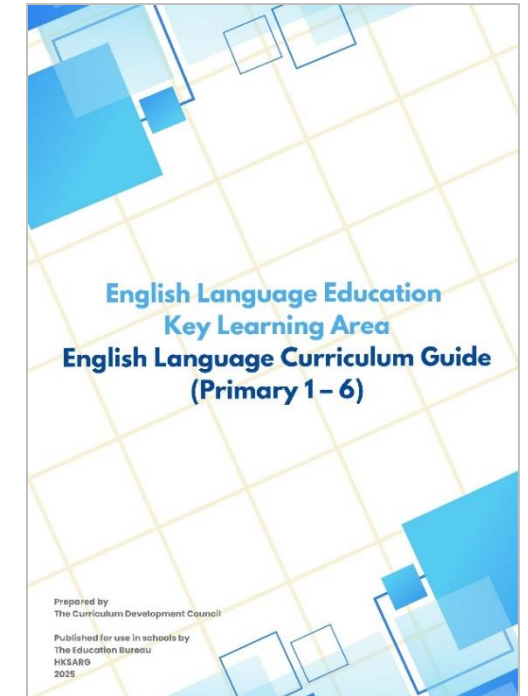


# **Briefing Session on the *English Language Education Key Learning Area English Language Curriculum Guide (Primary 1 – 6) (2025)***

**4 July 2025  
English Language Education Section  
Curriculum Development Institute  
Education Bureau**



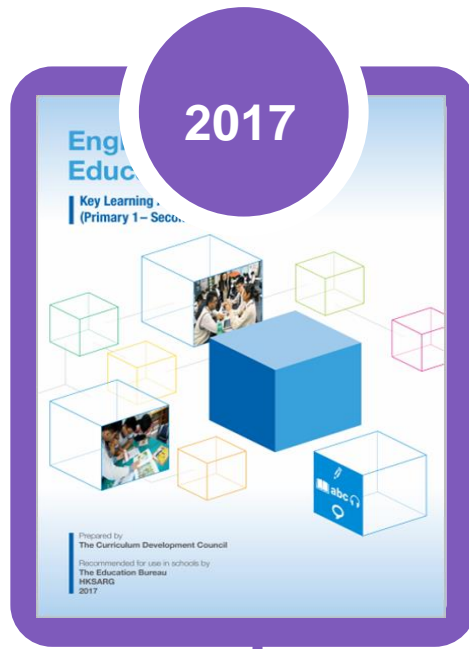
<https://www.edb.gov.hk/elec>

# Objectives

1. To explain **the rationale** of the updates to the *English Language Education key Learning Area English Language Curriculum Guide (Primary 1 – 6) (ELCG) (2025)*
2. To introduce the **major updates** outlined in the *ELCG (2025)*
3. To share practical examples and strategies to support schools in implementing the updates effectively

# Background

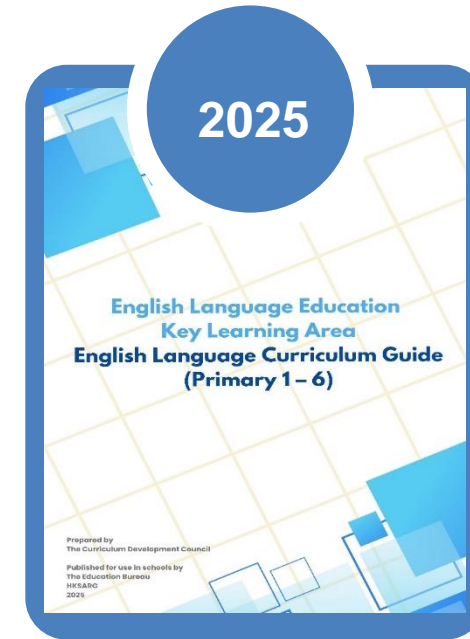
## The Ongoing Renewal of the School Curriculum



*English Language Education KLA  
Curriculum Guide (Primary 1 – Secondary 6)  
(ELE KLAG)*



*Primary Education  
Curriculum Guide  
(PECG)*



*English Language  
Curriculum Guide (Primary 1 – 6)  
(ELCG)*

Four major  
updates of  
the *ELCG*:

**Reading across the  
Curriculum (RaC)**

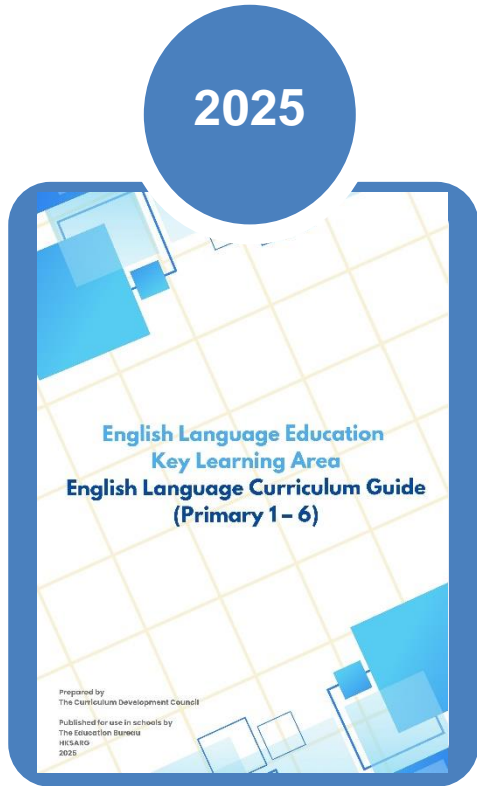
**e-Learning and  
Information Literacy**

**Assessment  
Literacy**

**Values  
Education**

# The Four Major Updates

Schools are encouraged to:



## Reading across the Curriculum (RaC)

- enhance RaC through strengthening the **roles of English teachers in cross-curricular collaboration**, developing students' **reading to learn capabilities** and **reading habits**, and promoting **values education** using relevant reading contexts;

## e-Learning & Information Literacy

- promote e-learning and information literacy with a view to developing **students' self-directed learning capabilities**, enhancing their **multimodal literacy** and fostering the **ethical use of information**;

