英文 English • Year 4 Notes

SJK(C) Year 4 • KSSR (Semakan) • CEFR-aligned
Clear grammar notes with short 中文 meanings, word lists, reading passages, writing guides with model answers, and lots of practice. Answers are at the back.
语法笔记 + 中文解释 + 词汇 + 阅读理解 + 写作范文 + 练习，答案在最后。

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13. Answers 答案

How to use 使用方法： 1) Read the notes and the examples aloud. 朗读笔记和例句。 2) Do the exercises in pencil without looking at the notes. 先不看笔记做练习。 3) Check the answers, correct mistakes, and read the model essays. 对答案、改错、读范文。

Unit 2 Around My Town — There is / There are, Prepositions & Directions 方位与指路

1. Places in town 城镇里的地方

post office 邮局	bank 银行	clinic 诊所	pharmacy 药房
police station 警察局	fire station 消防局	library 图书馆	market 巴刹 / 市场
bakery 面包店	petrol station 油站	bus station 巴士站	mosque 清真寺
temple 庙	church 教堂	playground 游乐场	shopping mall 购物中心

2. There is / There are 有……

	one thing / uncountable 单数 / 不可数	many things 复数
Positive 肯定	**There is** a bank in my town. **There is** some water in the jug.	**There are** two schools near my house.
Negative 否定	**There isn't** a cinema here.	**There aren't** any shops on this road.
Question 疑问	**Is there** a toilet here? — Yes, there is.	**Are there** any buses? — No, there aren't.

Ask the number: **How many** stalls **are there** at the night market?

3. Prepositions of place and movement 方位与移动介词

Place 位置	中文	Movement 移动	中文
next to / beside	在旁边	across	横过（从一边到另一边）
opposite	在对面	along	沿着
between … and …	在……之间	past	经过
behind	在后面	through	穿过
in front of	在前面	over / under	越过 / 从下面过
near	在附近	into / out of	进入 / 出来
at the corner of	在转角	up / down	往上 / 往下

4. Giving directions 指路

Asking 问路: Excuse me, how do I get to the library? / Where is the nearest clinic? / Can you tell me the way to the bank, please?

Answering 指路: **Go straight** along Jalan Bunga. → **Turn left / right** at the traffic lights. → **Take the second turning** on the right. → **Cross** the road at the zebra crossing. → **Walk past** the bakery. → It is **on your left**, opposite the park.

> **Tip 小贴士：** Directions use the **base verb** (命令句): **Turn** left. **Go** straight. ✗ Turning left. Always say "Excuse me" and "Thank you" when you ask the way. 问路要有礼貌。

Exercises 练习

1. _____ a post office near my house.
   A. There are B. There is C. They are D. It are

2. Go straight and _____ left at the traffic lights.
   A. turns B. turning C. turned D. turn

3. Where can you borrow books for free?
   A. post office B. pharmacy C. library D. bakery

4. The bank is _____ the bakery and the clinic.
   A. between B. among of C. along D. through

5. We walked _____ the tunnel and came out on the other side.
   A. on B. at C. through D. above

6. Fill in **There is** or **There are**.
a) _____ a clock tower in the town square. b) _____ many stalls at the night market.
c) _____ some juice in the bottle. d) _____ two cinemas in the mall.

7. Use the words in the box. (across / along / past / near)
a) Walk _____ the bridge to the other side of the river.
b) We cycled _____ the beach in the evening.
c) Go _____ the bank, then turn right.
d) My house is _____ the school, so I walk there every day.

8. Write two questions for this sentence: "There are three playgrounds in the park."
a) (Are there ...?)

_____

b) (How many ...?)

_____

9. Look at the street plan and answer. 看街道图回答。

Library	Bank	Clinic	Bakery
— — — *Jalan Mawar (road)* — — —			
School (YOU ARE HERE)	Park	Post Office	Market

a) What is opposite the school? _____
b) The bank is between the _____ and the _____.
c) What is next to the market? _____
d) You are at the school. Write directions to the post office.

_____

Unit 4 Holiday Time — Past Simple 一般过去时

1. When do we use the past simple? 用法

For actions that **started and finished in the past**. 过去发生、已经结束的事。
Time words 时间词: yesterday, last night / week / year, two days **ago**, in 2020, when I was six, this morning.

Positive 肯定	Negative 否定	Question 疑问
We **visited** Melaka.	We **didn't visit** Melaka.	**Did** you **visit** Melaka? — Yes, we did.
She **went** to Penang.	She **didn't go** to Penang.	Where **did** she **go**?

