英文 English • Year 5 Notes

SJK(C) Year 5 • KSSR (Semakan) • CEFR-aligned
Grammar notes with short 中文 meanings, a tip in every unit, reading passages, writing models and plenty of practice. Answers are at the back.
语法笔记 + 中文解释 + 小贴士 + 阅读理解 + 写作范文 + 练习，答案在最后。

Contents 目录

1. Unit 1 Back to School — Present Simple vs Present Continuous 一般现在时与现在进行时
2. Unit 2 Stories from the Past — Past Simple & Past Continuous 一般过去时与过去进行时
3. Unit 3 Have You Ever...? — Present Perfect Tense 现在完成时
4. Unit 4 Looking Ahead — The Future: will, be going to 将来时
5. Unit 5 Bigger and Better — Comparatives & Superlatives 比较级与最高级
6. Unit 6 Rules and Advice — Modal Verbs 情态动词
7. Unit 7 People Who Help Us — Relative Pronouns 关系代词
8. Unit 8 Linking Ideas — Conjunctions & If-sentences 连接词与条件句
9. Unit 9 How Much? How Many? — Quantifiers 数量词
10. Unit 10 Our Green World — Vocabulary & Word Building 词汇与构词
11. Unit 11 Smart Readers — Reading Comprehension Skills 阅读理解技巧
12. Unit 12 Young Writers — Punctuation, Emails & Stories 标点、电邮与故事写作
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 without looking at the notes. 先不看笔记做练习。 3) Check the answers, then re-read the notes for every mistake. 对答案，错的地方再读一次笔记。

Unit 2 Stories from the Past — Past Simple & Past Continuous 一般过去时与过去进行时

1. Past simple 一般过去时

For **finished actions** at a past time: yesterday, last night, last year, two days ago, in 2020, when I was six.

Base	Past	Base	Past	Base	Past
bring 带来	brought	think 想	thought	teach 教	taught
catch 抓	caught	buy 买	bought	fight 打架	fought
choose 选	chose	feel 感觉	felt	keep 保持	kept
fall 跌倒	fell	hear 听见	heard	break 打破	broke
begin 开始	began	forget 忘记	forgot	lose 遗失	lost
throw 扔	threw	wear 穿	wore	find 找到	found

Negative: did not (didn't) + base verb. **Question**: Did + subject + base verb? ✓ Did you **see** it? ✗ Did you saw it?

2. Past continuous 过去进行时

was / were + verb-ing — an action that was **in progress** at a time in the past. 过去某时正在进行的动作。

Subject	was / were	verb-ing
I / He / She / It	was	reading at 9 p.m. last night.
You / We / They	were	playing when the bell rang.

Long action + short action 长动作被短动作打断:
I **was bathing** (long) **when** the phone **rang** (short).
While Dad **was driving**, a cat **ran** across the road.
Two long actions at the same time 同时进行: **While** I **was washing** the plates, my brother **was sweeping** the floor.

3. used to 过去常常（现在不了）

used to + base verb = a past habit that is no longer true.
My grandfather **used to** catch fish in the river. (He doesn't do it now.)
Negative: I **didn't use to** like vegetables. Question: **Did** you **use to** live in Ipoh?

> **Tip 小贴士：** **when** + short action (past simple); **while** + long action (past continuous). "While I **was** walking…", "…**when** I **saw**…". 记住：while 后面多用进行时。

Exercises 练习

1. I _____ TV when the lights went out.
   A. watched B. was watching C. am watching D. watch

2. While Mum was cooking, the doorbell _____.
   A. rang B. ring C. rings D. ringing

3. This time yesterday, we _____ in the swimming pool.
   A. swim B. are swimming C. was swimming D. were swimming

4. What is the past tense of **"teach"**?
   A. teached B. taught C. thought D. tought

5. My grandfather _____ a bicycle to work when he was young. Now he takes the bus.
   A. use to ride B. used to rode C. used to ride D. uses to ride

6. Which question is correct?
   A. Where did you go last night? B. Where you went last night? C. Where did you went last night? D. Where you did go last night?