## Assessment Literacy

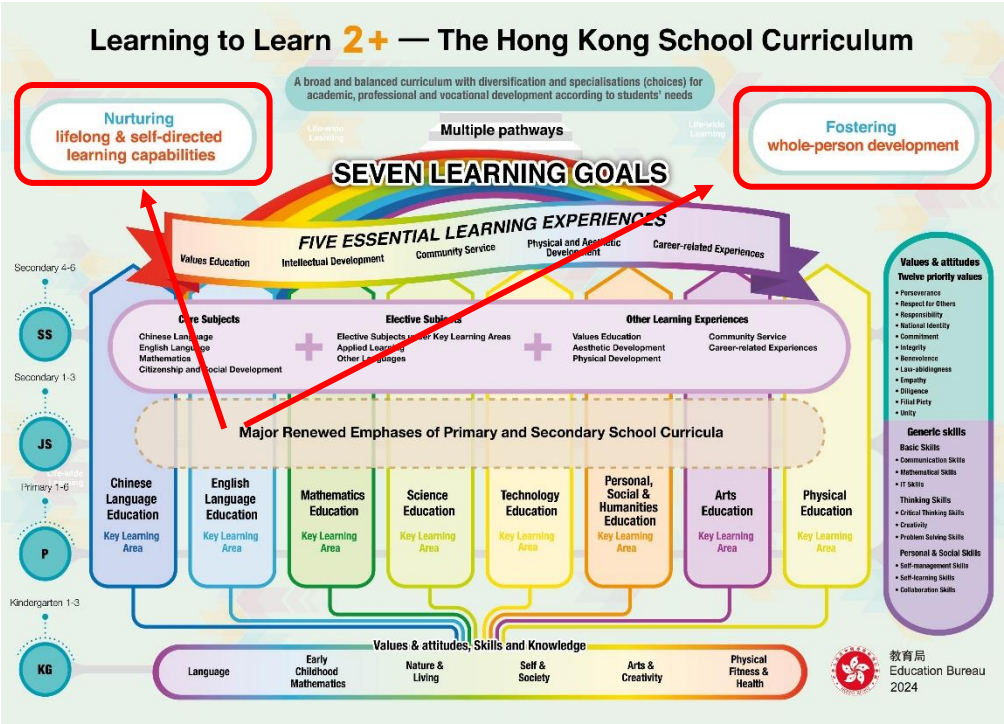
- extend **Assessment for Learning (AfL) to Assessment as Learning (AaL)** to help students become **self-directed learners**, and **optimise assessment and assignment policies**; and

## Values Education

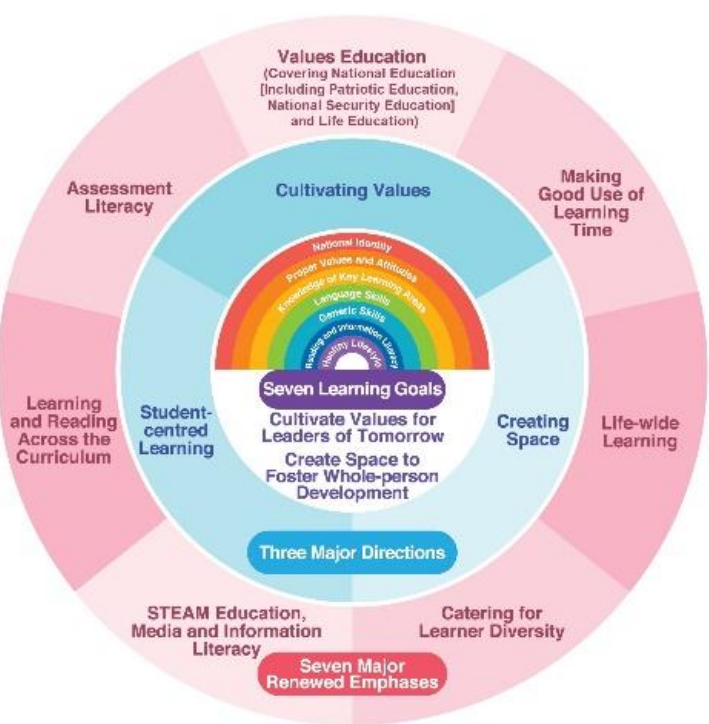
- incorporate values education in the English Language curriculum to help students become **informed and responsible citizens** with a sense of **national identity** and an awareness of **national security**.

# Chapter 1 Introduction

## Directions for the development of the English Language curriculum



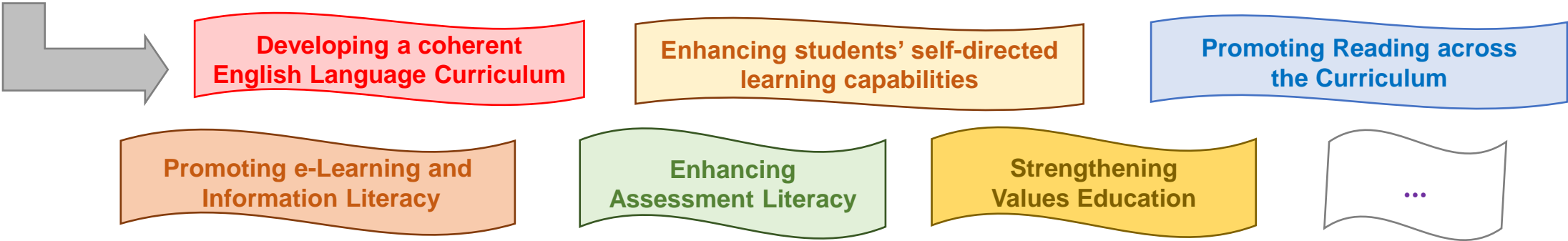
The Hong Kong School Curriculum



The Primary School Curriculum



Strengths of schools





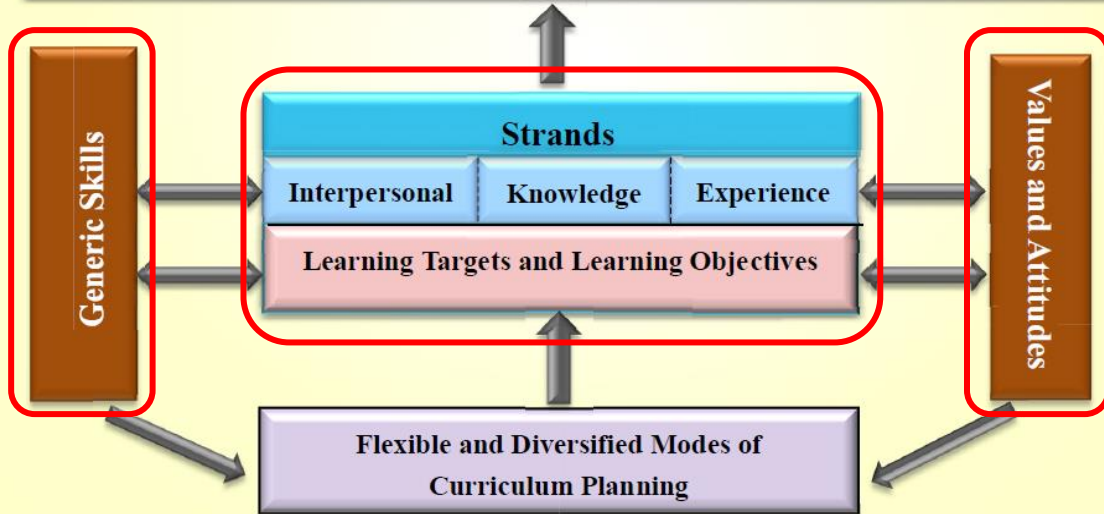
# Chapter 2 Curriculum Framework

## English Language Education Curriculum Framework

Unchanged

### Overall Aims of the English Language Education Curriculum

To provide every student of English with further opportunities for extending their knowledge and experience of the cultures of other people as well as opportunities for personal and intellectual development, further studies, pleasure and work in the English medium; and  
To enable every student to prepare for the changing socio-economic demands resulting from advances in information technology; these demands include the interpretation, use and production of materials for pleasure, study and work in the English medium.



