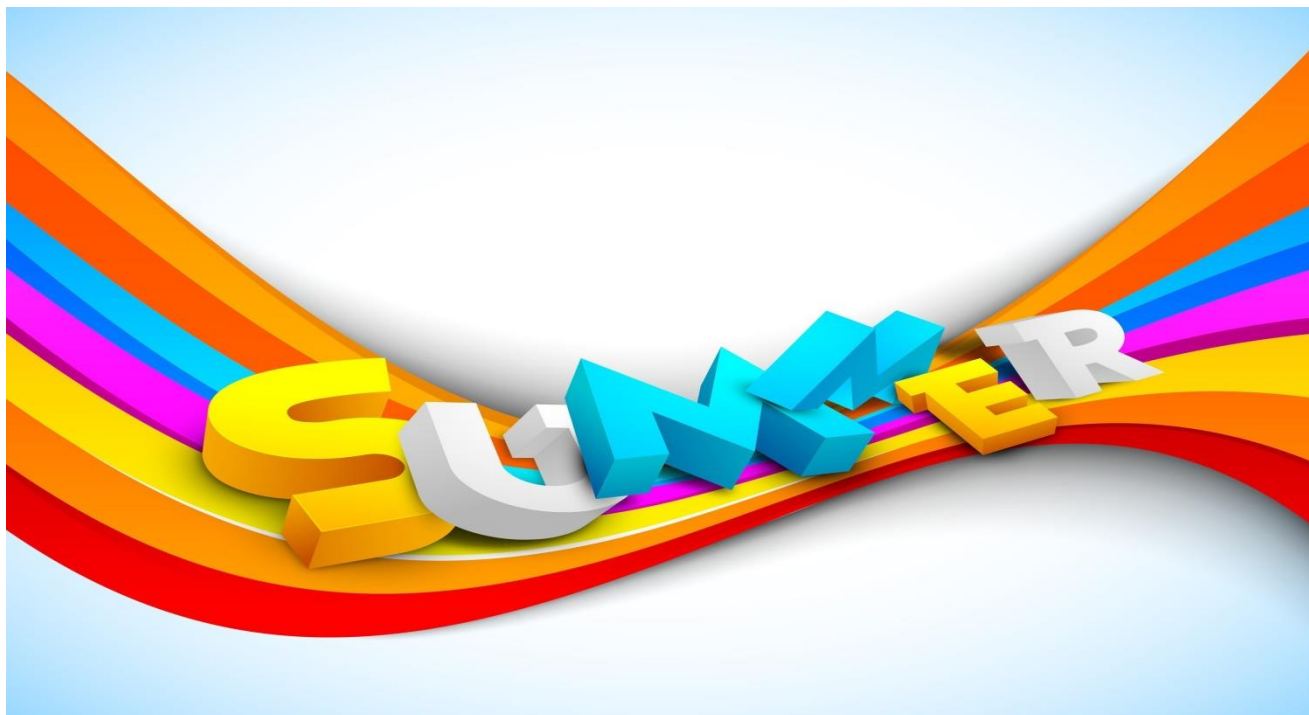


Textile Institute American Chamber of Commerce

Woo Hon Fai Secondary School

2021-2022

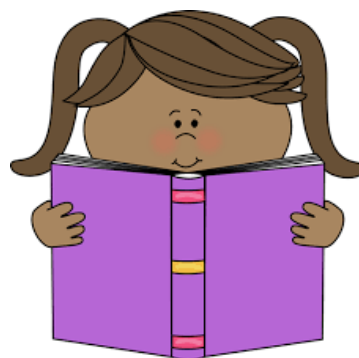
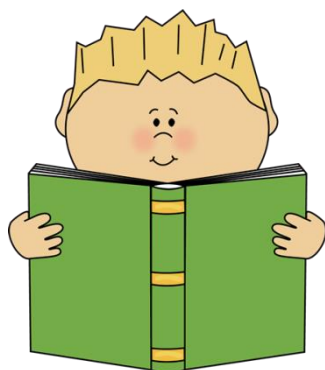
F.1 English Summer Revision Materials



