

ESSENCE OF ENGLISH FOR UPPER CLASSES

WITH ANSWERS

精 編

英文科複習指導

根據教育署小學英文綱要編訂

五、六年級及升中一適用

附 答 案



國光文化服務社有限公司
Kwok Kwong Cultural Service Co., Ltd.

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PREFACE

This book is edited according to the Suggested Syllabuses for Primary School (ENGLISH). It offers an essential revision notes on grammatical material, sentence constructions, and also vocabulary. The material used in this book is grouped and arranged systematically. For each discussion, examples are given in order to help the pupils to understand without difficulties.

An attempt has been made by the authors to give concisely all the essentials of English grammar. The definitions and terms used in this book are simplified and easy enough for the pupils to understand even in an absence of a teacher. The pupils are not expected to memorize all the definitions. An understanding will be enough.

In addition to grammar and sentence construction the authors have tried to collect a great variety of words connected with common uses. This words will probably strengthen the vocabulary of the candidates.

Besides the ample exercises in each discussion offer plenty of practice for pupils who are using this book. These carefully selected exercises are of natural everyday English, so it is advised that the pupils should do them first in writing and then in oral. Practising in this way will probably improve their comprehension, composition and also conversation. Model answers are provided for all of the exercises.

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CHAPTER 1

PARTS OF SPEECH

(詞類)

The different kinds of words are called Parts of Speech. There are eight Parts of Speech:— (不同類的字，叫「詞類」，「詞類」共分八種)

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. NOUN (名詞) | 5. ADVERB (副詞) |
| 2. PRONOUN (代名詞) | 6. PREPOSITION (前置詞) |
| 3. ADJECTIVE (形容詞) | 7. CONJUNCTION (連接詞) |
| 4. VERB (動詞) | 8. INTERJECTION (感歎詞) |

1. NOUN (名詞)

A NOUN is a word used to give a name to a person or a thing or a place. (名詞是表示人、物或地方的名稱。)

e.g. The book is on the desk.

Peter saw a snake in the garden.

2. PRONOUN (代名詞)

A PRONOUN is a word used instead of a NOUN.

(代名詞是用來代替名詞的字。)

e.g. Mary was afraid because she saw a snake.

Napoleon was a great man. He was a French.

3. ADJECTIVE (形容詞)

AN ADJECTIVE is a word used to add something to the meaning of a Noun or a Pronoun. (形容詞是用來增強名詞或代名詞的意義的字。)

e.g. A strong man killed a fierce tiger.

Tom is a fat boy.

4. VERB (動詞)

A VERB is a word used to tell something that the noun does.

(動詞是用來表示人的動作或與物有關的字。)

e.g. Tom is clever and kind.

My sister fell from the top of a house.

5. ADVERB (副詞)

An ADVERB is a word used to add something to a VERB, an ADJECTIVE, or another ADVERB.

(副詞是用來增強動詞、形容詞，或其他副詞的意義的字。)

e.g. The water is very hot.

The girl sings sweetly.

A snake crept very quickly through the grass.

6. PREPOSITION (前置詞)

A PREPOSITION is a word placed before a NOUN or PRONOUN, to show its relation to other words.

(前置詞是放置在名詞或代名詞之前，而表示一人或一物與他人或他物的關係的字。)

e.g. I put my hand on the table.

I am pointing to the picture.

He is running up the hill.

7. CONJUNCTION (連接詞)

A CONJUNCTION is a word used to join words, phrases, or sentences together.

(連接詞是用來聯合字與字，或句與句的字。)

e.g. John is fat and tall.

You will be sick if you eat too much.

The girl is thin but the boy is fat.

8. INTERJECTION (感歎詞)

An INTERJECTION is a word used in a sentence to express feeling of the mind.

(感歎詞是用在句子中而表示心中所蘊藏着的感情的字。)

e.g. Hurrah! We shall have a holiday on Monday.

