英文 English • Year 6 Notes

SJK(C) Year 6 • KSSR (Semakan) • CEFR-aligned

Full-year grammar review, vocabulary, reading and writing — with short 中文 explanations, a tip in every unit, and lots of practice. All answers and model essays are at the back.

六年级全年复习：语法 + 词汇 + 阅读理解 + 写作（附范文），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 examples aloud. 朗读笔记。 2) Do the exercises without looking at the notes. 先不看笔记做练习。 3) Check the answers, then rewrite every wrong sentence correctly. 对答案，把错句重写一遍。

Unit 2 Plans and Journeys — Tenses Review II: Future & Present Perfect 时态复习（二）

1. will or be going to? 将来时

Form	Use 用法	Example
will + base verb	quick decisions 临时决定, promises 承诺, offers, predictions (opinion)	"The phone is ringing." "I'**ll** get it." I **will** help you tomorrow, I promise.
am / is / are going to + base verb	plans made before 事先计划; predictions with evidence 有迹象	We **are going to** visit Melaka next week. Look at the clouds! It **is going to** rain.
present continuous	fixed arrangements 已安排好的事	I **am meeting** my tutor at 4 p.m. today.

Negatives: I **won't** (will not) be late. She **isn't going to** join the trip.

2. Present perfect: have / has + past participle 现在完成时

Use it for: (1) **experiences** 经历 (ever / never), (2) actions **just** finished or **already** done (result now), (3) situations from the past until **now** (for / since).

- Have you **ever been** to Sabah? — No, I have **never been** there.
- I have **just** finished my project. She has **already** eaten. Have you packed **yet**? (yet → questions / negatives)
- We have lived here **for** five years (a period 一段时间). / **since** 2021 (a starting point 起点).

Base	Past	Past participle	Base	Past	Past participle
be	was / were	been	go	went	gone
eat	ate	eaten	see	saw	seen
write	wrote	written	take	took	taken
fly	flew	flown	do	did	done
buy	bought	bought	forget	forgot	forgotten

3. Present perfect or past simple? 完成时还是过去时?

If a **finished time** is given (yesterday, last year, in 2019, two days ago) → use the **past simple**.
✓ I **saw** that film yesterday. ✗ I have seen that film yesterday.
No time given / time until now → present perfect: I **have seen** that film twice.

Unit 4 How Things Are Made — Passive Voice 被动语态

1. Active and passive 主动与被动

Active: the subject **does** the action. 主语做动作。 **Passive**: the subject **receives** the action. 主语接受动作。

Active 主动	Passive 被动
The pupils **clean** the hall.	The hall **is cleaned** by the pupils.
Mr Lim **repaired** my bicycle.	My bicycle **was repaired** by Mr Lim.

Form 结构: be + past participle (过去分词)

Tense	Singular	Plural
Present simple	**is** made	**are** made
Past simple	**was** made	**were** made

2. How to change active → passive 主动变被动三步

1. Move the **object** to the front. 宾语移到句首。
2. Add **is / are / was / were** (keep the same tense) + **past participle**.
3. Add **by + doer** only if it is important. 动作者重要才加 by。

Somebody stole my wallet. → My wallet **was stolen**. (we don't know who 不知道是谁)
Fact: The telephone **was invented by** Alexander Graham Bell. Penicillin **was discovered by** Alexander Fleming.

3. Describing a process 描述过程 — How paper is made

We often use the passive to describe how something is made: *First, trees **are cut** down. Then the logs **are taken** to a mill...* Sequence words: **First, Then, Next, After that, Finally**.

Irregular past participles: build → **built**, make → **made**, grow → **grown**, send → **sent**, write → **written**, break → **broken**, steal → **stolen**, give → **given**, speak → **spoken**.

> **Tip 小贴士:** Never forget the **be** verb. ✗ The cake baked by Mum. ✓ The cake **was** baked by Mum. Singular → is/was; plural → are/were.

Exercises 练习

1. The classroom _____ by the pupils every day.
   A. cleans B. is cleaned C. cleaned D. is cleaning

2. The telephone _____ by Alexander Graham Bell.
   A. invented B. is invented C. was invent D. was invented

3. These pineapple tarts _____ by my grandmother yesterday.
   A. were baked B. was baked C. are baked D. baked

Unit 5 In the News — Reported Speech 间接引语

1. Direct and reported speech 直接引语与间接引语

Direct speech uses the speaker's exact words in "quotation marks". **Reported speech** tells what someone said, without quotation marks.

