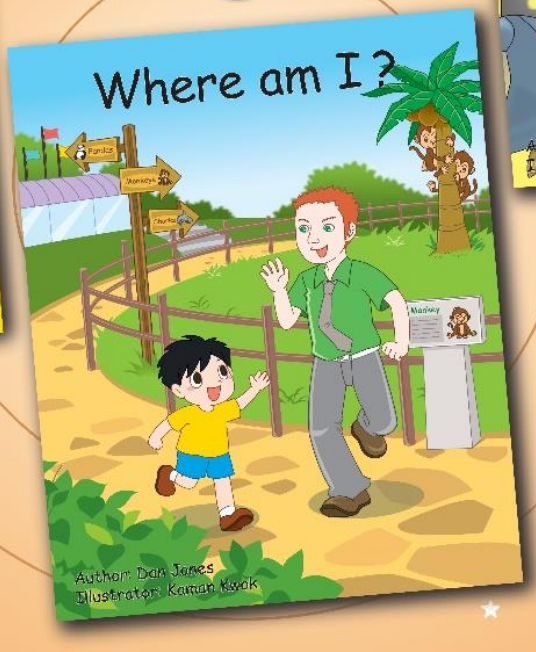
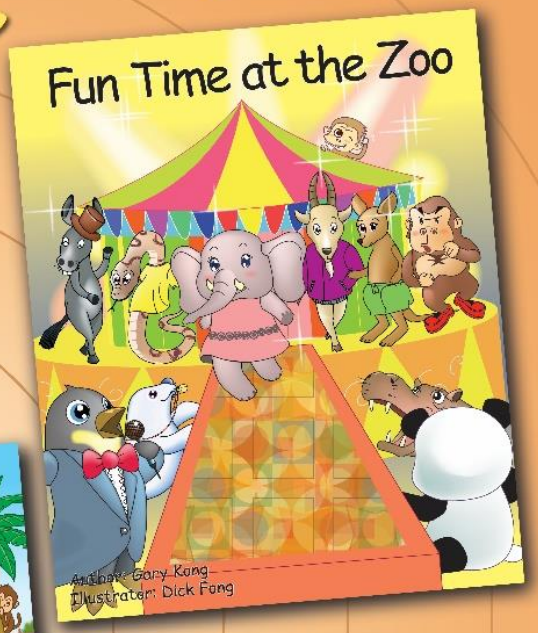
NET SECTION

SPACE TOWN

Literacy Programme for KS1







Grammar Booklet

(Units 4-6)

Name: _____

Class: _____ Class No.: _____

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Date: _____

Practice 1 : Days of the Week



Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,
Thursday, Friday, Saturday

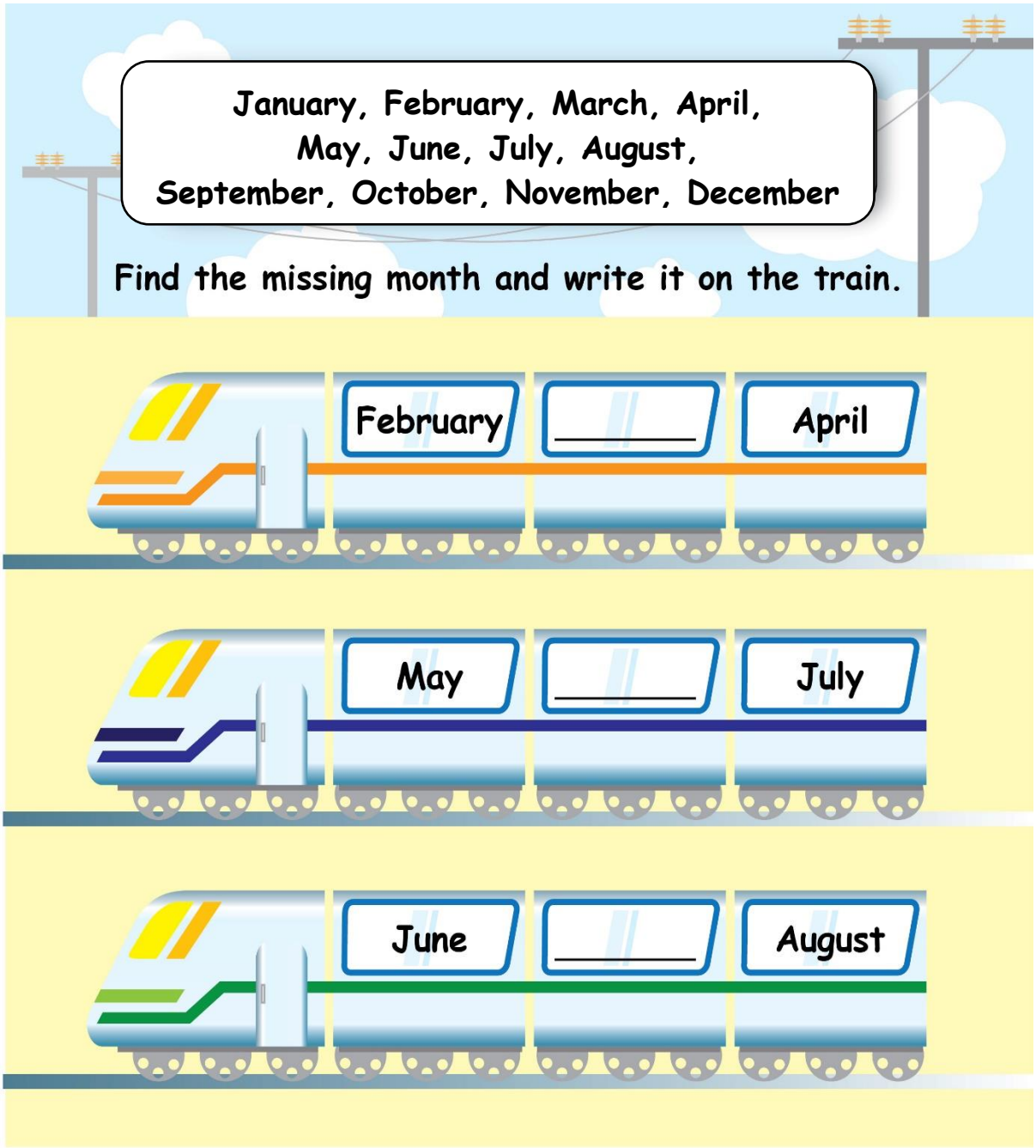


Find the days of the week.

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

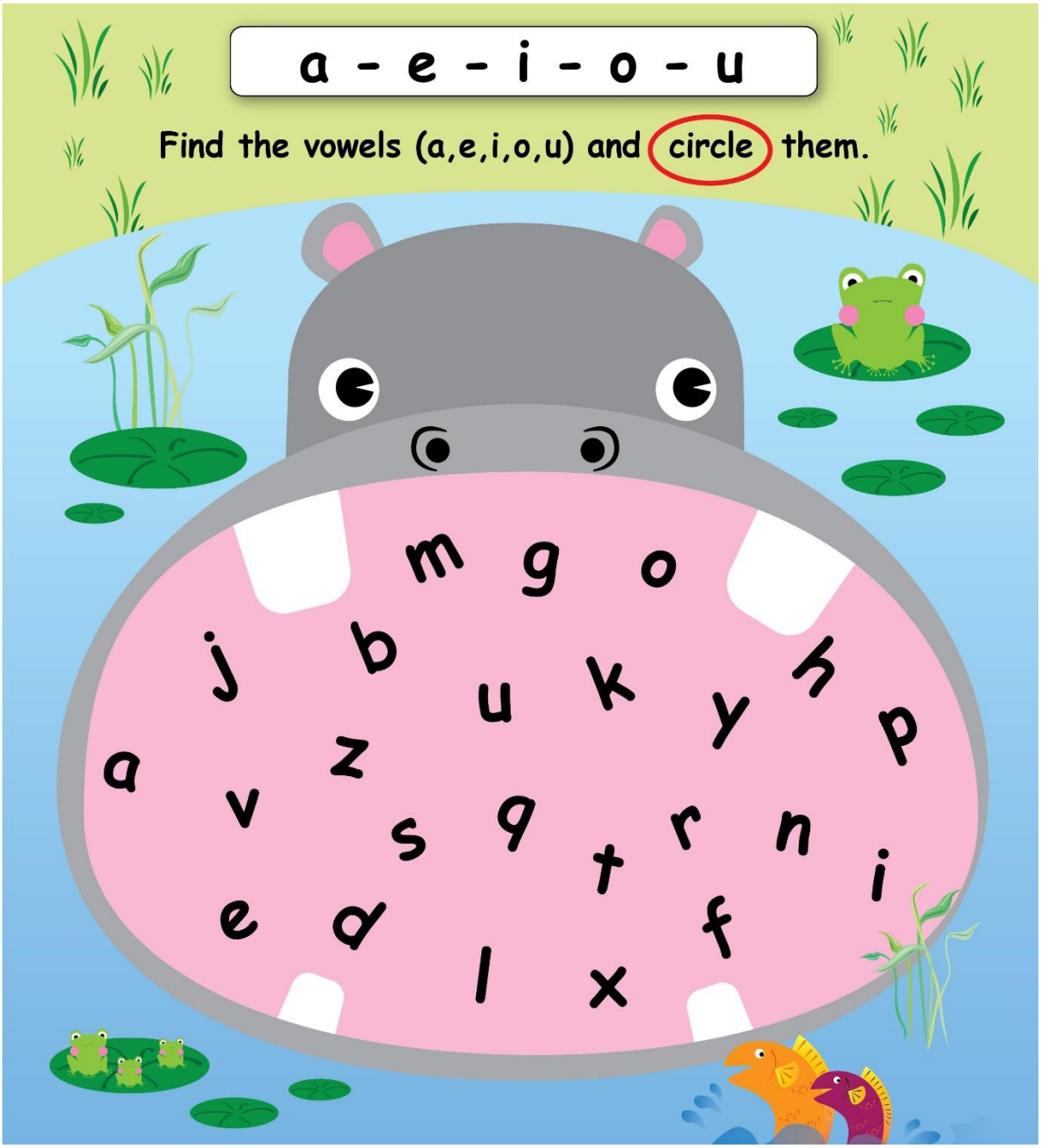
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Practice 2 : Months of the Year



