English 英文 • Year 3 Full-Year Notes

SJK(C) Year 3 • KSSR (Semakan) • CEFR-aligned

Simple notes with short 中文 meanings, a tip in every unit, and plenty of practice. Answers are at the back.
简单笔记 + 中文解释 + 小贴士 + 练习，答案在最后。

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How to use 使用方法： 1) Read the notes aloud. 朗读笔记。 2) Do the exercises in pencil. 用铅笔做练习。 3) Check the answers and correct your mistakes. 对答案，改正错误。

Unit 2 My Family — Nouns 名词

1. What is a noun? 什么是名词?

A **noun** is a name of a **person** (人), **animal** (动物), **place** (地方) or **thing** (东西).

Common nouns 普通名词: boy, mother, cat, school, pencil.
Proper nouns 专有名词 always start with a **capital letter 大写字母**: Ali, Mei Ling, Penang, Monday, July, Chinese New Year.

Family word	中文	Family word	中文
father / dad	爸爸	mother / mum	妈妈
grandfather	爷爷 / 外公	grandmother	奶奶 / 外婆
brother	哥哥 / 弟弟	sister	姐姐 / 妹妹
uncle	伯伯 / 叔叔 / 舅舅	aunt	姑姑 / 阿姨
cousin	堂 / 表兄弟姐妹	parents	父母

2. Singular and plural 单数与复数

Singular = one (一个). **Plural** = more than one (多个).

Rule 规则	Examples 例子
Most nouns: add **-s**	book → books, cat → cats, toy → toys, boy → boys
Ends in s, x, sh, ch: add **-es**	bus → buses, box → boxes, brush → brushes, watch → watches
Consonant + y: change y to **-ies**	baby → babies, city → cities, lorry → lorries
Ends in f / fe: change to **-ves**	leaf → leaves, knife → knives, wolf → wolves
Some words ending in o: add **-es**	tomato → tomatoes, potato → potatoes, mango → mangoes
Irregular 不规则 (remember!)	man → men, woman → women, child → children, foot → feet, tooth → teeth, mouse → mice
Same in plural 单复数一样	sheep → sheep, fish → fish, deer → deer

3. Countable and uncountable nouns 可数与不可数名词

Countable nouns can be counted: one egg, two eggs, three apples.
Uncountable nouns cannot be counted. They have **no -s**: water 水, rice 米饭, milk 牛奶, sugar 糖, bread 面包, sand 沙.

Unit 4 Yummy Food — Articles a / an / the, some / any 冠词

1. a or an? 用 a 还是 an?

Use **a / an** for **one** countable thing (一个).

a + consonant sound 辅音开头	an + vowel sound 元音开头 (a, e, i, o, u)
a banana, a cake, a papaya, a carrot	an apple, an egg, an onion, an orange
a durian, a sandwich, a cup	an ice cream, an umbrella, an ant

Listen to the **sound**, not only the letter: **an hour** (h is silent 不发音), **a uniform** (sounds like "you").

2. the 这个 / 那个（特定的）

- Use **the** when we already talked about it: I have **a** cat. **The** cat is white.
- Use **the** for something there is only one of: **the** sun, **the** moon, **the** sky.
- Use **the** when both people know which one: Please close **the** door.

3. some and any 一些

some → positive sentences 肯定句	any → questions and "not" 疑问句与否定句
I have **some** grapes. There is **some** milk in the cup.	Do you have **any** grapes? There isn't **any** milk.

Polite offers use **some**: Would you like **some** tea?

rice 米饭	noodles 面	bread 面包	egg 鸡蛋	chicken 鸡肉
fish 鱼	vegetables 蔬菜	fruit 水果	soup 汤	juice 果汁
sweet 甜	sour 酸	salty 咸	spicy 辣	delicious 好吃

> **Tip 小贴士:** Say the word aloud. If it begins with the sound **a, e, i, o, u**, use **an**. "an egg" is easier to say than "a egg"!

Exercises 练习

1. I eat _____ apple every day.
   A. a B. an C. some D. any

2. My mother buys _____ papaya at the market.
   A. a B. an C. any D. the

3. _____ sun is very hot today.
   A. A B. An C. The D. Some

4. Is there _____ milk in the fridge?
   A. some B. any C. a D. an

5. I would like _____ water, please.
   A. some B. any C. an D. a

Unit 5 Animals Around Us — Present Simple Tense 一般现在时

1. When do we use it? 什么时候用?

Use the present simple for **habits** (习惯), **routines** (日常) and **facts** (事实).
Cats **drink** milk. The sun **rises** in the east. I **brush** my teeth every morning.

