

Name: _____

Class: F.1_____ ()

Hi everyone,

Welcome to SWC!!! We are happy that you are now a member of our big family. 😊

Before a new school year starts, we would like you to make good use of the time during summer to do a revision on what you have learnt about English in primary school.

Here is the list of what you are going to do –

Part 1 -Reading Comprehension Exercises

Part 2 - Grammar Exercises

Part 3 - Writing: Self-introduction (at least 100 words)

Please finish all the exercises before your first English lesson.

Work hard! See you soon!



Headlines

Getting Ready

Headlines can give us a general idea of what the news is about. Read the following headlines and decide which headline attracts you the most.

Don't Forget

In newspaper headlines, the simple present tense is used for past events that just happened.

Indian girl has extra limbs removed

Headline A

Batman spends last night in 'city of light'

Headline B

Three middle-aged men arrested for murder

Headline C

I think headline _____ attracts me the most because _____

Reading Station

Read the following newspaper articles and answer the questions.

- a. A vocalist from the Hong Kong Academy of Performing Arts won the Outstanding Award in an international contest in Italy yesterday. She was the first Chinese to win in the competition.



- b. China launched its first lunar **probe**, named Chang'e-1, at 6:05 p.m. on Wednesday. It is the first step into its ambitious moon mission and marks a new milestone in the country's space exploration history. The goal is to analyse the chemical and mineral composition of the lunar surface.



- c. An award-winning toy made in China was **recalled** yesterday after it was found harmful to small children. It is believed that children may be **suffocated** to death if they swallow the toy.



- d. Children who have less sleep are more likely to be **overweight**, according to a study recently done by the Ford University. Researchers found that children sleeping less than nine hours daily are usually 15% heavier than their peers.

- e. Forget the mail. Forget the movies. Forget the school. MySpace has become a part of life for many American teens and **twenty-somethings**. In just two years, MySpace has shot from zero to 47 million members. It is expected that the numbers will continuously grow in the coming days.



Vocabulary Building

probe (n)
航天探测器

Vocabulary Building

recall (v)
回忆
suffocate (v)
窒息
twenty-something (n)
二十幾歲的人

A. Match the headlines with the news. Write down the letters (a–e) in the spaces provided.

| Headline | News |
|--|------|
| 1. China launches first lunar probe | |
| 2. Virtual world becomes popular | |
| 3. Sleeping problem can cause obesity | |
| 4. Opera star tops international competition | |
| 5. Toy suspected for causing death to children | |

B. Read the following questions and write down the letters (a–e) in the spaces provided.

| | News |
|---|------|
| 1. Which news is under the 'Internet' section of the newspaper? | |
| 2. Which news is under the 'Arts' section? | |
| 3. Which news is under the 'Health' section? | |
| 4. Which news is under the 'Technology' section? | |
| 5. Which news is related to kids under six? | |
| 6. Which news happened in Italy? | |
| 7. Which news mentions the name of a Chinese goddess? | |
| 8. Which news talks about the new trend? | |

C. Find the right words from the passage.

1. a person who sings (a noun)

2. a competition (a noun)

3. an important job which involves travelling somewhere (a noun)

4. fat (an adjective)

5. people of the same age as you (a noun)

6. to study or examine something in detail (a verb)

Pets

Getting Ready

Have you seen the following **statues** before? Do you know why people put the statues there?



The statue of Bobby in Edinburgh, Britain



The statue of Hachiko in Shibuya, Japan

Yes / No, I _____ these two statues before. I think people put the statues there because _____.

Reading Station

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Vocabulary Building

statue (n)

塑像

faithful (adj)

忠诚的

professor (n)

教授

see ... off (phr)

为……送行

Faithful dog Hachiko

Shibuya is one of the fashion centres of Japan today. There is a dog statue outside the train station. Do you know the story behind the statue?

It was about a dog called Hachiko. He was born in 1923. Later, he was kept by **Professor** Ueno, who lived in Shibuya. Hachiko **saw** his master **off** at the front door and then went to the station to wait for him at 3 p.m. every day. However, on 21 May, 1925, Hachiko arrived at the station at three as usual but he could not see his master. Professor Ueno had died in his office on that day.