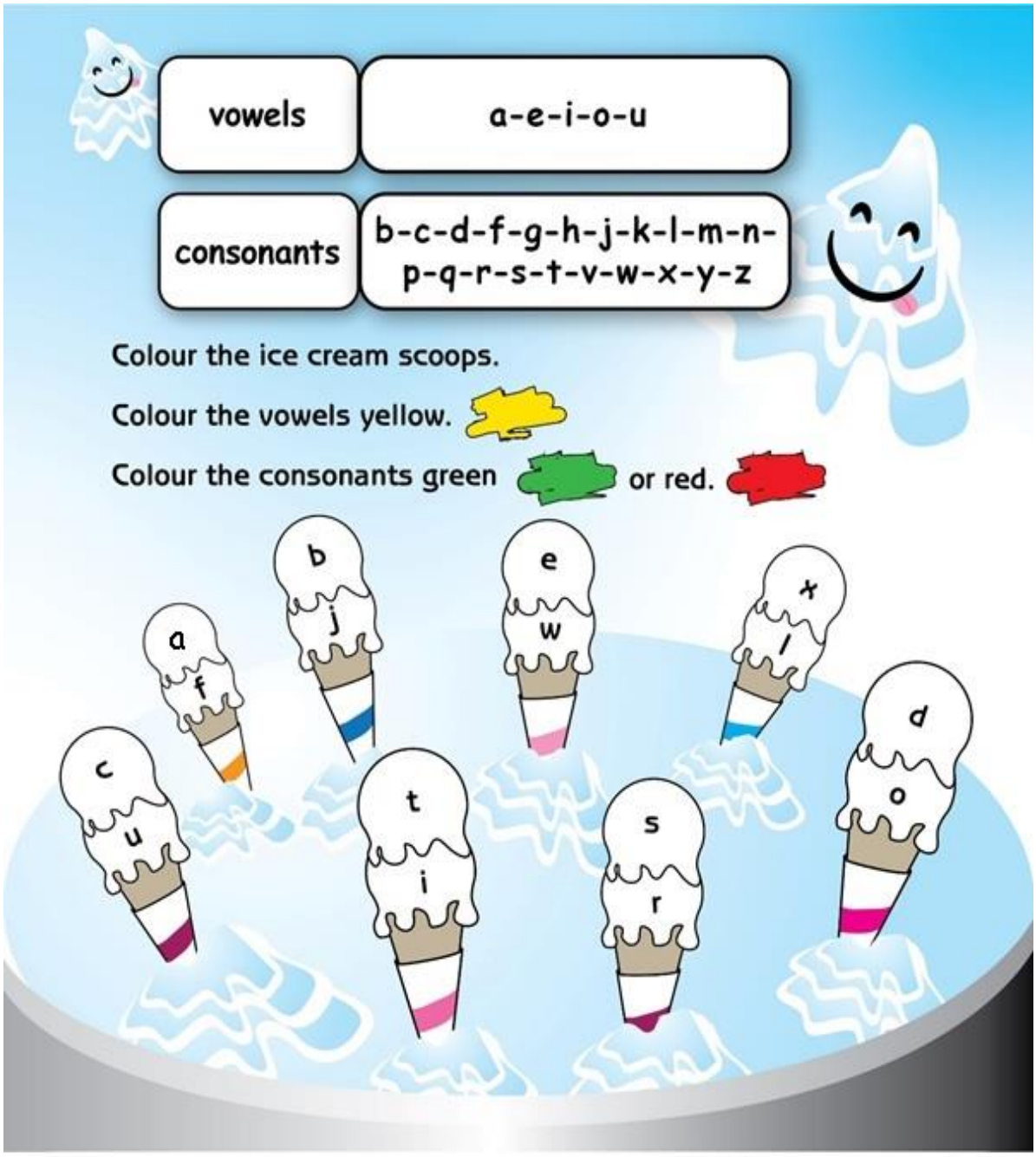
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Practice 3 : Vowels



Date: _____

Practice 4 : Consonants and Vowels



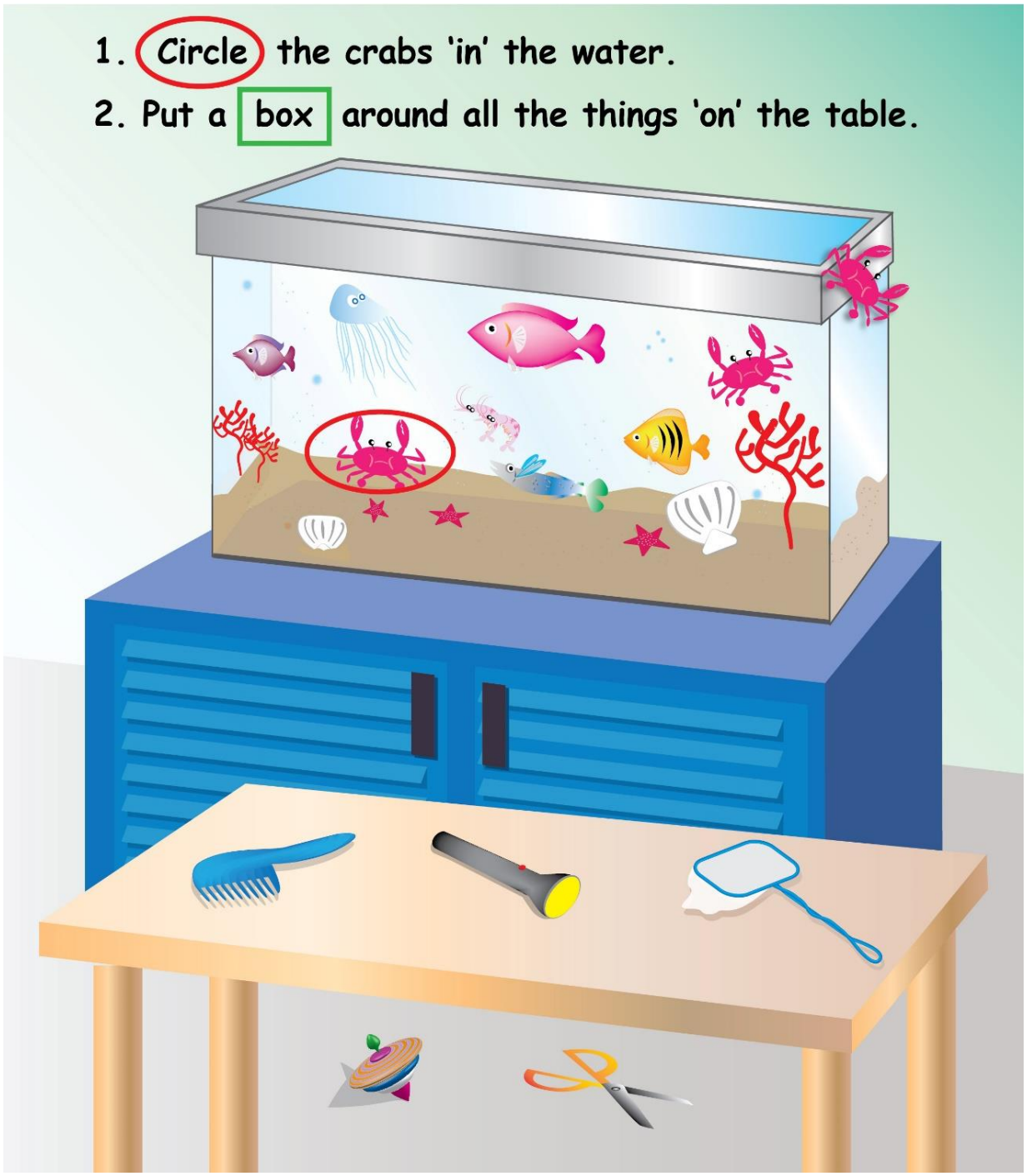
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Practice 5 : Noun and Verb



Date: _____

Practice 6 : In and On



Does your sentence have Superhero SWAG?



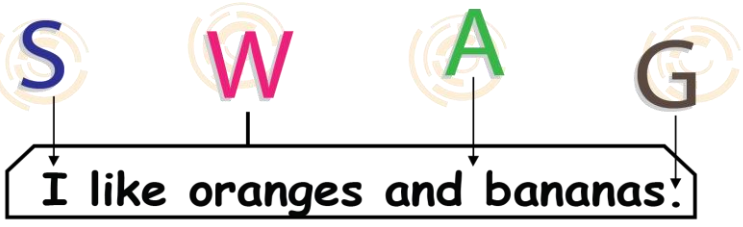


Start with a capital letter

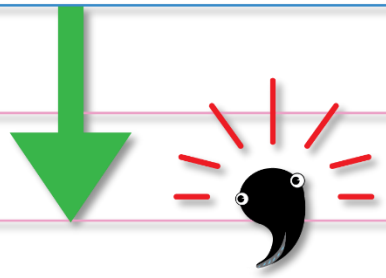
Write neatly

Add a space between each word

Give a punctuation mark at the end



Come down, comma!



Lists

I have pencils, erasers and rulers.

Dates

January 20, 2021

Date: _____

Practice 7 : Writing a Sentence



A Paper Plate Mask



Author: James Kong
Illustrator: Kaman Kwok

Date: _____

Worksheet 4.1 : Countable Noun and Uncountable Noun

Countable Nouns are things we can count using numbers.

They have both singular and plural forms.

e.g.

Singular	Plural
one eye	three eyes
one nose	five noses
one foot	four feet
one tooth	ten teeth



Some plural forms do not end with 's',

e.g. two men, two feet

Uncountable Nouns are things that we cannot count using numbers.

They have no plural form.

e.g. fur, hair, beard

A. Colour the apples with countable nouns in red and the apples with uncountable nouns in green.



B. Oscar is writing about his body parts. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.



e.g. I have two <u>hands</u>. (countable noun)

1. I have one _____. (countable noun)
2. I have two _____. (countable noun)
3. I have two _____. (countable noun)
4. I have ten _____. (countable noun)
5. I have _____. (uncountable noun)

C. Look around in the kitchen. What can you see? Write the countable and uncountable nouns in the correct column below.

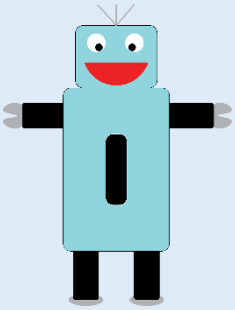
Countable Nouns	**Uncountable Nouns**
e.g. ten spoons	e.g. rice

Date: _____

Worksheet 4.2 : What and How

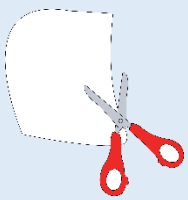
We use **What** to ask for things.

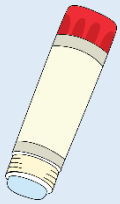
e.g. What is this? A robot. (A thing)
What does the robot have? A big mouth. (A body part)
What colour is the mouth? Red. (A colour)



We use **How** to ask for the steps of doing things.

e.g. How do you make a robot?
First, cut out all the body parts.
Then, stick them on the box.

