

中文科組 2020 年 3 月 2 日至 3 月 6 日

初一級

科目 名稱	主題	自學內容	學生作業
中文	語文基礎練習及 網上閱讀	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 原學科教材及教學資源 自編材料 電子學習平台：連結_____ 其他（請註明）：_____	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 原學科教材及教學資源 自編材料 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 電子學習平台：連結 https://macao.i-learner.com.hk/ 其他（請註明）：_____

要求:

- 1.各班學生必須每天完成一篇網上閱讀。
- 2.完成語文基礎知識習題。(書本7.37-7.42)

科目名稱	主題	自學內容	學生作業
英文科	Classroom Grammar + Spark	<div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/>原學科教材及教學資源</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/>自編材料</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/>電子學習平台：連結_____</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/>其他（請註明）：_____</div>	<div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/>原學科教材及教學資源</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/>自編材料</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/>電子學習平台：連結_____</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/>其他（請註明）：_____</div>

What to study and review:

Classroom Grammar_Unit 4 Simple past tense 簡單過去式

1. complete exercise p.39_4B table-filling,9. p.40_4C

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The simple past tense

Preparation

We use the simple past tense to talk about an action that happened at a definite time in the past.

30 years ago **30 years later**

When the following time markers are used in a sentence, it often means events in the past are being talked about.

present last night last Monday last week last summer last year
an afternoon two days ago in the past in 1980 once upon a time

30 years ago **30 years later**

• He **was** born **seventy** 50 years ago.
• He **is** **now** **seventy** 50 years old.

1. Verbs to do

Positive sentences	Negative sentences
I/He/She/It was were	I/He/She/It was not (wasn't) were not (weren't)
They were	They were not (weren't)

Questions

Was I/He/She/It	was
Were you/They	were

Answers

Yes, I/He/She/It was	was
No, I/He/She/It was not (wasn't)	was not (wasn't)
Yes, you/They were	were
No, you/They were not (weren't)	were not (weren't)

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2. Action verbs

Positive sentences

I/He/She/It was	was
I/He/She/It was	was

Negative sentences

I/He/She/It was	was not (wasn't)
I/He/She/It was	was not (wasn't)

Questions

Was I/He/She/It	was
Were you/They	were

Answers

Yes, I/He/She/It was	was
No, I/He/She/It was not (wasn't)	was not (wasn't)
Yes, you/They were	were
No, you/They were not (weren't)	were not (weren't)

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2. We need to change the spelling of action verbs in the simple past tense. For regular verbs:

Regular verbs	Changes	Examples
raise verbs	+ -ed	raise → raised
verbs ending in -e	+ -d	please → pleased
verbs ending in a consonant + -y	-y → -ied	reply → replied
verbs with one syllable ending in a vowel + consonant	double the consonant + -ed	stop → stopped
verbs ending in a vowel + consonant	+ -ed	stop → stopped
verbs ending in a vowel + consonant	+ -ed	stop → stopped

For irregular verbs:

Changes	Examples
no change	cut → cut
add -t	mean → meant
change the vowel	sit → sat
change the consonant	make → made
change the last consonant to -t	send → sent
change the whole word	teach → taught

4B Table-filling

Fill in the table with the simple past form of the verbs.

Verb	Past form	Verb	Past form	Verb	Past form
1. buy	bought	7. drink	drank	13. learn	
2. carry		8. eat		14. make	
3. come		9. fly		15. read	
4. cry		10. fall		16. run	
5. do		11. give		17. see	
6. draw		12. have		18. take	

4C Crossword puzzle

Use the simple past form of the verbs in the box below and fill in the blanks. Then complete the crossword.

be drink eat enjoy go queue see tell visit win

Across:

1. Sarah enjoyed the film very much last night.

2. I was at the food court yesterday.

3. The train was very crowded this morning.

4. They were the zoo last month.

5. Monica was a cute doll from a staff game last week.

Down:

6. They were for about an hour to go on the ride.

7. They saw him when to meet two days ago.

8. May was to the theme park with her friends last Sunday.

9. Frank was two cans of cola every day last week.

10. We went a 3-D show at the cinema last Saturday.

2. Memorize verb table (1-20)

Irregular Verb Table					
		meaning	past tense	past participle	present participle
1	awake	醒來	awoke	awoken	awaking
2	bear	承受；忍受	bore	borne	bearing
3	bet	打賭	bet	bet	betting
4	beat	打敗（某人）	beat	beaten	beating
5	become	變成	became	become	becoming
6	begin	開始	began	begun	beginning
7	bend	傾斜；彎曲	bent	bent	bending
8	bite	咬	bit	bitten	biting
9	bleed	流血	bled	bled	bleeding
10	blow	吹	blew	blown	blowing
11	break	打破	broke	broken	breaking
12	bring	帶來	brought	brought	bringing
13	build	建築；建造	built	built	building
14	burn	燃燒；燒	burned/burnt	burned/ burnt	burning
15	burst	爆裂	burst	burst	bursting
16	buy	買	bought	bought	buying
17	broadcast	廣播	broadcast	broadcast	broadcasting
18	catch	接住；捕獲	caught	caught	catching
19	choose	選擇	chose	chosen	choosing
20	come	來	came	come	coming

Online dictionary:

1. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/zht/>

2. <https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/awake>

參考 初一_英文_02032020_grammar_Simple past tense.ppt

Simple past tense

We use the simple past tense to talk about what happened at a definite time in the past.

Example: Yesterday, we went to the park.

Example: Last Sunday, Ben watched a film.

How do we form regular past verbs?

Most verbs + ed

Example: mix → mixed

Example: wait → waited

Example: walk → walked

Example: Last Sunday, Ben watched a film.

Example: Yesterday, we went to the park.

3. 星火英語 Spark 巔峰訓練閱讀書

Test 20 (A,C,D,E)

4B Table-filling ☆

Fill in the table with the simple past form of the verbs.

Verb	Past form	Verb	Past form	Verb	Past form
1. buy	bought	7. drink	drank	13. learn	
2. carry		8. eat		14. make	
3. come		9. fly		15. read	
4. cry		10. fall		16. run	
5. do		11. give		17. see	
6. draw		12. have		18. take	

p.39_4B Table-filling

1. bought	7. drank	13.
2.	8.	14.
3.	9.	15.
4.	10.	16.
5.	11.	17.
6.	12.	18.

4C Crossword puzzle ☆☆

Use the simple past form of the verbs in the box below and fill in the blanks. Then complete the crossword.

be drink eat enjoy go queue see tell visit win

Across:

- 1. Sarah _____ the film very much last night.
- 2. I _____ at the food court yesterday.
- 3. The train _____ very crowded this morning.
- 4. They _____ the zoo last month.
- 5. Monica _____ a cute doll from a stall game last week.

Down:

- 6. They _____ for about an hour to go on the ride.
- 7. They _____ him when to meet two days ago.
- 8. May _____ to the theme park with her friends last Sunday.
- 9. Frank _____ two cans of cola every day last week.
- 10. We _____ a 3-D show at the cinema last Saturday.



p.40_4C Crossword puzzle

1. enjoyed	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Simple past
tense

We use the

simple past tense

**to talk about what
happened at a definite time
in the past.**

go to the park

Example:

**Yesterday, we went to the
park.**



Example:

**Last Sunday, Ben watched
a film.**

watch a film



**How do we form
regular past verbs?**



Most verbs

+ ed

Examples:

mix → **mixed**

wait → **waited**

walk → **walked**

Verbs ending in *e*

+ d

Examples:

arrive *e* → arrived *d*

bake *e* → baked *d*

save *e* → saved *d*

Verbs ending in a consonant + *y*

y + *ied*

Examples:

cry → **cried**

fry → **fried**

reply → **replied**

Short verbs ending in
a vowel + a consonant

double the consonant + *ed*

Examples:

occur → occurred

sip → sipped

stop → stopped

**How do we form
irregular past verbs?**



Irregular verbs (1)

no change

Examples:

burst → burst

cut → cut

let → let

Irregular verbs (2)

change the vowel letter

Examples:

drink → **drank**

give → **gave**

win → **won**

Irregular verbs (3)

change the word

Examples:

eat → ate

go → went

see → saw

Learn them
by heart!

