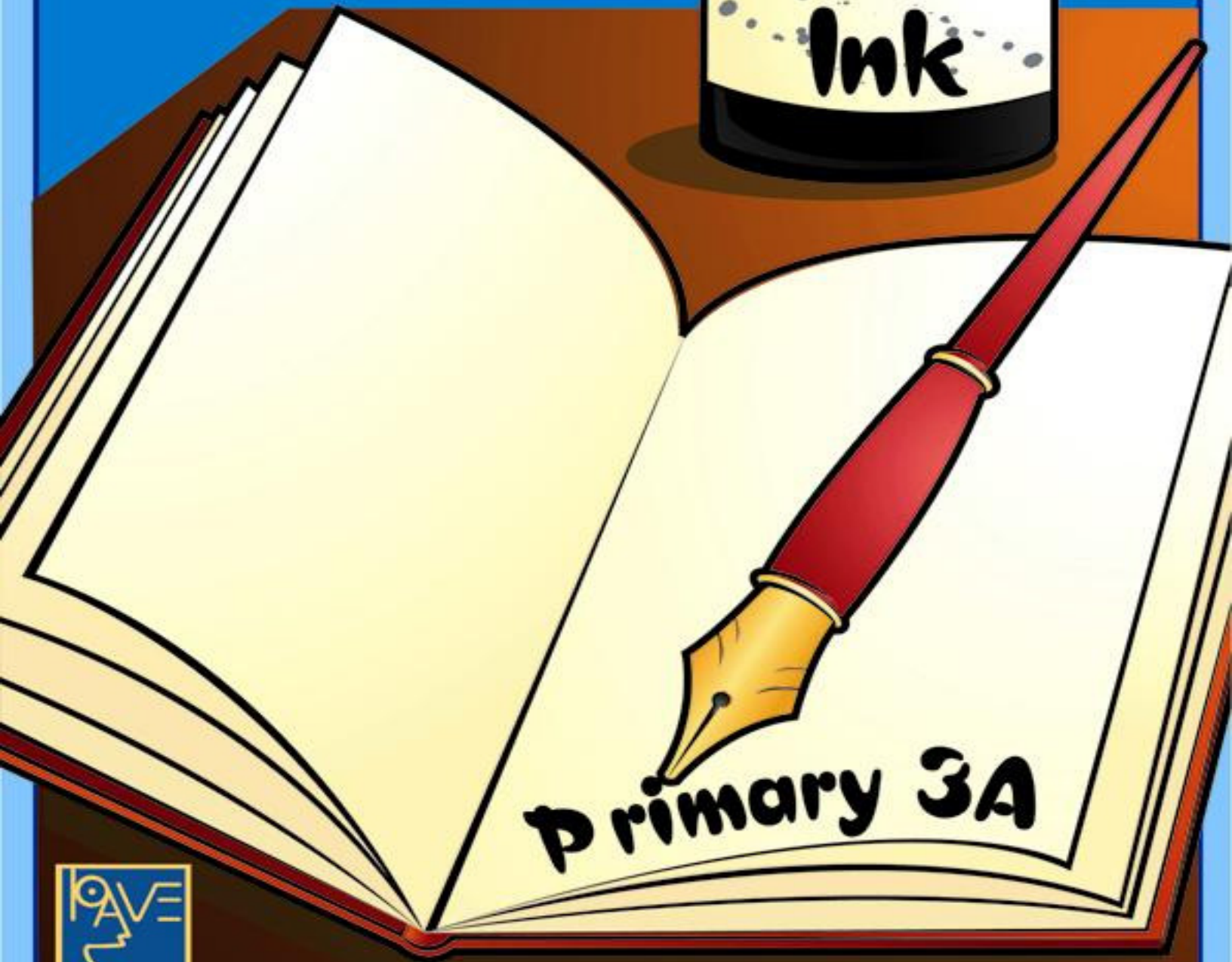


Foundation English (Grammar)





FOUNDATION ENGLISH (GRAMMAR)
Primary 3A

Name : _____

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1.1 Comprehension

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions in complete sentences.

A Courageous Man

Raoul Wallenberg was born in Sweden in 1912. He studied architecture when he was young. He joined a trading company in 1936 and his job required him to travel frequently to Germany, France and Hungary.

Then Second World War broke out and in March 1944, German troops invaded Hungary. The invaders, also known as the Nazis, wanted to take the 700,000 Jews living there to concentration camps. Those who were eventually taken were ill-treated and many perished. The Swedish and American governments as well as Jewish groups persuaded Raoul to try and save some of the Jews in Hungary.

