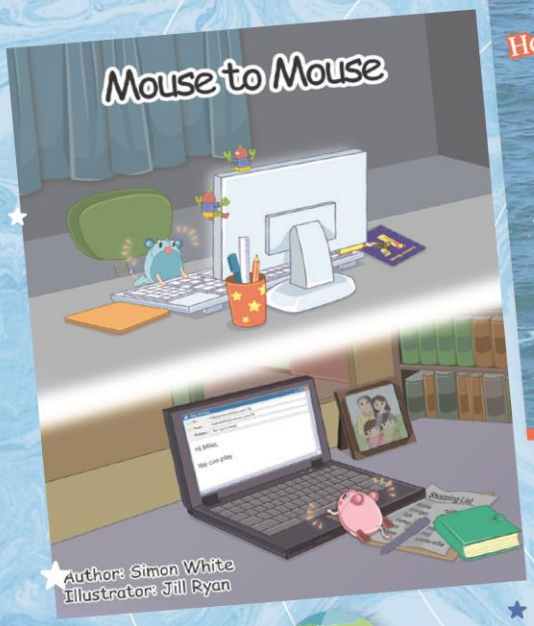
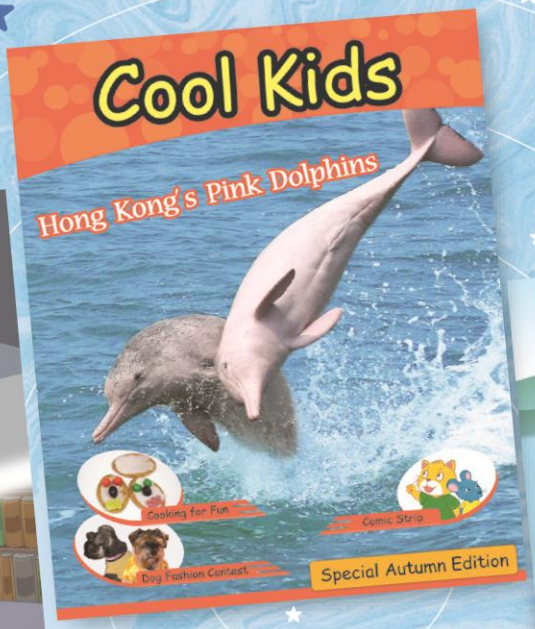
NET SECTION

SPACE TOWN

Literacy Programme for KS1







Grammar Booklet

(Units 13–15)

Name: _____

Class: _____ Class No.: _____

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Date: _____

Practice 1 : Handwriting

Handwriting Tips for a Paragraph

- LEAVE some space at the start.
- LEAVE spaces between sentences.
- KEEP writing.
- START a new paragraph on the next line.



The Lee family is asleep. Mike, the computer mouse, is in the bedroom. He is writing an email.

E.g.
1. The Lee family is asleep.
2. Mike, the computer mouse, is in the bedroom.
3. He is writing an email.

4. Coco, the cat, is sitting on her soft cushion.
5. She sees a mouse.
6. She wants to catch it.

QUESTION WORDS

What?



What is it?

How?



How do you make it?

What colour?



What colour is it?

Who?



Who is this?

Where?



Where is your school?

When?



When is your birthday?

Date: _____

Practice 2 : Question Words

Mike and Mabel are playing a guessing game. Fill in the blanks with the correct question word and guess the thing on Mike's card.

what where when who



Let's play a guessing game, Mabel! You can only ask me four questions. Then you have to guess what the thing on my card is.

That sounds fun! Ok... the first question, _____ can I see it?





You can see it in the study.

_____ uses it?





The Lee family. Dad, Mum and the children all use it.

_____ do they use it?





They use it in the morning, in the afternoon and at night. They don't use it when they are sleeping.

_____ does it look like?





It has a round top with two buttons. The bottom is flat.

It looks like YOU and ME! I know what it is. It is a...



Answer: It is a _____

Answer: It is a (computer) mouse.

Date: _____

Practice 3 : Stretching Sentences

Stretching Sentences

Stretch the given sentence. Spin the wheel. Colour the question word and use the question word to help you stretch the sentence.

e.g. The boy is playing.

The boy is playing in the playground

1. The girl is singing.

_____

2. The children are reading.

_____



Where?

Who?

How?

When?

Date: _____

Practice 4 : Mad Libs

Fill in the blanks with a word to make a funny story.
Look at the symbol for clues that may help you.

● Adjectives (describe someone or something)	☾ Nouns (person, place, thing, animal)	★ Verbs (action word)
blue	gummi bears	draw
juicy	books	run
red	robots	play
green	cats	read
crispy	apples	sleep
happy	pencils	sing
beautiful	rulers	dance
wonderful	sand	eat
amazing	dinosaurs	swim
tiny	cakes	lick
giant	hamsters	sniff
medium	glue sticks	shout
hardworking	chocolat	blow
naughty	eggs	tell
friendly	butter	ask
clever	rice	buy
scary	mirrors	cut
strong	masks	stick



The Three Pigs

By: _____
your name



Once upon a time, there were three _____ pigs. They decided to make their own houses. The first _____ pig wanted to sing all day. So he quickly built his house out of _____. The second _____ pig wanted to _____. So he quickly built his house out of _____. The third _____ pig worked very hard. He carefully built his strong house out of _____.

One day, a _____ wolf knocked on the first pig's home. "Pig, pig, let me in or I'll _____ your house down!" The house came down. The wolf knocked on the second pig's home. "Pig, pig, let me in or I'll _____ your house down!" The house came down.

The wolf knocked on the third pig's home. "Pig, pig, let me in or I'll _____ your house down!" The house did not come down. The wolf gave up and the three _____ pigs lived happily ever after.

Mouse to Mouse



Author: Simon White
Illustrator: Jill Ryan

Date: _____

Worksheet 13.1 : Subject and Object Pronouns

We use a personal pronoun to take the place of a noun. There are two types of personal pronouns: subject pronouns and object pronouns.

We use a subject pronoun at the beginning of a sentence that does the action.

Subject Pronouns	I	You	He	She	It	We	They
Object Pronouns	me	you	him	her	it	us	them

e.g. Tom sees the mouse.



He sees the mouse.



The pronouns you and it do not change and stay the same.

We use an object pronoun at the end of a sentence that has an action done to it.

Subject Pronouns	I	You	He	She	It	We	They
Object Pronouns	me	you	him	her	it	us	them

e.g. The mouse sees Ms Lee.



The mouse sees her.

A. Tom and his family are waking up and the sun is shining their shadows on the wall. Match the person to their shadow.



B. Look at the circled nouns. Change them into a subject pronoun or an object pronoun and write the sentences.

Mr and Mrs Lee are sitting on the nice sofa.

e.g. The children are sitting on the nice sofa too.
The children are sitting on it too.



1. The Lee Family like the nice sofa very much.

_____

_____

Tom is reading the books and magazines.

2. Mandy is reading the books and magazines too.



_____

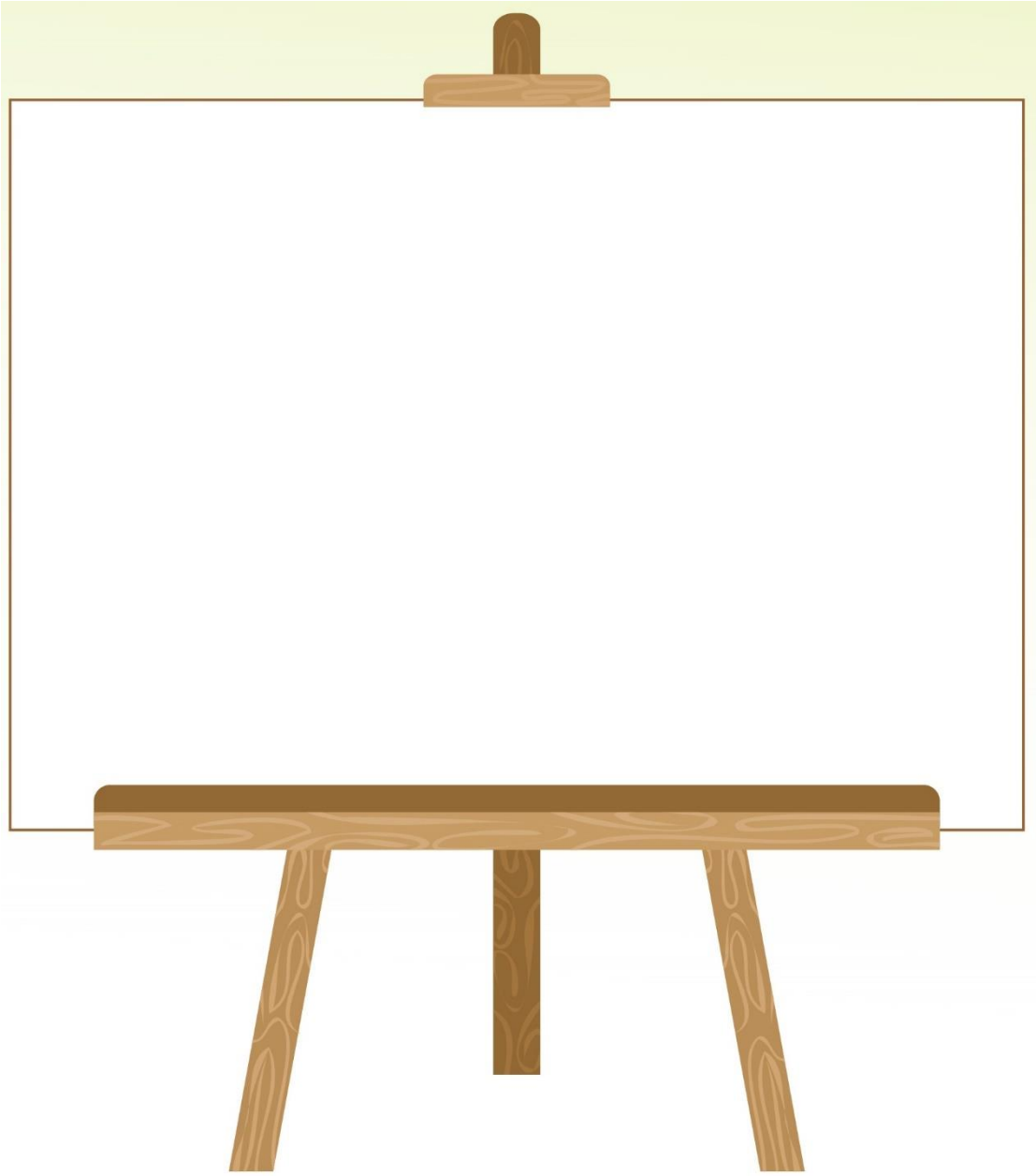
_____

3. Tom and Mandy like reading the books and magazines a lot.

_____

_____

C. Draw your family members in the living room. Write about what they are doing using 2-3 sentences. Circle all the subject and object pronouns you have used.