What about the verb *to*
be?



Verb *to be*

was/were

is/am → was

are → were

**How do we form
statements in the
simple past tense?**



Positive statements

Subject	Verb (past form)	
I/You/We/ They/He/She/It	go went	to the library.
	have had	dinner.

Positive statements

Subject	<i>was/were</i>	
I/He/She/It	am/is was	happy.
You/We/They	are were	happy.


Example:

We made a cake yesterday.
It was delicious.



Negative statements

Subject	<i>did not/didn't</i>	Verb (base form)
I/You/We/ They/He/ She/It	do not did not/ don't didn't	cry.
		run.



We don't use the past form of the verb.

Negative statements

Subject	<i>was not/ were not</i>	
I/He/She/It	is not was not/ isn't wasn't	at the party.
You/We/ They	are not were not/ aren't weren't	

Example:

**We did not/didn't make a
cake yesterday. We were
not/weren't in the mood.**



How do we ask
Yes/No questions in
the simple past tense?



Yes/No questions (verb *to be*)

<i>Was/Were</i>	Subject	
Was	I/he/she/it	at the party?
Were	you/we/they	

Yes/No questions (verb *to be*)

	Subject	<i>was (not)/ were (not)</i>
Yes,	I/he/she/it	was.
	you/we/they	were.
No,	I/he/she/it	was not/ wasn't.
	you/we/they	were not/ weren't

Example:

Was Sally at the party
yesterday?

Yes, she **was**.

No, she **was not/wasn't**.



Yes/No questions (other verbs)



<i>Did</i>	Subject	Base form
Did	I/he/she/it you/we/they	laugh?

Yes/No questions (other verbs)

	Subject	<i>did/didn't</i>
Yes,	I/he/she/it/ you/we/they	did.
No,	I/he/she/it/ you/we/they	did not/ didn't.

Example:

Did you go to the park
yesterday?

Yes, I did.

No, I did not/
didn't.



What about questions
starting with **question
words?**



Example:

Who was your Home
Economics teacher last year?



Example:
Miss Chan **was**
my Home
Economics
teacher last year

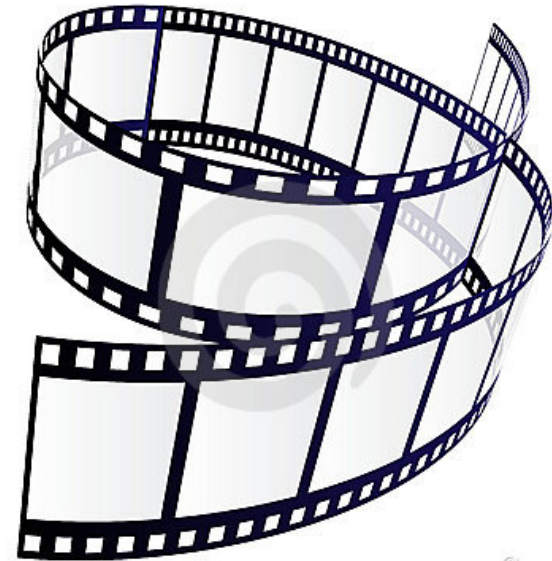


Example:

Where did you go last
Sunday?

Example:

We **went** to the cinema last
Sunday.



Review:

**When do we use the
simple past tense?**



to talk about what
happened **at a definite time**
in the past



Statements in the simple past tense



Positive statements

Past form of verbs

made talked swam

Verb to be:
was/were

Negative statements

did not/didn't + base form of verb

didn't go didn't talk

didn't swim

Verb to be:
wasn't/weren't

Questions in the simple past tense



Yes/No questions

Did/Was/Were ...

Did you go to
school yesterday?

Was Mary at
the party?

Were you
there?

Wh-questions

[Question words] ...

Who was your
English teacher
last year?

Where did you
go yesterday?



