LLCMHLSS

S1 Summer Foundation Course

English Notes

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Lesson 1: Pronouns

1. We can use a subject pronoun or an object pronoun to replace the name of someone or something we have already mentioned.

   e.g. Vicky is not at home. She is at the office.

   Peter is sick today. He is sleeping now.

   Mr. Chan has a dog. He likes it very much.

2. We use a subject pronoun as the subject **before a verb**.

   We use an object pronoun as the object **after a verb**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject pronouns</th>
<th>Object pronouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>me.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>us.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They like</td>
<td>Flora.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You Flora likes</td>
<td>you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She He likes</td>
<td>her.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He Tastes good.</td>
<td>him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They taste</td>
<td>I likes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>them.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. We also use an object pronoun as the object **after a preposition** *(with, for, to, at, etc.)*

   e.g. Tom is free tomorrow. I will have lunch **with him**.
   The children are playing at the playground. Ann is looking **for them**.
   Today is my dad’s birthday. I bought a wallet **for him**.
   The necklace was very beautiful. May looked **at it** for a long time.

**Exercise 1**
**June is writing about her new school and friends. Complete her writing with the correct subject pronouns.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>My new school and friends</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I like my new school. (1) ___________ is in Tai Po. There is a big playground. (2) ___________ have two new friends, Judy and Cindy. (3) ___________ are my classmates. (4) ___________ are all in Class 1D. Our class teacher is Miss Chan. (5) ___________ is kind and friendly. Our English teacher is Miss Wong. (6) ___________ is very nice. (7) ___________ always asks us, ‘Do (8) ___________ like English lessons, boys and girls?’ I enjoy her lessons very much.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exercise 2**
**Fill in the blanks with correct pronouns.**

1. This is my sister’s boyfriend, Tom. ___________ is a teacher.
2. ___________ is already midnight. My father hasn’t come back yet.
3. These books aren’t mine. Are ___________ Ben’s?
4. We were walking near Jim’s school last Monday when we met ___________.
5. You can sit here. ___________ is your seat.
6. When you have finished reading this report, please pass ___________ up to the manager.
7. I met George and Tim yesterday. I took a walk with ___________ to the MTR station.
8. I have a dog. It loves to play with ___________.
9. Where are the cups? ___________ are not in the cupboard. I can’t find ___________ anywhere.
10. I met my cousins yesterday. ___________ had a great time together.
Exercise 3

*Fill in the blanks with correct personal pronouns.*

1. They saved the dolphins and helped ____________ to get back to the ocean.
2. Candy is my classmate. ____________ is also my best friend.
3. We are going to see a movie. ____________ begins at 6 p.m.
4. Some students are so hard working that ____________ devote much time to their study.
5. Do you know where Helen is? I have something important to tell ____________.
6. Don’t disturb your classmates or the teacher will punish ____________.
7. John is a nice guy. Everyone likes ____________.
8. Suki and Yuki are twins. ____________ look alike.
9. I love my cat. ____________ is the loveliest creature in the world.
10. Where is your mother? I think ____________ is in the kitchen.
11. Tell the students that ____________ must wait for their parents before leaving the school.
12. ____________ am happy that you are my best friend.
13. The children are doing their homework, and ____________ are concentrated that I do not want to disturb ____________.
14. Jessica is busy with her examination and ____________ will not come today. You can call ____________ next week.
15. Can you give ____________ that bag to have a look?
16. ____________ was raining outside that ____________ could not swim in our school’s swimming pool.
17. Jack forgot to bring his glasses. ____________ could only see things unclearly.
18. Remember to bring your passports tomorrow. Otherwise, ____________ cannot check-in on time.
Exercise 4
*Use the proper pronouns to replace some unnecessary subjects and rewrite all the sentences.*

