

東華三院邱子田紀念中學
二零二三至二零二四年度
中一級上學期考試範圍

中文科 卷一

範圍：

學習重點：	單元三（借事抒情） 單元八（詩歌）
錯別字：	錯別字（四）
課文問答：	《紙船印象》 《木蘭辭》

形式：

甲、閱讀能力考核：	白話文一篇	30分
乙、文言能力考核	文言文一篇	20分
丙、錯別字：	錯別字(四)	10分
丁、課本問題：	《紙船印象》 《木蘭辭》	40分
		100分

* 另設 10 分挑戰題

文言能力考核：字詞增潤

1. 至：到達	2. 俱：全部/都	3. 欲：想	4. 取：收取
5. 恐：擔心	6. 甘：願意	7. 惟：只有	8. 故：原因
9. 皆：都是	10. 余：我	11. 盡：全部	12. 濕：淋濕

卷二

範圍及形式：

甲、長文（70分）：三選一

乙、實用文（必答，30分）：啟事

卷三

範圍及形式：

總分：20 分

- 填充題
- 選擇題

卷四

題目：(同學須按考試範圍內所編定之題號應試)

1. 試以「小學的一件趣事」為題，講述事情的經過。
2. 試講述一次狼狽不堪的經歷，並抒發感受和啟悟。
3. 試以「第一次旅行」為題，講述事情的始末和感受。
4. 試講述一次為同學慶祝的經歷和感受。
5. 試以「第一次受到讚賞」為題，講述有關經歷，並抒發感受。

學生短講題目分配表

題目	學號
1	1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31
2	2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, 32
3	3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, 33
4	4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, 34
5	5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30

Paper 1 - Reading

Date: 24 January 2024

Time: 8:30 a.m. – 9:30 a.m.

CORE SECTION

Part A Reading Comprehension

Part B Grammar and Usage

Section 1 Tenses

- Simple Present
- Present Continuous
- Simple Past

Infinitive	Third person singular	Present participle	Simple past
be	is	being	was/were
cut	cuts	cutting	cut
do	does	doing	did
give	gives	giving	gave
hear	hears	hearing	heard
mean	means	meaning	meant
run	runs	running	ran
seem	seems	seeming	seemed
sleep	sleeps	sleeping	slept
stop	stops	stopping	stopped
take	takes	taking	took
talk	talks	talking	talked
teach	teaches	teaching	taught
try	tries	trying	tried
want	wants	wanting	wanted
work	works	working	worked

Section 2 Talking about quantities

How many and how much

- We can use *How many* and *How much* to ask about amounts. We use *How many* with **countable plural nouns** and *How much* with **uncountable nouns**.

How many apples do we need for the pie?

How much sugar do you want in your tea?

Some and any

- We can use *some* and *any* to talk about amounts, especially when we do not know the exact amount. We use *some* and *any* with both **countable nouns** and **uncountable nouns**.

- We use *some* in positive statements.

He had some rice and some vegetables for lunch.

- We use *any* in negative statements or in questions.

Do you have any snacks in your bag? No, I don't have any.

A lot of, a little and a few

- We can use *a lot of* to talk about large amounts. We use *a lot of* with both **countable** and **uncountable nouns**.

Dan ate a lot of berries. Ivy used a lot of flour for her cupcakes.

- We can use *a little* and *a few* to talk about small amounts.

We use *a little* with **uncountable nouns** and *a few* with **countable nouns**.

Mum likes her tea with a little sugar. I ate a few dumplings for lunch.

Section 3 Prepositions of time

- We use the **prepositions of time** *at*, *on* and *in* to talk about times, days, months, seasons and years.

Preposition	Used before	Example
at	festival	<i>We gave our cat a special present at Christmas.</i>
	mealtime	<i>At dinner, my dog often begs us for food.</i>
	clock time	<i>I feed my fish every day at 10 a.m.</i>
	age	<i>At six weeks old, the kittens look cute.</i>
on	day	<i>He teaches his parrot a new word on Fridays.</i>
	date	<i>Brian got a new hamster on 2 May.</i>
in	part of the day	<i>I walk my dog in the mornings.</i>
	month	<i>One Sunday in July, her guinea pig escaped from its cage.</i>
	season	<i>My hamster sleeps a lot in winter.</i>
	year	<i>Endal met Parton in 1995.</i>

Section 4 Using *and*, *but* and *or*

Connective	Usage	Example
<i>and</i>	join similar ideas or add extra information	<i>When students feel anxious, they can visit Tucker and interact with him.</i>
<i>but</i>	join contrasting ideas or ideas that are different	<i>That was fun, but kind of strange.</i>
<i>or</i>	show alternatives or link similar ideas in a negative sentence	<i>Do you want to pet a rabbit or an alpaca? There are many stray animals without food or shelter.</i>

Part C Vocabulary (words will be provided in the examination paper)

bake	bland	chop	crispy	deep-fry
mix	peel	sour	spicy	steam

BONUS SECTION

Part A Using compound nouns

A **compound noun** is a noun that is made up of **two or more words**, e.g. *blueberry* = *blue* + *berry*.

