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ENGLISH 英文

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8 CHAPTERS · 80 QUESTIONS · 42 KEY TERMS

#	Chapter 章节	DSKP skill
1	Nouns, Pronouns and Articles 名词、代词与冠词	*Language awareness: nouns and pronouns*
2	Present Simple and Present Continuous 一般现在时与现在进行时	*Language awareness: present tenses*
3	Past Simple and Past Continuous 一般过去时与过去进行时	*Language awareness: past tenses*
4	Talking about the Future and Modals 将来的表达与情态动词	*Language awareness: future forms and modal verbs*
5	Adjectives, Adverbs and Comparison 形容词、副词与比较	*Language awareness: adjectives and adverbs*
6	Prepositions, Conjunctions and Sentences 介词、连词与句子	*Language awareness: prepositions, conjunctions, sentence types*
7	Reading Skills 阅读技巧	*Reading: main ideas, details, inference, vocabulary*
8	Writing Skills 写作技巧	*Writing: messages, emails, stories, guided writing*

Pronouns 代词 考

Subject 主格	Object 宾格	Possessive adj. 物主形容词	Possessive pronoun 物主代词
I	me	my	mine
you	you	your	yours
he	him	his	his
she	her	her	hers
it	it	its	—
we	us	our	ours
they	them	their	theirs

- **She** helped **me**. (subject → verb → object)
- This is **my** bag. The bag is **mine**.
- ⚠ **its** = belonging to it; **it's** = it is.

她帮助**我**。（主格做主语，宾格做宾语）

这是**我的**书包。书包是**我的**。

⚠ **its** = 它的；**it's** = it is（它是）。

Articles: a, an, the 冠词 考

- **a** before a consonant **sound**: a pen, a **u**niform (/j/ sound).
- **an** before a vowel **sound**: an apple, an **h**our (h is silent).
- **the** for something **specific** or already mentioned: *I saw a cat. **The** cat was black.*

辅音**音**前用 **a**：a pen，a uniform（读 /j/）。

元音**音**前用 **an**：an apple，an hour（h 不发音）。

the 指**特定的**或前面提过的东西。

Remember 记忆法

Listen to the **sound**, not the letter: **an** hour, **a** university.

看**读音**不看字母：an hour，a university。

Key terms 重要名词

English	中文	Meaning 意思
noun	名词	name of a person, place, thing or idea 人、地、物、概念的名称
proper noun	专有名词	special name, starts with a capital 特定名称，首字母大写
uncountable noun	不可数名词	cannot be counted, no plural 不能数，没有复数

2 Present Simple and Present Continuous
一般现在时与现在进行时

Language awareness: present tenses

ENGLISH | 中文

Present simple 一般现在时 考

Use the **present simple** for **habits, routines, facts** and timetables.

- He/She/It + verb-**s**: She **walks** to school. It **rains** a lot.
- Negative: I **do not (don't)** like durian. He **does not (doesn't)** like durian.
- Question: **Do** you play football? **Does** she play netball?
- Signal words: **always, usually, often, sometimes, never, every day**.

一般现在时用于**习惯、日常、事实**和时间表。

第三人称单数动词加 **-s**。

否定：don't / doesn't + 原形动词。

疑问：Do / Does 放句首。

信号词：always、usually、often、sometimes、never、every day。

Exam tip 考试贴士

After **does / doesn't**, the verb has **no -s**: *Does she ~~plays~~ **play**?*

does / doesn't 后面的动词**不加 -s**。

Spelling of -s 加 -s 的拼写

- go → go**es**, watch → watch**es**, fix → fix**es**; study → stud**ies**; play → play**s**; have → **has**.

go → goes，watch → watches；study → studies；play → plays；have → has。

Present continuous 现在进行时 考

Use the **present continuous** for actions happening **now** or **around now**.

- Form: **am / is / are + verb-ing**: I **am reading**. They **are playing**.
- Signal words: **now, right now, at the moment, Look!, Listen!**
- Spelling: make → mak**ing**, swim → swi**mm**ing, lie → l**ying**.