1. Mrs. Chow is in the kitchen. Mrs. Chow is preparing dinner.

2. Jenny’s brother, Bill is still a baby boy. Jenny’s brother can’t walk yet.

3. Susan bought a book. The book was very expensive.

4. Joe and John are brothers. Joe and John go to the same school.

5. Mike is not a fan of Julia Roberts. Mike likes Brad Pitt.

6. These students are having lessons. These students are quiet and attentive.


8. Kelly is a good runner. Kelly has a lot of medals.

9. Cindy is not a student anymore. Cindy is a nurse now.

10. Maple’s dog is lovely. Maple’s dog is quiet and obedient.

11. Jay has great ambitions. Jay wants to be a doctor and serves people in Africa.
Lesson 2:  Comparatives and Superlatives

When you compare things or people:

1. You can add *er* or *est* to an adjective.
   
e.g. Flora is tall.
   
   Tina is taller.
   
   Mary is the tallest.

2. You can add more or the most in front of an adjective. They are usually used with *adjectives with three or more syllables*.
   
e.g. The History book is expensive.
   
   The English book is more expensive.
   
   The Maths book is the most expensive.

3. You can add less and the least in front of an adjective. They are usually used with *adjectives with three or more syllables*.
   
e.g. The apples are expensive.
   
   The oranges are less expensive.
   
   The pears are the least expensive.

4. You change the whole word for certain adjectives.
   
e.g. Kate got a good mark in the English test.
   
   Mickey got a better mark.
   
   Peter got the best mark.

Forms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Most adjectives</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>long</td>
<td>+ er longer</td>
<td>+ est longest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>slow</td>
<td>slower</td>
<td>slowest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjectives with more than three syllables</td>
<td>beautiful colourful</td>
<td>+ more in the front more beautiful more colourful</td>
<td>+ the most in the front the most beautiful the most colourful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjectives ending in <em>e</em></td>
<td>nice cute</td>
<td>+ r nicer cuter</td>
<td>+ st nicest cutest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjectives ending in <em>y</em></td>
<td>easy noisy</td>
<td>change y to i and + er easier noisier</td>
<td>change y to i and + est easiest noisiest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjectives ending in a <em>vowel</em> and a <em>consonant</em> letters</td>
<td>big thin</td>
<td>double the consonant and + er bigger thinner</td>
<td>double the consonant and + est biggest thinnest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise 1
Write the comparative and superlative of the adjectives in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e.g. tall</td>
<td>taller</td>
<td>the tallest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. short</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. thin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. simple</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. difficult</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. wide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. narrow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. dry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. hardworking</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. lazy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. good</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. soft</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. cold</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. heavy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. dark</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. friendly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. angry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. large</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. important</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. warm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. bad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 2
Fay is showing her mother her report card. Look at her results and complete the dialogue.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fay</th>
<th>Report Card</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Form 1D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mid-term exam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geography</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fay: Mum, I got my report card today. I did much (1) ___________________ (good) in the final exam.
Mother: Good. Let me see. You got (2) ___________________ (high) marks in English, Chinese, Science and Geography.
Fay: The English teacher said that I was (3) ___________________ (good) in the class because I got (4) ___________________ (high) mark.
Mother: What about Maths? You got a (5) ________________________ (low) mark this time.

Fay: The questions were (6) ____________________________ (difficult) those in the mid-
term exam and I was (7) ____________________________ (careless) this time.

Mother: You should be (8) ____________________________ (careful) next time.

Fay: I will. Do you remember Tony? He is (9) ______________________ (thin) and (10) ________________________________ (noisy) boy in our class. He was (11) ________________________ (good) in the class last time but this time he did (12) ____________________________ (bad)
I did. The teacher said he was (13) _____________________________ (hardworking) this time.

Mother: Well, I am glad to see that you have done well this time. But remember, you should never be too proud of yourself. You should be even (14) ____________________________ (hardworking) next time and do even (15) _______________________ (good).

**Exercise 3**
*Anna wrote about her school life on her blog, but there are 10 mistakes. Underline the mistakes and write the correct words above the wrong ones.*

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I enjoy my school life a lot. happier

I think I am happy than I was in the first term. I have a lot of friends in the class now. I could not talk to them about myself before, but now I find it easy to join in their discussion.