Name:

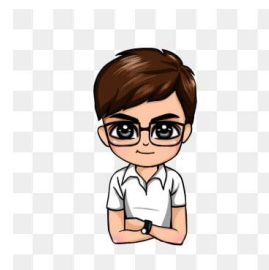
English Name:

Chinese Name:



Lesson 1 Introducing yourself

Introducing yourself



1. **Name:** My name is Chan Tai Man.
2. **English name:** You can call me Michael.
3. **Age:** I am 13 years old.
4. **Birthday:** My birthday is on 13th September.
5. **Where you live:** I live in Tsuen Wan.
6. **Hobby:** My favourite hobby is reading story books.
7. **Goal:** I want to be a vet in the future.



Sample introduction:

My name is Chan Tai Man. You can call me Stephen. I am twelve years old. My birthday is on 15th May. I live in Tsuen Wan with my family. My favourite hobby is playing basketball because I like to team sports. I want to be a nurse in the future because I want to help others.

Lesson 1 Introducing yourself

You may ask your classmates some questions by using different WH-questions. Take a look at the following examples and complete the dialogues.

You ask your friend

Hello, my name is Michael.

What is your name?

Where do you live?

How do you go to school?

When is your birthday?

What is your favourite hobby?

Your friend's answer

Hello, my name is Mary.

I live in Kwai Fong.

I go to school by MTR.

My birthday is on 2nd March.

My favourite hobby is playing basketball.

Who 誰人	What 什麼	Where 哪裡	When 何時
How 怎樣	Why 為什麼	Which 哪個	

Lesson 1 Building up your English Foundation

Part A Alphabets (Difficulty ★)

Study the **capital letters**.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Study the **small letters**. (Difficulty ★)

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

Part B Numbers (Difficulty ★)

Study the following table.

Numbers in English

0 zero	10 ten	20 twenty	30 thirty																				
1 one	11 eleven	21 twenty-one	31 thirty-one																				
2 two	12 twelve	22 twenty-two	32 thirty-two																				
3 three	13 thirteen	23 twenty-three	33 thirty-three																				
4 four	14 fourteen	24 twenty-four	34 thirty-four																				
5 five	15 fifteen	25 twenty-five	35 thirty-five																				
6 six	16 sixteen	26 twenty-six	36 thirty-six																				
7 seven	17 seventeen	27 twenty-seven	37 thirty-seven																				
8 eight	18 eighteen	28 twenty-eight	38 thirty-eight																				
9 nine	19 nineteen	29 twenty-nine	39 thirty-nine																				
40 forty	50 fifty	60 sixty	70 seventy																				
41 forty-one	51 fifty-one	61 sixty-one	71 seventy-one																				
42 forty-two	52 fifty-two	62 sixty-two	72 seventy-two																				
43 forty-three	53 fifty-three	63 sixty-three	73 seventy-three																				
44 forty-four	54 fifty-four	64 sixty-four	74 seventy-four																				
45 forty-five	55 fifty-five	65 sixty-five	75 seventy-five																				
46 forty-six	56 fifty-six	66 sixty-six	76 seventy-six																				
47 forty-seven	57 fifty-seven	67 sixty-seven	77 seventy-seven																				
48 forty-eight	58 fifty-eight	68 sixty-eight	78 seventy-eight																				
49 forty-nine	59 fifty-nine	69 sixty-nine	79 seventy-nine																				
80 eighty	90 ninety	<div>LARGE NUMBERS</div> <div>© Woodward English</div> <table><tr><td>100 one hundred</td><td>1,000 one thousand</td></tr><tr><td>101 one hundred and one</td><td>2,000 two thousand</td></tr><tr><td>200 two hundred</td><td>10,000 ten thousand</td></tr><tr><td>300 three hundred</td><td>100,000 one hundred thousand</td></tr><tr><td>400 four hundred</td><td>1,000,000 one million</td></tr><tr><td>500 five hundred</td><td>10,000,000 ten million</td></tr><tr><td>600 six hundred</td><td>123,456,789</td></tr><tr><td>700 seven hundred</td><td>one hundred and twenty-three million,</td></tr><tr><td>800 eight hundred</td><td>four hundred and fifty-six thousand,</td></tr><tr><td>900 nine hundred</td><td>seven hundred and eighty-nine.</td></tr></table>	100 one hundred	1,000 one thousand	101 one hundred and one	2,000 two thousand	200 two hundred	10,000 ten thousand	300 three hundred	100,000 one hundred thousand	400 four hundred	1,000,000 one million	500 five hundred	10,000,000 ten million	600 six hundred	123,456,789	700 seven hundred	one hundred and twenty-three million,	800 eight hundred	four hundred and fifty-six thousand,	900 nine hundred	seven hundred and eighty-nine.	
100 one hundred	1,000 one thousand																						
101 one hundred and one	2,000 two thousand																						
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300 three hundred	100,000 one hundred thousand																						
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84 eighty-four	94 ninety-four																						
85 eighty-five	95 ninety-five																						
86 eighty-six	96 ninety-six																						
87 eighty-seven	97 ninety-seven																						
88 eighty-eight	98 ninety-eight																						
89 eighty-nine	99 ninety-nine																						

