SAMPEL PERCUMA

Latihan Grammar Bahasa Inggeris SJKC Tahun 6 · 六年级英文语法

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六年级 Tahun 6

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KSSR Semakan Tahun 6 • 2026

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

科目 Subjek	内容
华文 Bahasa Cina	14 单元 · 152 题 · 答案
国文 Bahasa Melayu	14 unit · 161 soalan · jawapan
英文 Bahasa Inggeris	12 units · 144 questions · answers
数学 Matematik	11 单元 · 137 题 · 答案(附算式)
科学 Sains	13 单元 · 155 题 · 答案
历史 Sejarah	13 单元 · 152 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 六年级课程编写。非官方课本或考卷。
Nota dan latihan asal mengikut KSSR Semakan Tahun 6. Bukan buku teks atau kertas rasmi KPM.

Unit 3 Young Champions — Present Perfect Continuous 现在完成进行时

1. Form 结构

Subject	have / has been	verb-ing	…
I / You / We / They	**have been**	training	for two hours.
He / She / It	**has been**	raining	since morning.

Negative: She **hasn't been** sleeping well. **Question**: **How long have** you **been** waiting? — **For** twenty minutes.

2. When do we use it? 用法

- An action that **started in the past and is still going on** 从过去开始一直持续到现在: I **have been learning** piano **for** four years. (I still learn it.)
- An action that has **just stopped** and we can **see the result** 刚停止，结果看得见: You're all wet! **Have** you **been swimming**? Her eyes are red. She **has been crying**.

3. Present perfect or present perfect continuous? 两者的区别

Present perfect (result 结果 / how many 多少)	Present perfect continuous (activity 过程 / how long 多久)
I **have read** three books this week.	I **have been reading** all afternoon.
She **has painted** two pictures.	She **has been painting** since 9 a.m.

State verbs (know, like, own, believe…) use the **present perfect**, not -ing: ✓ I **have known** Mei since Year 1. ✗ I have been knowing Mei.

Sports words 运动词汇: athlete 运动员, coach 教练, medal 奖牌, champion 冠军, tournament 锦标赛, practise 练习 (verb), practice (noun), opponent 对手, determination 决心.

> **Tip 小贴士:** Change a "started … ago + still" pair into one sentence: *Ali started swimming two years ago. He still swims.* → Ali **has been swimming for two years**.

Exercises 练习

1. Mei Yee _____ the piano for six years.
   A. have been playing B. has been playing C. is played D. play

2. How long _____ you been waiting for the bus?
   A. has B. are C. did D. have

3. The team has been training _____ seven o'clock this morning.
   A. since B. for C. ago D. during

4. Which sentence is correct?
   A. I have been knowing Mei since Year 1. B. I am knowing Mei since Year 1. C. I have known Mei since Year 1. D. I know Mei since Year 1.

5. Fill in the blank. It _____ (rain) since this morning.

6. Fill in the blank. We _____ (learn) English for six years.

7. Fill in the blank. My brother _____ (not / feel) well since Sunday.

8. Make a question with **How long**. "Siti has been reading for two hours."

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9. Present perfect or present perfect continuous?
a) I _____ (read) three books this month.
b) I _____ (read) this book all afternoon.

10. Your friend's eyes are red and there are tissues everywhere. Write a question using **cry**.

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11. Rewrite as one sentence. "Ali started playing badminton two years ago. He still plays it."

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12. Read the passage and answer the questions.

The Boy Who Loves the Water
Darren Lee is twelve years old. He has been swimming since he was six. For the past three years, he has been training with a coach at the state sports centre. He wakes up at 5.30 a.m. and swims for two hours before school. So far, he has won eleven medals, and he has broken two state records. "It has been tiring, but I love it," Darren says. Next month, he is going to take part in a national tournament. His coach says Darren's best quality is his determination.

a) How long has Darren been swimming? (He is twelve now.)

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b) Where has he been training for the past three years?

---

c) How many medals has he won?

---

d) What will he do next month?

---

e) What does "determination" mean? Choose: (i) being very rich (ii) not giving up (iii) being very tall

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Unit 7 Amazing Malaysia — Relative Clauses 关系从句

1. Relative pronouns 关系代词

Word	For 用于	Example
who	people 人	The man **who** lives next door is a pilot.
which	things, animals 物、动物	The book **which** I borrowed is interesting.
that	people or things 人或物	The cake **that** Mum baked was delicious.
whose	owning 谁的（所属）	That's the girl **whose** father is a chef.
where	places 地点	This is the hospital **where** I was born.
when	time 时间	I remember the day **when** we moved here.

