SAMPEL PERCUMA

Nota + Latihan Bahasa Inggeris Tingkatan 1 2027 (Form 1 English)

Set penuh: Masuk Tingkatan 1 2027

Nota + Latihan · 6 subjek

Sampel ini: 6 muka surat. Set penuh ada:

- Nota + Latihan Tingkatan 1 2027 · BM, English, Matematik, Sains, Sejarah, Pendidikan Sivik & Karakter + skema + glosari BM–English · 78 muka surat

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Sampel bermula di muka surat sebelah

TINGKATAN 1 · 2027 · KURIKULUM PERSEKOLAHAN 2027 (KP2027)

Nota + Latihan Tingkatan 1 2027

Form 1 2027 Notes + Practice · BM main, English help for key terms

Bahasa Melayu | English | Matematik | Sains | Sejarah | Pendidikan Sivik & Karakter | Skema Jawapan

Jujur dengan anda / Honest note: Ini nota dan latihan ASLI yang ditulis oleh pasukan Nightmew. Ia dibina berdasarkan matlamat KP2027 yang telah diumumkan oleh KPM dan topik teras Tingkatan 1 daripada sukatan KSSM Tingkatan 1 semasa, iaitu asas yang akan ditemui murid. **DSKP KP2027 rasmi dan buku teks KP2027 belum diterbitkan semasa pek ini ditulis (15 Oktober 2026).** Ini bukan dokumen KPM dan bukan buku teks.

Our own original notes and practice for Form 1 in 2027, built on the announced KP2027 aims and the core Form 1 topics of the current KSSM syllabus. The official KP2027 syllabus (DSKP) was not public on 15 Oktober 2026.

1.4 I have already ___ my homework.

A finish **B** finishing
C finishes **D** finished

1.5 I ___ a book when the lights went out.

A am reading **B** read
C will read **D** was reading

1.6 Write the past tense: (a) go (b) buy (c) write (d) take [4 markah]

2 Subject-Verb Agreement Persetujuan subjek-kata kerja

- Singular subject + singular verb: *He **plays**. The boy **is** tall.* Plural subject + plural verb: *They **play**. The boys **are** tall.*
- **Everyone, everybody, each, nobody** take a singular verb: *Everyone **has** a book.*
- Two subjects joined by **and** = plural: *My sister and I **go** swimming.*
- **Either ... or / neither ... nor**: the verb agrees with the nearer subject: *Neither Ali nor his friends **are** here.*
- Some nouns look plural but are singular: *The news **is** good. Mathematics **is** fun.*

Latihan Bab 2 / Practice

2.1 Everyone in the class ___ a new textbook.

A have **B** having
C has **D** are having

2.2 The news ___ very good today.

A is **B** are
C were **D** have

2.3 My sister and I ___ swimming every Sunday.

A goes **B** go
C going **D** has gone

2.4 Neither Ali nor his friends ___ here now.

A is **B** be
C are **D** being

2.5 Correct the mistakes: (a) She don't like durians. (b) The students was in the hall. [2 markah]

3 Articles and Prepositions Artikel dan kata sendi

- **a** before a consonant sound (a book, a university); **an** before a vowel sound (an apple, an hour, an honest girl); **the** for a specific thing (the sun, the book on the table).

Preposition	Time	Place
at	at 3 p.m., at night	at the bus stop, at school
on	on Monday, on 31 August	on the table, on the wall
in	in May, in 2027, in the morning	in the box, in Johor

Others: under, between (two things), among (many things), beside, behind, in front of, during (a period).

Latihan Bab 3 / Practice

3.1 I eat ___ apple every day.

A an **B** a
C many **D** few

3.2 The meeting is ___ Monday.

A in **B** at
C on **D** by

3.3 We will meet ___ 3 p.m.

A at **B** on
C in **D** of

3.4 The cat is hiding ___ the table.

A under **B** between
C among **D** during

3.5 Fill in the blanks with a, an or the: She bought ___ umbrella and ___ new bag. ___ bag is red. [3 markah]

4 Pronouns and Possessives Kata ganti nama

Subject	Object	Possessive adjective	Possessive pronoun
I	me	my	mine
you	you	your	yours
he	him	his	his
she	her	her	hers
it	it	its	-
we	us	our	ours
they	them	their	theirs

- **its** = belonging to it; **it's** = it is. *The dog wagged **its** tail. **It's** raining.*
- Subject position: *Mei Ling and **I** went...* Object position: *The teacher praised Mei Ling and **me**.*

Latihan Bab 4 / Practice

4.1 This bag is not mine. It is ___.

A her **B** she
C hers **D** herself

4.2 The dog wagged ___ tail happily.

A it's **B** it
C its **D** it is

4.3 Mei Ling and ___ went to the library after school.

A me **B** my
C mine **D** I

4.4 Mr Lim gave ___ a book as a prize.

A we **B** our
C ours **D** us

5.5 Write two sentences comparing a bicycle and a car using (a) a comparative (b) a superlative or as...as. [4 markah]

6 Reading Comprehension Pemahaman

- **Skimming**: read quickly for the main idea. **Scanning**: look quickly for a detail (a name, number, date).
- **Inference**: work out what the writer means but does not say directly.
- Answer in full sentences. Use words from the question. For "why" questions start with *because*.

Passage: The Green Team

When Aina joined SMK Taman Seri in January, she noticed that the canteen bins were always full of plastic bottles. She asked her class teacher, Mr Lim, if the school had a recycling club. It did not. Mr Lim suggested that she write a proposal to the principal.

With three friends, Aina wrote a one-page plan. They asked for four recycling bins and permission to collect bottles every Friday. The principal agreed, but only if the club could keep the bins clean. By April, the Green Team had 25 members. They sold the bottles to a recycling centre and used the money to buy plants for the school garden.

"At first I thought nobody would join," Aina said. "Now even the teachers bring their bottles from home."

Latihan Bab 6 / Practice

6.1 Why did Aina want a recycling club?

A Her teacher told her to start one

B She wanted to sell plants

C The canteen bins were full of plastic bottles

D The principal asked her

6.2 What condition did the principal give?

A The club needed 25 members first

B The club had to collect bottles daily

C The club had to keep the bins clean

D The club had to buy the bins

6.3 What did the Green Team buy with the money?

A new recycling bins
B plants for the school garden
C plastic bottles
D books for the library

6.4 (a) How many members did the Green Team have by April? (b) What can you infer about the teachers from Aina's last sentence? [3 markah]

7 Writing: Emails, Stories and Essays Penulisan

- **Informal email / letter** to a friend: greeting (*Hi Aina,*) → opening line → 2-3 short paragraphs → closing (*Take care, / Best wishes,*) → your name.
- **Story**: beginning (who, where, when) → problem → climax → ending + feeling / lesson. Use past tense and time words (*First, Then, Suddenly, Finally*).
- **Essay / article**: introduction → 2-3 points (point + explanation + example) → conclusion.
- Linking words: addition (*moreover, besides*), contrast (*however, although*), result (*therefore, as a result*), order (*firstly, finally*).
- Check: capital letters, full stops, tenses, spelling. Use a range of vocabulary (not only "good", "nice").

Latihan Bab 7 / Practice

7.1 Which linking word shows contrast?

A however
B moreover
C therefore
D firstly

7.2 Which is the best closing for an email to a close friend?

A Take care,
B Yours faithfully,
C Dear Sir,
D Sincerely, Principal

7.3 A good story usually ends with

A a list of new vocabulary
B the date and address
C a question to the teacher
D how the problem was solved and how the character felt

TAMAT SAMPEL

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