**Learning targets and learning objectives** include elements such as three strands of learning, text types, forms and functions, and language skills development. More details are available in **Appendices 2 – 5**.

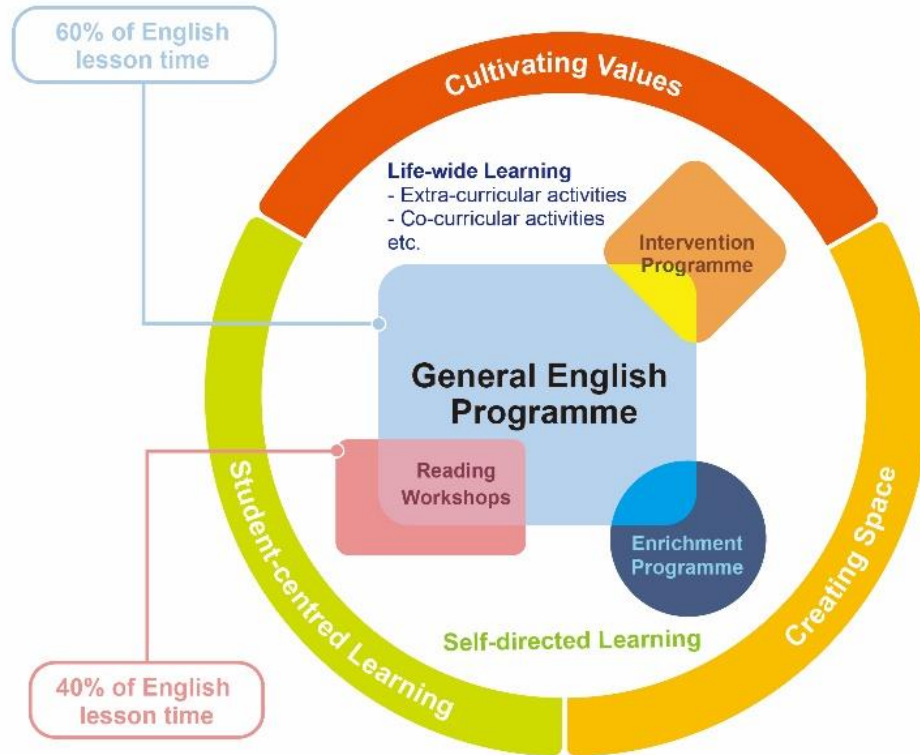
Development of **generic skills** in an **integrative** manner is recommended. More details are available in **Appendix 7**.

Strengthening **values education** by

- adopting the approaches such as “**organic integration**” and “**natural connection**”; and
- promoting **national education** and **life education**, the **priority values and attitudes**, and **media literacy** at cognitive, affective and behavioural levels

# Chapter 3 Curriculum Planning

## Components of a School English Language Curriculum



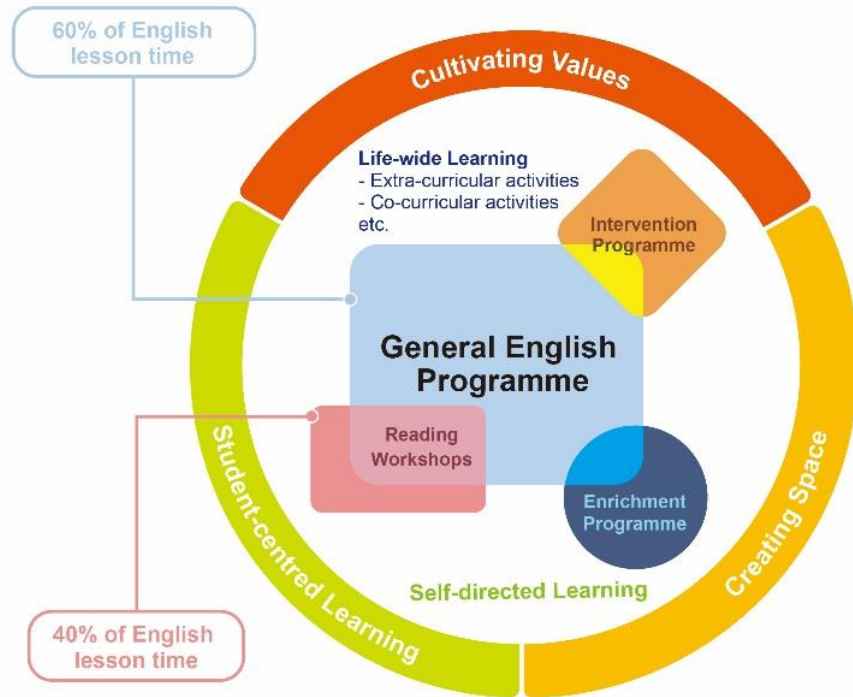
Components of a School English Language Curriculum

### General English (GE) Programme

- About **60% of the lesson time** can be allocated to the GE Programme.
- A **task-based approach** and the concept of **Modules**, **Units** and **Tasks** are used to organise the learning and teaching of the GE Programme.
- **Suggested modules** and **units** are available in **Appendix 10**.

# Chapter 3 Curriculum Planning

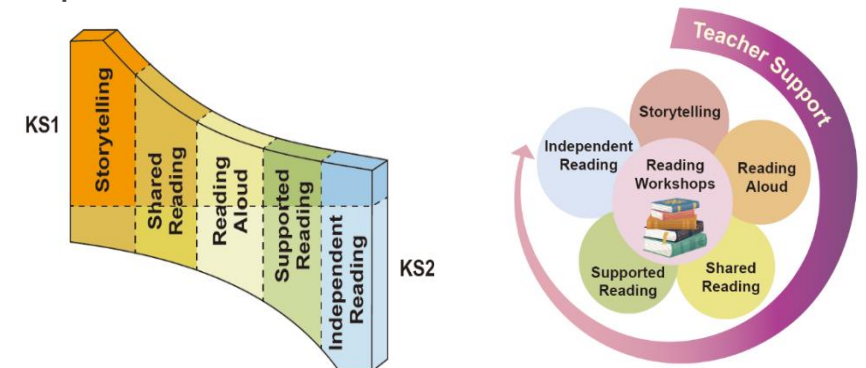
## Components of a School English Language Curriculum



Components of a School English Language Curriculum

### Reading Workshops

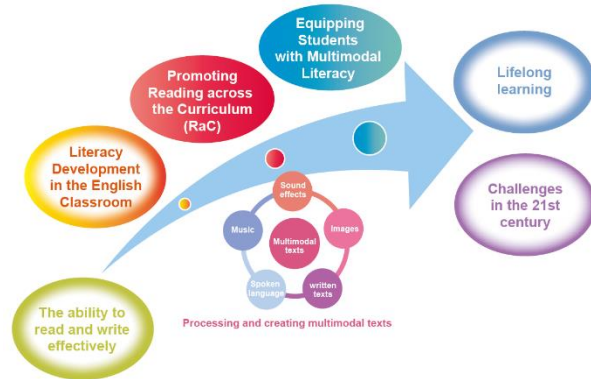
- Reading Workshops take up **40% of the total lesson time for English Language** and are specially devoted to the development of reading skills.
- It is recommended to **link Reading Workshops with the GE programme** to enrich students' learning.
- Effective implementation requires **clear objectives, meaningful tasks, suitable reading materials**, and alignment with the school's English curriculum.
- **Five reading strategies** are recommended.
- **Real books** are preferred to boost students' interest and engagement.
- For more details, please refer to **Sections 3.2, 4.3, and Appendix 11**.





