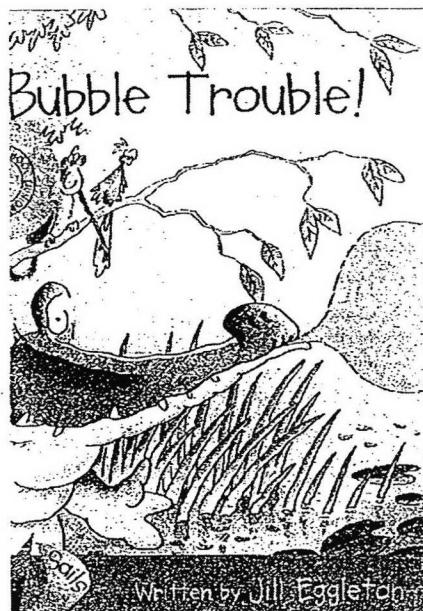


Anglo-Chinese School (Junior)

PRIMARY 2

TERM 1

UNIT 2



Name: _____ ()

Class: 2. _____ Parent's Signature: _____

Worksheet	Corrections	Completed	Remarks
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			

Unit Overview

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Suggested Theme: Hobbies

Listening

- o listen to a text read by the teacher
- o listen and follow simple instructions

Speaking

- o make predictions using titles and visuals
- o respond to questions about the text
- o use the target language structures
- o contribute ideas for the Class Writing
- o discuss the Group Writing topic with group members

Reading

- o read a text aloud with the teacher
- o identify key vocabulary
- o use consonants, blends, and parts of words for word identification
- o recognise high frequency words
- o read Class and Group Writing

Writing

- o complete learning sheets
- o answer questions in full sentences
- o write group text
- o complete penmanship practice

Media Literacy

- o Identify the elements of still images (e.g. photographs) in print media and interpret how they are used to communicate meaning effectively
- o Identify how pictures depict what is in the text
- o Write captions for pictures

KEY TEACHING POINTS

Vocabulary

bubble, feathers, hair, mouth, parrot, trouble

Word Identification

initial consonants: [tr], [cr], [sh]

vowels: [short u] as in gum

word parts: -ew (chew), -ble (bubble), [-op] (pop)

high frequency words: [and], [big], gave, [got], [off], [see], [some], [then], [went]

rhyming words: bubble/trouble, stop/pop

LEGEND

[] For revision

* From the Dolch list

Grammar

- o [singular/plural countable nouns]
- o irregular verbs: blow/blew, [go/went], get/got, [give/gave], [say/said]
- o contractions: wouldn't / don't
- o prepositions: off
- o comparative adjectives: big/bigger
- o synonyms: mad/angry
- o determiners: [a], [the]
- o structures: simple past: The (noun) (verb+ed) and verb+ed). The (noun) got (adj +er) and (adj +er).
- o punctuation: [capitals for names] ['s for possessives]



Name: _____ () Worksheet 1

Class: 2. _____ Date: _____

Fill in each blank with a suitable word. Choose your answers from the box below.

bubbles

trouble

parrot

hair

mouth

feathers

One day I was walking along a winding road. I looked up at the beautiful trees swaying in the wind and saw a

(1) _____. It had bright green (2) _____. It

had a long stick in its (3) _____. It was blowing

(4) _____. I knew I was in deep (5) _____.
because the wind was blowing in my direction. Soon all the

bubbles landed on my (6) _____. I really looked

very messy and was embarrassed too.

Name: _____ () Worksheet 2

Class: 2. _____ Date: _____

Listen to your teacher and circle the word which ends or begins with the same sound as the one he/she says:

Practice Exercise

a) tower b) rainbow c) gobble

1. a) throw b) grew c) towel

2. a) mop b) ship c) top

3. a) town b) grow c) crate

4. a) train b) three c) toe

5. a) mop b) owl c) cow

Name: _____

() Worksheet 3

Class: 2. _____

Date: _____

Choose the correct words and write them in the blanks.

and	big	gave	got	see
some	then	off	went	speak

We took a bus to Raffles Place. We (1) _____ down and boarded the MRT train to Bedok Station and (2) _____ took a bus. We thought the beach was very near, so (3) _____ of us decided to walk while others jogged there.

On the way we came across a man who could not (4) _____. He was singing near an overhead bridge. Many people (5) _____ him money.

We reached the beach at ten o'clock. We left our things under a (6) _____ umbrella and (7) _____ for a swim. We swam (8) _____ cycled until Sammy fell (9) _____ his bicycle. We dressed his wounds and left for home.

Name: _____ () Worksheet 4

Class: 2. _____ Date: _____

Fill in each blank with a correct word from the brackets.

Last Sunday, we went to our teacher, Mrs Tan's house for a party. We brought some (1) _____

(pear / pears), a few (2) _____ (orange / oranges) and a large (3) _____ (watermelon / watermelons).

Mrs Tan served the fruit on nice (4) _____ (plate / plates). She also used pretty (5) _____ (glass / glasses) for the drinks.