Date: _____

Worksheet 13.2 : Texture and Shape Adjectives

We use an **adjective** to describe a noun.

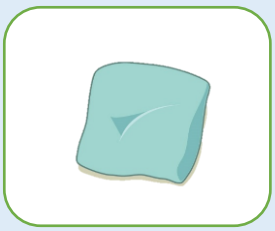
A texture is an adjective.

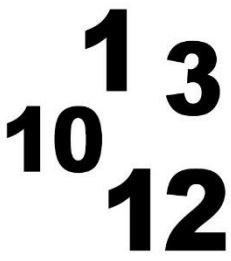
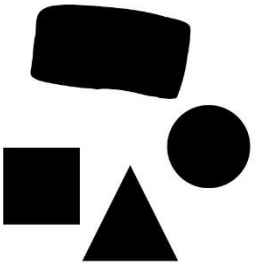
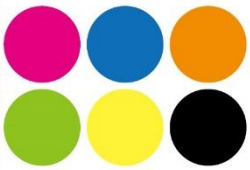
e.g. Tom jumps on the soft cushions.



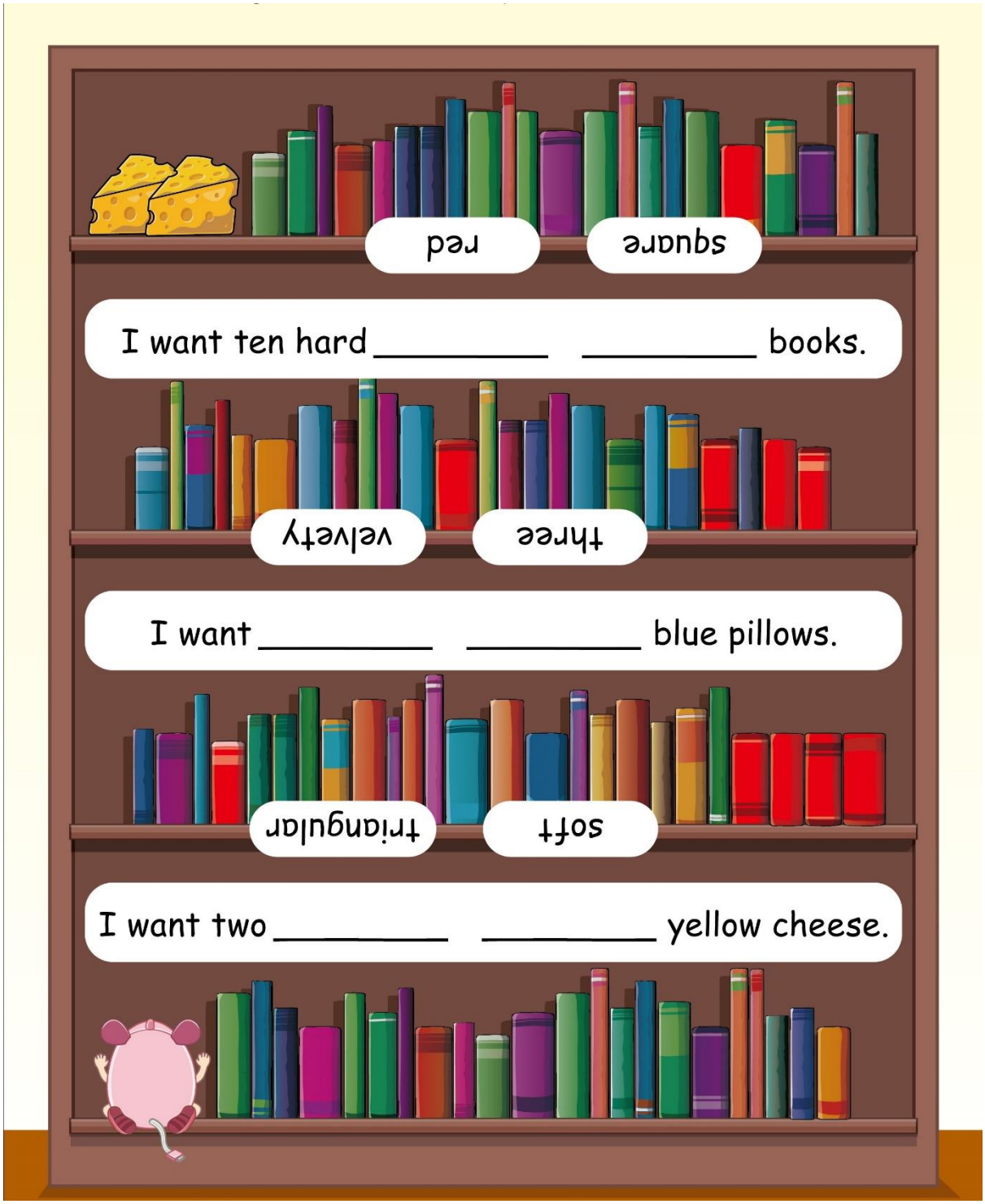
A shape is an adjective.

e.g. Tom has a square pillow.

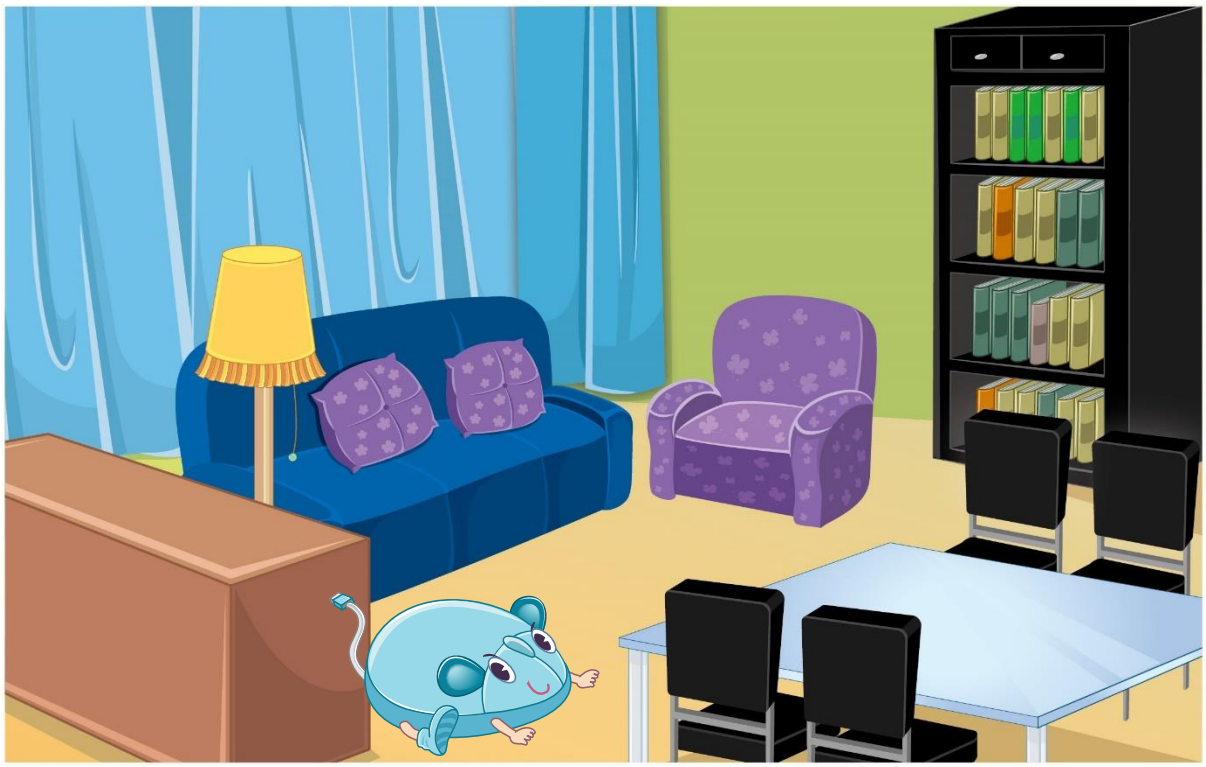


Numbers	Textures	Shapes	Colours
			
one	soft	square	pink
three	velvety	round	black
ten	hard	rectangular	yellow
twelve	smooth	triangular	blue

A. Help the mouse climb up the bookshelf to get the cheese at the top by putting the correct adjectives into the right order to complete the sentences.



B. Mike the mouse is looking at the new living room. Look at the picture and help him complete the sentences that describe the furniture.



1. There is _____ _____ _____ sofa.
(blue / soft / one)

2. There are _____ _____ _____ cushions.
(square / two / velvety)

3. There is a _____ _____ _____bookshelf.
(smooth / black /rectangular)

4. There are _____ _____ _____ chairs.
(black / hard / four)

C. Draw one piece of furniture and colour it. Write one sentence about it using 2-3 adjectives.

Date: _____

Worksheet 13.3 : Comparative Adjectives (Part 1)

We use **comparatives** to compare two people or things.

We usually add '**er**' to shorter adjectives to form comparatives of superiority.

e.g. long → longer

When an adjective ends in **y**, change the **y** to **i** before adding 'er'.

e.g. happy → happier

e.g. Tom is taller than Kimmy.



