

## S. 1 Cross-Curricular English Enhancement Exercises

### Unit 1

#### Basic English Sentence Patterns

A. When we make simple English sentences, we usually follow the Subject-Verb-Object patterns.

*Steps:*

1. Put the subject and the adjectives such as 'fat', 'thin', etc. or any words describing the subject at the beginning of the sentence.
2. Put the verb and some adverbs such as 'often', 'usually', etc. after the subject.
3. Put the object of the verb, the adjectives or other words describing the object and the adverbs describing the verb at the end of the sentence.

Subject	Verb	Object
Paul	often eats	biscuits.
Mary	ate	two apples quickly.
My father and mother	are eating	mangoes now.
The fat girl	has eaten	a watermelon.
The little boy	will eat	some bread soon.

#### Exercise 1

Rearrange the words in correct order to make complete sentences.

e.g. the fat cat / a mouse / is chasing.

The fat cat is chasing a mouse.

1. that thin girl / is drinking / milk now
2. the robbers yesterday / the police / caught
3. our teacher / like / we
4. my mother / my baby sister / is looking after
5. has just written / a letter / the tall man

B. Some verbs can be followed by two objects without an 'and' connecting them. One of these objects is called the 'direct object' and the other 'indirect object'. Below is the pattern of a sentence containing both direct object and indirect object:

**Subject - Verb - Indirect Object - Direct Object**

Subject	Verb	Indirect Object	Direct Object
I	gave	my sister	a birthday present.
My parents	always tell	me	stories.

We	have lent	him	some money.
They	are asking	the teacher	some questions.

### Exercise 2

Rearrange the words in correct order to make complete sentences.

e.g. my sister / a birthday cake yesterday / me / baked

My sister baked me a birthday cake yesterday.

1. the short man / has bought / some crayons from the stationery shop / his son
2. the policeman / has just shown / the driver / his driving licence
3. the patient / gave / some medicine / the nurse
4. brought / me / a bouquet of flowers last week / my uncle
5. the shopkeeper / the customer / is paying / two hundred dollars

**C. Sometimes a preposition is put in front of the indirect object. The pattern of such a sentence is:**

**Subject - Verb - Direct Object - Preposition - Indirect Object**

Subject	Verb	Direct Object	Preposition	Indirect Object
My friend	has sent	a letter	to	me.
His parents	bought	a computer	for	him.

### Exercise 3

Rewrite each of the following sentences by placing the word in brackets before the indirect object.

e.g. My brother showed me his new wallet. (to)

My brother showed his new wallet to me.

1. The postman took her a letter yesterday. (to)
2. The dog owner gives his dog a bone every day. (to)
3. The students sent their teacher a present. (to)
4. The gardener handed me some flowers. (to)
5. My mother has already taken my father a cup of coffee. (to)

## Unit 2 Parts of Speech

Words perform different functions in a sentence. Details are as follows:

Parts of Speech	Usage	Example
Noun	It names a person, a place or a thing.	Mary is beautiful. Paris is the capital of France. Freedom is very important.
Pronoun	It is a word used instead of a noun.	They are good students. The pencil is hers.
Adjective	It describes a noun.	My father is tall but my mother is short.
Verb	It tells an action.	Birds fly.
Adverb	It describes the adjective and / or verbs.	The children always talk loudly.
Preposition	It tells the relationship between nouns / pronouns and other words in a sentence.	My parents will meet me at the station tomorrow.
Conjunction	It joins sentences, clauses, phrases and single words.	Jimmy opened the door and went in.
Exclamation	It tells sudden feeling or emotion.	Hurrah! We won the football match.

### Exercise 1

Pick out the **nouns** in the following sentences. There may be more than one noun in each sentence.

e.g. Terry told his friends many secrets.

Nouns: Terry, friends, secrets

1. His success made his parents happy.
2. Cows give us milk.
3. The train has just left the station.
4. Paris is the capital of France.
5. Our family spent the holiday in London.

### Exercise 2

Pick out the **pronouns** in the following sentences. There may be more than one pronoun in each sentence.

e.g. These socks are hers.