Direct: Ali said, "I **am** tired." → Reported: Ali said (that) he **was** tired.

said + (that) … / **told** + person + (that) …: She **told me** that she was busy. ✗ She said me.

2. Tense changes — one step back 时态往后退一步

Direct 直接引语	Reported 间接引语
present simple: "I **like** durians."	past simple: she said she **liked** durians.
present continuous: "I **am reading**."	past continuous: he said he **was reading**.
past simple: "I **lost** my key."	past perfect: she said she **had lost** her key.
present perfect: "I **have finished**."	past perfect: he said he **had finished**.
will / can / may	would / could / might

Words that change 其他变化			
today → that day	tomorrow → the next day	yesterday → the day before	now → then
here → there	this → that	these → those	I / my → he, she / his, her

3. Reported questions and commands 间接疑问句与命令句

- **Yes/No questions → asked + if / whether**: "Do you play chess?" → He asked me **if I played** chess.
- **Wh-questions** → keep the Wh-word, use **statement order** (no do/does/did): "Where do you live?" → She asked me **where I lived**. ✗ where did I live
- **Commands → told / asked + person + to + verb**: "Sit down." → The teacher told us **to sit** down. "Don't shout." → She told us **not to shout**.

News words 新闻词汇: headline 标题, reporter 记者, interview 访问, announce 宣布, according to 根据, event 活动, witness 目击者, incident 事件.

> **Tip 小贴士:** A reported question is NOT a question any more — no question mark! ✓ He asked me where I was going.

Exercises 练习

1. "I am hungry," said Ravi. → Ravi said that he _____ hungry.
   A. is B. was C. were D. am

Unit 6 Our Planet — Conditionals 条件句

1. Three kinds of if-sentences 三种条件句

Type	If-part	Main part	Use 用法	Example
Zero 零条件	if + present	present	facts, always true 事实、真理	If you heat ice, it **melts**.
First 第一条件	if + present	**will** + verb	real, possible future 很可能发生	If it **rains** tomorrow, we **will stay** at home.
Second 第二条件	if + **past**	**would** + verb	imaginary, unlikely 假设、不太可能	If I **had** wings, I **would fly** to school.

2. Important rules 重要规则

- In the **if-part** of a first conditional, do **not** use will. ✗ If it will rain… ✓ If it **rains**…
- Second conditional: use **were** for all persons: If I **were** you, I would apologise. (giving advice 给建议)
- **unless = if … not**: **Unless** you hurry, you will miss the bus. = **If** you **don't** hurry, you will miss the bus.
- If the if-part comes first, put a **comma**: If you recycle, we save trees. / We save trees if you recycle. (no comma)

3. Environment words 环境词汇

pollution 污染	recycle 回收	reuse 重复使用	reduce 减少
litter 垃圾 / 乱丢	endangered 濒危的	habitat 栖息地	deforestation 砍伐森林
global warming 全球暖化	flood 水灾	drought 干旱	renewable energy 可再生能源

Science facts with the zero conditional: If you mix red and yellow, you get orange. If plants do not get water, they die. If you heat water to 100°C, it boils.

> **Tip 小贴士:** Ask: Is it a **fact**? → zero. Is it **likely** to happen? → first (will). Is it a **dream / imagination**? → second (past + would).

Exercises 练习

1. If you heat ice, it _____.
   A. melts B. melted C. would melt D. will melted

2. If it rains tomorrow, we _____ the picnic.
   A. cancel B. cancelled C. will cancel D. would cancelled

3. If I _____ a bird, I would fly over the sea.
   A. am B. were C. will be D. be

Unit 8 Friends and Feelings — Question Tags 反意疑问句

1. What is a question tag? 什么是反意疑问句?

A short question at the end of a sentence to **check** something or ask someone to **agree**. 在句末加的简短问句，用来确认或寻求同意。

Statement	Tag	Example
positive 肯定 ✓	negative 否定 ✗	You are tired, **aren't you**?
negative 否定 ✗	positive 肯定 ✓	He can't swim, **can he**?

Steps: 1) Find the helping verb (is, are, was, can, will, have, has...). 2) If there is none, use **do / does / did**. 3) Use a **pronoun** (he, she, it, they...).

She **likes** cats, **doesn't she**? They **went** home, **didn't they**? Ali **has** finished, **hasn't he**?

