Shek Wu Hui Public School

First Term

P. 1 Notebook

English

Name: _____ (   )

Class: 1 _____

Unit 1 First day at school

Grammar 文法重點

1. Use different words to greet people and say goodbye. **Grammar video 1** 文法影片 **1**
   (學習用不同字詞來跟別人打招呼及說再見。)

   Example 1

   Tim: <u>Hello/Hi.</u>   (<u>添美</u>：「你好。」

   Susan: <u>Hello/Hi.</u>   <u>蘇珊</u>：「你好。」)

   Example 2

   Tim: <u>Good morning.</u>   (<u>添美</u>：「早安。」

   Susan: <u>Good morning.</u>   <u>蘇珊</u>：「早安。」)

   Example 3

   Tim: <u>Good afternoon.</u>   (<u>添美</u>：「午安。」

   Susan: <u>Good afternoon.</u>   <u>蘇珊</u>：「午安。」)

   Example 4

   John: <u>Nice to meet you.</u>   (<u>約翰</u>：「很高興認識你。」

   Mary: <u>Nice to meet you too.</u>   <u>瑪莉</u>：「我也很高興認識你。」)

   Example 5

   Simon: <u>How are you?</u>   (<u>西門</u>：「你好嗎？」

   Carmen: <u>I am fine, thank you.</u>   <u>嘉雯</u>：「我很好，謝謝。」)

   Example 6

   Simon: <u>Goodbye/Bye.</u>   (<u>西門</u>：「再見。」

   Carmen: <u>Goodbye/Bye.</u>   <u>嘉雯</u>：「再見。」)

2. Use 'What…?' to ask about people's names and classes. **Grammar video 2** 文法影片 **2**
   (學習用 'What …?' 來詢問別人的名字和班別。)

   Example 7

   Add a question mark at the end of a question. (問句最後要加上問號。)

   <u>What</u> is your name<u>?</u>   (你的名字是什麼？)

   <u>My name is / I am</u> Peter.   (我的名字是 / 我是<u>彼得</u>。)

   Add a full stop at the end of a sentence. (句子完結時要加上句號。)

P.1

Unit 1 First day at school

Example 8

<u>What</u> is your name?　　　　　　　　　(你的名字是什麼？)

<u>I am S</u>ally.　　　　　　　　　　　　(我是<u>莎莉</u>。)

The first letter of a name should be in capital letter. (人名第一個字母要用大寫。)

Example 9

<u>What</u> class are you in?　　　　　　　(你在哪一班？)

<u>I am in C</u>lass 1C.　　　　　　　　　(我在一年級丙班。)

Use capital letters for classes. (班別要用大寫。)

Pronunciation 語音重點

1. m

Read the following words and identify the m sound in each word.

(讀出以下生字，辨別每個生字中的 m 音。)

make, morning, mum, my

Extended: ___man___, ___me___, _____, _____

Unit 1 First day at school

**Worksheet 1.1
(for 'HOT skills' section)**

Circle the correct answers.

1. **Who** is the class teacher?

   Miss Chan   Miss Lee

2. **When** do the children see Miss Lee?

   in the morning   in the afternoon

3. Look at Picture 3. **How** does John greet Daisy?

   How are you?   Nice to meet you.

4. **Which** name is NOT on the list?

   Daisy   Mary

5. **What** class is Mary in?

   Class 1A   Class 1B

6. **Where** is Mary?

   in the classroom of Class 1A   in the classroom of Class 1B

Unit 1 First day at school

Look at the name cards. Circle the mistakes and make corrections.

1.

Name: _____cindy_____

Class: _____1B_____

2.

