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Timetable



Timetable

- A timetable is a list of planned activities or things to be done on specific dates and time.

Reading Strategies

- **Referencing:** Pay attention to the relationship between the activities and the time.
- **Scanning:** Read through the text quickly to locate specific information.

Part 1

Vivian is reading a timetable at a youth centre.

Read the timetable.

Joyful Youth Centre 13th Annual Singing Contest

Date: 20th December 20XX

Place: Star Theatre



2:00 p.m.	Ticket holders take their seats
2:15 p.m.	Guest of honour, guest stars and director of Joyful Youth Centre take their seats
2:20 p.m.	Welcome speech by director ✧ <i>Mr Louis Ho</i>
2:30 p.m.	Speech by guest of honour ✧ <i>Miss Jane Tse (founder of Joyful Youth Centre)</i>
2:40 p.m.	Singing performances ✧ <i>Performers: qualified participants</i>
3:30 p.m.	Performance by last year's winner of the singing contest ✧ <i>Mr Jacky Wong</i>
3:40 p.m.	Performance by guest stars ✧ <i>Miss Joey Hui and Mr Edward Chow</i>

3:50 p.m.	Prize presentation to winners of the singing contest ✧ <i>Presented by Miss Jane Tse and Mr Louis Ho</i>
4:05 p.m.	Souvenirs for guest of honour and guest stars ✧ <i>Presented by Mr Louis Ho</i>
4:10 p.m.	End of the singing contest
4:25 p.m.	Refreshments ✧ <i>For guests, director and performers</i>

A. Choose the best answer by blackening the circle.

1. Who will enter the theatre first?

- A. performers B. guests
 C. director D. ticket holders

2. When will the singing performances start?

- A. at 2:00 p.m.
 B. at 2:20 p.m.
 C. at 2:40 p.m.
 D. at 3:30 p.m.



Reading Strategy

Referencing

Refer to the relevant activity and then find its starting time on the left.

3. _____ won the 12th Annual Singing Contest.

- A. Mr Jacky Wong
 B. Mr Edward Chow
 C. Miss Joey Hui
 D. Miss Jane Tse

4. The performance by guest stars will last for _____ minutes.

- A. 5 B. 10 C. 15 D. 50



Part 2

Vivian is writing a diary about the singing contest.

D. Complete the diary. Fill in each blank with **ONE** word from Part 1. Change the form when necessary.




20th December 20XX

 Sunny

I went to the singing contest organised by the Joyful Youth Centre today. It is an 1. _____ event in our community. Some of my friends are the 2. _____ in the contest, so I went to support them. I liked the encouraging welcome 3. _____ given by the director of the youth centre. The 4. _____ of last year's singing contest sang beautifully. I enjoyed the 5. _____ by Edward Chow too! He is my idol. He is really talented in music. It was a great event!



Vocabulary Highlights

-  **annual (adjective)** – happening once a year
e.g. The annual school fun fair is very popular with the students.
-  **speech (noun)** – a formal talk that a person gives to an audience
e.g. The principal gave a speech at the opening ceremony.
-  **refreshments (noun)** – small amounts of food and drink that are provided in a public place or at a public event
e.g. Light refreshments are available after the meeting.



Text Types (P.4)

Sample

Timetable	A timetable is a list of planned activities or things to be done on specific dates and time.
Recipe	A recipe is a set of instructions telling you how to prepare and cook food, including a list of ingredients needed.
Poster	A poster is a large printed picture, photograph or notice that you put on a wall or a board, usually for decoration or advertising.
Weather Report	A weather report is a description of the existing and usually the predicted weather conditions over a particular area.
Email	An email (electronic mail) is a written message sent on the Internet.
Poem	A poem is a piece of creative writing in which the words are arranged in short lines, usually with a repeated rhythm and rhymes at the end.
Leaflet	A leaflet is a piece of paper that gives you information or promotes some ideas.
Play	A play is a piece of writing that is performed in a theatre, on the radio or on television.



Vocabulary Checklist

A		
amusing (adj.)	有趣的	Ex.13 (p.54)
annual (adj.)	一年一度的； 每年的	Ex.1 (p.6)
application (n.)	申請；請求	Ex.11 (p.46)
B		
belong to (v. phr.)	屬於	Ex.6 (p.26)
buffet (n.)	自助餐	Ex.10 (p.42)
C		
carol (n.)	聖誕頌歌	Ex.10 (p.42)
character (n.)	角色	Ex.13 (p.54)
cheek (n.)	面頰	Ex.14 (p.58)
coastal (adj.)	沿海的	Ex.4 (p.18)
D		
destroy (v.)	破壞；摧毀	Ex.13 (p.54)
donate (v.)	捐贈	Ex.3 (p.14)
E		
eve (n.)	(重大事件的) 前日、前夕	Ex.10 (p.42)
F		
-flavoured (adj.)	有……味道的	Ex.2 (p.10)
forecast (n.)	預報	Ex.4 (p.18)
G		
gently (adv.)	溫柔地	Ex.9 (p.38)
go off (phr. v.)	停止操作	Ex.5 (p.22)
H		
headache (n.)	頭痛	Ex.9 (p.38)
hooray (int.)	好極了	Ex.8 (p.35)
I		
in charge of (phr.)	負責	Ex.11 (p.46)
ingredient (n.)	成分	Ex.2 (p.10)
item (n.)	物件	Ex.7 (p.30)
L		
literature (n.)	文學	Ex.12 (p.50)