2. Special tags 特殊情况

Sentence	Tag
I **am** late,	**aren't I**?
Let's go,	**shall we**?
Commands: Open the window,	**will you**? (or would you / can you)
There is a library nearby,	**isn't there**?
Everyone / Somebody / Nobody ...	... **they**? (Everyone came, didn't they?)
never / nothing / nobody (negative meaning)	positive tag: You **never** eat breakfast, **do you**?
This / That ... These / Those ...	... it? / ... they?

3. Feelings words 情绪词汇

anxious 焦虑	grateful 感激	disappointed 失望	embarrassed 尴尬
proud 自豪	jealous 嫉妒	relieved 松了一口气	confident 有信心
furious 非常生气	lonely 孤单	curious 好奇	nervous 紧张

> **Tip 小贴士:** The tag uses a **pronoun**, never a name, and never "it" for a person. ✗ Mei is kind, isn't Mei? ✗ He's your brother, isn't it? ✓ isn't he?

Exercises 练习

1. You are Mei Ling's cousin, _____?
   A. are you B. aren't you C. don't you D. isn't she

2. He doesn't like spicy food, _____?
   A. does he B. doesn't he C. is he D. did he

Unit 12 Writing Skills — Notes, Emails, Stories, Articles 写作

1. Connectors 连接词

Use	Words
Order 顺序	First, Firstly, Then, Next, After that, Finally, Eventually (in the end 最终)
Adding 补充	and, also, Moreover, Besides, In addition
Contrast 转折	but, However, although / even though
Reason / Result 原因 / 结果	because, so, Therefore, As a result
Story time words 故事	One day, Suddenly, Meanwhile, A few minutes later, At last
Ending 结尾	In conclusion, To sum up

Direct speech punctuation 直接引语标点: "Help!" shouted the boy. "Where are you going?" asked Mum. "I'm fine," said Ali. → the comma / ? / ! goes **inside** the quotation marks.

2. Formats 格式

Type	Layout 格式	Style 语气
Short note / message 便条	Dear / Hi … → message (who, what, where, when) → name	short, clear, 20–40 words
Informal email / letter 非正式电邮	Hi / Dear + name, → greeting line → 2–3 paragraphs → closing line → Love, / Best wishes, + name	friendly; contractions OK (I'm, can't)
Story 故事	Title → **Beginning** (who, where, when) → **Middle** (problem, what happened) → **End** (solution, feelings, lesson)	past tense; feelings; one or two lines of speech
Article 文章	Title → introduction → points with examples (Firstly, Moreover…) → conclusion	talk to readers; give reasons

3. Make it better 让句子更精彩

Plain: *The dog ran.* → Better: *The **big brown** dog ran **quickly across the field**.* (adjectives + adverb + place)
Plain: *I was happy.* → Better: *I was **over the moon**! / A huge smile spread across my face.* (show feelings 写出感受)
Use the five senses 五感: what you **saw, heard, smelt, tasted, felt**. Vary your sentence beginnings. Check: capital letters, full stops, tense, spelling.

Answers 答案

For open questions, sample answers are given. Other correct answers are also accepted. 开放题给出参考答案，其他合理答案亦可。

Unit 1 Tenses Review I

1. C (does — habit, he/she → -es)
2. D (is knocking — "Listen!" = happening now)
3. A (was doing — long action interrupted)
4. B (I know the answer. — "know" is a state verb)
5. was cooking; was setting
6. goes (a fact)
7. watched
8. She doesn't usually walk to school.
9. What time were they playing futsal? (or When were they playing futsal?)
10. I was walking home when it started to rain.
11. a) goes b) was swimming c) saw d) helped e) is telling
12. a) She usually sleeps late. b) He was frying curry puffs. c) It suddenly started to rain heavily. d) Half an hour (30 minutes). e) Tired and proud.

Unit 2 Tenses Review II

1. A (is going to — evidence: dark clouds)
2. B (will — quick decision / offer)
3. D (been)
4. C (since — starting point 2020)
5. a) eaten b) written c) seen d) flown e) taken
6. have; finished
7. visited (finished time: last December)
8. Have; packed
9. a) for b) since c) for d) since
10. I saw that movie yesterday.
11. I am going to join the robotics club next year.
12. a) To Cameron Highlands. b) No. She says, "I have never been there before." c) Three nights. d) Because Mum says it will be cold at night. e) Any one: "I have never been there before." / "Dad has already booked a small apartment…" / "I have just bought a new jacket."

Unit 3 Present Perfect Continuous

1. B (has been playing)
2. D (have)
3. A (since)
4. C (I have known Mei since Year 1.)
5. has been raining
6. have been learning
7. hasn't been feeling (has not been feeling)

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