SAMPEL PERCUMA

Latihan Grammar Bahasa Inggeris SJKC Tahun 5 · 五年级英文语法

Set penuh: SJKC 全年笔记练习

五年级 Tahun 5

Sampel ini: 8 muka surat. Set penuh ada:

- 五年级 6科 全年笔记 + 练习 + 答案

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SJK(C) 五年级 全年笔记 + 练习

KSSR Semakan Tahun 5 • 2026

6 科 · 笔记 + 练习 + 答案 / 6 subjek · nota + latihan + jawapan

科目 Subjek	内容
华文 Bahasa Cina	13 单元 · 150 题 · 答案
国文 Bahasa Melayu	14 unit · 160 soalan · jawapan
英文 Bahasa Inggeris	12 units · 154 questions · answers
数学 Matematik	13 单元 · 160 题 · 答案(附算式)
科学 Sains	12 单元 · 150 题 · 答案
历史 Sejarah	11 单元 · 143 题 · 答案

使用方法：每个单元先读笔记，再做练习，最后对答案。每科的答案在该科最后。
Cara guna: baca nota, buat latihan, semak jawapan di hujung setiap subjek.

原创笔记与练习，按 KSSR Semakan 五年级课程编写。非官方课本或考卷。
Nota dan latihan asal mengikut KSSR Semakan Tahun 5. Bukan buku teks atau kertas rasmi KPM.

Unit 3 Have You Ever...? — Present Perfect Tense 现在完成时

1. Form and use 形式与用法

have / has + past participle (V3, 过去分词)

Use 用法	Example 例句
Experience 经验 (ever / never)	**Have** you **ever climbed** a mountain? — No, I have **never** climbed one.
Finished, with a result now 已完成，影响到现在	I **have lost** my key. (I can't open the door now.)
Just / already / yet 刚刚 / 已经 / 还（没）	She has **just** left. We have **already** eaten. Has he finished **yet**? He hasn't finished **yet**.
Started in the past, still true now 从过去持续到现在	We **have lived** here **for** six years / **since** 2020.

I / you / we / they → **have** (I've, they've) he / she / it → **has** (she's)
Negative: haven't / hasn't + V3. Question: Have / Has + subject + V3?

2. Past participles to remember 要背的过去分词

Base	Past	Past participle	Base	Past	Past participle
be	was / were	been	go	went	gone
eat	ate	eaten	see	saw	seen
write	wrote	written	take	took	taken
break	broke	broken	speak	spoke	spoken
swim	swam	swum	drink	drank	drunk
do	did	done	give	gave	given
fly	flew	flown	forget	forgot	forgotten
make	made	made	buy	bought	bought

been vs **gone**: Ali **has been** to Japan. (went and came back 去过) Ali **has gone** to Japan. (he is there now 去了还没回来)

3. for / since and present perfect vs past simple

for + a period of time 一段时间	since + a starting point 起点
for two hours, for three days, for a long time, for ten years	since Monday, since 8 o'clock, since 2019, since last year, since I was five

Past simple needs a **finished time**: I **saw** that film **last week**. ✗ I have seen that film last week.
Present perfect has **no finished time**: I **have seen** that film twice.

> **Tip 小贴士：** If you see **yesterday, last..., ...ago, in 2022** → use the past simple, NOT the present perfect. 看到具体过去时间就用过去式。

Exercises 练习

1. I have _____ my homework. Can I go out to play now?
   A. finish B. finishing C. finished D. finishes

2. _____ you ever eaten durian?
   A. Have B. Did C. Has D. Are

3. My aunt has lived in Ipoh _____ 2019.
   A. for B. since C. ago D. yet

4. Jun Kai and I have known each other _____ five years.
   A. since B. ago C. already D. for

5. The school bus hasn't arrived _____. We are still waiting.
   A. yet B. already C. just D. since

6. Which sentence is correct?
   A. I have seen that film last week. B. I saw that film last week. C. I have saw that film. D. I seen that film last week.

7. Write the past participle (V3).
a) write → _____ b) go → _____ c) eat → _____ d) break → _____ e) swim → _____ f) be → _____

8. Fill in the blank. Look! My father _____ (just / wash) the car. It is shining.

9. Fill in the blank. Mei _____ (never / be) to Sabah.

10. Fill in **for** or **since**.
a) _____ three hours b) _____ Monday c) _____ last year d) _____ a long time

11. Past simple or present perfect?
a) I _____ (lose) my key. I can't open the door now.
b) I _____ (lose) my key yesterday, but I found it this morning.