Adjective	Comparative
long	longer
tall	taller
soft	softer
small	smaller
big	bigger
happy	happier



For 'good', the comparative form is 'better'.

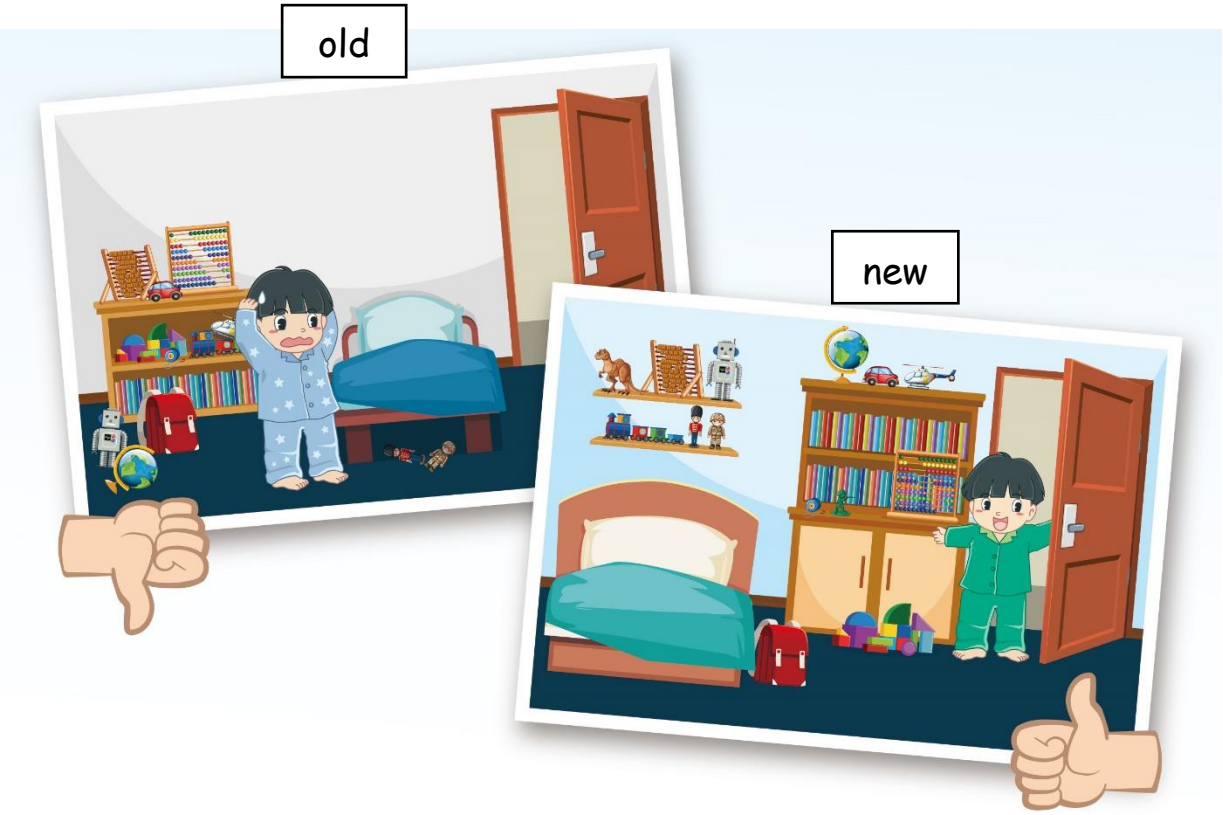
For 'bad', the comparative form is 'worse'.

A. Coco the Cat makes the home so messy. Help the Lee Family find the following things and circle them all in the picture.

the bigger cushion	the longer pen	the photo with the happier face	the smaller book



B. The Lee Family is talking about the new design of their home. Look at the picture. Read and circle the correct answers.



1. The new bed is bigger / smaller than the old bed.

2. The new bookshelf is taller / shorter than the old bookshelf.

3. The new pillow is longer / shorter than the old pillow.

4. The design of the new bedroom is better / worse than the old one.

5. The boy is happier / sadder than before.

C. Look at the jumbled sentences and the picture. Rearrange the order of the words and write the sentences.

1. taller than | Rex | is | Tom



_____

2. my hair | longer than | your hair | is



_____

3. is | Mabel | smaller than | Coco



_____

Date: _____

Worksheet 13.4 : Superlative Adjectives (Part 1)

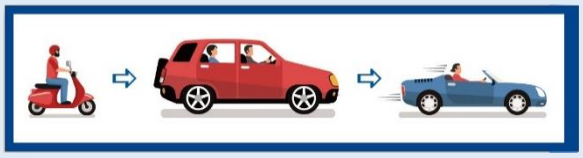
We use **superlatives** to compare more than two people or things. We usually add '**est**' to short adjectives to form the superlatives of superiority.

e.g. fast → fastest

The motorbike is fast.

The car is faster.

The sports car is the fastest.



Adjective	Superlative
fast	fastest
low	lowest
high	highest
tall	tallest
short	shortest
big	biggest
large	largest
small	smallest
long	longest
old	oldest
happy	happiest

Canada is the second largest country in the world.



South Africa hosts the world's largest bicycle race.





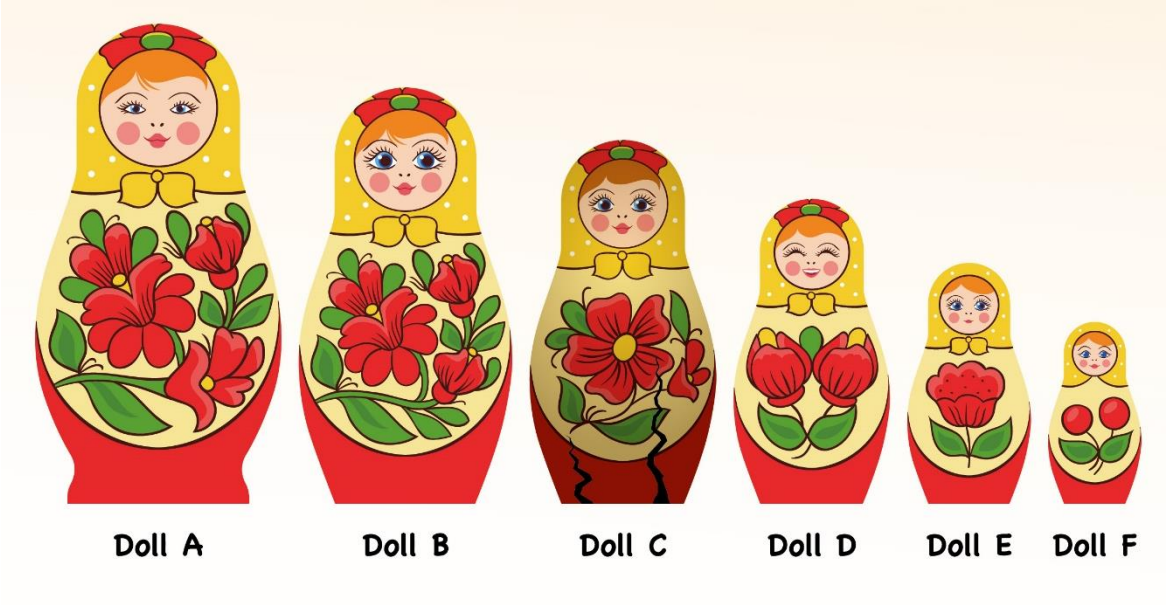
For 'good', the superlative form is 'best'.

For 'bad', the superlative form is 'worst'.

A. Which path is the fastest? You need to reach the campsite using the superlative form of adjectives.



B. The children are playing a guessing game. Look at the picture. Read and choose the correct answers. Circle the correct answers.



1. Doll A is the shortest / tallest.
2. Doll B has the smallest / biggest eyes.
3. Doll C is the newest / oldest doll.
4. Doll D is the happiest / smallest doll.
5. Doll E has the smallest / biggest mouth.
6. Doll F is the shortest / tallest.

C. Tom is doing jumbled sentences. Rearrange the order of the words and write the sentences.

1. the longest street in the world | Canada | has

_____

_____

2. is | Mount Fuji | the tallest mountain in Japan

_____

_____

3. the oldest school in the world | the United Kingdom | has

_____

_____

Comparatives & Superlatives

We use **comparatives** to compare **two** people or things.
We use **superlatives** to compare **more than two** people or things.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
		
Brother is **tall**.	Brother is **taller** than his sister.	Dad is the **tallest** in the family.
small	smaller	smallest
big	bigger	biggest
tall	taller	tallest
short	shorter	shortest
long	longer	longest
low	lower	lowest
high	higher	highest
fast	faster	fastest
soft	softer	softest
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst

Cool Kids

Hong Kong's Pink Dolphins



Cooking for Fun



Dog Fashion Contest



Comic Strip

Special Autumn Edition

Date: _____

Worksheet 14.1 : Imperatives

When we want to show people how to make or do something, we always start the steps with **imperative** verbs.

