



WELCOME

*back*


TO SCHOOL!



# CLASSROOM RULES



## BE KIND & RESPECTFUL



Treat others the way you want to be treated.  
Show kindness, empathy, and respect to your  
classmates, teachers, and everyone.

## LISTEN & RAISE YOUR HAND

Active listening is vital for learning. When  
someone is speaking, raise your hand to share your  
thoughts or ask questions.




## FOLLOW DIRECTIONS


Listen carefully to instructions from the teacher.  
This helps us stay organized and ensures that we  
can explore and learn together effectively.



## BE RESPONSIBLE



Own up to your choices and their consequences.  
Take care of classroom materials and keep your  
workspace tidy.



# IN THIS CLASS

we are a team

 we respect each other

we take risks

we try our best

we learn from mistakes 

 we celebrate

# classroom RULES

## Be Respectful

Treat everyone with kindness and consideration, just like you want to be treated. This includes teachers, classmates, and anyone else who enters our classroom.

## Listen Actively

Pay attention to the speaker, whether it's the teacher, a classmate, or someone presenting. Avoid distractions and try to understand what's being said.

## Come Prepared

Come to class with all the necessary materials and be ready to learn. This shows respect for yourself and your classmates.

# RESPECT

STARTS WITH YOU

**R**

**RESPONSIBILITY**

**E**

**EXCELLENCE**

**S**

**SELF-CONTROL**

**P**

**POLITENESS**

**E**

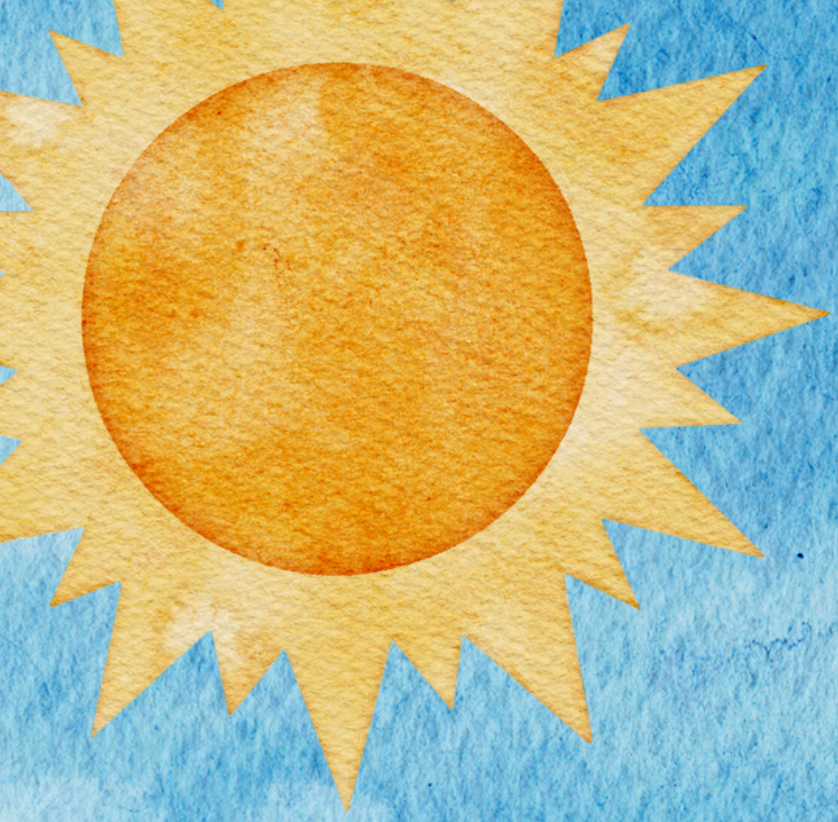
**EMPATHY**

**C**

**COOPERATION**

**T**

**TRUST**



# MY DAILY CALENDAR

## DAYS

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

SUNDAY

1st 2nd 3rd 4th

5th 6th 7th 8th

9th 10th 11th 12th

13th 14th 15th 16th

17th 18th 19th 20th

21st 22nd 23rd 24th

25th 26th 27th 28th

29th 30th 31st

## MONTHS

JANUARY

FEBRUARY

MARCH

APRIL

MAY

JUNE

JULY

AUGUST

SEPTEMBER

OCTOBER

NOVEMBER

DECEMBER

## TEMPERATURE

HOT

WARM

COOL

COLD

FREEZING

## WEATHER

SUNNY

SNOWY

CLOUDY

WINDY

STORMY

RAINY

## SEASONS

SUMMER

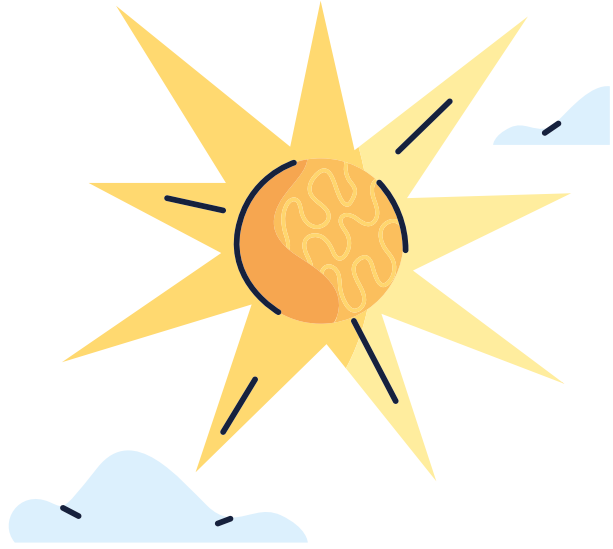
AUTUMN

WINTER

SPRING

# WHAT'S THE WEATHER LIKE TODAY?

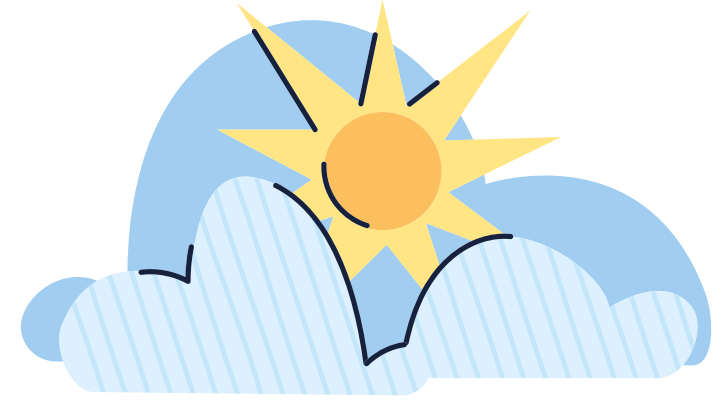
**SUNNY**



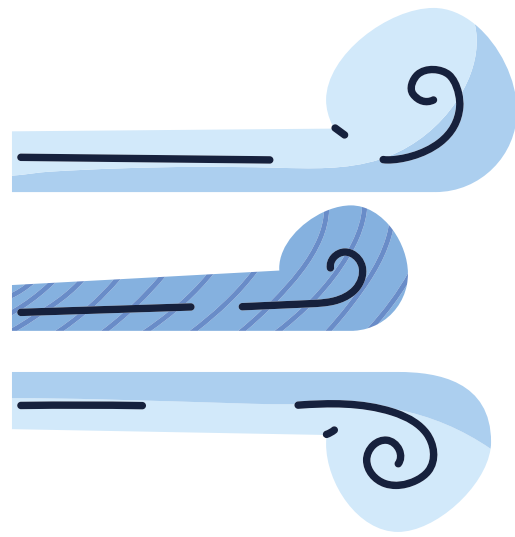
**CLOUDY**



**PARTLY CLOUDY**



**WINDY**



**RAINY**



**STORMY**



**SNOWY**



**FOGGY**



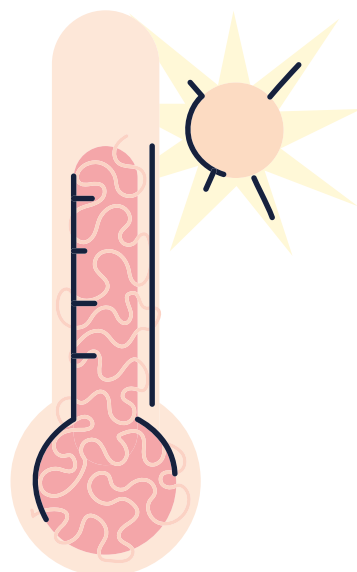
**TORNADO**



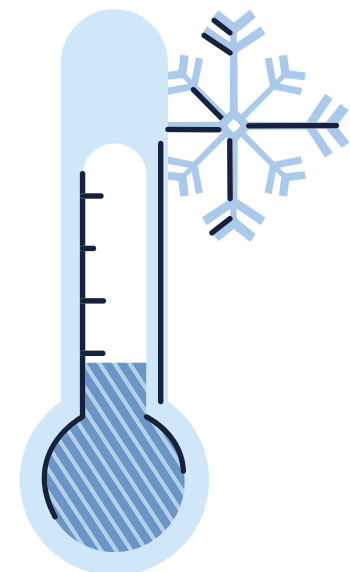
**LIGHTNING**



**HOT**



**COLD**



# WEATHER CONDITIONS



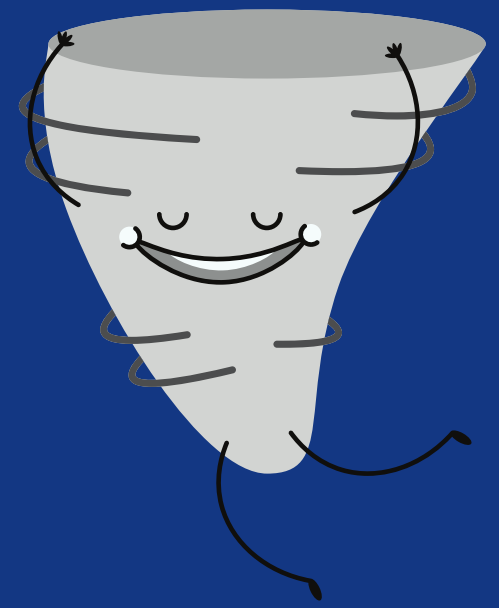
**Cloud**



**Rain**



**Rainbow**



**Tornado**



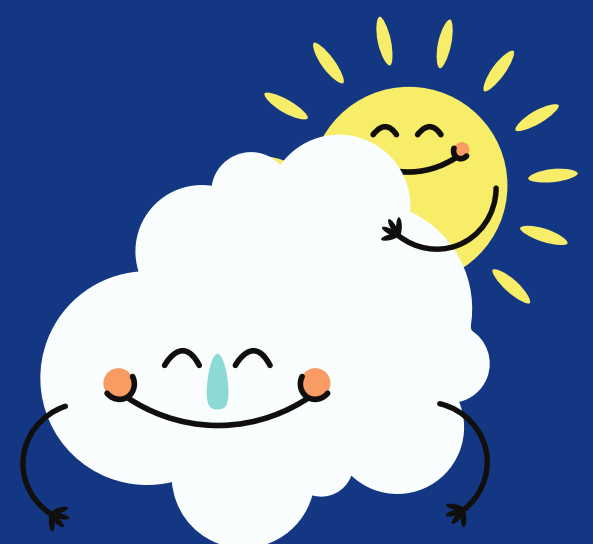
**Lightning**



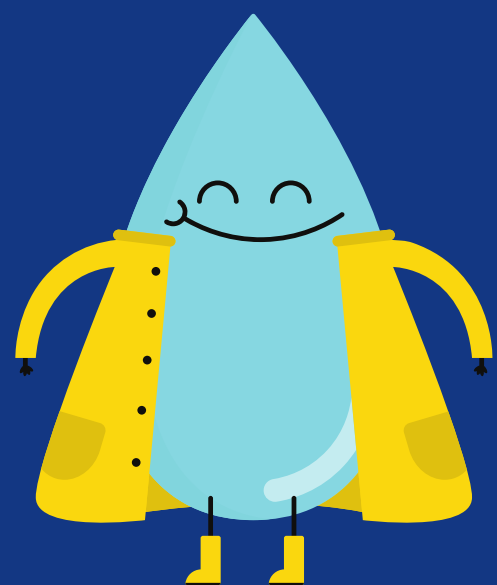
**Sun**



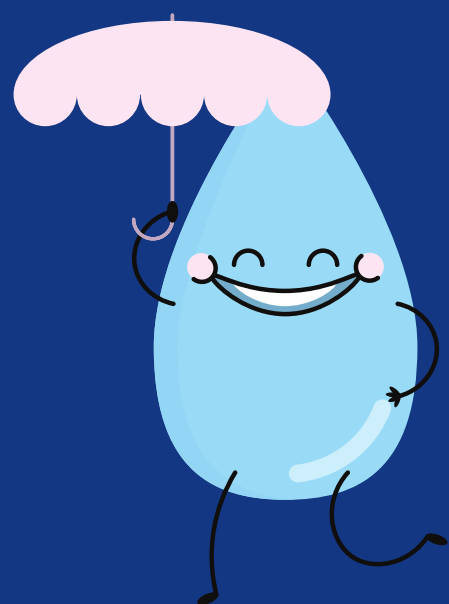
**Snow**



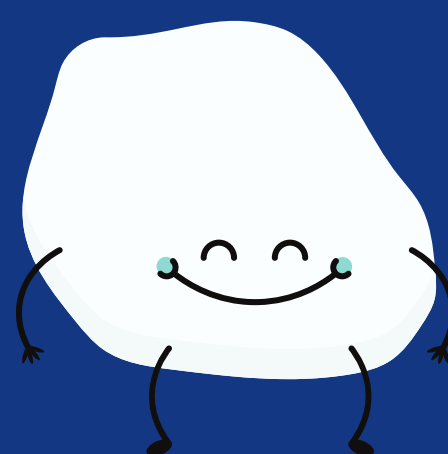
**Summer  
Rain**



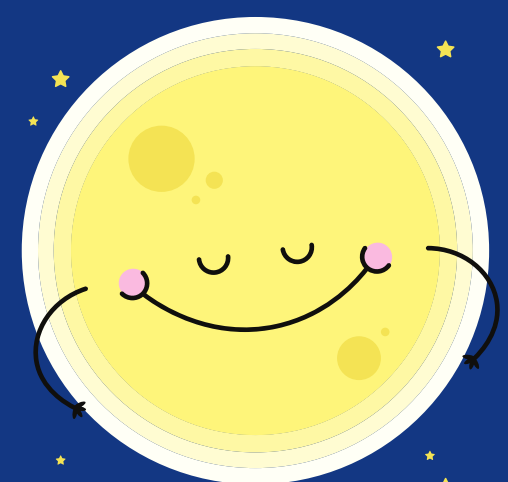
**Heavy  
Rain**



**Rain Drop**



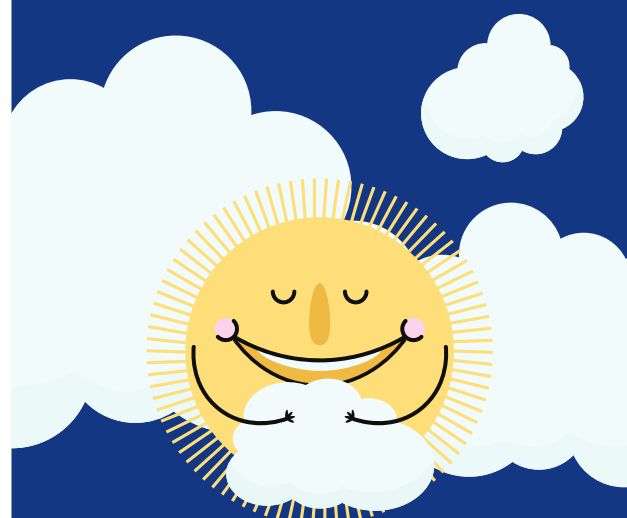
**Hailstone**



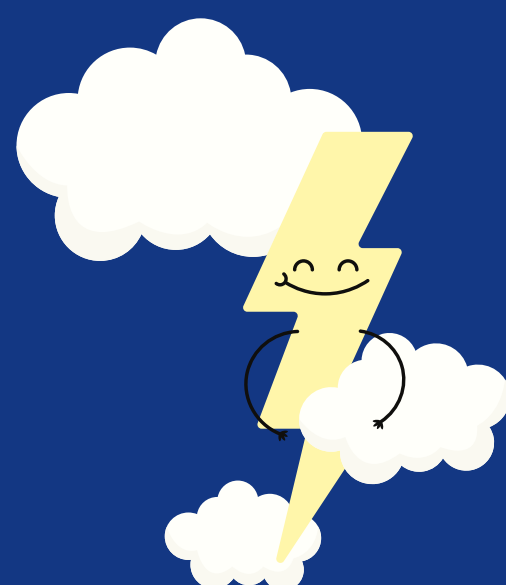
**Full Moon**



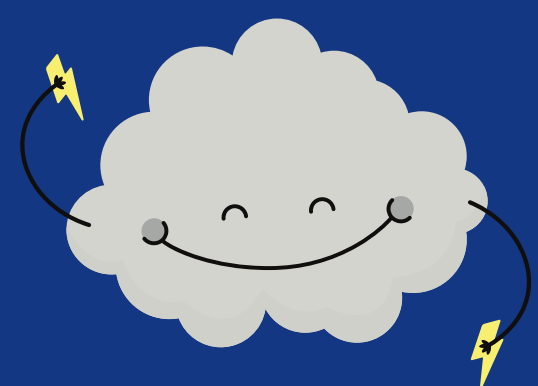
**Lightning  
Cloud**



**Sun and  
Clouds**



**Lightning**



**Storm  
Cloud**





# About the Weather

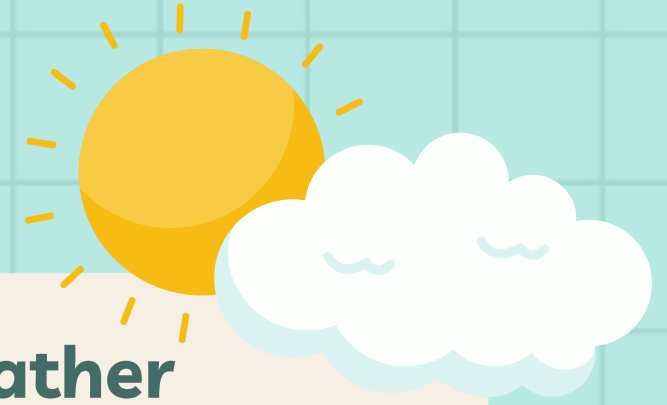
## Sunny Weather

Sunny days are warm and bright. We can play outside and wear sunglasses.



## Cloudy Weather

Cloudy days can be cool. Sometimes, clouds bring rain.



## Rainy Weather

Rain helps plants grow. We wear raincoats and use umbrellas.



## Snowy Weather

Snow is cold and fun to play in. We can build snowmen and have snowball fights.



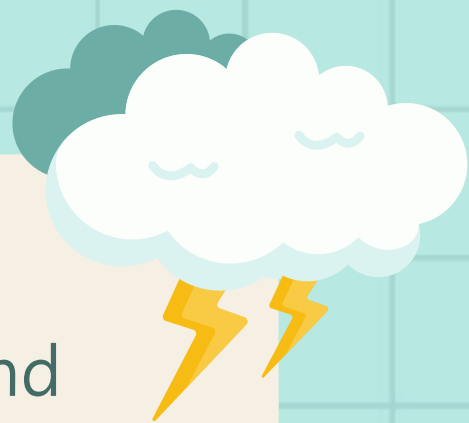
## Windy Weather

Windy days can be strong or gentle. We can fly kites on windy days.