7. Write the past tense.
a) bring → _____ b) think → _____ c) catch → _____ d) choose → _____ e) feel → _____

8. Fill in the blank. The children _____ (play) football when it started to rain.

9. Fill in the blanks. While I _____ (walk) home, I _____ (see) an accident.

10. Join the sentences with **when** or **while**. "Mei Ling was reading. Her brother switched off the light."

_____

11. Rewrite.
a) Negative: "Hafiz fell off his bicycle."

_____

b) Question: "They visited the museum last week." (Begin with **Did**)

_____

12. Read the story and answer the questions.

The Night of the Storm
Last Friday night, Pei Yi was doing her homework in the living room. Her father was reading the newspaper and her mother was ironing clothes. Suddenly, there was a loud clap of thunder and all the lights went out. Pei Yi screamed. Her father quickly found a torch in the drawer. While her parents were looking for candles, Pei Yi heard a strange noise at the back door. She was frightened, but she opened the door slowly. It was Tompok, their cat! He was wet and shivering. Pei Yi dried him with a towel and gave him some warm milk. An hour later, the electricity came back. Pei Yi finished her homework with Tompok sleeping on her lap.

a) What was Pei Yi doing when the lights went out?

_____

b) What was her mother doing?

_____

c) What did her father find in the drawer?

_____

d) Who was making the strange noise at the back door?

_____

e) How did Pei Yi help Tompok? Give two things.

_____

Unit 5 Bigger and Better — Comparatives & Superlatives 比较级与最高级

1. Making comparatives and superlatives 构成规则

Rule 规则	Adjective	Comparative (+ than)	Superlative (the …)
Short words: + -er / -est	tall, cheap, fast	taller, cheaper, faster	the tallest, the cheapest, the fastest
Ends in e: + -r / -st	wide, safe	wider, safer	the widest, the safest
1 vowel + 1 consonant: double	big, thin, hot	bigger, thinner, hotter	the biggest, the thinnest, the hottest
Consonant + y: -ier / -iest	busy, heavy, early	busier, heavier, earlier	the busiest, the heaviest, the earliest
Long words: more / most	famous, comfortable, interesting	more famous, more comfortable	the most famous, the most interesting

2. Irregular forms 不规则形式

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good 好	better	the best
bad 坏	worse	the worst
far 远	farther / further	the farthest / the furthest
many / much 多	more	the most
little 少	less	the least

3. Other ways to compare 其他比较方法

Pattern 句型	Meaning 意思	Example 例句
as + adj + as	the same 一样	My bag is **as heavy as** yours.
not as + adj + as	less 不如	A cat is **not as big as** a horse.
less + adj + than	less 较不	This puzzle is **less difficult than** that one.

Unit 9 How Much? How Many? — Quantifiers 数量词

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

Countable 可数 (one / many)	Uncountable 不可数 (no plural)
apple, egg, coin, chair, book, friend, bottle	rice, water, sugar, money, bread, information 信息, advice 建议, furniture 家具, homework, news

Count uncountable things with containers or units: **a piece of** advice, **a loaf of** bread, **a kilogram of** rice, **a bottle of** water, **a spoonful of** sugar.

2. Quantifiers 数量词

With countable nouns	With uncountable nouns	With both
many (How many?) **a few** 几个（够用） **few** 很少（几乎没有） **each / every** + singular noun	**much** (How much?) **a little** 一点（够用） **little** 很少（几乎没有）	**some** (positive / offers) **any** (questions / negatives) **a lot of / lots of / plenty of** **enough** 足够 **no**

I have **a few** friends here. (some — good 有一些)　He has **few** friends. (almost none, sad)
There is **a little** milk left. (enough for tea)　There is **little** time left. Hurry!

3. too much / too many / enough 太多 / 足够

Pattern	Example
too many + countable	There are **too many** cars on the road.
too much + uncountable	Don't eat **too much** sugar.
enough + noun	We have **enough** chairs for everyone.
adjective + enough	He is **tall enough** to reach the shelf.
not + adjective + enough	I am **not strong enough** to lift the box.

every / each + singular noun + singular verb: **Every** pupil **has** a library card.

> **Tip 小贴士：** Ask "Can I count it?" Yes → **many / a few / few**. No → **much / a little / little**. 能数用 many，不能数用 much。

Exercises 练习

1. How _____ sugar do you want in your tea?
A. many B. few C. lot D. much

2. There are only _____ eggs left. We need to buy more.
A. a little B. much C. any D. a few

3. I have very _____ money, so I can't buy the toy.
A. many B. few C. little D. a lot

4. There isn't _____ juice in the jug.
A. many B. a few C. any D. some

5. There are _____ people at the concert. I can't find a seat.
A. too much B. too many C. a little D. enough

6. _____ pupil in the class has a library card.
A. Every B. All C. Many D. Some

7. Fill in **much** or **many**.
a) How _____ books did you read? b) How _____ water do you drink a day?
c) We don't have _____ homework today. d) There aren't _____ chairs in the hall.