现在进行时用于**此刻**或**这段时间**正在进行的动作。

结构：**am / is / are + 动词-ing**。

信号词：now、right now、at the moment、Look!、Listen!

拼写：去 e 加 ing；双写尾字母；ie 变 y。

Compare 比较 考

Present simple **一般现在时**	**Present continuous** **现在进行时**
I **walk** to school every day. 我每天走路上学。	I **am walking** to school now. 我现在正走路去学校。
Fish **live** in water. (fact) 鱼生活在水里。（事实）	The fish **are swimming** fast. 鱼正在快速游。

3 Past Simple and Past Continuous
一般过去时与过去进行时

Language awareness: past tenses

ENGLISH 中文

Past simple 一般过去时 考

Use the **past simple** for actions that **finished in the past**: *yesterday, last week, in 2020, two days ago*.

- Regular verbs add **-ed**: walk → walk**ed**, stop → sto**pped**, study → stud**ied**.
- Negative and question use **did** + base verb: I **didn't go**. **Did** you **see** it?

一般过去时用于**过去已完成**的动作：yesterday、last week、in 2020、two days ago。

规则动词加 **-ed**：stop 双写 p；study 变 ied。

否定和疑问用 **did** + 原形动词。

Base 原形	Past 过去式	Base 原形	Past 过去式
go	went	eat	ate
see	saw	buy	bought
take	took	write	wrote
come	came	run	ran
give	gave	teach	taught
make	made	think	thought
have	had	is / are	was / were

Exam tip 考试贴士

After **did / didn't**, use the **base verb**: *Did you ~~went~~ **go**?*

did / didn't 后面用**原形**动词。

Past continuous 过去进行时 考

Use **was / were + verb-ing** for an action that was **in progress** at a time in the past.

- At 8 p.m. last night, I **was watching** TV.
- **When / while**: I **was walking** home **when** it **started** to rain. (long action + short action)
- **While** I **was cooking**, my sister **was washing** the clothes. (two long actions)

过去进行时（was / were + 动词-ing）表示过去某时刻**正在进行**的动作。

昨晚 8 点，我**正在看**电视。

when / while：长动作用过去进行时，短动作（打断）用一般过去时。

两个同时进行的长动作都用过去进行时。

Remember 记忆法

Long action = was/were + -ing; **short** action that cuts in = past simple.

长动作用 was/were + -ing，**插进来的短**动作用过去式。

4 Talking about the Future and Modals
将来的表达与情态动词

Language awareness: future forms and modal verbs

ENGLISH 中文

Will and going to will 与 going to 考

will	be going to
Quick decisions now: *I'm thirsty — I **will** get some water.* **当下临时决定**	**Plans** made before: *I **am going to** visit my grandma on Sunday.* **事先的计划**
Predictions (opinion): *I think it **will** rain.* **预测**（看法）	Predictions with **evidence**: *Look at the clouds! It **is going to** rain.* 有**迹象**的预测
Promises / offers: *I **will** help you.* **承诺、提议**	—

After **will**, always use the **base verb**: *She will ~~comes~~ **come**.*

will 后面一定用**原形**动词。

Modal verbs 情态动词 考

Modal 情态动词	Use 用法	Example 例子
can 能、可以	ability, permission 能力、许可	I **can** swim. **Can** I go out? 我会游泳。我可以出去吗?
could 能（过去）、可以吗	past ability, polite request 过去的能力、礼貌请求	**Could** you help me, please? 可以请你帮我吗?
should 应该	advice 建议	You **should** drink more water. 你应该多喝水。
must 必须	strong rule / need 规定、必须	You **must** wear a helmet. 你必须戴头盔。
mustn't 不准	not allowed 禁止	You **mustn't** use phones in class. 上课不准用手机。
may / might 可能	possibility 可能性	It **might** rain later. 待会儿可能下雨。

- Modal + **base verb**, no "to", no -s: *He ~~cans~~ **can** ~~to~~ swim.*

情态动词 + **原形**，不加 to，不加 -s。

5 Adjectives, Adverbs and Comparison
形容词、副词与比较

Language awareness: adjectives and adverbs

ENGLISH 中文

Adjectives and adverbs 形容词与副词 考

An **adjective** describes a **noun**: a **fast** car. An **adverb** describes a **verb**: he runs **fast** / she sings **beautifully**.

