Special Features

Closely aligned with the latest TSA

Each paper follows strictly the latest TSA exam formats. For example, The 'On-Screen Marking' (OSM) format is adopted. In Listening, the new text types include poems and plays.

| You are at the English Ci You have one minute to n | | | | is read | ling a poem to you. | |
|---|-----------------|--|--------|---------|---------------------|--|
| Listen to the poem. The answers the second time. 1. Which one of the fol A. He has a sack. | poen | ies. Do as much as you can the first time and complete all weiter? | | | | |
| B. He is a postman C. He is Santa Ch D. He has a broad | Pa 1. | Α. | 80 | ¢ O | 0 0 | |
| | 140 | A 0 | | ¢ O | в | |
| | 3. | ô | # 0 | e O | D O | |
| | ÷. | ô | | e o | в О | |

Essential Skills for Tackling TSA

It provides students with skills in tackling the exam questions, so as to enhance their exam performances.

Essential Skills for Tackling TSA

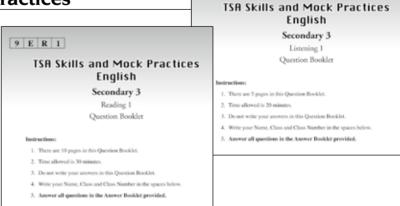
Listening Skills

A. Answering questions about a poem I. Rhyme A fryme is a repetition of identical or similar sounds in two or more different words and is most often used in poetry and songs. For example: Listen to the following stanza and find a pair of rhyming words. CD script: With a sack On my back. I am no Santa Claus Nor am I a postman In this stanza, 'sack' and 'back' are a pair of rhyming words.

9 E L 1

Greatest number of mock practices

This book consists of 27 mock practices, including 7 for Listening, 7 for Reading, 7 for Writing and 6 for Speaking, providing students with plenty of practices.



Common Mistakes

It illustrates how to give correct answers, reminding students of avoiding the mistakes made by most of them.

Common Mistakes

Listening

When you are attempting the listening paper, there may be questions which require you to identify the speaker's tone in the speech. Make sure you read the questions during preparation time so that you pay attention to the speaker's tone when listening to the speech. You may also get hints from the title of the speaker and the context of the speech.

For example:

| An extract of recording | X Wrong answer | ✓ Correct answer |
|---|---|---|
| Professor Lo: What is a good classroom? A good classroom is a happy classroom? It is a classroom in which students learn happily and teachers teach happily. | How does the speaker sound in the speach? | How does the speaker sound in the speech? A. delighted B. serious G. excited D. bored |

should be serious, so the answer is B.

BC Descriptors

It lists the basic competency that students have to attain in Key Stage 3.

BC Descriptors at the end of **Key Stage 3**

BC Descriptors for Key Stage 3 refer to the basic competency that students have to attain by Second 3. Below are the BC Descriptors for different papers. Students should be aware of whether they attain this my.

Listening

 Understanding the use of a range of language features in simple literary / imaginative spoken texts. (ES) · Using an increasing range of strategies to understand the meaning of simple texts on familiar and less familiar topics which are delivered clearly and in generally familiar accents. (IS, KS, ES)

Reading

Listening 1

- · Using an increasing range of reading strategies to understand the meaning of texts with some degree of complexity (IS, KS, ES)
- · Extracting and organizing information and ideas from texts with some degree of complexity. (KS)
- · Understanding the use of a range of language features and other techniques to present themes, characters, experiences and feelings in simple literary / imaginative texts. (IS, KS, ES)
- Applying a range of reference skills for various purposes with the help of cues. (KS)

Answer Key

A separate answer key is included, providing students with the suggested answers of each question and respective marks allocation.