- We can sometimes guess what a compound word means by breaking it down, e.g. *blueberry* is a berry that is blue.
- Note that some compound nouns may not have the same meanings as the words they are made up of, e.g. *butterfly*.

Other examples

milkshake	milk + shake
oatmeal	oat + meal
pancakes	pan + cakes
peanut	pea + nut
pineapples	pine + apples
seaweed	sea + weed
strawberries	straw + berries
watermelons	water + melons

Part B Proofreading

All previous knowledge

Paper 2 - Writing

Date: 16 January 2024

Time: 10:00 a.m. – 10:45 a.m.

Text Type:

- article
- blog entry

participate in	celebrate	describe	experience
gifts exchange	fireworks display	going on rides	carol singing
promotion	school magazine	offer	extra-curricular activities

Paper 3 - Listening

Date: 26 January 2024

Time: 08:30 a.m. – 09:00 a.m.

facilities	activity	curly	star parties
tuck shop	Film Club	Book Club	Astronomy Club
library	Book Fair	Chess Club	recipes
basketball court	school librarian	Cooking Club	Dance Club
music room	president	inter-school chess championships	experience
ballet	study	festival	novel
chubby	hip hop	members	recital
goal	easy-going	energetic	website
microwave	advantages	mug	ingredients
butter	sugar	chocolate chips	warm
boil	overcook	method	gently

Paper 4 - Speaking

Date: 26 January 2024

Time: 10:15 a.m. – 12:45 a.m.

Part A Reading a short text



You may find the following website useful:

<https://www.naturalreaders.com/online/>

Hello! My name is Sarah Wong, and I'm 13 years old.

I like to post videos about simple science experiments online. I usually post one video every week. I have 10,000 subscribers on my channel. Most of them think I'm smart. Some of them think I'm talkative because I talk a lot in my videos.

My other hobby is windsurfing. At the weekend, I usually go windsurfing at Cheung Chau. When I'm on the sea, I feel happy and free. I can jump really high off the waves. Oh, and I don't wear my glasses. It's like I'm a different person!

Try to sign in early for your class. Spend some time trying out the different functions of the software you are using. Then, you can make sure the video and sound work properly.

Staring at a screen can be exhausting. Take breaks when you can. A break of five to ten minutes can help you relax and clear your mind. It's also a good idea to have some snacks.

It's easy to feel isolated in online classes. Try to reach out to teachers or join virtual study groups to connect with your classmates.

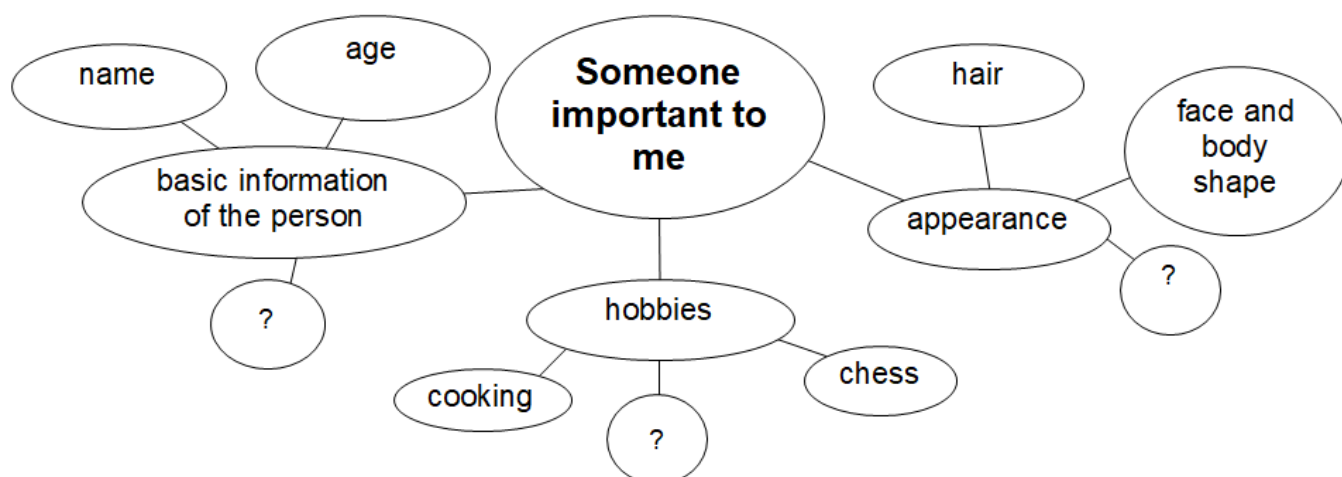
Every country has its own comfort foods. In the UK, it's shepherd's pie. In Japan, there's ramen. The Italians have spaghetti and meatballs. But my favourite is the American classic – a grilled cheese sandwich.