Name: _____1D_____

Class: _____Derek_____
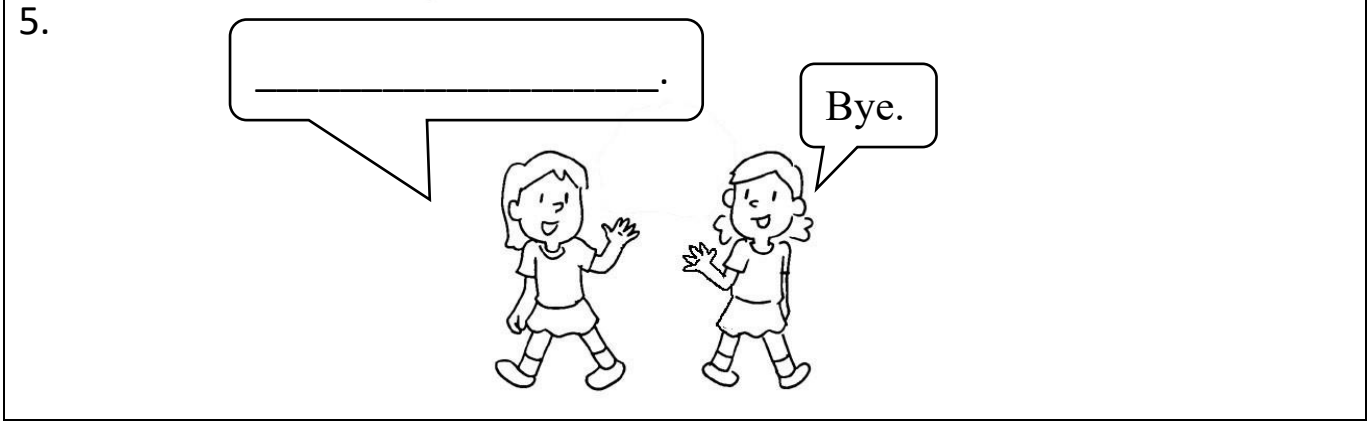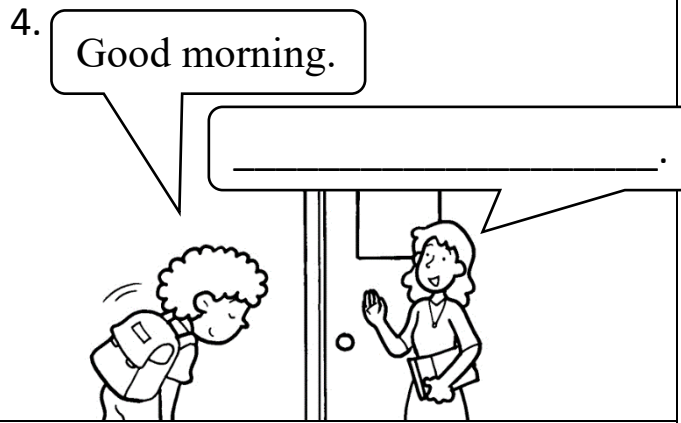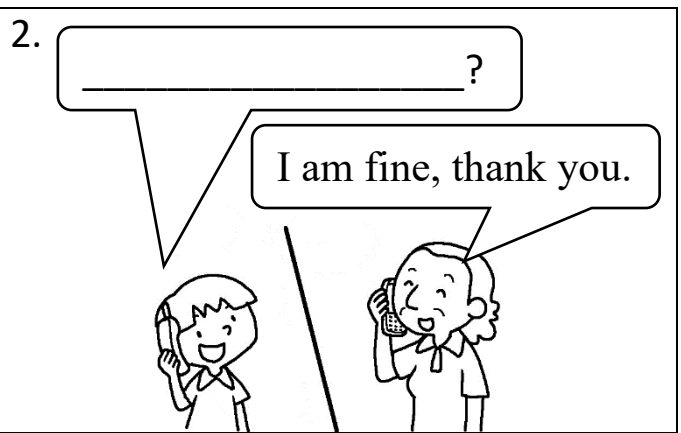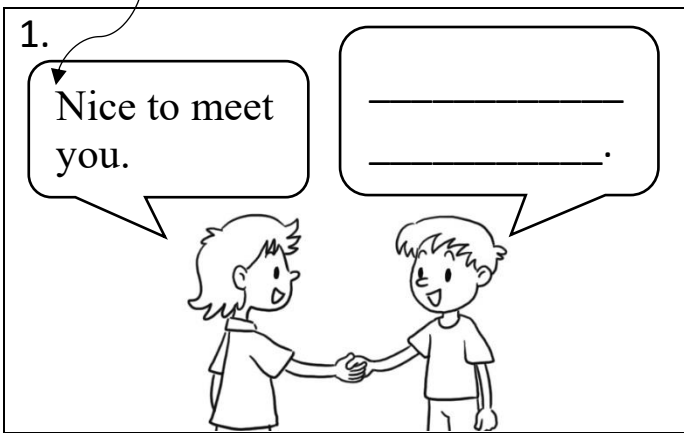
3.

Name: _____Katy_____

Class: _____1a_____

Unit 1 First day at school

Worksheet 1.3
(for page 11)

Complete what the children say using the words in the box.

goodbye	good afternoon	good morning
how are you	nice to meet you too	hello

Start a sentence with a capital letter.

1.
Nice to meet you.

_____
_____ .

2.
_____?

I am fine, thank you.

3.
Hi.

_____ .

4.
Good morning.

_____ .

5.
_____ .

Bye.

Unit 1 First day at school

✎ **Note-taking**

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

✎ **Note-taking**

Unit 2 My new friends

Grammar 文法重點

1. Use 'this is' to introduce people.

    (學習用 'this is' 來介紹別人。)

    Grammar video 1
    文法影片 **1**

    Use 'he' for a boy or a man.