- Most adverbs = adjective + **-ly**: quick → quick**ly**, careful → careful**ly**, happy → happ**ily**.
- Irregular: good → **well**, fast → **fast**, hard → **hard**.
- Order of adjectives: **opinion – size – age – colour – material + noun**: a **lovely small old red wooden** box.

形容词修饰**名词**；**副词**修饰**动词**。

大部分副词 = 形容词 + **-ly**；happy → happily。

不规则：good → well，fast、hard 不变。

形容词顺序：**看法 – 大小 – 新旧 – 颜色 – 材料 + 名词**。

Comparative and superlative 比较级与最高级 考

Adjective 形容词	Comparative 比较级	Superlative 最高级
tall (short word) 短词	tall**er** than 加 -er	the tall**est** 加 -est
big 双写	bi**gg**er	the bi**gg**est
happy (-y) y 结尾	happ**ier**	the happ**iest**
beautiful (long word) 长词	**more** beautiful	the **most** beautiful
good 不规则	**better**	the **best**
bad 不规则	**worse**	the **worst**
far 不规则	**farther / further**	the **farthest / furthest**

- Comparative + **than**: Ali is **taller than** Ben.
- Superlative needs **the**: Kinabalu is **the highest** mountain in Malaysia.
- Equal: **as ... as**: My bag is **as heavy as** yours.

比较级 + **than**。

最高级前要加 **the**。

一样：**as ... as**。

7. **B** — two people = plural
两个人 = 复数
8. **A** — under
在下面
9. **I was late because the bus broke down.** — because gives the reason
because 引出原因
10. **Every student has a laptop.** — every + singular noun + singular verb
every + 单数名词 + 单数动词

Chapter 7 · Reading Skills 阅读技巧

1. **B** — the whole text is about the garden project
全文都在讲菜园计划
2. **B** — scan for the detail
扫读找细节
3. **A** — stated in sentence 3
第三句说明
4. **B** — "compost from canteen food waste"
「食堂厨余做的堆肥」
5. **B** — inference: they worked every week
推断：他们每星期都劳动
6. **B** — context clue: burnt tongue
线索：烫到舌头
7. **B** — -less = without
-less = 没有
8. **B** — scanning finds one detail
扫读找一个细节
9. **To buy new seeds** — last sentence
最后一句
10. **Sample: "From Food Waste to Fresh Vegetables" — the text shows compost from canteen waste helped the garden grow** — 示例：「从厨余到新鲜蔬菜」——文章说明食堂厨余堆肥让菜园成功

Chapter 8 · Writing Skills 写作技巧

1. **B** — informal and friendly
非正式、亲切
2. **A** — friendly ending
亲切的结尾
3. **B** — finished past events
过去已完成的事
4. **A** — shows order of time
显示时间顺序
5. **A** — giving an opinion
表达看法
6. **A** — it makes the story interesting
让故事有趣
7. **B** — first word, places and months take capitals
句首、地名、月份要大写
8. **A** — = besides that
= 此外
9. **Sample: Hi Aina, How are you? My first week in Form 1 was great. My new school is big and has a beautiful library. I made a new friend called Mei Ling. She is friendly and sits next to me. My favourite subject is Science because we did an experiment with magnets. I'm a bit tired because I wake up at 6 a.m., but I'm happy. Write back soon! Best wishes, Sara** — 评分要点：称呼、三个内容点、结尾与署名、过去式正确
10. **Sample: It was the last day of the school holidays and I was packing my bag. Suddenly, I realised I had not finished my holiday homework. I called my cousin, who explained the Maths questions to me. I worked until late at night and finished everything. I promised myself I would never leave homework until the last day again.** — 评分要点：用过去式、有问题和解决、写出感受

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