

5

Now and then

Vocabulary

Things people use and do now



1 use smartphones



2 use electronic money



3 live on housing estates



4 drive electric cars

Places

12 a supermarket

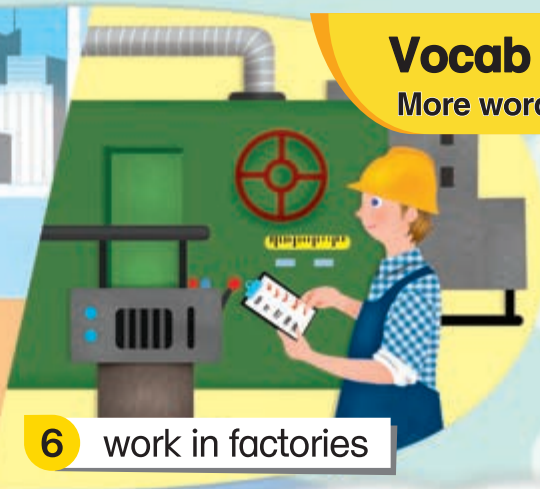


13 a shopping centre





5 work in offices



6 work in factories



7 buy food online



10 use refrigerators (fridges)

8 use air-conditioners (air-cons)



11 use washing machines



9 use microwave ovens (microwaves)

14 an airport



15 a theme park





Read the interview.

Dr Madd's time travel



Host : Welcome to 'Kid Chat'. Today I'm chatting with Dr Madd. He recently used his time machine to travel back to the Song Dynasty.

Dr Madd : Hi, children!

Host : What was life like back then, Dr Madd?
5 What kind of phones did people use?

Dr Madd : Phones? They didn't even have lights!

Host : What? Was there any electricity?

Dr Madd : No, there wasn't.

Host : Oh my! Nobody had air-cons then?

10 Dr Madd : No.



Host : How did people cook?

Dr Madd : I arrived in a village and met the Wang family. Mrs Wang put wood in a stove to make a fire for cooking.

15 Host : How troublesome! Did anybody have a fridge? How did people keep food fresh?





20 Dr Madd : Nobody had a fridge. Mrs Wang put salt on meat and vegetables to keep them fresh. She told me there was an ice room in the emperor's palace. Servants collected huge blocks of ice from the mountains and put them in the room with meat, fruit and vegetables. It was the first 'fridge' in history!

25 Host : Were there any theme parks? What did people do for fun?

Dr Madd : Well, there weren't any theme parks! Mrs Wang's two sons took me to an outdoor theatre. There was a white cloth with candles burning behind it. Performers moved puppets behind the cloth. It was a shadow puppet show!



30 Host : Cool! What about sports? Did anyone play ball games?

Dr Madd : Yes, they did. The boys invited me to join them in a game with friends. Each team tried to kick the ball into the other team's goal. It was an early form of football!

35 Host : It sounds like life in the Song Dynasty wasn't too bad.

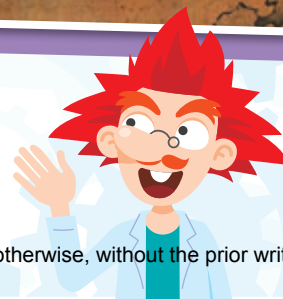
Dr Madd : You're right!



Values

Appreciate Chinese history and culture

Imagine you had a time machine. What period of Chinese history would you visit? Why?




Post-reading

Read the interview again. Complete the table. Write **ONE** word from the interview for each blank.

1	<p>1 How people cooked</p> <p>They used (a) _____ to make a (b) _____ and cooked food on a (c) _____ .</p>	<p>2 How people kept food fresh</p> <p>They put (d) _____ on food. The emperor's servants stored food in a (e) _____ full of (f) _____ .</p>
	<p>3 What people watched for fun</p> <p>They went to a (g) _____ to watch a (h) _____ .</p>	<p>4 What children played</p> <p>They formed teams and tried to (i) _____ a ball into the (j) _____ .</p>

Answer the question. Choose the best answer.


-  **2** The host thinks life in the Song Dynasty was _____ .
- A.** very enjoyable
- B.** both good and bad
- C.** easy
- D.** boring

Read what she says carefully. What words does she use?

Complete Dr Madd's blog. Write **ONE** word from the interview for each blank.

3

www.dr-maddblog.com

Welcome to my blog! I'm Dr Madd! 

I visited a **(a)** _____ in the Song Dynasty last month. There were no air-cons or lights then because there wasn't any **(b)** _____. There weren't any **(c)** _____ so people only wrote letters to each other.

