

中二級 上學期統一測驗範圍

東華三院邱子田紀念中學

二零二四至二零二五年度

中二級 中國語文科 上學期統測範圍

日期：二零二四年十一月七日(星期四)

時間：上午八時三十分至九時十五分

範圍：

- 學習重點：單元一(記敘的人稱和詳略)、單元二(景物描寫)
- 錯別字：錯別字(二)
- 課文問答：《風箏》、《荷塘月色》
- 文言字詞解釋(見附錄)

形式：

總分：共 100 分，全卷共四部分

- 閱讀理解 (白話文一篇) 佔 30 分
- 文言能力考核 佔 20 分
- 錯別字 佔 10 分
- 課文問答 佔 40 分

*加分題 佔 10 分

文言字詞解釋：

- ① 望：遠眺、眺望。
- ② 異：不同。
- ③ 巧：巧妙。
- ④ 絡：環繞、纏繞。
- ⑤ 余：我。
- ⑥ 嘗：曾經。
- ⑦ 盡：全部。
- ⑧ 出：顯露。
- ⑨ 皆：都。
- ⑩ 噫：唉。

TWGHs Yau Tze Tin Memorial College
Form Two English Language
First Term Formal Test 2024-2025
Syllabus

Date: 6 November, 2024

Time: 8:30 a.m. – 9:15 a.m.

CORE SECTION

Part A Reading Comprehension (2 texts)

Part B Grammar

◆ **Tenses**

- ✓ Simple present
- ✓ Present continuous[*is / am / are + -ing*]
- ✓ Simple past
- ✓ Simple future [*will + v.*]
- ✓ Past continuous [*was / were + -ing*]

Infinitive	Present participle (<i>v.+ing</i>)	Simple past
bloom	blooming	bloomed
discover	discovering	discovered
explore	exploring	explored
grow	growing	grew
plan	planning	planned
sell	selling	sold
set	setting	set
spend	spending	spent
think	thinking	thought
try	trying	tried
visit	visiting	visited
wander	wandering	wandered

◆ **Comparative and Superlative Adjectives**

➤ Comparative

e.g. John is taller than Alex.

This car is more expensive than that car.

➤ Superlative

e.g. Peter is the tallest in class.

This diamond ring is the most expensive in the shop.

He is the nicest person among all my friends.

➤ **Forms of comparative and superlative adjectives**

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
1. attractive	more attractive than	the most attractive
2. colorful	more colorful than	the most colorful
3. entertaining	more entertaining than	the most entertaining
4. fast	faster than	the fastest
5. good	better than	the best
6. playful	more playful than	the most playful
7. popular	more popular than	the most popular
8. professional	more professional than	the most professional
9. smart	smarter than	the smartest
10. wise	wiser than	the wisest

◆ **Comparing Quantities**

- We can use *more ... than* and *fewer ... than* to compare quantities of something we can count.
*I buy **more** trainers **than** anyone I know, so I'm an expert!*
*Sunrise Centre has **fewer** floors **than** East Kowloon Plaza.*
- We can use *more ... than* and *less ... than* to compare quantities of something we cannot count.
*Sport 100 sells **more** football equipment **than** Athlete's Corner.*
*This hat costs **less** money **than** the other one.*
- When we compare more than two things, we use *the most*, *the fewest* or *the least*.

	The largest quantity	The smallest quantity
Countable noun	<i>the most</i>	<i>the fewest</i>
Uncountable noun	<i>the most</i>	<i>the least</i>

◆ **Conditional sentences about possible situations (Type 1)**

- We use conditional sentences to talk about possible situations. In these conditional sentences, we use the simple present tense in the *if*-clause and the simple future tense in the main clause.

<i>If</i> -clause (simple present tense)	Main clause (simple future tense)
If it rains,	we will cancel the outing.
If they have time,	they will go to the cinema.

- We can change the order of the two clauses in conditional sentences. When the main clause comes first, we do not need a comma between the clauses.

Main clause (simple future tense)	<i>If</i> -clause (simple present tense)
We will cancel the outing	if it rains.
They will go to the cinema	if they have time.

Common Error

We do not use *will* in the *if*-clause of a conditional sentence.

- ✗ If you **will join** the programme, you will get a 10% discount.
- ✓ If you **join** the programme, you will get a 10% discount.

Part C Vocabulary (words / phrases will be provided)

connect	comments	emojis	hashtags	influencers
likes	memes	post	podcast	subscribe

BONUS SECTION

- ◆ Connectives of reason: *as*, *because* and *since*
- ◆ Connectives of result: *so*, *therefore* and *as a result*
- ◆ Conditional sentences about facts (Type 0)
- ◆ Conditional sentences about possible situations (Type 1)
- ◆ Making comparisons (Comparing quantities, Using *as + adjective + as*, Using *the same as* and *different from*, Using *like* and *alike*)

	範圍	形式
MATH	CH 1- 3	
IS	第 2A 冊 CH7.1-7.5 & 8.1-8.3	
公民、經濟與社會科	單二 2.1 跨越成長的挑戰	甲：多項選擇題 乙：問答題 丙：資料題
中史	課本《新編中國史旅程 2 上》頁 6-47《新編中國史旅程習作簿 2 上》頁 2-25	填充、選擇、填圖、 時序、資料題及問答
地理	海洋有難 CH 1, 2	一 選擇題 (20 分) 二 填充 (20 分) 三 填圖 (10 分) 四 資料分析題 (18 分) 五 問答題 (6 分) 六 配對 (6 分)
歷史	課題 5：近代歐洲的興起 (新漫遊世界史課本 2 上 P. 4-74)	多項選擇題 填充 配對 問答題 資料題