初一級代數練習(5) (2020/03/02 至 2020/03/06)

科目名稱	主題	自學內容	學生作業
初一級 代數	有理數的混合運算	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 原學科教材及教學資源 <input type="checkbox"/> 自編材料 <input type="checkbox"/> 電子學習平台：連結_____ <input type="checkbox"/> 其他（請註明）：_____	<input type="checkbox"/> 原學科教材及教學資源 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 自編材料 <input type="checkbox"/> 電子學習平台：連結_____ <input type="checkbox"/> 其他（請註明）：_____

＊請在代數作業簿上完成＊

一. 計算:

- (1) $-0.125 - 3\frac{1}{4} + 3\frac{1}{8} - 11\frac{2}{3} + 0.25$

(3) $(-48) \div 8 - (-25) \times (-6)$

(5) $4 - 5 \times (-\frac{1}{2})^3$

(7) $-1\frac{2}{3} \times (0.5 - \frac{2}{3}) \div 1\frac{1}{9}$

(9) $-3 - [-5 + (1 - 0.2 \times \frac{3}{5}) \div (-2)]$
- (2) $-\frac{1}{2} - 5\frac{1}{5} - 1 + 3\frac{1}{5} - 4.5 + 2\frac{1}{3}$

(4) $42 \times (-\frac{2}{3}) + (-\frac{3}{4}) \div (-0.25)$

(6) $-2^4 + (3 - 7)^2 - 2$

(8) $18 - 32 \div 8 - (-4)^2 \times 5$

(10) $-1^4 - (1 - 0.5) \times \frac{1}{3} \times [2 - (-3)^2]$

二. 當 $a = -2, b = 1$ 時, 求下列各代數式的值:

- (1) $(a + b)^2 - (a - b)^2$
- (2) $(a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$

三. 當 $a = -6, b = -4, c = 10$ 時, 求下列各代數式的值:

- (1) $\frac{a - b}{(a - c)^2}$
- (2) $\frac{a - b}{a^2 - 2ac + c^2}$

四. 計算 $-2^2 \times (-5) + 16 \div (-2)^3 - |-4 \times 5| + (\frac{5}{8} - 0.625)^2$

＊ 思考題: (可選做)

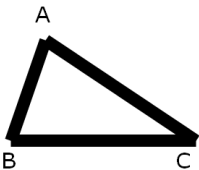
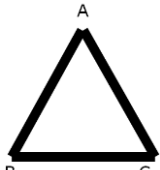
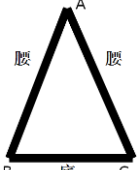
- (1) 計算 $\frac{0.125 \times 8 - 4 \times 0.25 - 1}{[1\frac{1}{5} - 0.8 - (+\frac{1}{4})] \div 15\%}$
- (2) 已知 $2(a + 1)^2 + |b - 2| = 0$, 求代數式 $a^2b + ab^2 + \frac{a - b}{a + b} + \frac{a + b}{a - b}$ 的值.

科目名稱	主題	自學內容	學生作業
幾何	三角形三條邊的關係	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 原學科教材及教學資源 <input type="checkbox"/> 自編材料 <input type="checkbox"/> 電子學習平台：連結 <input type="checkbox"/> 其他（請註明）：	<input type="checkbox"/> 原學科教材及教學資源 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 自編材料 <input type="checkbox"/> 電子學習平台：連結 <input type="checkbox"/> 其他（請註明）：

學習任務：

- 自行閱讀書 P8-10 第 3.2 節三角形三條邊的關係，理解三角形的分類和 P9 的定理、推論後，完成以下題目

學生需於 3 月 6 日或前完成下表和練習題，請在作業簿上完成，表和題目都要抄。

三角形按邊分類 { <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> _____ _____ </div> { <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> _____ _____ </div>		
不等邊三角形 性質：_____ (邊相等/不等) 	等邊三角形 性質：_____ (幾邊相等) 	等腰三角形 性質：_____ (幾邊相等) 

一、填空題

1. 下列長度的三條線段能否組成三角形？

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1). 6, 10, 5 () | 2). 5, 6, 11 () |
| 3). 3, 4, 8 () | 4). 5, 10, 15 () |
| 5). 5, 10, 10 () | 6). 3, 3, 3 () |