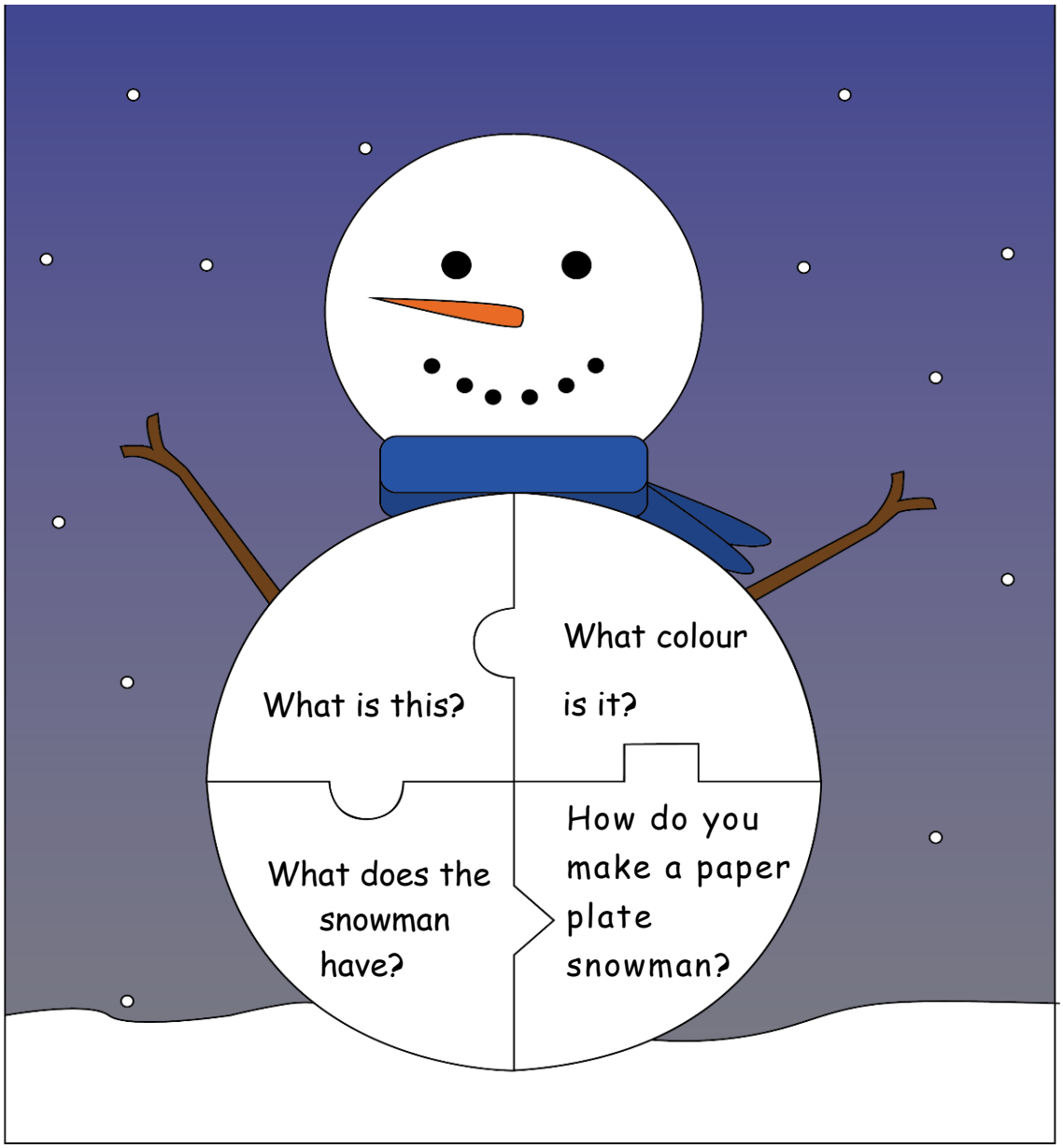


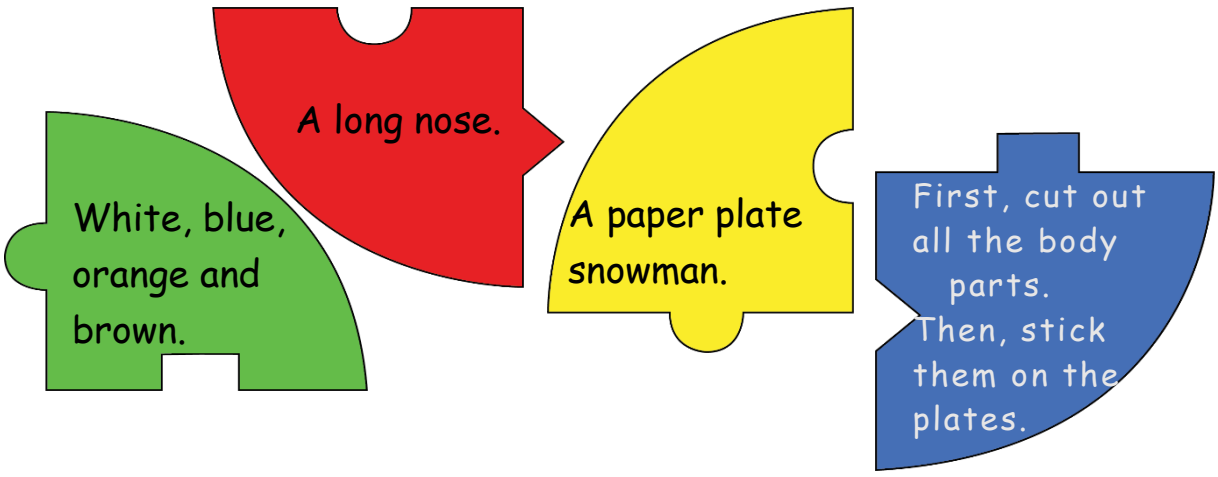




We always use question marks ?
at the end of the questions.

A. Read the questions. Find the answers to the questions and colour the questions with the same colour as answers.

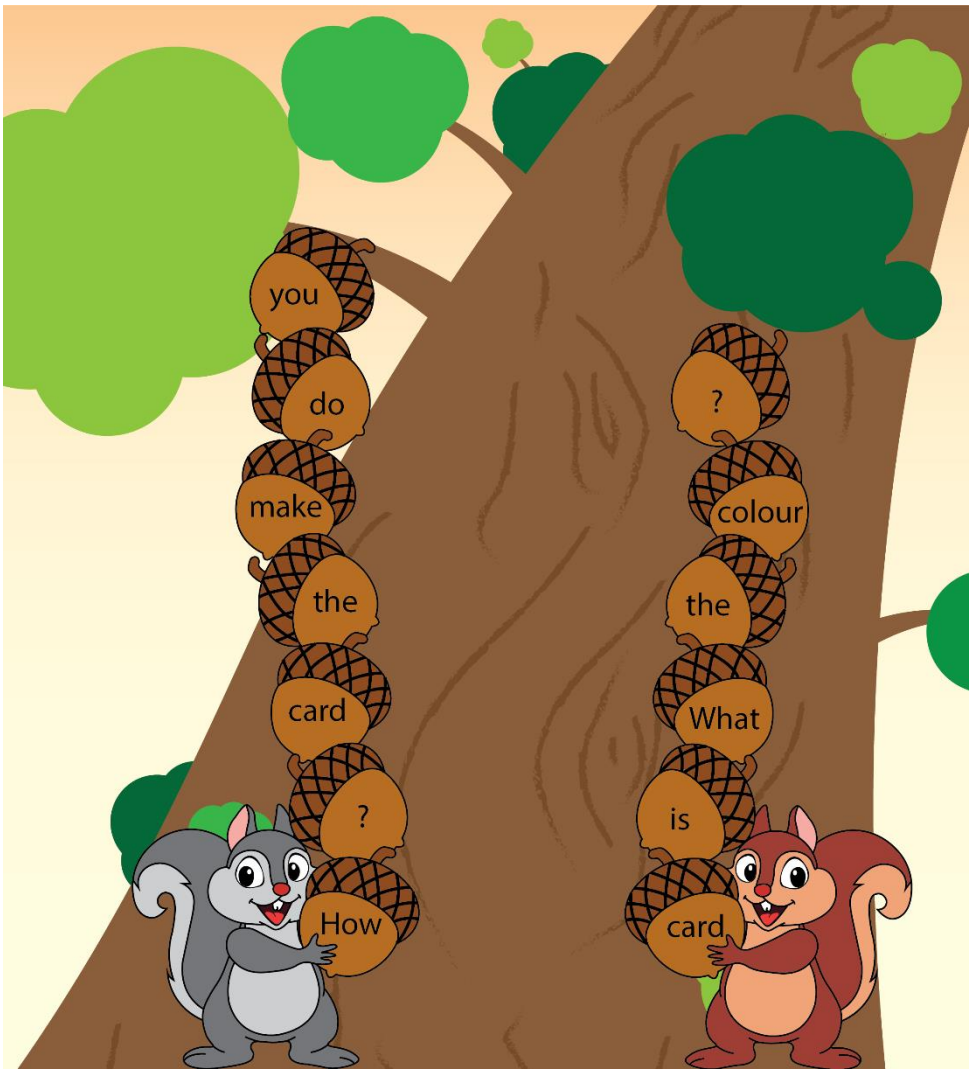




B. The children are making a mask and a cake. Look at the pictures then read the questions and answers. Fill in the blanks with "What" or "How".

	e.g. <u>What</u> is it? It is a paper plate.
	1. _____ does the mask have? It has a big nose.
	2. _____ do you make a mask? First, draw a nose. Then, cut the nose. Next, glue the nose.
	3. _____ colour is the mouth? It is red.
	4. _____ do you make a cake? First, put in some sugar. Then, put in some flour. Next, put in some nuts.

C. Look at the words on the acorns. Make the questions by putting the words in the correct order.



1. How

_____

_____

2. What

_____

_____

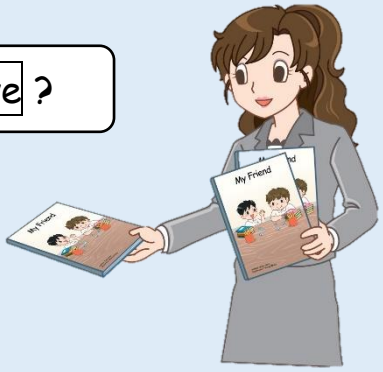
Date: _____

Worksheet 4.3 : Has and Have

We use **have** and **has** to talk about the things somebody owns.



What does Miss So have ?

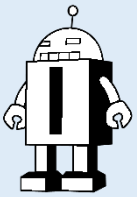




She has three books.

We use **has** with "He", "She" and "It".

Pronoun		Noun	Examples
He She It	has	a toy.	He has a toy. She has a toy. It has a toy.



We use **have** with "I", "You", "We" and "They".

