



Peek into Curo's Classroom

A member of the Learning Point Group



LEARNING
POINT



华程教育中心
Hua Cheng Education Centre



CUROS
HOLISTIC · ENRICHING · FUN



Partnering Your Child's Education

This *Peek into Curos Classroom* gives you a glimpse into Learning Point and Hua Cheng curriculum, with simple summaries of what your child will be learning in class.

ENGLISH



Key Concepts

Here's an overview of the key concepts covered.

5 Golden Rules to a complete sentence

03

Subject and Predicate

04

Nouns

06

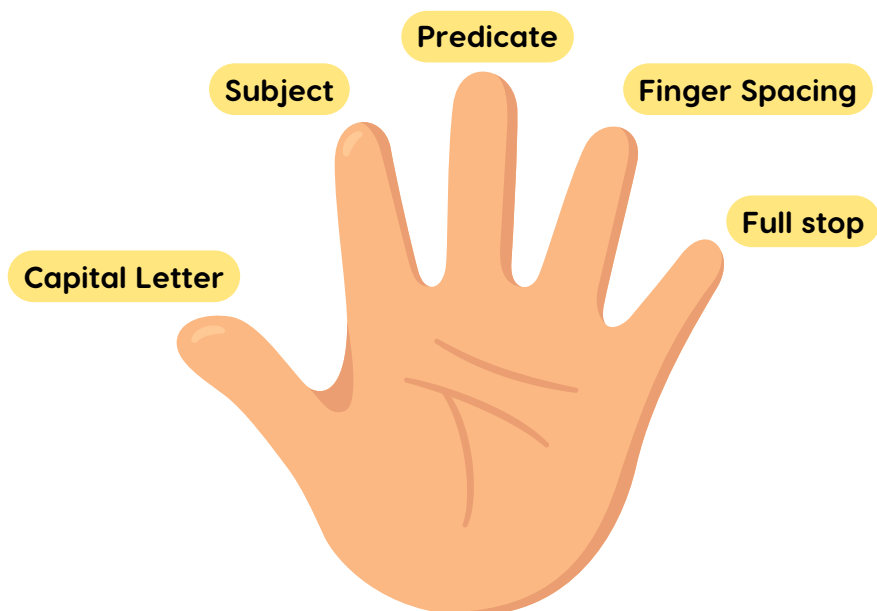
Singular and Plural - Determiners

09

5 Golden Rules

5 Golden Rules to a complete sentence

These are the five golden rules to follow when writing a complete sentence.



Subject and Predicate

Subject

1. Jenny is a dentist.
2. The dog has a bone.

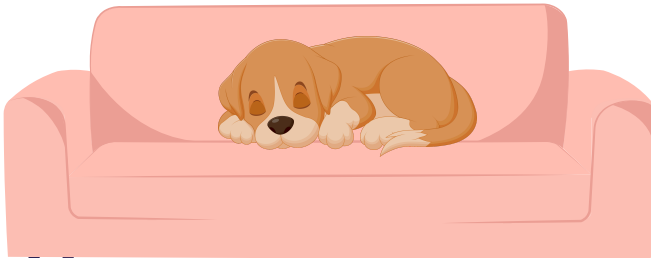
Predicate

1. Jenny is a dentist.
2. The dog has a bone.

S_____

P_____

The dog / **is sleeping on the couch.**



Forget - I - Not

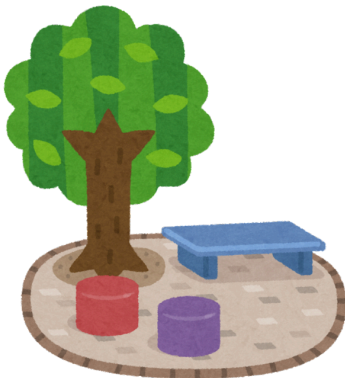
The word "I" has to be in capital letter.



My sister and i go to the park.



My sister and I go to the park.



Types of Nouns

Common Noun



A **Common Noun** is a **general** name for a person, place, animal, or thing.



EXAMPLE

panda
school
girl

Proper Noun



A Proper Noun is a
special name for a
person, place,
animal, or thing.