TSA Skills and Mock Practices English S3 Answer Key : So you are not fond of travelling by sea. Host Evelyn : Oh, yes, I am. It's just that I don't like Part I (I mark each) anything organized. Another thing is that

| 1. D | | | I don't feel like travelling with a crowd. |
|--|--|--------|--|
| 2. A | | Host | : Have you ever joined a tour. |
| 3. B | | Evelym | : Never. I have always been travelling alone. |
| 4. A | | Host | : A girl travelling alone? |
| 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. C 9. C 10.B 11.C | | Evelyn | : Yes, It's dangerous sometimes. I heard storks about gifts travelling about being robbed. Some got beater and injured. Some got lost in mountains and foreets. But accidents like this happen to boys travelling alone, too, They sometimes even happen to people travelling in group, don't they? |
| CD Script | Track I | Host | : Right, but why do you like travelling alone? |
| Narrator | : Listening I. Part I. Sam is listening to a radio programme about travelling. You now have one minute to read this part. (one-minute music) Listen to the radio programme and answer the questions. The programme will be played once only. It will begin now. | Evelyn | : Most girls think travelling with their boyfriends is romantic, but I think travelling alone is more romantic. Just imagine you are in Milan with your boyfriend, and suddenly your eyes are caught by some fantastic dresses in a shop, and you want very much to go in and look. How will your boyfriend read? I aro sick of that 'Shooping again?' and |
| Host | : Hello Evelyn, welcome to Let's Go Elsewhere, I know you have travelled | | impatient look. I want to have full control ever the itinerary — where I go and what |

Progress Report

'Progress Report' enables students to record marks gained in each mock practice, in order to reflect the competency one has attained and the progress.

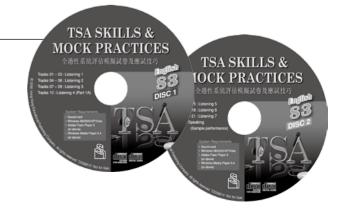
Revision Cards

They are materials for students' quick revision on the knowledge acquired from the mock practices.

| • | Revision | Cards | • | Vocabulary | learnt on countries |
|--|--|---|--|---|---|
| You e | off the cards and bind to vision cards. | hem with a rope to make pockets and take out the | Be famili English Australia France Greece Holland Italy Portugal Spain | | eing vocabulary on countries: Chinese 激声 注意 希臘 神麗 意大利 載知 能知 若 此 章 大和 載 章 大和 載 章 大和 載 章 大和 載 章 大和 子 大 大 大 大 大 大 大 大 大 大 大 大 大 |
| 0 Hong K | ong Educational Publishing C | ompany | © Hong K | ing Educational Pa | Mishing Company |
| • | Vocabulary le | arnt on subjects | • | Vocabulary | learnt on job titles |
| Det | familiar with the following | p vocabulary on subjects: | Be famili | ar with the folio | wing vocabulary on job titles: |
| Eng Info Libe Phy Put Vec | Eith nomics Jish Literature matton Technology and Studies sical Education onghus all Art org King Educational Netfol | Chinese 回演 英国文學 資訊科技 透識物用 離用 普通近 词质编词 ing Conpany | principal private to professo reporter sales ma secretary | tor r nager | Chanese 電子工程師 校長 私人地習得師 教授 記者 堂堂迎禮 任書 Making Company |
| | Skills on Individ | dual Presentation | • | Skills on | Group Interaction |
| och Lini | ing Individual Presenta esive devices: ling Besides, | tion, link your ideas by some | interact i Inviting | Troup Interaction with others: others to speak to you think? | on, use turn-taking strategies t |
| Indi • Sun | cating causal relationsh because nming up To sum up | ip | Summin So w Summin | g up at the end e agree that | of the discussion |
| | one Knew Educational Public | | | we Educational Put | |

Free CDs

They provide students with all the listening recordings. A sample speaking performance is also included, providing students with a genuine picture of the Speaking exam.



Common Mistakes

Listening

1. When you are attempting the listening paper, there may be questions which require you to identify the speaker's tone in the speech. Make sure you read the questions during preparation time so that you pay attention to the speaker's tone when listening to the speech. You may also get hints from the title of the speaker and the context of the speech.

For example:

| An extract of recording | X Wrong answer | ✓ Correct answer |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Professor Lo: What is a good | How does the speaker sound in | How does the speaker sound in |
| classroom? A good classroom | the speech? | the speech? |
| is a happy classroom. What | A. delighted | ◯ A. delighted |
| is a happy classroom? It is a | ◯ B. serious | B. serious |
| classroom in which students | ◯ C. excited | ◯ C. excited |
| learn happily and teachers | ◯ D. bored | ◯ D. bored |
| teach happily. | | |
| | | |

As it is Professor Lo who is speaking in a radio programme about education in Hong Kong, the tone should be serious, so the answer is B.