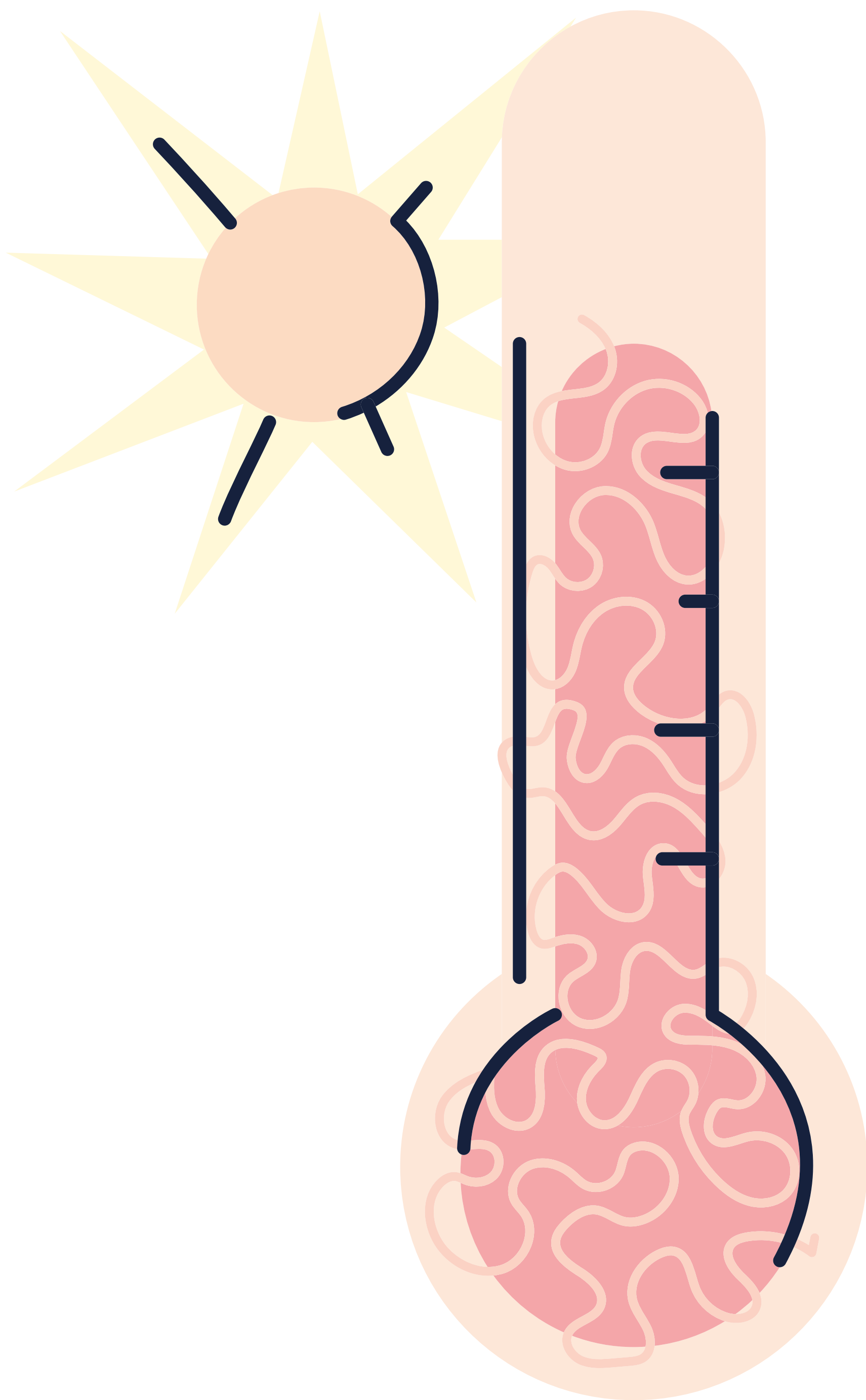


## Stormy Weather

Storms can be loud and scary. It's safe to stay indoors during a storm.