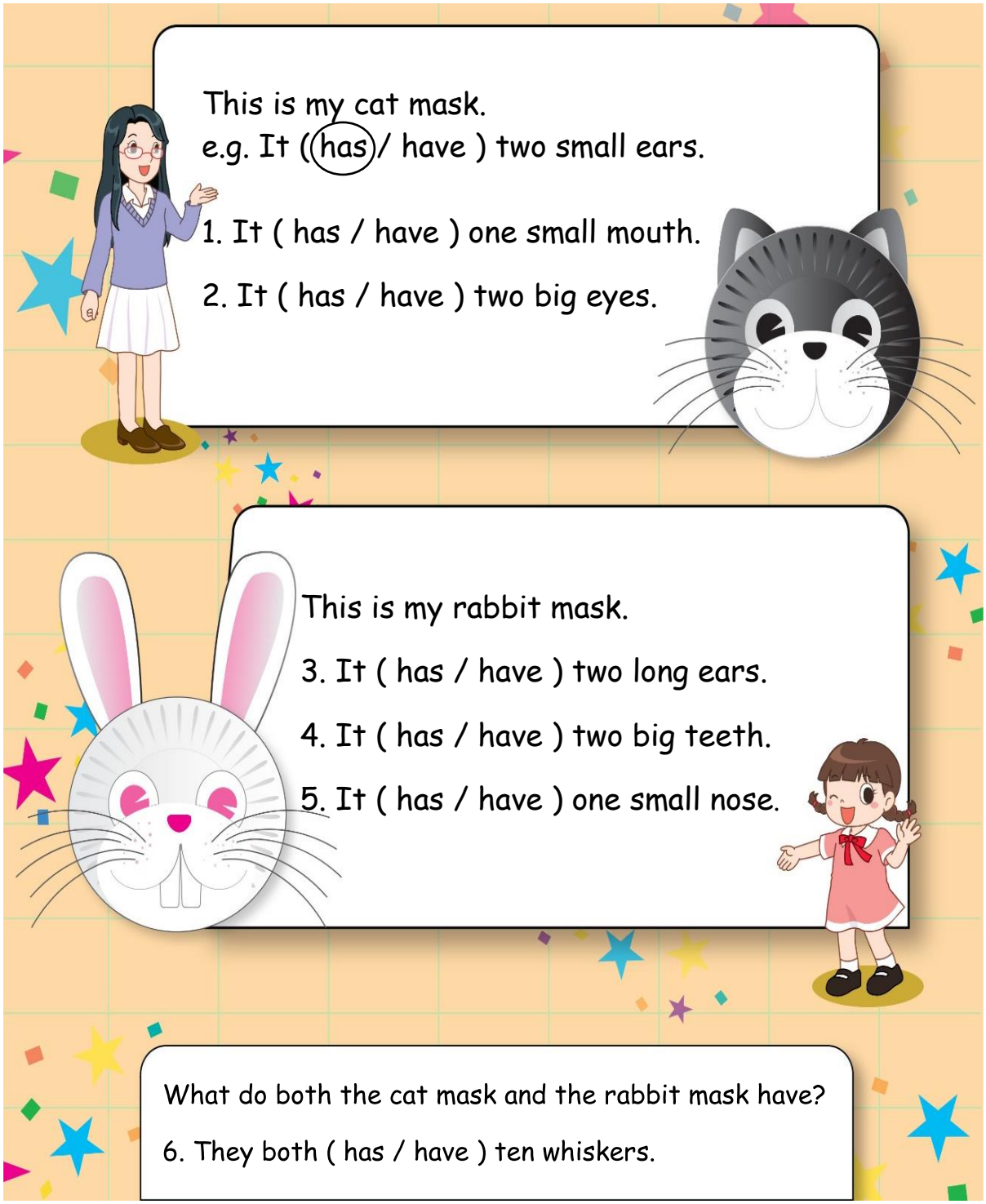
Pronoun		Noun	Examples
I You We They	have	a car.	I have a car. You have a car. We have a car. They have a car.



A. Read the sentences and draw the two masks.



B. Kimmy and Miss Ip are talking about their masks. Look at the pictures and circle the correct answers.



C. Look at the two mouse masks. Write one sentence about what each mask has and answer the question below.



Date: _____

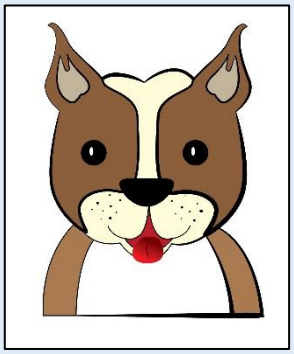
Worksheet 4.4 : Its

We use the possessive adjective **Its** to talk about things that belong to something or an animal.

Pronoun	Possessive adjective
It	Its

e.g. It has a big nose.

Its nose is big.



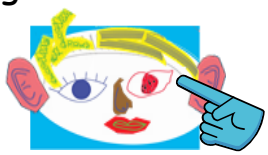
A. Draw a line from the spaceship to the correct monsters to complete the sentences.

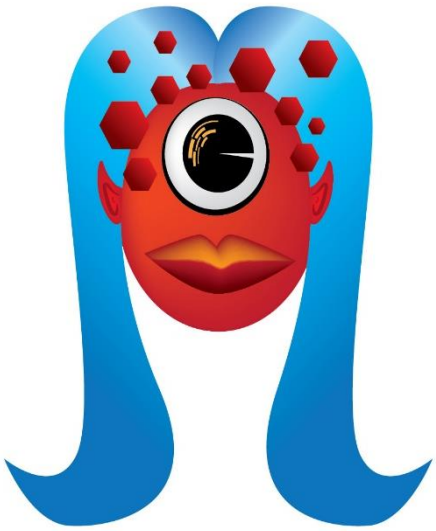


B. Kimmy has a new monster mask. Read each sentence and form a new sentence beginning with "Its".

e.g. It has big eyes.

Its eyes are big.





1. It has a big eye.

   Its _____ is big.

2. It has long hair.

   Its _____ is _____.

3. It has small ears.

   Its _____ are _____.

4. It has a big mouth.

   Its _____ is _____.

C. Draw a monster and write two sentences beginning with "Its…".

1. _____

_____

2. _____

_____

Where am I?



Author: Dan Jones
Illustrator: Kaman Kwok

Date: _____

Worksheet 5.1 : Plural Form of Countable Noun

Countable Nouns are things we can count using numbers.
A singular noun refers to one person, one place or one thing.
A plural noun refers to more than one person, place or thing.

Singular	Plural
one eye 	three eyes 

We can make the **plural** form of countable nouns in three different ways.

1. Add **(s) or (es)**

Add **(s)** to form the plural for most countable nouns:

e.g.

Singular	Plural
bear	bear**s**
dog	dog**s**

Add **(es)** to countable nouns that end in s, x, z, ch and sh:

e.g.

Singular	Plural
bus	bus**es**
fox	fox**es**
church	church**es**
bush	bush**es**

We can make the **plural** form of countable nouns in three different ways.

Refer to Practice 3 and 4 for consonants and vowels

2. Change y to **ies** or add **s**

For countable nouns that end in y with a consonant before the y, change the y ➔ i and add **(es)**

e.g.

Singular	Plural
baby	babi**es**
fly	fl**ies**

For countable nouns that end in y with a vowel before the y, add **(s)**

e.g.

Singular	Plural
boy	boy**s**
turkey	turkey**s**

3. Change o to **es** or add **s**

For countable nouns that end in o with a consonant before the o, add **(es)**

e.g.

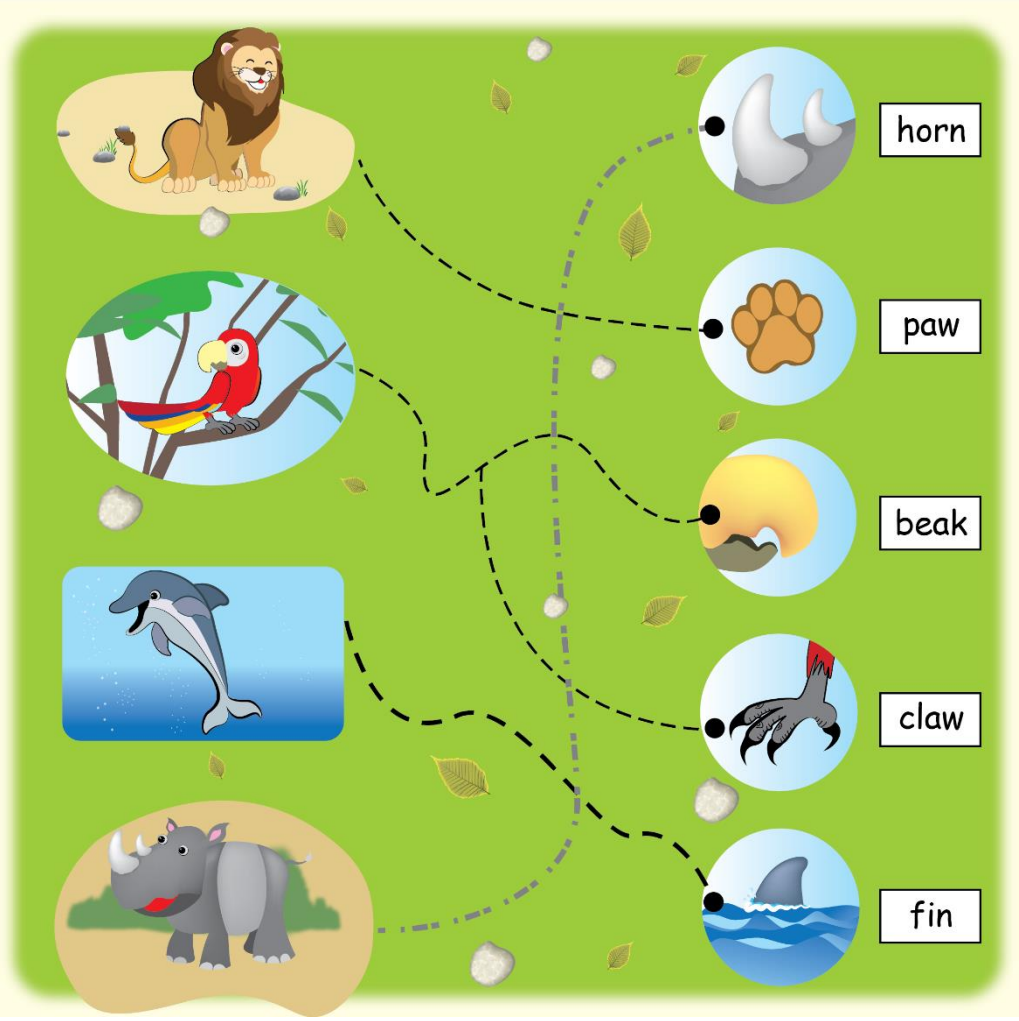
Singular	Plural
buffalo	buffalo**es**

For countable nouns that end in o with a vowel before the o, add **(s)**

e.g.

Singular	Plural
kangaroo	kangaroo**s**

A. Trace the line to find the body parts of these animals and write their plural forms in the box below.



parrot	e.g. one beak

parrot	eight
lion	four
dolphin	five
rhino	two

B. Kimmy and Jenny are playing a game.

Part 1 - Change the words from singular to plural forms by filling in the column.

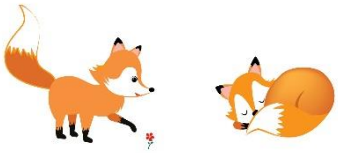
Singular	Plural
wing	e.g. wings
brush	
fly	
donkey	
tomato	
zoo	

Part 2 – Look for the words in plural from Part 1 and circle them.