# Chapter 3 Curriculum Planning

## Suggestions for curriculum planning



	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI
• Talks • Verse-speaking • Show-and-tell etc.	Before school • Let's Read Together etc.	Assembly General English Reading Workshops	Story Time General English Reading Workshops	Project Display General English Reading Workshops	
• Pleasurable Reading Time • Environment Programmes (e.g. Book Clubs, Learning English through Sports, Campus TV) • Drama Competitions • Storytelling Competitions • Visits • Projects • Writing Labs • English Fun Days etc.					
	After school • Song Dedication • Language Games • Pleasurable Reading Time etc.	English Corner / Library • School Radio Station • Online Learning • Ambassador Programmes etc.			

Figure 6 Suggested Allocation of Learning Time



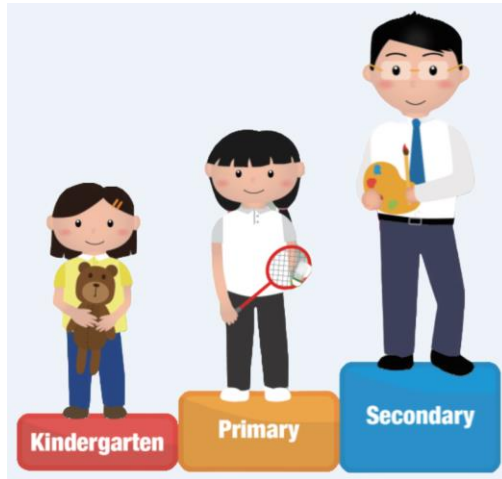
## Curriculum Planning Strategies

- Developing **new literacy skills** and **generic skills** for processing and creating multimodal texts
- Introducing the key components of **self-directed learning** and the development of metacognitive skills
- Extending language **learning beyond the classroom**
- Promoting **e-learning and information literacy**
- Promoting **values education** in the General English programme, reading workshops and cross-curricular activities
- Promoting the **creative use of English** through Language Arts

English Language Education  
Key Learning Area Curriculum  
Framework of National  
Security Education (2025)  
(Appendix 13)

# Chapter 3 Curriculum Planning

## Suggestions for curriculum planning



### Smooth Transition between Different Key Stages

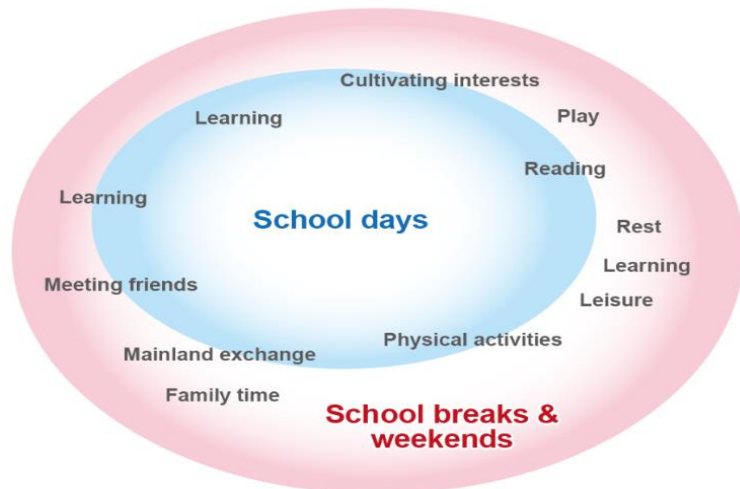
- Suggesting **strategies** to facilitate a smooth transition between different key stages

### Collaboration within the English Language Education KLA and Cross-KLA Links

- Suggesting strategies to facilitate teachers' collaboration within the English panel and across subjects

### Flexible Use of Learning Time

- Optimising curriculum planning through flexible use of learning time
- Organising the English Language curriculum more coherently to create space for students' whole-person development



# Chapter 4 Learning and Teaching

## Learning and Teaching Strategies

Language Skills  
Development

Reading across the  
Curriculum

Creative Use of  
English

Grammar

Vocabulary

Phonics

Dictation

Adopting e-Learning

Life-wide Learning

Creating a Language-rich  
Environment

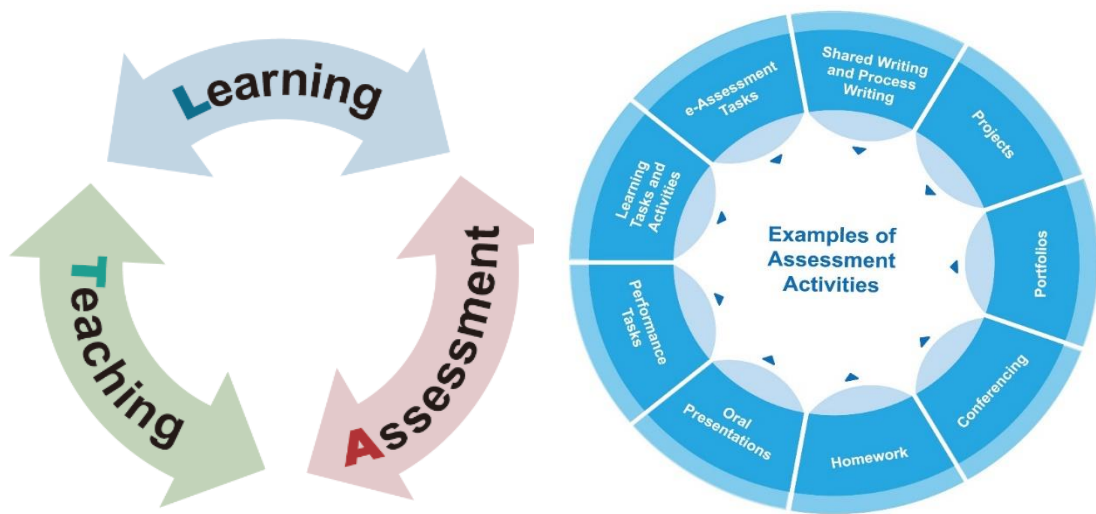
Learner Independence and  
Self-directed Learning

Meaningful  
Assignments

Catering for Learner  
Diversity

# Chapter 5 Assessment

## Formative and Summative Assessment



### Purposes of Assessment

- Assessment is an integral part of the learning, teaching and assessment cycle.
- **Extending** from Assessment for Learning (**AfL**) to Assessment as Learning (**AaL**)