She gave us goody (6) _____ (bag / bags). There were a few (7) _____ (pencil / pencils), a big (8) _____ (balloon / balloons) and a (9) _____ (whistle / whistles) in each goody (10) _____ (bag / bags).

We had a great party.

Name: _____ () Worksheet 5

Class: 2. _____ Date: _____

Irregular Verbs (pg.98-Basic English Grammar)

The simple past form of some verbs does not end in **-ed**. Such verbs are called irregular verbs. Most irregular verbs change to a different form for their simple past tense. E.g. break/**broke**, fly/**flew**, hear/**heard**, etc.

Circle the correct word in each sentence.

Last night Ron stayed up to revise for his examination.

He 1. (go / went) to bed at ten o'clock. He 2. (sleep / slept) soundly. He 3. (dream / dreamt) that his room was full of bubbles. He was very frightened. He 4. (scream / screamed) Then he 5. (falls / fell) off the bed and found that it was only a dream.

He 6. (gets/got) up and 7. (goes / went) to the kitchen to get a drink. His mother 8. (says / said), "Don't 9. (eat / ate) so late at night. Just 10. (take / took) a drink and 11. (go / went) back to sleep."

Ron 12. (goes / went) back to his room and slept. He got up fresh and ready for his examination.

Name: _____ () Worksheet 6

Class: 2. _____ Date: _____

Comparison of Adjectives (pg.66-Basic English Grammar)

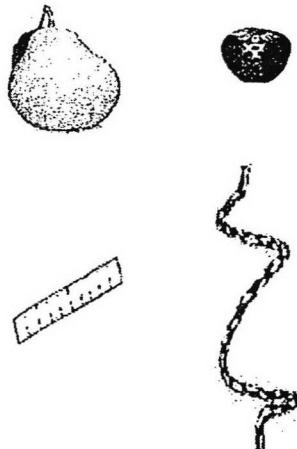
When you compare **two** people or animals or things, you use the **comparative** form of the adjective.

E.g. A motorbike is fast. A sports car is **faster**.

Fill in each blank with a comparative word. Look at the given example.

Example

The bear is **small**. The strawberry is **smaller**.



1. The ruler is long. The string is _____.

2. The dog is big. That bull

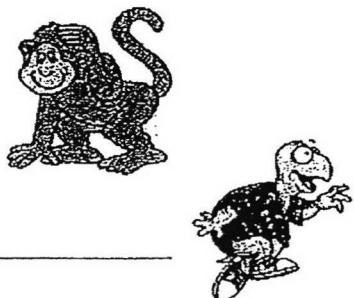
elephant is _____.

3. A football is cheap. A tennis ball is _____.

4. My little brother is _____.

My father is taller.

5. The monkey moves _____ than the tortoise.



Name: _____ () Worksheet 7

Class: 2. _____ Date: _____

Apostrophe (pg.159-Basic English Grammar)

You use the apostrophe with an s ('s) to show who owns something.

You add 's after singular nouns or names. You add s' after plural nouns.

E.g. 1) All pupils have a month's holiday in June.

2) Miss Lee is marking her pupils' work.

For each sentence add 's or s' at the end of the underlined word to show possession.

1.



The pupil _____ costumes are cute.

2.



Sally _____ bicycle has two big wheels.

3.



The dog _____ master is away. Who will look after them?

4.



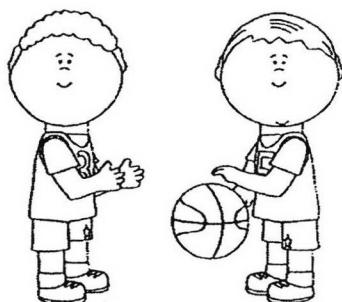
The girl _____ dresses are long.

Make 2 complete sentences using the apostrophe to show who owns something. Use the helping words given.

cats / feeding bowl / water



boy / classmate / play



SCHOOL : ACS (J) PRIMARY SCHOOL

LEVEL : PRIMARY 2

SUBJECT : ENGLISH

TERM : TERM 1 UNIT 2

Worksheet 1

1)parrot

2)feathers

3)mouth

4)bubbles

5)trouble

6)hair

Worksheet 2

1) b)grew

2) a)mop

3) c)crate

4) a)train

5) a)mop

Worksheet 3

1)got

2)then

3)some

4)see

5)gave

6)big

7)went

8)and

9)off

Worksheet 4

1)pears

2)oranges

3)watermelon

4)plates

5)glasses

6)bags

7)pencils

8)balloon

9)whistle

10)bag

Worksheet 5

1)went

2)slept

3)dreamt

4)screamed

5)fell

6)got

7)went

8)said

9)eat

10)take

11)go

12)went

Worksheet 6

1)longer

2)bigger

3)cheaper

4)tall

5)faster

Worksheet 7

1)The pupil s' costumes are cute.

2)Sally 's' bicycle has two big wheels.

3)The dog s' master is away. Who will look after them?

4)The girl s' dresses are long.

Complete sentences

1)The cats' feeding bowl is filled with water.

2)The boy plays with his classmate's basketball.