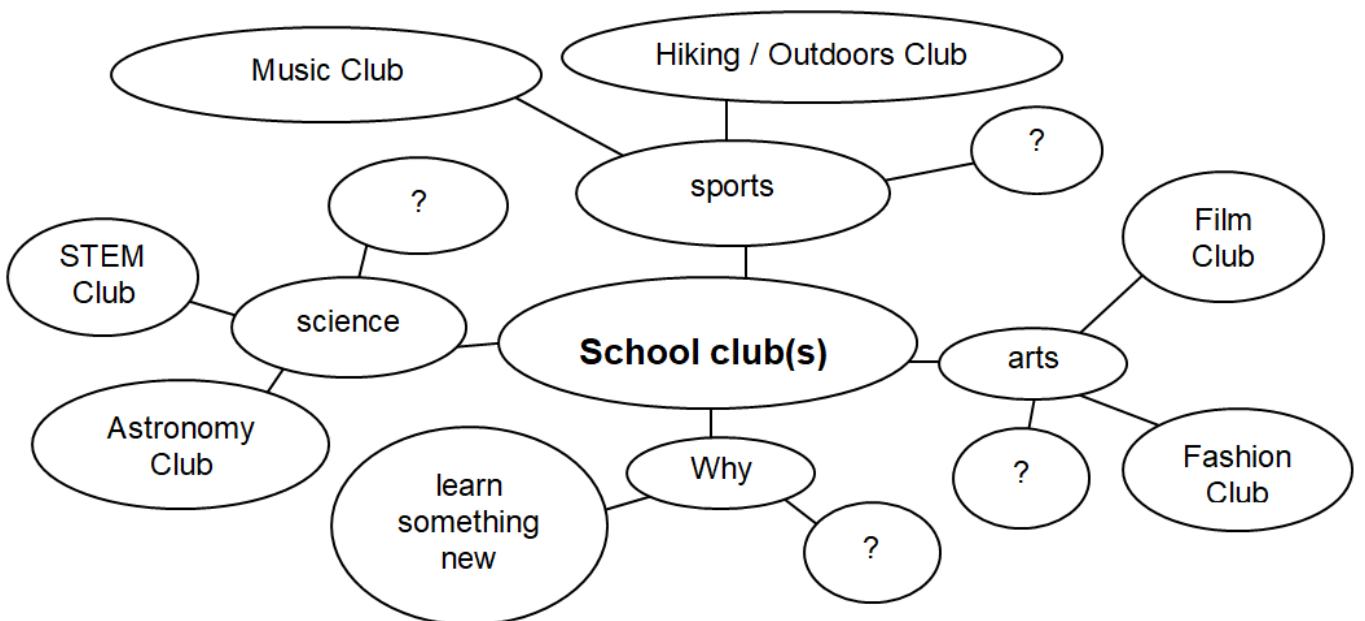
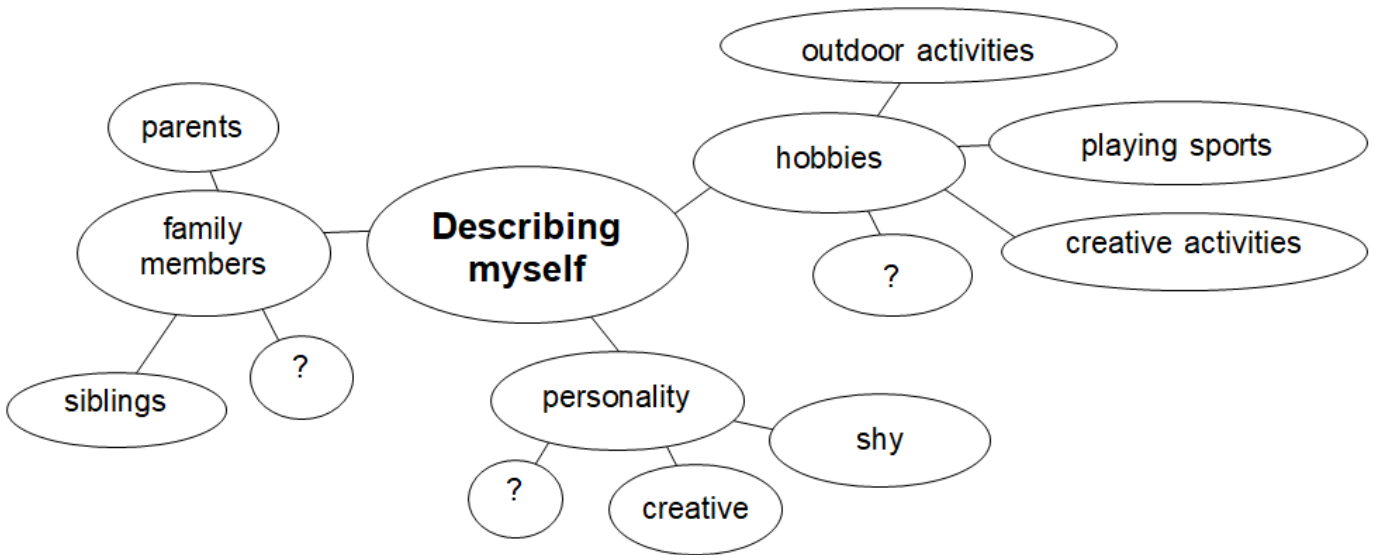
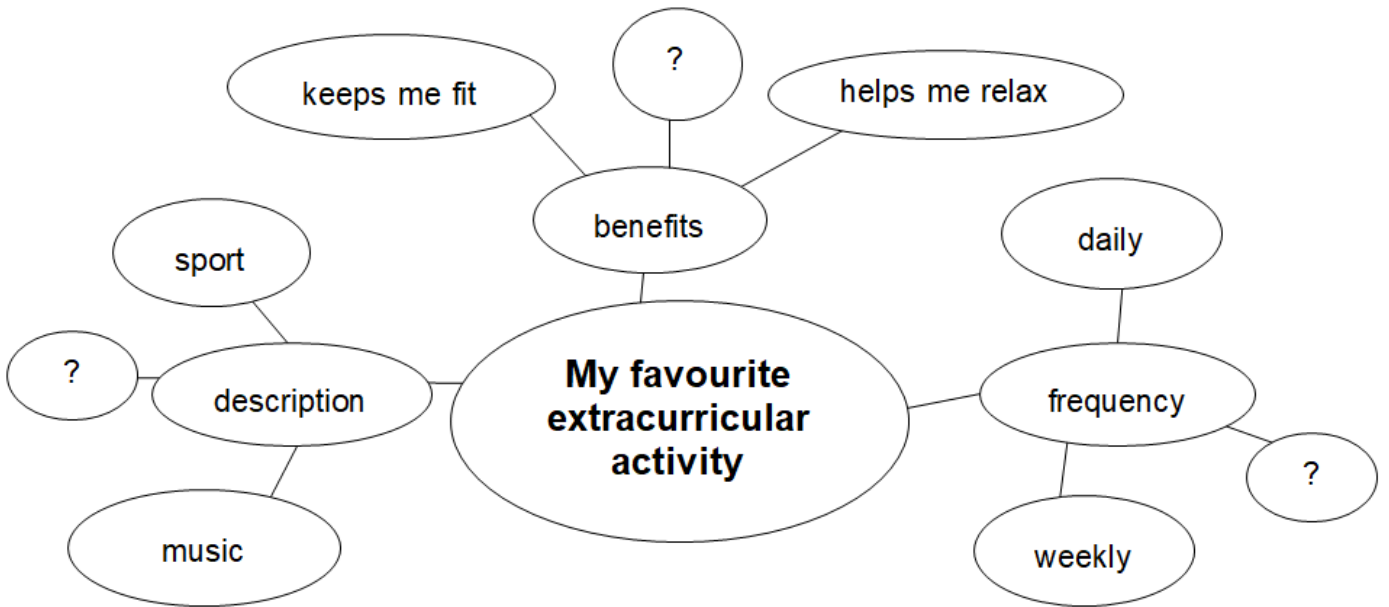
When I was a child, my dad often made these sandwiches. First, he melted butter in a pan. After that, he placed some cheese between slices of bread. He grilled the sandwich on one side. Then, when the cheese melted, he flipped the sandwich to cook the other side. Simple, but tasty! This American dish always reminds me of home.