Raoul was fearless as he went about his task as an undercover agent. He issued Jews with Swedish passports and let them stay in houses, which flew the Swedish flag. He was often threatened but he was not afraid. The Nazis could not take action against him because he was a Swedish citizen. Sweden was a neutral country during the Second World War.



Raoul's heroic and selfless act saved the precious lives of close to 100,000 Jews. He was taken to Soviet headquarters in January 1945. It was not known what happened to him after that. According to the

Swedish government, he died of a heart attack shortly after that. In 1986, a tree was planted in Israel in his memory.

1. How old was Raoul Wallenberg when he joined the trading company?

2. Who were the Nazis?

3. From the passage, what do you know about concentration camps?

4. Which word in the passage has the same meaning as 'died'?

5. Why was it safe for Jews to stay in houses that flew the Swedish flag?

1.2 Cloze Passage

Read the following passage carefully and fill in each blank with the most suitable word. Use each word only once.



balance	teach	hold
managed	cycling	topple

Terence wanted to learn how to ride a bicycle. One sunny Sunday afternoon, his father decided to (1)_____ him. He took Terence to East Coast Park where there was a (2)_____ track. At first, Terence was very sad. He could not (3)_____ well on the bicycle. His father had to (4)_____ him. Each time Terence tried to cycle, the bicycle would (5)_____ over. After many tries, Terence (6)_____ to ride the bicycle without falling.



1.3 Countable and Uncountable Nouns



Now learn these well.

Countable nouns refer to things that can be counted such as dogs, boxes, boys, and spoons

- We use 'a' and 'an' with singular countable nouns.
e.g. **A** pilot flies **an** aeroplane.
- We use singular verbs for singular countable nouns.
e.g. There **is** a puppy in Yongzhi's room.
- We use plural verbs for plural countable nouns.
e.g. There **are** many pencils in Leon's bag.
- We use '**many**', '**a few**' and '**several**' with plural countable nouns.
e.g. There are **many** books on the shelf.
 Mom found **a few** ants in the candy jar.
 There are **several** people at the bookshop.

Uncountable nouns refer to things that cannot be counted such as milk, sand, oil, water and salt.

- We use singular verbs for all uncountable nouns.
e.g. There **is** a little coffee left in the cup.
- We use '**much**' and '**a little**' with uncountable nouns.
e.g. There is not **much** oil in the lamp.
 The cactus needs **a little** water.

Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with 'many', 'much', 'a few', or 'a little'. Do not write anything if no word is necessary.

1. I like _____ sugar in my coffee.

2. He does not have _____ friends in Singapore.
3. It does not take _____ time to pick up the letter.
4. Only _____ caterpillars can be seen on that rose bush.
5. There is not _____ milk left in the jug.
6. Dad did not drink _____ wine at the party last night.
7. Leon doesn't bring _____ money with him.
8. Just _____ glue is used to paste the paper fan.
9. The Indian restaurant offers _____ varied cuisines, each with its own unique flavour.
10. ShuYi bought _____ apples yesterday, so she gave _____ to DeXin.

The words '**some**' and '**any**' can be used with countable or uncountable nouns.

- '**Some**' is used when the sentence means '**Yes**'.
e.g. Venus gave me **some** food.
- '**Some**' can be used in a question if it is a request or an invitation.
e.g. Would you like to have **some** orange juice?
- '**Any**' is used when the sentence means '**No**'.
e.g. There isn't **any** milk in the bottle.
- '**Any**' is also used in questions.
e.g. Have you **any** money?

