

English

Test 1

sample

Primary 4 — 1st Term

Name : _____

Marks : _____

Class : _____

Date : _____



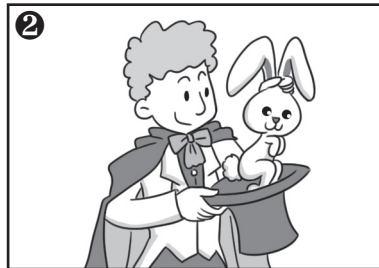
Parts	Assessment Objectives	Marks
A	Use adjectives to describe people, animals and things 運用形容詞描述人物、動物和物件	12%
B	Use adjectives correctly 正確運用形容詞	18%
C	Use adjectives and adverbs to modify nouns and verbs respectively 運用形容詞修飾名詞和運用副詞修飾動詞	8%
D	Use question words correctly 正確運用疑問詞	4%
E	Use suitable prepositions to complete the sentences 運用適當的介詞完成句子	12%
F	Use different tenses to indicate activities and events correctly 正確運用不同時態陳述活動和事件	16%
G	Use 'always', 'often', 'sometimes', 'seldom' and 'never' to indicate frequency 運用 'always'、'often'、'sometimes'、'seldom' 和 'never' 表示頻率	12%
H	Reading comprehension (1) — understand a diary entry 閱讀理解 (一) —— 理解日記內容	12%
I	Reading comprehension (2) — locate specific information from a letter 閱讀理解 (二) —— 從信件中選取資料	6%

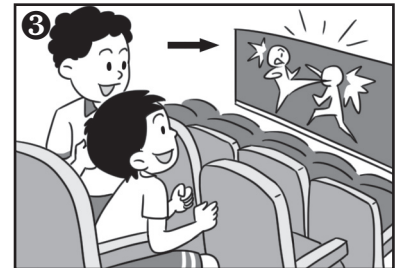
A Fill in the blanks with the given words. (12%, 1%@)

dangerous amazing exciting careful wonderful brilliant

- Peter spent a _____ day with his cousin at the beach.
- The roller coaster is too _____ for Pansy. She refuses to take a ride with her friends.
- The crocodiles look _____. Leo is too afraid to get closer.
- 'That's so _____! How did you make the coin disappear?' asked Josie.
- 'These tricks are so difficult and challenging! The dolphins are just _____!' shouted Matthew.
- 'Jess, you must be very _____ when you cross that road, OK?' Mum reminded Jess.

Fill in the blanks with the above adjectives.











English

Exam 1

sample

Primary 4 — 1st Term

Name : _____

Marks : _____

Class : _____

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Parts

Assessment Objectives

Marks

A

Categorise nouns for food and drinks
把與飲食相關的名詞分類

15%

B

Use different tenses to indicate activities and events correctly
正確運用不同時態陳述活動和事件

9%

C

Use determiners to modify nouns
運用限定詞修飾名詞

6%

D

Use personal pronouns, possessive adjectives and reflexive pronouns to identify actions
運用人稱代名詞、所有格形容詞和反身代名詞陳述動作

12%

E

Use suitable prepositions to complete the sentences
運用適當的介詞完成句子

12%

F

Use comparative and superlative adjectives correctly
正確運用比較級形容詞和最高級形容詞

14%

G

Cloze passage — use suitable words to complete a passage
篇章填充 —— 運用適當的字詞完成篇章

14%

H

Reading comprehension (1) — locate specific information from an advertisement
閱讀理解 (一) —— 從廣告中選取資料

8%

I

Reading comprehension (2) — understand a passage
閱讀理解 (二) —— 理解篇章內容

10%

I Read the passage and answer the questions. (10%, 2%@)

Tommy was Kevin's birthday present from his parents half a year ago. Tommy stayed in Kevin's flat afterwards.

Tommy is eight months old. He is white, with a pair of red eyes and a tail like a cotton ball. Tommy likes to eat cabbages and carrots very much. He always hops around the balcony.