I / You / We / They	He / She / It (one person / one animal)
I **eat** rice. Birds **fly**. They **go** to school.	He **eats** rice. A bird **flies**. She **goes** to school.

2. Spelling with he / she / it 第三人称单数的拼写

Rule	Examples
Most verbs: add **-s**	eat → eats, run → runs, play → plays
Ends in s, sh, ch, x, o: add **-es**	kiss → kisses, wash → washes, watch → watches, fix → fixes, go → goes, do → does
Consonant + y: change to **-ies**	fly → flies, cry → cries, study → studies
Special	have → **has**

Not: I **don't** like snakes. He **doesn't** like snakes.
Questions: **Do** you like cats? — Yes, I do. / No, I don't. **Does** it swim? — Yes, it does. / No, it doesn't.

3. Animals and what they do 动物与它们做的事

Fish **swim**. 鱼游泳。	Frogs **jump**. 青蛙跳。	Monkeys **climb** trees. 猴子爬树。
Cows **eat** grass. 牛吃草。	Hens **lay** eggs. 母鸡下蛋。	Snakes **crawl**. 蛇爬行。

How often? 多常? always (总是 100%) → usually (通常) → sometimes (有时) → never (从不 0%).
My cat **always** sleeps on the sofa. Bats **usually** sleep in the day.

> **Tip 小贴士:** After **does / doesn't**, the verb has **no -s**. ✓ She doesn't **like** fish. ✗ She doesn't likes fish.

Exercises 练习

1. A bird _____ in the sky.
   A. fly B. flys C. flies D. flying

2. Frogs _____ very high.
   A. jump B. jumps C. jumping D. is jump

Unit 8 My Hobbies — Past Simple (regular verbs) 过去式（规则动词）

1. Hobbies 爱好

reading 阅读	drawing 画画	painting 绘画	singing 唱歌
dancing 跳舞	cycling 骑脚车	swimming 游泳	gardening 园艺
playing chess 下棋	playing badminton 打羽毛球	collecting stamps 集邮	baking 烘焙

I like **reading**. My hobby is **playing the piano**. What is your hobby? Do you like **swimming**?

2. Past simple: regular verbs 过去式：规则动词

Use the past simple for actions that are **finished** (已经完成). Time words: **yesterday** 昨天, **last week** 上个星期, **last night**, **two days ago** 两天前.

Rule	Examples
Most verbs: add **-ed**	play → played, watch → watched, help → helped, cook → cooked
Ends in **e**: add **-d**	dance → danced, like → liked, bake → baked, smile → smiled
Consonant + y: change to **-ied**	cry → cried, study → studied, carry → carried
Vowel + y: just add -ed	play → played, stay → stayed
Short word, 1 vowel + 1 consonant: **double**	stop → stopped, clap → clapped, hop → hopped, plan → planned

3. was / were and did 过去式的 be 与 did

was	were
I / He / She / It **was** at home.	You / We / They **were** at home.

Not: I **didn't** (did not) play. **Question**: **Did** you play? — Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

> **Tip 小贴士:** After **did / didn't**, use the base verb (原形). ✓ I didn't **like** it. ✗ I didn't liked it.

Exercises 练习

1. Yesterday, I _____ badminton with my brother.
   A. play B. plays C. played D. playing

2. They _____ at the library last Saturday.
   A. was B. were C. is D. are

Unit 10 Big, Bigger, Biggest — Adjectives & Comparing 形容词与比较

1. Adjectives 形容词

An **adjective** describes a noun. 形容词描述名词。 a **tall** giraffe, a **red** ball, a **happy** girl.

Word	Opposite 反义词	Word	Opposite
big 大	small 小	tall 高	short 矮
long 长	short 短	fast 快	slow 慢
heavy 重	light 轻	hot 热	cold 冷
noisy 吵	quiet 安静	clean 干净	dirty 脏
happy 开心	sad 伤心	old 旧 / 老	new 新 / young 年轻

Order: **size** before **colour**: a **big red** ball, a **small black** cat.