EXAMPLE

Kai Kai
Learning Point
Jane

Types of Nouns

Identify the Difference

Proper Noun always starts with a capital letter.

Common Nouns



EXAMPLE

panda
school
girl

Proper Nouns



EXAMPLE

Kai Kai
Learning Point
Jane

Singular and Plural

Singular Noun

1 of a noun is called a singular noun.



sweet

Plural Noun

More than 1 of a noun is called a plural noun.



sweets

Determiners

Singular and Plural

Use determiners to identify whether a noun is singular or plural.

Singular Determiners



**a
an
the
one
that**

Plural Determiners



**two
these
many
a few
several
those**

Determiners

Singular and Plural Noun

Singular Determiner

I have a book in my bag.

Singular Noun



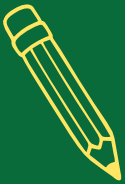
Plural Determiner

Jane buys a few toys.

Plural Noun



MATHEMATICS



Key Concepts

Here's an overview of the key concepts covered.

Number Bonds (Up to 10)	15
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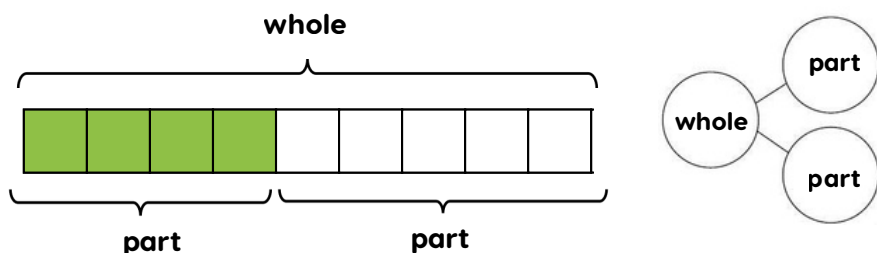
Number Bonds (Addition Within 20)	19
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Number Bonds (Addition & Subtraction Within 20)	21
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Number Bonds

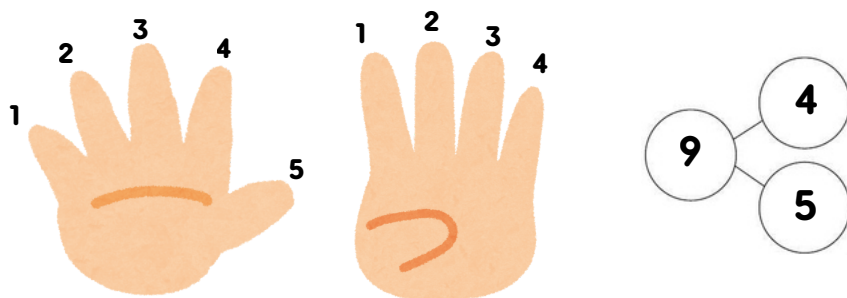
Up to 10

A **number bond** tells us the relationship between a number and the parts that make it.



The picture above shows two **parts**, 4 and 5. The two parts form the **whole**, 9.

We can use our fingers to help us visualise the number bonds of numbers up to 10.

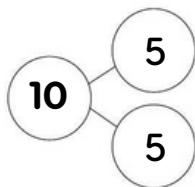
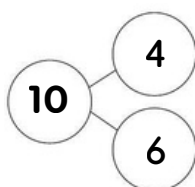
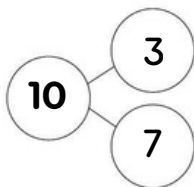
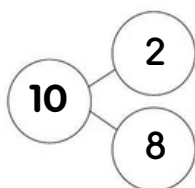
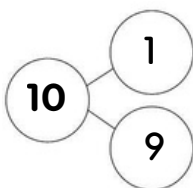
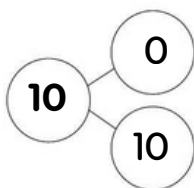
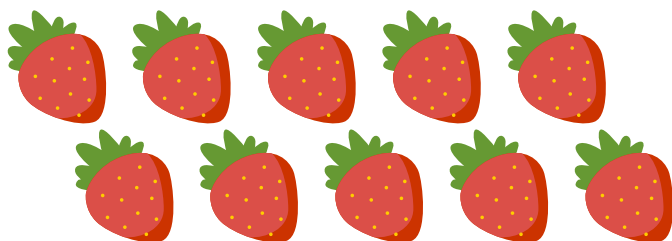


Number Bonds

Up to 10

You need to be very familiar with the numbers bond of 10 as you will be using them very often when you add and subtract numbers.