2. Regular verbs: spelling 规则动词拼写

Rule	Examples
add **-ed**	visit → visited, walk → walked, enjoy → enjoyed
ends in e → add **-d**	arrive → arrived, hope → hoped, decide → decided
consonant + y → **-ied**	carry → carried, try → tried, hurry → hurried
short verb, 1 vowel + 1 consonant → **double**	stop → stopped, plan → planned, drop → dropped, shop → shopped

3. Irregular verbs 不规则动词 (must memorise 要背)

Base	Past	Base	Past	Base	Past
be	was / were	begin	began	bring	brought
build	built	catch	caught	choose	chose
feel	felt	find	found	forget	forgot
grow	grew	hear	heard	keep	kept
know	knew	lose	lost	meet	met
pay	paid	put	put	say	said
sell	sold	send	sent	sleep	slept
speak	spoke	spend	spent	stand	stood
teach	taught	tell	told	think	thought
throw	threw	wear	wore	win	won

Also remember: go → went, see → saw, eat → ate, buy → bought, take → took, swim → swam, come → came, make → made.

Unit 8 Stay Safe — Modals: can, could, may, must, should, have to 情态动词

1. Modal verbs 情态动词

Modal	Meaning 意思	Example
can / can't	ability 能力; permission 允许	I **can** swim. You **can** use my ruler.
could / couldn't	past ability 过去的能力; polite request 礼貌请求	I **couldn't** ride a bike when I was five. **Could** you help me, please?
may	polite permission 礼貌请求允许; possibility 可能	**May** I come in? It **may** rain this afternoon.
must	a strong rule / necessary 必须	You **must** wear a helmet when you cycle.
mustn't	not allowed 禁止	You **mustn't** play with fire.
should / shouldn't	advice 建议	You **should** drink more water. You **shouldn't** stay up late.
have to / has to	necessary (a rule from outside) 不得不	She **has to** wear a uniform to school.
don't have to	not necessary 不必	It's Sunday. We **don't have to** wake up early.

Modals take the **base verb**: She can **swim**. ✗ She can swims. ✗ She cans swim. (Only **have to** changes: he **has** to.)

2. mustn't vs don't have to 禁止 vs 不必

mustn't = NOT allowed 不可以	don't have to = not necessary 不必（可以做，也可以不做）
You **mustn't** run across the road.	You **don't have to** bring your textbooks tomorrow — it's sports day.

3. Safety rules 安全规则

- **Road safety:** Cross at the zebra crossing or pedestrian bridge. Look right, look left, then right again. Wear a seat belt in the car.
- **Water safety:** Swim only when an adult is watching. Never swim in a river after heavy rain.
- **Home safety:** Don't touch electric plugs with wet hands. Keep medicine away from small children.
- **Online safety:** Never share your password or home address with strangers online.

Signs: **No Swimming** 禁止游泳 · **Keep Off the Grass** 请勿践踏草地 · **Danger** 危险 · **Exit** 出口 · **Wet Floor** 小心地滑

Unit 10 People and Feelings — Adjectives, Adverbs, Prefixes & Suffixes 形容词、副词、构词

1. Describing people 形容人

Character 性格 (good)	中文	Character (not good)	中文
generous	大方	selfish	自私
honest	诚实	dishonest	不诚实
hardworking	勤劳	lazy	懒惰
polite	有礼貌	rude	没礼貌
brave	勇敢	cowardly	胆小
cheerful	开朗	grumpy	脾气坏

Feelings 感受: excited 兴奋 · nervous 紧张 · proud 骄傲/自豪 · embarrassed 尴尬 · disappointed 失望 · grateful 感激 · confused 困惑 · worried 担心 · jealous 妒忌 · relieved 松一口气

2. -ed or -ing adjectives? -ed 还是 -ing?

-ed = how a person **feels** 人的感受. **-ing** = what **causes** the feeling 令人……的东西.

I am **bored**. The lesson is **boring**.	She was **excited**. The trip was **exciting**.
We were **tired**. The walk was **tiring**.	He felt **frightened**. The noise was **frightening**.

Order of adjectives 形容词顺序: opinion 看法 → size 大小 → age 新旧 → colour 颜色 → material 材料 + noun.
a **beautiful big old brown wooden** table · a **cute small white** kitten · a **lovely new red** dress

3. Adverbs of manner 方式副词

An adverb tells us **how** someone does something. Most adverbs = adjective + **-ly**.

