

Wednesday, September 18, 2019 Period 2



Literacy Prep: Session #1

- **Introduction**
- **Join Literacy @ Markville SS Google Classroom**
- **Key Terms**
- **Multiple Choice Strategies**
- **Reading Graphic Texts**

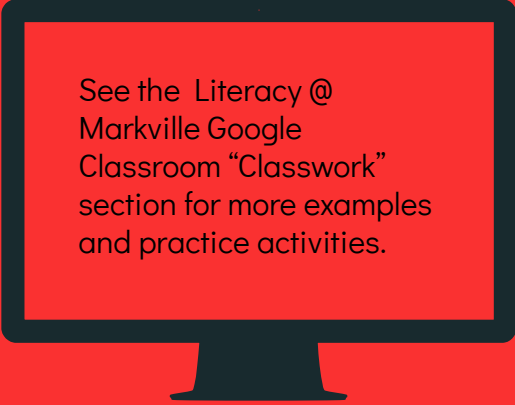
OSSLT

March 31st, 2020

OSSLT Format



The test includes two 75-minute sessions which contain reading and writing activities.

A dark blue icon of a computer monitor with a black bezel and a stand. The screen area is white and contains text.

See the Literacy @ Markville Google Classroom “Classwork” section for more examples and practice activities.

In total, there are **five** reading passages, **41 multiple choice questions**, and **8** written response activities, including **6** short answer questions and **2** long writing tasks.



Semester 1: Literacy Preparation Activities

September 18 (Period 2) - TODAY

October 16th (Period 3) - Reading Strategies, Inferencing, Open Responses

November 20th (Period 5) - Paragraph Writing, Finding the Main Idea

December 11th (Period 1) - Diagnostic Assessment - Practice Test
(Based on prep activities)

After School Literacy Program - VOLUNTARY November 13th - December 13th
(Tuesdays and Thursdays)



Semester 2: Literacy Preparation Activities

After School Literacy Program - VOLUNTARY February 12th - March 26th (Tues/Thurs)

February 19th (Period 2) - Newspaper Report Writing (Introduction)

February 26th (Period 1) - Newspaper Report Writing (Practice and Assessment)

March 4th (Period 3) - Writing an Opinion Piece: The Essay (Introduction)

March 11th (Period 5) - Writing an Opinion Piece: The Essay (Practice and Assessment)

March 25th (Period 2) - OSSLT Information Assembly

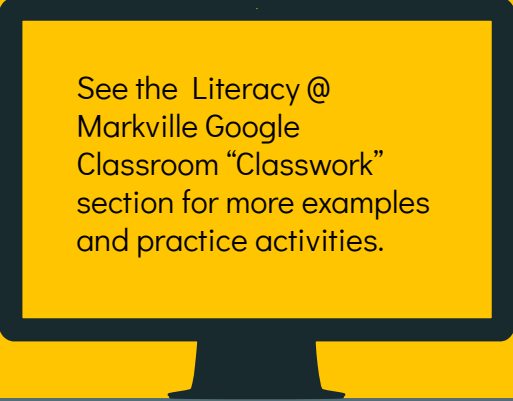
March 31st (all-day) - OSSLT



Join the Literacy @ Markville Secondary School Google Classroom

Google Classroom Join Code:

anc9xz



See the Literacy @
Markville Google
Classroom “Classwork”
section for more examples
and practice activities.

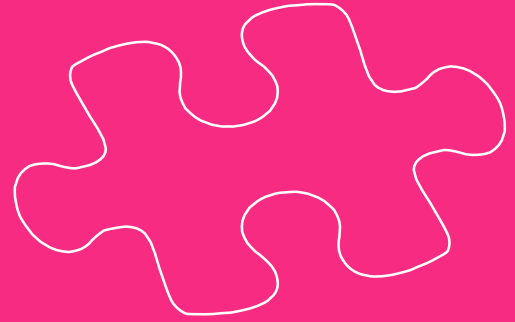
Literacy @ Markville Secondary School

Class code `anc9xz` 



Key

Objective: Review key terms for OSSLT and use them in your own words and context.



Terms & Question Types



Key Terms & Questions Types for OSSLT

It is important to **understand what you are being asked** when responding to a question.

This applies to the OSSLT, but also for questions on assessments and evaluations in your courses.

[List of Key Terms & Question Examples for OSSLT](#)

“Use information from the reading selection to support your answer.”

and...