There are **6 pairs** of numbers that form 10.



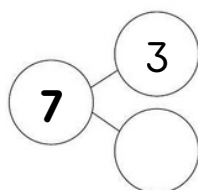
Number Bonds

Up to 10

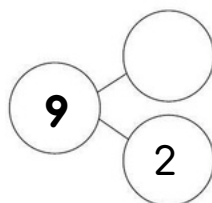
Colour each set of multilink cubes to show the given part. Then fill in the blanks.



_____ and _____ make _____.



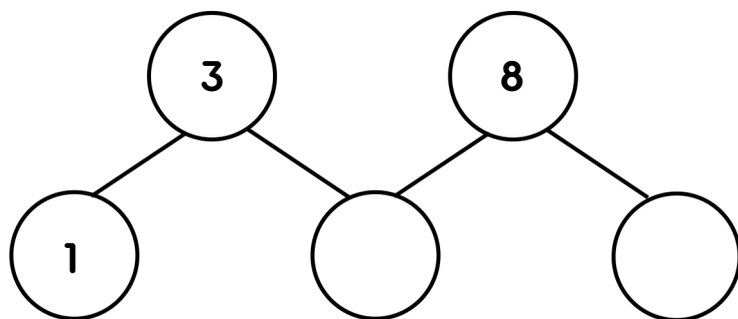
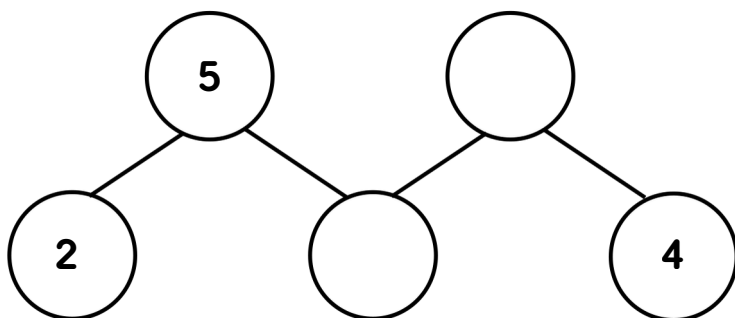
_____ and _____ make _____.



Number Bonds

Up to 10

What is the missing number(s) in each number bond?

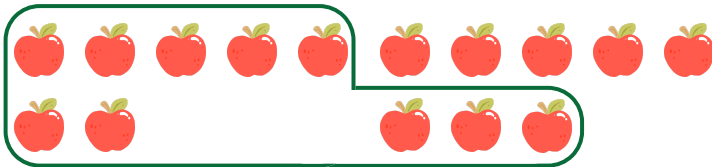


Number Bonds

Addition Within 20

Addition By Making 10

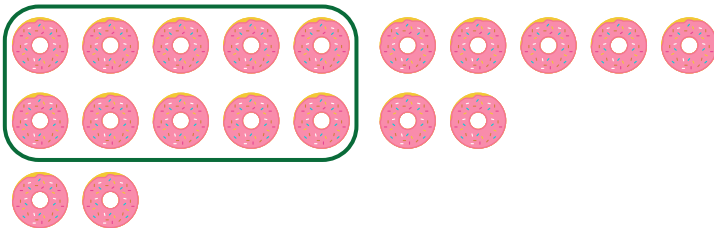
When **both addends are smaller than 10**:



$$7 + 8 = 10 + 5 = 15$$

A green arrow points from the 7 to the 10. Below the 7 is a circle containing the number 3. Below the 8 is a circle containing the number 5. A green line connects the 3 and the 5.

When **one of the addend is larger than 10**:



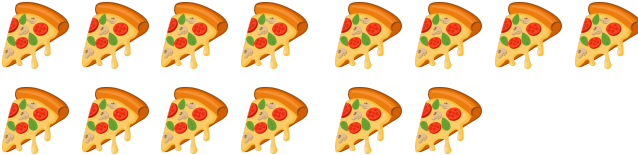
$$12 + 7 = 10 + 9 = 19$$

A green arrow points from the 7 to the 10. Below the 12 is a circle containing the number 10. Below the 7 is a circle containing the number 2. A green line connects the 10 and the 2.