### Tools to Support Schools in Implementing Formative Assessment

- Introducing the **Learning Progression Framework (LPF) for English Language** and the **Student Assessment Repository (STAR) Platform** for promoting assessment for learning

### Internal and External Assessments

- **Reviewing assessment and assignment policies** and determining the suitable frequency and modes of assessment
- **Reducing assignments** that focus on copying
- Using the **LPF** for English Language to develop a set of school-based criteria or descriptors
- Making use of **external assessment data to inform learning and teaching**



Webpage of the LPF for English Language:  
[www.edb.gov.hk/lpfenglish](http://www.edb.gov.hk/lpfenglish)



# Chapter 6 Effective Use of Learning and Teaching Resources

## Highlights

### Quality Textbooks and Other Learning and Teaching Resources

- Highlighting the importance of accuracy when using images of **maps**, the **national flag**, **national emblem**, **regional flag**, and **regional emblem** in the development of resources
- Respecting **intellectual property rights** in resource development

### Resources in Support of Curriculum Development

- Introducing EDB resources as well as community resources

### Resource Management in Schools

- Providing suggestions on ways to manage resources in school

# Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)



## 1. Will there be a printed version of the *ELCG* (2025)?



- The *ELCG* (2025) is readily available online. To reduce paper use, a printed version of the *ELCG* (2025) will not be provided.

# Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)



## 2. Is the *ELCG* (2025) designed to replace the *ELE KLACG* (2017)?



- The *ELCG* (2025) is an updated version of the *ELCG* (2004), rather than the *ELE KLACG* (2017).
- Schools should refer to both curriculum documents in planning their school English Language curriculum.
  - The [ELE KLACG \(2017\)](#) serves as a Key Learning Area Curriculum Guide, covering two subjects (i.e. English Language and Literature in English) and four key stages.
  - The [ELCG \(2025\)](#) focuses on English Language education at the primary level. It provides details about learning and teaching strategies, including areas such as language skills development and phonics instruction.

# Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)



## 3. Will the implementation of the *ELCG* (2025) involve textbook revision?



- No, it will not, as the curriculum framework for English Language Education remains unchanged.
- While updates are introduced to reflect curriculum developments over the years, they are not entirely new practices.
- Integrating values education (including national education) may involve Chinese-related elements. However, learning and teaching materials should also reflect diverse cultures to align with the curriculum aims and broaden students' horizons.



# Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)



## 4. Will the implementation of the *ELCG* (2025) influence item design in the TSA or the Pre-S1 HKAT?



- No, it will not, as the curriculum framework for English Language Education remains unchanged.

# Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)



## 5. Do schools have enough time to plan and implement the English Language curriculum in response to the updates introduced?



- The updates introduced are not entirely new to schools. Most of them are taken from the *ELE KLACG* (2017) and the *PECG* (2024). Schools may have already incorporated these practices to some extent.
- Schools are expected to build on their existing practices and incorporate the updates into their curriculum, taking into account their school contexts and students' needs. Where appropriate, the updates may be implemented in phases.

# Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)



## 6. How can we promote national security education in the English Language curriculum?



- We may refer to the recommendations in the English Language Education Key Learning Area Curriculum Framework of National Security Education, released in May 2025.
- The relevant part of the framework can be found in Appendix 13 of the *ELCG* (2025).

# **Practical Examples and Strategies**



# **e-Learning and Information Literacy**

# e-Learning & Information Literacy

## Rationale

- Complementing the traditional mode of learning
- Enhancing interaction within and beyond the classroom
- Addressing students' diverse learning needs
- Developing their capabilities for self-directed learning
- Promoting the effective and ethical use of information

## Implementation Strategies

- Adopting a repertoire of e-learning strategies (e.g. use a range of e-resources and e-learning tools) to enhance learning and teaching effectiveness
- Using e-assessment to promote assessment for learning and assessment as learning
- Strengthening students' capacity to process and create multimodal texts
- Providing opportunities for students to learn at their own pace
- Guiding students to evaluate the accuracy and reliability of information and new technologies (e.g. Augmented Reality, Virtual Reality, Artificial Intelligence)

# e-Learning & Information Literacy

## Topic:

**Fantastic People (Scientists)**



## Learning objectives:

### Content

- Steps of investigating science
- Life stories of scientists

### Language

- Text types (timeline, science report, biography)
- Vocabulary (adjectives)

### Skills & Values

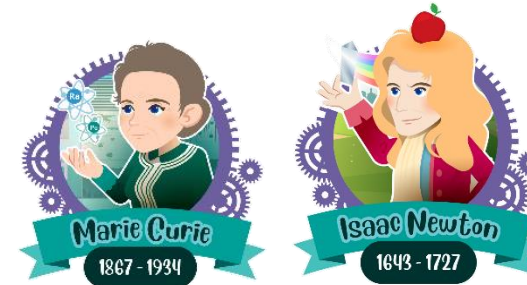
- Collaboration skills
- Qualities of scientists (e.g. perseverance)

The example shows how teachers:

- use the **blended learning approach** and make effective use of learning time for interactive learning
- make use of **e-resources and e-learning tools** to develop students' language skills, multimodal literacy, generic skills, and self-directed learning capabilities
- develop students' **information literacy**

## 1. Viewing activity

- Pre-lesson activity:
  - Students **read an e-book** and complete simple tasks on adjectives.
- During the lesson:
  - Students: (1) submit a few adjectives that describe the qualities of **Marie Curie** to an **online word cloud**, and (2) discuss with their peers and explain their ideas with reasons.
- Post-lesson activity:
  - Students **complete a timeline** of a scientist's achievements.



multimodal materials

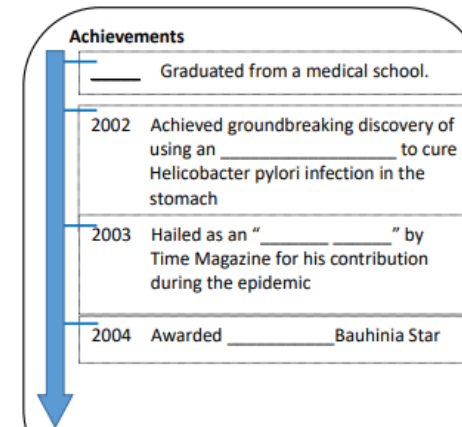


promote self-directed learning



enhance interaction

foster proper values and attitudes





## 2. Reading workshop

- Pre-lesson activity:
  - Students **read an e-book** to learn about the steps of investigating science and **complete an online sequencing activity**.
- During the lesson:
  - Students: (1) learn the features of a science report, (2) conduct a simple experiment, (3) record the results, and (4) present their findings in a group presentation.
- Post-lesson activity:
  - Students compare the results through an **online questionnaire** and discuss / share new findings on an **online discussion platform**.

promote self-directed learning

activate prior knowledge

develop collaboration skills

enhance interaction

promote self-directed learning

### 3. Writing activity

- Writing task

Students **write a short biography** of an inspiring scientist. They have to include pictures (with captions) and diagrams (e.g. a timeline) in their biography. They may also create a video about the scientist [**produce multimodal texts**].