    (學習用 'he' 來指一個男孩或男人。)

    Example 1

    This is Tom.   (這是湯姆。)

    He is my friend.   (他是我的朋友。)

    We use 'he' to refer to 'Tom' because he is a male.

    ('Tom'是男性，在答句中我們用'he'來代表他。)

    Example 2

    This is Mr Lee. He is my English teacher.   (這是李先生。他是我的英文老師。)

    'Mr' is used to address a man. It comes before a man's family name.

    ('Mr' 是對男士的稱呼，放在他的姓氏前面。)

    Use 'she' to refer to a girl or a woman.

    (學習用'she' 來指一個女孩或女人。)

    Example 3

    This is Tina.   (這是天娜。)

    She is my classmate.   (她是我的同學。)

    We use 'she' to refer to 'Tina' because she is a female.

    ('Tina'是女性，在答句中我們用'she'來代表她。)

    Example 4

    This is Mrs Wong. She is my class teacher.   (這是黃太太。她是我的班主任。)

    'Mrs' is used to address a married woman.
    It comes before her husband's family name.

    ('Mrs' 是對已婚女士的稱呼，放在她丈夫的姓氏前面。)

Unit 2 My new friends

2. Use 'How old are/is ...?' to ask for age.

(學習用 'How old are/is ...?' 來詢問對方的年齡。)

Grammar video 2
文法影片 **2**

Example 5

How old are you? (你幾多歲？)

I am eight years old. (我八歲。)

If the age is more than 1, add **s** at the end of the word 'year'.
(若年齡超過 **1** 歲，'year' 需加 **s** 成複數。)

We need to change 'are you' to 'I am' in the answer.
(在答句中，我們需要把問句中的 'are you' 變成 'I am'。)

Example 6

How old is Sam? (森姆幾多歲？)

He is one year old. (他一歲。)

If the age is equal to 1, we do not add **s** at the end
of the word 'year'. (如果年齡是一歲，'year' 不需加 **s**。)

'He' refers to 'Sam' here.
('He'在這兒代表'Sam'。)

Example 7

How old is Anna? (安娜幾多歲？)

She is nine. (她九歲。)

In conversations, we can just use a number
to give the answer and leave out 'year(s) old'.
(在對話中，我們可以只用數字回答而省略 'year(s) old' 二字。)

'She' refers to 'Anna' here.
('Anna'在這兒代表'Anna'。)

Unit 2 My new friends

```
Additional information

The ends of sentences
Full stops, question marks and exclamation marks are all used to end sentences. After
one of these, a new sentence begins with a capital letter.
➢ We use a full stop at the end of a statement.
    e.g. Good morning.      I am six years old.
➢ We use a question mark at the end of a question.
    e.g. How old are you?
➢ We use an exclamation mark to show strong feelings.
    e.g. Oops!             Happy birthday, Amy!
```

Pronunciation 語音重點

1. n

   Read the following words and identify the n sound in each word.

   (讀出以下生字，辨別每個生字中的 n 音。)

   danger, goodnight, new, numbers

   Extended: ___near___, ___nice___, _____, _____

Unit 2 My new friends

Worksheet 2.1
(for 'HOT skills' section)

Look at Kitty and Nancy. Circle the answers and complete the table.

	1. Name: _____	2. Name: _____	Are they the same? (✔ = yes; ✘ = no)
3. Gender	boy / girl	boy / girl	
4. Age			
5. Hair			
6. Face			
7. Clothes			

Unit 2 My new friends

Worksheet 2.2
(for 'Reading skills' section)

We start all sentences with capital letters.
We end sentences with full stops.

Underline the capital letters and circle the full stops below.

e.g.   I am six years old.

1.   Good morning.

2.   She is my friend.

3.   I am seven years old.

4.   He is my classmate.

5.   Good afternoon.

6.   Nice to meet you.

7.   I am fine, thank you.

8.   She is nine too.

Unit 2 My new friends

Worksheet 2.3
(for page 19)

Circle the correct answers and put the full stops in the correct places.