Part C Time, days of the week, months and dates (Difficulty ★)

Study the following tables.

Time	English
8:00am	eight <u>o'clock</u> in the morning
8:15am	eight-fifteen in the morning/ <u>a quarter past</u> eight in the morning
3:30pm	three-thirty in the afternoon / <u>half past</u> three in the afternoon
3:45am	three forty-five in the afternoon / <u>a quarter to</u> four in the afternoon

Parts of a day

in the morning	in the afternoon	in the evening
at night	at noon	at midnight

Days of the week

Chinese

1. Monday	星期一
2. Tuesday	星期二
3. Wednesday	星期三
4. Thursday	星期四
5. Friday	星期五
6. Saturday	星期六
7. Sunday	星期日

Months

Chinese

Chinese

1 January	一月	7 July	七月
2 February	二月	8 August	八月
3 March	三月	9 September	九月
4 April	四月	10 October	十月
5 May	五月	11 November	十一月
6 June	六月	12 December	十二月

Dates

Date	Dates in written English
21/8/2020	21 st August, 2020
1/1/1999	1 st January, 1999
12/7/2013	12 th July, 2013
15/3/1875	15 th March, 1875
23/11/2017	23 rd November, 2017

Lesson 2 Getting to know Each Other

What would you like to do when you have free time? Put **a tick** next to the hobby if you like to do it. Also, match the following words with the pictures. Write **the hobbies** in the blanks.

Hobby	Do you like it? ✓ or ✗	Hobby	Do you like it? ✓ or ✗
playing football		swimming	
watching movies		listening to music	
reading		playing computer games	
fishing		playing the guitar	
playing basketball		cooking	
drawing		dancing	

 <p>E.g. <u>swimming</u></p>	 <p>playing football</p>	 <p>playing the guitar</p>
---	---	---



fishing



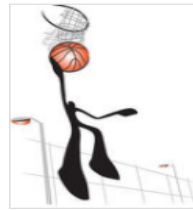
reading



cooking



watching movies



playing basketball



Drawing



playing computer games



dancing



Singing

Use the following sentence patterns to share your answers with your classmates.

In my free time, I like (verb + ing) playing computer games.

My favourite hobby is (verb + ing) watching movies.

Sample sentences:

In my free time, I like reading story books.










My favourite hobby is watching films.

Lesson 2 Getting to Know Each Other

Can you use some of the **adjectives** below to describe your **personality**?

Can you draw the faces of the last three adjectives?