# HEAT



·ROASTING

·BURNING

·STEAMY

·SWELTERING

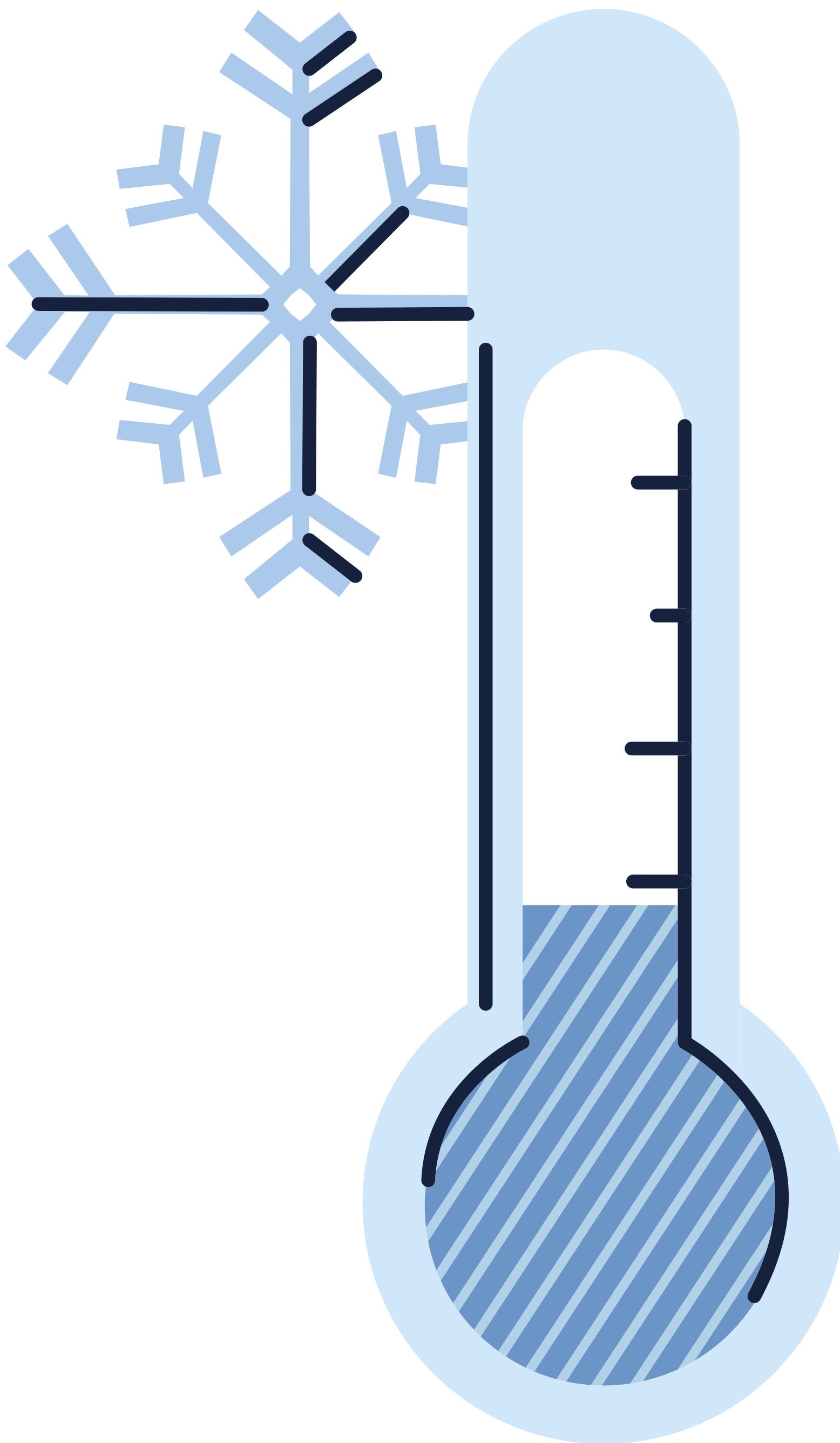
·BOILING

·HOT

·WARM

·MILD

# COLD



- COOL
- CHILLY
- NIPPY
- COLD
- FREEZING
- FROSTY
- BELOW ZERO
- ARTIC

# DAYS OF THE WEEK

**MONDAY**

**TUESDAY**

**WEDNESDAY**

**THURSDAY**

**FRIDAY**

**SATURDAY**

**SUNDAY**

# Months of the Year

January

July

February

August

March

September

April

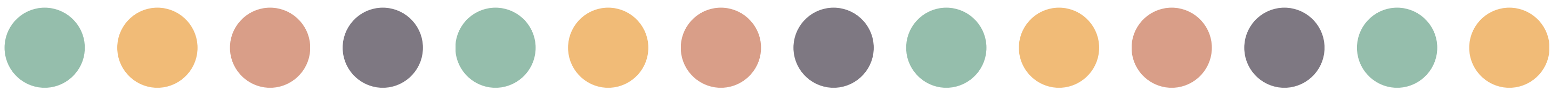
October

May

November

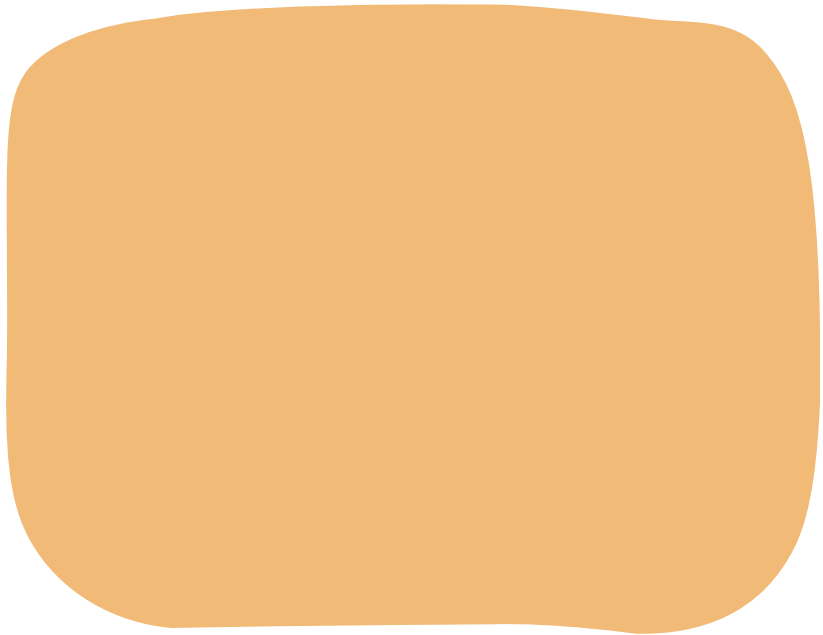
June

December

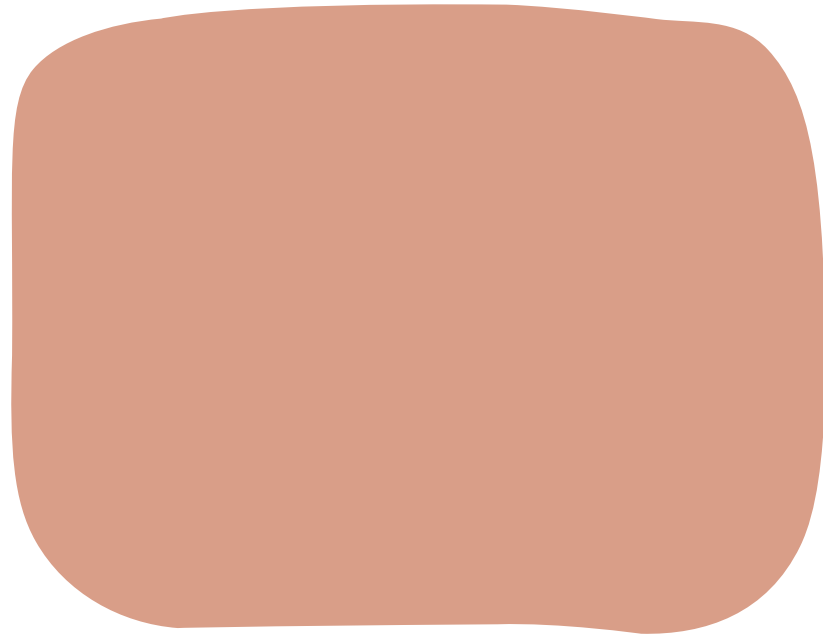


# Happy Birthday

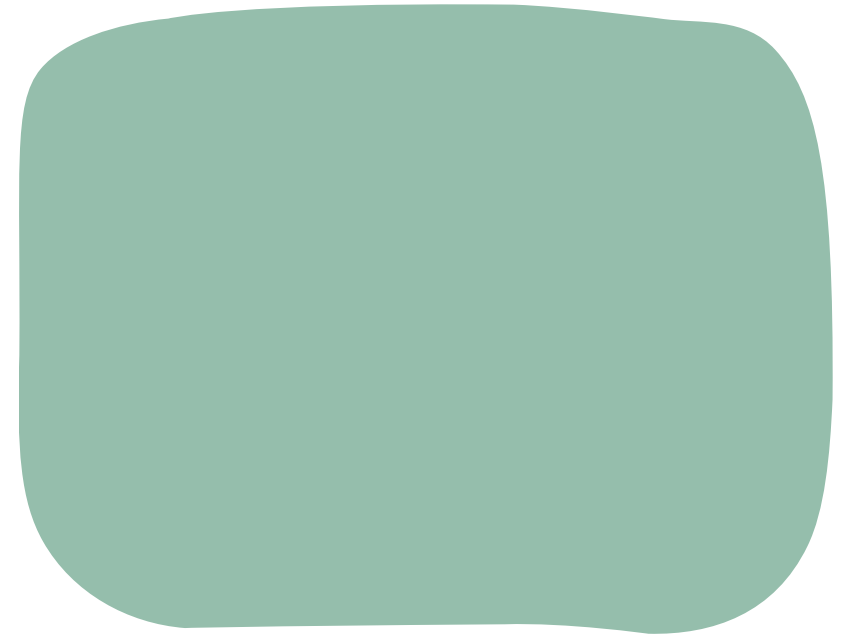
January



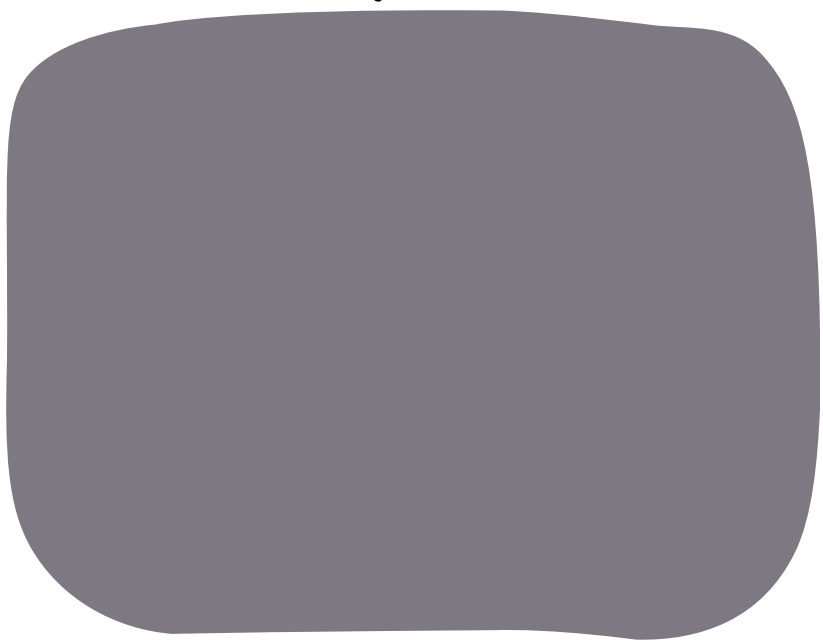
February



March



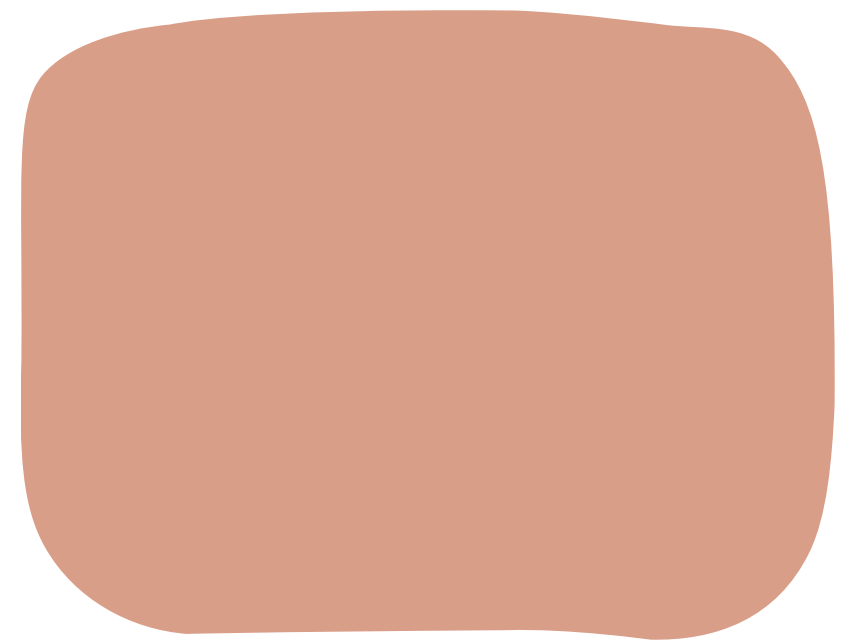
April



May



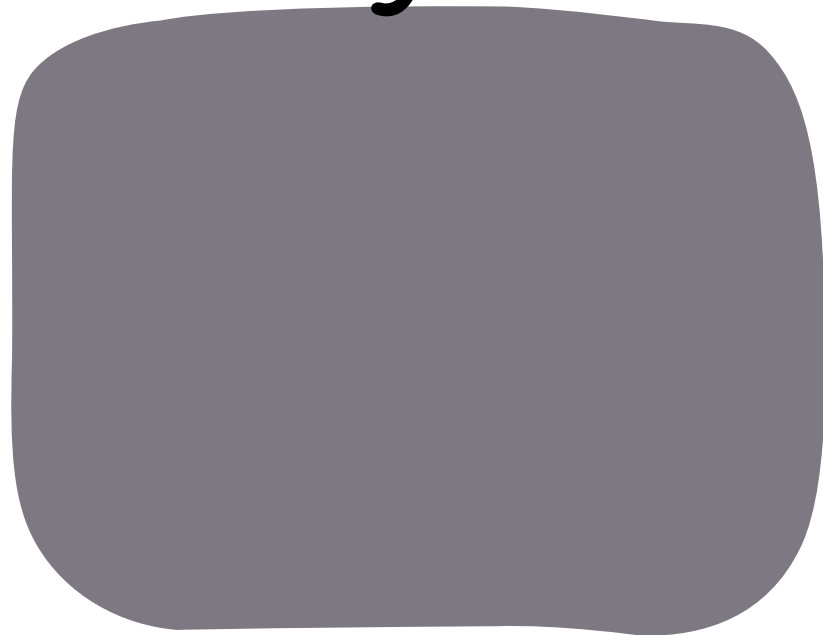
June



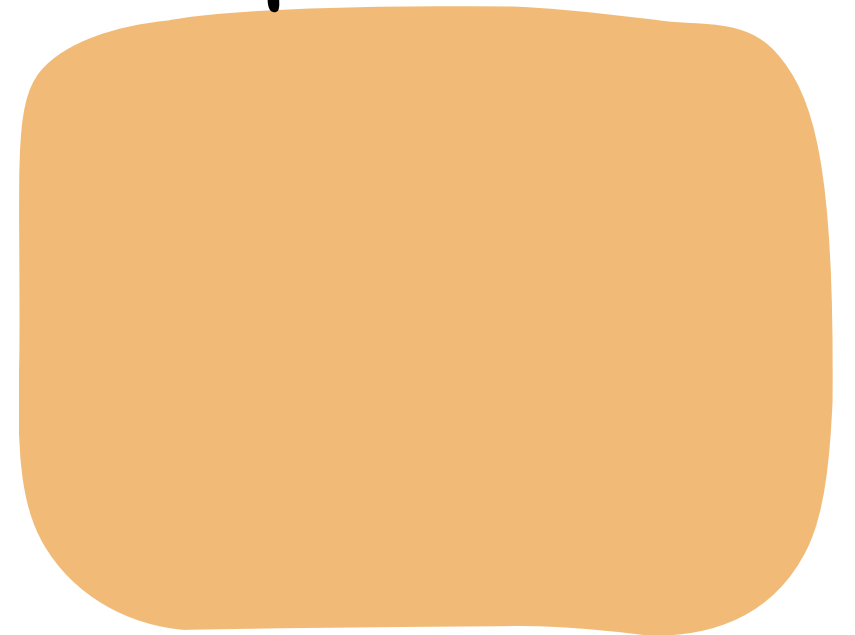
July



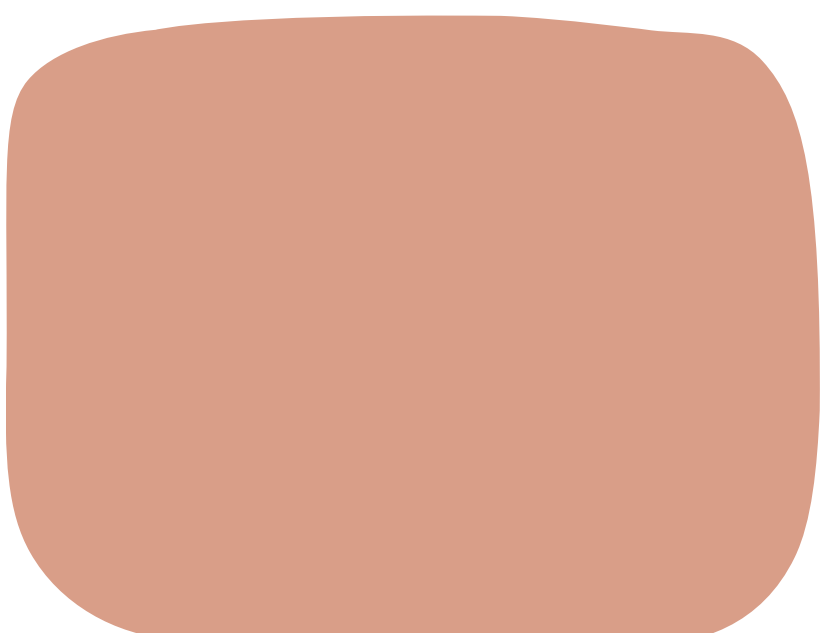
August



September



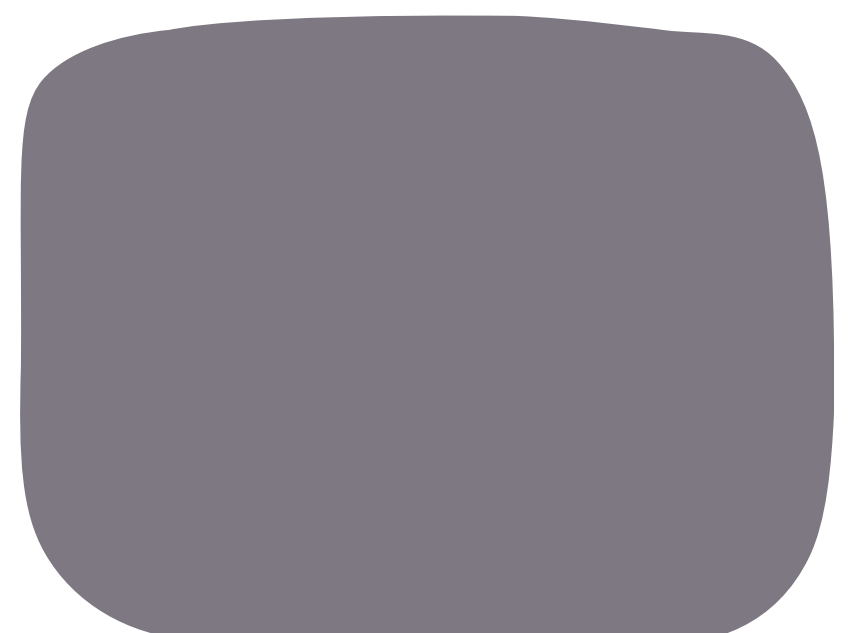
October



November



December



# CLASSROOM HELPERS

Line Leader

Tech Help

Desk Duty

Messenger

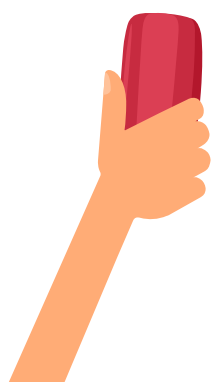
Librarian

Cleaners

# CLASS JOBS



**BOARD CLEANER**



**CALENDAR READER**



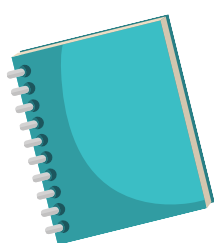
**BOOK GIVER**



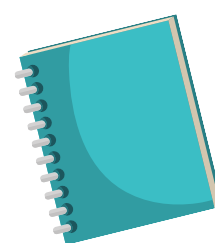
**BOOK GIVER**



**NOTEBOOK GIVER**



**NOTEBOOK GIVER**



**CLASS HELPER**



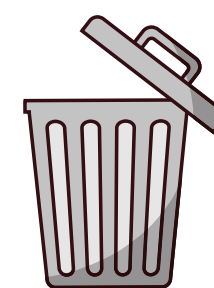
**TEACHER HELPER**



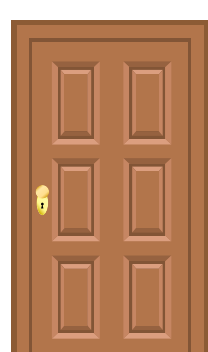
**TRASH PATROL**



**TRASH PATROL**



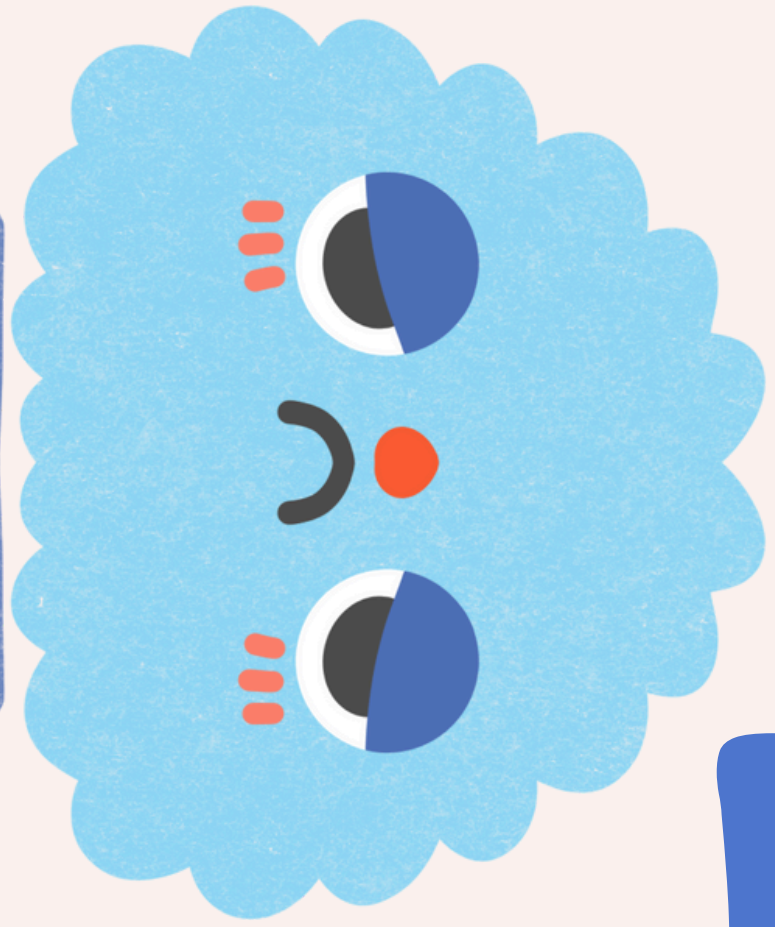
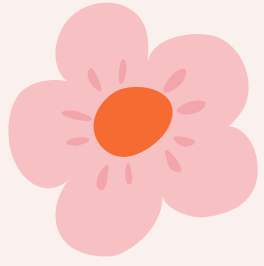
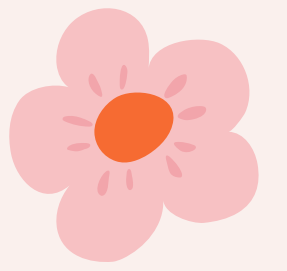
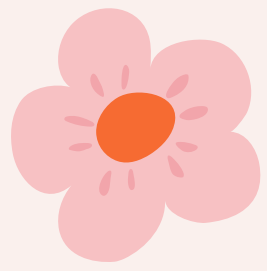
**DOOR HOLDER**



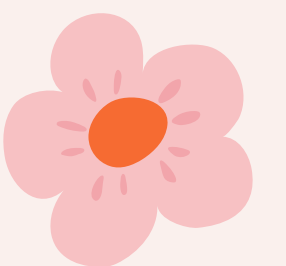
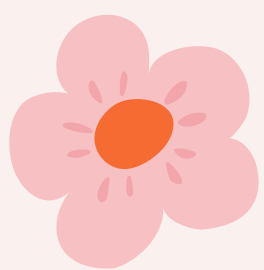
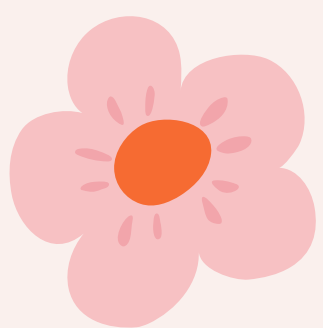
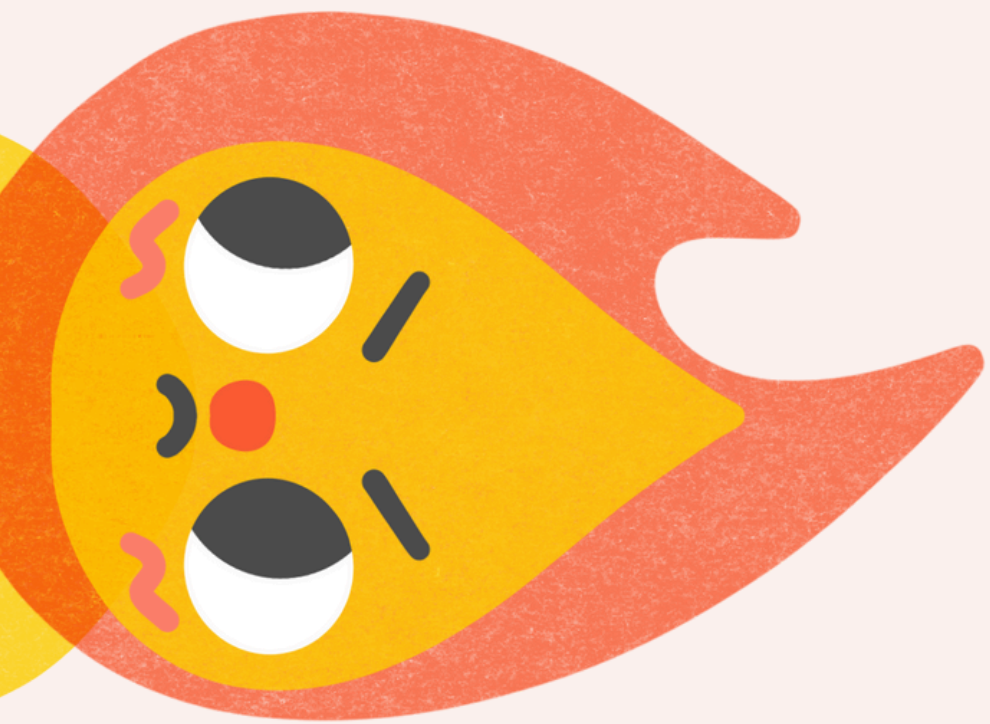
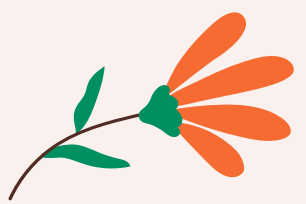
**SANITIZER HELPER**





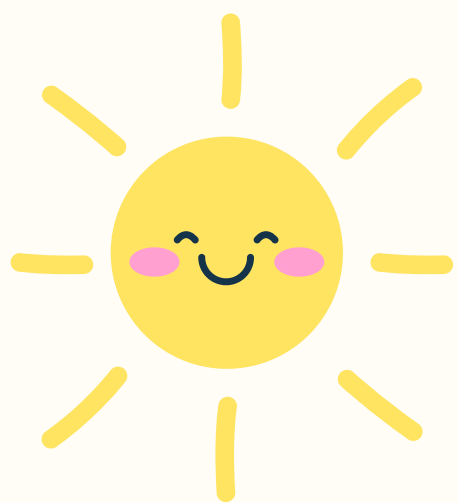


All  
Feelings  
are  
valid

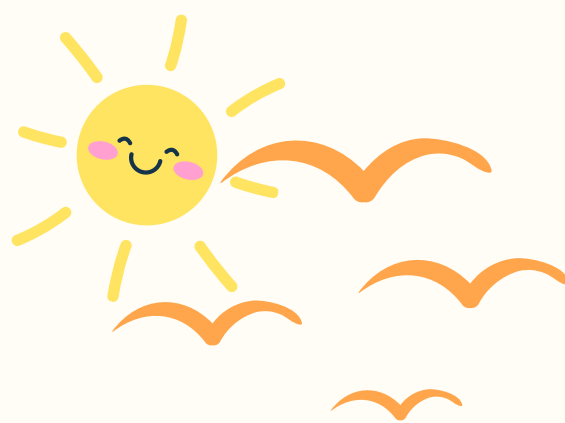


# How are you feeling today?

Our feelings can be like the weather. They can change at any time. Think about how you're feeling right now, and what kind of weather it relates to.



**Happy**



**Excited**



**Confident**



**Worried**



**Scared**



**Confused**



**Bored**

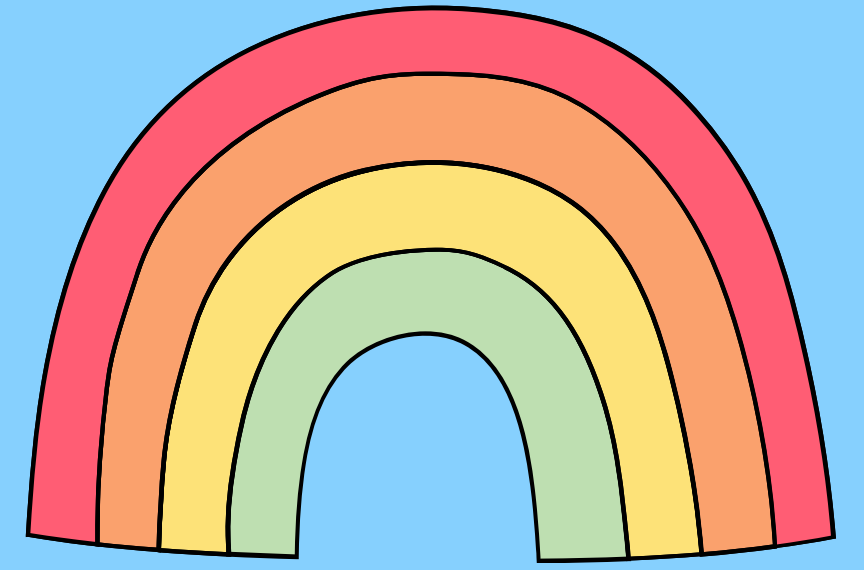


**Irritated**



**Angry**

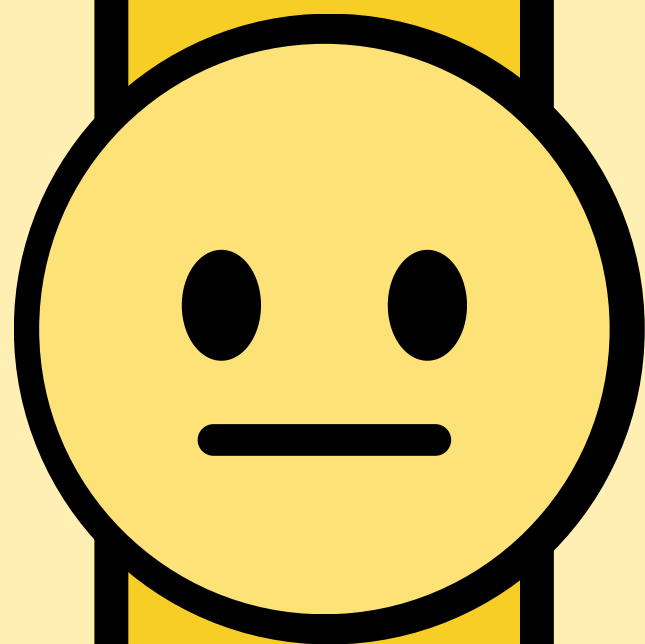
# HOW AM I FEELING?



I feel **extreme** emotions. I might feel panic or fury.



I feel **strong** positive or negative emotions. I may feel enraged or ecstatic.



I feel **moderate** positive or negative emotions. I may feel anxious or excited.



I feel **mild**, positive emotions. I am in control, content, calm, and relaxed.

# HOW DO YOU

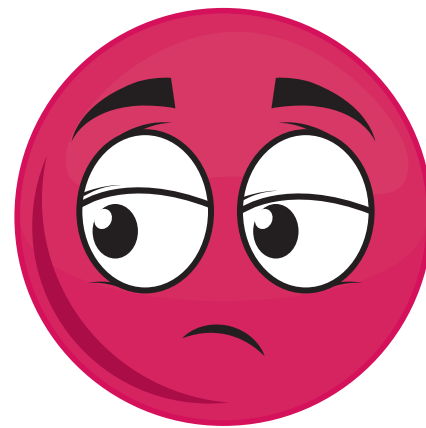
*feel*



**happy**



**awkward**



**bored**



**disappointed**



**excited**



**miserable**



**sad**



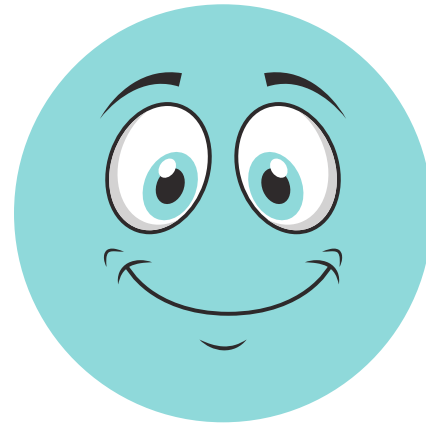
**clueless**



**worried**



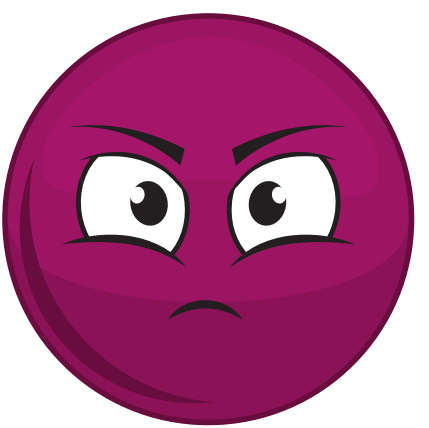
**confused**



**content**



**edgy**



**cranky**



**deflated**



**elated**



**nervous**



**dizzy**



**happy**



**angry**



**silly**

# SHOW, DON'T TELL!

## NERVOUS



- Feeling butterflies
- Stomach churning
- Biting bottom lip
- Stuttering

## AFRAID



- Knees wobbling
- Breathing hard
- Heart racing
- Biting nails

## UPSET



- tears welling up
- Lowering gaze
- Voice breaking
- Clenching jaw

## SHOCKED



- Mouth falling open
- Heart beating fast
- Staring blankly
- Jaw dropping

## HOT



- Fanning oneself
- Turning crimson
- Moving slowly
- Wiping sweat

## HAPPY



- Bouncing on toes
- Eyes brightening
- Smiling broadly
- Talking rapidly

## COLD



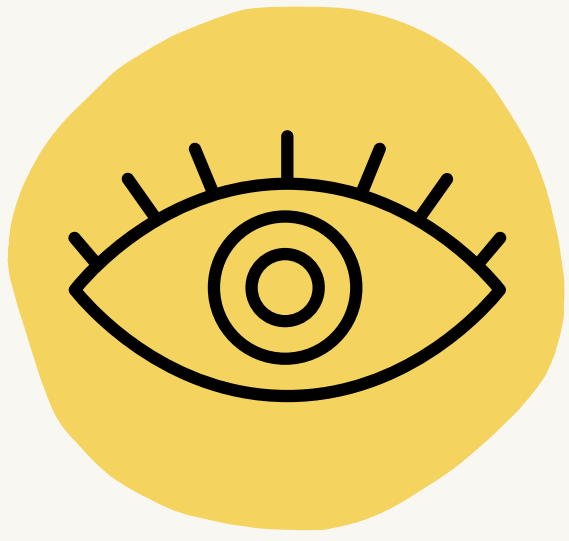
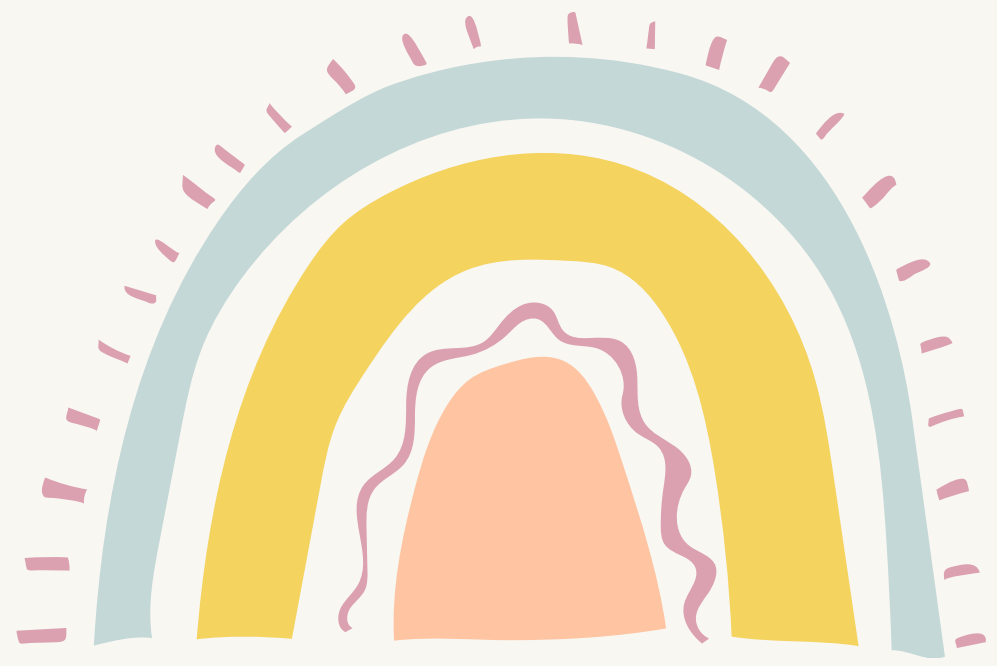
- Cheeks turning rosy
- Nose turning red
- Breath visible
- Shivering