Hachiko was very loyal. He returned to the station daily at 3 p.m. in order to meet the professor, day after day and month after month. The months finally turned to years. People **took pity on** him and gave him some food. The story spread across the city. Some people travelled to Shibuya to see him, feed him or gently touch his head to show their support.

Finally on March 7, 1934, almost ten years after the death of the professor, the 11-year-old dog died outside the station.

Hachiko's story was **published** in a newspaper. People decided to put up a statue for him. Today, the statue has become a famous place in Shibuya where hundreds of people sit and wait for their friends.



Hachiko

Vocabulary Building

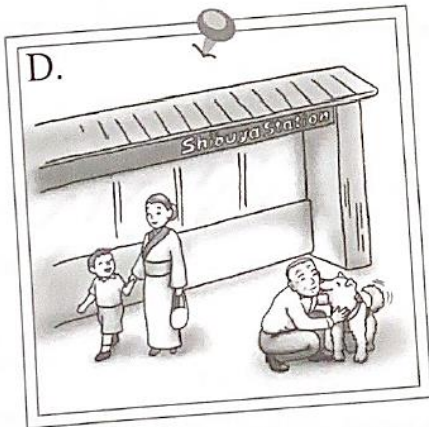
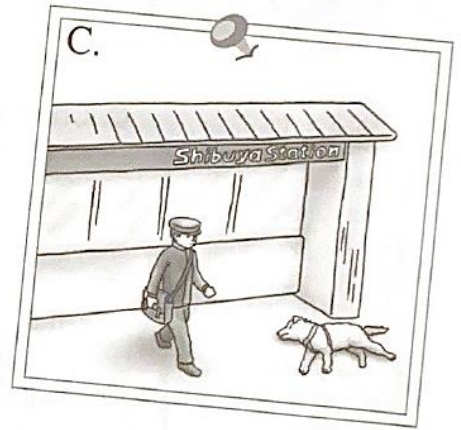
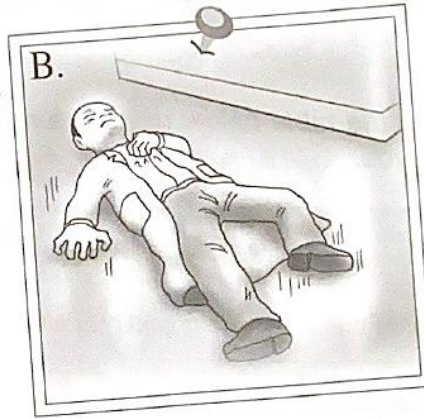
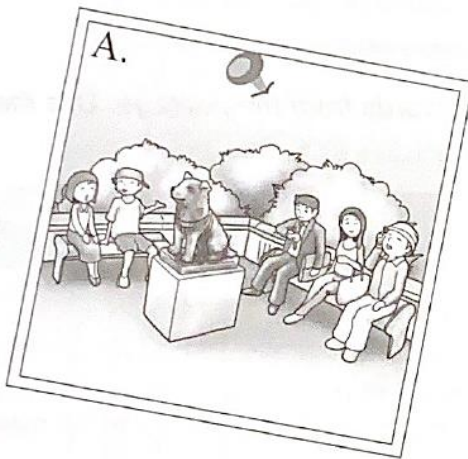
take pity on (phr)

同情

publish (v)

出版

A. Put the following pictures in the correct order. Write the letters (A–F) in the boxes.



1. ☐ → 2. ☐ → 3. ☐ → 4. ☐ → 5. ☐ → 6. ☐

B. Complete the following short paragraph with the correct words. You may need to use your own words or the words from the passage. The first letter of each blank has been given to you as a clue.

(1) P_____ Ueno lived happily with his dog Hachiko. The dog was always at the
 (2) s_____ to meet him at 3 p.m. In 1925, the professor (3) d_____
 but the dog (4) c_____ to wait for him at the station every day. People felt
 (5) p_____ for him and gave him food. Some people even (6) c_____ to
 the station to see him. The dog followed his master's (7) d_____ in 1934. A newspaper
 (8) p_____ this faithful dog's story and many people were (9) m_____.
 Finally, a statue of Hachiko was (10) p_____ on the exact spot where he had waited
 for his master.