I am a / an _____ person.

			
cheerful	hardworking	unhappy	rude
			
shy	quiet	kind	funny
			
lazy	talkative	polite	helpful

Read the sentences and fill in the blanks with the suitable **adjectives**.

1. Amy is a helpful person. She always helps her teacher to collect homework.
2. Paul is very hardworking. He does revision every day.
3. John is lazy. He always sleeps in the lesson.
4. If you don't say "thank you" when you are given something, you are rude.
5. Sammy is very shy. She doesn't like to talk to others.
6. James is funny. He makes people laugh all the time.

Lesson 2 Building up your English Foundation

Part D Pronouns (Difficulty ★)

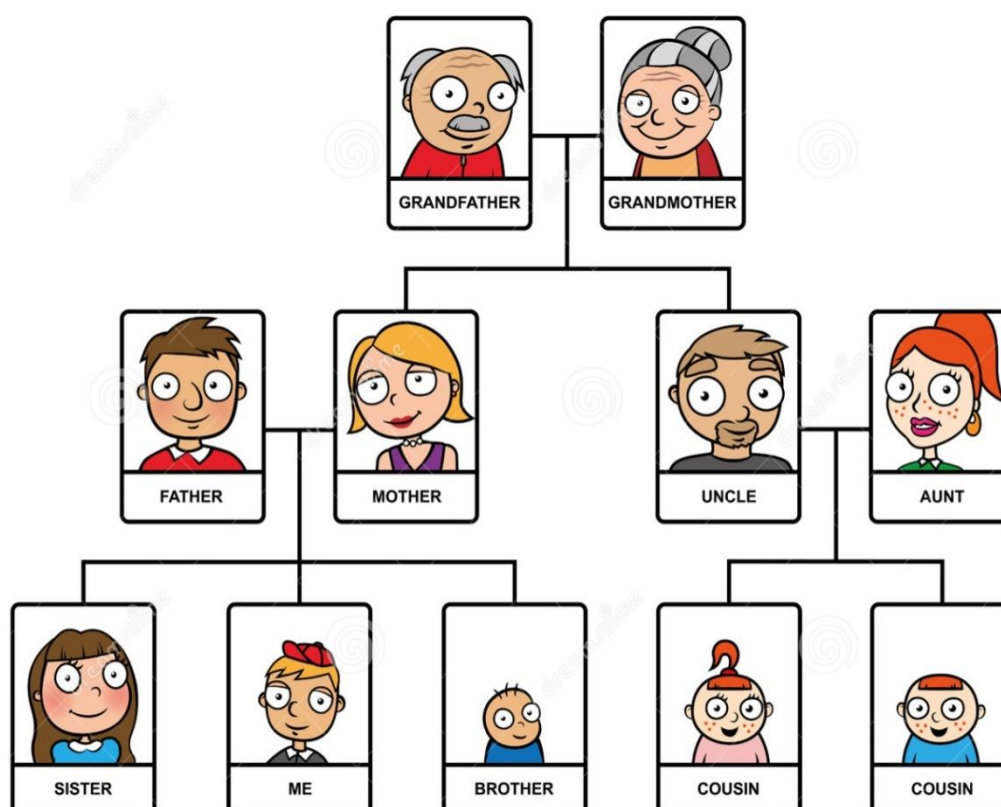
Subject pronoun	Object pronoun	Possessive adjective
I	me	my
You	you	your
He	him	his
She	her	her
It	it	its
We	us	our
They	them	their

Study the following examples.

- ✧ **My** name is Peter. What's **your** name?
- ✧ **I** am Sam. Nice to meet **you**.
- ✧ **His** sister is Jennifer. **She** likes playing the piano.
- ✧ Mandy gave **me** a gift yesterday.

Part E My family (Difficulty ★)

Study the family tree and learn the vocabulary of family members.



Part F Colours (Difficulty ★)

Study the following table.