M		
mature (adj.)	成熟的	Ex.15 (p.62)
maximum (n.)	最大的量	Ex.15 (p.62)
O		
offer (v.)	提供；給予	Ex.11 (p.43)
orphan (n.)	孤兒	Ex.3 (p.14)
P		
prepare (v.)	準備	Ex.14 (p.58)
programme (n.)	計劃；方案	Ex.16 (p.66)
publish (v.)	出版	Ex.12 (p.50)
puppet (n.)	木偶	Ex.8 (p.34)
pursue (v.)	追求	Ex.12 (p.50)
R		
recycle (v.)	循環再造	Ex.7 (p.30)
reduce (v.)	減少使用	Ex.7 (p.30)
refreshments (n.)	茶點	Ex.1 (p.7)
reuse (v.)	重用；物盡其用	Ex.7 (p.30)
rush (v.)	迅速移動；急促	Ex.8 (p.34)
S		
ski (v.)	滑冰；滑雪	Ex.6 (p.26)
sleigh (n.)	雪橇	Ex.6 (p.26)
slip (v.)	滑脫；鬆開	Ex.6 (p.26)
speech (n.)	演講	Ex.1 (p.6)
stir (v.)	攪拌	Ex.2 (p.10)
suddenly (adv.)	忽然地	Ex.5 (p.22)
suitable (adj.)	合適的	Ex.3 (p.14)
T		
thunderstorm (n.)	雷雨	Ex.4 (p.18)
tidy up (v. phr.)	收拾	Ex.5 (p.22)
V		
volunteer (n.)	義工	Ex.16 (p.66)
W		
wrapping (n.)	包裝紙	Ex.7 (p.30)

Reading Comprehension

with Text Types
and Strategies

Upgraded
Edition

Reading Strategy for Text Types

P. 4





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Narrative Texts 記敘文體

1 Biography 傳記	• Inferring • Timeline	• Scanning	P.3
2 Diary 日記	• Guessing Meaning • Making Connections		P.4
3 Play 話劇	• Scanning	• Visualising	P.5
4 Poem 詩歌	• Making Connections • Visualising		P.6
5 Story 故事	• Skimming • Guessing Meaning		P.7

Information Texts 資訊文體

6 Back Cover 封底	• Scanning • Guessing Meaning		P.8
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9 Notice 通告	• Scanning	• Skimming	P.11
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11 Weather Report 天氣預報	• Guessing Meaning • Predicting		P.13

Exchanges 交際文體

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13 Letter 信件	• Identifying	• Scanning	P.15

Procedural Texts 程序文體

14 Recipe 食譜	• Predicting	• Visualising	P.16
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Persuasive Texts 勸說文體

15 Advertisement 廣告	• Inferring	• Predicting	P.17
16 Poster 海報	• Predicting	• Inferring	P.18

Overview of KS2 Reading Strategies

(第二學習階段閱讀策略一覽表)

Sample

Differentiation 辨別	Distinguish actual facts from personal opinions. 分辨事實與個人意見之間的分別。
Guessing Meaning 推測意思	Guess the meaning of the difficult words with the help of the contextual and pictorial clues. 根據文章的上文下理和圖畫提供的線索，推測難字的意思。
Identifying 辨識	Distinguish specific information in the text with the help of the contextual clues. 結合文中的上文下理，分辨出某些特定的資料。
Inferring 推斷	Find out the underlying meaning of the text with the help of the contextual or pictorial clues. 從文章的上文下理或圖畫等資料推斷文中的隱含意思。
Making Connections 聯繫	Make use of the knowledge about the world or your experiences to comprehend the text. 運用我們對世界的認識或者自己的經歷以幫助理解文章內容。
Predicting 預測	Predict what will happen to the characters, the purpose of an activity in the text, etc. by referring to the relevant information. 從相關資料預測故事的發展或文中提及活動的目的等。
Questioning 發問	Make use of 'Wh-' words to set questions on what you want to know about the text. This helps you have better understanding of the information. 運用發問的技巧，例如「甚麼」、「何時」等，有助理解文中資料。
Referencing 對照	Pay attention to the consistency between different parts in the text. Take note of the relationship of different items and the extra information they provide. 留意前後資料的一致性、各資料間的關係和額外資料提供的資訊。
Scanning 略讀	Scan the keywords to locate the important information. 快速瀏覽全文，從文中找出關鍵詞以得到重要的資訊。
Skimming 速讀	Each paragraph brings out one message. Try to deduce the main idea of the paragraph from the first sentence. 每段主要提出一項重要訊息，試從首句推斷整段的重點。
Summarising 總結	Find the topic sentence of each paragraph to get the gist of the text. 找出每一段落的中心句，以歸納出文章的主旨。
Timeline 時序	There are usually different stages in a person's life. Draw a timeline to mark the important events. 利用時序記下人物生平不同階段的重要事跡。
Visualising 想像	Turn the words into a picture in your mind. This will make the text more vivid so that we can better understand the text. 把文字在腦海中轉化成圖畫，使文章更生動，易於理解篇章。



Features 特點

► **Function 作用：**

describes a person's life by highlighting important events

敘述人物的生平

► **Format 形式：**

usually in chronological order, with personal information such as the place and the year of birth

通常根據時序編排，包含個人資料，如出生地點和年份等

Use of Language

語言運用：

uses the simple past tense to state the events

以簡單過去式描繪人物的事跡



Reading Strategy 閱讀策略

Inferring

+

Scanning

+

Timeline

► **Inferring:** Interpret an idea that is not explicitly stated in the biography by referring to relevant information.

推斷：根據相關資訊推斷傳記中未直接提及的意思。

► **Scanning:** A biography usually contains the information about time, place and people. Students should scan the relevant information and find out their relationship.

略讀：傳記一般會記載時間、地點和人物等資料，學生可集中找出這方面的資料，並了解這些資料之間的關係。

► **Timeline:** The biography is arranged in the form of a timeline. Students can learn about the different stages in a person's life according to the timeline.

時序：傳記以時序的形式編排，學生可根據時序了解人物生平的不同階段。