Don't Forget

A noun is a word that names a person, an animal or a thing. e.g. *man, dog, school.*

An adjective is a word that describes someone or something. e.g. *beautiful, heavy.*

A verb is a word that describes an action. e.g. *sing, walk, run.*

C. Complete the table below using the right words from the passage. Use the basic form of the words.

| Meaning | Word |
|---|----------------|
| e.g. the style of things that are popular for a time (a noun) | <i>fashion</i> |
| 1. usual (an adjective) | |
| 2. to come together in a group (a verb) | |
| 3. the owner of a pet (a noun) | |
| 4. to become widely known (a verb) | |
| 5. to give food to (a verb) | |
| 6. to feel with your hand (a verb) | |
| 7. to make up one's mind (a verb) | |
| 8. very well known (an adjective) | |

D. Read the following advice about keeping a pet. Match the sentence beginnings with the correct endings. Write the letter (A-H) in the space provided.

| | |
|--|-------|
| 1. Understand your responsibilities | _____ |
| 2. Give your pet a comfortable place | _____ |
| 3. Respect your pet | _____ |
| 4. Take your pet to see an animal doctor | _____ |
| 5. Give your pet enough food | _____ |
| 6. Keep your pet clean | _____ |
| 7. Never leave your pet outdoors in hot weather or the rain, | _____ |
| 8. Your pet needs lots of time | _____ |

- A. and love from you.
- B. to rest.
- C. and treat it as a family member.
- D. as it will get sick.
- E. before you decide to keep a pet.
- F. and bathe it regularly.
- G. and water every day.
- H. when it is ill.



Part 2 – Grammar Exercises

Grammar Station

Using adverbs of frequency

An adverb of frequency tells us how often something happens. For example, *always*, *never*, *often*, etc.

Position of the adverb of frequency in a statement and a question

| | Statement | Question |
|--------------------------------|---|---|
| main verb (except 'be') | <p>It is placed before the main verb.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>I always go to school by bus.</i> • <i>My dog sometimes plays in the garden.</i> • <i>His father never allows him to go out at night.</i> • <i>The clerk doesn't always come on time.</i> • <i>I don't often walk to school.</i> | <p>It is placed before the main verb.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Does she always walk to work?</i> • <i>Why does the train often arrive late?</i> • <i>Do you sometimes forget things?</i> <p>'Never', 'seldom', 'rarely' and other adverbs of frequency with a negative sense are not usually used in the question form.</p> |
| 'be' as the main verb | <p>If the main verb is the verb 'be', it is placed after the main verb.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The food is always so bad.</i> • <i>His room is seldom in a mess.</i> • <i>My children are often late for school.</i> • <i>I am usually at home in the evening.</i> | <p>If the main verb is the verb 'be', it is placed after the subject.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Is the food always so bad?</i> • <i>Was he ever angry with you?</i> • <i>Are you often worried about your safety?</i> <p>'Ever' is used in questions and negative statements.</p> |

Don't Forget

Usually, simple present tense is used when you use the adverbs of frequency.

A. Put the adverbs below in order of frequency.

always
usually

never
sometimes

often
seldom

hardly ever

| | |
|-------------|-----------|
| at all time | always |
| | (1) _____ |
| | (2) _____ |
| | (3) _____ |
| | (4) _____ |
| | (5) _____ |
| | (6) _____ |
| at no time | |



I always get up at 7 o'clock.

B. Insert the adverbs of frequency in the correct place in the sentences. Write down the complete sentences.

1. I do my homework before dinner. (usually)

2. Is she interested in music? (always)

3. People send out Christmas cards nowadays. (seldom)

4. My mother watches English programmes. (hardly ever)

5. Are you unhappy? (often)

6. Do you watch **scary** movies at night? (always)

7. James wasn't late for his **appointment**. (ever)

8. My father comes back home after 8 o'clock. (sometimes)

Vocabulary Building

scary (adj)

恐怖的

appointment (n)

約會

Asking Yes / No Questions in simple present tense

We use **do / does** or **is / are** as question words when we want to ask yes / no questions.

We use **does** and **is** with third person singular pronouns (*he, she, it*) and with singular noun forms.