1. (Good / good) afternoon	2. (My / my) name is (Sam / sam)
3. (Hello / hello)	4. (Nice / nice) to (Meet / meet) you
5. (This / this) is (Mr / mr) Lee	6. I am (Sorry / sorry)
7. (He / he) is my (Friend / friend)	8. (She / she) is (Seven / seven)

P.12

Unit 2 My new friends
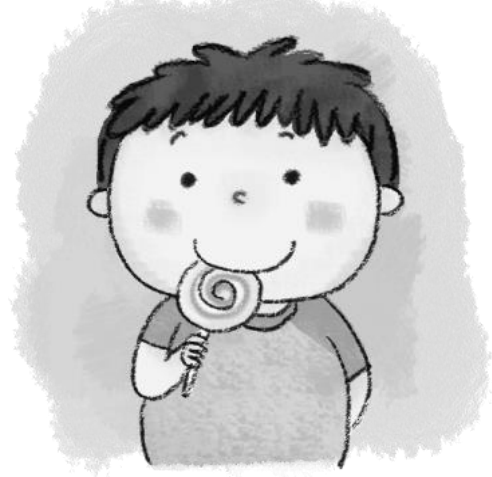
Worksheet 2.4
(for page 22)

Write about Tom's neighbours.

1.	2.
This is Ben.	This is _____.
He is _____ years old.	(He / She) is _____ years old.
3.	4.
This is _____.	_____
She is _____.	_____

Unit 2 My new friends

✒️**Note-taking**

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

✒️**Note-taking**

Unit 3 The magic pen

Grammar 文法重點

1. Use an action word to tell people what to do.
(學習用動作字詞來告訴別人怎樣做。)

Grammar video 1
文法影片 **1**

Example 1

<u>Sit</u> down, please. (請坐下。)

↑
Start the sentence with an action word.
(句子要以動作字詞開始。)

Example 2

<u>Clean</u> the board, please. (請清潔黑板。)

↑
Use the base form of the action word. (此處要用動作字詞的基本詞形。)

Use 'Do not' to tell people not to do something.
(用 'Do not' 來告訴別人不要做某些行為。)

Example 3

<u>Do not</u> shout. (不要大聲喊叫。)

Example 4

<u>Do not</u> <u>jump</u>. (不要跳。)

↑
Use the base form of the action word after 'Do not'.
(在 'Do not' 之後用動作字詞的基本詞形。)

2. Use 'has' and 'have' to talk about things people have.
(學習用 'has' 和 'have' 來談及人們擁有的物件。)

Grammar video 2
文法影片 **2**

Example 5

We <u>have</u> three pens. (我們有三支原子筆。)

↑
Use 'have' after 'I', 'you', 'we', 'they'.
(在 'I', 'you', 'we', 'they' 之後用 'have'。)

Example 6

He <u>has</u> four crayon<u>s</u>. (他有四支蠟筆。)

↑
Use 'has' after 'he', 'she', 'it'.
(在 'he', 'she', 'it' 之後用 'has'。)

P.15

Unit 3 The magic pen

Use 'a' and 'an' to talk about one thing.

(學習用 'a' 和 'an' 來談及一件物件。)

Example 7

I have <u>a</u> ruler.   (我有一把間尺。)

    Add the article 'a' or 'an' before a singular noun.

    (單數名詞前要加上冠詞 'a' 或 'an'。)

Example 8

She has <u>an</u> eraser.   (她有一塊橡皮。)

    If the singular noun starts with a short vowel, i.e. 'a', 'e', 'i', 'o' or 'u', we need to put 'an' instead of 'a' before the noun.

    (如果名詞是單數及以短元音，即 'a', 'e', 'i', 'o'或 'u'起首，
我們需要在名詞前加上 'an' 而非 'a'。)

Use plural forms of nouns (-s) to talk about more than one thing.

(學習用複數名詞 (-s) 來談及多於一件物件。)

Example 9

They have five <u>pencils</u>.   (他們有五支鉛筆。)

Add '-s' at the end of the noun to show that there is more than one in quantity.
(在名詞末加 '-s' 來表示物件數量多於一。)

Unit 3 The magic pen

Pronunciation 語音重點

1. p

   Read the following words and identify the p sound in each word.

   (讀出以下生字，辨別每個生字中的 p 音。)
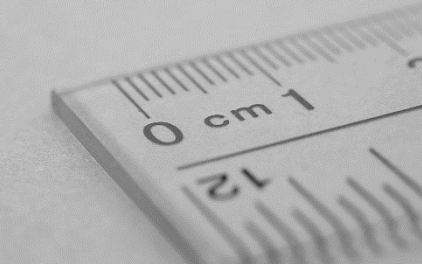
   pass, pick, picture, purple

   Extended: ____pet____, ____pig____, _____, _____

Unit 3 The magic pen

What are they? Write the names of the school items in the boxes.

1.	2.	3.
a book		

4.	5.	6.

7.	8.	9.

Unit 3 The magic pen

Worksheet 3.2
(for 'HOT skills' section)

A. Put on the red thinking hat. Circle your answer.

The animals come out of your book. How do you feel?

1.

sad

2.

worried

3.

angry

4.

happy

B. Put on the green thinking hat. Write your answers in the space on each hat.

What do you want to draw with the magic pen?