My classmates are all very talented. Most of them could sing. They sing good than me. Some of them can even play different musical instruments. Last week, out class put on a musical. I think it was the good show that evening. Our costumes were the more colourful. We danced beautifully, but the actresses danced beautiful than the actors. We also had the big cast of all – there were 30 actors and actresses all together on stage.

I also learnt a lot of amazing things about animals in my Science lesson. I learnt that the ostrich egg is the large egg in the world. A peacock is pretty than a peahen. The bumblebee bat of Thailand is the small mammal in the world!
Lesson 3: Simple Present Tense

We use the **simple present tense** to talk about the following things.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. things that are true now | I am a boy.  
I have a book. |
| 2. how often we do things | Susan and Joe **play** tennis every week.  
My mother **uses** computer every night. |
| 3. things that are always true | The sun **rises** from east to west.  
Birds **have** wings and they **fly** very high. |

We form positive and negative statements in the **simple present tense** with the verb ‘to be’ like this.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb to be</th>
<th>Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| I       | am / ’m am not / ’m not | eleven.  
usually late. |
| You / We / They | are / ’re are not / aren’t | a cat. |
| He / She / It | is / ’s is not / isn’t |        |

With other verbs, we usually form positive and negative statements in the **simple present tense** like this.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| I       | laugh | at him.  
like swimming.  
watch TV. |
| You / We / They | laughs | at him.  
likes swimming.  
watches TV. |
| He / She / It | has | a dog.  
do not have / don’t have a recorder.  
does not have / doesn’t have some sweets. |
We use adverbs of frequency to describe how often things happen.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How often</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>always</td>
<td>She <em>always cleans</em> her face in the morning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usually</td>
<td>My sister <em>usually eats</em> breakfast before going to school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>often</td>
<td>I <em>often listen</em> to the radio.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sometimes</td>
<td>My grandmother and grandfather <em>sometimes go</em> hiking in Sai Kung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seldom</td>
<td>John <em>seldom drinks</em> water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>never</td>
<td>I <em>never walk</em> to school.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exercise 1**
*Complete the table with the correct forms of the verbs in the simple present tense.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I/you/we/they</th>
<th>he/she/it</th>
<th>I/you/we/they</th>
<th>he/she/it</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>do</td>
<td>does</td>
<td>drink</td>
<td>(10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>write</td>
<td>writes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>ride</td>
<td>(11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>walk</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>sleep</td>
<td>(12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>play</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>draw</td>
<td>(13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>watch</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>work</td>
<td>(14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>talks</td>
<td>cook</td>
<td>(15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>like</td>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>read</td>
<td>(16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>run</td>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>(17)</td>
<td>listens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eat</td>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>(18)</td>
<td>teaches</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exercise 2**
*Write the correct form of the verb ‘to be’ with the words in the blanks.*

e.g. I ___am___ happy at school.

1. Jacky and Peter __________ very lazy.
2. Sha Tin __________ my favourite place to go shopping.
3. Hello Kitty __________ my favourite cartoon character.
4. We __________ (not) interested in playing volleyball.
5. Jerry __________ (not) unhappy and disappointed.
6. She __________ so busy today.
7. It __________ a lovely kitten.
8. I _____________ a boy and fifteen years old.

9. You _____________ (not) stupid.

10. Kitty _____________ a smart and pretty girl.

**Exercise 3**  
*Grace is writing an email to Angel. Help her complete it with the correct forms of the verb ‘to be’.*

Hi Angel,

How ____(1)____ you? I ____(2)____ glad to know that you like your new school. I go to a new school, too. It ____(3)____ near my home, so I walk to school every day.

Tell me about your new friends, Kitty and Candy! ____(4)____ they nice? ____(5)____ Kitty funny? What about Kitty? ____(6)____ she smart? By the way, do you know Lilly Chan? She goes to the same school as you. ____(7)____ she in your class? She ____(8)____ my neighbour. We ____(9)____ also good friends! ____(10)____ you two good friends, too?