## TIRED



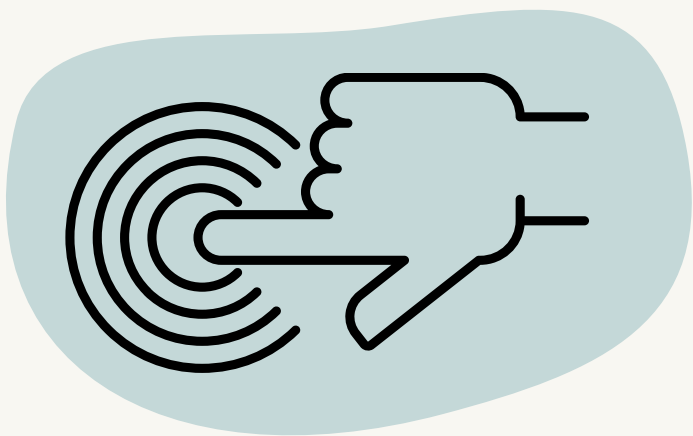
- Forcing eyes open
- Slumping posture
- Rubbing eyes
- Yawning

# CALMING STRATEGY



5

THINGS YOU CAN SEE



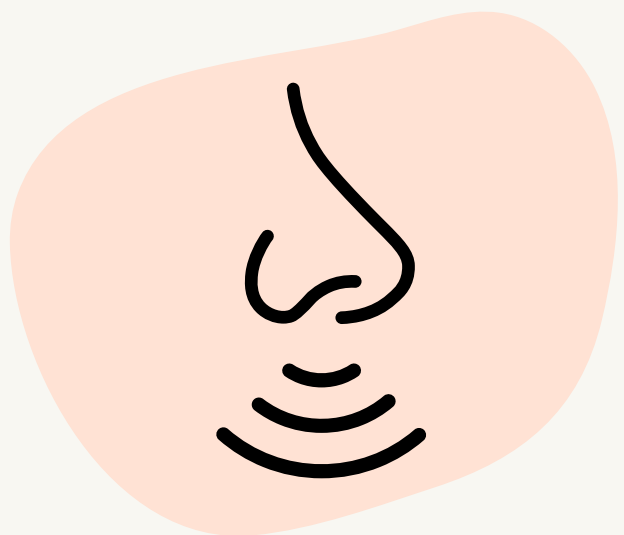
4

THINGS YOU CAN TOUCH



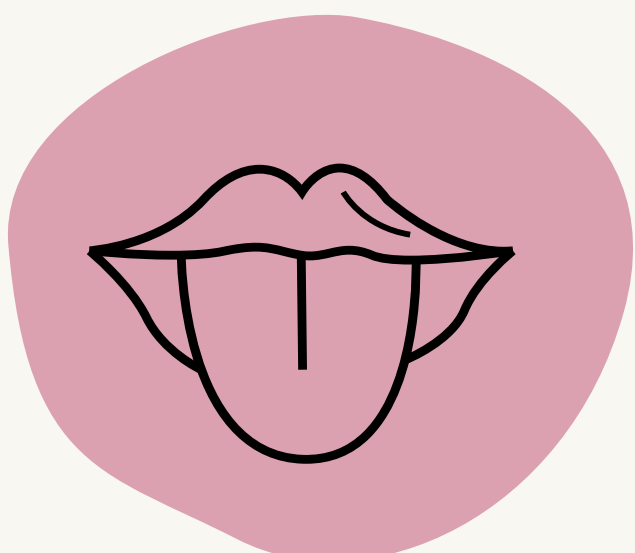
3

THINGS YOU CAN HEAR



2

THINGS YOU CAN SMELL



1

THING YOU CAN TASTE

# STOP

technique

Interrupt anxious thoughts and feelings

## S

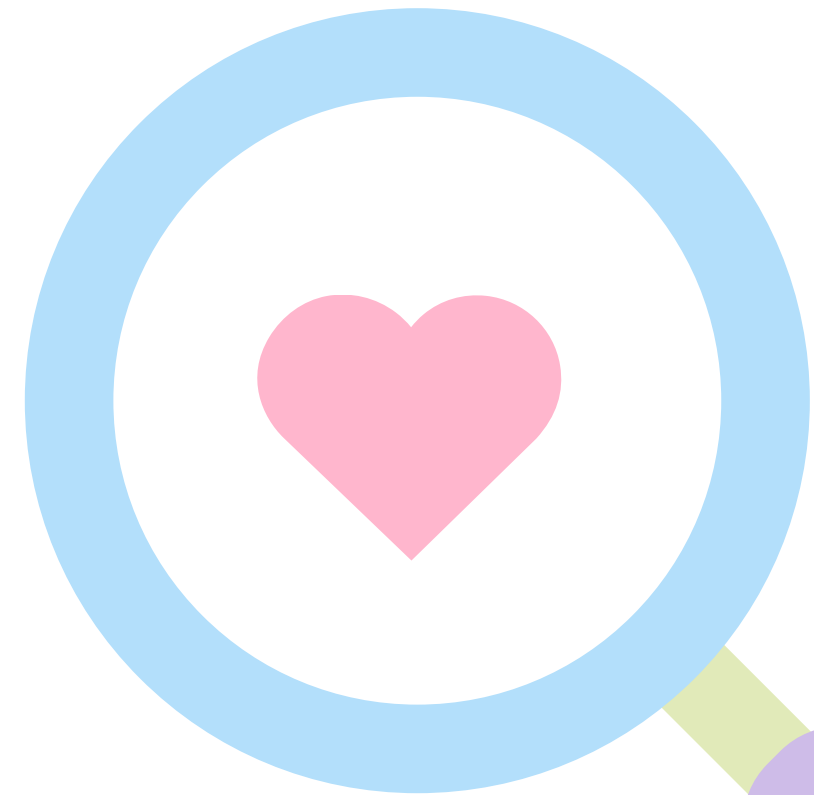
### Stop.

When you notice yourself feeling anxious or overwhelmed, stop what you're doing or thinking for a moment.

## T

### Take a deep breath.

Inhale slowly through your nose and exhale slowly through your mouth. Repeat several times.



## O

### Observe.

Notice what is happening in your body and mind. Acknowledge the feelings and thoughts you are experiencing.

## P

### Proceed.

Choose how you would like to proceed, focusing on activities or thoughts that make you calm and happy.

# GROWTH MINDSET

The driver behind a learner's motivation and achievement

## FIXED MINDSET

## GROWTH MINDSET

I already know it all

I want to learn

I give up easily

I welcome and learn from feedback

I ignore useful feedback

I learn from others

I can't change how smart I was born

I can train my brain

I don't need to practice

I can work hard to get better at something

I'll never be good at this

I will keep trying

Mistakes are bad so I avoid them

Mistakes are learning opportunities

I avoid things that require effort

I want to be challenged





# GROWTH MINDSET

Embrace challenges

Learn from mistakes

Seek & implement feedback

Curious

Self-aware

Positive attitude

Risk-taker

Embrace change

Persistent

Resilient

Flexible



# THE POWER OF...

● I DON'T UNDERSTAND THIS...

● I CAN'T DO THIS...

● I'M NOT GOOD AT THIS...

● IT DOESN'T WORK...

● THIS DOESN'T MAKE SENSE...

● I'M NOT AN EXPERT AT THIS...



# CRITICAL THINKING

## *skills*

### WHO

Who does it affect?  
Who benefits or suffers?  
Who should be consulted?

### WHAT

What are the strengths and weaknesses?  
What are the obstacles and alternatives?  
What can be done to ensure positive change?

### WHERE

Where can we get more information?  
Where can we source assistance from?  
Where is the greatest need for the change?

### WHY

Why is this relevant to us?  
Why is there a need for change?  
Why is this a problem requiring change?

### WHEN

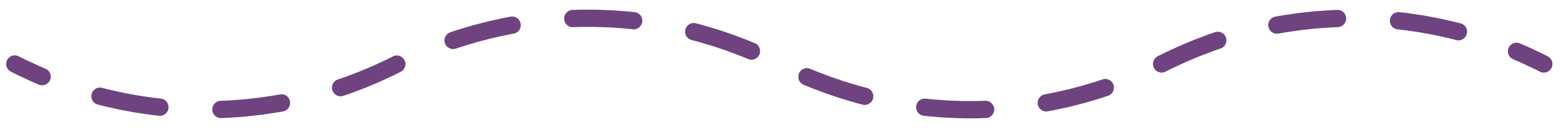
When would this benefit society?  
When is the time to take action?  
When will we know it has been a success?

### HOW

How can change occur?  
How can success be maintained?  
How does this benefit or harm society?

Before you speak...

**T H I N K**



**T**

Is it **true**?

**H**

Is it **helpful**?

**I**

Is it **inspiring**?

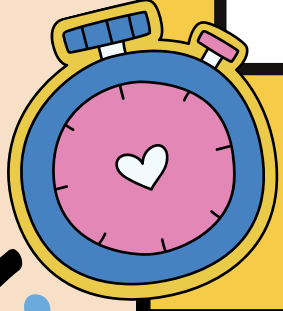
**N**

Is it **necessary**?

**K**

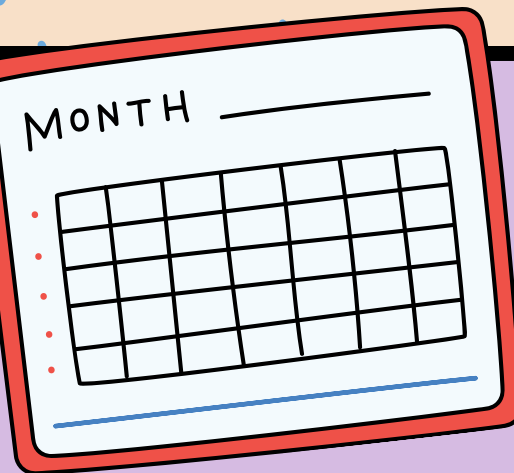
Is it **kind**?

# HOW TO STUDY EFFECTIVELY



## STUDY SMARTER, NOT HARDER

Your study method depends on the subject you're learning and the medium of instruction. Let's study smarter, not harder.



## REMEMBER YOUR GOALS

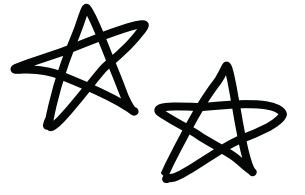
On the journey of studying, there will be a time when you get bored or feel lazy. Always remember your goals and what you want to achieve.



## MAKE A STUDY SCHEDULE

The first thing you can try is to make a study schedule. Decide a perfect time and study at the same time every day. It will practice your brain as well.

# CREATIVE PROCESS



1



## Inspiration:

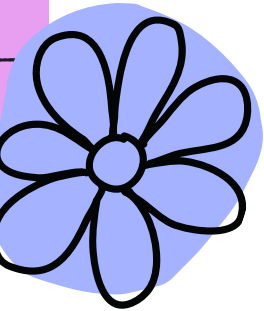
Start by seeking inspiration from various sources such as art, nature, music, or even your own emotions.

2



## Research:

Gather information and knowledge related to your idea or project to develop a deeper understanding and generate new ideas.



3



## Brainstorming:

Generate as many ideas as possible without judgment or criticism. Quantity over quality at this stage.

4



## Refining:

Review and evaluate the ideas generated in the brainstorming stage, and refine them based on feasibility to the project.



5



## Execution:

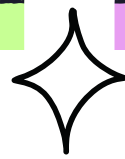
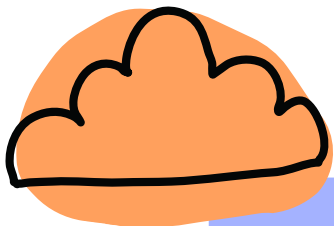
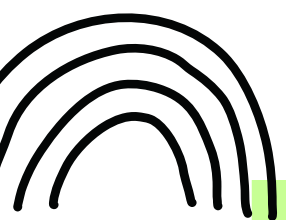
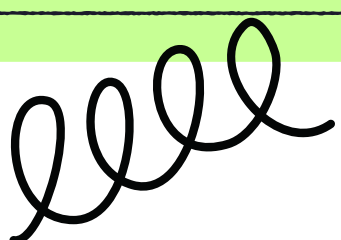
Take action and bring your refined ideas to life, whether it's through writing, drawing, designing, or any other form of creative expression.

6



## Feedback:

Get feedback from others to gain insights and perspectives, and use it to improve and refine your work.

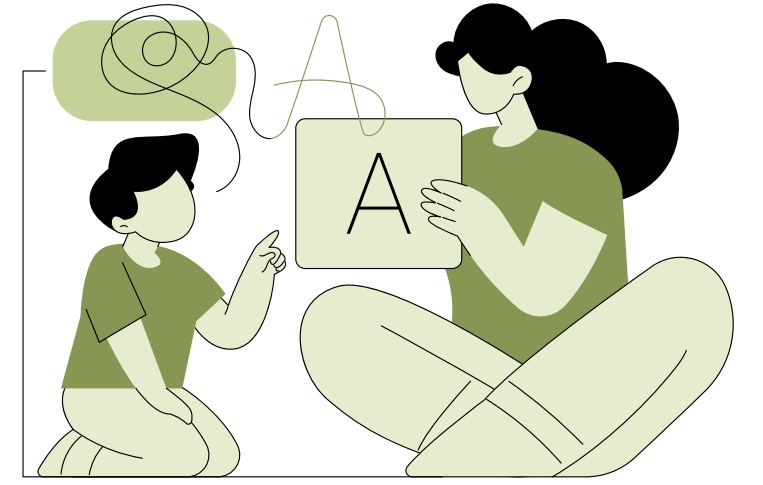


# Six effective ways for beginners to learn English

1

## Practice Speaking and Listening

Practice speaking and listening to English as much as possible. Listen to English audio materials like podcasts, songs, or simple dialogues, and try to mimic the pronunciation and intonation. Engage in conversations with native speakers, language partners, or classmates to practice speaking skills.



2

## Start with the Basics



Begin by learning basic vocabulary, grammar, and common phrases. Focus on foundational concepts such as greetings, numbers, colors, and everyday objects.

3

## Watch English Videos with Subtitles

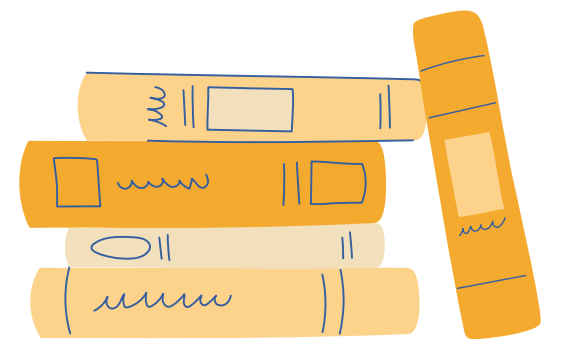
Watch English videos, movies, or TV shows with subtitles in your native language or in English.



4

## Read Simple Texts

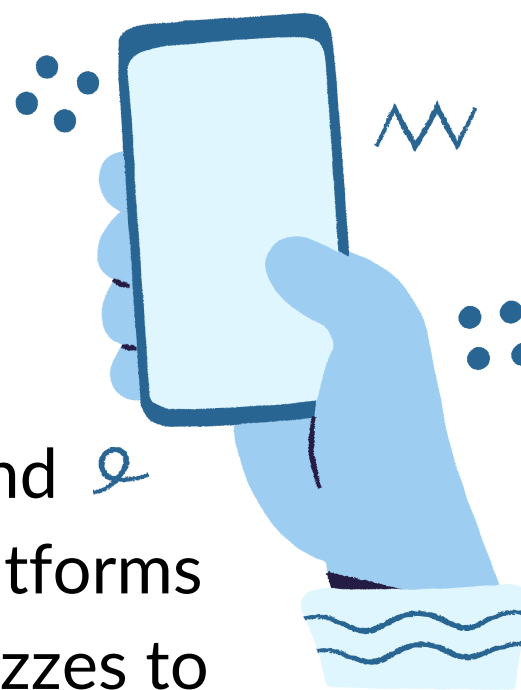
Start reading simple English texts, such as children's books, graded readers, or beginner-level articles. Focus on understanding the main ideas.



5

## Use Language Learning Apps and Websites

Take advantage of language learning apps and websites designed for beginners. These platforms offer interactive lessons, exercises, and quizzes to help you learn English at your own pace.

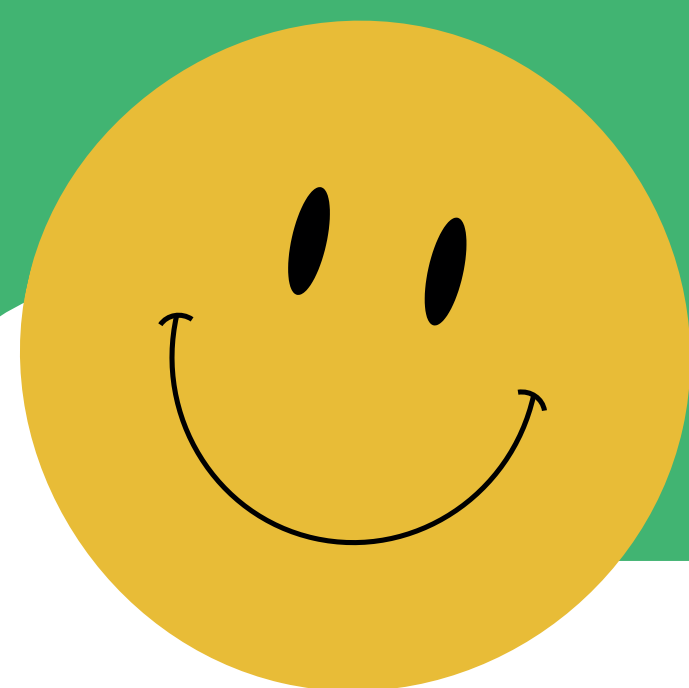
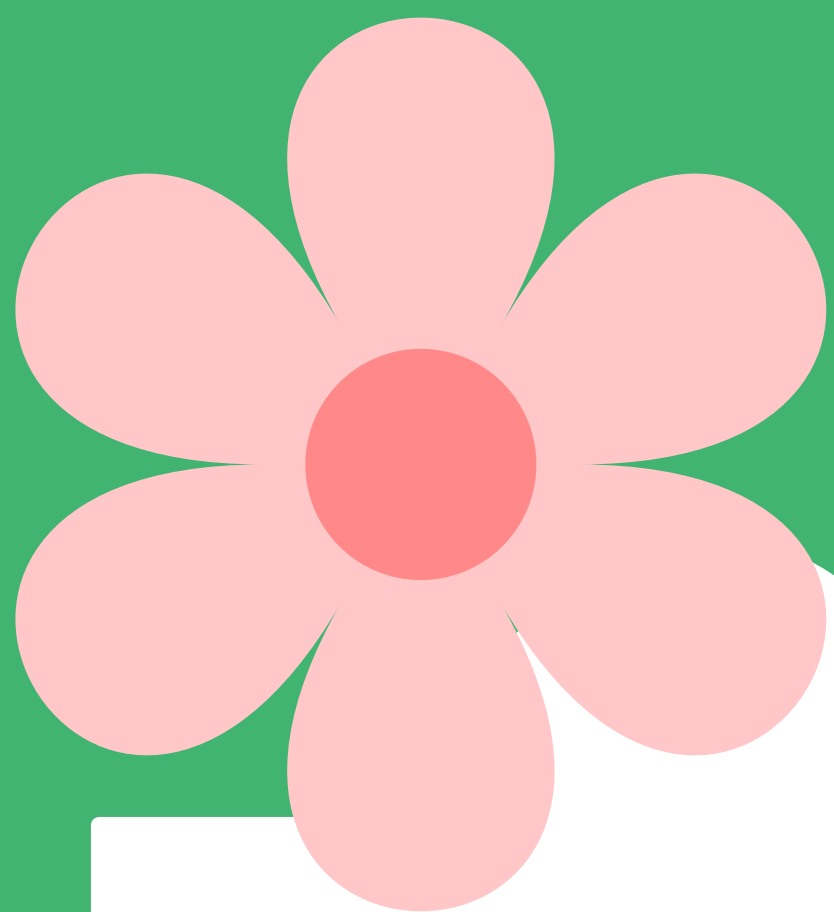


6

## Join English Classes

Consider enrolling in English classes at a language school or community center, where you can receive structured instruction and practice with other learners.