Colour	Example
black	a cup of black coffee
blue	the blue sky, a pair of blue jeans
brown	brown sugar, brown hair
gold	a gold ring, a gold watch
grey	grey hair, a grey car
orange	an orange bowl, an orange chair
pink	a pink shirt, pink flowers
rainbow	red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet

Lesson 3 Getting to Know your School



Match the names of the rooms with their functions. Write the answers in the spaces provided.

tuck shop	school hall
school playground	Visual Arts Room
Staff Room	library
Student Activity Centre	Music Room
laboratory	

You can buy snacks here.	E.g. tuck shop
You can draw pictures or make artwork here.	<i>Visual Arts Room</i>
You can do experiments here.	<i>Laboratory</i>
You can run and play ball games here.	<i>School playground</i>
You can play the piano and violin here.	<i>Music room</i>

You can borrow books here.	<i>Library</i>
You can find your class teacher or other subject teachers here.	<i>Staff Room</i>
You can borrow basketballs, shuttlecocks, footballs or board games here.	<i>Student Activity Centre</i>
You can join the opening and closing ceremony here.	<i>School hall</i>

Lesson 3 Building up your English Foundation

Part G Countable nouns (Difficulty ★★)

Study the following table.

Features	Examples
Common nouns	flower → flower <u>s</u> week → week <u>s</u>
-s/ -sh/ -ch/ -x → es	bus → bus <u>es</u> church → church <u>es</u> box → box <u>es</u>
-y → -ies	dictionary → dictionary <u>ies</u> baby → bab <u>ies</u>
-ay/ -ey/ -oy → /ys	day → day <u>s</u>
-f/ -fe → -ves	shelf → shel <u>ves</u>

Study the **plural forms**.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1. car	car <u>s</u>	2. computer	comput <u>er</u> s
3. watch	watch <u>es</u>	4. tomato	tomato <u>es</u>
5. knife	kniv <u>es</u>	6. man	men

7. baby	bab <u>ies</u>	8. foot	<u>fe</u> et
9. child	child <u>ren</u>	10. tooth	<u>te</u> eth
11. sheep	<u>sheep</u>	12. day	day <u>s</u>
13. glass	glass <u>es</u>	14. class	class <u>es</u>

Part H Articles (Difficulty ★★)

Articles	We use
a	<p>‘a’ with a word beginning with a consonant sound.</p> <p>a dog a magazine a book a cup a <u>E</u>uropean a pencil a letter</p>
an	<p>‘an’ with a word beginning with a vowel sound or a silent ‘h’.</p> <p>an American an old man an egg an apple an <u>h</u>our</p> <p>an orange an umbrella an object an expert an <u>h</u>onest man</p>
the	<p>‘the’.....</p> <p>a. when we refer to the person or things we mentioned earlier. e.g. I saw an old man just now. The old man was begging in the street.</p> <p>b. there is ONLY one that exists on earth e.g. the moon, the sun...</p> <p>c. for the names of river, seas, groups of mountains, ocean and any particular places e.g. The Pearl River, The Pacific Ocean</p> <p>d. musical instruments and scientific inventions e.g. I can play the piano and guitar.</p>

Lesson 4 Building up your English Foundation

Part I Prepositions (Difficulty ★★)

A preposition is a word that shows the relationship between a noun, pronoun and other words in a sentence.

Prepositions of time

Prepositions of Time

AT - ON - IN



AT

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Specific Time | - I wake up at 7 o'clock. |
| | - She returned home at midnight. |
| Holiday Period | - Everyone seems happy at Christmas. |

ON

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Days of the week | - We will visit you on Wednesday. |
| Specific days | - I return to my country on the 27th. |
| Dates | - We get together on Christmas Day. |

IN

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Months | - My birthday is in January. |
| Years | - America was discovered in 1492. |
| Seasons | - I always go to the beach in summer. |
| Length of Time | - It will be ready in 20 minutes. |
| Centuries | - Life was different in the 15th century. |