Write soon.

Grace

1. _____________
2. ________________
3. ________________
4. ________________
5. ________________
6. ________________
7. ________________
8. ________________
9. ________________
10. ________________

**Exercise 4**  
*Write the correct form of the verbs in the blanks.*

e.g. Anna ___loves___ playing tennis every Sunday.

1. Kelly ________________ shopping in Kowloon Tong. (love)
2. Mongkok ________________ very crowded and busy. (be)
3. Ken usually ________________ at school at 8 o’clock. (arrive)
4. We ________________ fruit once a day. (eat)
5. I ________________ vegetables. (not like)
6. Peggy and Julie ________________ badminton often. (not play)
7. The bird ________________ very high. (not fly)
8. Betty ________________ early. (wake up)
9. Gary __________________ milk everyday. (drink)

10. They __________________ swimming. (prefer)

11. John __________________ TV every Sunday. (watch)

12. Stella __________________ vegetables from the market every morning. (buy)

13. They __________________ the books from the school library. (borrow)

14. My sisters _________________ to the radio every day. (listen)

15. Her cat _________________ for 15 hours every day. (sleep)

**Exercise 5**  
*Write the correct form of the verb ‘to be’ or ‘to have’ in the blanks.*

**e.g. Tom ____________ one brother.**

1. Ricky ____________ a big nose.

2. I ____________ shorter than my sister.

3. He ____________ a brother. (not)

4. It ____________ eight legs. (not)

5. My grandfather ____________ grey hair.

6. We ____________ all students.

7. She ____________ a big schoolbag.

8. You ____________ a teacher. (not)

9. Polly ____________ a cook. (not)

10. They ____________ my good friends.

**Exercise 6**  
*Write the correct form of the verb ‘to be’ or ‘to have’ with the adverb in the blanks.*

**e.g. It ____________ heavily. (sometimes, rain)**

1. It ____________ in Hong Kong. (never, snow)

2. Shirley ____________ to school early in the morning. (always, go)

3. I ____________ karaoke with my friends. (often, sing)

4. Jane and Lawrence ____________ basketball on Saturday. (seldom, play)
5. We _________________ ice-cream in summer. (usually, eat)
6. Louis _________________ letters to his pen pal. (often, write)
7. You _________________ late for school. (sometimes, get up)
8. School _________________ at half past eight everyday. (always, start)
9. Candy and Jenny _________________ comics before they go to bed. (never, read)
10. My cat _________________ me up in the morning. (seldom, wake)
Lesson 4: Prepositions (Time, Place, Movement)

1. Prepositions of time

   a) **At** is used:
      i) to show an exact point of time
         e.g. *I got up at 8 o’clock.*
         *What are you going to do at the weekend?*
      ii) for festivals which are usually celebrated for more than one day:
         e.g. *We usually have holidays at Christmas.*
         *I shall go to Paris at Easter.*

   b) **On** is used:
      i) for a specific day, such as a date (1st April), a day of the week (Monday), a festival or a day with a name of its own (Christmas Day)
         e.g. *We shall have a test on Tuesday.*
         *Father bought a big turkey on Christmas Day last year.*

   c) **In** is used:
      i) before words which show a relatively long period of time (months, seasons, years)
         e.g. *I was born in 1970.*
         *He often goes swimming in winter.*
      ii) to show the total length of time taken for the completion of some activity
         e.g. *He can finish the work in 30 minutes.*
      iii) to state a period at the end of which something will happen
         e.g. *He will return in an hour.*
         *The train will leave in a few seconds.*

   d) **By** is used to show the latest time by which something should be done. The use of BY emphasizes that the action must be done before the time mentioned.
      e.g. *You must hand in your project by next Monday.*
      *He should have finished all his work by tomorrow.*