Oh! How foolish I was to lose it.

Alas! My aunt lost her child.

EXERCISE 1

Read the following passage.

Once a young woodsman was cutting trees on the bank of a deep river. By accident his axe fell into the river. It sank to the bottom at once. He was a very poor but honest man. He hardly had any money to buy another one, so he sat down and cried bitterly.

From the above passage, write down

- a. two nouns:

_____ , _____ .

- b. two verbs:

_____ , _____ .

- c. two adjectives:

_____ , _____ .

- d. two prepositions:

_____ , _____ .

- e. two conjunctions:

_____ , _____ .

- f. two pronouns:

_____ , _____ .

- g. two adverbs:

_____ , _____ .

CHAPTER 2

THE PHRASE (片語) AND THE CLAUSE (子句)

1. PHRASE: 片語

A group of words which makes sense, but not complete sense.

(片語是「雖然含有意思；但意思並不完全」的一組字。)

e.g. The planes fly in the sky.

The sun rises in the east.

He knows how to swim.

2. CLAUSE: 子句

A group of words which forms part of a sentence, and contains a Subject and a Predicate.

(子句是附於主句的一部份，它能令句子的意思更完整。)

e.g. We must wash our hands before we eat.

The girl whose hair is red is my cousin.

He said that he was thirsty.

EXERCISE 2

Put a tick (☑) against the groups of words (in bold type) which is a Phrase, and a (☒) against the groups of words (in bold type) which is a Clause in each of the following sentences.

1. She poured the tea into the cups. _____ ☐
2. My sister knows how to cook. _____ ☐
3. This is the girl whose dog is dead. _____ ☐
4. They are dancing round the table. _____ ☐
5. We stay at home because it is raining. _____ ☐
6. I shall be very happy if he comes. _____ ☐
7. Tell me where she lives. _____ ☐
8. His baby cried all that night. _____ ☐
9. There are eight pencils under the chair. _____ ☐
10. When she makes tea, she always uses hot water. _____ ☐

CHAPTER 3

THE SENTENCE

(句子)

1. A SENTENCE is a group of words which makes complete sense.
(句子是表達一個完整意思的一組字。)

2. Kinds of Sentences. (句子的種類。)

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------|
| a) The sun shines in the day-time. | (statement) | (敘述句) |
| b) Can you swim? | (question) | (疑問句) |
| c) Come here, my boy. | (command) | (命令句) |
| d) How honest he is! | (exclamation) | (感歎句) |

3. Each Sentence has a Subject (主詞) and a Predicate. (述詞)

e.g. The book was on the shelf.
‘The book’ ——— Subject.
‘was on the shelf’ ——— Predicate.

4. Here are more examples in the following table:
(請看下表中更多的例子：)

Subject (主詞)	Predicate (述詞)
They	became great men.
Columbus	discovered America
We	reached there after sunset.
The big boy	is strong and healthy.

EXERCISE 3

Name the kind of sentence in each of the following by putting a tick (✓) before the right answer.

1. Come in, please.
☐ Statement ☐ Question ☐ Command ☐ Exclamation
2. Most boys like swimming.
☐ Question ☐ Command ☐ Exclamation ☐ Statement
3. How fine it is to-day!
☐ Command ☐ Exclamation ☐ Statement ☐ Question
4. Where does the boy live?
☐ Exclamation ☐ Statement ☐ Question ☐ Command
5. The train will arrive at seven o'clock.
☐ Statement ☐ Question ☐ Command ☐ Exclamation

EXERCISE 4

In the following sentences separate the Subject from the Predicate:—

1. I gave him a book.
2. This news is important.
3. My father gives me a toy.
4. The teacher asked them a question.
5. The man killed a tiger.