- Pre-writing stage:

Students

- (1) read the biographies of famous scientists
- (2) choose a scientist to write about
- (3) select an appropriate quote by that scientist
- (4) search for information on the Internet
- (5) **evaluate the reliability of information** and **learn to respect intellectual property rights**
- (6) organise information with a suitable graphic organisers (e.g. a timeline)

Information literacy: effective  
and ethical use of information

# Assessment Literacy

# Extending Assessment for Learning to Assessment as Learning

Level:

Lower Primary

**Module and Unit: The world around us (Amazing animals and plants)**

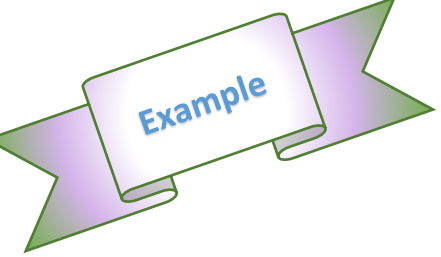
## Context:

The World Animal Day is coming. Your English teacher will guide you to read some books about animals. After that, write or present a short description about your favourite animal.

- Look at the pictures. What do you think this book is about?
- What do you think will happen next? *What makes you think that?*
- What is your favourite part of the story? *Why?*



- Ask different levels of questions to assess students' understanding of the texts and adjust teaching strategies to meet their needs



# Extending Assessment for Learning to Assessment as Learning

Level:	Lower Primary
--------	---------------

Module and Unit: The world around us (Amazing animals and plants)

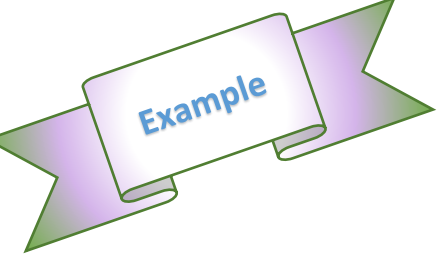
Language  
tasks &  
activities

Performance  
tasks

e-Assessment  
tasks

e-assessment tools

- Adopt a range of assessment activities and e-assessment tools to help students understand their own learning performance



# Extending Assessment for Learning to Assessment as Learning

Level: Lower Primary

Module and Unit: The world around us (Amazing animals and plants)

Homework in a multimodal format

Self-assessment / Peer assessment checklists

Self-assessment Checklist

Content - I wrote...

- 1. the name of the animal.
- 2. about how the animal looks like.
- 3. about the food it eats.
- 4. other information about the animal (optional).

Circle the smiling face(s)


Language - I used...

- 5. the simple past tense to talk about the animal.
- 6. adjectives to describe how the animal looks like.


Organisation - I...

- 7. put ideas into a few paragraphs.
- 8. used connectives and/or sequencing words to link ideas.


- Involve students in regulating their learning process
- Enable them to reflect on and plan for the next step in learning



# Extending Assessment for Learning to Assessment as Learning

Level:

Upper Primary

## Module and Unit: Relationships (Fantastic People)

### Context:

The Science Week is coming. Your English teacher will guide you to read the inspiring life stories of some famous scientists to understand their qualities and achievements. Then, you choose a scientist you like and write a biography about him/her.



Watch a video and search for information about Thomas Edison on the Internet for lesson preparation

- **Encourage students to take a more active role in familiarising themselves with the topic before lessons**

# Extending Assessment for Learning to Assessment as Learning

Level: Upper Primary


## Module and Unit: Relationships (Fantastic People)

Complete some reading activities to understand the content of the text

- Help students learn and progress

**Jonas Salk (Analysis of text features)**

A. Jonas Salk was a great doctor and medical researcher who developed the first successful polio vaccine. Search for information about him on the Internet and complete the timeline below.



**Timeline**

1914	born in N _____ Y _____
	grew up in a p _____ family; Jonas's parents encouraged him to work hard in his studies
1934	obtained a bachelor's degree in s _____ from the City College of New York
	studied m _____ at New York University; was interested in research and wanted to become a medical scientist
1939	gained a doctorate in medicine
1942	worked with other researchers at the University of Michigan to study f _____ viruses
1947	became the head of the Virus Research Laboratory at the University of Pittsburgh; began conducting research on p _____ viruses

3. The biography of Jonas Salk below is based on the notes in Part A. Read the biography and match the subheadings with the appropriate paragraphs. The first one has been done as an example.

e.g. (b)

(a) Other information	Jonas Salk was a great doctor and medical researcher. He developed the first successful polio vaccine to prevent people (mostly children) from getting polio, an infectious disease which crippled many people and caused death to some.
(b) Introduction	In 1914, Jonas Salk was born in New York. He grew up in a poor family. His parents encouraged him to work hard in his studies. Jonas obtained a bachelor's degree in science from the City College of New York in 1934. Then he studied medicine at New York University. He was interested in research and wanted to become a medical scientist. Jonas gained a doctorate in medicine in 1939.
(c) Inventions	In 1942, Jonas worked with other viruses. In 1947, he became the head of the Virus Research Laboratory at the University of Pittsburgh and began conducting research on polio viruses. More than 57,000 cases of polio were reported. Jonas developed a polio vaccine and conducted preliminary testing. The testing was expanded to the national level for the next two years. About 1.8 million children received the vaccine during the test phase. In 1955, the polio vaccine was safe for use. Since Jonas did not patent the vaccine, he became a national hero.
(d) Early life and education	In 1963, Jonas founded the Salk Institute for Biological Studies, in which he and other scientists studied different diseases and potential treatments. He conducted research on AIDS and HIV in the latter stages of his career. He died of heart failure in 1995.
(e) Career path and achievements	
(f) Final years	Jonas's polio vaccine was later replaced by another polio vaccine which was less expensive and easier to use.

**Headings & Subheadings**

C. Read the biography of Jonas Salk in Part B again. Complete the following text boxes.

**Text features**

What can be included in a biography? A biography can \_\_\_\_\_

\* Circle the subheadings in the biography in red.

What tense do we use in writing a biography? We usually use the \_\_\_\_\_ tense in writing a biography. Sometimes we can use the simple present to write about facts if the person is still alive.

\* Colour 5 words showing the tense used in the biography in yellow.

To give details, we can use \_\_\_\_\_ to describe people, feelings and objects.

\* Colour 5 of these words in the biography in green.

Also, we can use \_\_\_\_\_ to link ideas.

\* Colour 2 of these words in the biography in grey.

# Extending Assessment for Learning to Assessment as Learning

Level: Upper Primary

## Module and Unit: Relationships (Fantastic People)

Setting goals for the biography: What do I want to do well in this piece of writing?