8. Fill in **a few** or **a little**.
a) Add _____ salt to the soup. b) I made _____ new friends at camp.

9. Sort the nouns into two groups. 分类。
rice, apple, information, furniture, coin, advice, bottle, money
Countable: _____ Uncountable: _____

10. Correct the mistake. "There are too much cars on the road this morning."

_____

11. Rewrite with **enough**. "The box is too heavy for me. I can't lift it." (Begin: "I am not...")

_____

12. Read the recipe and answer the questions.

Banana Pancakes (makes 8 pancakes)
You need: 2 ripe bananas, 2 eggs, 1 cup of flour, half a cup of milk, a little sugar, a pinch of salt and some butter for the pan.
1. Mash the bananas in a bowl. 2. Add the eggs and mix well. 3. Add the flour, milk, sugar and salt. Stir until smooth. 4. Melt a little butter in a pan. 5. Pour in some batter and cook each side for about one minute. Serve with honey.

a) How many eggs do you need for 8 pancakes?

_____

b) Which ingredients in the list are uncountable? Name two.

_____

c) What should you do after you mash the bananas?

_____

d) Mum wants to make 16 pancakes. How many bananas and how many cups of flour does she need? Show your working.

_____

Unit 12 Young Writers — Punctuation, Emails & Stories 标点、电邮与故事写作

1. Punctuation for good writing 写作标点

Mark	Rule 规则	Example 例句
" " speech marks 引号	Put the exact words spoken inside. Start with a capital letter. Put the comma / ? / ! **inside** the marks.	"Where are you going?" asked Mum. Ali said, "I am hungry."
' apostrophe 撇号	Owner: one owner **'s** (the girl's bag); plural ending in s **s'** (the girls' bags); irregular plural **'s** (the children's toys). Short forms: don't, it's, I'm.	the teacher's desk, the boys' changing room
, comma 逗号	lists; after an opening word or clause; before a speech	Firstly, … / When it rained, we ran home.

New speaker, new line. 换说话的人就换行。

2. Writing an informal email 写非正式电邮

Part	Example
Greeting 称呼	Dear Mei Ling, / Hi Kumar,
Opening 开头	How are you? Thank you for your email. I hope you are well.
Body 正文 (2–3 short paragraphs)	Answer every question in the task. Give details: what, where, when, who, why, how you felt.
Closing 结尾	I hope to hear from you soon. / Write back soon!
Sign-off 落款	Best wishes, / Love, / Your friend, + your name

Formal letters (to a principal or manager) use "Dear Sir / Madam" and end with "Yours faithfully". Emails to friends never do.

3. Writing a story 写故事

Part	What to write	Useful phrases 好句
Beginning 开头	When? Where? Who?	It was a bright Saturday morning. / Little did I know that…
Problem 问题	Something goes wrong	Suddenly, … / To my horror, … / Without warning, …

Answers 答案

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

Unit 1 Present Simple vs Present Continuous

1. B (drives — habit, "every morning")
2. C (is sleeping — happening now)
3. A (know — state verb)
4. D (She is always late.)
5. A (boils — a fact)
6. D (are painting — "Look!")
7. don't understand (do not understand)
8. is studying
9. goes; is staying; is raining
10. a) Wei Ling is never late for school. b) We usually eat dinner at seven o'clock.
11. He **wants** a new bicycle because his old one **doesn't** work.
12. a) He works at a bakery. b) He plays football with his team. c) Because the bakery is closed for repairs. d) She is watering the plants in the garden. e) Because it is raining.
13. Model: I wake up at six o'clock every school day. I usually go to school by bus. I have lunch at the canteen at noon. Right now, my father is reading the newspaper in the living room. My little brother is playing with his toy cars.

Unit 2 Past Simple & Past Continuous

1. B (was watching)
2. A (rang)
3. D (were swimming — "this time yesterday")
4. B (taught)
5. C (used to ride)
6. A (Where did you go last night?)
7. a) brought b) thought c) caught d) chose e) felt
8. were playing
9. was walking; saw
10. Mei Ling was reading when her brother switched off the light. / While Mei Ling was reading, her brother switched off the light.
11. a) Hafiz didn't (did not) fall off his bicycle. b) Did they visit the museum last week?
12. a) She was doing her homework in the living room. b) She was ironing clothes. c) A torch. d) Tompok, their cat. e) She dried him with a towel and gave him some warm milk.
13. Model: Last Saturday, I went to the wet market with my grandmother. While we were buying vegetables, I heard a loud crash. A boy on a bicycle was riding too fast and he knocked over a basket of oranges. The oranges were rolling everywhere! Everyone helped to pick them up. The boy apologised to the seller and paid for the damaged oranges.

Unit 3 Present Perfect

Suka sampel ini?

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