	Subject	Predicate
1.	I	gave him a book.
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

CHAPTER 4

NOUNS

(名詞)

A. NUMBER (數目)

1. A Noun that shows one person or thing is said to be in the Singular Number (一個名詞，若果只表示一個人，或一樣東西的，我們叫它「單數」)

e.g. a tree
a chair
a woman

2. A Noun that shows more than one person or thing is said to be in the Plural Number.

(一個名詞，若果表示了一人以上，或一樣以上的東西的，我們叫它「衆數」。)

e.g. two trees
two chairs
two women

Formation of Plurals (衆數的形成)

1. By adding "S" to the original word. (在字後加上'S'字。)

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
pen (鋼筆)	pens	picture (圖畫)	pictures
shop (商店)	shops	room (房間)	rooms
ring (戒指)	rings	book (書本)	books
eye (眼睛)	eyes	table (桌子)	tables

2. Nouns ending in "s", "ch", "sh", or "x", add "es".

(一個名詞，若果最後的字母是's','ch'或'x'便加上'es'。)

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
tax (稅)	taxes	bush (叢林)	bushes
class (班)	classes	dish (碟子)	dishes
branch (樹枝)	branches	box (箱子)	boxes
witch (女巫)	witches	fox (狐狸)	foxes

Exceptions: (例外)

ox (公牛)

oxen

stomach (胃)

stomachs

3. Nouns ending in “o” add “es”.

(一個名詞，若果最後的字母是‘o’，便加上‘es’。)

Singular

Plural

Singular

Plural

buffalo (水牛)

buffaloes

negro (黑人)

negroes

cargo (貨物)

cargoes

potato (馬鈴薯)

potatoes

hero (英雄)

heroes

volcano (火山)

volcanoes

mango (芒果)

mangoes

Exceptions: (例外)

bamboo (竹)

bamboos

solo (獨唱)

solos

photo (照片)

photos

zoo (動物園)

zoos

piano (鋼琴)

pianos

studio (畫室)

studios

4. Nouns ending in “y” with a vowel (a, e, i, o, u) before it, just add “s”.

(一個名詞，若果最後的字母是‘y’，而‘Y’字母前是響音(a, e, i, o, u)時，便加上‘s’。)

Singular

Plural

Singular

Plural

boy (男孩)

boys

way (路徑)

ways

day (日子)

days

key (匙)

keys

toy (玩具)

toys

donkey (驢)

donkeys

5. Nouns ending in “y” with a consonant before it, change “y” into “i” and add “es”.

(一個名詞，若果最後的字母是‘y’，而‘Y’字母前是啞音(即a, e, i, o, u以外的字母)，

Singular

Plural

Singular

Plural

baby (嬰兒)

babies

country (國家)

countries

body (身體)

bodies

lady (女士)

ladies

city (城市)

cities

party (隊)

parties

fly (蠅)

flies

story (故事)

stories

copy (副本)

copies

duty (職務)

duties

6. Nouns ending in “f” or “fe”, change “f” or “fe” into “v”, and add “es”.
(一個名詞，若果最後的字母是‘f’或‘fe’的，便將‘f’或‘fe’變為‘v’，然後加上‘es’。)

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
calf (小牛)	calves	thief (賊)	thieves
half (半)	halves	life (生命)	lives
leaf (葉)	leaves	wolf (狼)	wolves
wife (妻子)	wives	shelf (架)	shelves
knife (刀)	knives		

Exceptions: (例外)

chief (首領)	chiefs	cliff (懸崖)	cliffs
dwarf (侏儒)	dwarfs	hoof (馬蹄)	hoofs
gulf (大海灣)	gulfs	proof (證據)	proofs
roof (屋頂)	roofs	safe (夾萬)	safes
belief (信仰)	beliefs		

7. There are some nouns which have the same form for *Singular* and *Plural*. (有些名詞，無論“單數”或“衆數”，都是同一個字的。)

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Chinese (中國人)	Chinese	salmon (三文魚)	salmon
cod (鱈魚)	cod	sheep (羊)	sheep
deer (鹿)	deer	swine (豬)	swine
dozen (一打)	dozen		

8. Some nouns do not have plural. (有些名詞是沒有“衆數”的。)

News (新聞), luggage (行李), furniture (傢俬), machinery (機械), scenery (風景) .