Addition Within 20

Circle to form a set of 10.

Then rename each equation and write down the value of the sum.

(a) 

$8 + 6 = \square + \square = \square$



(b) 

$14 + 3 = \square + \square = \square$



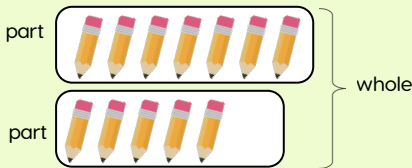
Number Bonds

Addition & Subtraction Within 20

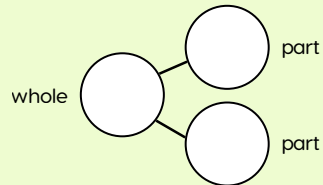
Addition

We can show the part-whole relationships in addition using a number bond, a bar model or an addition equation.

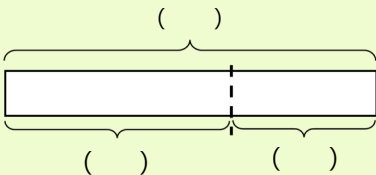
Picture



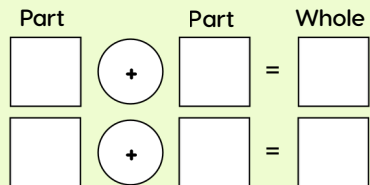
Number Bonds



Bar Model



Equations



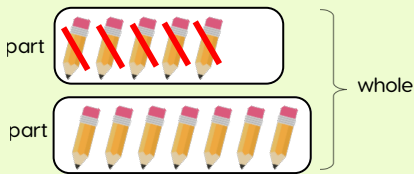
Number Bonds

Addition & Subtraction Within 20

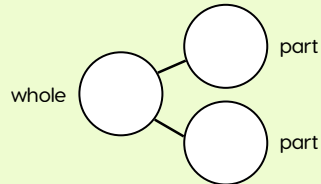
Subtraction

We can also show the part-whole relationships in subtraction using a number bond, a bar model or a subtraction equation.

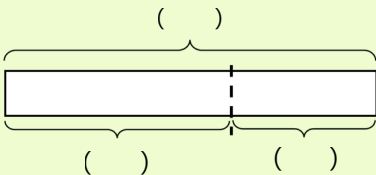
Picture



Number Bonds



Bar Model



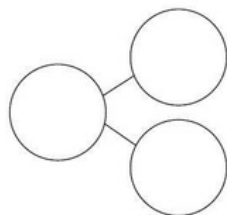
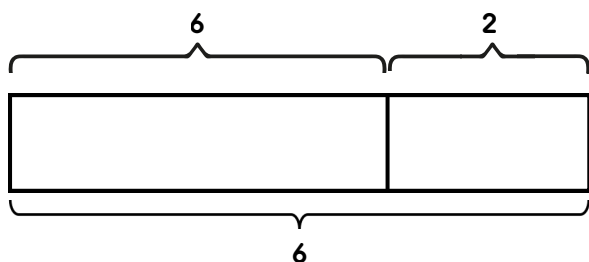
Equations

Part		Part	=	Whole
	-		=	
	-		=	

Number Bonds

Now You try!

Study each model shown and fill the number bond. Then write down **two addition equations** and **two subtraction equations**.



Addition

$$\square + \square = \square$$

$$\square + \square = \square$$

Subtraction

$$\square + \square = \square$$

$$\square + \square = \square$$

CHINESE



Key Concepts

Here's an overview of the key concepts covered.