“Use your own ideas to support your answer.”

Discussion:

How will the answers you provide be different when given each of these directions?



Implicit vs Explicit Additional Terms

Explicit - stated clearly and in detail, leaving no room for confusion or doubt. In other words, the answer will come directly from the reading selection.

HINT: GO BACK and read over the text to find or support your answer.

Implicit - implied though not plainly expressed. In other words, the answer will require you to provide information that is suggested or not directly said in the reading selection.

Sometimes called “reading between the lines.”

Making Connections Relevant Specific Additional Terms

Making Connections - your answer will show a “cause and effect.” In other words, you will need to show that you understand WHY something happened based on evidence provided in the reading selection.

Relevant - closely connected or appropriate to what is being done or considered. In other words, the ideas or evidence that you provide in your response must directly relate to the the topic in the question being asked.

Specific - clearly defined or identified. In other words, your response should use detailed examples and avoid general terms or ideas.



Judge The Best activity...

Read the following question & answer examples from a previous test. **Discuss and decide which response best answered the question and why?**

*Go through the first example as a class and the second set of questions as a small group. Share your thoughts with the class.

Figure chosen (who)

Irrelevant or generic or underdeveloped support

A vague explanation and/or vague supporting detail

A specific and relevant supporting detail

Identify a historical figure you would like to meet. Use specific details to explain why you have chosen this person.

A historical figure that I would like to meet is Anne Frank. I've chosen this person because I have read her published diary and I think that she's a very strong, generous, and independent person. She is an inspiration to me, so I would choose her.

Or

Figure chosen (who)

Irrelevant or generic or underdeveloped support

A vague explanation and/or vague supporting detail

A specific and relevant supporting detail

Code

6 Identify a historical figure you would like to meet. Use specific details to explain why you have chosen this person.

The historical figure that I would like to meet is Justin Trudeau. There are many reasons to why I want to meet him, he was the first Prime Minister to take part in the LGBT parade, he has welcomed many Syrian refugees to our country, and he has a diverse cabinet. These are some of the few reasons to why I want to meet him.

Who wrote it best?

Discuss this example as a class.

Which response got a better mark? How do you know?

*See the next slide for answer and explanation.

Figure chosen (who)

Irrelevant or generic or underdeveloped support

A vague explanation and/or vague supporting detail

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The historical figure that I would like to meet is Justin Trudeau. There are many reasons to why I want to meet him, he was the first Prime Minister to take part in the LGBT parade, he has welcomed many Syrian refugees to our country, and he has a diverse cabinet. These are some of the few reasons to why I want to meet him.

Annotation: The response identifies a historical figure (Justin Trudeau) and uses specific and relevant details (the first Prime Minister to take part in the LGBT parade; welcomed Syrian refugees; has a diverse cabinet) to explain clearly why this person was chosen.

- 7** How is Hong a role model for other seniors? Use specific details from the selection to support your answer.

Hong is a role model for seniors in the sense that he supports activity and mental health. In the phrases: "...I should do a Sudoku puzzle every day," and "I've been considering joining the Chinese Seniors' Centre again.", Hong shows his commitment to a healthy lifestyle. This is a display of good role modeling for other seniors.

Or

- 7** How is Hong a role model for other seniors? Use specific details from the selection to support your answer.

Hong is a role model for other seniors because he continues to maintain a healthy lifestyle, though he too is getting older and becoming less capable of everyday challenges. He is also constantly searching for improvement in his cognitive functions though they are degenerating.

Who wrote it best?

Discuss this example as a small group.

Which response got a better mark? How do you know?

*See the next slide for answer and explanation.

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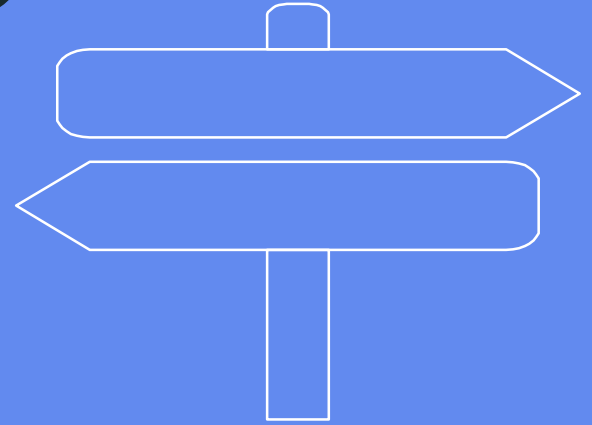
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Hong is a role model for other seniors because he continues to maintain a healthy lifestyle, though he too is getting older and becoming less capable of everyday challenges. He is also constantly searching for improvement in his cognitive functions though they are degenerating.