Language focus 1

Was there a theme park / an airport 80 years ago?

Yes, there was.
No, there wasn't.

was + singular
were + plural

Were there any buses 80 years ago?

Yes, there were. / No, there weren't.

The children are asking Grandpa about old Hong Kong. Finish what they say.

Hong Kong Now

e.g.  ✓ theme park

1  ✓ trams

2  ✓ shopping centres

3  ✓ airport

4  ✓ MTR trains

5  ✓ housing estates

Hong Kong 80 years ago

e.g.  ✗ theme park

1  ✓ trams

2  ✗ shopping centres

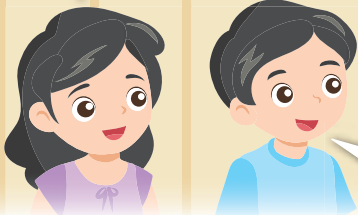
3  ✓ airport

4  ✗ MTR trains

5  ✗ housing estates

Was there a theme park in Hong Kong 80 years ago?

No, there wasn't.



Were there any ... ?

...



Find out more about what Hong Kong was like 80 years ago from the Internet or the library. Tell your class.

There weren't any public swimming pools in Hong Kong 80 years ago. People went swimming in the sea then.



Language focus 2

Did **anybody** have air-conditioners 100 years ago?

Use **anybody** in questions.

Everybody used fans
Nobody had air-conditioners 100 years ago.

Use **nobody** for a negative answer.

Gary and Grandma are looking at a website about life now and 100 years ago. Read the webpage and finish what they say.

Did **anybody** use vacuum cleaners 100 years ago?

Nobody used vacuum cleaners 100 years ago.
Everybody used brooms.

The website 'Life now and then' compares modern and traditional life. It is divided into two columns: 'Life now' (light blue background) and 'Life then' (light orange background). Each column contains five numbered items with illustrations and labels.

Life now	Life then
1. e.g. use vacuum cleaners	1. e.g. use brooms
2. use refrigerators	2. store food in cupboards
3. use washing machines	3. wash clothes by hand
4. use microwaves	4. cook food on stoves
5. use electronic money	5. use cash

Your turn

Interview your grandparents and find out more about life in Hong Kong in the old days.

Grandpa, did anyone buy food online when you were young?



No one bought food online when I was young. Everyone bought food at markets.

Listening & Speaking

A Mr Smith is telling the class a story. Listen and choose the best answers.



Identify reference words
 there = place
 it = a thing, an idea, an activity

1 'There' refers to ____ .

- A. Planet X
- B. Earth
- C. the garden
- D. the kitchen

2 'It' refers to ____ .

- A. the refrigerator
- B. the microwave
- C. the pasta
- D. his finger

3 'There' refers to ____ .

- A. a shopping centre
- B. the garden
- C. the spaceship
- D. Planet X



B Two boys are talking about life in the past. Act out the conversation.



1: One hundred years ago, nobody had air-conditioners.

2: What? Are you kidding? How did they get through the hot summers?

1: They just used handheld fans.

2: I can't believe it!



Express feelings
 What? Are you kidding / serious?
 I can't believe it!

Phonics

Different 'ed' endings visited coughed arrived

What does the 'ed' ending sound like? Listen to the words and tick (✓).

	1 visited	2 coughed	3 arrived	4 needed	5 passed	6 stored
like 'id'						
like 't'						
like 'd'						

More examples on p.93

What is it?

A poster is a large sheet of paper. It sometimes gives us information about events and activities.

Name of the event

The Centre of Folk Arts presents

The Beauty of Chinese Paper Cutting

Description of the event

Chinese people began making paper cuts around 1,500 years ago. People use these beautiful decorations during festivals and on special occasions like weddings and birthdays.

At this exhibition, you will learn about the history of paper cutting and see over 1,000 fascinating paper cuts.

Details of the event

Date : 1 January – 14 January
Opening hours : 9:30 a.m. – 9:30 p.m.
Venue : 8 Moon Road, Tsim Sha Tsui
Admission fees : Adults \$20
 Children under 12 half price
 People over 65 free of charge

Details of related events

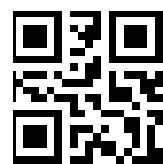
Special event: Paper cutting workshop

Mr Chen Yishan, first runner-up of the Third Foshan Paper Cutting Competition, will show you how to make paper decorations for the coming Chinese New Year.

Date: 8 January & 9 January

Time: 2:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Scan the QR code to book a place.



For more information, visit www.cfahk.com

A Write a short answer and fill in the blank.