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

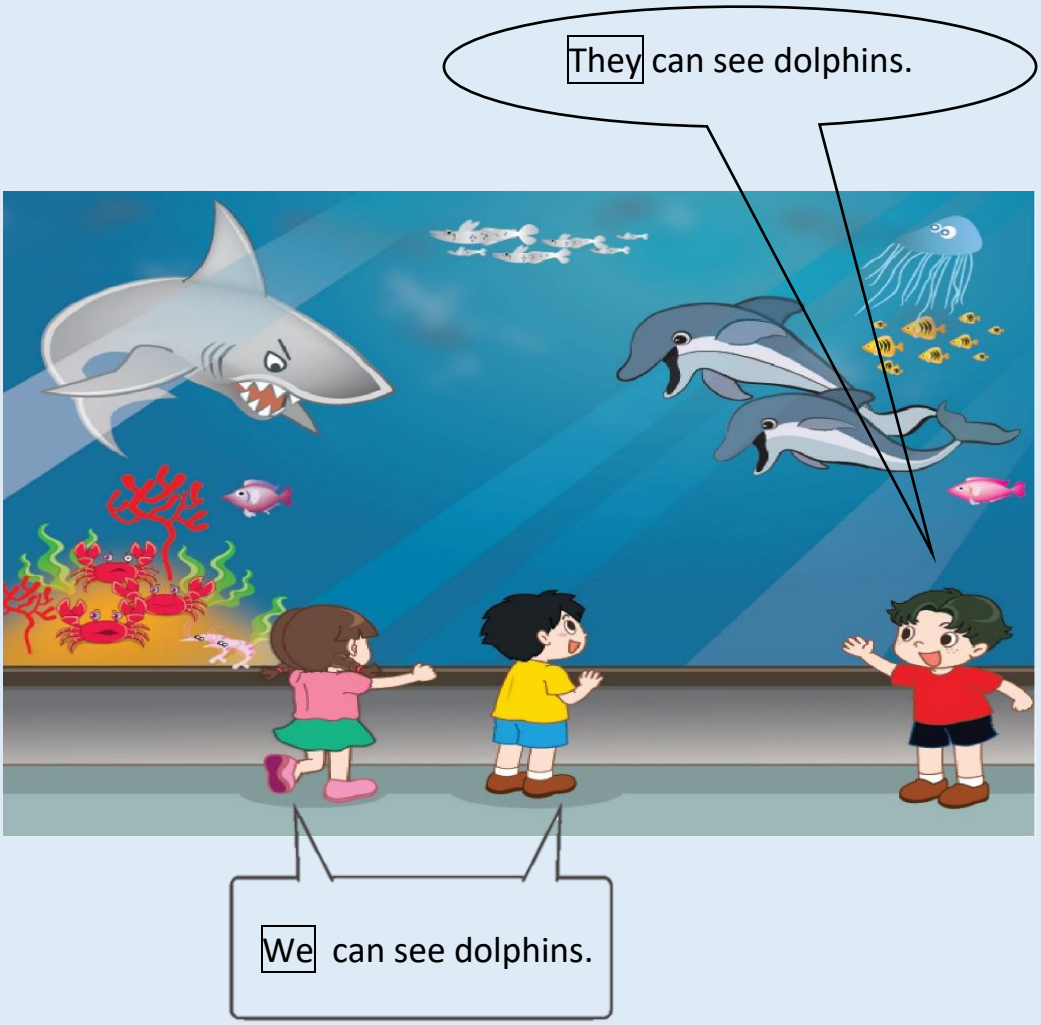
C. Tom is at the park. What does he see? Write a sentence for each picture.

 dog	e.g. There are two dogs.
 dragonfly	_____
 monkey	_____
 flamingo	_____
 fox	_____

Date: _____

Worksheet 5.2 : We and They

We use the pronoun **They** to talk about other people.



We use the pronoun **We** to talk about ourselves.

A. Play the game with a friend. Take turns to roll the dice and move along the game board to the finish box. Look at the picture and make a sentence using "We" or "They".





B. The children are at Animal Land. Look at the two pictures. Complete the sentences using "We" or "They".



e.g. <u>They</u> can see a shark.

1. _____ can see crabs.

2. _____ can see dolphins.



e.g. <u>We</u> can see a panda.

1. _____ can see a lion.

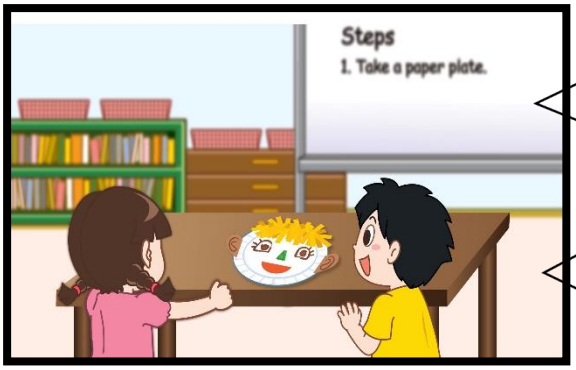
2. _____ can see monkeys.

C. Look at each picture and write one sentence using "They" and one sentence using "We".



1. _____

_____



2. _____

_____

Date: _____

Worksheet 5.3 : Who and Where

We use **Who** to ask about people.

e.g. Who is he? Tom. (A person)
Who is your teacher? Miss So. (A person)



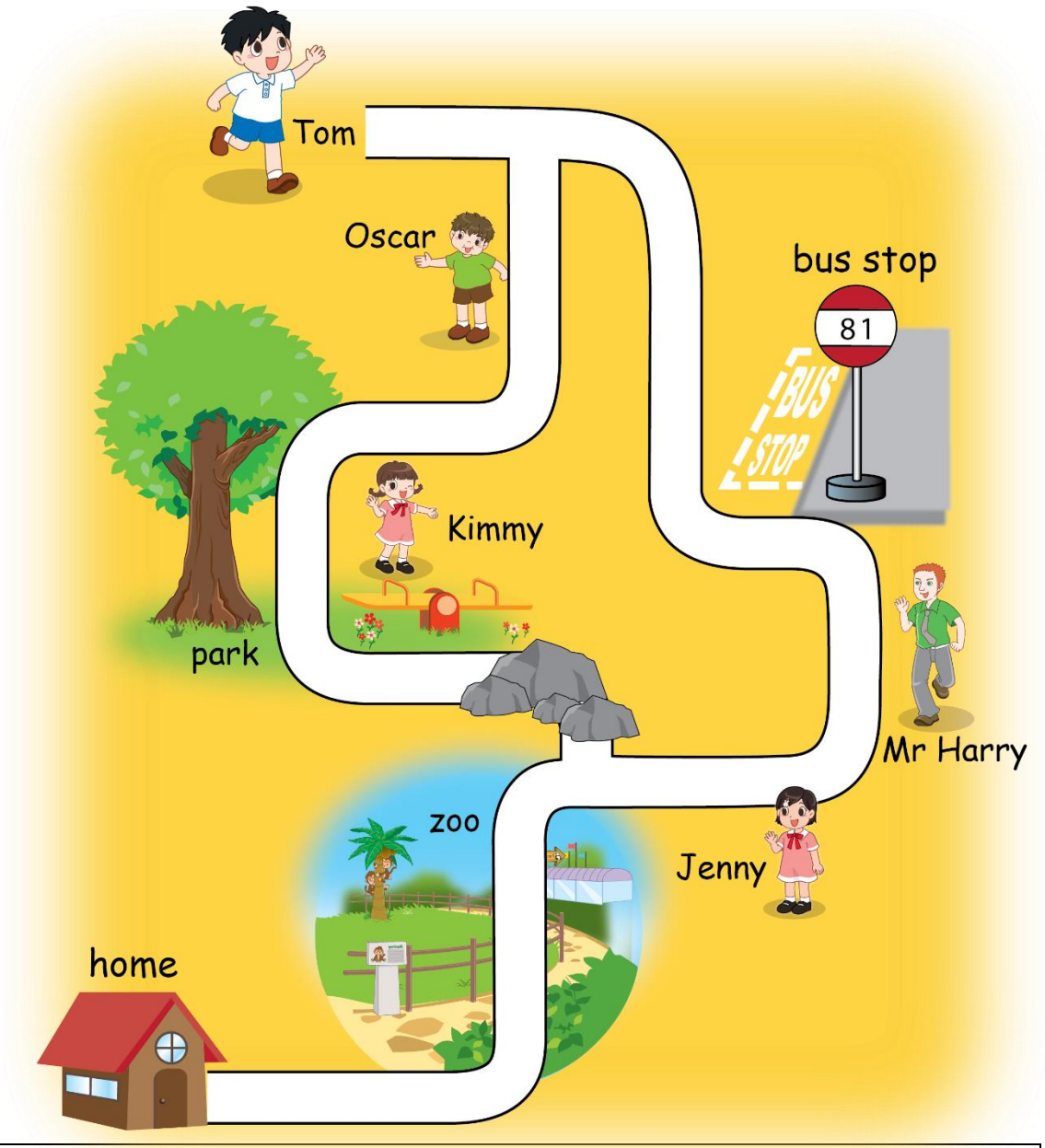
We always use question marks ?
at the end of the questions.

We use **Where** to ask about places.

e.g. Where am I? At the school. (A place)
Where is Kimmy? In a park. (A place)



A. Tom is going home. Who can he see? Where does he go before going home?



Who can Tom see?

_____ and _____.

Before going home, where does he go?

_____ and _____.

B. Jenny and Oscar are talking to each other. Match the questions with the answers by writing the correct letters in the brackets.

1. Who is your English teacher? ( )	A. At the park.
2. Where do you buy toys? ( )	B. Miss So.
3. Where do you go to play? ( )	C. Mum.
4. Who is Kimmy's brother? ( )	D. Tom.
5. Who goes to school with you? ( )	E. At the toy shop.

C. Make a sentence by putting the words in the correct order. Remember to put a question mark at the end of the sentence.