2. 若等邊三角形的一邊長分別為 24，則它的另外兩邊分別是_____和_____，周長為_____。

二、解答題

1. 已知三角形的三邊長為連續整數，且周長為 24cm，則它的三邊長分別為多少？(可參考書 P9 例題)	2. 若等腰三角形的周長為 16，已知底邊長是腰長的 2 倍，求各邊長。(可參考書 P9 例題)
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史地科組 2020 年 3 月 2 日至 3 月 6 日

初一級

科目 名稱	主題	自學內容	學生作業
歷史	中國地圖	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 原學科教材及教學資源 <input type="checkbox"/> 自編材料 <input type="checkbox"/> 電子學習平台：連結____ <input type="checkbox"/> 其他（請註明）：____	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 原學科教材及教學資源 <input type="checkbox"/> 自編材料 <input type="checkbox"/> 電子學習平台：____ <input type="checkbox"/> 其他（請註明）：____

1.請畫出中國明朝(永樂年間)時期的版圖並上色。

初一級 地理

科目名稱	主題	自學內容	學生作業
地理	第五章 世界的自然資源 第四節 礦產資源	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 原學科教材及教學資源 <input type="checkbox"/> 自編材料 <input type="checkbox"/> 電子學習平台：連結_____ <input type="checkbox"/> 其他（請註明）：_____	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 原學科教材及教學資源 <input type="checkbox"/> 自編材料 <input type="checkbox"/> 電子學習平台：連結_____ <input type="checkbox"/> 其他（請註明）：_____

要求：

1. 自習課文 **第五章 第四節 礦產資源**
2. 根據課文內容，完成地理習作 P33 基礎練習-填充部分
（以下有電子版本提供給沒有習作的同學。學生可將答案紙打印出來再作答，或者照答案紙的樣式抄寫於功課本上再作答）
3. 3月6日前完成。

第五章 世界的自然資源

第四節 礦產資源

一、填充題：

1. 在各種礦產資源中， 1 、 2 、 3 和現代社會生產和生活關係最密切。
2. 世界上的鐵礦主要分佈在 4 、 5 、 6 、 7 、 8 、 9 和 10 7個國家中。這7個國家的鐵礦儲量約佔世界的 11 %。
3. 世界上的煤主要分佈在北半球 12 大陸和 13 洲的中部。在世界各國中，煤儲量居世界前列的有 14 、 15 和 16 等國。
4. 礦產資源的形成一般都要經過千百億年甚至上億年的時間，因此，它是 17 的資源。
5. 世界上出產和輸出石油最多的地區是 18 。

第五章 世界的自然資源

第四節 礦產資源

答案紙

班級：_____ 姓名：_____ 學號：_____

一、填充題

1.	2.	3.	4.
5.	6.	7.	8.
9.	10.	11.	12.
13.	14.	15.	16.
17.	18.		

初一甲/乙生物

科目名稱	主題	自學內容	學生作業
生物	人的营养	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 原學科教材及教學資源 <input type="checkbox"/> 自編材料 <input type="checkbox"/> 電子學習平台：連結_____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 其他（請註明）： 網上視頻	<input type="checkbox"/> 原學科教材及教學資源 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 自編材料 <input type="checkbox"/> 電子學習平台：連結_____ <input type="checkbox"/> 其他（請註明）：_____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 寫科普小故事“西瓜籽的歷險記”

適用日期：2/3/2020至6/3/2020

要求：在3月6日或之前完成。

所有同學交作業時必須寫明年級班別和自己姓名

課代表收齊作業電郵到此 kotsopeng@gmail.com

由於電郵容量的要求，每次上傳五位同學的作業。

學習內容：

1) 视频：食物的吸收<https://v.qq.com/x/page/a084lvizv7u.html>

食物變成便便<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bzTyitx7ANk>

4) 課本下冊P30-34

=====

作业：寫科普小故事“西瓜籽的歷險記”（400-500字）

一個小孩吃西瓜，不小心把西瓜籽吞進了胃裏。這粒西瓜籽會遭遇到什麼？請寫出來（在消化道的每一處都要有說明）。