We use **do** and **are** with other personal pronouns (*you, we, they*) and with plural noun forms.

| Statement | Question |
|---|--|
| The main verb is not 'be': • They get up at six o'clock. • You love reading stories. • He drives very fast. | Add 'Do' to the beginning of the question: • Do they get up at six o'clock? • Do you love reading stories? • Does he drive very fast? |
| The main verb is 'be': • They are football players. • She is a hardworking student. • Tom is my good friend. • You are a reporter. | Switch the positions of the subject and 'be': • Are they football players? • Is she a hardworking student? • Is Tom your good friend? • Are you a reporter? |

A. Put in the correct verb forms in the blanks. Use Simple Present Tense. The first one has been done for you.

1. Do you drink mineral water? (drink)
2. _____ Jane and Alice sisters? (be)
3. _____ Sarah and Linda _____ their pets? (feed)
4. _____ they _____ in the old house? (live)
5. _____ the cat _____ on the wall in the mornings? (sit)
6. _____ this car yours? (be)
7. _____ you eleven years old? (be)
8. _____ Nina _____ computer games? (play)
9. _____ your parents _____ TV in the afternoon? (watch)
10. _____ this your new bicycle? (be)

B. Make present simple Yes/No questions. The first one has been done for you as an example.

1. you/ like/ cakes

Do you like cakes?

2. she/ live in London

3. they/ hate studying

4. Mrs Lee/ drink tea/ every morning

5. Peter/ play tennis/ on Saturdays

6. you/ be/ hot

8. John/ come from/ New Zealand

9. you/ go shopping/ at the weekend

10. your sister's name/ be/ Sandra

Grammar Station

Don't Forget

When we use the simple present tense, we have to add 's' or 'es' to the verb if the subject is third person singular.

e.g. *John goes to school every day.*

The structure of the present continuous tense:

is / are / am + the present participle (-ing)

e.g. *She is reading a book.*

Using the simple present and the present continuous tenses

The simple present tense

The simple present tense is used:

1. to express general truths:
e.g. *The sun rises in the east.*
2. to express habits:
e.g. *I like cats.*
3. to talk about how often things happen:
e.g. *I usually do my homework at night.*

The present continuous tense

The present continuous tense is used:

1. to express continuing actions happening now:
e.g. *She is playing with her dog.*
2. to talk about actions that are going on these days or, going on now:
e.g. *My father is writing a book these days.*

Some examples will help to make this clearer:

Mary feeds her dog twice a day.

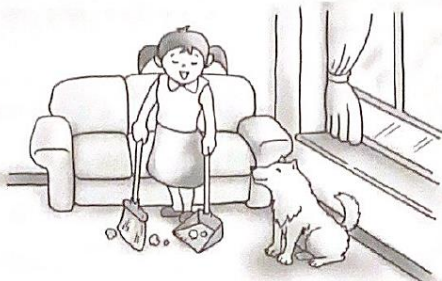
(It shows that it is Mary's habit and how often she feeds her dog. We do not know what Mary is doing at this moment.)

Mary is feeding her dog.

(It shows that Mary is feeding her dog at this moment. We do not know whether it is her habit or not.)

A. Choose the correct form of the verbs to complete the sentences about the pictures.

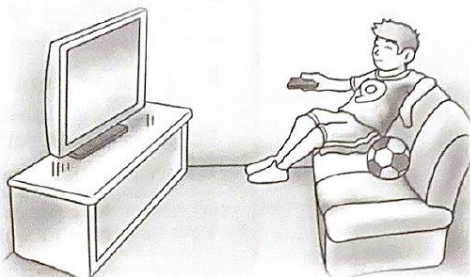
1.



Cindy (a) _____ (walks / is walking) her dog every day. She (b) _____ (does not walk / is not walking) her dog now. She (c) _____ (sweeps / is sweeping) the floor.

2.

Peter (a) _____ (plays / is playing) football. He (b) _____ (does not play / is not playing) football now. He (c) _____ (watches / is watching) TV.



3.



I usually (a) _____ (take / am taking) my father's car to school. But I (b) _____ (go / am going) to school by bus this week because my father (c) _____ (is / is being) on a trip to Thailand.

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct tenses.

1. My brother _____ (like) dogs.
2. Look! Someone _____ (dance).
3. The River Thames _____ (flow) through London.
4. During winter, it _____ (snow) in Canada.
5. My sister _____ (learn) French these days.
6. Please be quiet. I _____ (study).
7. Don't forget to take your umbrella. It _____ (rain).
8. What _____ you _____ (do) at the moment?
9. How _____ things _____ (go) on with you?
10. _____ you _____ (change) the water in your fish tank every week?



