SAMPEL PERCUMA

Latihan Reading Comprehension English Form 4

Set penuh: English T1–5

Form 4–5

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FORM 4 · KSSM · 2026

LATIHAN BAHASA INGGERIS TINGKATAN 4

KSSM 2026 — Grammar, Reading & Writing with Answers

TOPICS COVERED:

Grammar & Tenses · Modal Verbs · Passive Voice · Conditionals · Reported Speech · Reading Comprehension · Essay Writing · Formal Letters · Literature · Vocabulary

20 pages: exercises + Complete Answer Key
A4 Format · Print-Ready · KSSM Aligned

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Latihan Bahasa Inggeris Tingkatan 4 KSSM 2026

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How to use this book: Complete each exercise before checking the answers. Write neatly and in full sentences where required. Time yourself on reading and writing tasks to build exam stamina.

SECTION 7: READING COMPREHENSION

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

THE IMPORTANCE OF DIGITAL LITERACY IN MODERN MALAYSIA

In the 21st century, digital literacy has become an essential skill for every Malaysian citizen. As the country progresses towards becoming a developed nation by 2030, the ability to navigate, evaluate, and create digital content is no longer optional — it is a necessity.

Digital literacy encompasses more than just knowing how to use a smartphone or browse the internet. It includes understanding how to identify credible online sources, protect personal data, communicate effectively through digital platforms, and use technology responsibly. According to a 2024 survey by the Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC), over 97% of Malaysians now own a mobile phone, yet studies show that many lack the critical thinking skills to differentiate between reliable information and misinformation online.

The COVID-19 pandemic accelerated the shift towards digital living. Schools moved online, businesses adopted e-commerce platforms, and government services migrated to digital portals. This transformation exposed a significant digital divide: while urban areas adapted quickly, rural communities faced challenges due to limited internet access and insufficient digital training.

The Malaysian government has responded with several programmes, including the National Digital Economy Blueprint and the Digital Talent Roadmap, which aim to upskill one million Malaysians in digital capabilities by 2025. Additionally, the Ministry of Education has incorporated digital literacy components into the KSSM and KBSM curricula, ensuring that students are prepared for the demands of the modern workplace.

Ultimately, achieving true digital literacy requires a collective effort from all stakeholders — the government, educational institutions, families, and individuals. A digitally literate society is a more informed, productive, and resilient one, capable of navigating the opportunities and challenges of an increasingly connected world.

SECTION 7: READING COMPREHENSION — QUESTIONS

Part A: Comprehension Questions

Answer the following questions in full sentences. **[15 marks]**

1. According to the passage, what does digital literacy include besides using a smartphone?

2. What percentage of Malaysians own a mobile phone according to the 2024 MCMC survey?

3. How did the COVID-19 pandemic affect digital living in Malaysia?

4. What is the "digital divide" as mentioned in paragraph 3? Give an example from the passage.

5. List TWO government programmes aimed at improving digital literacy in Malaysia.

6. In your own words, explain why digital literacy is important for modern Malaysia. **(2 marks)**

Part B: Vocabulary

Find words in the passage with the following meanings. **[5 marks]**

1. Something that must be done; a requirement: _____ (paragraph 1)
2. Includes or contains within: _____ (paragraph 2)
3. The gap in access to technology between different groups: _____ (paragraph 3)
4. To improve skills or knowledge: _____ (paragraph 4)
5. All groups involved: _____ (paragraph 5)

A4 Gapped text

Five sentences are missing. Choose from A–G; two are extra. The clue is always a reference word or a linker.

The class that ran a shop for a month

Our Form Four class was given RM200 and one month to run a stall at the school entrance. **(16)** _____ We spent the first week arguing about what to sell.

In the end we chose iced barley, because it was cheap to make and nobody else was selling it. **(17)** _____ On the first day we sold nine cups and had to throw away four litres.

The turning point was a suggestion from Hui Ting, who had said almost nothing during the arguments. **(18)** _____ Within three days we were selling out by nine forty-five, and by the second week we were making the barley in two batches instead of one.

(19) _____ We had assumed that our customers would buy at the morning break, when in fact most of them wanted a drink after PE, which for half the school was the period before.

We finished the month with RM413. **(20)** _____ What we actually learnt, though, was that the quiet person in a group is often the one who has been watching.

A	That was double what we had started with, which felt like a triumph at the time.
B	She had simply counted who walked past the stall, and when.
C	Iced barley is the most popular drink in Malaysian schools.
D	None of us had ever sold anything before.
E	The problem, it turned out, was not the drink but the timing.
F	It sold badly.
G	The school later banned all student stalls.

A5 Multiple matching

Four students on their part-time jobs

A — Zarul I pack shelves at a mini market on Saturdays. It is dull, and I am not going to pretend otherwise. What surprised me was how much I learnt about people from watching who buys what at eleven at night. My mother worried it would affect my studies. It has not, but only because I refuse to take Sunday shifts, and the manager has asked three times.

B — Chloe I make and sell keychains online. It started as something to do during the holidays and it now takes about six hours a week. The money is small and irregular. The useful part has been learning to reply to an angry customer without becoming angry myself, which took me about four months and one very bad afternoon to work out.

C — Haikal I help at my father's workshop three evenings a week and I am not paid for it, which my friends find strange. I do not mind. I have learnt to do things with my hands that no examination will ever test me on. I do sometimes wish I had the Wednesday evening back, because that is when everyone else plays football.