   e) **For** is used to show the total amount of time during which something takes place.
      e.g. *I have studied for three hours.*
      *She has been waiting at the bus stop for an hour.*

   f) **Since** is used to show that an action started at a certain time in the past or has been true since a certain time in the past.
      e.g. *She has been watching TV since this morning.*
      *She has been working as a clerk since she left school last year.*
2. Prepositions of place

a) \textit{AT} is used:
   i) for an address in which the number of the house in the street is mentioned
      \begin{itemize}
         \item e.g. \textit{John lives at} 12 Stanley Street.
         \textit{The new post office is at} 92 Princess Road.
      \end{itemize}
   ii) with the names of special buildings, hotels, theatres, etc.
      \begin{itemize}
         \item e.g. \textit{We shall meet at} the Royal Theatre.
         \textit{My friend is working at} the Connaught Centre.
      \end{itemize}

b) \textit{ON} is used:
   i) for the place where a person lives or works when that place is not in a building
      \begin{itemize}
         \item e.g. \textit{My uncle works on} a ship.
         \textit{That boy lives on} a farm in the New Territories.
      \end{itemize}
   ii) to tell on which floor of a building a certain thing is located
      \begin{itemize}
         \item e.g. \textit{His office is on} the 12\textsuperscript{th} floor.
         \textit{We live on} the 9\textsuperscript{th} floor of this building.
      \end{itemize}

c) \textit{IN} is used:
   i) for streets and roads
      \begin{itemize}
         \item e.g. \textit{He lives in} King’s Road.
         \textit{His office is in} Boundary Street.
      \end{itemize}
   ii) for large areas such as countries, continents, provinces, large cities and towns
      \begin{itemize}
         \item e.g. \textit{I wish I could live in} France.
         \textit{There is a famous statue in} America.
      \end{itemize}
   iii) for a particular room or department in a building or company
      \begin{itemize}
         \item e.g. \textit{The students are having their lessons in} the Music Room.
         \textit{He works in} the personnel department of a British firm.
      \end{itemize}

3. Prepositions of movement

a) \textit{FROM} is used:
   i) to introduce the place, point, person, etc. that is the starting point
      \begin{itemize}
         \item e.g. \textit{The frog is jumping from} one place to another.
         \textit{I traveled from} London to Rome last year.
      \end{itemize}
   ii) to indicate the starting point of a length of time
      \begin{itemize}
         \item e.g. \textit{She learned piano from} childhood.
         \textit{Our summer holidays will start from} 1\textsuperscript{st} July.
      \end{itemize}
   iii) to indicate the source from which something is taken
      \begin{itemize}
         \item e.g. \textit{She has copied the sentence from} a dictionary.
      \end{itemize}
   iv) to indicate separation, removal, prevention, escape, etc.
      \begin{itemize}
         \item e.g. \textit{Take that knife away from} the baby.
         \textit{What prevented you from coming?}
      \end{itemize}
   v) to indicate change
      \begin{itemize}
         \item e.g. \textit{The price has been increased from} $2 to $3.
b) **TO / TOWARDS** is used to show direction.
   e.g. *She is falling to the ground.*
   *The bus has turned to the right.*
   *She is walking towards the sea.*

c) **INTO** is used:
   i) to indicate motion or direction to a point within
   e.g. *Come into the house.*
   *Throw the stick into the fire.*
   ii) to indicate change of condition
   e.g. *Don’t get into trouble.*
   *She burst into tears.*

d) **ALONG** means from one end to the other end.
   e.g. *We walked along the road.*
   *There are trees all along the river banks.*

e) **PAST** means up to and farther than.
   e.g. *He walked past the house.*

f) **ACROSS** means from one side to the other side.
   e.g. *There is a bridge across the river.*
   *He rowed the old lady across the lake.*

**Exercise 1**

*Complete the table with the correct words from the box.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>April</th>
<th>Easter</th>
<th>midnight</th>
<th>my birthday</th>
<th>the fifth day</th>
<th>13 December</th>
<th>New Year’s Eve</th>
<th>the morning</th>
<th>20 years old</th>
<th>1970</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Easter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exercise 2**