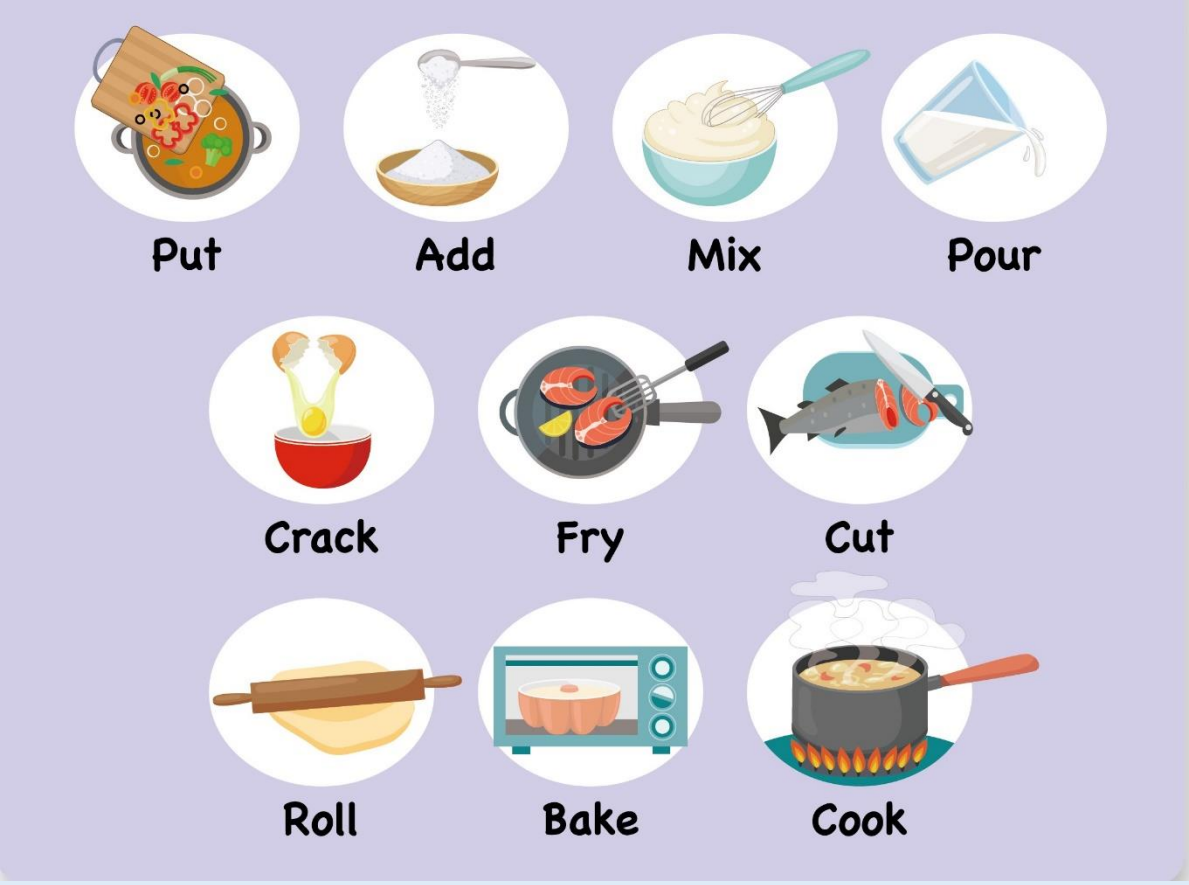
e.g. Put in the milk.

Add the eggs.

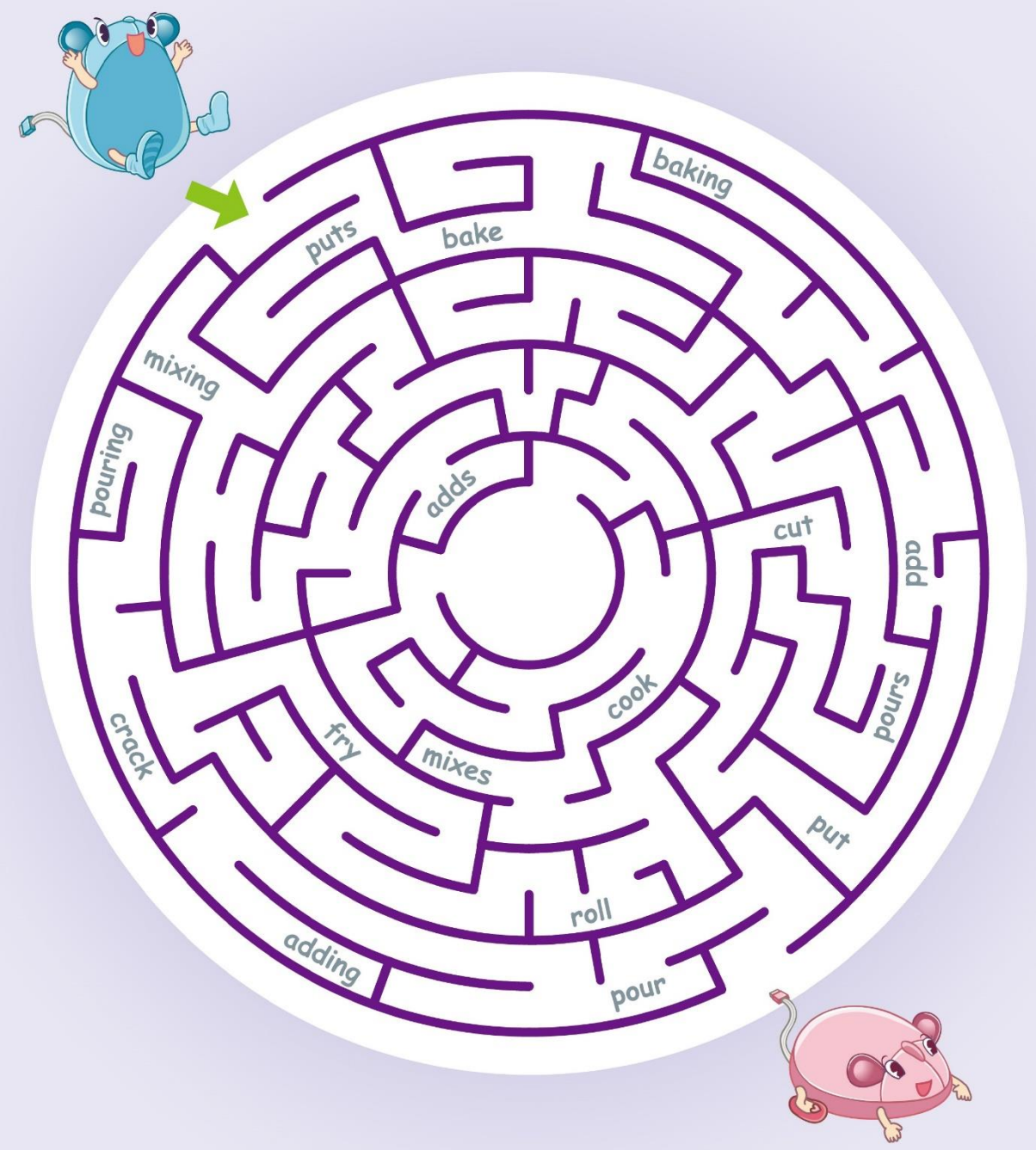
Mix them together.

Pour the mixture into the pan.

Bake it in the oven.



A. Help Mike get to Mabel by walking through the path with imperative verbs.



B. Mabel and Mike are making a cheesy cheesecake. Help them find the right imperative verb to complete each step in the recipe.

baking	put	adds	pour	poured
add	mixed	mix	putting	bake

Cheesy Cheesecake

Steps:

1. _____ in the milk.
2. _____ the eggs and cheese.
3. _____ them together.
4. _____ the mixture into the pan.
5. _____ it in the oven.
6. Decorate the cake with your favourite fruit.



C. Mabel and Mike are making chocolate cookies. Write one step they need to do to make the cookies by using an imperative verb.



Date: _____

Worksheet 14.2 : In and At

We use **prepositions** "in" and "at" when we talk about festivals and countries.

		
Festivals	Countries	Seasons
at	in	in

e.g. At Mid-Autumn Festival, you can look at the full moon.

OR

You can look at the full moon at Mid-Autumn Festival.



In Canada, you can play in the snow.

OR

You can play in the snow in Canada.



In summer, you can go to the beach.

OR

You can go to the beach in summer.



A. Matching Game. The children are going to different places to celebrate different festivals. Read the sentences to match them by drawing a line.



Tom can go hiking in Japan.

In Canada, Mandy can go skiing.

Oscar can see the bun towers at the Cheung Chau Bun Festival.

In Hong Kong, Kimmy can hunt for Easter eggs at Easter.

B. Oscar is playing a card game. Read the playing cards and find the matching one by drawing a line from one card to the other. Fill in the blank with 'in' or 'at'.

_____Christmas,
Mandy can hear
Christmas carols.



Tom can see
yellow and orange
leaves on the trees
_____autumn.



_____the
United Kingdom,
Kimmy can eat
fish and chips.



Kimmy can eat
fish and chips
_____the
United Kingdom.



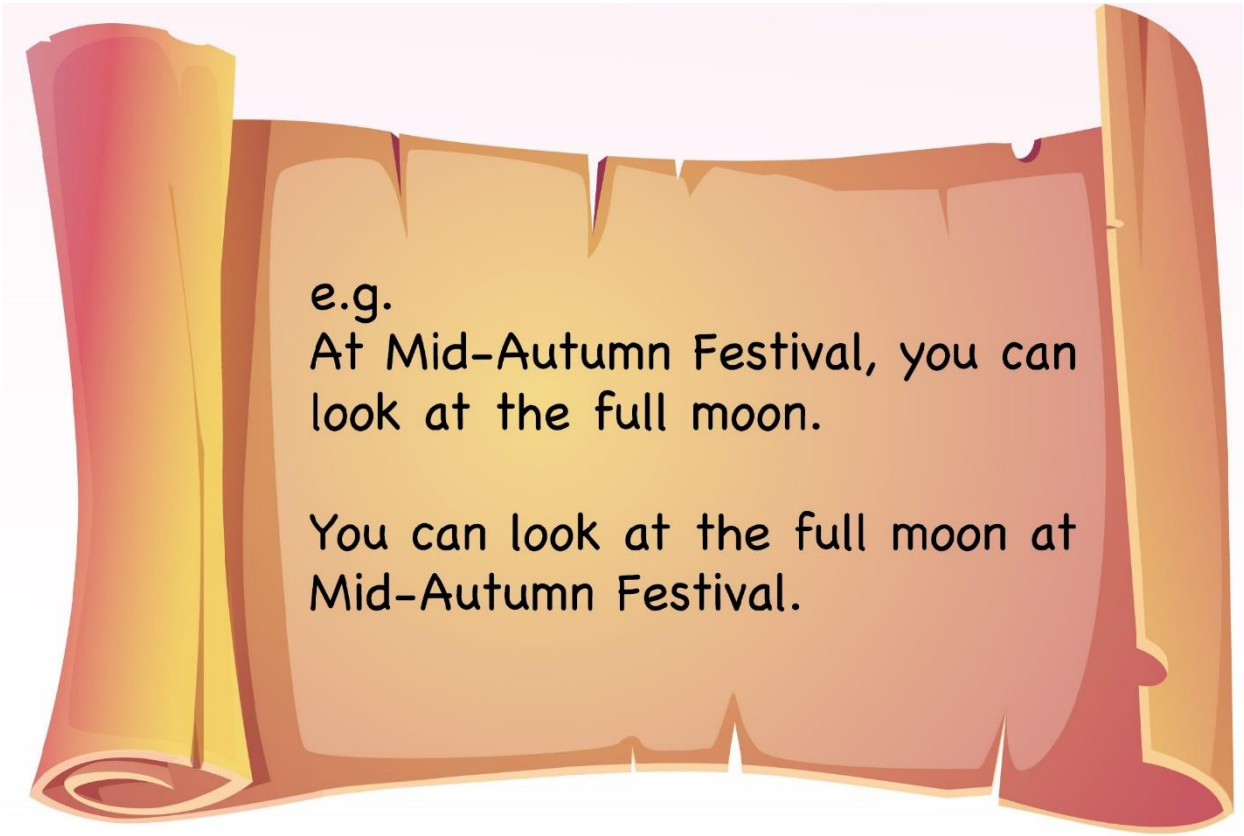
Mandy can hear
Christmas carols
_____Christmas.