D — Nurin I tutor two Standard Five children in my neighbourhood for RM30 an hour, which is more than any of my friends earn. I fell into it because their mother asked. The hardest part is not the teaching, it is explaining to a parent that her child is not lazy, only behind, and that those are different problems.

Which person …

21. works without being paid? _____

22. had to learn to control their own reaction? _____

A6 Use of English

Grammar tested inside a real text. This is harder than a bare sentence, because you have to work out what the writer meant before you can decide what is missing.

6.1 Multiple-choice cloze

Three years ago there were (29) _____ to turn the field behind our school into a car park. The idea was dropped after a group of Form Three students (30) _____ out a survey showing that four hundred pupils used the field every week. The school board (31) _____ the survey seriously, which surprised everybody, including the students who had (32) _____ it. Since then the field (33) _____ resurfaced twice. It is now the only patch of grass within a kilometre, and nobody talks about the car park (34) _____ more.

29	A plans B thoughts C wishes D aims	**32**	A held B done C given D put
30	A took B carried C made D brought	**33**	A is B was C has been D had been
31	A took B made C gave D held	**34**	A no B any C some D none

6.2 Open cloze — one word per gap

My aunt has been teaching sewing in her front room (35) _____ nearly twenty years. She never advertises. Students find her (36) _____ word of mouth, which she says is the only advertising she trusts. When I asked her (37) _____ she had ever thought of opening a proper studio, she laughed and said the front room (38) _____ never once been empty on a Saturday. (39) _____ she had wanted a bigger business, she said, she would have built one thirty years ago. What she wants is six students at a time and a chair (40) _____ she can see all six of them. It is, I think, the (41) _____ clearly stated ambition I have ever heard, and also the (42) _____ modest.

6.3 Word formation

SENTENCE	ROOT
43. The instructions were surprisingly _____ for a beginner.	**HELP**
44. Her _____ to finish the project impressed the whole class.	**DETERMINE**
45. It is _____ to cycle on that road after dark.	**DANGER**
46. The team worked with great _____ under pressure.	**PATIENT**
47. We received no _____ that the trip had been cancelled.	**INFORM**
48. His answer was completely _____ to the question asked.	**RELEVANT**
49. The room was decorated very _____.	**SIMPLE**
50. There has been a steady _____ in the number of members.	**GROW**

C3 Word families

VERB	NOUN (THING)	PERSON	ADJECTIVE
educate	education	educator	educational
organise	_____	organiser	organised
improve	_____	—	improved
compete	competition	_____	competitive
invent	invention	inventor	_____
encourage	_____	—	encouraging
protect	protection	protector	_____
expand	_____	—	—
argue	_____	—	argumentative
satisfy	satisfaction	—	_____

C4 Pairs that get mixed up

PAIR	THE DIFFERENCE
advice / advise	Noun with c, verb with s. *Take my advice. Let me advise you.*
affect / effect	*affect* = verb, *effect* = noun.
borrow / lend	Borrow **from**, lend **to**.
bring / take	*bring* = towards the speaker; *take* = away from.
lie / lay	*lie down* (no object) · *lay the book down* (object).
its / it's	Possessive has no apostrophe. *It's* always means *it is*.
their / there / they're	possession · place · they are
then / than	*then* = time · *than* = comparison
quiet / quite	silent · fairly
loose / lose	not tight · misplace, not win
everyday / every day	adjective (*everyday clothes*) · adverb phrase (*I run every day*)
used to / be used to	*I used to walk* (past habit) · *I am used to walking* (accustomed)

DRILL C4

38. The dog hurt _____ (its / it's) paw.

39. She is _____ (quiet / quite) sure the door was locked.

40. I _____ (used to / am used to) getting up at five now.

41. Please _____ (bring / take) these files to the office upstairs.

C5 Sounding formal without sounding fake

INSTEAD OF	WRITE
a lot of people think	many people believe · it is widely believed
very good results	excellent results · a marked improvement

ANSWER KEY / KUNCI JAWAPAN

Check your answers carefully

Section 1: Vocabulary

Exercise 1A

1. **initiatives** 2. **vital** 3. **deteriorate** 4. **diverse**

5. **innovative** 6. **consequences** 7. **Sustainable** 8. **tremendous**

Exercise 1B (Suggested answers — others may be accepted)

Word	Synonym	Antonym
beneficial	helpful / advantageous	harmful / detrimental
ancient	old / antique	modern / new
expand	enlarge / grow	shrink / contract
courage	bravery / boldness	cowardice / fear

Exercise 1C

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
educate	education	educational / educated	educationally
pollute	pollution / pollutant	polluted / polluting	—
succeed	success	successful	successfully
create	creation / creativity	creative	creatively

Exercise 1D

1. **D** 2. **A** 3. **C** 4. **E** 5. **B**

Exercise 1E

1. **exacerbated** = made worse / worsened

2. **frugal** = careful with money / economical / thrifty

Section 2: Tenses

Exercise 2A

1. **had already started** 2. **is studying** 3. **have never been**

4. **were playing** 5. **leaves** 6. **have known**

7. **would** 8. **boils** 9. **was writing** 10. **will have discovered**

Exercise 2B

1. **travelled** 2. **has not finished / hasn't finished** 3. **was driving** 4. **will have already left**

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