Parts of the day

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| IN the morning | - I go to the gym in the morning. |
| IN the afternoon | - I often feel tired in the afternoon. |
| IN the evening | - I study English in the evening. |
| AT night | - I like to read in bed at night. |
| ON + Day + Part of the day | |
| | - We will have a party on Friday night. |
| | - Our flight leaves on Monday morning. |

Prepositions of location

In general, we use:

- 'at' for a POINT
- 'in' for an ENCLOSED SPACE
- 'on' for a SURFACE

at	in	on
POINT	ENCLOSED SPACE	SURFACE
at the corner	in the garden	on the wall
at the bus stop	in London	on the ceiling
at the door	in France	on the door
at the top of the page	in a box	on the cover
at the end of the road	in my pocket	on the floor
at the entrance	in my wallet	on the carpet
at the crossroads	in a building	on the menu
at the front desk	in a car	on a page

Notice the use of the prepositions of place **at**, **in** and **on** in these standard expressions:

at	in	on
<u>at</u> home	<u>in</u> a car	<u>on</u> a bus
<u>at</u> work	<u>in</u> a taxi	<u>on</u> a train
<u>at</u> school	<u>in</u> a helicopter	<u>on</u> a plane
<u>at</u> university	<u>in</u> a boat	<u>on</u> a ship
<u>at</u> college	<u>in</u> a lift (elevator)	<u>on</u> a bicycle, <u>on</u> a motorbike
<u>at</u> the top	<u>in</u> the newspaper	<u>on</u> a horse, <u>on</u> an elephant
<u>at</u> the bottom	<u>in</u> the sky	<u>on</u> the radio, <u>on</u> television
<u>at</u> the side	<u>in</u> a row	<u>on</u> the left, <u>on</u> the right
<u>at</u> reception	<u>in</u> Oxford Street	<u>on</u> the way

Part J (1) The Simple Present Tense (Difficulty ★★)

do/ does

Affirmative statements	
Subject	verb
I / We / You / They	work.
He / She / It	works <u>s</u> .
Negative statements	
Subject	verb
I / We / You / They	<u>do not</u> work / <u>don't</u> work.
He / She / It	<u>does not</u> work / <u>doesn't</u> work.

Yes/No questions			
Do/Does	subject		base Form
Do	you		work?
Does	he		work?
Short answers			
Affirmative		Negative	
Yes, I do.		No, I don't.	
Yes, he does.		No, he doesn't.	
Wh-questions			
Wh-word	do	subject	base form
Where	do	you	live?
When	does	he	work?

Verbs	How to change	Examples
For most verbs	+ <u>s</u>	eats <u>s</u> , plays <u>s</u>
For verbs ending in a consonant	-y + <u>ies</u>	carries <u>ies</u> , flies <u>ies</u>
For verbs ending in ss, x, sh, ch	+ <u>es</u>	kisses <u>es</u> , faxes <u>es</u> , washes <u>es</u>

Part J (2) The Simple Present Tense

is/am/are

Affirmative statements	
Subject	verb
He / She / It	is
I	am
We / You / They	are
Negative statements	
Subject	verb
He / She / It	is not / isn't
I	am not / ain't
We / You / They	are not / aren't

Yes/No questions		
Is/Am/Are	subject	complement
Are	you	happy?
Is	he	tall?
Short answers		
Affirmative		Negative
Yes, I am.		No, I am not / ain't.
Yes, he is.		No, he isn't.

Wh-questions		
Wh-word	is/am/are	rest of sentence
Where	are	my keys?
Why	is	Simon so happy today?

We use the **simple present tense** to talk about:

- things that are always true

E.g. She **comes** from Japan.

Stress **causes** high blood pressure.

- things that are true now

E.g. I **am** 12 years old.

We **study** in TIACC Woo Hon Fai Secondary School.

- feelings, opinions and preferences

E.g. In her free time, Ms. Lee **likes** making desserts.