I want to draw

_____.

What other magic items do you want to have?
What can it/they do?

I want to have

_____.

(It / They) can

_____.

Unit 3 The magic pen

Worksheet 3.3
(for 'Reading skills' section)

Count the number of syllables in each word below. Write the answers in the blanks.
For words with two or three syllables, write a '/' to divide the syllables.

e.g. cray/on _____2_____   e.g. bag _____1_____

1. mum _____   2. seven _____

3. animal _____   4. morning _____

5. four _____   6. hello _____

7. afternoon _____   8. lesson _____

Unit 3 The magic pen

✎ Note-taking

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

✎ Note-taking

Unit 4 Yummy fruit

Grammar 文法重點

1. Use 'What is it?' to ask for information about one thing.

(學習用 'What is it?' 來詢問一件物件的資料。)

Example 1

If we are asking about one thing, we use 'is it' in the question.
(如果所詢問的只是一件物件，在問句中用 'is it'。)

What is it?   (這是甚麼？)

It is a banana.   (這是一條香蕉。)

We reverse 'is it' to 'it is' to answer the question.
(在答句中，我們把 'is it' 倒轉成 'it is'。)

Use 'What are they?' to ask for information about more than one thing.

(學習用 'What are they?' 來詢問多於一件物件的資料。)

Example 2

If we are asking about more than one thing, we use 'are they' in the question.
(如果所詢問的物件數量多於一，在問句中用 'are they'。)

What are they?   (這些是甚麼？)

Use a plural noun to answer the question.
(使用複數名詞回答問題。)

They are apples.   (這些是蘋果。)

We reverse 'are they' to 'they are' to answer the question.
(在答句中，我們把 'are they' 倒轉成 'they are'。)

Example 3

What are they?   (這些是甚麼？)

They are strawberries.   (這些是士多啤梨。)

When a noun ends in 'y' and does not have the 'a', 'e', 'i', 'o' or 'u' sound in front of 'y', we remove 'y' and add '-ies' at the end of the noun to form plurals.
(當名詞最後一個字母是 'y' 而在 'y' 之前沒有 'a', 'e', 'i', 'o' 或 'u'，我們會在名詞末刪去 'y' 並加上 'ies' 來表示複數。)

Unit 4 Yummy fruit

What are they?　　　　　　　　　(這些是甚麼？)

They are mangoes.　　　　　　　　(這些是士多啤梨。)

When a noun ends in 'o', 's', 'ss', 'x', 'ch' or 'sh', we add '-es' at the end of the noun to form plurals. (當名詞尾是 'o', 's', 'ss', 'x', 'ch' 或 'sh'，我們會在名詞末加上 '-es' 來表示複數。)

2. Use 'What colour …?' to ask about colours.
   (學習用 'What colour …?' 來詢問顏色。)

   Grammar video 2
   文法影片 **2**

   Example 5

   What colour is it?　　　　　　　　(這是甚麼顏色？)

   It is orange.　　　　　　　　　　(這是橙色。)

   Example 6

   What colour are they?　　　　　　(這些是甚麼顏色？)

   They are green.　　　　　　　　　(這些是綠色。)

Pronunciation 語音重點

　1. short a　短元音 a

　　Read the following words and identify the short a sound in each word.

　　(讀出以下生字，辨別每個生字中的短元音 a。)

　　Andy, apples, mangoes, Pam

　　Extended:　＿＿＿ant＿＿＿, ＿＿＿cat＿＿＿, ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿, ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿

Unit 4 Yummy fruit

<div align="center">

Worksheet 4.1
(for 'HOT skills' section)