1. she | who | is

_____

2. Tom | is | where

_____

Date: _____

Worksheet 5.4 : Subject and Verb

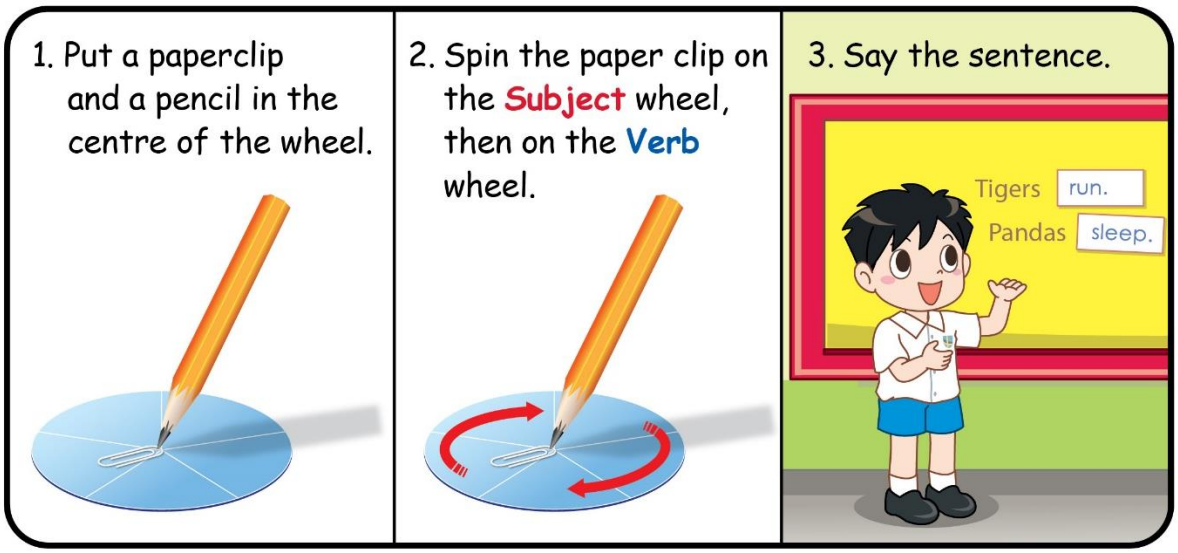
In a sentence, the **subject** tells us who is doing the action.
The **verb** tells us what the action is.

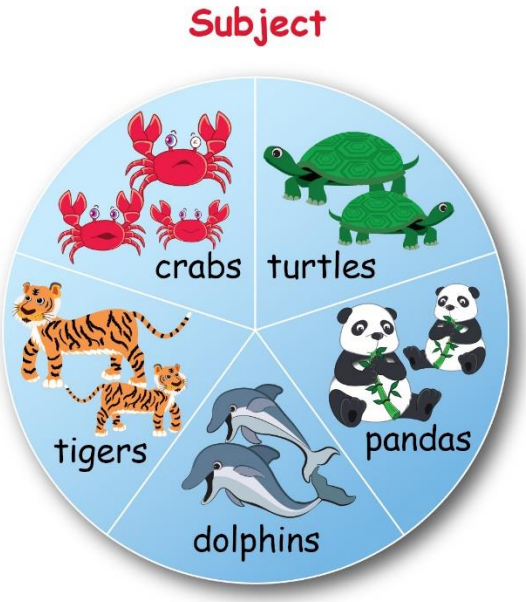
e.g. Monkeys climb.

Subject: Who is doing the action?	**Verb**: What is the action?



A. Play the game with a friend.

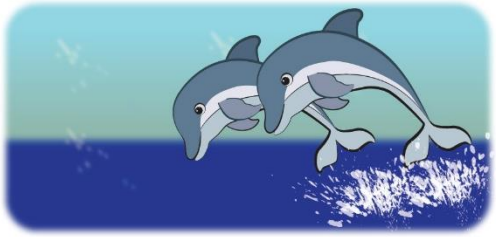
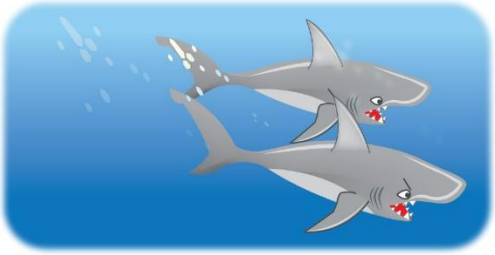






e.g. Tigers run.

B. Mandy is learning about subjects and verbs. Read the sentences and help her complete the classwork.

Underline the subjects.	Circle the verbs.
e.g. Horses run. 	e.g. Parrots fly. 
1. Cats sleep. 	1. Monkeys swing. 
2. Pandas eat. 	2. Dolphins dive. 
3. Sharks swim. 	3. Frogs jump. 

C. Write two more words in each column. Make two sentences using **subjects** and **verbs**.

Subjects (Who is doing the action?)	**Verbs** (What is the action?)
e.g. rabbits 1. _____ 2._____	e.g. run 1. _____ 2._____

e.g. ___Rabbits run._____

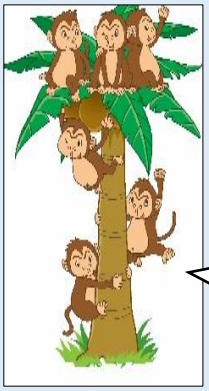
1. _____

2. _____

Date: _____

Worksheet 5.5 : Our and Their

We use the possessive adjective **Our** to talk about things that belong to us.



Pronoun	Possessive adjective
We We have big ears.	**Our** Our ears are big.

e.g. Our ears are big.
Their ears are small.



We use the possessive adjective **Their** to talk about things that belong to others.

Pronoun	Possessive adjective
They They have small ears.	**Their** Their ears are small.

A. Animal riddle. Read the sentences and guess what the two mystery animals are.



B. Tom is reading an animal magazine. Look at the two pictures. Complete the sentences using "Our" or "Their".



e.g. Our fur is black and white.
Their fur is brown.



Pandas

1._____ nose is small.

2._____ nose is big.

Goats

1._____ mouths are small.

2._____ mouths are big.

C. Draw a picture of you and your friends with big smiles. Draw another picture of your classmates with small smiles. Write one sentence for each picture about the smiles using "Our" and "Their".

1. _____

_____

2. _____

_____

Date: _____

Worksheet 5.6 : In, On, Between, Behind, In front of, Next to and Near

We use **prepositions** to show where the people, things and animals are.

e.g. Pandas live in the forest.





Dolphins live in the ocean.



Lions live on land.



Owls live in trees.



Monkeys swing between the trees.



A panda is behind a rock.



A panda is in front of a rock.



A panda is next to / near a tree.

A. Read the sentences and circle the prepositions. Then draw the animals in the correct places.

e.g. There is a crab (behind) the rock.



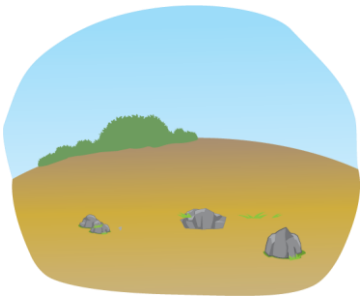
1. There is a bird in the tree.



2. There is a turtle in the water.



3. There is a lion on land.



4. There is a bird in the air.



B. Tom is writing about his trip to Animal Land. Look at the photo and fill in the blanks with "on", " in" or "in front of" .

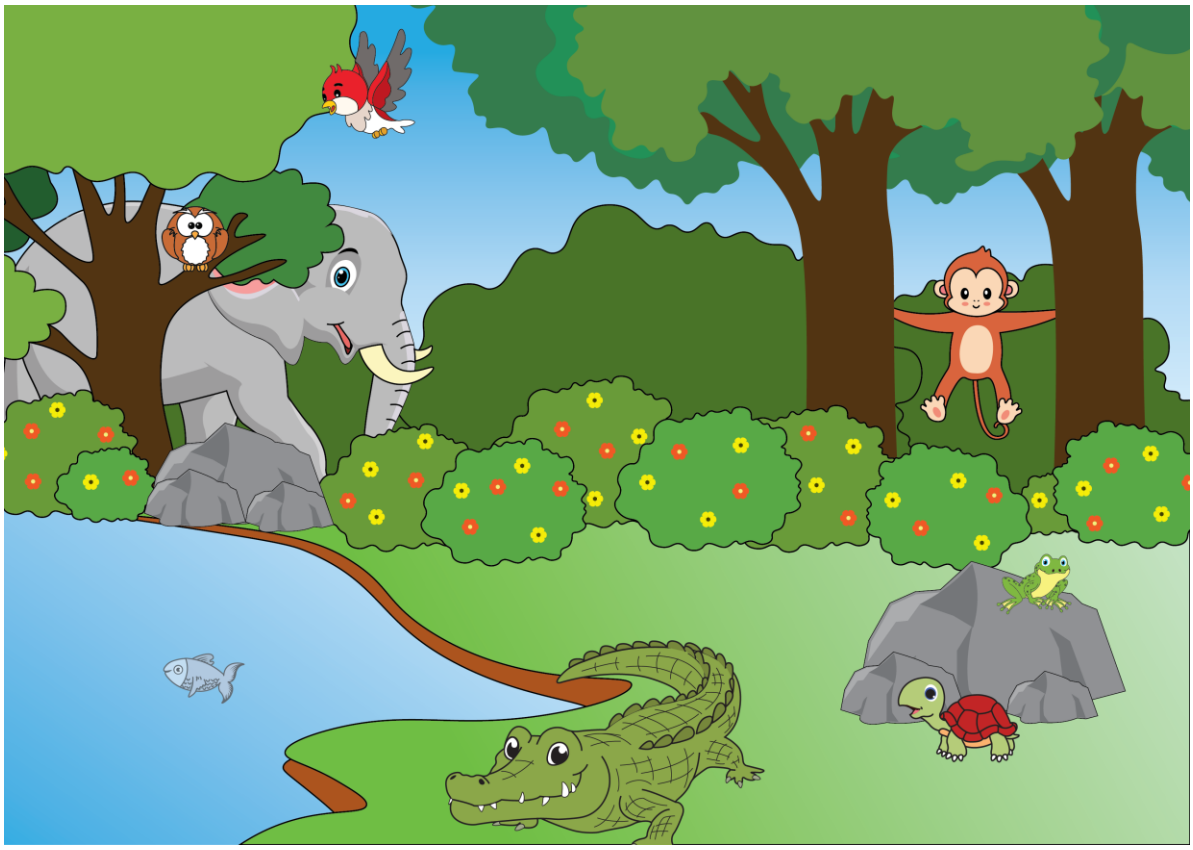


e.g. There is a bird ___on___ the deck.

1. There is a butterfly_____ the tree.
2. There are some ducks _____ the pond.
3. There is a parrot _____ the rock.
4. There is a duck _____ the tree.
5. There is an owl _____ the tree.
6. There is a bird _____ the tree trunk.

C. Look at the picture and choose two animals. Write a sentence for each animal using "There is …" and a preposition.

in	on	in front of
between	behind	near



1._____

_____

2._____

_____

Fun Time at the Zoo



Author: Gary Kong
Illustrator: Dick Fong

Date: _____

Worksheet 6.1 : Exclamation Mark (!) and Full Stop (●)

We use **punctuation** marks to make our writing easier to read.

Some common punctuations are full stop, comma, question mark and exclamation mark.

We use a **full stop** (●) to end a sentence.

e.g. This is a bag.