2. Joining two sentences 用关系代词合并句子

1. Find the word that is the **same person / thing** in both sentences. 找出两句共同的人或物。
2. Replace it in the second sentence with who / which / whose / where. 用关系代词代替。
3. Put the clause right **after** the noun it describes. 放在名词后面。

I have a cousin. She lives in Kuching. → I have a cousin **who** lives in Kuching.
That is the boy. His bicycle was stolen. → That is the boy **whose** bicycle was stolen.
The durian was delicious. We bought it in Raub. → The durian **which** we bought in Raub was delicious.

3. Extra information with commas 用逗号补充信息

Kuala Lumpur, **which** is the capital of Malaysia, has many tall buildings.
Mount Kinabalu, **which** is in Sabah, is the highest mountain in Malaysia.
In these sentences we use **which / who** (not that), with commas on both sides.

Malaysia words: state 州, capital 首都, island 岛屿, rainforest 热带雨林, heritage site 遗产地, culture 文化, tradition 传统, landmark 地标.

> **Tip 小贴士:** Don't repeat the pronoun! ✗ The girl who **she** sings is my sister. ✓ The girl who sings is my sister.

Exercises 练习

1. The man _____ fixed our roof is my uncle.
   A. which B. where C. who D. whose

2. This is the storybook _____ I borrowed from the library.
   A. which B. who C. where D. whose

3. That's the girl _____ mother is a famous singer.
   A. who B. which C. that D. whose

4. Langkawi is the island _____ we spent our holiday.
   A. which B. where C. who D. when

5. Fill in **who, which, whose** or **where**.

a) The kuih _____ Grandma made were sweet. b) The boy _____ bag was lost cried.

c) The bookshop _____ I buy my books is closed today. d) Dr Tan is the doctor _____ treated me.

6. Join the sentences. "I have a pen pal. He lives in Kuching."

7. Join the sentences. "This is the watch. I found it under the desk."

8. Join the sentences. "That is the boy. His bicycle was stolen."

9. Join the sentences. "This is the village. My father grew up there."

10. Correct the mistake. "The dog who barks every night belongs to Mr Ong."

11. Complete the definitions. 完成定义。

a) A librarian is a person _____.

b) A thermometer is an instrument _____.

12. Read the passage and answer the questions.

The Mountain in the Clouds

Mount Kinabalu, which is in Sabah, is the highest mountain in Malaysia. It is inside Kinabalu Park, which is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Climbers who want to reach the top usually take two days. On the first day, they climb to a rest house where they sleep for a few hours. Very early the next morning, they continue to the summit so that they can watch the sunrise. The park is home to many plants which cannot be found anywhere else, including rare orchids and pitcher plants. Visitors whose legs are not strong enough to climb can still enjoy the cool air and the beautiful gardens at the foot of the mountain.

a) In which state is Mount Kinabalu?

b) How long does it usually take to reach the top?

c) Why do climbers start very early on the second day?

d) Name two kinds of plants found in the park.

e) Copy one sentence from the passage that uses **whose**.

Unit 9 Healthy Habits — Phrasal Verbs 短语动词

1. What is a phrasal verb? 什么是短语动词?

A **verb + a small word** (up, off, on, out, after, down…). Together they have a **new meaning**. 动词 + 小词 = 新意思。

look (看) + after → **look after** = take care of 照顾

Phrasal verb	Meaning 意思	Example
look after	take care of 照顾	She **looks after** her baby brother.
look for	try to find 寻找	I'm **looking for** my keys.
look up	find in a dictionary 查	**Look up** the new words.
look forward to	wait happily for 期待	I **look forward to** the holidays.
give up	stop doing; stop trying 放弃、戒掉	Grandpa **gave up** smoking.
turn on / turn off	start / stop a machine 开 / 关	**Turn off** the fan.
put on / take off	wear / remove clothes 穿上 / 脱下	**Put on** your shoes.
take off	(a plane) leave the ground 起飞	The plane **took off** at 9 a.m.
find out	discover 发现、查明	I **found out** the truth.
run out of	have none left 用完	We have **run out of** sugar.
set off	start a journey 出发	We **set off** at dawn.
break down	stop working (machine) 抛锚、坏了	Our car **broke down**.
call off	cancel 取消	The match was **called off**.
get on (well) with	be friendly with 相处融洽	I **get on well with** my classmates.
fill in	complete (a form) 填写	**Fill in** this form, please.
throw away	put in the rubbish 丢掉	Don't **throw away** old books.
grow up	become an adult 长大	I want to be a doctor when I **grow up**.
carry on	continue 继续	**Carry on** with your work.