12. Rewrite in the negative with **yet**. "Kumar has already finished his science project."

Unit 4 Looking Ahead — The Future: will, be going to 将来时

1. will 会 / 将

Use 用法	Example 例句
Quick decision made now 当下的决定	"The bag looks heavy." "I **will** help you."
Promise 承诺	I **will** return your book tomorrow. I **won't** (will not) forget.
Prediction (opinion) 预测（看法）	I think Malaysia **will** win. Maybe it **will** be sunny tomorrow.
Offer with **Shall I / we** 提议	**Shall** I open the window? **Shall** we go now?

will + **base verb** for all subjects: I / you / he / she / it / we / they **will go**. Question: **Will** you **come**?

2. be going to 打算 / 快要

Use 用法	Example 例句
A plan made **before** now 事先的打算	I **am going to** join the chess club this year.
Prediction with **evidence** 有迹象的预测	Look at those dark clouds! It **is going to** rain.

am / is / are + going to + base verb. Negative: She **isn't going to** come. Question: **Are** you **going to** buy it?

3. Present continuous for fixed arrangements 已安排好的事

When the time and place are already fixed (tickets bought, appointment made), use the present continuous:
We **are flying** to Kuching on Friday. (The tickets are booked.)
I **am seeing** the dentist at 3 p.m. tomorrow.

Future time words 将来时间词: tomorrow, tonight, next week, next month, soon, later, in two days, the day after tomorrow 后天.

> **Tip 小贴士：** Decided **just now** → **will**. Decided **before** → **going to**. You can **see** it coming → **going to**. 当下决定用 will，早已计划或有迹象用 going to。

Exercises 练习

1. Look at those dark clouds! It _____ rain.
   A. is going to B. wills C. goes to D. shall

2. "Oh no, I forgot my pencil case!" "Don't worry. I _____ lend you a pen."
   A. am going to B. will C. am lending D. lent

3. I think our team _____ the match on Saturday.
   A. is winning B. wins C. will win D. won

4. _____ I carry the box for you, Puan Rosnah?
A. Will B. Shall C. Am D. Do

5. We _____ our grandparents in Melaka next Sunday. We have already bought the bus tickets.
A. visit B. visited C. have visited D. are visiting

6. Which sentence talks about the **future**?
A. I will call you tonight. B. I called you last night. C. I am calling you now. D. I call you every day.

7. Fill in **will** or **won't**.
a) Don't worry. I _____ tell anyone your secret. b) I promise I _____ be on time tomorrow.

8. Fill in the blank with **be going to**. Mum has bought flour, eggs and butter. She _____ (bake) a cake.

9. Make it negative. "They are going to play badminton after school."

10. Make a question. "Ah Seng will join the scout camp."

11. Look at Hui Ying's holiday plan and answer in full sentences. Use **is going to**.

Day	Plan
Monday	visit the science centre
Tuesday	take swimming lessons
Wednesday	help Grandma make dumplings
Thursday	go cycling with her cousins

a) What is Hui Ying going to do on Monday?

b) When is she going to help Grandma?

c) What is she going to do on Thursday?

Unit 6 Rules and Advice — Modal Verbs 情态动词

1. Modals and their meanings 情态动词与意思

Modal	Meaning 意思	Example 例句
can / can't	ability 能力; permission 允许	I **can** swim. **Can** I go to the toilet?
could / couldn't	past ability 过去的能力; polite request 礼貌请求	I **couldn't** ride a bicycle when I was four. **Could** you help me, please?
may	polite permission 礼貌请求 允许; possibility 可能	**May** I come in? It **may** rain later.
might	weak possibility 也许	Bring a jacket. It **might** be cold.
must	strong rule / necessity 必须	You **must** wear a seat belt.
mustn't	not allowed 禁止	You **mustn't** run in the corridor.
should / shouldn't	advice 建议	You **should** drink more water. You **shouldn't** stay up late.

Modal + **base verb**, no -s, no "to": ✓ She **can sing**. ✗ She cans sing. ✗ She can to sing.

2. have to / don't have to 必须 / 不必

have to / has to	don't have to / doesn't have to	mustn't
it is necessary 有必要	it is **not necessary** 不必（可以做，也可以不做）	it is **not allowed** 禁止
My sister **has to** wake up at 5.30 a.m.	Tomorrow is Saturday. We **don't have to** go to school.	You **mustn't** swim here. It is dangerous.