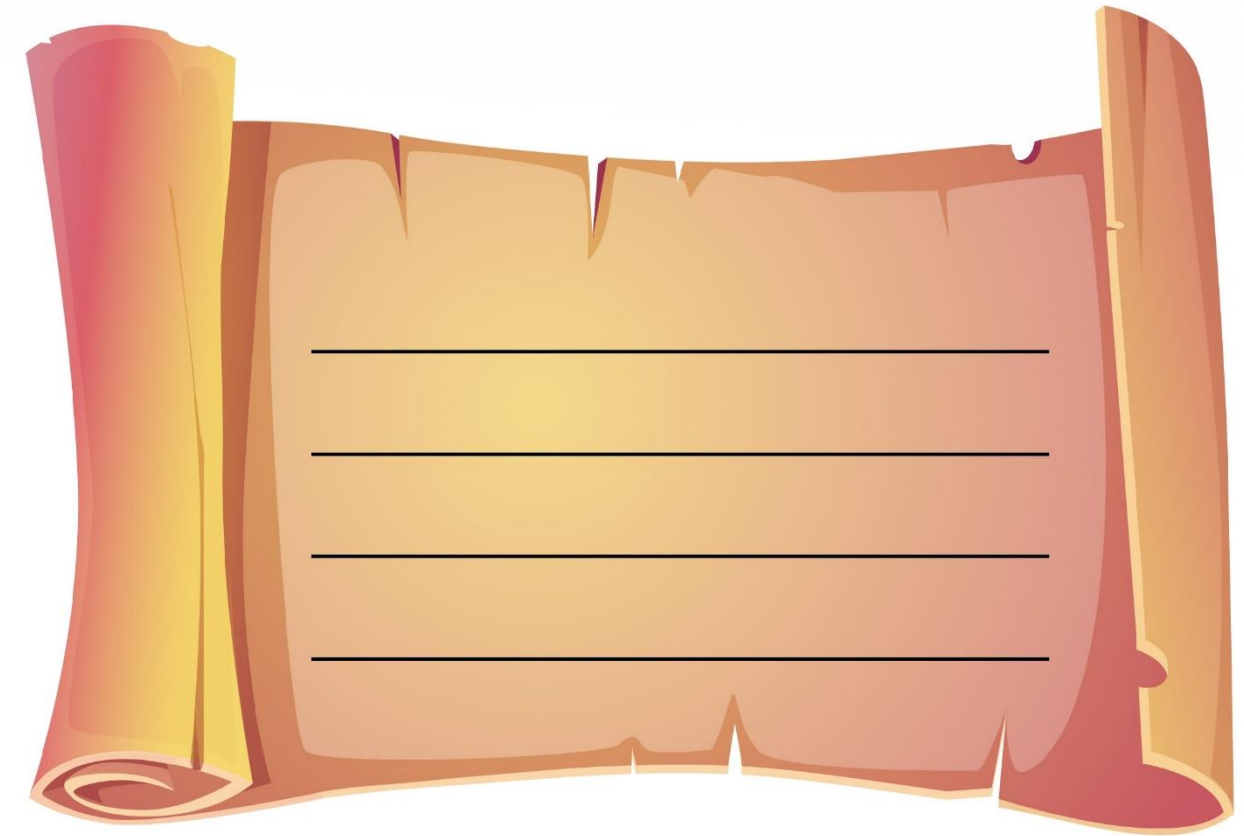


_____autumn,
Tom can see
yellow and orange
leaves on the trees.



C. Make one sentence beginning with 'in' or 'at'. Then, write the same sentence ending with the preposition.





Date: _____

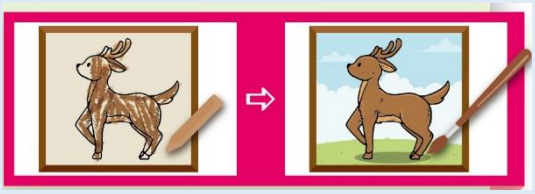
Worksheet 14.3 : Comparative Adjectives (Part 2)

We use **comparatives** to compare two people or things.

We usually add the word '**more**' before the long adjectives with three syllables or more.

e.g. beautiful → more beautiful

e.g. The new picture is more beautiful than the old picture.



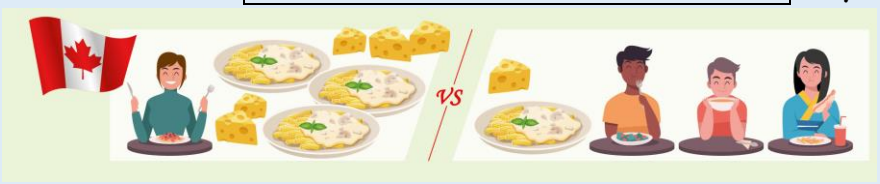
Adjective	Comparative
beautiful	more beautiful
expensive	more expensive
interesting	more interesting
exciting	more exciting



We also add the word '**more**' before the nouns for comparison.

e.g.

Canadians eat more macaroni and cheese than any other country.



Canada has more lakes than the rest of the world combined.



A. Kimmy is making a wish list for her birthday. Read the wish list and look at the picture. Circle the things that she wants.



B. Tom is learning about comparatives. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of comparatives.

1. The new watch is _____ (expensive) than the old watch.



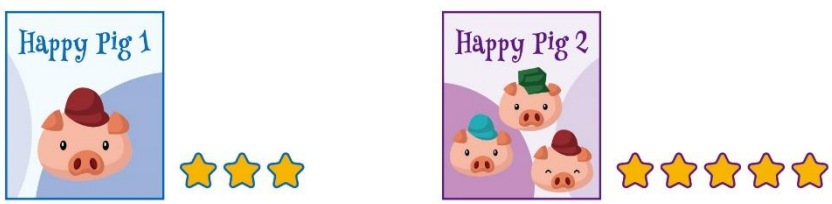
2. I think the old cover of the magazine is _____ (beautiful) than the new cover.



3. This ride is _____ (exciting) than that ride. I can't help screaming!



4. The film Happy Pig 2 is _____ (interesting) than the film Happy Pig 1.

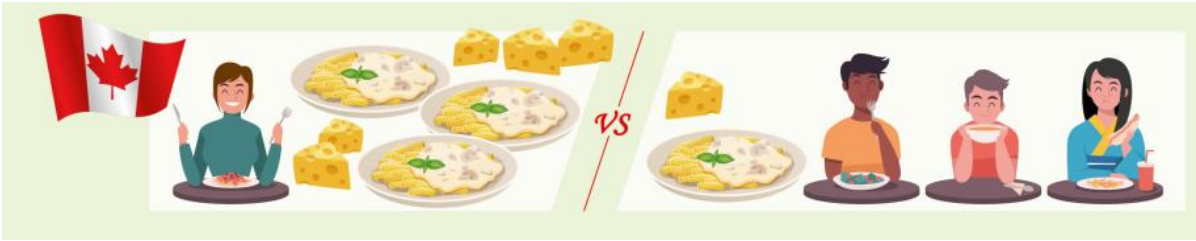


C. Tom is doing jumbled sentences. Rearrange the order of the words and write the sentences.

1. Canadians eat | any other country | more macaroni and cheese than

_____

_____



2. the rest of the world combined | more lakes than | Canada has

_____

_____



Date: _____

Worksheet 14.4 : Superlative Adjectives (Part 2)

We use **superlatives** to compare more than two people or things.

We usually add the word '**most**' before the long adjectives with three syllables or more.



e.g. expensive → most expensive

Watch C is the most expensive.

Adjective	Superlative
beautiful	most beautiful
expensive	most expensive
interesting	most interesting
exciting	most exciting
common	most common
popular	most popular
dangerous	most dangerous

'Most' can be used with a noun as a determiner to talk about quantity.

e.g.

Hong Kong has the most double-decker trams in the world.



Japan has the most vending machines in the world.



A. The Lee family is visiting the zoo. They are looking at the photos. Read the caption and fill in the correct forms of superlatives.