1 Which organisation organised the event?

2

I'm 10. I want to go to the exhibition with Mum and my 70-year-old grandpa. We need to pay \$_____ altogether.



B Answer the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

1 Which of the following is true?

- A.** Chinese people started doing paper cuts in 1500.
- B.** People make paper cuts on their wedding day.
- C.** People make paper cuts as festival gifts.
- D.** Chinese paper cutting has a long history.

2 The exhibition will last for _____.

- A.** a month **B.** a year
- C.** two weeks **D.** two days

3 Mr Chen Yishan came _____ in the Third Foshan Paper Cutting Competition.

- A.** first **B.** second
- C.** third **D.** fourth

4 Jenny wants to join the workshop. What must she do?

- A.** visit a website **B.** talk to Mr Chen Yishan
- C.** scan a QR code **D.** go to the Centre of Folk Arts

**Try
this**

Look for a poster of an event. Tell your friends what the event is about.

6

When I was little

Vocabulary

Actions



1 comb my hair



2 get dressed



3 do up my buttons



4 tie my shoelaces



5 pack my school bag



6 carry my school bag



7 climb the stairs



8 use a fork

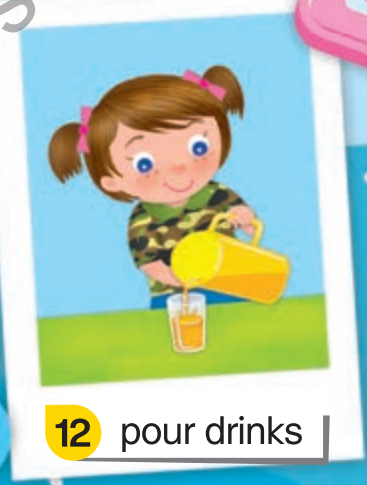
9 use a spoon



10 use chopsticks



11 cut food with a knife



12 pour drinks



Vocab booster

More words on pp.87-88!



Read the magazine article.

Feature

Amazing people

Helen Keller

1 Can blind people pack their school bags and go to school by themselves? Yes, they can! **Helen Keller** was the first blind and deaf person to finish college. She could use her hands to read. Read on to learn more about her childhood ...



27 June, 1880 – 1 June, 1968



2 When I was only nineteen months old, I got very sick. Afterwards, I couldn't see or hear anymore. I started using my hands to feel things. Soon, I could climb the stairs by myself.

3 I met my teacher Anne when I was six. One day, she ran water over my hand and used her fingers to spell water on my other hand. I started to learn words and I could spell 300 words in just three months. In the end, I went to college and became a writer. My most famous book was 'The story of my life!'



Stephen Hawking

4 **Stephen Hawking** couldn't move his arms or legs because of an illness, so he couldn't even get dressed by himself. How did he become the world's most famous scientist? Read on to find out ...



8 January 1942 –
14 March 2018

5 When I was little, I was good at Maths and Science. I got top marks and entered university when I was only seventeen years old.

6 When I was twenty-one, I had a serious illness. The doctor said I had only two years to live. I couldn't tie my shoelaces or do up my buttons by myself. I used a wheelchair to get around.

7 I couldn't use my body anymore, but I could use my brain. I continued to study, teach and do research. I used a computer program to speak. In 1988, I finished a book about the universe. I changed humans' understanding of the universe forever.



Values

Overcome difficulties

Do you know anyone who overcame difficulties in life? How did they do it?



Values pledge on pp.97–98

Post-reading

Read the magazine article again. Choose the best answers.



1 The main idea of paragraph 2 is that Helen Keller _____ .

- A. became blind and deaf at a young age
- B. could climb the stairs by herself
- C. could see and hear when she was born
- D. started using her hands to feel things

The main idea is the most important message of the paragraph.

2 Which of the following about Helen Keller and Stephen Hawking is true?

- A. They both got sick when they were children.
- B. They both wrote about science.
- C. They both died at an old age.
- D. They both used computer programs to help them.

Answer the questions in complete sentences.

3 Who taught Helen to spell words?

4 How did Anne teach Helen the spelling of water?

She _____ .

5 How old was Stephen Hawking when he entered university?

He _____ .

6 How did Stephen Hawking change humans' understanding of the universe?

He _____ .

7 Which sentences in the text tell you Helen Keller and Stephen Hawking were clever students? Underline them in the text.

Language focus 1

I				reflexive pronoun myself		I was one.
You	couldn't	climb the stairs	by	yourself / yourselves	when	you were one.
We				ourselves		we were one.

by + reflexive pronoun = without help

Max, Alice and their grandma are watching some home videos. Finish what they say.