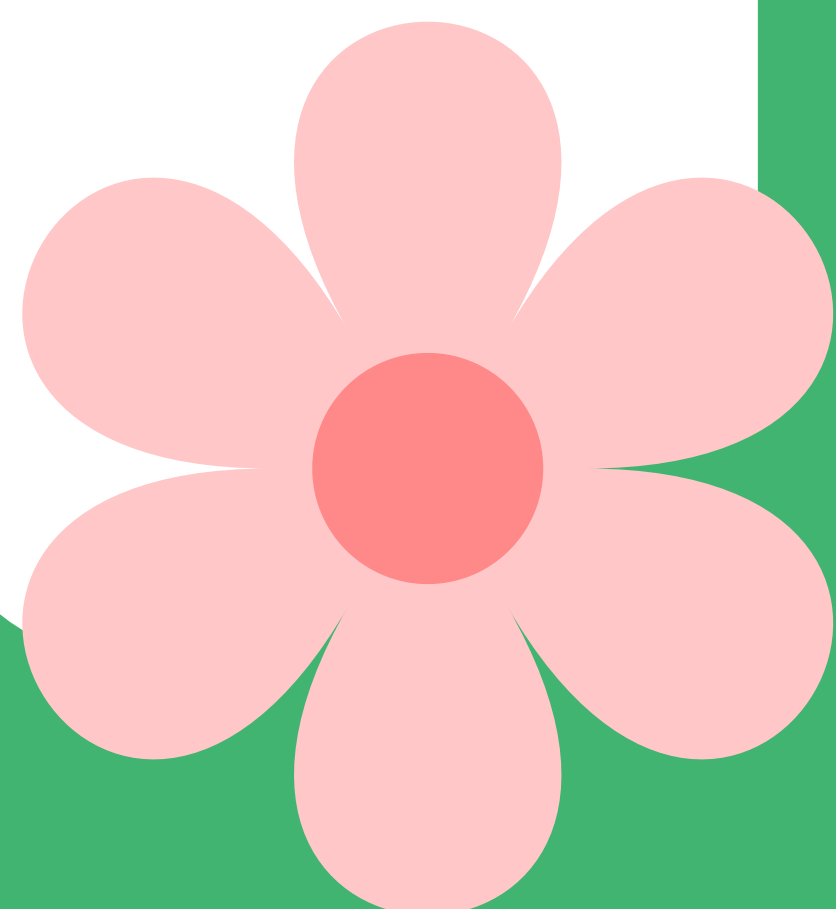


**I can do**



**AMAZING**

**things if I  
keep trying.**



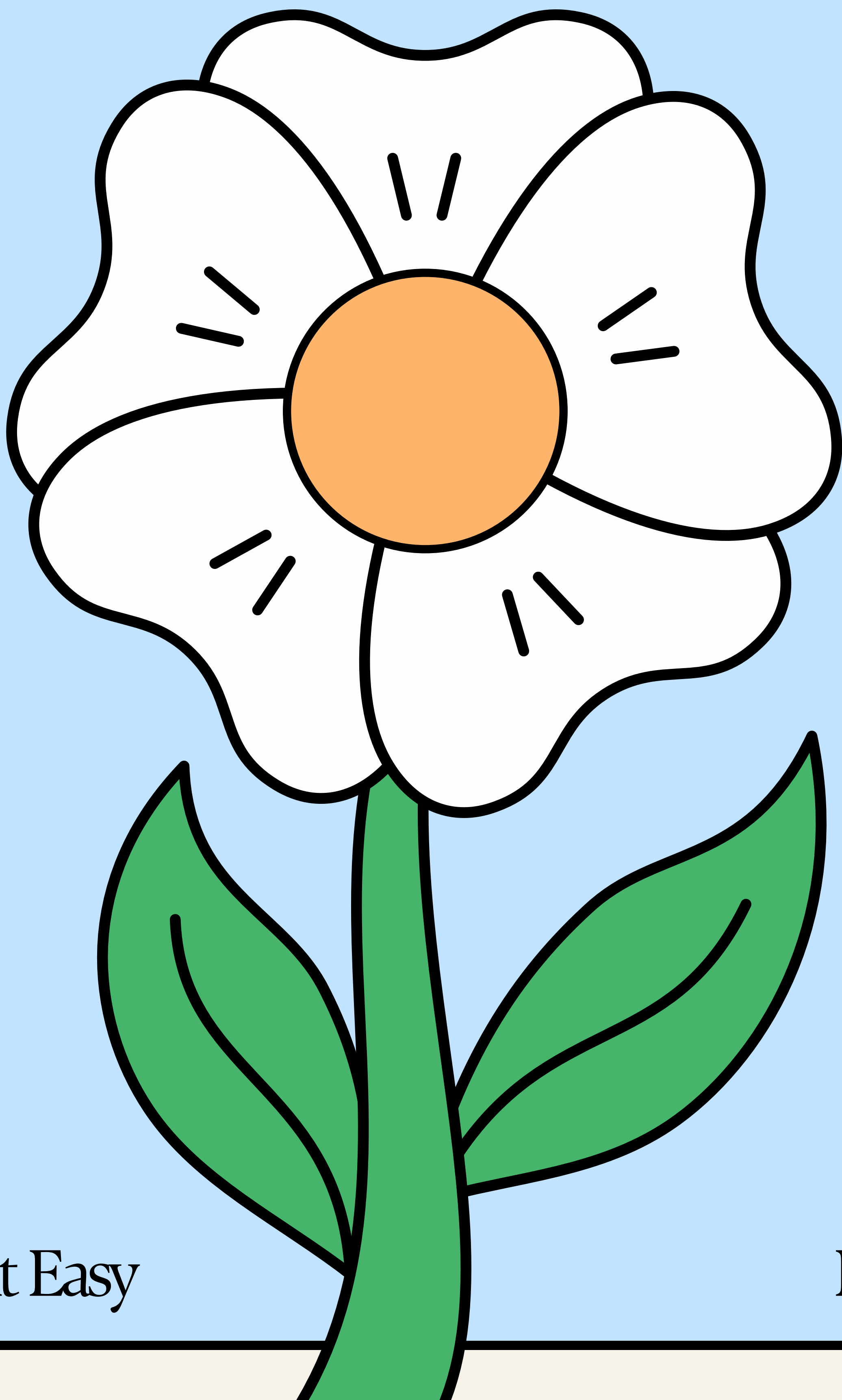




**Live life  
in full  
bloom**



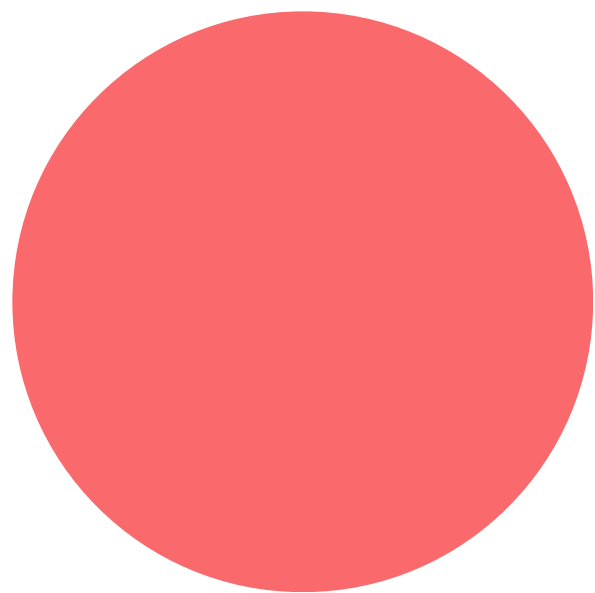
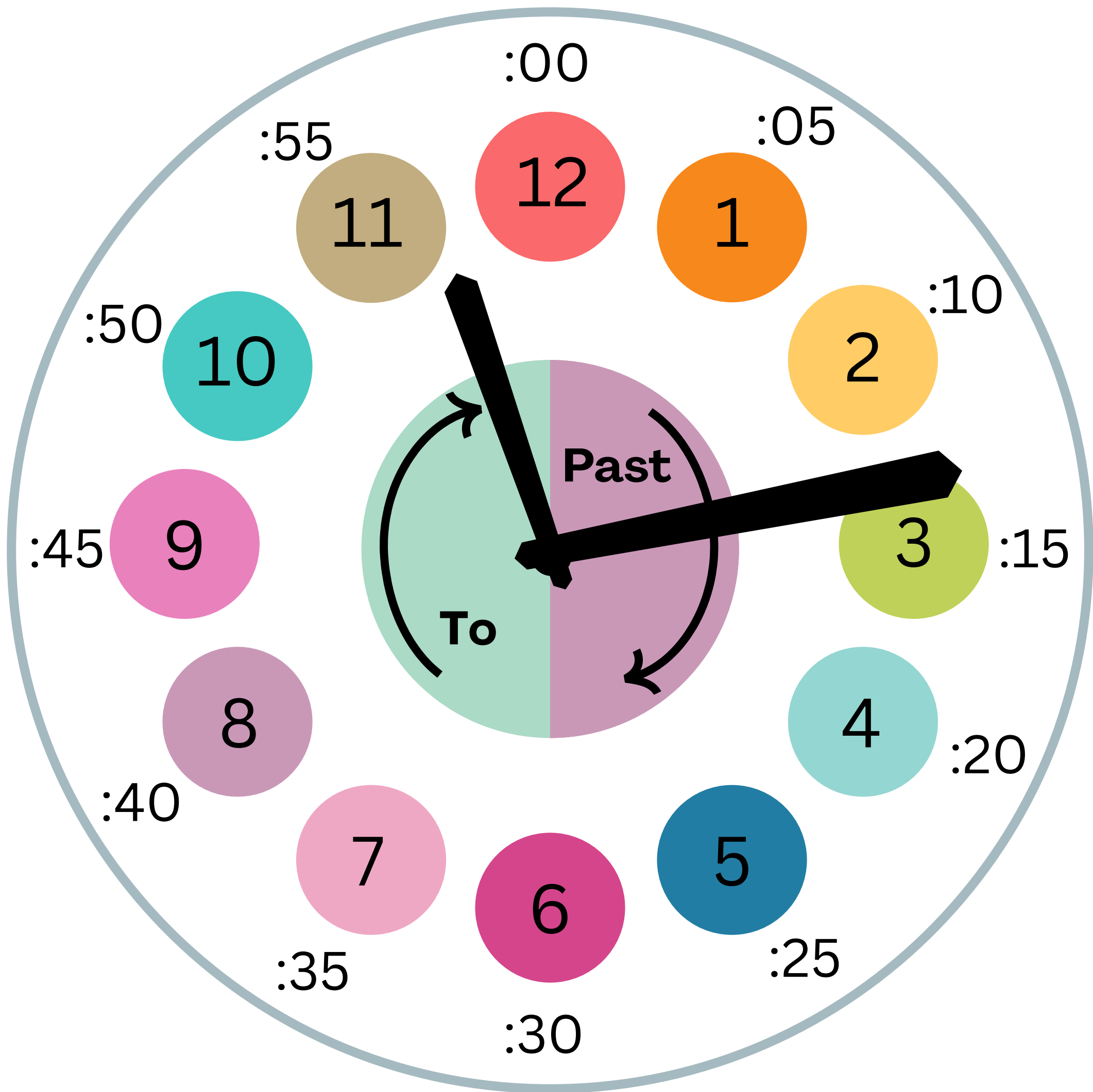
# Let it Flow



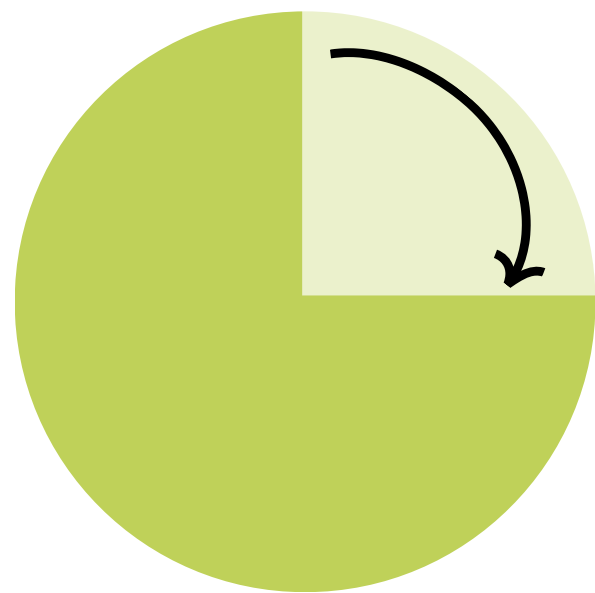
Take it Easy

Relax

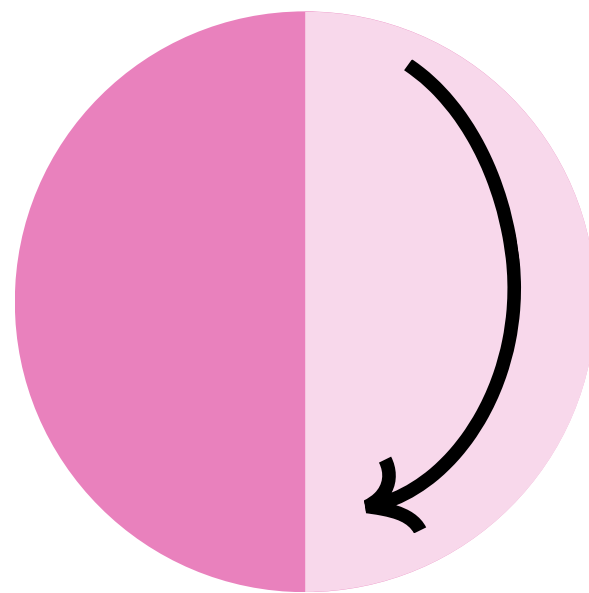
# TELLING TIME



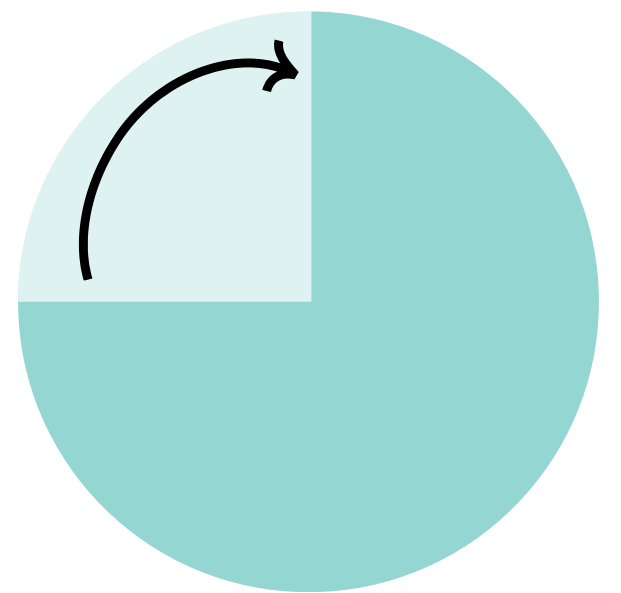
**O'Clock**



**Quarter Past**



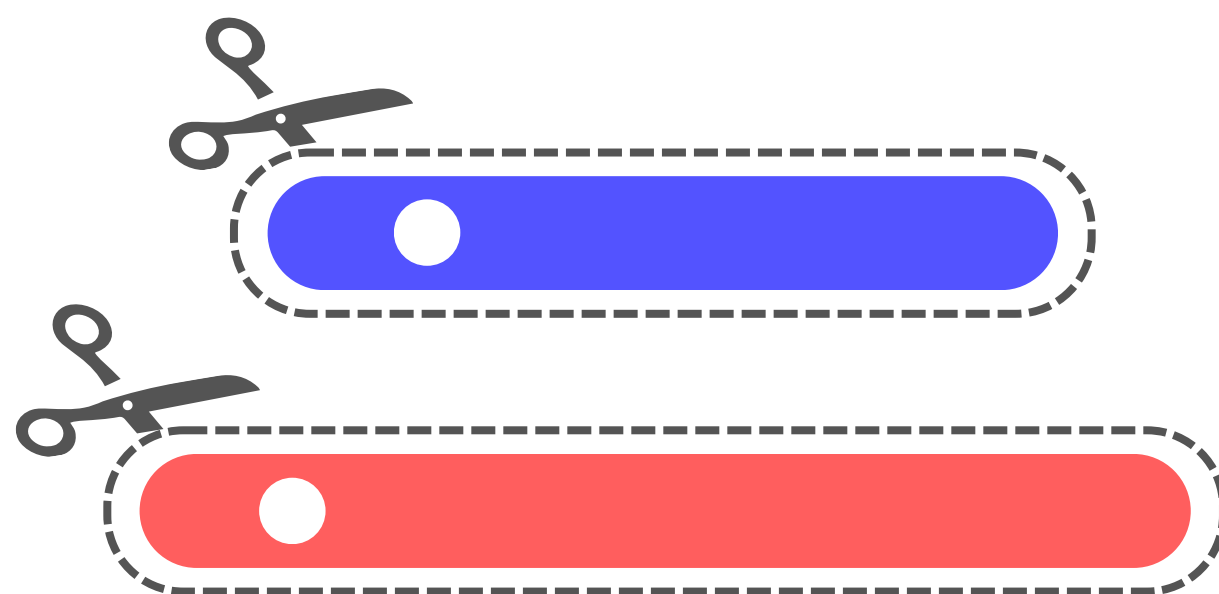
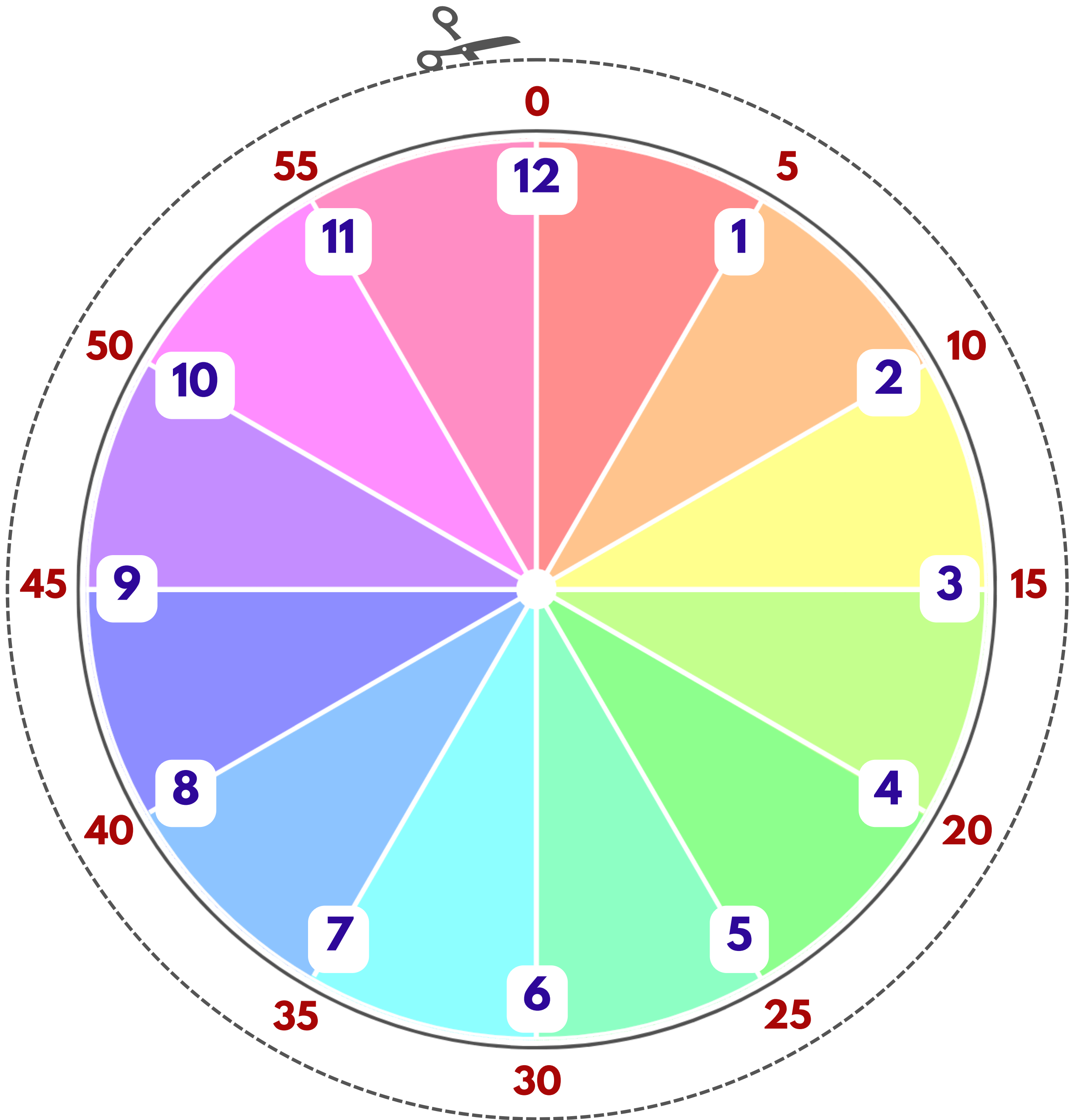
**Half Past**



**Quarter To**

# Classroom Clock

Glue the clock face and arrows onto cardboard. Cut them out. Fasten the arrows onto the middle of the clock face with a brad.