2. Where does the object go? 宾语放哪里?

Many phrasal verbs can be split: Turn **on the radio**. = Turn **the radio** on.
With a **pronoun** (it, them, him, her, me, you, us), the pronoun **must go in the middle**: ✓ Turn **it** on. ✗ Turn on it. ✓ I'll pick **you** up. ✗ I'll pick up you.
But **look after / look for / get on with** are never split: ✓ Look after **him**.

3. Health words 健康词汇

balanced diet 均衡饮食	nutritious 有营养的	exercise 运动	hygiene 卫生
sugary drinks 含糖饮料	junk food 垃圾食物	stay up late 熬夜	work out 健身
fever 发烧	cough 咳嗽	sore throat 喉咙痛	recover 康复

> **Tip 小贴士：** Learn phrasal verbs in a sentence, not alone. Make your own example for each one and say it aloud: "I **look forward to** Chinese New Year!"

Exercises 练习

1. Please _____ the lights before you leave the classroom.
   A. turn off B. turn up C. take off D. look after

2. My aunt _____ my baby cousin while his parents are at work.
   A. looks for B. looks up C. looks after D. gives up

3. We have _____ milk. Can you buy some on the way home?
   A. got on B. run out of C. set off D. called off

4. Sports Day was _____ because of the heavy rain.
   A. carried on B. looked up C. picked up D. called off

5. I am looking forward _____ the school holidays.
   A. at B. for C. to D. on

6. Replace the words in brackets with a phrasal verb.
a) My grandfather (stopped) smoking ten years ago. _____
b) The plane (left the ground) at 9 a.m. _____
c) Please (complete) this form. _____
d) I (discovered) the truth. _____

7. Fill in the blank. It's cold outside. _____ _____ your jacket.

8. Rewrite using **it**. "Turn on the radio."

_____

9. Correct the mistake. "I will pick up you at six o'clock."

_____

10. Fill in the blanks. Don't _____ _____ your old clothes. Give them to charity.

11. Fill in the blank. Wei Han gets _____ well with all his classmates.

7. had
8. doesn't hurry (does not hurry)
9. Unless you study, you will not pass the test.
10. a) – ii b) – i c) – iv d) – iii
11. Sample: If we plant more trees, the air will be cleaner. If I were a scientist, I would find a way to clean the oceans.
12. a) It does not rot; it stays in the water for hundreds of years. b) Jellyfish. c) It can become very sick or even die. d) "If everyone in Malaysia used one plastic bag less each day, we would save millions of bags every year." e) Any two: bring our own bags and bottles; say no to straws; recycle.

Unit 7 Relative Clauses

1. C (who)
2. A (which)
3. D (whose)
4. B (where)
5. a) which / that b) whose c) where d) who / that
6. I have a pen pal who lives in Kuching.
7. This is the watch which (that) I found under the desk.
8. That is the boy whose bicycle was stolen.
9. This is the village where my father grew up.
10. The dog which (that) barks every night belongs to Mr Ong.
11. a) who works in a library (and looks after the books) b) which (that) measures temperature
12. a) Sabah. b) Usually two days. c) So that they can watch the sunrise from the summit. d) Rare orchids and pitcher plants. e) "Visitors whose legs are not strong enough to climb can still enjoy the cool air and the beautiful gardens at the foot of the mountain."

Unit 8 Question Tags

1. B (aren't you)
2. A (does he)
3. D (didn't they)
4. C (shall we)
5. can't she
6. have we
7. aren't I
8. isn't there
9. did they
10. will you (also: would you / can you)
11. a) He's your brother, isn't he? b) You never eat breakfast, do you?
12. a) Nervous. b) Every night for a week. c) To look at her cue cards (and look at Jia Le in the front row). d) Any one: "You're giving a speech at assembly today, aren't you, Priya?" / "But you've practised many times, haven't you?" e) Because she finished the speech well and everyone clapped.

Unit 9 Phrasal Verbs

1. A (turn off)
2. C (looks after)

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