*Fill in the blanks in the sentences below with prepositions of time.*

1. Mary will arrive _____________ Monday afternoon.

2. I often stay at home _____________ the morning and go to school _____________ the afternoon.

3. Were you born _____________ 3rd January?

4. I am afraid I can’t finish the work _____________ an hour.
5. We had a long holiday ___________ Easter last year.
6. Cats sleep ___________ the daytime and catch rats ___________ night.
7. John has been waiting for you ___________ an hour.
8. She has been sleeping ___________ 10 o’clock last night.
9. We have known each other ___________ 10 years.
10. He can always finish his homework ___________ supper time.

Exercise 3
Fill in the blanks in the sentences below with prepositions of place.

1. Many people like to live ___________ villages.
2. We spent last weekend ___________ the seaside.
4. Mary lives ___________ 23 King’s Road.
5. We had a picnic ___________ Sai Kung last Saturday.
6. He works ___________ the accounts department of a firm.
7. I met John ___________ the Lee Theatre yesterday.
8. She lives ___________ Mongkok ___________ Kowloon.
9. My brother was born ___________ a hospital ___________ Shatin.
10. Jenny and Don traveled ___________ Japan ___________ Korea.

Exercise 4
Complete the following phrases with prepositions of movement.

1. jump ___________ a river
2. run ___________ the road
3. drive ___________ the right
4. cycle ___________ Shatin to Taipo
5. walk ___________ the stairs
6. fall ___________ the sea
7. travel ___________ east to west
8. walk ___________ the seaside
9. migrate ___________ Italy
10. escape ___________ prison
Exercise 5
Complete the following sentences with the appropriate prepositions.

1. Whose picture is hanging _____________ the wall?
2. The letter B comes _____________ A and C.
3. The rain is pouring _____________ steadily.
4. I saw him go _____________ the room.
5. I can’t see the chair because it is _____________ me.
6. I saw a kitten _____________ beautiful blue eyes.
7. All matter is made up _____________ molecules.
8. This book is written _____________ John Lee.
9. She cannot see clearly _____________ her glasses.
10. We must put all our rubbish _____________ a litter bin.
Lesson 5:  *Wh*-questions

We can use *Wh*-word (e.g. *what, when, who, where, which, why, how*) to ask questions. We put the *Wh*-word at the beginning of the question.

1. You can ask questions using a *Wh*-word + *do / does* + the bare infinitive of the verb.
   
e.g.  They live in Wan Chai.  \(\rightarrow\) *Where* *do* they live?
        I usually have dinner at eight.  \(\rightarrow\) *When* *do* you usually have dinner?
        He usually watches TV after dinner.  \(\rightarrow\) *What does* he usually do after dinner?

2. You can ask questions with a *Wh*-word + *am / are / is* + the bare infinitive of the verb.
   
e.g.  My name is Doris Kwan.  \(\rightarrow\) *What is* your name?
        Her birthday is on 6\(^{th}\) July.  \(\rightarrow\) *When is* her birthday?
        Mary is my best friend.  \(\rightarrow\) *Who is* your best friend?

3. We form questions with *Wh*-words and the verb ‘to be’ in the simple present tense like this.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><em>Wh</em>-word</th>
<th>Verb to be</th>
<th>Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Where</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>Jane and Tom?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Which</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>mine?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>the people in the park?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>you absent?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>they watching?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>lunch?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>you?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise 1

Draw a line to match each question on the left with the correct response on the right.