I **think** that it is difficult to learn Korean.

- things that we do regularly

E.g. They **go** to school by bus.

My mother **bakes** a cheesecake every Saturday morning.

- how often something happens

always	usually	often	sometimes	rarely/seldom	never
100%					0%

E.g. We **sometimes sleep** late.

He **seldom takes** a vacation.

We often use expressions of time such as *every day*, *every month* and *every year* with the simple present tense:

E.g. My father **takes** a walk in the park **every day**.

Lesson 5 Building up your English Foundation

Part K There is / are (Difficulty ★★)

We often use 'There + to be' to introduce a topic or say that something exists.

We use 'There is/isn't' for singular nouns and uncountable nouns.

We use 'There are/ aren't' for plural nouns.

E.g. There are two new students in our class.

There is a good film on channel 2.

There is a cat near the school.

There is milk on the floor.

There are many birds near the gorilla.

There are many people visiting the animals today.

All the students went home. There aren't any students in the classroom.

Part L (1) The Simple Past Tense (Difficulty ★★)

did

Affirmative statements			
Subject		verb	rest of sentence
I / You / We / They / He / She / It		moved	fifty years ago.
Negative statements			
Subject		verb	rest of sentence
I / You / We / They / He / She / It		did not move / didn't move	fifty years ago.
Yes/No questions			
Did	subject	base form	rest of sentence
Did	I/ you/ we/ they/ he/ she/ it	work	10 years ago?
Short answers			
Affirmative		Negative	
Yes, I did.		No, I didn't.	

Wh-questions				
Wh-word	did	subject	base form	rest of sentence
When	did	John	lose	his job?
How many cars	did	he	have	in his life?

Verbs	How to change	Examples
For most verbs	+ <u>ed</u>	help <u>ed</u> , play <u>ed</u>
For verbs ending in e	+ <u>d</u>	use <u>d</u> , tie <u>d</u>
For verbs ending in a consonant + y	-y + <u>ied</u>	stud <u>ied</u> , fly <u>ied</u>
For some verbs ending in a single consonant	double the consonant + <u>ed</u>	dropp <u>ed</u> , stop <u>ped</u>
Irregular verbs	/	make → <u>made</u> put → <u>put</u>

Part L (2) The Simple Past Tense (Difficulty ★★)

was / were

Affirmative statements	
Subject	verb
I / He / She / It	was
We / You / They	were
Negative statements	
Subject	verb
I / He / She / It	was not / wasn't
We / You / They	were not / weren't

Yes/No questions		
Was/Were	subject	complement
Were	you	happy?
Was	he	sad?

Short answers	
Affirmative	Negative
Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.
Yes, he was.	No, he wasn't.

Wh-questions		
Wh-word	was/were	rest of sentence
Why	was	he angry?
What	did	he do?

We use the **Simple Past Tense** to talk about:

- events or completed actions that happened in the past

E.g. He **was** a policeman.

I **wrote** five books last year.

We often use expressions of time such as *yesterday*, *last year* and *three years ago* with the simple past tense.

E.g. I **went** to a cafe with my best friend Katy **yesterday**.

Tom **graduated** from a cooking school **three years ago**.

Part M Phrasal verbs (Difficulty ★★★)

A phrasal verb is a two-part verb in which a verb goes with an adverb or a preposition.

Phrasal verb	Meaning	Example
give up	stop doing something that has been a habit	I gave up putting sugar in tea and coffee to lose weight.
care for	like	I don't care for fizzy drinks; I prefer water.
drop out	quit a class, school	I dropped out of Science because it was too difficult.
fall down	fall to the ground	The picture that you hung up last night fell down this morning.
fill something in	to write information in blanks	Please fill in the form with your name, address, and phone number.
find out	discover	We don't know where he lives. How can we find out ?
give something away	give something to somebody for free	The library was giving away old books on Friday.
turn something on/off	start or stop the energy	It's too dark in here. Let's turn some lights on .