Pronoun: hers

1. The yellow car over there belongs to him.
2. This cat is beautiful, but mine is more beautiful.
3. Who gave her the money?
4. He cut himself when he was shaving.
5. Which do you prefer, an apple or an orange?

### **Exercise 3**

Pick out the **adjectives** in the following sentences. There may be more than one adjective in each sentence.

e.g. He is a hardworking student.

Adjective: hardworking

1. These apples are sweet but expensive.
2. Whose umbrella is this?
3. There is some milk in the refrigerator.
4. Tai Mo Shan is the highest mountain in Hong Kong.
5. We have not got any mango trees in our garden.

## Unit 3

### Simple Present Tense

The Simple Present Tense is used to talk about:

**1. things that are usually true**

e.g. The Earth goes round the sun.

**2. situations which are true at the time of speaking although they may change**

e.g. He is in Paris at the moment.

**3. habits, or things which happen regularly**

e.g. He takes a shower every evening.

#### Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with the simple present form of the verbs in brackets.

e.g. He drinks (drink) a cup of coffee every morning.

1. Smoking \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a bad habit.
2. Annie \_\_\_\_\_ (do) her homework every day.
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ (water) the plants every other day.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (get) up early every morning.
5. Birds \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) south in the winter.

A four-grid reference \_\_\_6\_\_\_ (contain) four numbers. The first two numbers \_\_\_7\_\_\_ (be) the easting. The second two numbers \_\_\_8\_\_\_ (be) the northing.

The air quality of Hong Kong is becoming worse. Most of the pollutants \_\_\_9\_\_\_ (come) from traffic, industries and construction works. Air pollution \_\_\_10\_\_\_ (be) serious because many vehicles such as buses and lorries \_\_\_11\_\_\_ (use) diesel fuel.

Scientists \_\_\_12\_\_\_ (carry) out experiments in laboratories. A laboratory \_\_\_13\_\_\_ (provide) a lot of apparatus and equipment.

No one \_\_\_14\_\_\_ (know) exactly how many different kinds of living things \_\_\_15\_\_\_ (exist) on Earth today.

## Unit 4

### Simple Past Tense

**The Simple Past Tense is used to talk about actions that are completed in the past.**  
e.g. Sam's father died last Sunday.

#### Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with the simple past form of the verbs in brackets.

e.g. I slept (sleep) early last night.

1. Who \_\_\_\_\_ (break) the vase while I was away?
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a lot of photographs during his last trip.
3. The little boy \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a bad dream last night.
4. Some men \_\_\_\_\_ (dig) a hole under the fence last week.
5. She \_\_\_a.\_\_\_\_ (not drink) from the drinking fountain although she \_\_\_b.\_\_\_\_(be) thirsty.
6. The baby \_\_\_\_\_(fall) asleep ten minutes ago.
7. The boys \_\_\_a.\_\_\_\_(go) into the house when it \_\_\_b.\_\_\_\_(start) to rain.
8. Eve \_\_\_a.\_\_\_\_(cut) the apples into halves and \_\_\_b.\_\_\_\_(give) them to the guests.
9. There \_\_\_\_\_(be) a serious traffic accident two days ago.
10. We \_\_\_a.\_\_\_\_(need) money, so we \_\_\_b.\_\_\_\_(sell) our car last week.
11. Michael Faraday (1791-1867) \_\_\_a.\_\_\_\_(be) a famous scientist. He  
\_\_\_b.\_\_\_\_(make) 53 observations when observing a burning candle.
12. Around 3000 B.C., the Chinese \_\_\_\_\_(invent) a 'fire clock'. It was a rod. (invent)
13. Many living things around us \_\_\_\_\_(be) once living.
14. Robert Hooke \_\_\_\_\_(be) the first one to use a microscope to observe 'cells' in 1665.

As more and more offices and houses were built in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, land was not enough. The Central Business District (CBD) therefore \_\_\_15\_\_\_(expand) to Wan Chai and across the harbour to Tsim Sha Tsui on the Kowloon Peninsula. Also, the government \_\_\_16\_\_\_(begin) to reclaim Victoria Harbour to get more land.