学习小贴士(一)	27
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快来动动脑！	28
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学习小贴士(二)	29
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学习小贴士(三)	32
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学习小贴士(四)	34
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学习小贴士(一)

的、得、地

(一) 快速掌握‘的’‘得’‘地’

‘的’ -- 后面跟名词 (noun)

举例：这是我的书包。

Noun



‘得’ -- 前面是动词，后面是形容词 (adjective)

举例：弟弟跑得很快。

Verb

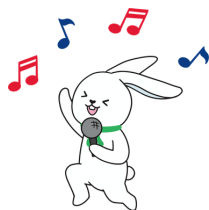
Adjective



‘地’ -- 前面是形容词 (adjective)

举例：妹妹开心地唱着歌。

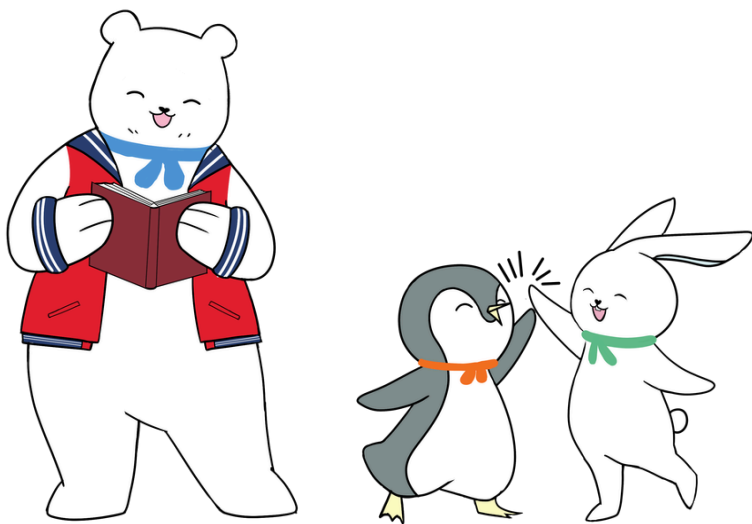
Adjective



快来动动脑！

请选出正确答案：

1. 他高兴____跳了起来。
2. 姐姐写____很认真。
3. 我找到老师____书。



学习小贴士(二)

轻声

轻声的规律

(1) 音或重迭式的名词，末尾的音节大多念轻声。如：



妈妈



星星



婆婆

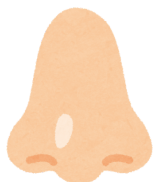


哥哥

(2) 以“子、头”为后缀的名词，“子”一般念作轻声，“头”绝大部分也念作轻声。如：



桌子



鼻子



石头



芋头

学习小贴士(二)

轻声

(3) 以“们”为后缀的表复数的人称代语或指人的名词、性词语中，“们”念作轻声。如：



女士们



先生们

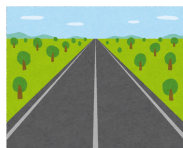


警察们



孩子们

(4) 以“上、下、里”等为后缀，仅表方位意义的词语或词素，其后缀一般念轻声。如：



路上



早上



乡下



家里

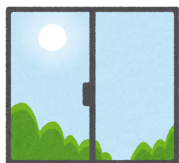
学习小贴士(二)

轻声

(5) 以“头、面、边”为后缀构成的合成方位词，其后缀一般念作轻声。如：



前头



外头



后面



里面

学习小贴士(三)

象形文字

汉字不用死抄20遍，看画面就能记住！



看字形：

外面的“门”像乌云，里面的四个点
· · · · 像雨滴落下来。

画面感：

乌云飘过来，雨点滴滴答答往下落。



看字形：

上面是鱼头（乚），中间是鱼身（田），
下面一横是尾巴。

画面感：

一条鱼，头、身体、尾巴连起来。

学习小贴士(三)

象形文字



看字形：

上面是“田”（田地），下面是“力”（力气）。

画面感：

在田里出力气干活的人，就是男人。



看字形：

上面一撇是禾苗垂下来的叶子，中间是秆，下面左撇右捺是根。

画面感：

一棵长着叶子和稻穗的禾苗，站在田里。

学习小贴士(四)

轻声原则

轻声原则

口诀：



轻声走猫步，
走路静悄悄。
说话轻又快，
调号不用标。

例子：

- 1) 。（的、得、地）
- 2) ？（语气词）
- 3) 。（重叠后字轻读）

例子：1) wǒ yǒu lán sè de bǐ 我有蓝色的笔。（的、得、地）

2) tā méi yǒu qù xué xiào ma 他没有去学校吗？（语气词）

3) mā ma dài wǒ qù gōng yuán 妈妈带我去公园。（重叠后字轻读）

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