# PARTS OF SPEECH

The role a word plays in a sentence.



## NOUN

- ✓ A noun is a person, place, thing, idea, or concept.

Examples: country, doctor, happiness, vehicle, cat, history, sister, music, chocolate, avalanche, pride

The girl felt immense pride after receiving a high grade on her test.

## PRONOUN

- ✓ Pronouns replace a noun to avoid repetition.

Examples: she, he, they, them, it, us, we, our, themselves, ourselves, mine, their, you

Eleanor loves ice cream. Her favorite flavor is cookie dough.

## VERB

- ✓ Verbs represent internal and external actions or states of being.

Examples: dance, sing, sleep, crouch, tip toe, is, scream, cook, am, were, had, being, can, would

The waiter was startled by the dishes crashing to the floor.

## ADVERB

- ✓ Adverbs modify a verb, adjective, or another adverb.

Examples: always, very, quickly, proudly, neatly, accordingly, lately, sometimes

He rarely left the library without at least two new books.

## ADJECTIVE

- ✓ Adjectives describe or modify nouns or pronouns

Examples: creative, polite, gentle, nice, absurd, odd, friendly, bittersweet

Although the math test was challenging, he was happy with his grade.

## PREPOSITION

- ✓ Prepositions show a relationship between words

Examples: on, inside, before, under, beneath, above, against, below, within

Tomorrow, she will ride her bike down the street and through the park in a race.

## INTERJECTION

- ✓ Interjections express a strong emotion, feeling, or exclamation

Examples: wow, ouch, whoa, hey, um, ahem, yikes, oh my gosh

"Whoa! Did you see that lightning?" he exclaimed.

## CONJUNCTION

- ✓ Conjunctions join words, phrases, and clauses to show a connection

Examples: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so, whether, neither, because

Not only is the weather humid, but it is also rainy and foggy.

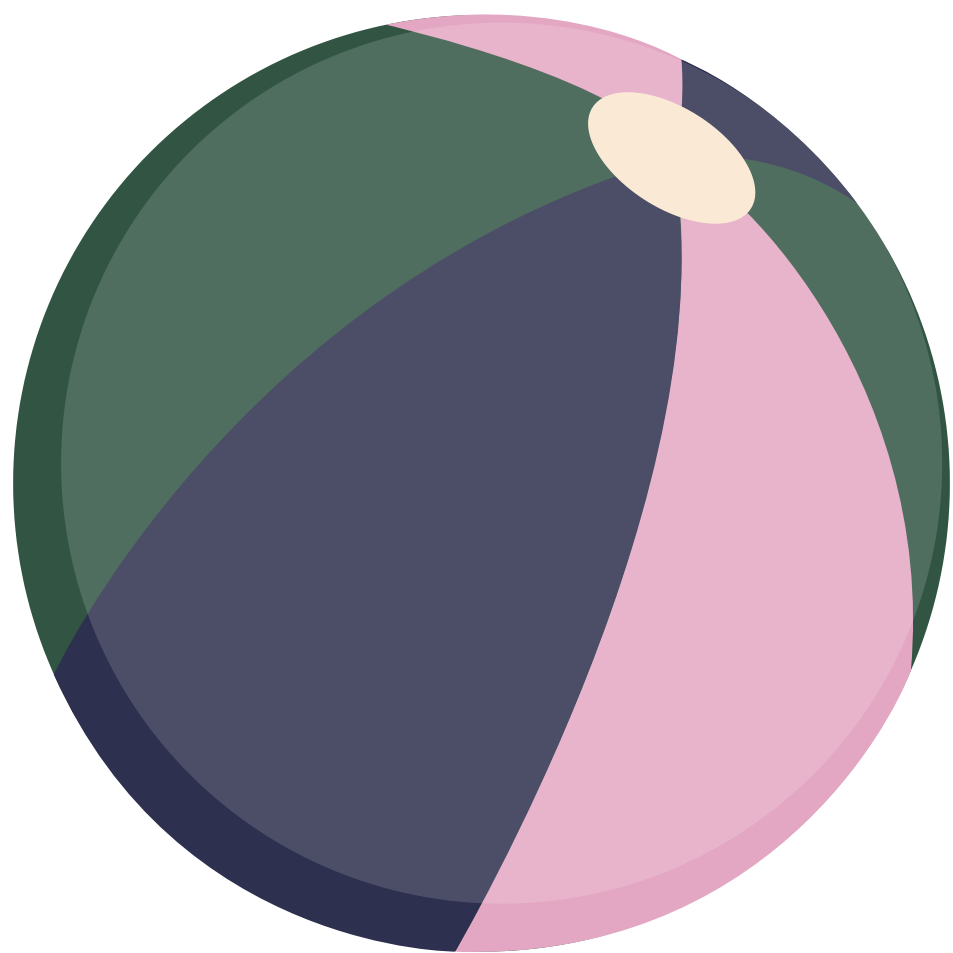
# A NOUN IS



**A PERSON**



**A PLACE**

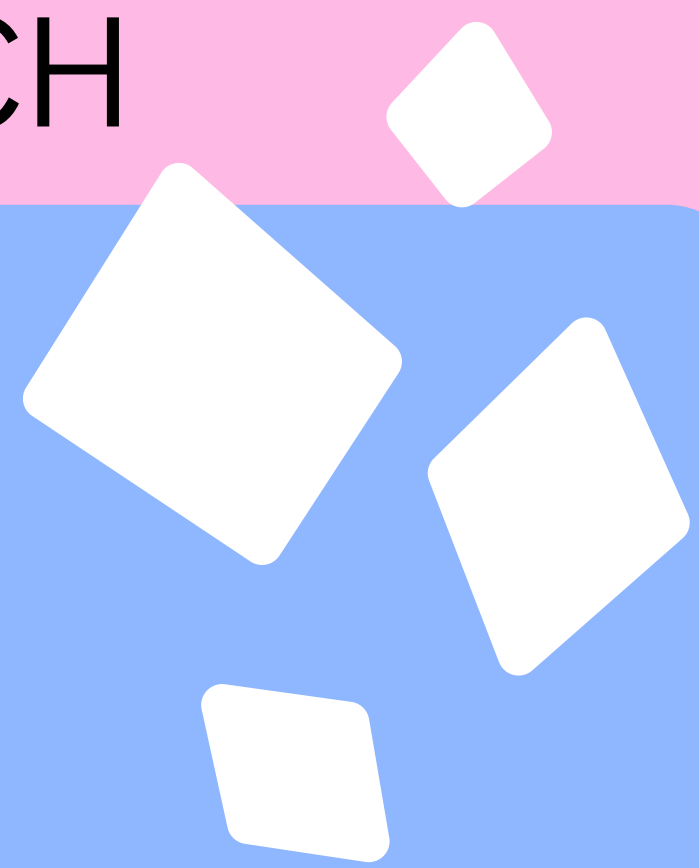


**A THING**



**AN ANIMAL**

# NOUNS



The subject or object of a sentence

PERSON

PLACE

THING

man  
bird  
school  
ball



## TYPES OF NOUNS

Common

Abstract

Collective

Proper

Countable

Compound

Concrete

Uncountable

Possessive

# ADJECTIVES

## TELL US ABOUT NOUNS



**WHAT SIZE?**



**WHAT COLOR?**



**WHAT SHAPE?**



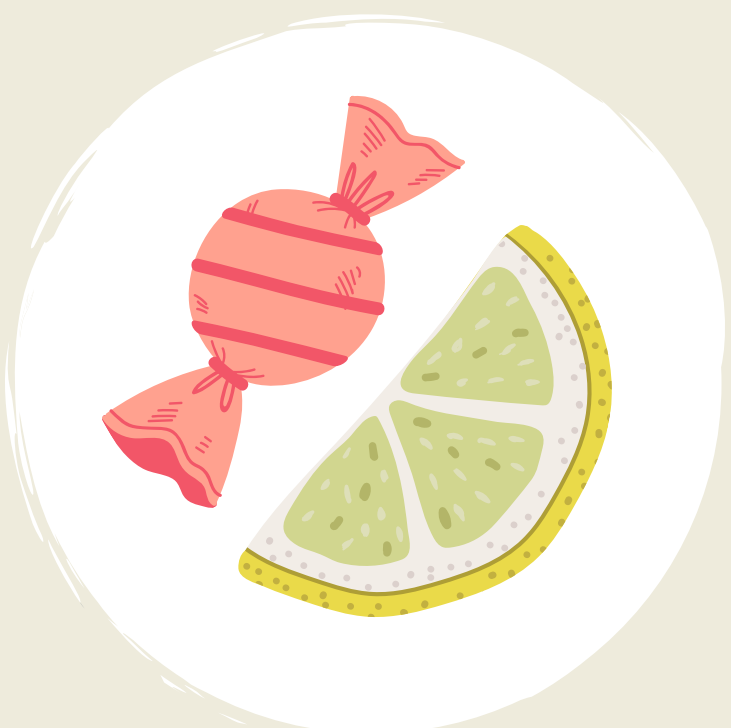
**HOW MANY?**



**HOW IT SOUNDS**



**HOW IT LOOKS**



**HOW IT TASTES**



**HOW IT SMELLS**



**HOW IT FEELS**



# GRAMMAR | PARTS OF SPEECH

## Verbs

Describe what the subject is doing

Doing

Happening

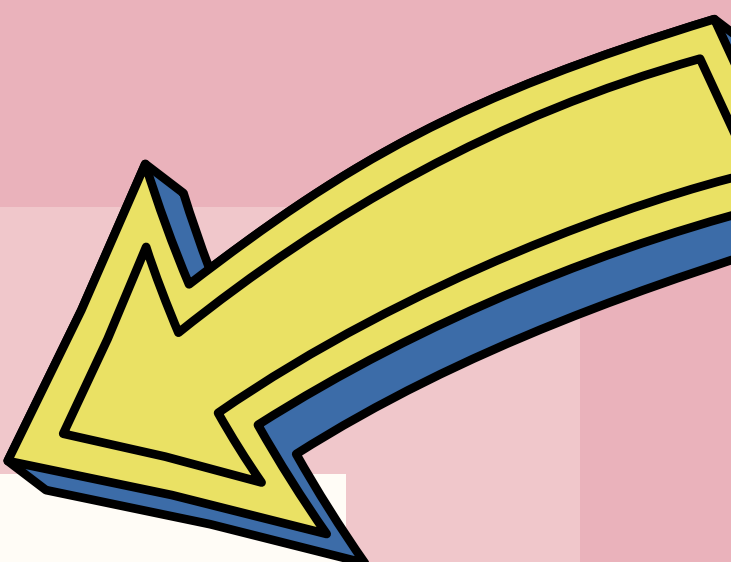
State of being



a  
**swinging**  
sloth

## Types of verbs

Action	What we do
Saying	What we say
Sensing	What we think, feel and perceive
Relating	How we create links between information
Existing	How we refer to things that simply exist



# INTERJECTIONS

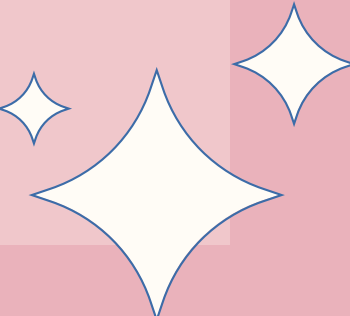
**Interjections** are words that stand alone and often come at the beginning or sometimes in the middle of a sentence. They can show excitement, surprise, joy, frustration, or other strong emotions.



## Examples:

- **Surprise:** "Wow! That magic trick was amazing!"
- **Excitement:** "Yay! It's finally the weekend!"
- **Agreement:** "Yes, I agree with you completely."
- **Frustration:** "Ugh, I can't believe I forgot my bag!"
- **Greeting:** "Hello, everyone! Good morning!"

Interjections can include words like 'wow,' 'oh,' 'yay,' 'ouch,' 'oops,' 'hey,' 'bravo,' 'alas,' and many more!



# CONNECTIVES

## joining words

### ADDING

and  
also  
as well as  
furthermore  
moreover  
too

### TIME

first, second...  
next  
then  
finally  
meanwhile  
after, before

because  
therefore  
so  
consequently  
as a result of

### CAUSE & EFFECT

instead of  
on one hand  
however  
alternatively  
although  
except

### CONTRASTING

# CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions join together two ideas.

**F**or gives a reason why

**A**nd joins similar ideas

**N**or negative form of "or"

**B**ut shows a contrast

**O**r gives a choice

**Y**et give a contrast

**S**o shows cause and effect

# PUNCTUATION

## QUESTION MARK



Use at the end of a sentence when asking a question.

## EXCLAMATION MARK



Use at the end of a sentence to express a strong feeling.

## PERIOD



Use at the end of a sentence.

## COLON



Use to introduce a list or a definition.

## APOSTROPHE



Use in contractions and to show when something belongs to someone.

## PARENTHESIS



Use to add extra information to a sentence without taking away from the idea.

## HYPHEN



Use to join separate words to make one word.

## SEMICOLON



Use to connect subjects and verbs into a single sentence.

## COMMA



Use to separate parts in a sentence or in a list.

## QUOTATIONS



Use around words that are spoken.

## ELLIPSIS



Use to show suspense or that someone is thinking.

# TRANSITION WORDS

for Informative or Explanatory Writing

## TIME ORDER

Firstly, secondly, thirdly, lastly  
To begin, another reason, one last reason  
In the first place, pursuing this further  
accordingly, consequently, therefore, thus  
Next, then, finally

## ADDING INFORMATION

Also	An implication is
In addition	An important detail
Furthermore	As a case in point
Another point	Moreover
Another way	Not to mention

## COMPARE & CONTRAST

Similarly	Although
Like / unlike	Likewise
In comparison to	On the contrary
In contrast to	Whereas
However	On the other hand

## FOR EMPHASIS

In fact	Indeed
Surprisingly	Truly
Without a doubt	Of Course
Interestingly	Undoubtedly
Even	Unquestionably

## GIVING EXAMPLES

For example	We see this when
For instance	This is clearly shown
Specifically	Such as
To illustrate	An example being
To be specific	Like

## COMMONALITY & RARITY

Several	Seldom
Numerous	Rarely
Most	Few
Mainly	Scarcely
Usually	Barely

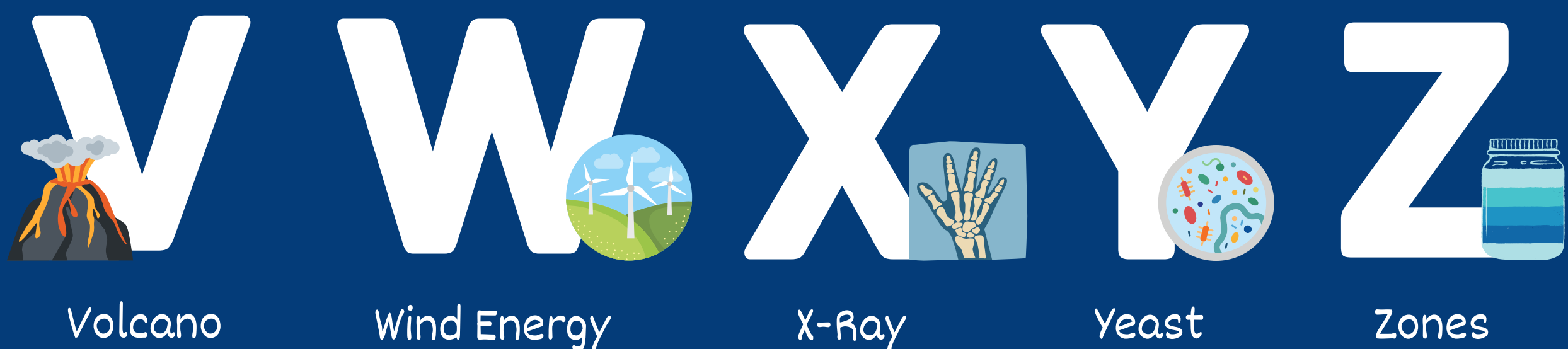
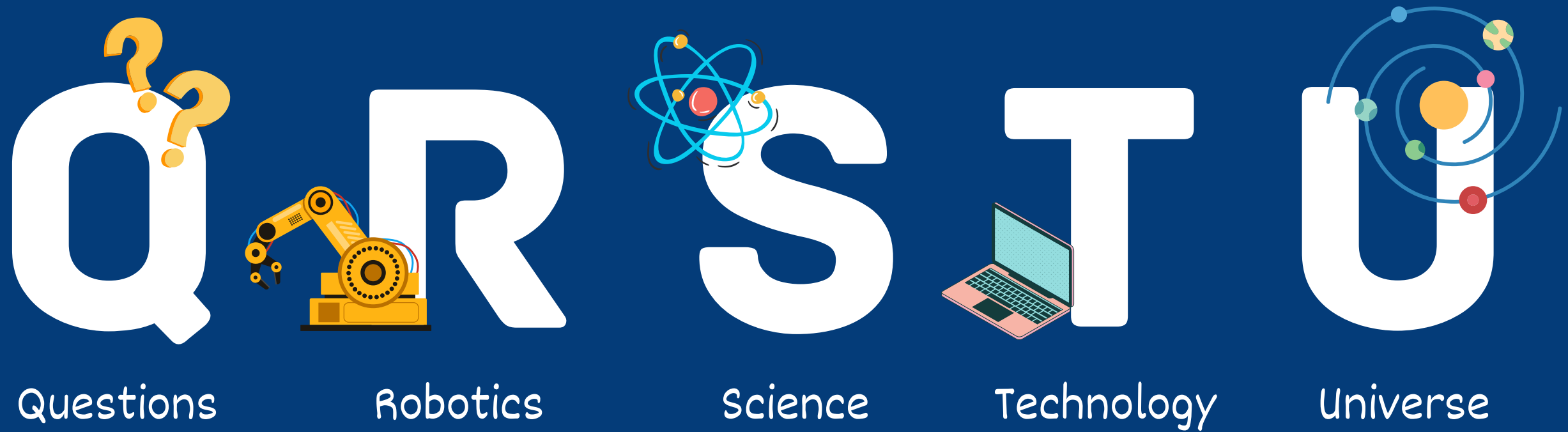
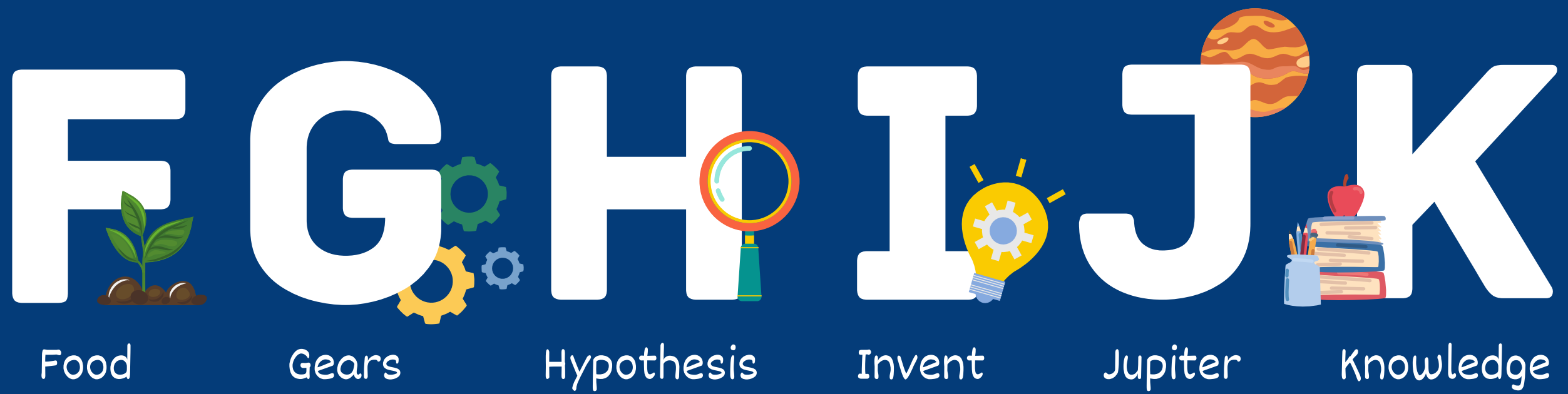
## CAUSE & EFFECT

Consequently	For this reason
Therefore	Hence
Accordingly	Thus
As a result	So
Because	Due to