1. This rabbit is the _____ (beautiful) rabbit at the zoo.

2. I like the Fun Fun Animal Games. It is the _____ _____ (interesting) area at the zoo.

3. Look! This is the _____ (expensive) toy giraffe at the souvenir shop.

4. The lion is the _____ (dangerous) animal at the zoo.

5. The animal theatre is the _____ (popular) area at the zoo.

B. Tom is doing jumbled sentences. Rearrange the order of the words and write the sentences.

1. in Hong Kong | the most expensive tea | you can buy

_____

_____

2. the most dangerous snake | Australia has | in the world

_____

_____

3. is | in Italy | the most popular sport | football

_____

_____

The Pirate, the Parrot and Fun at the Bun Festival



Author: Mike Lee
Illustrator: Mabel Ma

Date: _____

Worksheet 15.1 : Noun describing sound - Onomatopoeia

We use **onomatopoeia** to describe different sounds.



A. Circle the onomatopoeia. Match the word to the thing that makes the sound.





pop splash boom buzz squawk
ouch achoo crack vroom tick-tock

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

B. Match the sound words to the different situations below. Write the relevant words in the appropriate blank and speech bubbles.

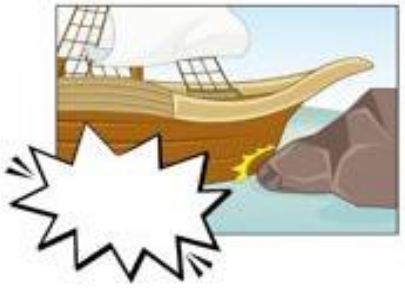
Splash	~~Drip drop~~	Ouch	Hurray	Bang	Boom



e.g Drip drop! The map was wet.



1. _____! Pang the Pirate jumped into the water.



2._____! The junk hit the big rocks.



3. _____! Pang the Pirate fired the cannon at the sea monster.

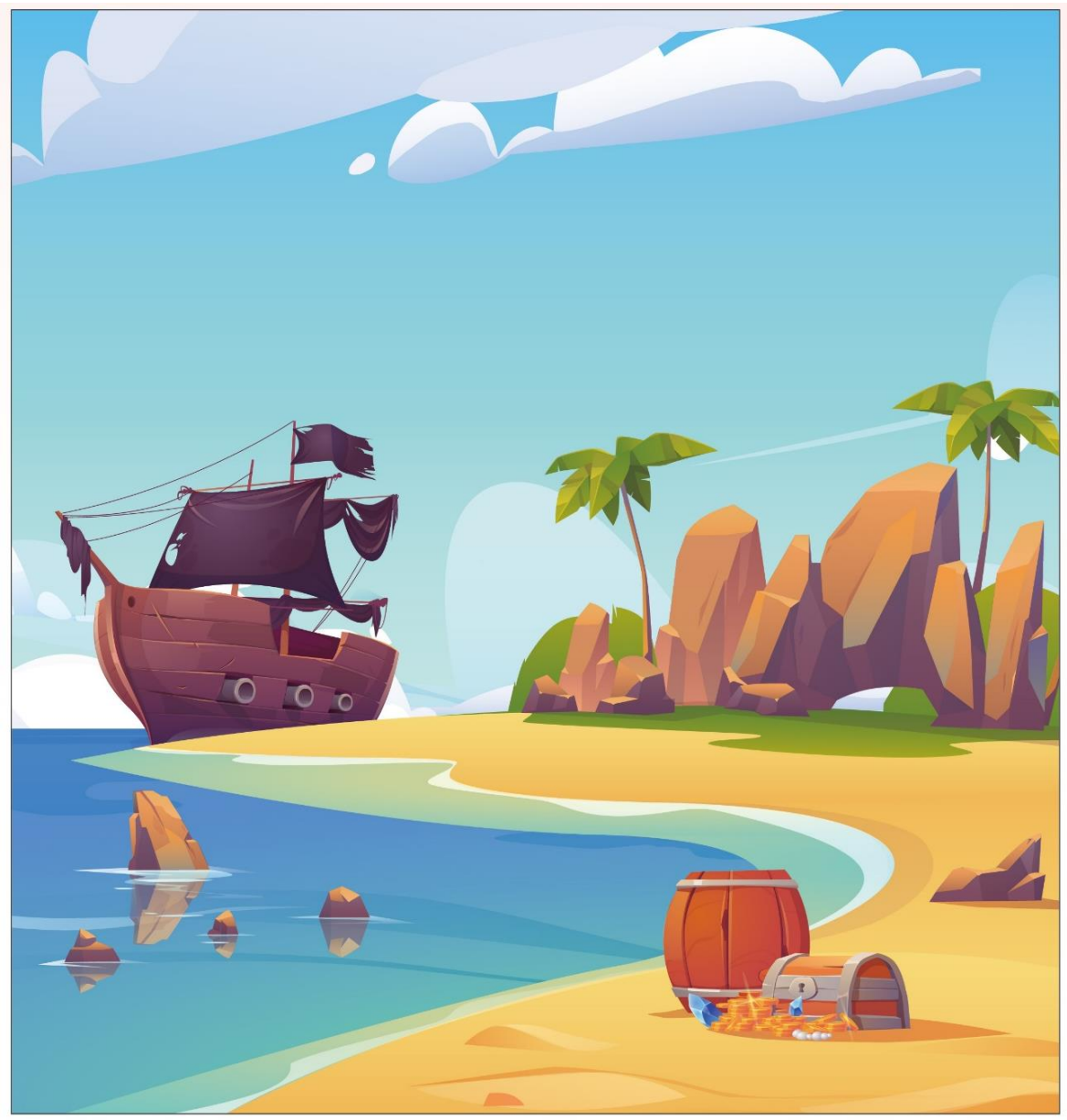


4. Hungry Bun chased Pete the Parrot into the sea and bit his tail.
"_____!" cried Pete the Parrot.



5. Pang the Pirate won the race and shouted, "_____!"

C. Draw yourself in the picture and add some sound words in speech bubbles.



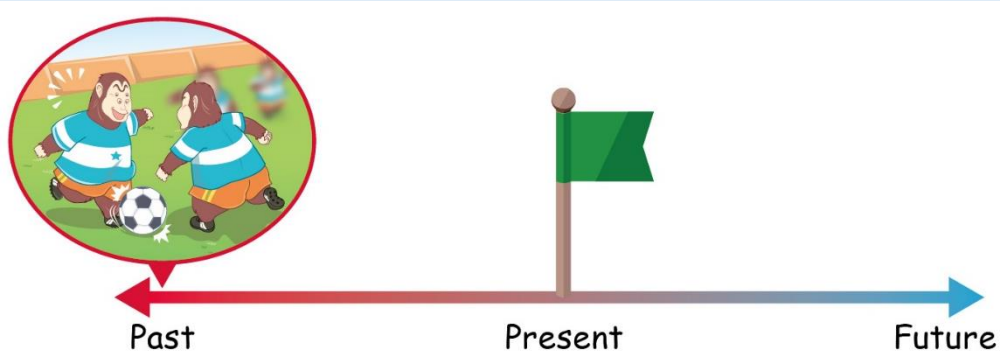
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Worksheet 15.2 : Past Tense - Regular

We use **past tense** to show actions that happened and completed in the past.

e.g.

We played football yesterday.



Past tense is a verb form for things that happened.

We can make **regular past tense** by adding –ed at the end of the verb.

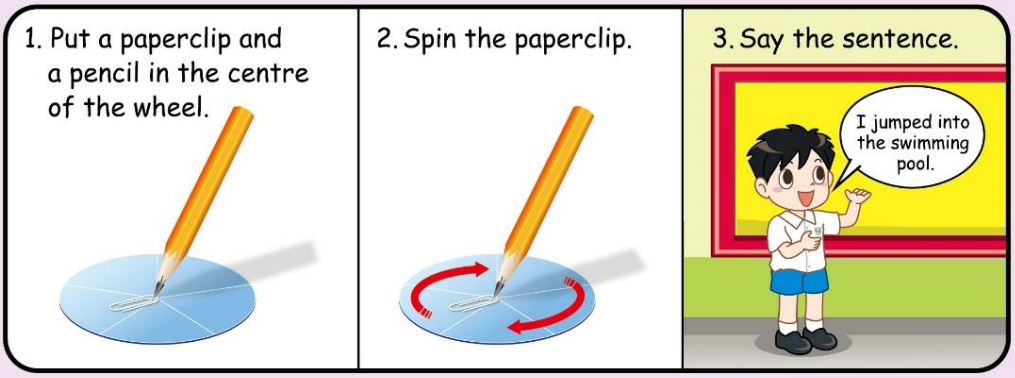
e.g.