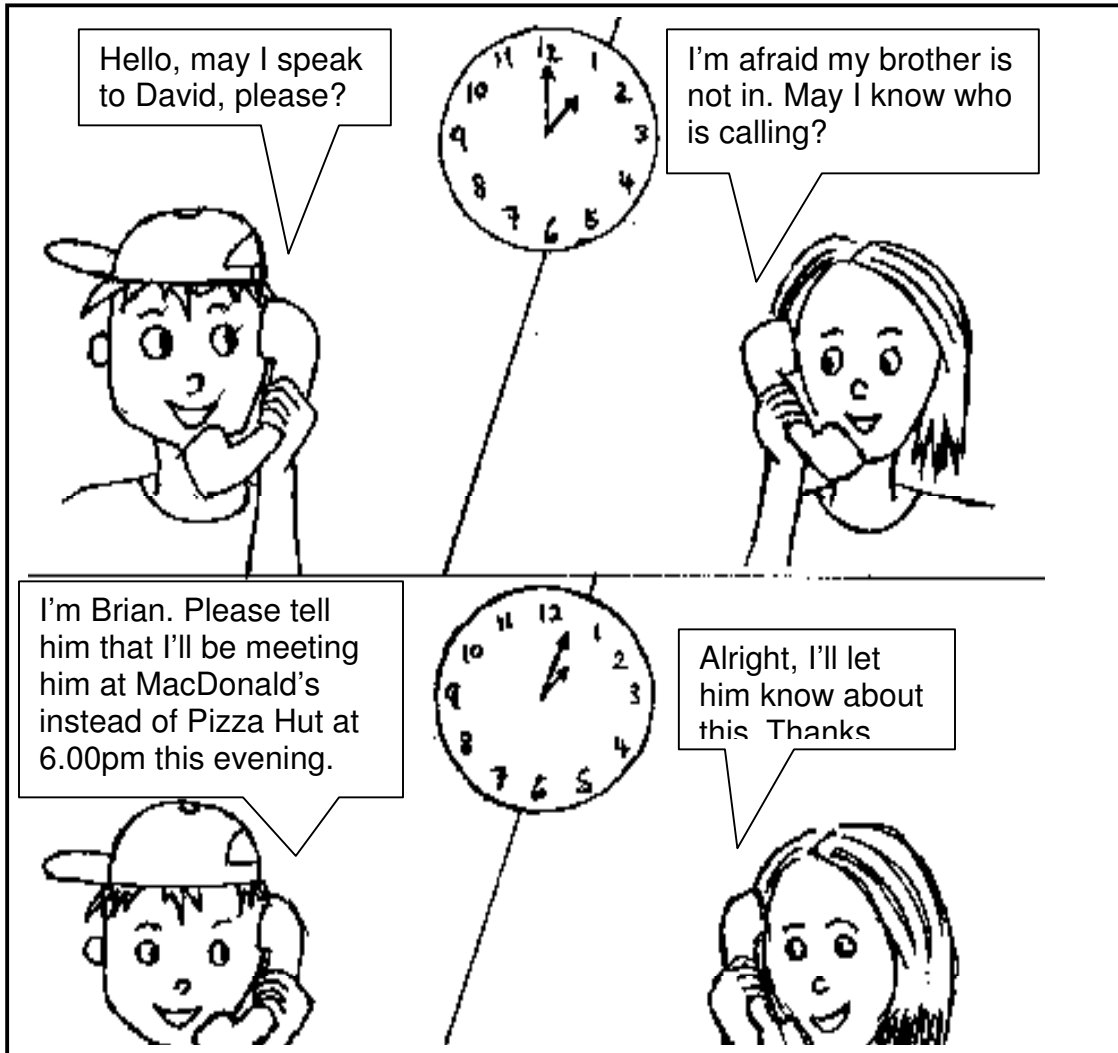
Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with 'some' or 'any'.

1. There isn't _____ milk in the bottle.
2. Will she give us _____ food if we ask her?
3. Add _____ water to the porridge; it's too thick.
4. Mr Lee will take _____ job offered to him, as he needs some money very badly.
5. There isn't _____ bread left so please remind me to buy _____ this evening.
6. I need to photocopy _____ documents but there isn't _____ toner left.
7. Leave _____ of the strawberries here for me. The rest are for you and _____ others.
8. Mom wanted to buy _____ broccoli but there weren't _____. So she got _____ spinach instead.
9. There are _____ words in the text that you know and _____ that you don't. Check the dictionary if you are not sure of the meaning of _____ word.
10. In my class, there are _____ pupils who are very hardworking; _____ of them are brainy but there isn't _____ one who is lazy.

1.4 Functional Writing

Imagine that you are Jill. While your brother was out, someone called. You took down the message.



1.5 Word Building with Suffixes

The suffixes **'ship'**, **'hood'**, **'ness'** and **'ment'** are called state suffixes. They are used to change root words into new words that describe the state of being something.

e.g. mother + hood = motherhood
means "the state of being a mother".

One of the two words is correct and the other is made up. Circle the correct word. The first one has been done for you.

Definitions	Circle the correct word.	
1. "the state of being a child"	childhood	childship
2. "the state of being a friend"	friendhood	friendship
3. "the state of being a champion"	championhood	championship
4. "the state of being foolish"	foolishness	foolishment
5. "the state of enjoying something"	enjoyness	enjoyment
6. "the state of being bright"	brightment	brightness
7. "the state of being dark"	darkness	darkment
8. "the state of being weak"	weakment	weakness