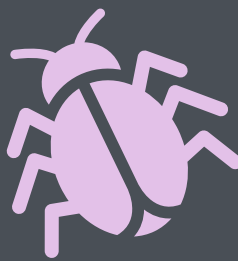
## CONCLUDING

Finally	Ultimately
In brief	All things considered
In conclusion	By and large
On the whole	To restate
To summarize	Overall

# STEAM ALPHABET

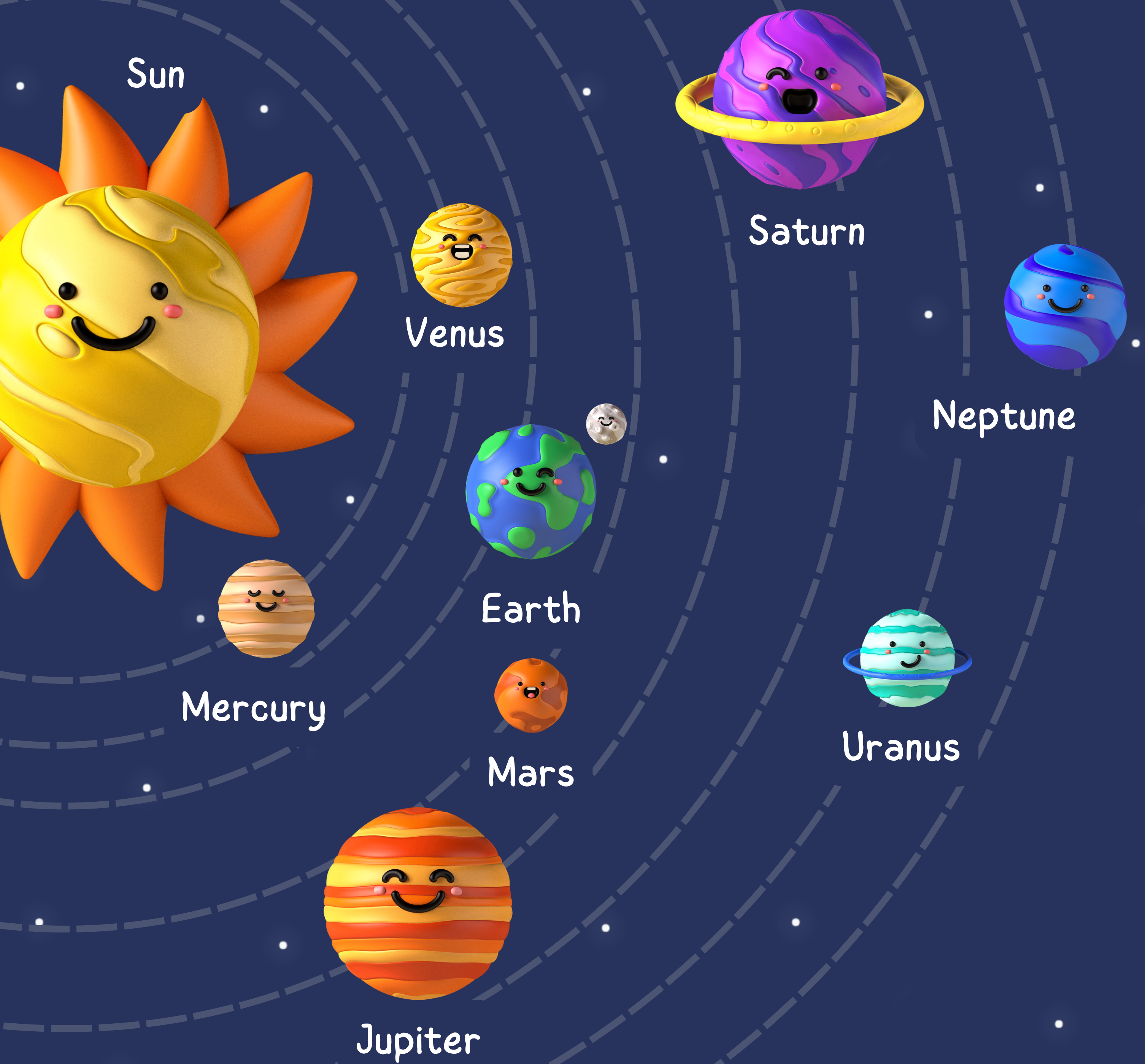


# ALPHABET CHART

Aa 	Bb 	Cc 	Dd 	Ee 
Ff 	Gg 	Hh 	Ii 	Jj 
Kk 	Ll 	Mm 	Nn 	Oo 
Pp 	Qq 	Rr 	Ss 	Tt 
Uu 	Vv 	Ww 	Xx 	Yy 
Zz 	VOWELS a e i o u * y		CONSONANTS b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s t v w x z	

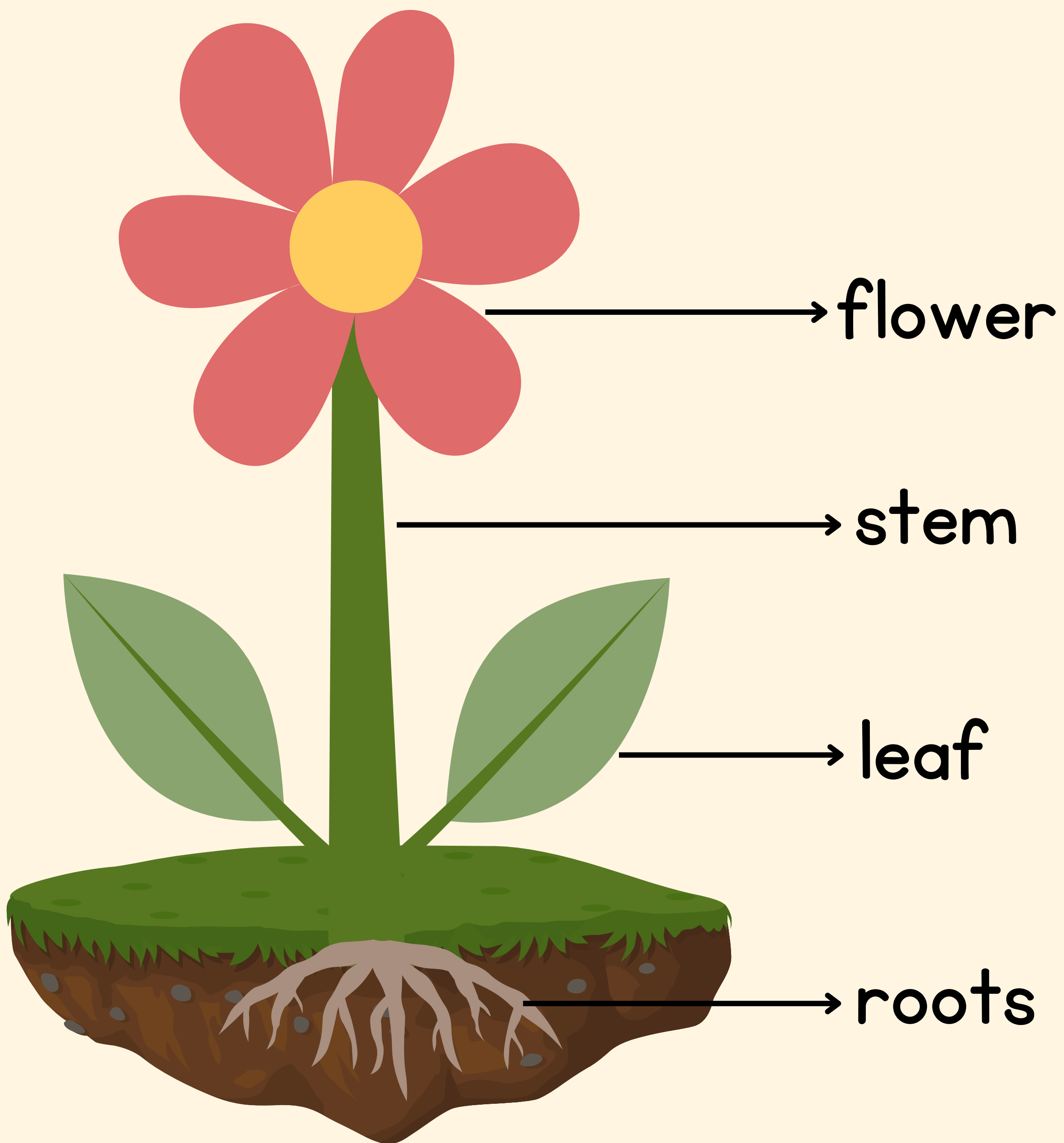


# Solar System

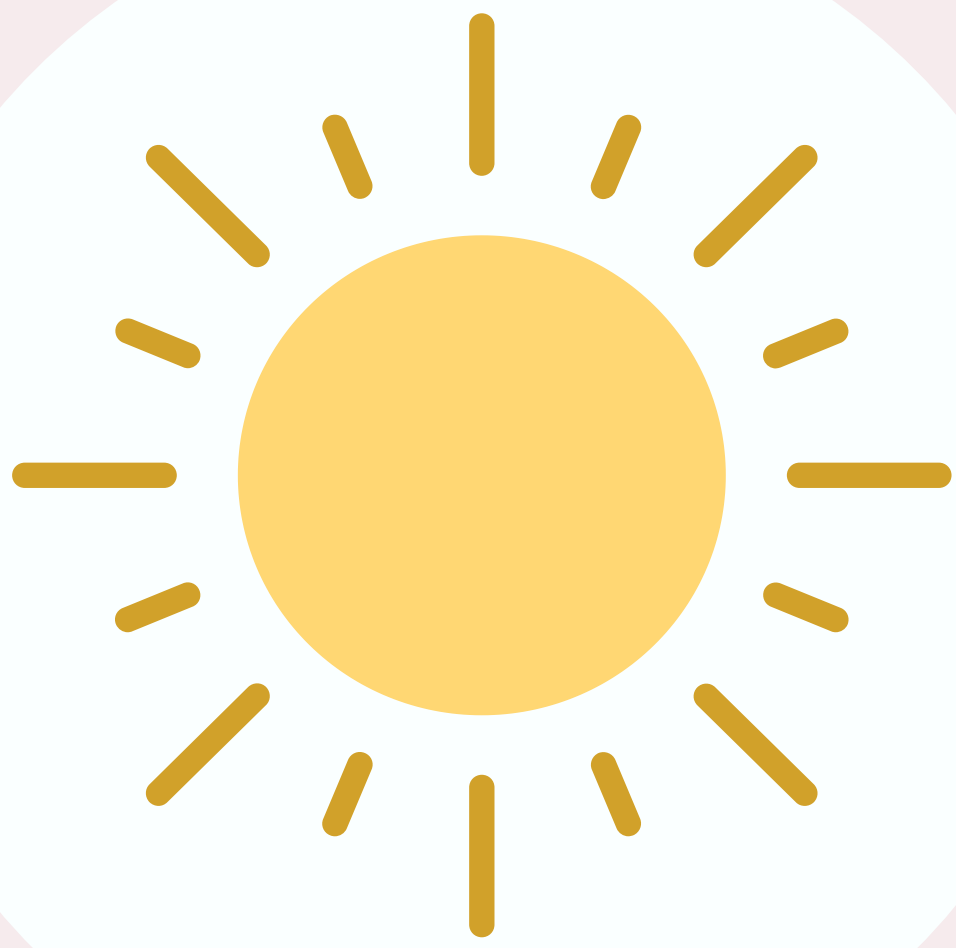


# Parts of a Plant

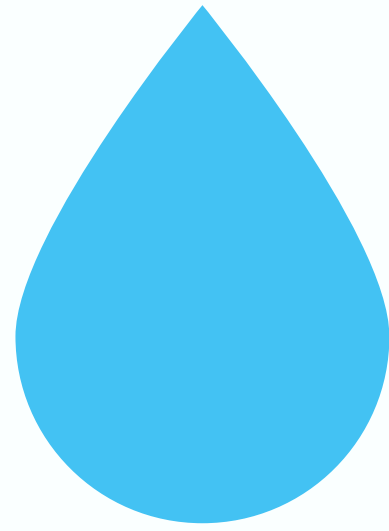
There are four main parts of a plant.



# NEEDS OF PLANTS



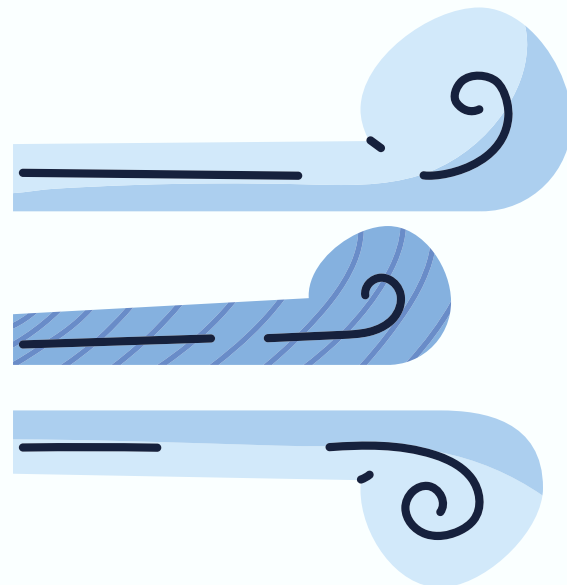
sun



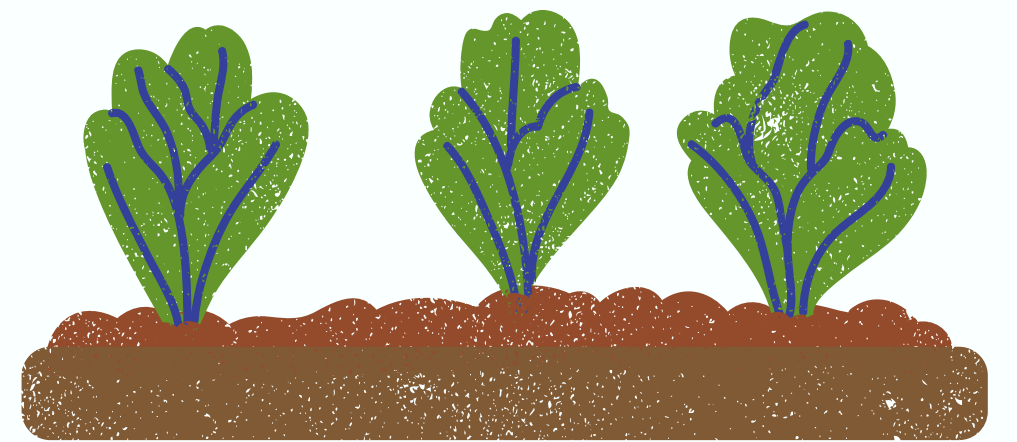
water



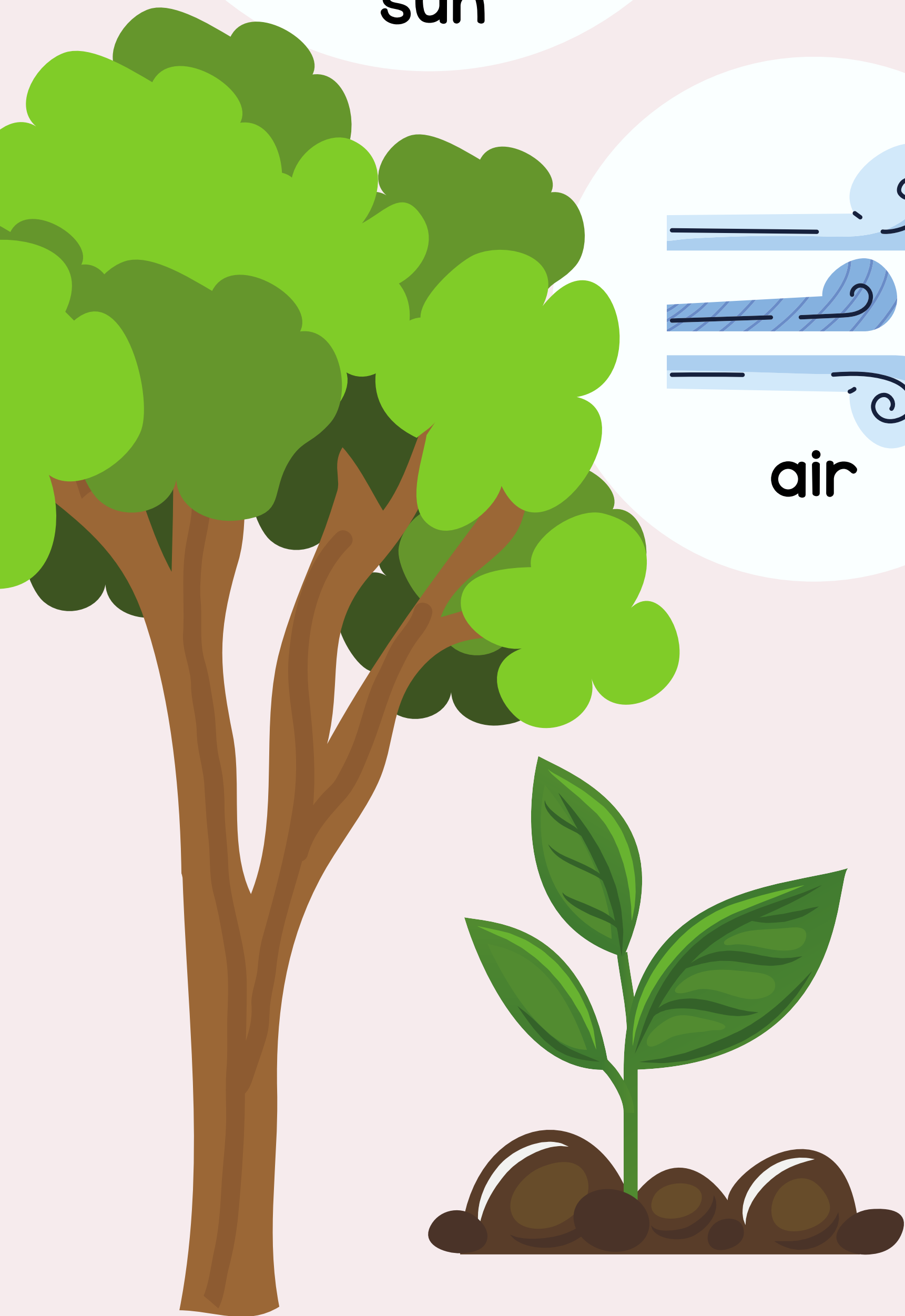
soil



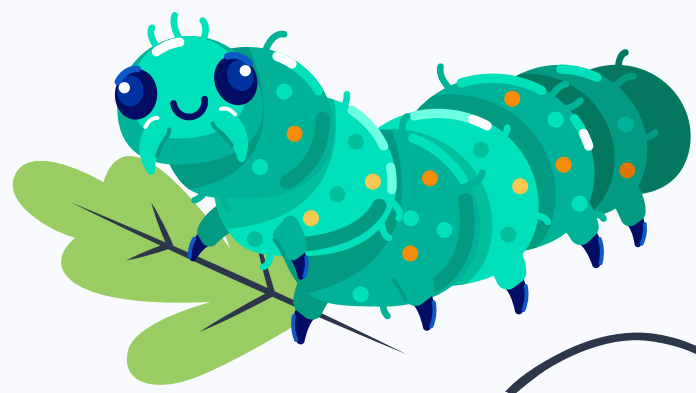
air



space



# INSECTS



CATERPILLAR



MOTH



BEE

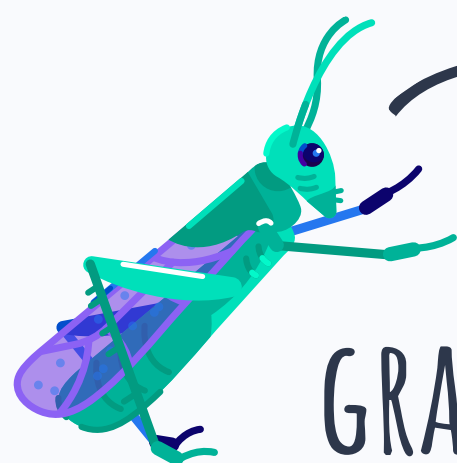
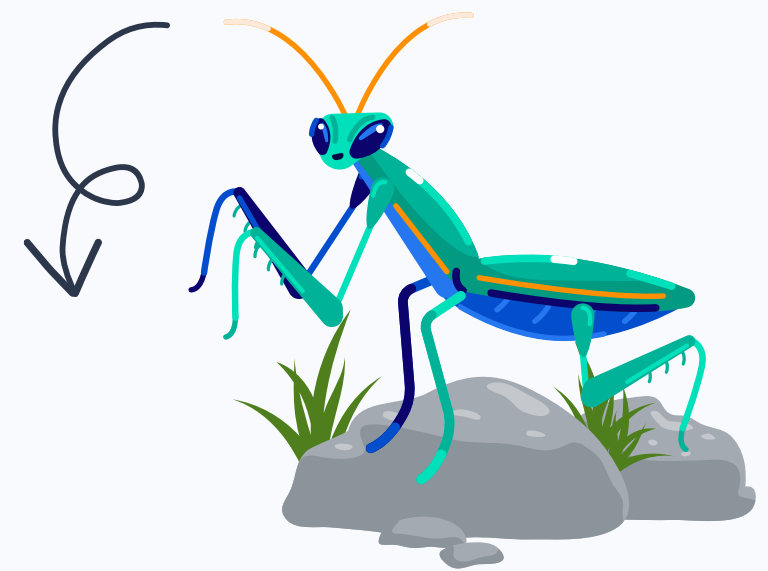