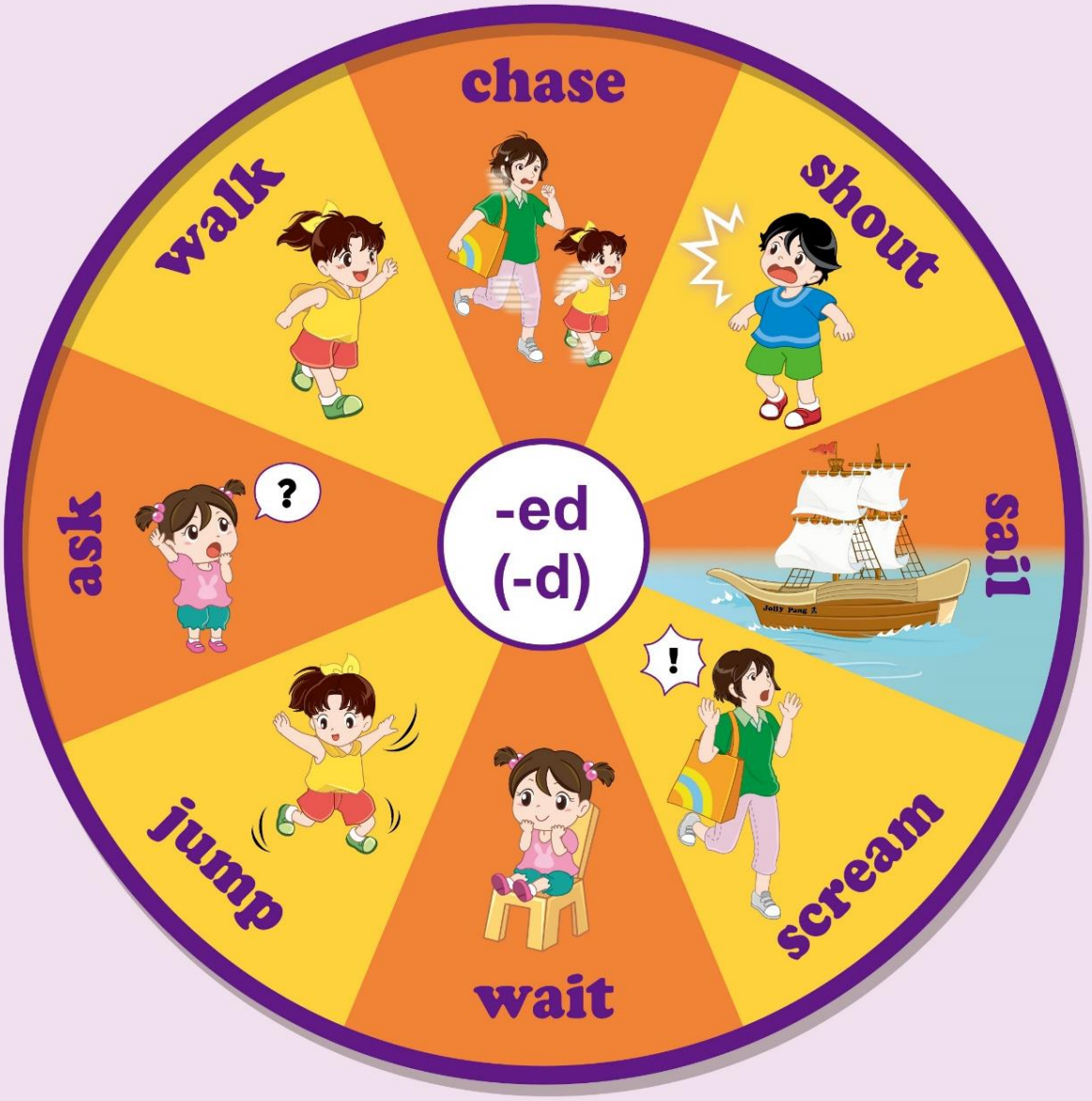
Verb	+ed	past tense
jump	jump +ed	jumped
sail	sail +ed	sailed

For the verb ending with an 'e', we add –d to form past tense. e.g. chase -> chased

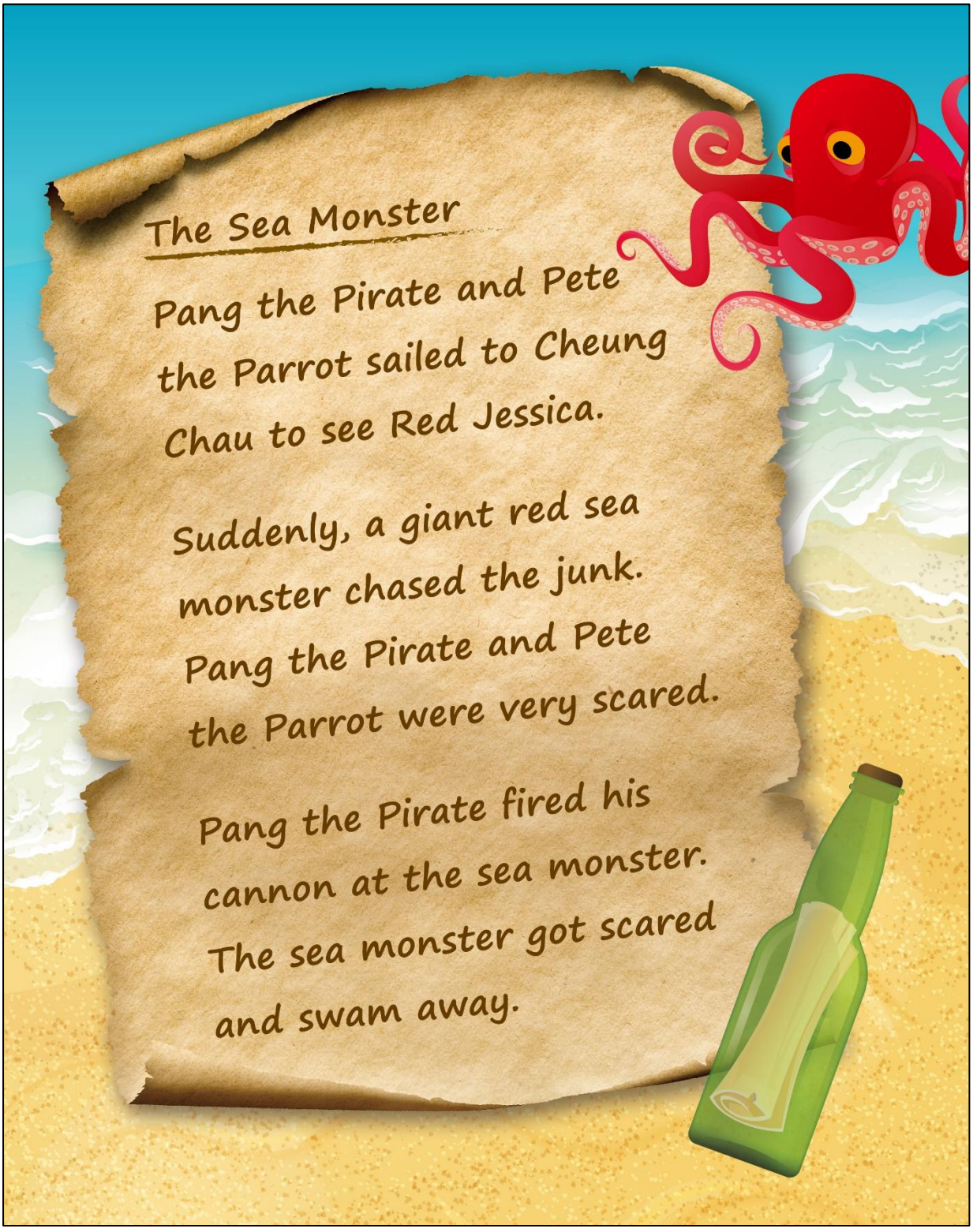
A. Play with your friend. Spin the wheel and change the word to past tense and make a sentence.

Verb	Past tense	Sentence
jump	jumped	I jumped in the swimming pool.



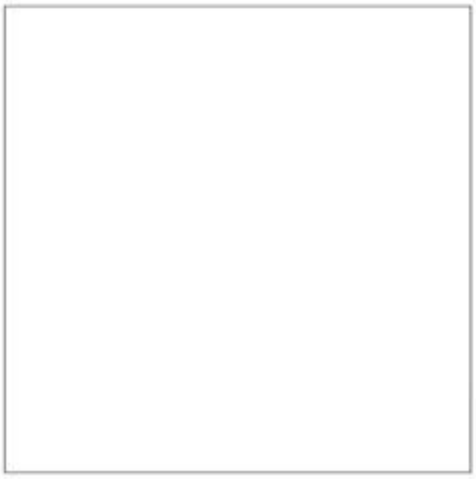


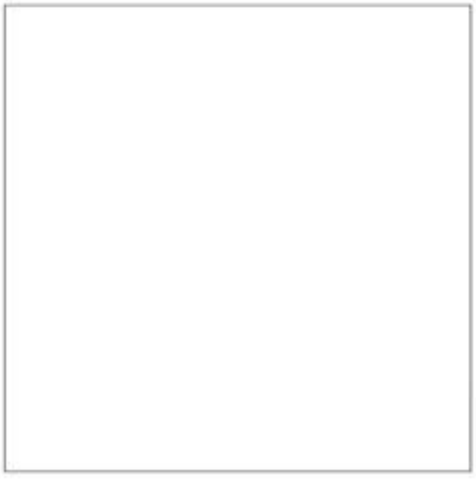
B. Pete found a message in a bottle. Read the message and help him circle all the verbs that are in past tense.



C. Copy the past tense form of these verbs from the message in the bottle (Part B). Choose any two to make two sentences and draw a picture about it.

Verb	jump	shout	ask	walk
Past tense				





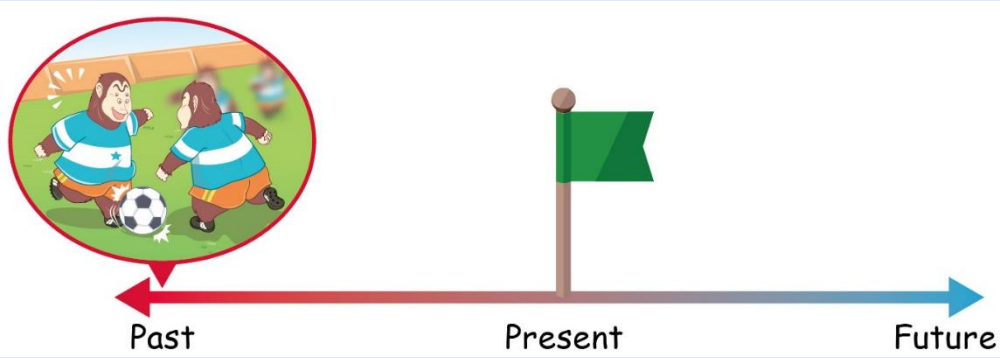
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Worksheet 15.3 : Past Tense - Irregular

We use **past tense** to show actions that happened and completed in the past.

e.g.

We played football yesterday.