</div>

Draw and colour your new fruit. Then, write the name and colour of it below the picture.
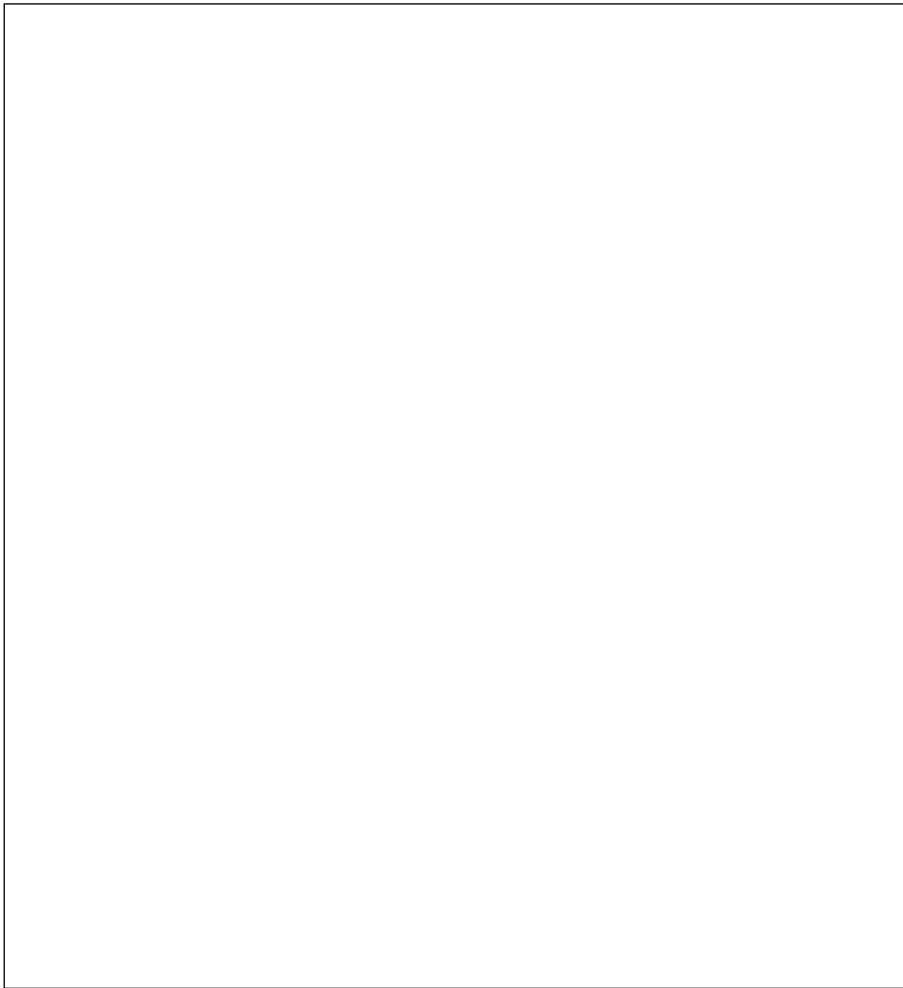
Name of the fruit: _____

Colour of the fruit: _____

Unit 4 Yummy fruit

Worksheet 4.2
(for page 41)

Do you know how to form the plural form of nouns?

Word	What you do	Example
Most nouns	+ 's'	pear → pears
Nouns ending in 'o', 'ch' and 'ss'	+ 'es'	mango → mangoes watch → watches glass → glasses
Nouns ending in 'y'	- 'y' + 'ies'	strawberry → strawberries
Nouns ending in 'f'	- 'f' + 'ves'	leaf → leaves

☺ *Some nouns are spelled differently when they are changed into the plural form.*
foot → feet   tooth → teeth   man → men   mouse → mice

Change the words into plural form.

1. apple   → _____apples_____

2. potato   → _____

3. banana   → _____

4. dress   → _____

5. butterfly   → _____

6. orange   → _____

7. sandwich   → _____

8. tomato   → _____

9. cherry   → _____

10. grape   → _____

Unit 4 Yummy fruit

Worksheet 4.3
(for page 42)

Write about the fun pictures on page 42.
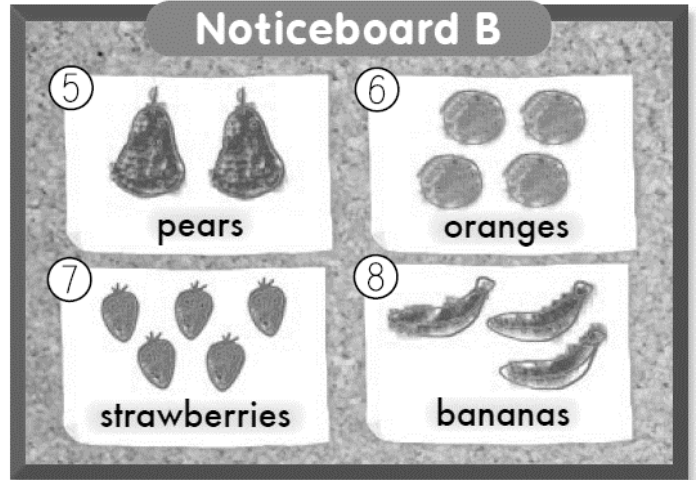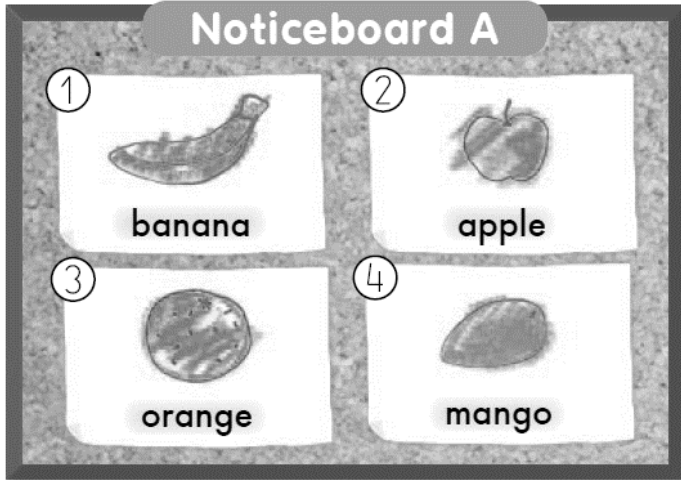
① It is _____. It is _____.
            (name of fruit)   (colour)