DRAGONFLY

LADYBUG

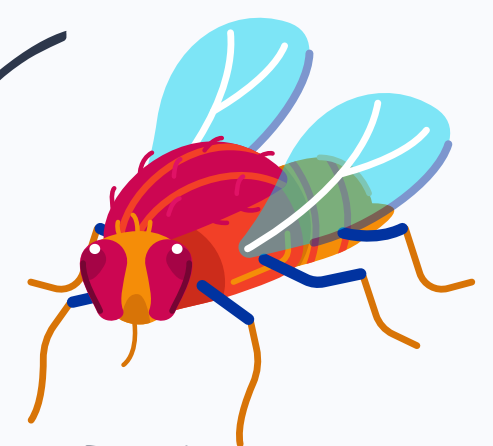


PRAYING MANTIS



GRASSHOPPER

BUTTERFLY



FLY



FIREFLY

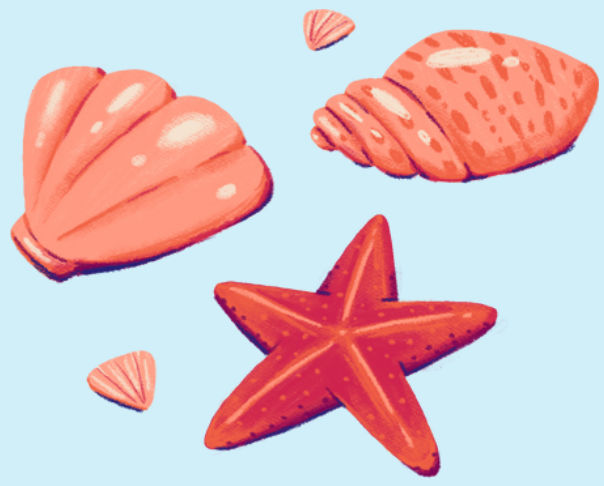


SCORPION

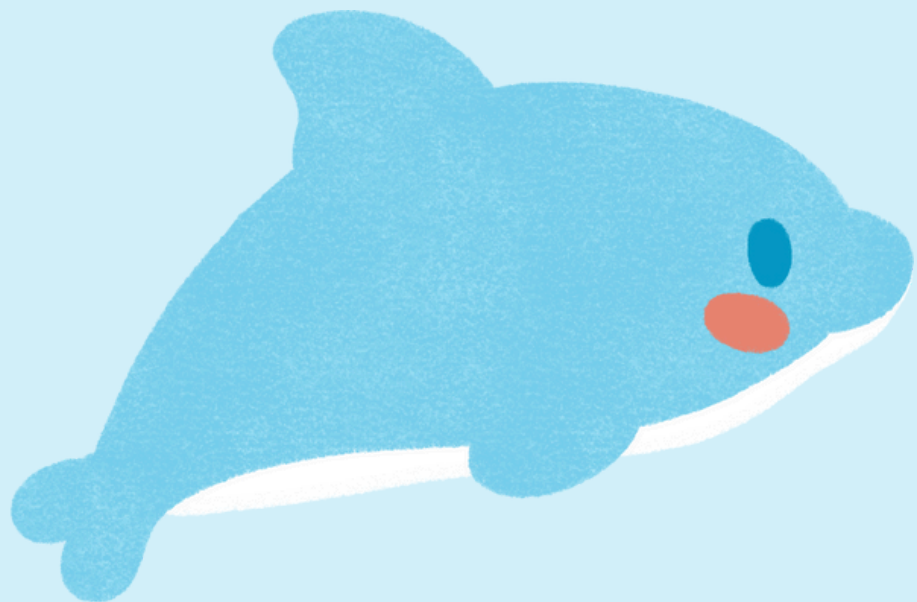


MOSQUITO

# OCEAN ANIMALS



DOLPHIN



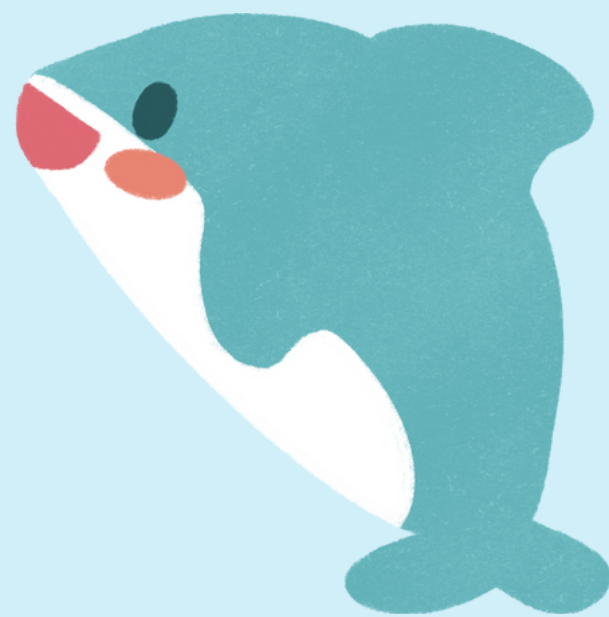
SEAL



SEAHORSE

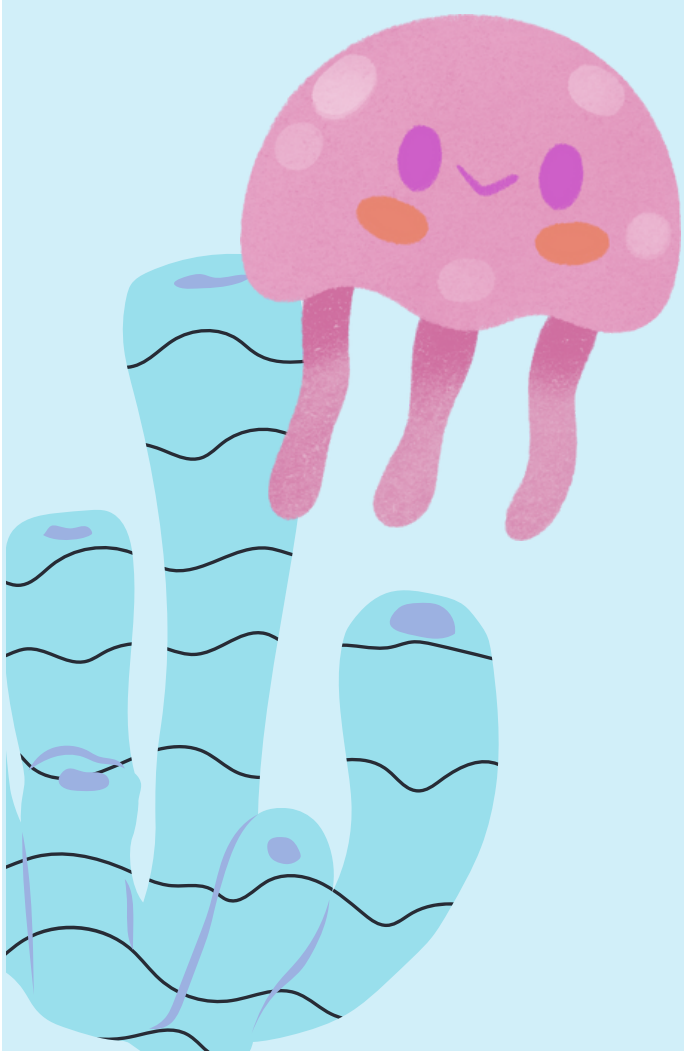


WHALE



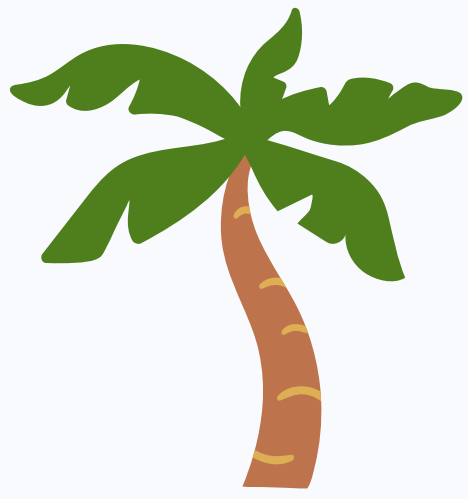
JELLYFISH

STARFISH

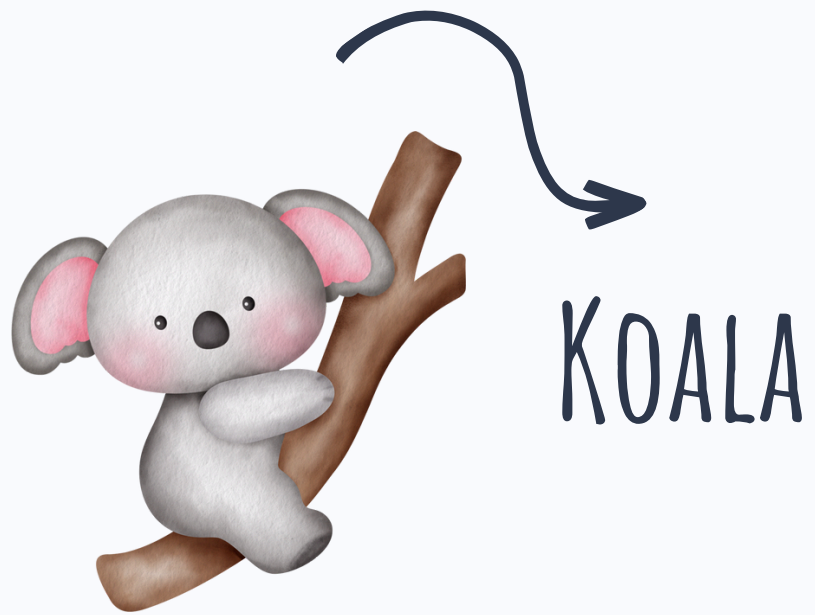


CRAB





# JUNGLE ANIMALS



KOALA



PARROT



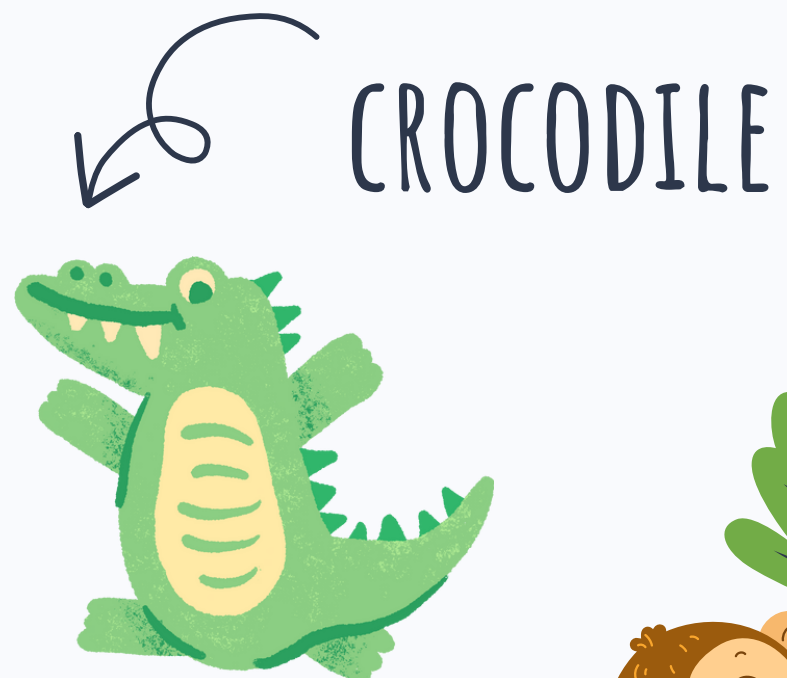
TOUCAN



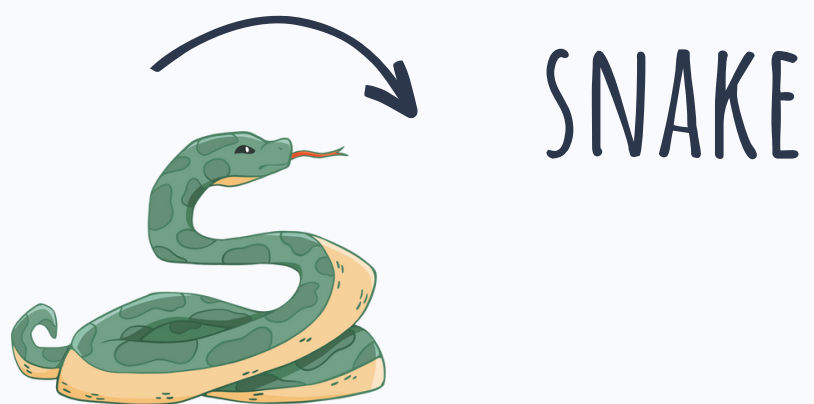
GORILLA



GIRAFFE



CROCODILE



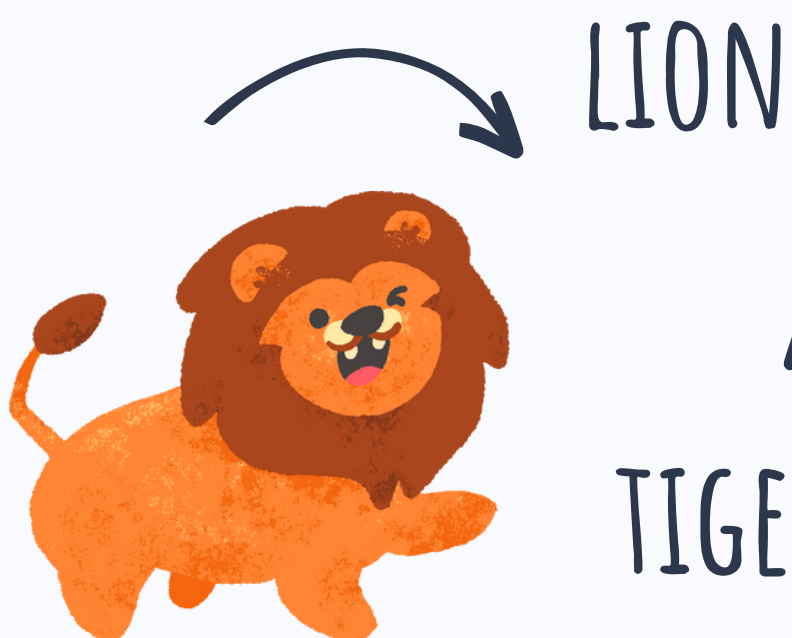
SNAKE



ELEPHANT



MONKEY



LION



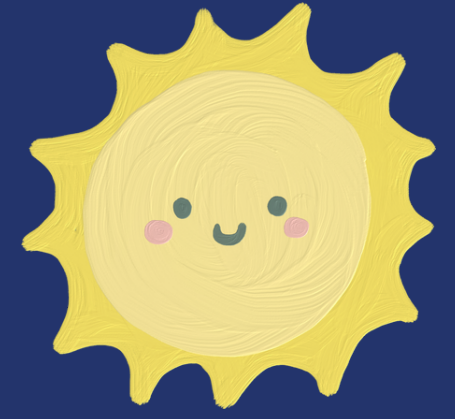
TIGER



SLOTH



# FARM ANIMALS



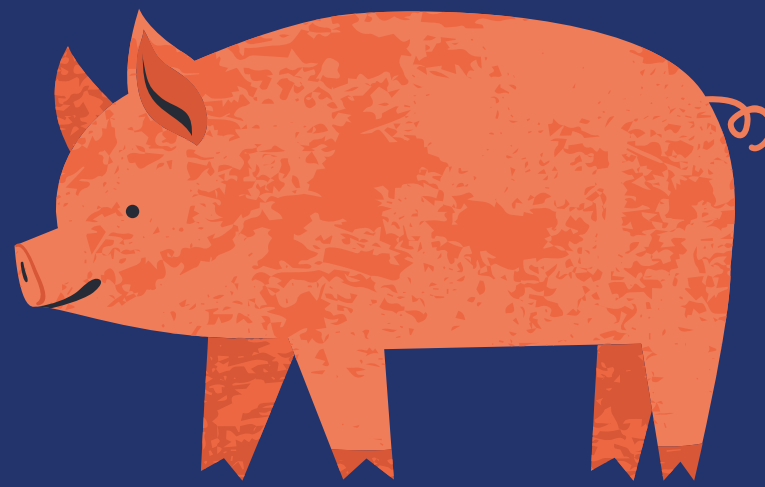
HORSE



GOAT



PIG



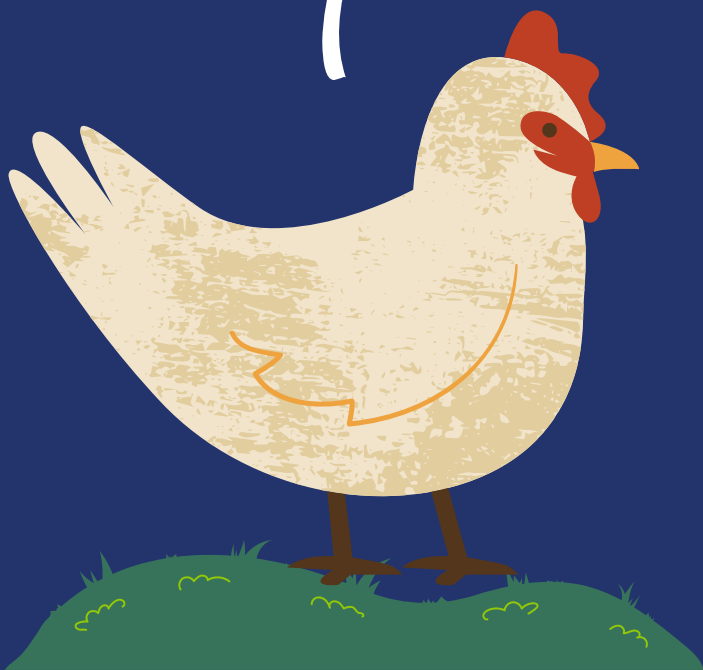
SHEEP



COW



CHICKEN



RABBIT



CHICK





# FOREST ANIMALS



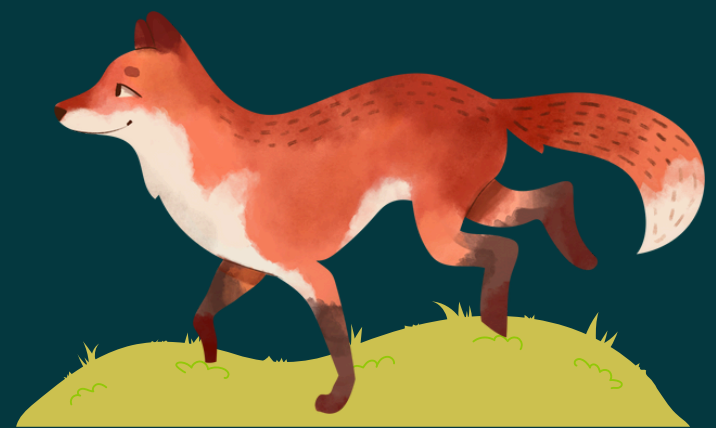
BEAR



OWL



FOX



RED PANDA



CAT



RABBIT



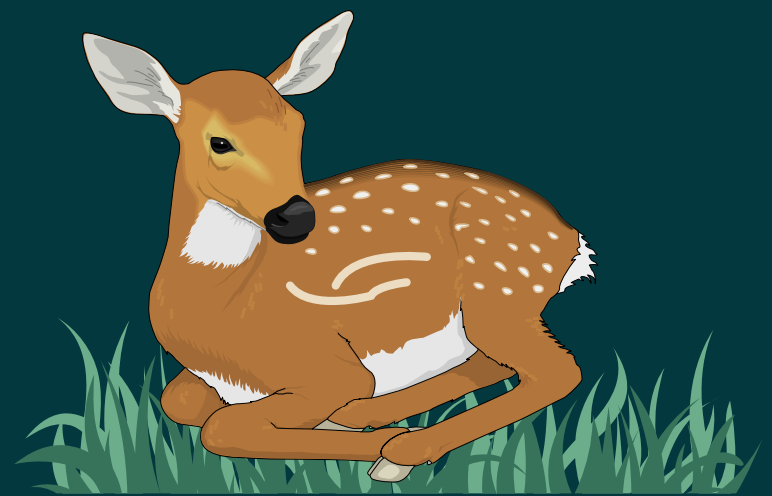
MOOSE



SQUIRREL



DEER



HEDGEHOG