Rule	Examples
add **-ly**	quick → quickly, slow → slowly, careful → carefully, loud → loudly
consonant + y → **-ily**	happy → happily, easy → easily, angry → angrily, noisy → noisily
ends in -le → **-ly**	gentle → gently, simple → simply
Irregular	good → **well**, fast → **fast**, hard → **hard**, early → **early**, late → **late**

Unit 12 Reading and Writing — Emails, Stories & Model Essays 读与写

1. Reading skills 阅读技巧

- **Skim 略读**: read quickly to get the main idea. Look at the title, the first and last sentences.
- **Scan 扫读**: look for a **specific** detail — a name, number, date or place.
- Answer in **full sentences** and use the **same tense** as the question. "Where **did** she go?" → She **went** to ...
- For "Why" questions, start with **"Because ..."** or give the reason clearly.
- Meaning of a new word: read the words around it (clues 线索).

2. Writing an informal email / letter 写非正式电邮 / 书信

Part	What to write	Example
Greeting 称呼	Hi / Dear + name,	Dear Amir,
Opening 开头	ask how they are / say why you write	How are you? I hope you are well. I want to tell you about ...
Body 正文	2–3 short paragraphs: what, where, when, who, how you felt	Last Sunday, my family went to ...
Closing 结尾	a question or wish	Write back soon! / See you during the holidays.
Sign-off 署名	Love, / Best wishes, / Your friend, + name	Your friend, Jia Le

3. Writing a story 写故事

Beginning 开头	Middle 中间（问题）	Ending 结局
When? Where? Who? *One sunny Saturday morning, Ah Hock and his dog, Lucky, went to the beach.*	What went wrong? What did they do? *Suddenly, Lucky ran into the sea and could not swim back ...*	How did it end? How did they feel? Lesson 寓意. *Ah Hock hugged Lucky tightly. He was relieved ...*

Make your story interesting 让故事生动: use time words (one day, suddenly, a few minutes later, finally), feelings (frightened, relieved), adverbs (quickly, carefully), and one or two lines of direct speech.

4. Model email 范文（电邮）

Dear Amir,
How are you? I hope you and your family are well. I want to tell you about my weekend.
Last Saturday, my class went on a trip to the National Science Centre in Kuala Lumpur. We left school at eight o'clock by bus. At the centre, we saw a huge model of a dinosaur and learnt how electricity is made.

Answers 答案

For open questions (写作题), sample answers / model essays (范文) are given. Other correct answers are also accepted. 开放题给出参考答案，其他合理答案也可以。

Unit 1 Present Simple vs Present Continuous

1. C (goes)
2. A (is playing)
3. B (She is always late.)
4. D (like — "like" is not used with -ing)
5. A (do)
6. teaches; is marking
7. a) I always eat breakfast at home. b) He is never late for school.
8. a) Wen Hui doesn't (does not) practise the violin every day. b) Does Wen Hui practise the violin every day?
9. a) My father **reads** the newspaper every morning. b) Look! The cat **is climbing** the tree.
10. a) boils b) is sleeping c) don't have d) Is … studying
11. a) He is ten years old. b) He goes to football practice after school. c) Because he wants to speak Mandarin well. d) He is helping his father wash the car in front of their house. e) rarely
12. Model 范文: I always wake up at six o'clock on school days. I usually have bread and milk for breakfast. My father often drives me to school, but sometimes I take the school bus. After school, I always do my homework before dinner. I never go to bed after ten o'clock.

Unit 2 There is / There are, Prepositions & Directions

1. B (There is)
2. D (turn)
3. C (library)
4. A (between)
5. C (through)
6. a) There is b) There are c) There is d) There are
7. a) across b) along c) past d) near
8. a) Are there three playgrounds in the park? b) How many playgrounds are there in the park?
9. a) The library. b) library; clinic c) The post office. d) Sample: Walk along Jalan Mawar and go past the park. The post office is next to the park, on the same side of the road, opposite the clinic.
10. a) There **are** many cars on the road. b) **Are** there any apples in the basket?
11. a) It is near Ipoh. b) She buys fresh fish and vegetables. c) A big library (with a reading corner for children). d) Because the writer had a fever. e) They take a bus to Ipoh, because there are no cinemas in Taman Ceria.
12. Model 范文: I live in Taman Bukit Indah. There is a small playground in front of my house. There are two shops next to the playground. A clinic is opposite the shops, and there is a mosque near the main road. My school is between the library and the market, so I can walk there.

Unit 3 Countable & Uncountable, Quantifiers

1. D (bread)

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