Annotation: The response uses specific and relevant support from the reading selection ("I should do a Sudoku puzzle every day", "I've been considering joining the Chinese Seniors' Centre again") to show how Hong is a role model (he supports activity and mental health, shows his commitment to a healthy lifestyle).

Multiple Choice



Objective: Learn strategies that will help when answering multiple choice questions on the OSSLT and in your regular classes.

Questions

What it looks like
on the OSSLT



Tips for Answerin g Multiple Choice Questions

Click the Link &
Read Over

1 Choose the option that best combines all the information in the following sentences.

I love basketball. /

The Bears are my favourite team²

I hope they win the championship this year³

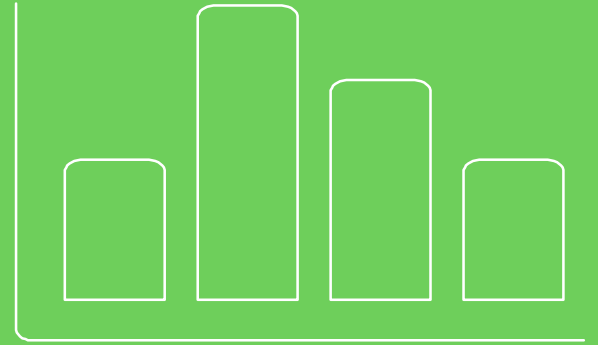
a ~~I love basketball, and I hope the Bears win the championship this year.~~

b ~~I love basketball and the Bears because I hope they win the championship this year.~~

c I love basketball and hope the Bears, my favourite team, win the championship this year.

d I love basketball, I love the Bears, my favourite team, I hope they win the championship this year.

Graphic



Objective:

Texts

11.1 Why is the Digestive System Important?

- Why is the digestive system important to humans?
- Why must food be digested?

Glenn skipped breakfast because he was reeling for his test at morning. By lunchtime, he was feeling very hungry and weak.



Figure 11.1.1 Glenn felt weak because he skipped breakfast.

We need food to:

- provide us with energy for daily activities (such as walking)
- produce heat to maintain our body temperature
- maintain a healthy body
 - grow new cells and tissues
 - repair worn-out tissues

Think and Explore 27B

A vegetarian diet is a diet that does not contain animals or products of animals. Does a person who follows the diet eat the same nutrients as compared to a person who does not? Explain your answer.

Science Bites

Why is breakfast the most important meal of the day? Breakfast is the first meal of the day. The word 'breakfast' comes from the phrase 'breaking fast' as it breaks the overnight fast. Breakfast is important because it replenishes the body's nutrients and energy. When a person skips breakfast, they need to lose concentration because their body lacks the energy it needs. In addition to that, eating breakfast regulates the appetite and energy. Hence, breakfast is important to start the day!



Figure 11.1.2 Cereal is a common breakfast food.

What is in the food we eat?

Food provides us with essential nutrients. These are nutrients that our body needs to survive. There are three main types of nutrients in food — carbohydrates, proteins and fats.

Table 11.1. The three main types of nutrients in food

Nutrient	Molecule size	Function	Examples
Carbohydrates	Can either be big or small	An immediate source of energy	Starch — rice, bread, noodles and potatoes Sugar — found in the form of fructose, glucose and maltose — found in fruits such as bananas and apples Cellulose — fibre in plants
Proteins	Very large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make new cells for body growth and to repair worn-out tissues. To make enzymes (proteins called enzymes) speed up the breaking down of food substances in our body. 	Meat, fish, milk, yoghurt and eggs
Fats	Large and insoluble in water	Reserves energy and prevents the body from losing too much heat.	Butter and cheese



Figure 11.1a Meat, fish, yoghurt and eggs



Figure 11.1b Butter and cheese

Link You will learn about enzymes in Section 11.3.

Model You learnt that cellulose makes up the plant cell wall in Chapter 6.

Why must food be digested?