5

Kevin wants to provide a cosy living environment for Tommy, but he is busy with his exam. After the exam, he will get some decorations for Tommy's cage and take Tommy outside more often.

10

Choose the best answer by blackening the circle.

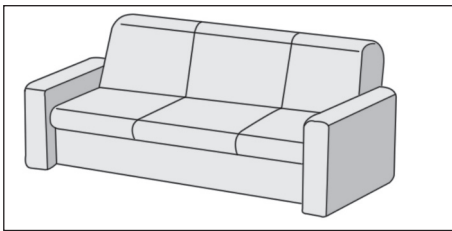
1. How long has Tommy stayed with Kevin's family?

- A. four months B. six months
 C. eight months D. ten months

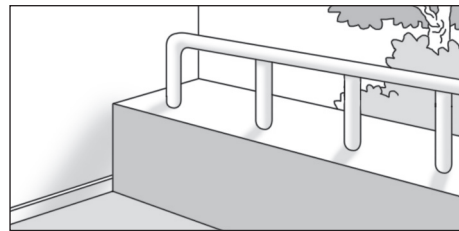
2. Tommy is a _____.

- A. dog B. puppet
 C. baby D. rabbit

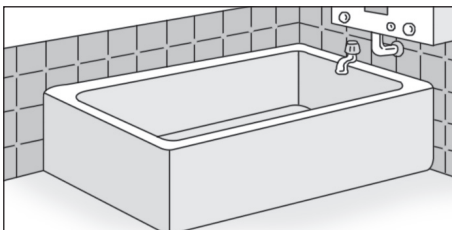
3. Where does Tommy usually stay?



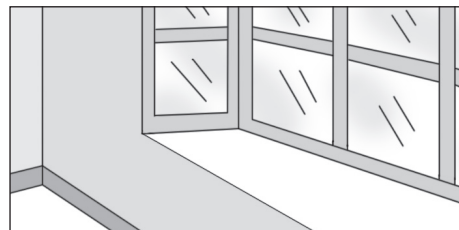
A.



B.



C.



D.

* 卷內答案以全寫 (full form) 或縮略形式 (contracted form) 表達均可接受。

First Term — Test 1

A

1. wonderful
 2. exciting
 3. dangerous
 4. amazing
 5. brilliant
 6. careful
- ① brilliant
 - ② amazing
 - ③ exciting
 - ④ dangerous
 - ⑤ wonderful
 - ⑥ careful

B

1. bigger
2. thicker
3. nice
4. heavier
5. colder
6. tall; taller
7. most beautiful; most patient

常犯錯誤

學生或會混淆最高級形容詞的用法。

'Beautiful' 有三個音節，須在形容詞前加上 'most'。'Patient' 雖然只有兩個音節，但要按照多音節形容詞的規則變化，須在形容詞前加上 'most'。這些不規則的變化須要特別記下。

C

1. carefully

2. joyfully
3. comfortably
4. happy
5. wonderful
6. popular

解題精要

'Tourist spot' 是複合名詞 (compound noun)，解作「旅遊點」，所以要搭配形容詞 'popular'，表達出「熱門的旅遊點」的意思。

7. quiet; properly

解題精要

'Be' 是連綴動詞 (linking verb)，在連綴動詞後須用形容詞 'quiet'。'Sit' 是動詞，須用副詞 'properly' 來修飾，描述坐立姿勢。

D

1. Where
2. How many
3. Which
4. Whose

解題精要

答句中 'my dad's' 顯示問句應是問物件誰屬，故用 'whose' (誰的) 最適合。

E

1. in
2. on
3. up
4. after
5. beside

解題精要

'Beside' 是「在……旁邊」的意思，圖中顯示小狗在老伯伯的旁邊。而 'between' 則是「在……及……之間」的意思，通常是指在兩個人或兩件物件之間。

6. along