1. What is your favourite fruit?  
   • I’m thirteen years old.
   • The boy who is wearing a white shirt.
   • I like mango and apple.
   • The boy who is wearing a white shirt.
2. What is the colour of your umbrella?  
   • The boy who is wearing a white shirt.
   • I’m going to Mongkok.
   • It’s light blue.
   • Because I had to see doctor.
3. When is Mid-autumn Festival this year?  
   • I like mango and apple.
   • On 26 January.
   • It’s on Friday.
   • It’s light blue.
4. Why did you leave so early yesterday?  
   • I’m going to Mongkok.
   • Because I had to see doctor.
   • I like chocolate flavour.
   • They live in Canada.
5. Where do your grandparents live?  
   • They live in Canada.
   • I’ll come back in September.
   • I’m going to Mongkok.
   • I like chocolate flavour.
6. How old are you?  
   • I’m going to Mongkok.
   • Because I had to see doctor.
   • I like chocolate flavour.
   • They live in Canada.
7. Which ice-cream flavour do you like?  
   • They live in Canada.
   • I’ll come back in September.
   • I like chocolate flavour.
   • It’s on Friday.
8. Who is your friend?  
   • I like chocolate flavour.
   • They live in Canada.
   • I’ll come back in September.
   • It’s on Friday.
9. When will you come back to Hong Kong?  
   • I’ll come back in September.
   • They live in Canada.
   • I like chocolate flavour.
   • It’s on Friday.
10. Where are you going?  
    • I like chocolate flavour.
    • They live in Canada.
    • I’ll come back in September.
    • It’s on Friday.

Exercise 2

Johnny has found ten frequently asked questions about festivals on the festival website. He asks you to help him write the question word next to each question.

Top ten frequently asked questions about festivals

1. ____________ is the most popular present for Christmas this year?
   Computer games.

2. ____________ do people usually give sweets to children when children knock on their doors at Halloween?
   Because people do not want children to play tricks on them.

3. ____________ is Chinese New Year this year?
   On 26 January.

4. ____________ do people put their jack-o-lanterns at Halloween?
   On their home’s doorstep.

5. ____________ is the other name for the Mid-Autumn Festival?
   Moon Festival.

6. ____________ is Santa Claus’ Office?
   In Finland.

7. ____________ gives out red packets at Chinese New Year?
   Relatives and friends who are married.

8. ____________ do you make a jack-o-lantern?
   Cut out the top of a pumpkin, empty its content and carve it with a knife. Then put a candle inside the pumpkin, light it and put the top back on the pumpkin.

9. ____________ do we open our Christmas presents?
   On Boxing Day.

10. ____________ did people throw ice dumplings into a river called ‘Mi Luo’ in the past?
    The prevent fish from eating the body of Qu Yuan.
Exercise 3
Jane is preparing for a quiz about China. Read the questions she has to prepare below. The words are in the wrong order. Put them in the correct order and write out the questions below. Begin each question with What, When, Who, Where, Which, Why or How.

e.g. when / your birthday / is / …

When is your birthday?

1. what / the capital of China / is / …

2. where / Shanghai / is / …

3. when / National Day / is / …

4. what / your brother’s name / is / …

5. who / the Father of China / is / …

6. which / the longest river / in China / is / …

7. how / noodles / made / are / …

8. why / you / so late / are / …

9. which / your favourite cake / is / …

10. where / Tokyo / is / …

Exercise 4
Complete the dialogues below.

1. Henry:  ____________________________________________

   Tim:   My favourite singer is Andy Lau.

2. Henry:  ____________________________________________

   Tim:   My favourite programme is Prison Break.

3. Henry:  ____________________________________________

   Tim:   I go to school by bus.

4. Henry:  ____________________________________________

   Tim:   I am usually free on Saturday.
5. Henry: ____________________________________________________________
   Tim: On Sundays, I usually play badminton with my friends.

6. Henry: ____________________________________________________________
   Tim: I am unhappy because I fail in the exam.

7. Henry: ____________________________________________________________
   Tim: We are going to the library now.

8. Henry: ____________________________________________________________
   Tim: My favourite dish is fried rice.

9. Henry: ____________________________________________________________
   Tim: My father works in Wan Chai.

10. Henry: ____________________________
     Tim: My best friend is Angela.