

# English

## Test 1

sample

### Primary 6 — 1st Term

Name : \_\_\_\_\_

Marks : \_\_\_\_\_

Class : \_\_\_\_\_

Date : \_\_\_\_\_



Parts	Assessment Objectives	Marks
<b>A</b>	Use nouns for clothing items to complete a crossword puzzle 運用與衣着相關的名詞完成填字遊戲	10%
<b>B</b>	Use comparative and superlative adjectives correctly 正確運用比較級形容詞和最高級形容詞	18%
<b>C</b>	Use nouns correctly 正確運用名詞	10%
<b>D</b>	Use adverbs of frequency correctly 正確運用頻率副詞	12%
<b>E</b>	Use 'need' to talk about necessity 運用 'need' 表達需要	12%
<b>F</b>	Use conditional sentences properly 正確運用條件句	14%
<b>G</b>	Reading comprehension (1) — locate specific information from a letter 閱讀理解（一）—— 從信件中選取資料	16%
<b>H</b>	Reading comprehension (2) — understand a passage 閱讀理解（二）—— 理解篇章內容	8%



**E Complete the sentences with 'need(s) to' or 'needn't' and the given words. (12%, 2%@)**

study hard

ask your mother

brush his teeth

worry

wash the dishes

wash your hands

queue up

1. Joseph has just woken up. He \_\_\_\_\_ before he eats his breakfast.
2. Kenny failed the test last time. He \_\_\_\_\_ before the examinations.
3. You \_\_\_\_\_ before you have your dinner.
4. You are still very young. You \_\_\_\_\_ before you go camping.
5. Jack \_\_\_\_\_ before he enters the hall.
6. Lily can take care of herself. You \_\_\_\_\_ about her.

12

**F Do the matching. Write the correct letters in the brackets. (14%, 2%@)**

1. If you are tired, ( ) a. if you are sick.
2. If you want to be good at sports, ( ) b. you should take a rest.
3. You have to see a doctor ( ) c. you will burn your hands.
4. If you take out the hot tray in the oven without the oven gloves, ( ) d. you need to practise more.
5. If I were you, ( ) e. I will tell you.
6. If I know the truth, ( ) f. if I tell you the truth.
7. You won't believe me ( ) g. I would tell the truth.

14

# English

Exam 1

sample

Primary 6 — 1st Term

Name : \_\_\_\_\_

Marks : \_\_\_\_\_

Class : \_\_\_\_\_

Date : \_\_\_\_\_



Time Allowed :

**45** minutes

Parts	Assessment Objectives	Marks
<b>A</b>	Use suitable words to complete a passage 運用適當的字詞完成篇章	10%
<b>B</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	12%
<b>C</b>	Understand how to answer questions with 'How' and 'What' 理解如何回答 'How' 和 'What' 的問題	6%
<b>D</b>	Use conditional sentences correctly 正確運用條件句	12%
<b>E</b>	Use adverbs to modify verbs 運用副詞修飾動詞	12%
<b>F</b>	Use prepositions correctly 正確運用介詞	18%
<b>G</b>	Cloze passage — use suitable words to complete a passage 篇章填充 —— 運用適當的字詞完成篇章	12%
<b>H</b>	Reading comprehension (1) — locate specific information from a news article 閱讀理解 (一) —— 從新聞中選取資料	10%
<b>I</b>	Reading comprehension (2) — understand an article 閱讀理解 (二) —— 理解文章內容	8%

**H Read the news article and answer the questions. (10%, 2%@)***City News**Wednesday, 11 July 20XX****Electronic school bags are coming!***

How heavy is your school bag? Do you think that it is too heavy for you? Worried about carrying such heavy stuff every day? Just surf the Internet and you can get educational resources like dictionaries and maps in your classroom. 5

The government is now running a pilot scheme on electronic school bags in ten schools. Some teachers think it helps self-learning and stimulates study motivation while some students say the device has made study more interactive. It also helps reduce the weight of your real school bags! 10

The government will gather more comments from teachers and parents before it decides whether to extend the scheme to all schools.

**Choose the best answer by blackening the circle.**

1. Which of the following **CAN'T** you get from the electronic school bags?

- ☐ A. worksheets                      ☐ B. textbooks  
☐ C. pencil case                      ☐ D. supplementary exercises



2. Read lines 7–8. The pilot scheme is for \_\_\_\_\_ .

- ☐ A. a few schools                      ☐ B. half of the schools  
☐ C. more than 10 schools                      ☐ D. all schools

3. Which of the following is **NOT** an advantage of electronic school bags?

- ☐ A. They are light.  
☐ B. They encourage students to learn by themselves.  
☐ C. Students may become more willing to learn.  
☐ D. Students do not have to do homework themselves.

\* 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. coat
2. trousers
3. sweater
4. sandals
5. scarf
6. slippers
7. raincoat
8. pyjamas
9. mittens
10. trainers

### B

1. hottest
2. lower

#### ★ 解題精要

這題是比較一月和十二月的氣溫，一月比十二月冷，但留意不能答 'cooler than'，因為這題用了 'temperature' 一字，故應說 'lower than'。如要用 'cooler than'，則要說 'January is cooler than December'。

3. hotter

#### ★ 解題精要

全年平均氣溫 (average temperature of the year) 是將十二個月的平均氣溫 (average temperature) 相加，再除以十二。經計算得出 A 市的全年平均氣溫為 23°C，而 B 市的全年平均氣溫為 30 °C，所以 B 市比 A 市熱。

4. wettest

#### ★ 解題精要

學生不要單看七月和八月份，還要把這兩個月份跟其他月份比較，才能找出答案。在決定用哪個字前，要先決定這兩個月份在哪方面較突出。由於這兩個月份的雨量最大，所以答案是 'wettest'。

5. wetter
6. driest; drier
7. September is hotter than November.
8. March is wetter than February.

### C

1. informations → information
2. ✓
3. ✓
4. juices → juice
5. papers → paper
6. glasses → glass
7. moneys → money
8. ✓
9. photo → photos

#### ★ 解題精要

題目沒說明拍多少張照片，學生可能不知應用複數還是單數。但其實由於這句的意思是泛指拍照這活動，而句中的名詞若是泛指的話，可數名詞必須是複數，所以 'photo' 應加上 's'。

10. coins → coin

#### 常犯錯誤

題目中提到 'two-dollar' (兩元)，學生可能會因此認為要用複數名詞 'coins'。但學生須留意句子中的冠詞 'a'，可推斷句子意思是指一個兩元硬幣，所以應用單數名詞。

### D

1. sometimes
2. never
3. always