Past: **had to**. Yesterday I **had to** stay back for choir practice.

3. Reading signs 读告示

Sign 告示	Meaning with a modal
NO FOOD OR DRINKS	You **mustn't** eat or drink here.
KEEP LEFT	You **must** keep to the left.
SILENCE PLEASE	You **must** be quiet. / You **mustn't** make noise.
ENTRY FREE	You **don't have to** pay.

Tip 小贴士： **mustn't ≠ don't have to**! "You mustn't go" = 不可以去. "You don't have to go" = 不必去（想去也可以）.

Exercises 练习

1. You _____ wear a helmet when you ride a motorcycle. It is the law.
   A. might B. could C. must D. may

2. You _____ eat so many sweets. They are bad for your teeth.
   A. should B. must C. can D. shouldn't

3. When I was four, I _____ swim. Now I can swim very well.
   A. can't B. couldn't C. mustn't D. shouldn't

4. Tomorrow is a public holiday, so we _____ go to school.
   A. don't have to B. mustn't C. shouldn't D. have to

5. Take an umbrella with you. It _____ rain this afternoon.
   A. must B. has to C. might D. mustn't

6. "_____ I borrow your eraser, please?" "Of course."
   A. Must B. Should C. Have D. May

7. Fill in **must** or **mustn't**.
a) You _____ run near the swimming pool. b) You _____ listen to the lifeguard.
c) You _____ throw rubbish into the river. d) You _____ cross the road at the zebra crossing.

8. Give advice with **should**. "I have a bad toothache."

_____

9. Rewrite with **don't have to**. "It is not necessary for you to bring food. We will provide lunch."

_____

10. Fill in **have to** or **has to**.
a) My sister _____ wake up at 5.30 a.m. because her school is far.
b) We _____ finish this project by Friday.

11. Write what each library sign means. Use **must**, **mustn't** or **don't have to**.
a) NO MOBILE PHONES b) RETURN BOOKS WITHIN 7 DAYS c) MEMBERSHIP IS FREE

_____

_____

_____

9. a) iii b) i c) iv d) ii
10. a) ate, eight b) write, right c) see, sea
11. a) beauty b) beautifully c) kindness
12. a) At night, on sandy beaches. b) Bright lights and noise near the beach. c) Because a floating plastic bag looks like a jellyfish, which is their food. d) Any two: use fewer plastic bags; never leave rubbish on the beach; keep beaches dark and quiet during the nesting season. e) endangered
13. Model: I can help our environment in many ways. I always bring my own bag when I go shopping, so I reduce plastic waste. I reuse old jam jars to keep my stationery. My family recycles paper, cans and bottles every week. I switch off the lights and fan when I leave a room to save energy.

Unit 11 Reading Comprehension Skills

1. C (A famous mountain and climbing it)
2. D (Kinabalu Park)
3. A (the top)
4. B (an opinion — "the most beautiful sight", "In my opinion")
5. C (to reach the top before sunrise)
6. A (worried)
7. Her bag, her drawer and under her bed.
8. She meant that Jia En won because of her own hard work and training, not because of the medal.
9. Two seconds.
10. It was in her towel. (It fell out when she was unpacking.)
11. (4) Jia En broke her record. (5) The medal fell out of her towel. (1) Jia En could not find her medal. (2) Her mother talked to her about training. (3) Jia En dived into the pool.
12. Sample: She learnt that she won because of her training, not luck, so she did not need the medal any more.

Unit 12 Punctuation, Emails & Stories

1. A (Dear Mei Ling,)
2. B ("Where is my bag?" asked Wei.)
3. C (It was a stormy night, and the lights in our house began to flicker.)
4. D (Best wishes,)
5. B (shouted)
6. D (the children's toys)
7. a) "Can you help me?" asked Siti. b) My brother said, "I will be home at six."
8. a) teacher's b) babies' c) don't
9. **L**ast **S**unday, my family **went** to the beach. We **built** a big sandcastle and swam in the sea. **I**t was a **wonderful** day. (6 corrections: Last, Sunday, went, built, It, wonderful)
10. Model email:
    Hi Shu Ting,
    Thank you for your email. I am so happy that you are coming to Ipoh! You must visit the limestone caves and the old town. The murals there are fun to take photos with. You should try bean sprout chicken and white coffee — they are very famous here. Of course we can meet up! My mother says you can come to our house for dinner on Saturday. Let me know when you arrive.
    Best wishes,
    Jia Yi

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