C. Read the following story and fill in the blanks with the correct tenses.

Daisy was seriously injured in a car accident. Because of a **spinal-cord injury**, she (1) _____ (suffer) from a serious **co-ordination** problem now. Mornings are the worst time for her. When she (2) _____ (wake) up in the morning, her muscles are as **stiff** as cement. She can't even (3) _____ (roll) off her back without help.



Everything changed when Bear, her service dog, came into her life. Every day now, Bear (4) _____ (wait) patiently beside her bed and (5) _____ (greet) her with an **enthusiastic** 'kiss'. Bear (6) _____ (help) her sit up on the bed. It (7) _____ (push) her into position and (8) _____ (lift) her up with its head and neck.

'Having Bear around (9) _____ (give) me the much-needed confidence and **independence**, which I didn't have before,' Daisy said.

At the moment, Daisy and Bear (10) _____ (train) a new service dog for a little **disabled** boy. They (11) _____ (work) together closely and happily with the dog. The boy will get his lovely partner on his birthday next month.

Vocabulary Building

spinal-cord injury (n)
脊椎神經的損傷
co-ordination (n)
協調
stiff (adj)
僵硬的
enthusiastic (adj)
熱情的
independence (n)
獨立
disabled (adj)
傷殘的

● Tenses

You are chatting online with your friend Fanny about leisure activities. Complete the conversation with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. The first one has been done for you as an example.

| | |
|--------|--|
| You: | Hi, Fanny. What (e.g.) <u>do you do</u> (you do) in your leisure time? |
| Fanny: | I sometimes <u>(1)</u> (play) badminton with my sister, but she <u>(2)</u> (not be) good at sports. She seldom <u>(3)</u> (beat) me. What about you? |
| You: | I usually do some reading when I <u>(4)</u> (be) free. My friend Tim <u>(5)</u> (enjoy) reading too. We often <u>(6)</u> (borrow) each other's books. <u>(7)</u> (you like) reading? |
| Fanny: | Yes, I do. I'm particularly fond of reading the stories of Harry Potter. <u>(8)</u> (be) you a fan of Harry Potter? |
| You: | Yes! The series is really interesting to read. Some of the books in the series <u>(9)</u> (be) quite thick though, so some of my friends <u>(10)</u> (not like) reading them. |
| Fanny: | Perhaps they <u>(11)</u> (get) bored easily or they <u>(12)</u> (not have) much time to read. |
| You: | You're right. |

● Forming questions

Complete the conversation by forming suitable questions. The first one has been done for you as an example.

| | |
|-------|--|
| Roy: | Hi, Alex! <u>(1)</u> [you / free now?] |
| Alex: | Yes, I am. I have just finished my homework. |
| Roy: | <u>(2)</u> [you / interested in playing football?] |
| Alex: | Yes, I am. I am a big fan of Liverpool. |
| Roy: | <u>(3)</u> [you / want to join the football match with 1E?] |
| Alex: | Yes, that's great! |
| Roy: | Yesterday, I saw someone who looks like you in 1A. <u>(4)</u> [your brother / study in this school?] |
| Alex: | Yes, he does. He is my twin brother. |

| | |
|-------|--|
| Roy: | (5) _____ [he / older than you?] |
| Alex: | Yes, I am younger than he. We always play together. We like taking photos. |
| Roy: | (6) _____ [there / any wonderful photos in your wallet?] |
| Alex: | No, but I can show you some in my mobile phone. We both have joined the Photography Club this year. |
| Roy: | (7) _____ [it / expensive to join this club?] |
| Alex: | No, it is free of charge. You can come to join us! |
| Roy: | I know that the Student Union is organising a photography competition. The theme is 'The Happy Moments @SWC'. (8) _____ [you and your brother / like to join this competition?] |
| Alex: | Yes, of course. Sorry, I have to meet my brother. See you, Bye! |

● Pronouns

Complete Ann's on-line diary by using subject and object pronouns. The first two have been done for you as examples.

Mike is my new classmate. (e.g.) He lives two floors above (e.g.) me. Although Mike and (1) _____ go to the same school, (2) _____ are not in the same class.

Every morning Mike and I meet at the bus stop not far from our block. I usually have to wait for (3) _____, but (4) _____ are never late for school.