I couldn't go to school by myself when I was three.

Max (aged 3)



e.g.



go to school



get dressed

You couldn't ...

Alice (aged 4)



2



tie / shoelaces

3



comb / hair

We couldn't ...

Max & Alice (aged 6)



4



do up / buttons

5



pack / school bags

Your turn

Could you do these things by yourself when you were younger?

Tell your friends.

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Language focus 2

He				himself		he was three.
She	could	get dressed	by	herself	when	she was three.
They				themselves		they were three.

Grandma and Grandpa are looking at Tim and Sandy's online album. Finish what they say.



Tim **could** climb the stairs **by** himself **when** he was three.

Sandy **could** ...

Your turn

What could your brother / sister / cousin do when he / she was younger?
Tell your friends.

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Listening & Speaking

A Joyce is reading a poem. Listen and answer the questions.





- 1 What is this poem about?
- A. things I could do
- B. things I couldn't do
- C. growing up
- D. proud parents



Identify the main idea of a poem


Listen and think about the key idea.

2 The writer felt ____ when she wrote the poem.

- A.  sad
- B.  surprised
- C.  happy
- D.  puzzled

B Some girls are talking at a learning centre. Act out the conversation.



: I started to learn French when I was five. I could speak it very well after a year.




: How smart of you!

: Well, Jane can speak four languages!

: Jane, you're a genius!



Praise others

-  How smart of you!
-  You're a genius!
-  Wow! That's awesome / amazing!

Phonics

mb comb climb

(silent 'b')

Listen to the words. Do these pairs of words have the same ending sound? Put a ✓ or X.

1 thumb from

2 comb cub

3 climb clam

4 lamb Lam

Can you hear the 'b' sound in the highlighted words?

There are other silent letters too.

silent t	cast l e, list en	silent h	hour, honest
silent w	w r ite, w r ong	silent k	k n ee, k n ife

Task

Write an article about a happy childhood memory

STEP 1 ▶ Let's read



Write a good introduction

When you write an introduction, sometimes you can use a question to attract your readers. The question invites them to read and find the answer.

When I was three, my relatives called me Super Tom. Can you guess why?

What can you do with some paint and a paintbrush? Draw a picture? I could do more than that when I was three.

Article: A happy childhood memory

Opening

Think of a question to attract your readers.

Body

- What was the memory about? (Did you learn / do something for the first time? Did you do something interesting / funny?)
- What happened?
- When did it happen?
- Who was involved? Did anybody help you?
- How did the people feel?

Ending

Think of some final comments (e.g. what you learnt, how you are different now, your feelings on the memory)



Tips

- 1 Use the **past tense** to talk about past events, e.g.
I could use a spoon to feed myself when I was two.
- 2 Use the **present tense** to talk about the present situation, e.g.
Now I feed Toby every day.

STEP 2 ▶ Let's practise

Read Sarah's article. Which question is the most suitable for the introduction? Write it in the box below.

- A. What could you do when you were two?
- B. Can children and dogs become good friends?
- C. Can babies and dogs share the same kind of food?

A happy childhood memory

I could use a spoon to feed myself when I was two. I could also look after our dog at the same time.

When I was two, Mum cooked some macaroni with cheese for lunch one day. I started eating and Mum went to the kitchen to get some milk for me.



Toby looked at me. He was hungry so I fed him with my spoon. When Mum saw me, she laughed and said, 'Oh! You're sharing your lunch with Toby.' Toby was happy too.

Now I feed Toby every day, but not my food and not with my spoon! I put Toby's food into his dog bowl.

Sarah Brown, 4A

STEP 3 ▶ Let's write

Write about a happy childhood memory and share it with the class. You can make a video of it.



Ch 5



- ... talk about **things people use and do now** and **places**.
- ... ask and answer questions with **was / were**.
- ... use indefinite pronouns (e.g. **anybody, nobody, everybody**) to talk about people in a general way.
- ... understand the features of **posters** (e.g. names, descriptions and details of the event).

Ch 6

- ... talk about **actions**.
- ... use **could / couldn't** to talk about abilities in the past.
- ... use reflexive pronouns (e.g. **myself**) to emphasise that someone does something without help.

Task

- ... write an article about a happy childhood memory.
- ... write a good introduction.



Appendix

Reading across the curriculum — Technology	pp.69–70
Reading across the curriculum — Science	pp.71–72
Reading across the curriculum — Culture	pp.73–74
Junior ambassador project — The four great inventions of China	pp.75–76
Vocab booster Ch 1–6	pp.77–88
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