2. Comparing: -er and -est 比较级与最高级

Two things → **-er + than** (比较级). Three or more → **the -est** (最高级).

Rule	Word	-er (than)	the -est
Add -er / -est	tall, fast, small	taller, faster, smaller	tallest, fastest, smallest
Ends in e: add -r / -st	nice, large	nicer, larger	nicest, largest
1 vowel + 1 consonant: double	big, hot, thin, wet	bigger, hotter, thinner, wetter	biggest, hottest, thinnest, wettest
Consonant + y: -ier / -iest	happy, heavy, funny, easy	happier, heavier, funnier, easier	happiest, heaviest, funniest, easiest
Long words: more / most	beautiful, expensive	more beautiful, more expensive	most beautiful, most expensive
Irregular	good bad	better worse	best worst

3. Animal facts 动物小知识

- A horse is **faster than** a cow. The cheetah is **the fastest** land animal.
- An elephant is **heavier than** a horse. The blue whale is **the biggest** animal in the world.
- The giraffe is **the tallest** animal. A tortoise is **slower than** a rabbit.

Tip 小贴士: Never use "more" and "-er" together. ✗ more taller ✓ taller. Always put "**the**" before -est: **the** tallest.

Unit 12 Let's Read and Write — Conjunctions, Punctuation, Writing 连接词、标点、写作

1. Joining words 连接词

Word	Use	Example
and 和	adds more 加上	I like apples **and** oranges.
but 但是	shows something different 相反	The bag is small **but** heavy.
because 因为	gives a reason 原因	I am tired **because** I ran far.
or 或者	gives a choice 选择	Do you want tea **or** milk?
so 所以	shows a result 结果	It was raining, **so** we stayed at home.

Join two short sentences: *I stayed at home. I was sick.* → I stayed at home **because** I was sick.

2. Capital letters and punctuation 大写字母与标点

Use a capital letter for: the first word of a sentence, the word **I**, names of people (Ali), places (Ipoh), days (Monday), months (August), festivals (Chinese New Year, Hari Raya, Deepavali, Christmas).

Mark	Name	Use	Example
.	full stop 句号	ends a sentence	I like cats.
?	question mark 问号	ends a question	Where is my pen?
!	exclamation mark 感叹号	strong feeling	What a big cake!
,	comma 逗号	separates a list	I bought eggs, milk and bread.
'	apostrophe 撇号	owner / short form	Ali's bag, don't, it's

3. Writing a short paragraph 写一段短文

Plan 计划: 1) Start: say what you will write about. 2) Middle: give 3–4 details (who, what, where, when, why). 3) End: say how you feel.

Model paragraph 范文 — My Best Friend

My best friend is Kai Xin. She is nine years old and she is in my class. She has long black hair and a sweet smile. Kai Xin likes reading and drawing. We sit together and we often share our story books. She is kind because she always helps me with Maths. I am happy to have a friend like her.

Answers 答案

For open questions (写作题), sample answers are given. Other correct answers are also accepted. 开放题给出参考答案。

Unit 1 Phonics & Spelling

1. B (shop)
2. C (cake)
3. A (coat)
4. D (pen — the others have the "ai" sound)
5. B (elephant)
6. C (bicycle)
7. D (spoon)
8. a) kite b) hope c) cube
9. a) th (three) b) ch (chicken) c) sh (fish) d) ch (lunch)
10. a) ee (tree) b) ai (rain) c) oa (goat) d) ee (sheep)
11. a) book b) house c) whale
12. Sample: bl — blue, black (block, blanket); st — star, stop (stone, stick)

Unit 2 Nouns

1. B (boxes)
2. C (babies)
3. B (children)
4. A (sheep)
5. C (water)
6. D (grandfather)
7. a) buses b) leaves c) toys d) teeth
8. aunt
9. Mei Ling, Penang
10. The men have knives.
11. bowl; glass (or cup / bottle / box) — a bowl of rice, a glass of milk
12. a) He is nine years old. b) There are five people. c) She likes drawing. d) Xin Ru (his baby sister) is the youngest. e) They visit their grandparents.

Unit 3 Pronouns

1. B (He)
2. C (We)
3. C (him)
4. A (Her)
5. D (mine)
6. B (canteen)
7. It
8. They
9. us

Suka sampel ini?

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