The menu had a lot of sweet and savoury options. I had no idea what to order! Luckily, their waiter was helpful. He recommended the signature dish – Premium Pancake. It included three pancakes with butter, fresh cream and maple syrup. The thick and fluffy pancakes looked just like little clouds!

Now, how to eat it? First, I spread butter on each pancake. Then, I drizzled maple syrup over them. Next, I cut them into small pieces. Finally, I dipped each piece in fresh cream. Delicious!

Part B Individual presentation





數學科

數學	
中一	Ch. 1 - 6
中二	Ch. 1 - 6
中三	Ch. 1 - 6
中四	Ch. 1 - 6, 9
中五	Ch. 11-16 加已有知識
中六	HKDSE 範圍
M2	
中四	Ch. 1- 3
中五	Ch. 1- 10
中六	HKDSE 範圍
M1	
中六	HKDSE 範圍

生活與社會科

班級	範圍	形式	考試時間
中一	生活與社會科 中一上 課題 1-7 (P.2-79)	選擇題 問答題 資料題 *挑戰題	1 小時

*挑戰題 A 班必答， B、 C、 D 班選答。

同學可帶備計數機

科學科

	章節
F.1	1A Ch. 1.1-1.4, Ch.2.1-2.5, Ch. 3.1-3.4, Ch. 4.1-4.4A
F.2	第 2A 冊 第 7 課 (7.1 至 7.5) 第 8 課 (8.1 至 8.6)
F.3	第 12.1-12.5 課 (P.1-77,85-88) 第 13.1-13.3 課 (P.1-45,48-52)

地理科

學年 / 考試：2023/24 上學期考試

級別：中一

科目：地理

範圍：

初中活學地理 第1冊：善用城市空間

單元 1.1 – 4.1：佔 40%

單元 4.2 – 7.1：佔 60%

形式：

- 一 選擇題 (28 分)
- 二 填充 (18 分)
- 三 問答題 (18 分)
- 四 資料分析題 (16 分)
- 五 填圖 (8 分)
- 六 配對 (12 分)
- 七 挑戰題 (10 分) (選擇作答)

中國歷史科

年級	範圍	形式
一	課本《新編中國史旅程 1 上》頁 60-109 作業《新編中國史旅程習作簿 1 上》 頁 16-33	填充、選擇、填圖、配對、歷史成語、時序、資料題、挑戰題、問答
二	課本《新編中國史旅程 2 上》頁 55-59；64-107；116-121 《新編中國史旅程習作簿 2 上》 頁 28-31；33-57；66-73	填充、選擇、填圖、時序、資料題、挑戰題、問答
三	課本《新編中國史旅程 3 上》頁 54-102 作業《新編中國史旅程習作簿 3 上》頁 32-61	填充、選擇、地圖、配對、時序、資料、挑戰題、問答
四	課本《高中中國歷史》4 上 頁 144-346	資料及論述題
五	課本《高中中國歷史》5 上、頁 6-217	資料及論述題
六	課本《高中中國歷史》4 上、4 下、5 上、5 下 課本《高中中國歷史選修單元 3 時代與知識份子》全本	資料及論述題

歷史科

中一級

《新漫遊世界史（1上）》頁 95-98，107-118，123-125，136-144，以及工作紙。

問答題

1. 羅馬法如何奠定日後西方法治觀念的基礎？ (12分)

羅馬法素以嚴明、完備而著稱（2），其基本精神是：個人私有財產不容侵犯（2），在法律面前人人平等（2）。另外，羅馬法亦奠定日後西方有關上訴權法治觀念的基礎（2）：任何一個羅馬行省的公民，如果認為在本地法庭得不到公正的審判（2），都可以要求到羅馬上訴並接受裁決。（2）

2. 何謂「朱理曆」？試加以解釋。 (8分)

在朱理·凱撒執政時，曾請希臘天文學家改良曆法。（4）後來頒行的新曆，以三百六十五天為一年，每四年置一閏日，該曆被稱為「朱理曆」。（4）

完