② It is _____. It is _____.

③ It is _____. It is _____.

④ _____

⑤ They are _____. They are _____.
            (name of fruit)   (colour)

⑥ They are _____. They are _____.

⑦ They are _____. They are _____.

⑧ _____

Unit 4 Yummy fruit

✍ Note-taking

Unit 5 My playroom

Grammar 文法重點

1. Use 'How many …?' to ask about quantity.

   (學習用 'How many …?' 來詢問數量。)

   Use 'There is' and 'There are' to talk about things that exist.

   (學習用 'There is' 和 'There are' 來描述物件的存在。)

   ### Example 1

   We always use the plural form of the verb and the noun when we ask about quantity. (問題中的名詞和動詞要用複數。)

   <u>How many</u> <u>balls</u> <u>are</u> there?　　　　　　(有多少個球？)

   <u>There is</u> one <u>ball</u>.　　　　　　　　　　(有一個球。)

   Use 'there is' to talk about one thing.
   (用 'there is' 來談及一件物件。)

   ### Example 2

   <u>How many</u> dolls are there?　　　　　　(有多少個洋娃娃？)

   <u>There are</u> four <u>dolls</u>.　　　　　　　(有四個洋娃娃。)

   Use 'there are' to talk about more than one thing.
   (用 'there are' 來談及多於一件物件。)

2. Use 'Is it …?' to ask about one thing.

   (學習用 'Is it …?' 來詢問一件物件。)

   ### Example 3

   Since 'robot' is a singular noun, we use 'is it' to ask the question.
   (由於 'robot' 是單數名詞，我們會用 'is it' 來提問。)

   <u>Is it</u> a robot?　　　　　　　　　　(這是否一個機器人？)

   Add a comma after 'yes'. (在 'Yes' 之後要加上逗號。)

   <u>Yes, it is.</u>　　　　　　　　　　　(對，它是。)

   We reverse 'is it' to 'it is' to answer the question.
   (在答句中，我們把 'is it' 倒轉成 'it is'。)

Unit 5 My playroom

Example 4

<u>Is it</u> a toy plane?   （這是否一架玩具飛機？）

Add a comma after 'no'. (在 'No' 之後要加上逗號。)

<u>No</u>, it is not.   （不，它不是。）

Add 'not' after 'it is' to change the sentence into a negative sentence.
(在 'it is' 之後加 'not'，使句子變成否定句。)

Example 5

Since 'toy dogs' is a plural noun, we use 'are they' to ask the question.
(由於 'toy dogs' 是複數名詞，我們會用 'are they' 來提問。)

<u>Are they</u> toy dogs?   （這些是玩具狗嗎？）

<u>Yes, they are.</u>   （對，它們是。）

We reverse 'are they' to 'they are' to answer the question.
(在答句中，我們把 'are they' 倒轉成 'they are'。)

Example 6

<u>Are they</u> toy trains?   （這些是玩具火車嗎？）

<u>No, they are not.</u>   （不，它們不是。）

Add 'not' after 'they are' to change the sentence into a negative sentence.
(在 'they are' 之後加 'not'，使句子變成否定句。)

Unit 5 My playroom

Pronunciation 語音重點

  1. d

    Read the following words and identify the d sound in each word.

    (讀出以下生字，辨別每個生字中的 d 音。)

    dancing, dark, dog, doll
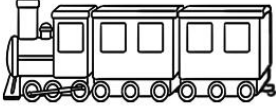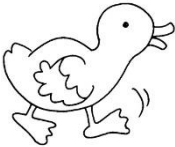
    Extended: ___day___, ___door___, _____, _____
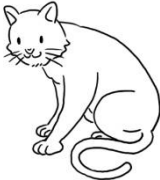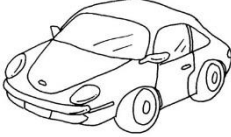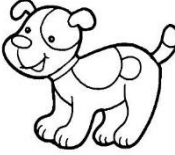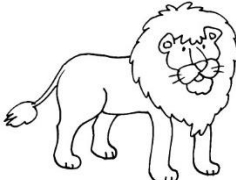
Unit 5 My playroom

Worksheet 5.1
(for 'Reading skills' section)

Read the following sound words and match them with the things that 'produce' them. Put the correct letters in the boxes.