Goal	Steps	Evaluation
What do you want to do well in this piece of writing? (e.g. I want to use more adjectives and more supporting details to describe the person.)	How do you plan to do this? (e.g. I will search for more information on the internet. / I will use the new words I learned in textbooks and worksheets.)	Complete this part <u>after finishing your writing</u>
I want to	I will	Did I achieve my goal? (Please circle one.) YES / NO

Set task-specific goals

Brainstorm ideas and write the draft

Self-monitoring

- Enable students to actively regulate, evaluate and plan their learning

Evaluation

self-improving

Complete this part after finishing your writing

Did I achieve my goal?

Conduct self-reflection and plan for the next step in writing

Part 2 Self-reflection: Did I do well in my past writing?		Strengths ☺	Area(s) for improvement ☹
Please tick "✓" the appropriate boxes.			
I. Content	a) Providing relevant and clear ideas about the writing topics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	b) Writing main ideas with supporting details (e.g. giving more information about my main ideas)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	c) Giving my opinions/comments (e.g. writing about what I think)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
II. Language	a) Use of vocabulary	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	b) Use of tenses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	c) Use of sentence patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	d) Use of pronouns (e.g. he, she, it)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	e) Use of punctuation marks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	d, but, so, paragraphs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Suddenly,	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	ideas across	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Self-assessment Checklist

Content - I wrote...

- an introduction of the scientist.
- about his/her early life and education.
- about his/her career path and achievements.
- other information about him/her (optional).

Circle the smiling face(s)



Language - I used...

- the simple past tense for
- adjectives to describe pe

Organisation - I...

- put ideas into different p
- used connectives and/or s
- ideas.

self-evaluating

Understand success criteria and use them to improve the draft

# Extending Assessment for Learning to Assessment as Learning

What counts as **QUALITY** feedback?

It should be...	
informative in nature	Clearly <b>identify areas of strengths and weaknesses</b> , and point out explicitly <b>how students could make improvement</b>
positive and constructive	<b>Enhance students' motivation</b> (e.g. by highlighting areas where they have shown improvement)
unthreatening	<b>Focus on the work/performance of the student</b> rather than making comparisons with others
dynamic and adaptable	<b>Allow exchange of ideas</b> , both among students and between teachers and students
timely	<b>Be prompt</b> as any delay in providing feedback would diminish its values to students

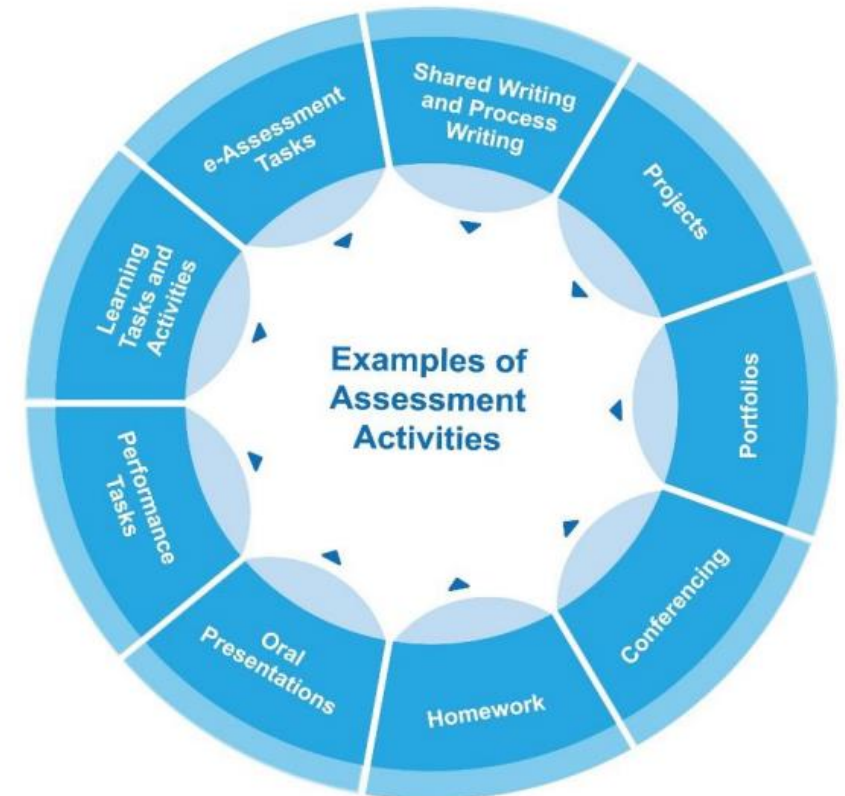
# Strategies to Promote Assessment as Learning

- ✓ Identify expected learning outcomes
- ✓ Create criteria of good practices with the students
- ✓ Guide students to set goals
- ✓ Teach enabling skills
- ✓ Provide opportunities for students to practise the skills
- ✓ Discuss sample student work and provide constructive feedback
- ✓ Facilitate self-reflection using different kinds of assessment forms
- ✓ Guide students to keep track of their own learning

# Assessment and Assignment Policies

Review the frequency and quality of tests and examinations to create space for students' whole-person development

Adopt different modes of assessment and assignments to address students' diverse learning needs





# Values Education

Sharing:

St. Patrick's Catholic Primary School  
(Po Kong Village Road)

# Reading across the Curriculum

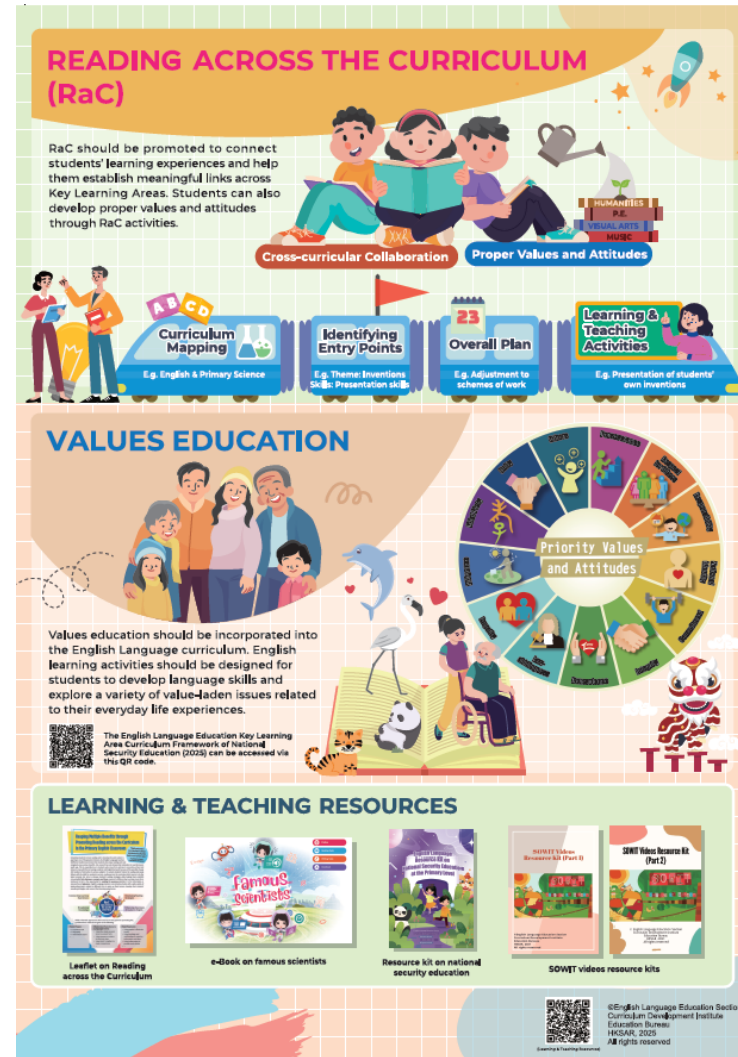
Sharing:

HKFYG Lee Shau Kee Primary School

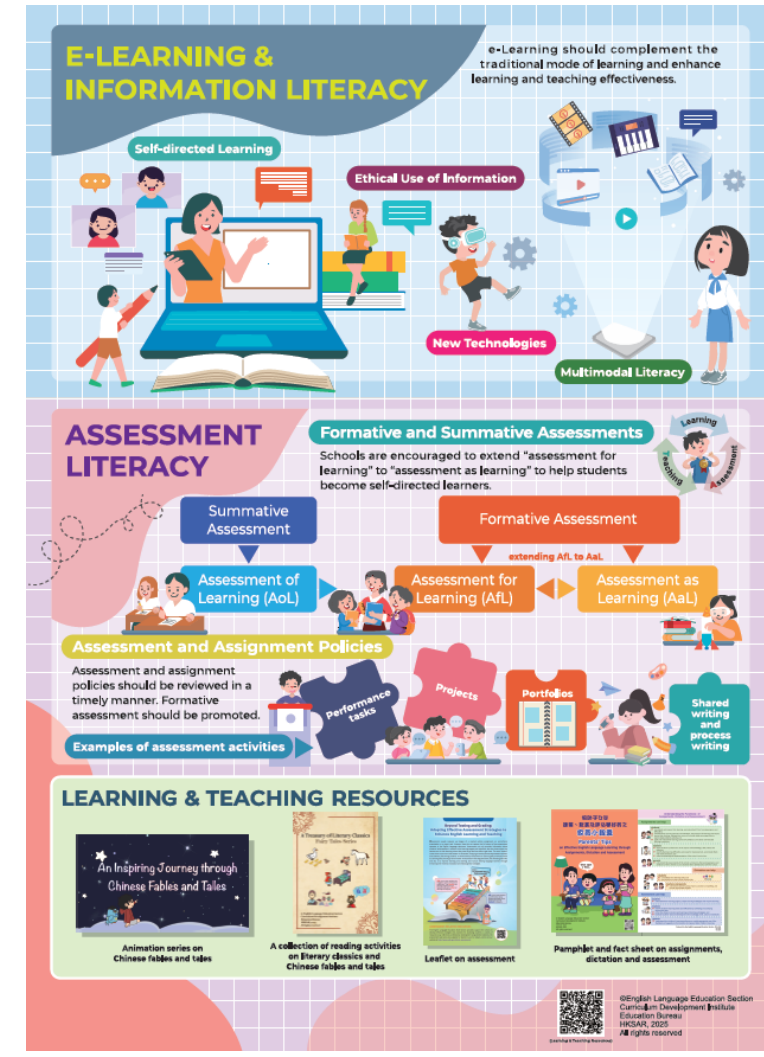
# Posters



Four Major Updates

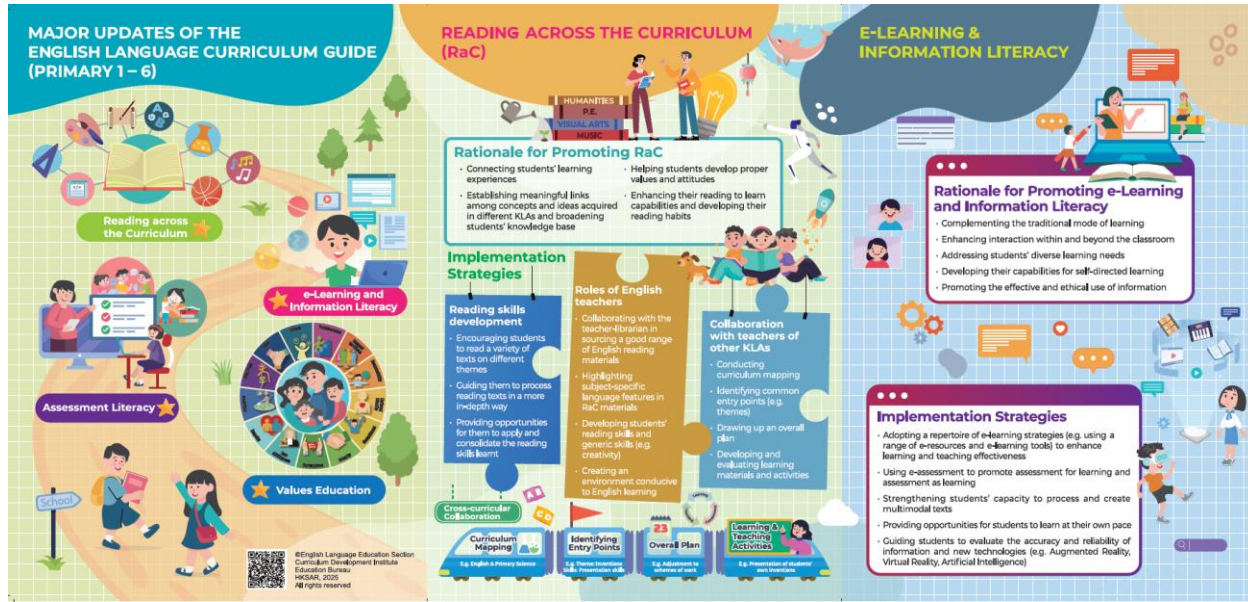


RaC and Values Education



e-Learning & Information Literacy

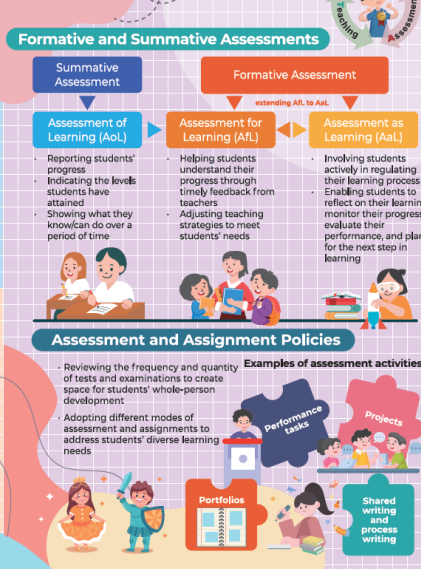
# Leaflet



## LEARNING & TEACHING RESOURCES IN SUPPORT OF THE MAJOR UPDATES



## ASSESSMENT LITERACY



## VALUES EDUCATION