1 Our body is made up of cells. Each cell membrane is partially permeable. The membrane allows only small molecules to pass through. Nutrients such as starch, proteins and fats are large, complex molecules. These nutrients cannot pass directly through the cell membrane.

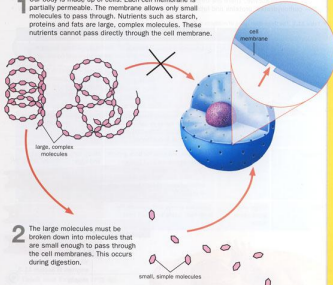


Figure 11.4 Why food must be digested

Key Ideas

- The digestive system is important as it enables us to use the nutrients in food.
- The cell membrane is partially permeable. It allows only small, simple molecules to pass through.
- The digestive system breaks down large, complex molecules such as carbohydrates, proteins and fats into small, simple molecules to be transported in the body.

11.2 The Human Digestive System

- What are the main parts of the digestive system?
- How do the parts of the digestive system work together to perform its function?

Shortly after Sam was born, the doctor found a problem in Sam's oesophagus (gullet). The oesophagus is a tube that connects the mouth to the stomach.

The problem was that Sam's oesophagus had a blind end. This means food could not enter his stomach. The doctor needed to carry out an emergency surgery to join Sam's oesophagus to his stomach.

Think and Explore 27B You must the oesophagus be joined to the stomach? First find out how Sam would probably be fed right after the surgery (he cannot be fed the normal way).

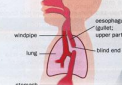


Figure 11.5 Sam was born with an oesophagus that had a blind end.

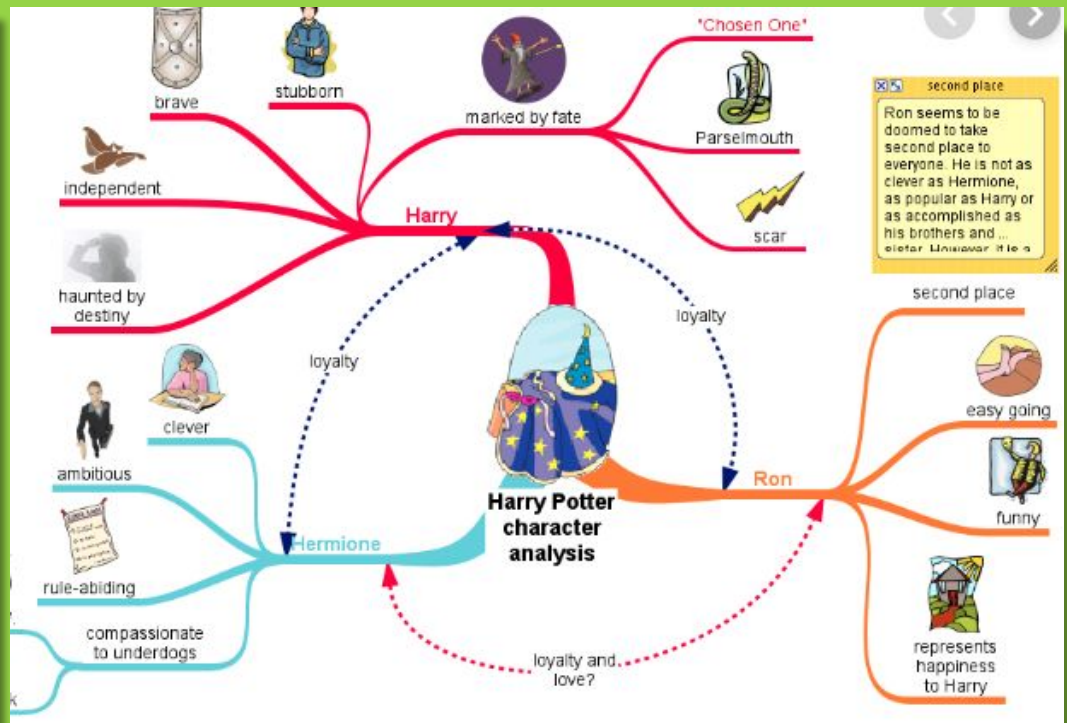
The oesophagus and many other organs form the digestive system. These organs work together to carry out the digestion and absorption of food. The organs of the digestive system connect to form a long tube called the gut (alimentary canal). The gut is about 9 metres long.