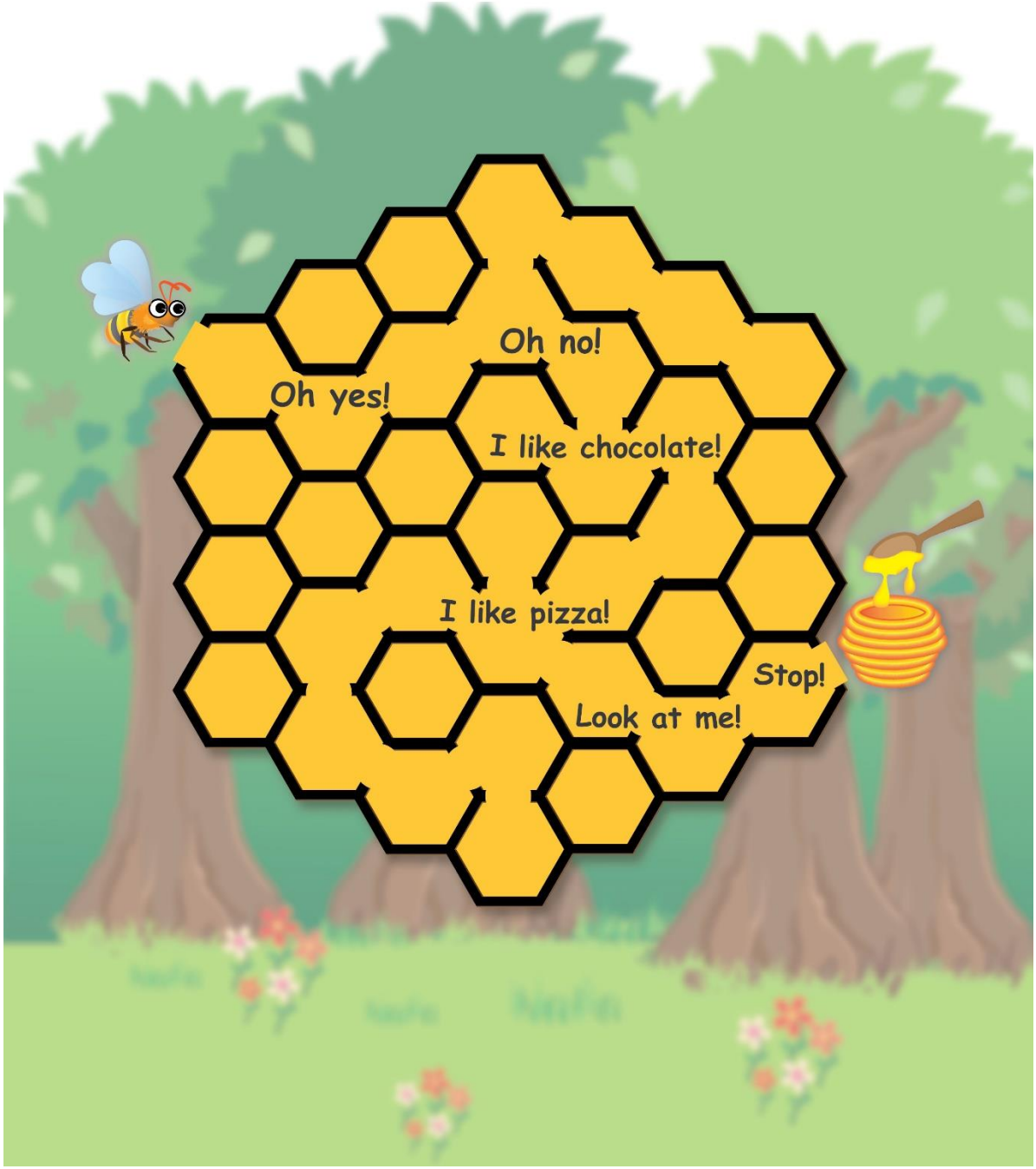


We use an **exclamation mark** (!) to show strong feelings.

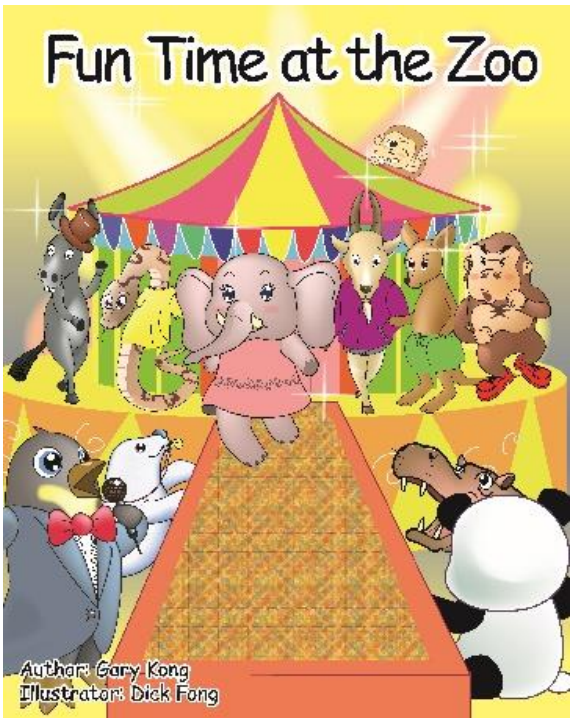
e.g. I like Oscar!



A. Help the bee find its way to the honey by drawing a line. Read the sentences aloud with strong feelings.

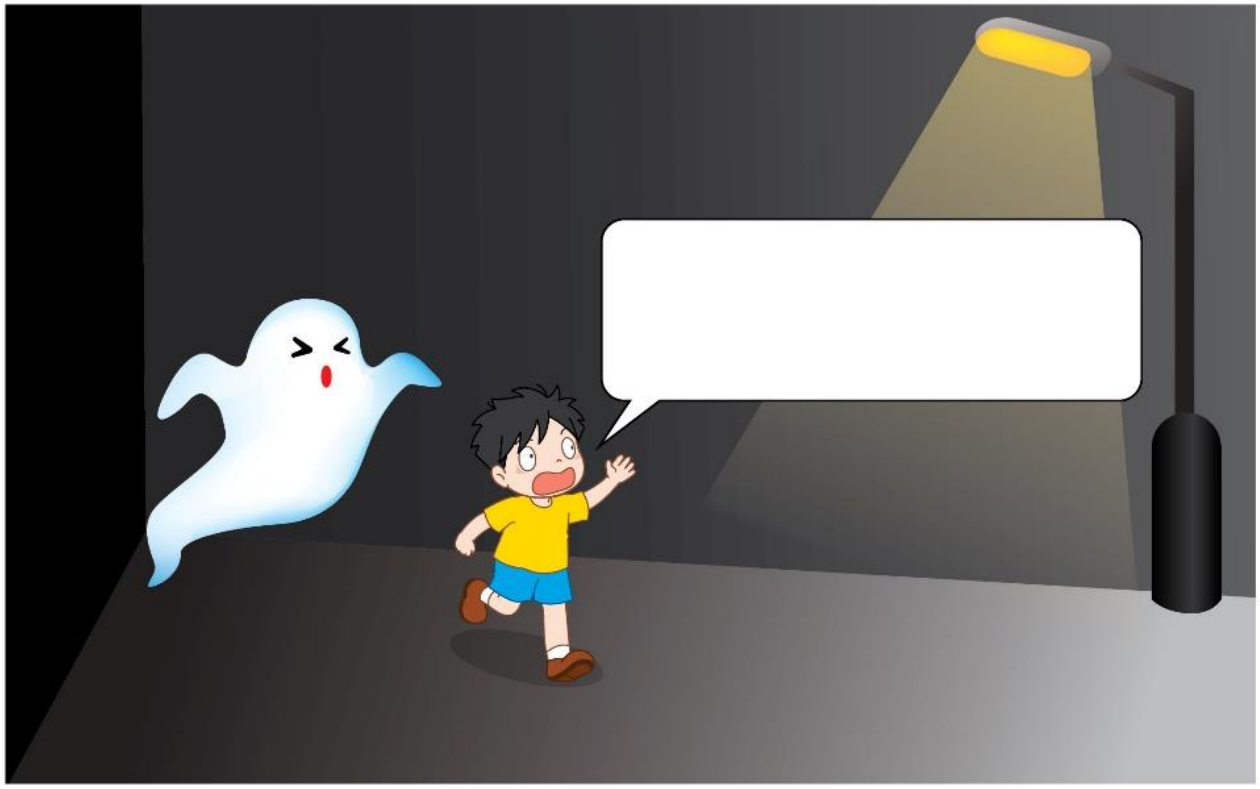


B. Miss So is reading a story to the children. The author forgets to put some punctuation marks. Put a full stop (●) or an exclamation mark (!) in the bracket.



1. This is Elephant ( )
2. She is wearing a pink dress ( )
3. She is excited ( )
4. Oh no ( ) She falls down.
5. Help ( ) Panda and Kangaroo pick her up.

C. Write what Tom and Grandma are saying. Use exclamation marks.





Date: _____

Worksheet 6.2 : Plural Form of Countable Noun

We can make the **plural** form of countable nouns that end in '-f' or '-fe' by changing ' –f' or '-fe' to **'-ves'**.

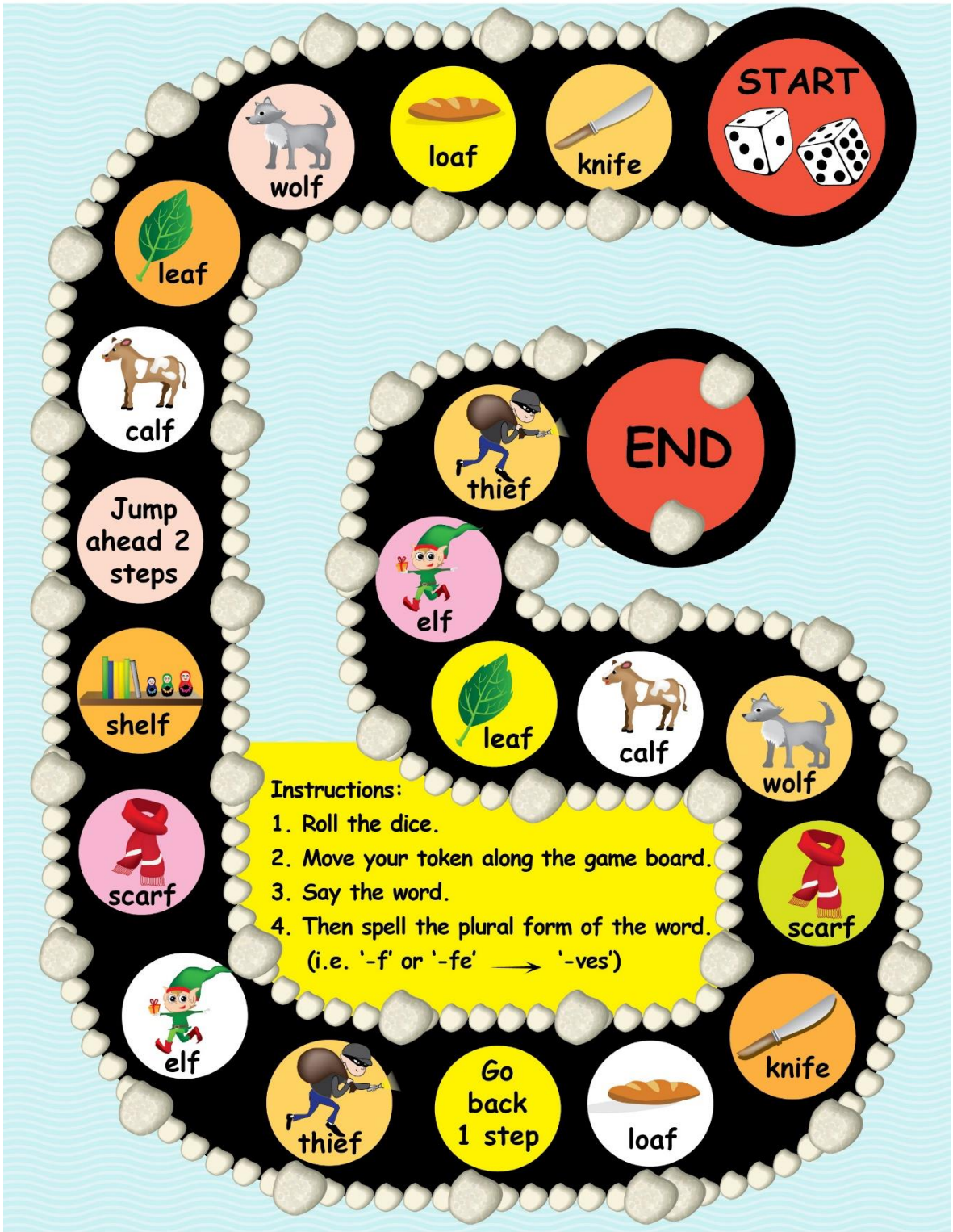
e.g.