Mike has a brother. (5) _____ both like playing online games. I am not interested in (6) _____. Instead, I prefer surfing the Net and reading my friends' diaries on Facebook. (7) _____ are very interesting as (8) _____ can know more about my friends through their sharing and photos. I write my diary on Facebook every day. I hope other people like (9) _____ too.


In summer, Mike and I often go to the beach in the morning. (10) _____ is near our house. We sometimes invite some of our friends to join (11) _____. We play volleyball on the beach and go swimming together. Mike's mother is good at cooking. (12) _____ usually prepares some sandwiches and snacks for our lunch. (13) _____ are yummy.

I hope that (14) _____ will study in the same class and enjoy our school life.

● Wh-questions

Fill in the blanks with suitable wh-words.

| Questions | Answers |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. _____ do you know Andy's got a new school bag? | He showed it to me this morning. |
| 2. _____ is your favourite subject? | English. |
| 3. _____ do you talk with when you have problems? | My parents. |
| 4. _____ is Toni's brother? | 18. |
| 5. _____ bottles of juice do we have to buy? | 7 bottles. |
| 6. _____ is Jason so happy? | He got 85 marks in the test. |
| 7. _____ is my Grammar Book? | It's on your desk. |
| 8. _____ pencil case is it? | It's Yuki's. |
| 9. _____ is the water bottle? | \$65. |
| 10. _____ do you get up on school days? | At 6:45am. |
| 11. _____ is your notebook? | The blue one. |
| 12. _____ do you visit your grandparents? | We visit them once a week. |

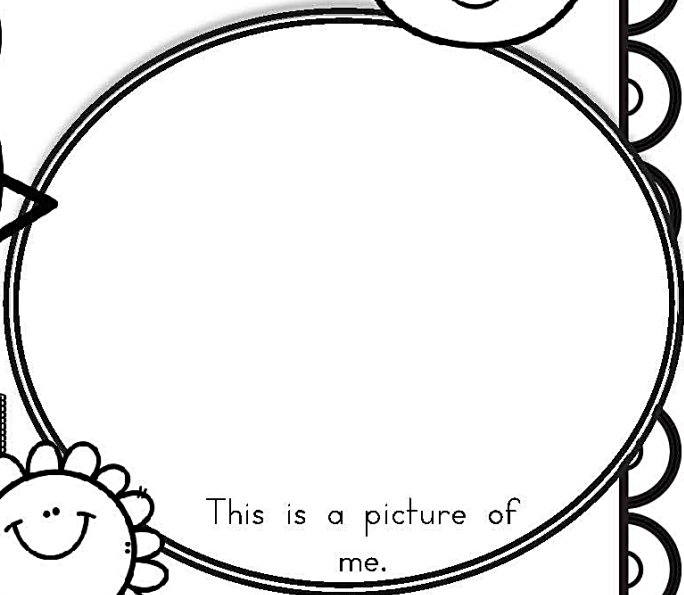
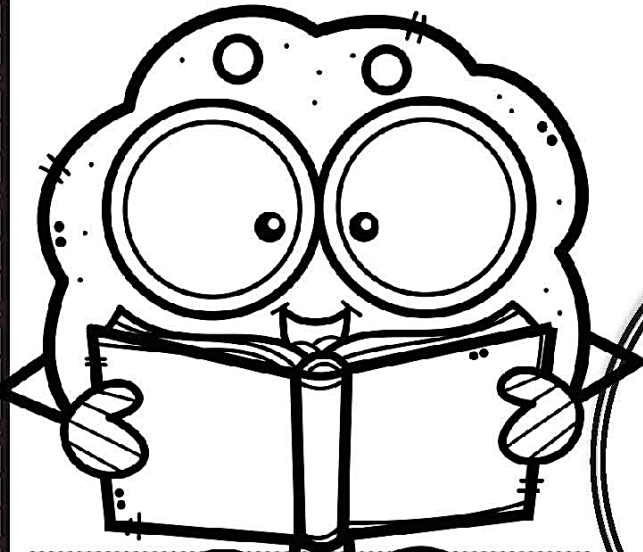


| | |
|--|--|
| What - use to ask about people, things and animals. | When - use to ask about time. |
| Why - use to ask about reason. | Which - use to ask about people and things when there's a choice to make. |
| Who - use to ask about people. | Where - use to ask about place. |
| Whose - use to ask about who the possessor of something is. | How - use to ask about condition, quality or the way things are done. |

Part 3 - Writing: Self-introduction (at least 100 words)

- Write a self-introduction to let your teachers and classmates to know more about you. You can talk about anything about yourself. You may start by completing the following worksheets.