A. roar	**B.** tick-tock	**C.** WOOF	**D.** choo choo
E. miaow	**F.** BUZZ	**G.** quack	**H.** BEEP

1.	B	2.	
3		4.	
5.		6.	
7.		8.	

Unit 5 My playroom

Write about the toys on page 47.

Toy	Number	How many … are there?
1. robot	3	There is / are <u> three </u> <u> robot**s** </u> . (number) (name of toy)
2. toy plane		There is / are _____ _____ . (number) (name of toy)
3. toy dog		There is / are _____ _____ . (number) (name of toy)
4. teddy bear		There is / are _____ _____ .
5. toy car		There is / are _____ _____ .
6. doll		There is / are _____ _____ .
7. ball		
8. toy train		

Unit 5 My playroom

✑ Note-taking

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

✑ Note-taking

Unit 6 This is my pet!

Grammar 文法重點

1. Use adjectives to describe how animals look.

   (學習用形容詞來形容動物的樣子。)

   ### Example 1

   It is thin.   (牠是瘦的。)

   Use 'is' to describe an animal.

   (用 'is' 來形容一隻動物的外表。)

   ### Example 2

   They are fat.   (牠們是肥胖的。)

   Use 'are' to describe animals.

   (用 'are' 來形容多於一隻動物的外表。)

   Use 'has' and 'have' to talk about parts of the body.

   (學習用 'has' 和 'have' 來談及所擁有的身體部份。)

   ### Example 3

   We describe the feature of a noun by adding an adjective before it.

   (我們會在名詞之前加上形容詞，來形容該名詞的特質。)

   It has a small nose.   (牠有小的鼻。)

   Use 'has' after 'it'.   Add 'a' or 'an' before a singular noun.

   (在 'it' 之後用 'has'。)   (單數名詞之前要加 'a' 或 'an'。)

   ### Example 4

   Use 'have' after 'they'. (在 'they' 之後用

   They have big eyes.   (牠們有大的眼睛。)

   When we talk about the parts of the body which are often more than one, remember to add '-s' at the end of the nouns, e.g. 'eyes', 'ears', 'arms' and 'legs'.

   (在談及一些數量通常多於一的身體部分時，緊記在名詞末加 's'，例子有：

   'eyes'、'ears'、'arms' 和 'legs'。)

Unit 6 This is my pet!

2. Use 'this' to talk about one thing or one anim

(學習用 'this' 來談及一件物件或一隻動物。)

Example 5

Use a singular noun with 'this'.

(將 'this' 和單數名詞一起使用。)

I like this parrot.   (我喜歡這隻鸚鵡。)

Use 'these' to talk about more than one thing or animal.

(學習用'these' 來談及多於一件物件或多於一隻動物。)

Example 6

Use a plural noun with 'these'.

(將 'these' 和複數名詞一起使用。)

I like these hamsters.   (我喜歡這些倉鼠。)

Pronunciation 語音重點

1. h

Read the following words and identify the h sound in each word.

(讀出以下生字，辨別每個生字中的 h 音。)

hair, hamster, he, his

Extended: ___head___, ___help___, _____, _____

Unit 6 This is my pet!

Worksheet 6.1
(for 'Reading skills' section)

We can often see sight words in a sentence.
They are usually short and simple.

Underline the sight word(s) in each sentence.

1. I am a boy.	2. Betty is happy.
3. The children are clever.	4. We go to the park.
5. Johnny can write letters.	6. Today is my birthday.
7. Ivan plays in the garden.	8. She is nine years old.

Unit 6 This is my pet!

<div align="center">

Worksheet 6.2
(for pages 58-59)

</div>

First reading (Identifying the pet owners in the pet garden)

Find out the names of the pet owners. Write down the names next to the people on pages 58-59.

Second reading (Naming the pets)

Look at the pets in pictures 2–5. Find out the pets that the children have.

Picture	Owner	Pet(s)
2	Ken	a parrot
3	Mark	(1)_____
4	(2)_____	two rabbits and a dog
5	Ivy	(3)_____

Third reading (Identifying the features of the pets)

Look at the body parts and features of the pets. Find the information about the pets from students.

Pet(s)	Information
parrot	a blue, big head
cats	short (4)_____
rabbits	long ears
hamster	a small (5)_____

Unit 6 This is my pet!

✎ **Note-taking**

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

✎ **Note-taking**