2. In the listening tasks, the speakers may change information in the middle of a conversation or they have to make self-corrections because there is a slip of the tongue. For these situations, you have to note the hints and understand the exact ideas of the speaker before writing the answers.

For example:

| An extract of recording | × | Wrong answer | | 1 | Correct answer | |
|---|----------------------------|---------------------|---|-------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Steve: Please send 6 boxes of black markers to our Mongkok Centre. Sorry, it's 5. Five boxes, not six. | Markers Colour Black | Quantity (box) 6 | C | arkers olour lack | Quantity (box) 5 | |

As Steve corrects himself after saying the wrong number, so the answer is 5.

Essential Skills for Tackling TSA

Listening Skills

A. Answering questions about a poem

1. Rhymes

A rhyme is a repetition of identical or similar sounds in two or more different words and is most often used in poetry and songs.

For example:

Listen to the following stanza and find a pair of rhyming words.

CD script:

With a <u>sack</u> On my <u>back</u> I am no Santa Claus Nor am I a postman

In this stanza, 'sack' and 'back' are a pair of rhyming words.

Listen to the following stanza and find a pair of rhyming words.

CD script:

I'd like to play with lions, The lions in the <u>zoo</u>; But people tell me that would be A dreadful thing to do!

In this stanza, 'zoo' and 'do' are a pair of rhyming words.

2. Key words

Key words are important words. First, identify the key words of the question. Then, look for the same words or words with the similar meaning when you are listening.

For example:

What is the writer looking for?

CD script:

I walk busy streets and visit quiet corners With one thing in mind: Cans, empty cans or cans half full

In this question, 'looking for' are key words. In the script, 'with one thing in mind' are the words with the similar meaning, so the answer is 'cans'.

| | structi C Que | | | | best ansv cil. For e | | ken the ci | rcle un | der / nez | t to the | corresp | onding | letter with | |
|-----|------------------|---------------------------|--------|-----------|-------------------------|-------------|------------------|---------|-----------|----------|---------|--------|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | Examp A B C D | le 1 | | | | Example 2 A B | | D | | | | | |
| Sh | iort Qi | uestion | ns — V | Vrite you | r answer | s in the sp | paces pro | vided. | | | | | | |
| Par | t 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | A O | B | C O | D | | | | | | | | | | ain |
| 2. | A O | B O | C O | D | | | | | | | | | | Please do not write in the margin |
| 3. | A O | B O | C O | D | | | | | | | | | | ease do not w |
| 4. | A O | B | C O | D O | | | | | | | | | | Īd |
| 5. | A B | | | | and and | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | C O | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Par | •t 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | C O | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Part 3 | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|
| Complete the Interview | Form below. | | |
| | | | |
| | Interview Form | | |
| | for English Proje | ct | |
| Name of school: (1) | | | _ |
| Name of Interviewer: (| 2) | | |
| | | | |
| Name of tourist | Joe Black | (3) | |
| | JUE BIUCK | | |
| Sex | Male | Female | |
| City | Sydney | Sydney | |
| Occupation | (4) | (5) | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| This is the (6) | time Tina has v | isited Hong Kong. | |
| | | | |
| This is the (7) | time Joe has vis | sited Hong Kong. | |
| Length of stay in Hong | Kong: (8) | days | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Go on to the next page

You are Tom. You are a member of the Student Help Group. Your good friend, Kim, sent you a letter. Read the following letter and give some advice to Kim's younger brother, John.

Write your letter in about 150 words. Begin your letter with 'Dear John'.

Dear Tom,

I'm worried about my younger brother, John, and I don't know what to do to help him. He is always playing computer games in his room and would not go to bed until after midnight. He does not go out with his friends anymore and he has quit the basketball training. Every day after school, he locks himself up in his room right away and seldom comes out for a drink or food. He gets irritated when my parents ask him to join us for dinner. He says that computer games are the coolest things in the world.

The problem is his grades are getting bad. I notice that he stinks because he does not wash himself regularly. I'm also worried about his health because he now looks pale and weak. I tried to talk to him but he won't listen to me. Would you please send him a letter and give him some advice?

Regards Kim

Example:

Dear John,

I just read a letter from your sister Kim. She is worried about you ...

I think you should ...

Regards,

Tom

END OF PAPER

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