## Unit 5

### Simple Future Tense

**The Simple Future Tense is used to talk about an action which will happen in future.**

**e.g. He will move to a new flat very soon.**

#### Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with the simple future form of the verbs in brackets.

e.g. Tony will join (join) us for lunch tomorrow.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_(help) my classmate with his homework later in the evening.
2. Who \_\_\_\_\_(come) to the party next Sunday?
3. He \_\_\_\_\_(finish) the project next week.
4. My uncle from Singapore \_\_\_\_\_(visit) us next month.
5. I am sure that she \_\_\_\_\_(forget) about it by tomorrow.
6. She is ill. She \_\_\_\_\_(see) the doctor this afternoon.
7. The shops in this mall \_\_\_\_\_(close) in an hour's time.
8. Susan \_\_\_\_\_(celebrate) her birthday in the coming Saturday.
9. The tour guide \_\_\_\_\_(take) us to the zoo tomorrow.
10. We \_\_\_\_\_(not go) hiking if it rains.
11. You \_\_\_\_\_(get) burnt easily if you are not careful enough.
12. If you observe carefully during the experiment, you \_\_\_\_\_(see) many changes.
13. The golf course and residential development in Sha Lo Tung \_\_\_\_\_(destroy) Hong Kong's best dragonfly habitat.
14. When conditions are suitable, each bacterium \_\_\_\_\_(divide) once every 30 minutes.
15. What \_\_\_\_\_(happen) if a group of living things do not reproduce fast enough to replace those which have died?

## Unit 6

### Agreement between Noun and Verb

#### Exercise 1

Decide whether the verb should be singular or plural. Then fill in each blank with *is* or *are*.

e.g. There is a lot of money in the box.

The legs of this table are broken.

1. There \_\_\_\_\_ some paper on the desk.
2. The colour of these roses \_\_\_\_\_ red.
3. The windows of this room \_\_\_\_\_ dirty.
4. Everyone in the class \_\_\_\_\_ present today.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ there any letters for me?
6. Each square \_\_\_\_\_ the intersection of a particular column and a particular row.
7. There \_\_\_\_\_ different types of maps, for example, street maps and tourist maps.
8. There \_\_\_\_\_ a number of symbols on maps and street plans.
9. On every map, there \_\_\_\_\_ a legend.
10. In large urban parks like Victoria Park, there \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of facilities such as swimming pools and indoor games halls.

#### Exercise 2

Decide whether the verb should be singular or plural. Then fill in each blank with the correct verb given in brackets. Add 's' or 'es' to the verb if necessary.

e.g. He sings (sing) really well.

They are (be) famous scientists.

1. One of the ways to find answers \_\_\_\_\_(be) to carry out an investigation.
2. A scientist \_\_\_a.\_\_(record), \_\_\_b.\_\_(analyse) and \_\_\_c.\_\_(think). Scientists \_\_\_d.\_\_(discuss) and \_\_\_e.\_\_(try) to arrive a conclusion.
3. There \_\_\_\_\_(be) variations within the same kind of living things.
4. There \_\_\_\_\_(be) more than a million kinds of animals found in the world.
5. There \_\_\_\_\_(be) about 350,000 different kinds of plants found in the world.

## Unit 7

### Prepositions

A preposition is word used with a noun or pronoun to show its relation to some other words in a sentence.

e.g. I was born in China.

She wrote her diary at nine yesterday night.

Joe is suffering from influenza.

#### Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with *at, on, in, from, or of*.

e.g. A party will be held on Christmas Eve.

1. My sister was born \_\_\_\_\_ April 22, 1978.
2. Singapore is a country \_\_\_\_\_ Asia.
3. There are many wild animals \_\_\_\_\_ the jungle nearby.
4. We will meet our uncle \_\_\_\_\_ the station.
5. John was absent \_\_\_\_\_ school yesterday.
6. All \_\_\_\_\_ the students have handed in their homework.
7. The patient is suffering \_\_\_\_\_ lung cancer.
8. I often get up late \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday morning.
9. Mary spent her holiday \_\_\_\_\_ the seaside last summer.
10. Most universities provide courses \_\_\_\_\_ information technology.

#### Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with *from, of, on, in or at*.

e.g. The government has developed many new industrial areas in the new towns.

1. Maps tell us where places are and how far they are \_\_\_\_\_ each other.
2. Things drawn \_\_\_\_\_ maps are smaller than the real things which they show.
3. The main urban areas are \_\_\_a.\_\_\_\_ the northern and south-western parts \_\_\_b.\_\_\_\_ Hong Kong Island, Kowloon Peninsula and \_\_\_c.\_\_\_\_ the new towns \_\_\_d.\_\_\_\_ New Territories such as Sha Tin and Tai Po.
4. The Central Business District (CBD) is the commercial centre \_\_\_a.\_\_\_\_ a city. We can find large shopping areas. It is usually located \_\_\_b.\_\_\_\_ the city.
5. A lot of tourists and business people stay \_\_\_\_\_ the hotels of the CBD, so the shops there usually can attract a large number of customers.
6. As there are so many business people and customers moving around \_\_\_a.\_\_\_\_ the CBD, traffic is always congested. Congestion is especially serious \_\_\_b.\_\_\_\_ the rush hours.
7. The government has begun to reduce the pollutants \_\_\_\_\_ cars.

8. The government has also set up monitoring stations \_\_\_a.\_\_\_\_ Central, Causeway Bay and Mong Kok to check the air quality \_\_\_b.\_\_\_\_ the ground level there.

### Exercise 3

Fill in the blanks with *from, of, at, on* or *in*.

e.g. There are always new developments in science and technology.

1. Science aims \_\_\_a.\_\_\_\_ finding out, discovering and inventing. With the rapid progress \_\_\_b.\_\_\_\_ science, the living standard of human beings is greatly improved.
2. People who are experts \_\_\_a.\_\_\_\_ one or more branches \_\_\_b.\_\_\_\_ science are called scientists.
3. When you observe something you look \_\_\_a.\_\_\_\_, listen \_\_\_b.\_\_\_\_, feel and measure it carefully.
4. Press three fingers \_\_\_a.\_\_\_\_ the wrist \_\_\_b.\_\_\_\_ your other hand and find the pulse.
5. Count the number \_\_\_a.\_\_\_\_ tongue rollers and non-tongue rollers \_\_\_b.\_\_\_\_ your class.
6. Collect three leaves \_\_\_a.\_\_\_\_ the same plant \_\_\_b.\_\_\_\_ your school.
7. Measure the length, width and the number \_\_\_a.\_\_\_\_ large veins \_\_\_b.\_\_\_\_ each leaf.
8. Use a pair \_\_\_a.\_\_\_\_ forceps to peel a piece \_\_\_b.\_\_\_\_ skin \_\_\_c.\_\_\_\_ the inside \_\_\_d.\_\_\_\_ the leaf.

## Unit 8 Miscellaneous

Revise the following language items mentioned during the Geography lessons.  
Do the proofreading exercise that follows.

### \*Language focus ☺

**\*Write place names in capital letters.**

tsuen wan (✖) Tsuen wan (✖) Tsuen Wan (✓)

hong kong (✖) Hong kong (✖) Hong Kong (✓)

### \*Language focus ☺

**\*Uncountable nouns do not have a plural form. Do not add 's' or 'es' to them.**

woodlands (✖) woodland (✓)

cultivations (✖) cultivation (✓)

### \*Language focus ☺

**\*Nouns (n.) and Adjectives (adj.)**

commerce (n.) commercial (adj.) commerce land use (✖) commercial land use (✓)

industry (n.) industrial (adj.) industry land use (✖) industrial land use (✓)

residence (n.) residential (adj.) residence land use (✖) residential land use (✓)

recreation (n.) recreational (adj.) recreation land use (✖) recreational land use (✓)

institution (n.) institutional (adj.) institution land use (✖) institutional land use (✓)

### \*Language focus ☺

**\*passive voice --- simple present tense : is / am / are + past participle**

e.g. is located

Tsuen Wan locates in Hong Kong. (✖)

Tsuen Wan is located in Hong Kong. (✓)

Is located Hong Kong on the map. (✖)

Locate Hong Kong on the map. (✓)



