SAMPEL PERCUMA

Nota Padat English Tingkatan 4 & 5

Set penuh: Nota SPM BM & English

Bahasa Inggeris

Sampel ini: 4 muka surat. Set penuh ada:

- BM: tatabahasa, analisis 8 novel KOMSAS, peribahasa, 80 latih tubi + jawapan
- English: grammar, essay and letter writing
- Karangan BM: modul 94 muka surat + bank 14 karangan model + skrip contoh 5 negeri

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Sampel bermula di muka surat sebelah

BAHASA INGGERIS

TINGKATAN 4 & 5

NOTA PADAT

KSSM 2026

✓ Grammar Notes ✓ Literature Components ✓ Writing Skills ✓ SPM Exam Tips

24 Pages of Compact Notes

1. Parts of Speech – Bahagian-bahagian Pertuturan

1.1 Nouns (Kata Nama)

Type	Definition	Examples
Proper Noun	Names of specific people/places/things	Ali, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Common Noun	General names	teacher, city, book, car
Abstract Noun	Ideas / feelings / states	love, freedom, happiness, justice
Collective Noun	Group of things/people	class, team, flock, bunch
Countable	Can be counted	apple → apples, student → students
Uncountable	Cannot be counted	water, advice, information, news

1.2 Pronouns (Kata Ganti Nama)

Type	Examples	Usage
Personal	I, you, he, she, we, they	Replace nouns to avoid repetition
Possessive	mine, yours, his, hers, ours	Show ownership
Reflexive	myself, yourself, himself	Action reflects back on subject
Relative	who, which, that, whom	Link clauses in complex sentences
Demonstrative	this, that, these, those	Point to specific nouns

1.3 Adjectives (Kata Sifat)

- **Descriptive**: big, beautiful, intelligent, tired
- **Comparative**: bigger, more beautiful (comparing 2 things)
- **Superlative**: biggest, most beautiful (comparing 3+ things)
- **Order of adjectives**: Opinion → Size → Age → Shape → Colour → Origin → Material

  e.g. *a beautiful old round blue Italian glass vase*

1.4 Adverbs (Kata Keterangan)

- **Manner**: quickly, slowly, well
- **Time**: now, soon, yesterday
- **Place**: here, there, everywhere
- **Frequency**: always, often, never
- **Degree**: very, quite, extremely
- **Formation**: adj + -ly → quick**ly**

> 💡 'Well' is an adverb; 'Good' is an adjective. He plays WELL. He is a GOOD player.

2. Verb Tenses – Panduan Lengkap

Tense	Formula	Example	Usage
Simple Present	S + V1/Vs	She reads daily	Habits, facts, routines
Present Continuous	S + am/is/are + V-ing	He is reading now	Action happening now
Present Perfect	S + have/has + V3	I have read it	Past action with present relevance
Present Perf. Cont.	S + have/has been + V-ing	She has been reading	Ongoing from past to now
Simple Past	S + V2	They read yesterday	Completed past action
Past Continuous	S + was/were + V-ing	He was reading at 8pm	Action in progress in past
Past Perfect	S + had + V3	She had read before dinner	Action before another past action
Simple Future	S + will + V1	He will read tomorrow	Future intention/prediction
Future Continuous	S + will be + V-ing	She will be reading at 8pm	Action in progress at future time
Future Perfect	S + will have + V3	He will have read by 9pm	Completed before a future point

Common Irregular Verbs (V1 → V2 → V3)

Base (V1)	Past (V2)	Past Participle (V3)
go	went	gone
see	saw	seen
write	wrote	written
take	took	taken
give	gave	given
bring	brought	brought
buy	bought	bought
know	knew	known
speak	spoke	spoken
think	thought	thought

💡 For SPM: Must know all irregular verbs. Practise V1/V2/V3 forms daily.

7.1 The 3 Main Conditionals

Type	If-clause	Result clause	Meaning
Type 0 (Zero)	If + Simple Present	Simple Present	Universal truths/facts: If you heat water, it boils.
Type 1 (Real)	If + Simple Present	will + Base verb	Possible future: If it rains, I will stay home.
Type 2 (Unreal Present)	If + Simple Past	would + Base verb	Hypothetical: If I had money, I would travel.
Type 3 (Unreal Past)	If + Past Perfect	would have + V3	Impossible past: If I had studied, I would have passed.

7.2 Examples for Each Type

Type 0 – Facts

If you freeze water, it **becomes** ice.
Plants die if they **don't get** water.

Type 1 – Real Possibility

If she **studies** hard, she **will pass** the exam.
If it **doesn't rain**, we **will go** for a picnic.

Type 2 – Unreal / Hypothetical Present

If I **were** a doctor, I **would help** more patients. *(I'm not a doctor)*
If he **had** more time, he **would travel** the world.

Type 3 – Unreal / Impossible Past

If she **had taken** the medicine, she **would have recovered** faster.
If we **had left** earlier, we **would not have missed** the train.

7.3 Mixed Conditionals

💡 Type 2 + 3 mix: 'If I had studied medicine (past), I would be a doctor now (present).' – combines an impossible past with a hypothetical present.

★ Type 1: possible future situation
★ Type 2: use WERE for all subjects (If I were, If he were) — not 'was'
★ Type 3: always Past Perfect in if-clause + would have + V3 in result

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