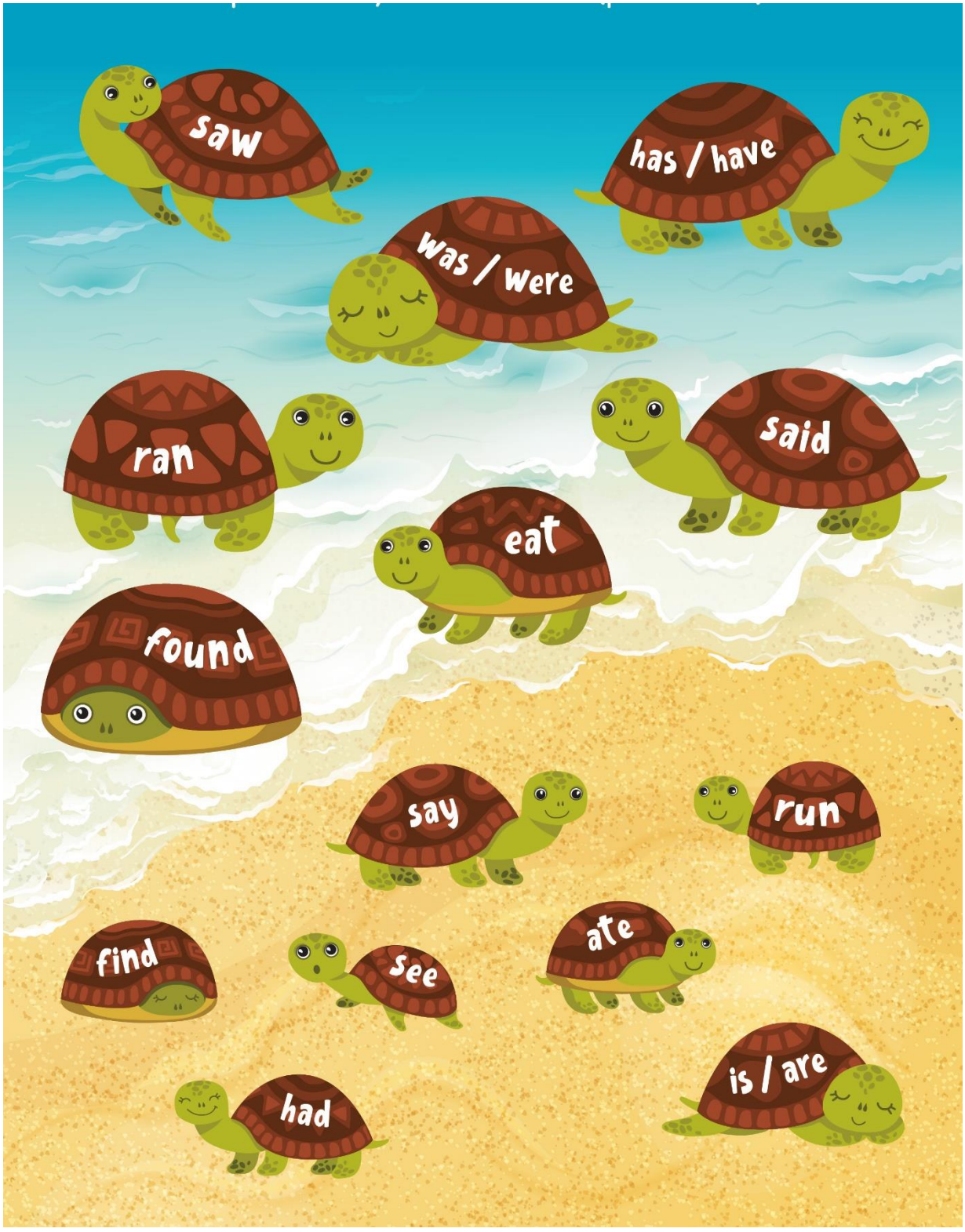
Past tense is a verb form for things that happened.

We cannot make **irregular past tense** by adding –ed or -d at the end of the verb.

e.g.

Verb	Past tense
see	saw
say	said
has/ have	had
run	ran
eat	ate
find	found
to be	was/were

A. Match the verb form to its past tense. Help the baby find its mom (past tense).



B. Pang the Pirate is writing his diary. Help him to make a sentence by putting the words in the correct order. Remember to circle the past tense in the sentence and put a full stop at the end of the sentence.

e.g. | a monster | saw | We |

We saw a monster.

1. | was | The monster | scary |

2. | ran | We all | away |

3. | the buns | found | The monster |

4. | It | all the buns | ate |

C. Change these verbs to past tense. Choose a past tense verb to form a sentence and draw a picture about it.

Verb	has/have	is	see	find	say
Past tense					



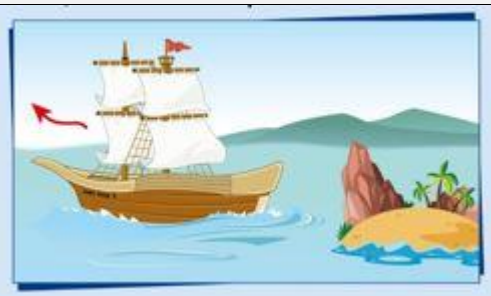
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Worksheet 15.4 : To, Away, Out Of, Into

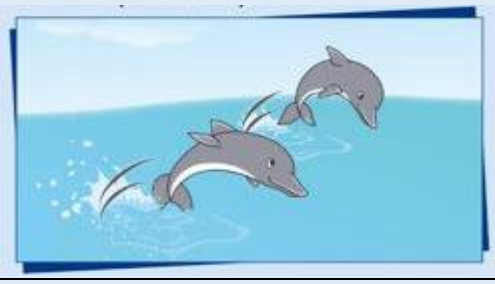
We use to, away, out of and into with some action verbs to show movement.

e.g.

sail – sail to, sail away

The junk sails to the island.	The junk sails away from the island.
	

Jump – jump into, jump out of

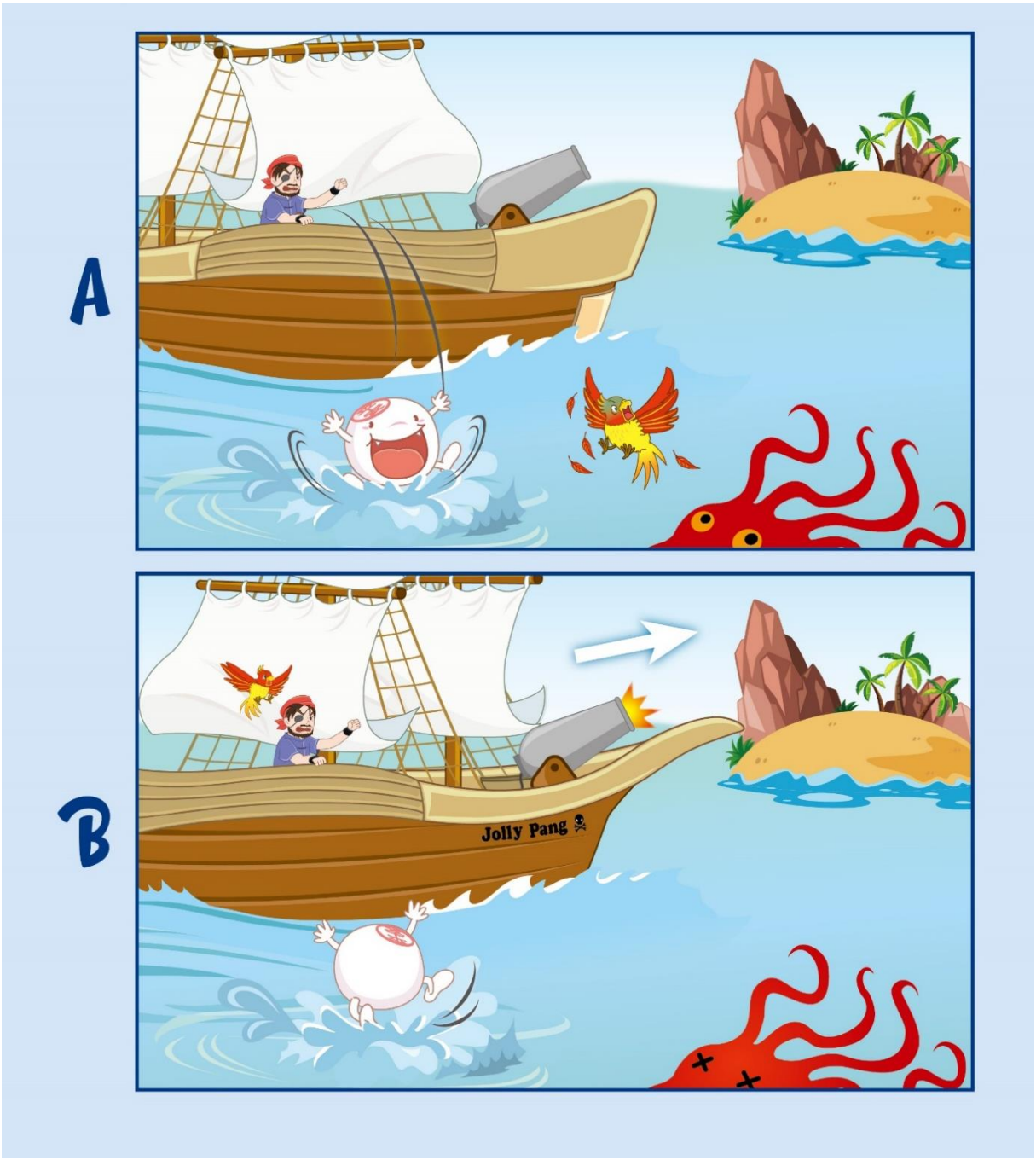
The bun jumps into the sea.	The dolphins jump out of the sea.
	

If the action has happened in the past, the verb form will change to past tense.

e.g. jump into -> jumped into

sail away -> sailed away

A. Can you spot five differences? Draw a circle around each difference. Complete the following sentences.



In picture _____, the bun jumped into the water.

In picture _____, the boat sailed to the island.

B. Pirate Pang is looking at some photos. Complete the sentences by filling in the blanks using the past tense form.



The pirate ship _____ (sail to) the island.

Hungry Bun _____ (jump into) the sea.





The parrot _____ (fly away) with the treasure map.

The Sea Monster _____ (come out of) the water.



C. Choose one set of the words from the word bank. Make a sentence in the past tense and draw a picture about it.

Word Bank		
jump into	run out of	sail to

_____

_____

_____

Native-speaking English Teacher Section

Education Bureau

The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
(HKSARG)