Scientist

Dr. William Beaumont (1798–1853) Dr. William Beaumont was the first to discover that the human stomach produces stomach acid. Through his discoveries, we now know that digestion is not just a physical process, but also a chemical process. Dr. Beaumont made this discovery when he treated Alexis St. Martin, who was accidently shot in the stomach. Despite the prediction that St. Martin would not survive, Dr. Beaumont continued to treat him. St. Martin survived the accident but it left a hole in his stomach, which did not heal completely. Being curious, Dr. Beaumont carried out experiments on digestion using Dr. Martin's stomach. Through these experiments, he made many more discoveries about digestion in humans.



- What skills of a scientist did Dr. Beaumont exhibit?
- If you were Dr. Beaumont, would you treat Dr. Martin or save on the treatment because the odds were against him?

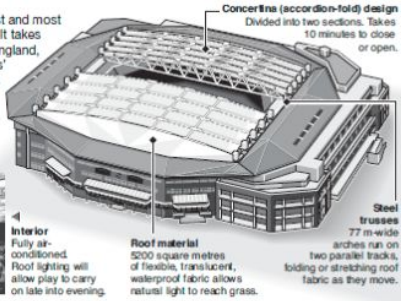


Examples of what graphic text might look like in your classes.

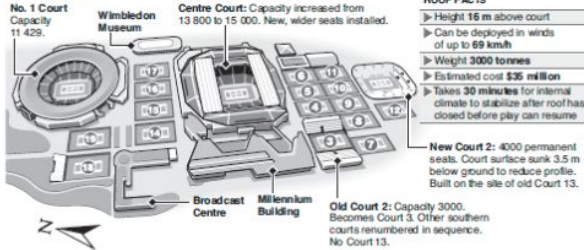
Read the selection below and answer the questions that follow it.

New roof at Wimbledon

Wimbledon is the world's oldest and most prestigious tennis tournament. It takes place in a suburb of London, England, and is still played on the games' original surface—natural grass. A retractable roof, completed in time for the 2009 championships, ended a 132-year-old tradition of open-air play.



Club Facility



ROOF FACTS

- Height 16 m above court
- Can be deployed in winds of up to 69 km/h
- Weight 3000 tonnes
- Estimated cost \$35 million
- Takes 30 minutes for internal climate to stabilize after roof has closed before play can resume

New Court 2: 4000 permanent seats. Court surface sunk 3.5 m below ground to reduce profile. Built on the site of old Court 13.

Soybeans

First grown in Canada in 1855, soybeans have seen an explosion in production in recent years.

Food for Humans

- Soy milk, tofu, soy sauce, natto, miso, tempeh, oil, margarine, shortening, soy nuts, edamame, simulated meat, commercial food ingredient

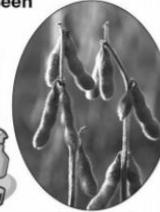
Uses for Soybeans

Animal Feed

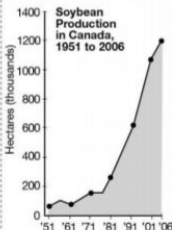
- Soybean meal, roasted soybeans

Industrial Products

- Printing ink, biodiesel, waxes for crayons and candles, solvents, lubricants, hydraulic fluid, plastics, fibres and textiles, adhesives



	Hectares of Soybeans Grown	
	2006	1996
Canada	1 202 098	876 901
NL	0	0
PE	4 580	2 255
NS	958	502
NB	762	566
QC	178 161	96 693
ON	872 455	776 209
MB	141 869	237
SK	2 229	n/a
AB	1 083	429
BC	0	n/a



Most Valuable Cash Crops in Canada, 2006



Examples of what graphic text might look like on the OSSLT.



Tips For Reading Graphic Texts

Look - at the title first and then look at all of the different kinds of texts – headings, charts, labels, tables, etc.

Ask yourself - What is the general topic of the text?

Notice – Which headings / illustrations seem most important? Consider size and placement on the page.

Consider – How are the various graphics connected? How is the printed information supported by the graphics?

[More Tips Here!](#)

Practice
Practice
Practice





Key Terms, Multiple Choice and Graphic Text Practice Activity

<https://forms.gle/q6FTjMUWcUQCFmkt7>



**Find More Practice
Activities & Information
on the
Literacy @
Markville SS
Google Classroom**



THANKS!

Any questions?

Contact

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