9. Some nouns do not have singular. (有些名詞是沒有“單數”的。)

Goods (貨物), clothes (衣服), trousers (褲),
scissors (剪刀), spectacles (眼鏡) .

10. Some nouns become plural by changing the inside vowel in the singular.

(有些名詞是將字裏的響音改變了而成為“衆數”的。)

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
foot (脚)	feet	tooth (牙)	teeth
mouse (老鼠)	mice	louse (虱)	lice
man (男人)	men	woman (女人)	women
goose (鵝)	geese		

11. Add “s” to the principal word in a Compound Noun to form Plural.

(合成名詞由“單數”變“衆數”，只要在主要字中加’s’便可。)

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
son - in - law (女婿)	sons - in - law
brother - in - law (姐夫)	brothers - in - law
daughter - in - law (媳婦)	daughters - in - law
step - son (前夫之子或妻之子)	step - sons
maid - servant (女僕人)	maid - servants
looker - on (旁觀者)	lookers - on

12. To change Pronouns and Possessive Adjectives into Plural forms.

(將代名詞或主有形容詞由“單數”變“衆數”。)

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
I	We	Him	} Them
You	You	Her	
He }	They	It	
She }		Me	Us
It }		Myself	Ourselves
My	Our	Yourself	Yourselves
Your	Your		
His }	Their	Himself	} Themselves
Her }		Herself	
Its }		Itself	

13. Change a sentence from Singular to Plural:—

(將句子由“單數”變“衆數”。)

- Change the Nouns, Pronouns and Possessive Adjectives into Plural.
- Change the Verb.
- ‘the’ should not be changed. Left out ‘a’, ‘an’ or ‘one’.
- Change ‘this’ to ‘these’; ‘that’ to ‘those’.

(e) Abstract Nouns and Material Nouns must not be changed.

- e.g. (1) A hut is made of wood.
Huts are made of wood.
- (2) This table has a large drawer.
This table has large drawers.
- (3) I walk in the sunshine.
We walk in the sunshine.

EXERCISE 5

Make the following nouns into plural:

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------|--------------|-------|
| 1. boy | boys | 2. tiger | _____ |
| 3. knife | _____ | 4. glass | _____ |
| 5. mouse | _____ | 6. child | _____ |
| 7. deer | _____ | 8. reply | _____ |
| 9. baby | _____ | 10. monkey | _____ |
| 11. foot | _____ | 12. house | _____ |
| 13. mango | _____ | 14. studio | _____ |
| 15. thief | _____ | 16. scissors | _____ |
| 17. ass | _____ | 18. bush | _____ |

EXERCISE 6

Make the following nouns into singular:

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| 1. oxen | ox | 2. inches | _____ |
| 3. sheep | _____ | 4. books | _____ |
| 5. princesses | _____ | 6. ponies | _____ |
| 7. valleys | _____ | 8. ourselves | _____ |
| 9. dishes | _____ | 10. days | _____ |
| 11. wives | _____ | 12. children | _____ |
| 13. pianos | _____ | 14. loaves | _____ |
| 15. we | _____ | 16. witches | _____ |
| 17. beliefs | _____ | 18. geese | _____ |

EXERCISE 7

Change the following sentences into Plural and make any other changes if necessary:

1. He has a long pencil.

2. The lady saw the mouse.

3. This little baby is sleeping.

4. She is a beautiful girl.

5. I was singing a song.

6. An ox had a calf.

7. I bought it from that shop.

8. The tooth of a dog is sharp.

9. His face turned red.

10. That church is built of wood.

EXERCISE 8

Change the sentences below from Singular to Plural:—

1. There is a leaf under the desk.

2. A cow gives us milk.