Singular	Plural
loaf	loa**ves**
knife	kni**ves**

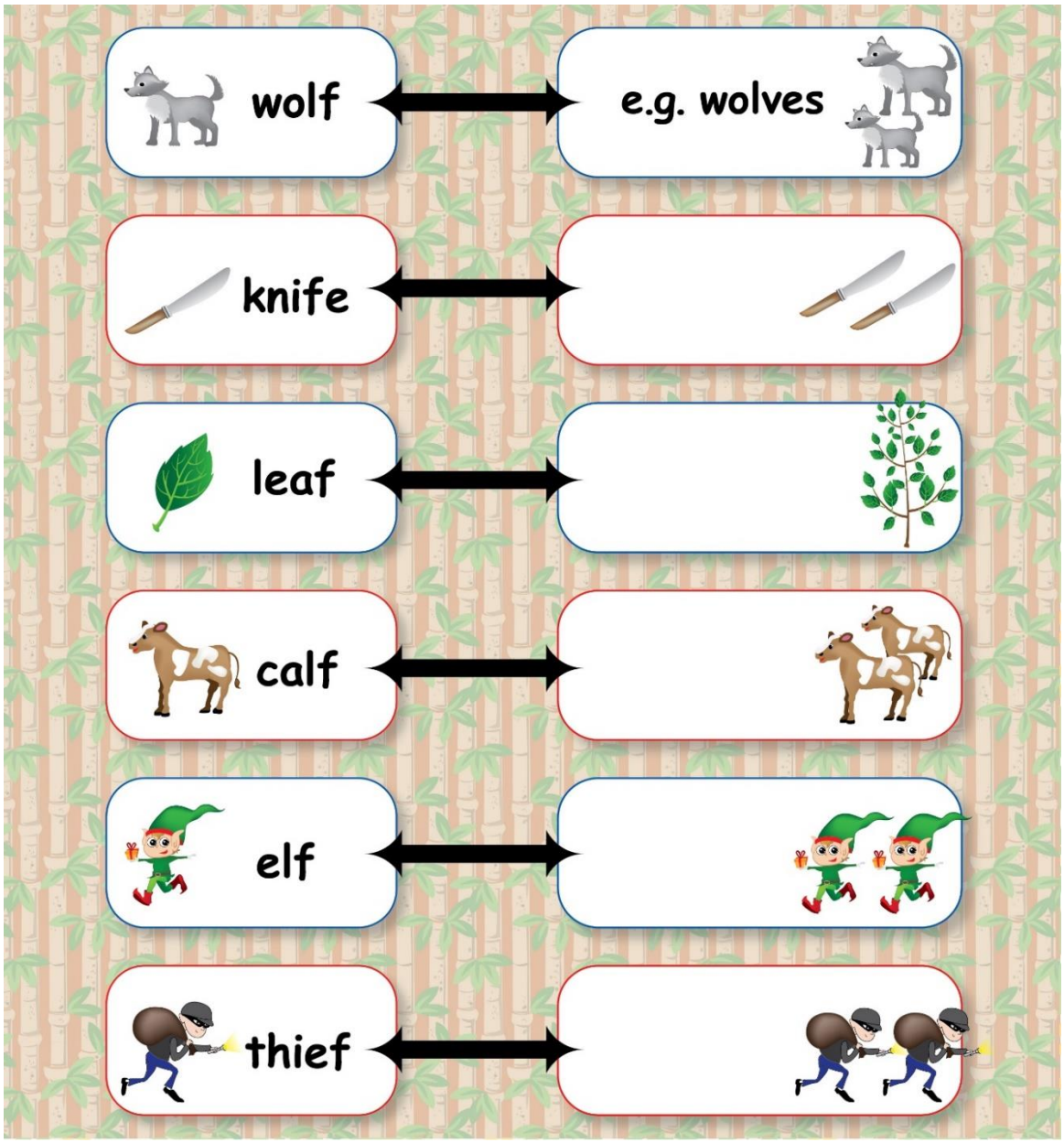


Irregular nouns	
The plural form of some countable nouns doesn't follow any rules	e.g. man ➔ men woman ➔ women child ➔ children tooth ➔ teeth
The plural form of some countable nouns is the same as their singular form	e.g. sheep ➔ sheep deer ➔ deer fish ➔ fish

A. Let's play a game with your friend.



B. Jenny is doing a worksheet. Write the plural form of each word in the boxes.



C. Choose two words (plural form) from Part B. Make a sentence using those words (plural form).

1. _____

2. _____

Date: _____

Worksheet 6.3 : Present Continuous Tense

Present continuous tense shows an action that is happening now.

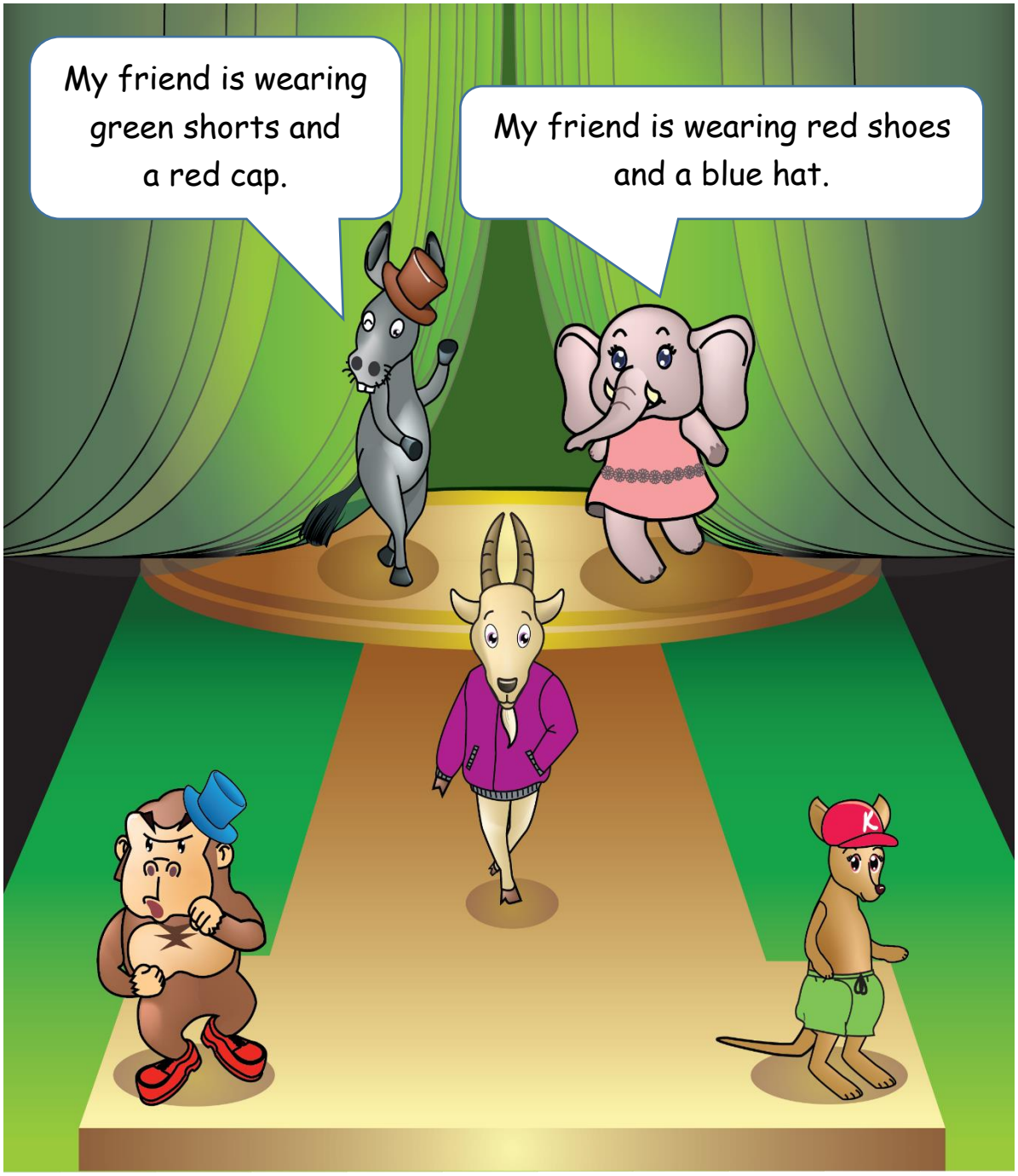
Subject + [is / am / are] + verb (+ ing)

Subject		Verb (+ *ing*)	Example
I	am	jump + *ing*.	I am jumping.

Subject		Verb (+ *ing*)	Examples
He She	is	jump + *ing*.	He is jumping. She is jumping.



A. The donkey and the elephant are talking about their friends. Take them to their friends by drawing a line.



B. Kimmy and Tom are talking about themselves and their friends. Fill in the blanks with the correct answers.



e.g. My name is Tom. I <u>am wearing</u> (wear) a yellow T-shirt and a red cap. I <u>am playing</u> (play) with my toy dinosaur.



1. This is my teacher, Mr Harry.
   He _____ (wear) a grey tie and brown shoes. He _____ (jump).



2. My name is June. I _____ (wear) a pink dress and red shoes.
   I _____ (play) with my toy panda.



3. This is my friend, Amy.
   She _____ (wear) a white T-shirt and orange shoes. She _____ (eat).

C. Write about a friend. What is he/she wearing? What is he /she doing? Draw a picture of your friend and write two sentences about him/her.

	This is my friend, _____ _____ _____ _____

Native-speaking English Teacher Section

Curriculum Development Institute

Education Bureau

The Government of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
(HKSARG)