All About Me!



Facts About Me:

My name is: _____

Age: _____

When I grow up I want to be: _____

My Hero

My Favorites

Animal: _____

Food: _____

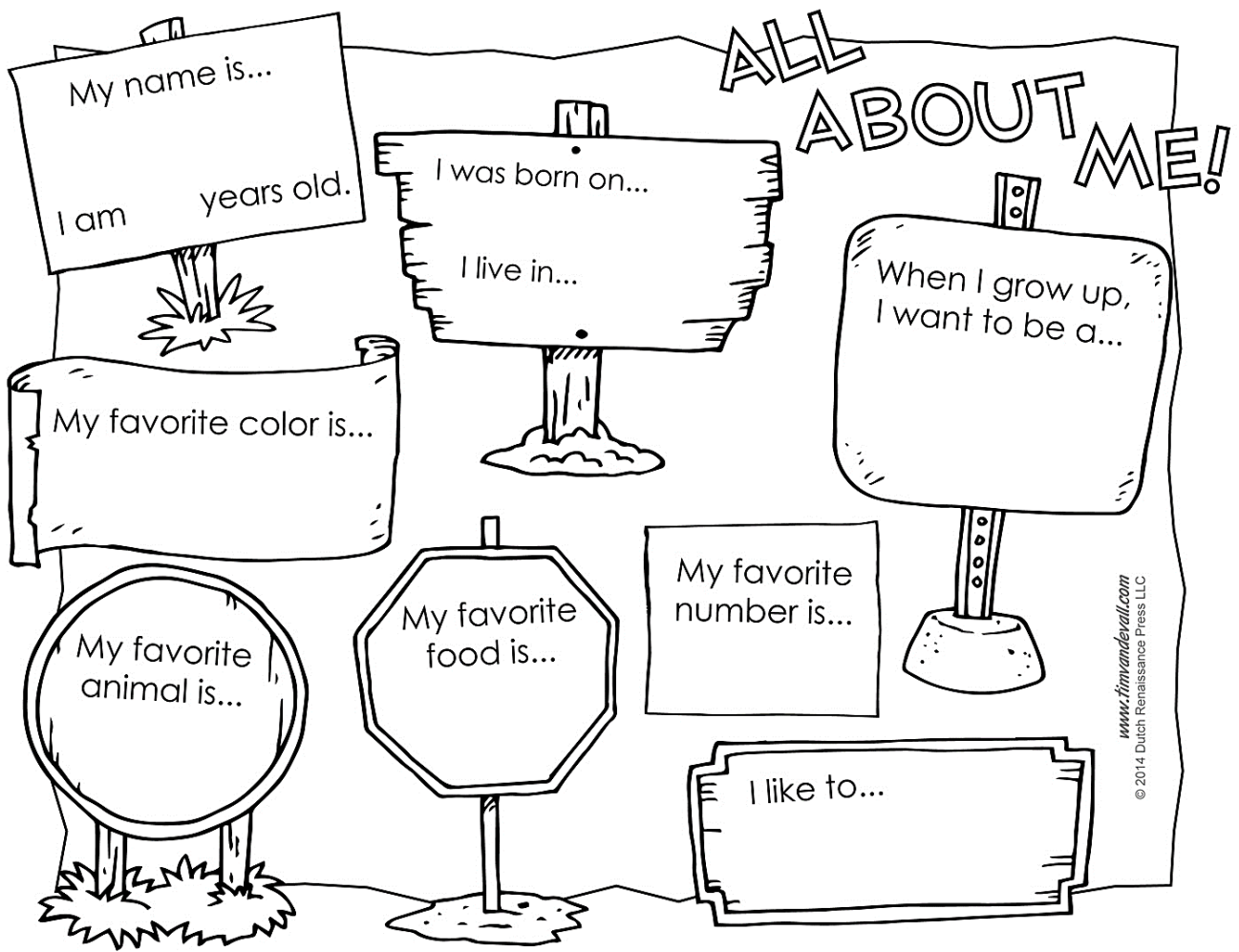
Sport: _____

Color: _____

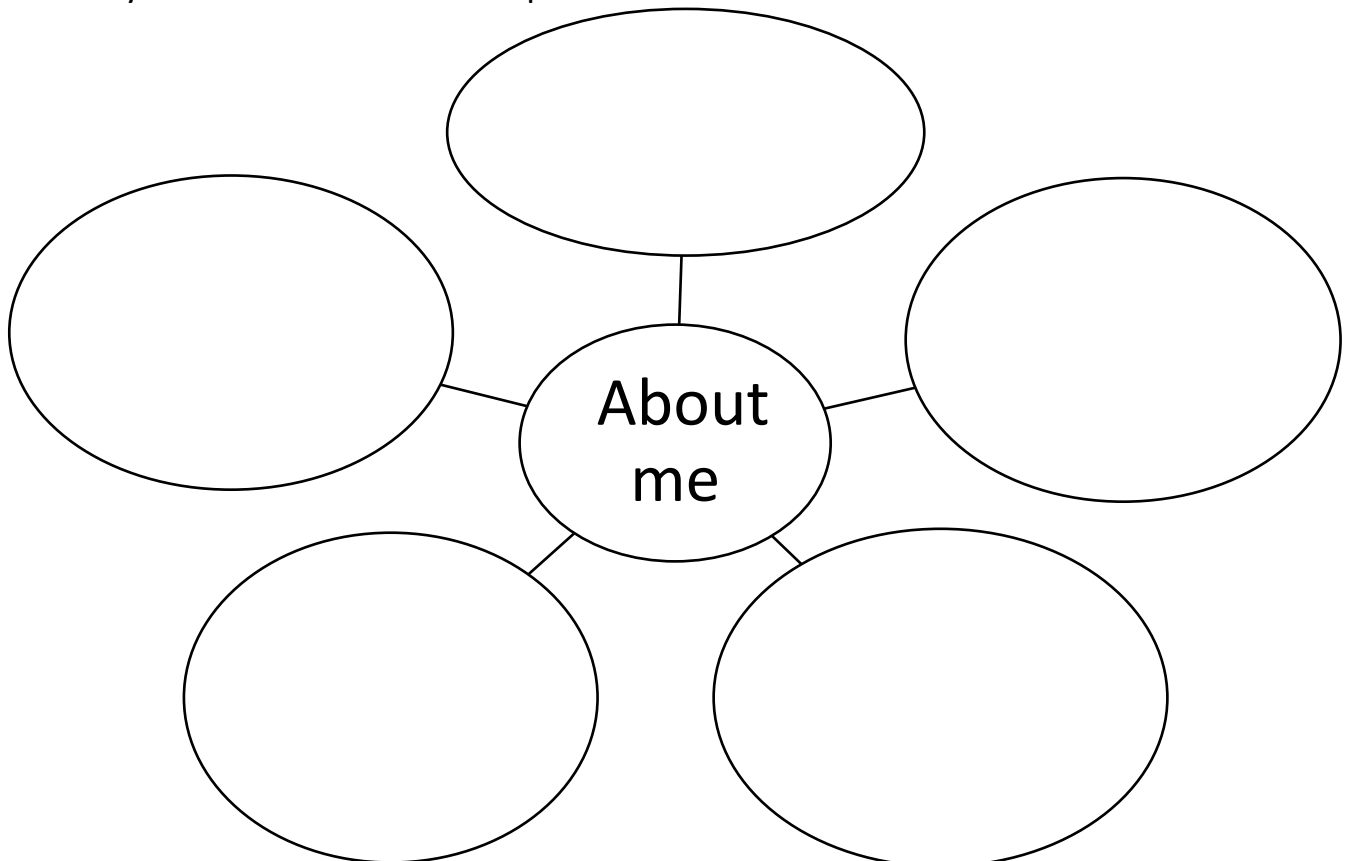
Book: _____

Things to do at home: _____

Something You Don't Know About Me



- Draft your ideas in this mind-map first.



- Write your script.

Self-introduction

Hi everyone, I am _____ (feeling) to join SWC. Do you want to know more about me? Let me introduce myself to you.

| |
|--|
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |

