

24 Mock Papers



Aligns with internal assessment formats

Reading

Covers various question types, including fill-in-the-blank, multiple-choice, short-answer questions, etc., to gauge various reading skills.

H. Rachel is reading a leaflet about recycling. Read it carefully and answer the questions.

The Journey of Recycling

Sustainable living means to live in a way that does not harm the environment. An important part of this is recycling, which means turning waste into new materials. For example, glass, paper, and plastic waste can be recycled.

Glass

At a glass recycling plant, workers first sort the glass into different types. Then, it is melted into small pieces. Next, it is mixed with water to create a mixture called pulp. This mixture is then used to make new glass products.

Paper

Many paper recycling plants only accept clean, dry paper. The paper is then shredded into small pieces. These pieces are then mixed with water to create a pulp. This pulp is then used to make new paper products.

Plastic

Similar to how glass and paper are recycled, plastic is also recycled. Plastic waste is sorted into different types and then melted. The melted plastic is then used to make new plastic products.

Recycling reduces waste and helps protect the environment. It also saves energy and reduces the need for new raw materials.

Choose the best answers by blackening the correct circle.

1. Sustainable living means to live in a way that does not harm the environment. (10% @ 2%)

2. What does 'pulp' refer to in the text?

3. Which of the following is TRUE about recycling?

4. What materials made from recycled plastic is used for construction sites?

5. Name ONE way that recycling is good for our planet.

— The End —

Writing

Exposes students to various types of writing cues and text types to strengthen their organisation and writing skills.

Test 1 Writing Time allowed: 20 mins Total marks: ____ / 30

Name: _____ Class: P5 _____ Date: _____

Mandy's friend Danny is going to visit Hong Kong. You are Mandy. Write an email in about 70 words, suggesting what he can do. Use the following questions to help you.

- How long is Danny staying in Hong Kong?
- How many places do you suggest that he visit?
- What places do you suggest that he visit?
- What activities can he do?
- Why do you suggest these?

Test 1 Writing Time allowed: 20 mins Total marks: ____ / 30

Name: _____ Class: P6 _____ Date: _____

It was Flag Day for Anson and Mia's school last week. Write a story about what happened. Use the following pictures to write the story in about 90 words.

Dear Danny,

How are you?

poster / Flag Day / volunteer donation bags / thankful

lady / blind / lost

Anson and Mia were at school. They _____

Top Score Practice



Explains common mistakes and provides consolidation exercises.

4 Conditionals (條件句)

1 常犯錯誤

常犯錯誤 1: 錯誤使用條件句的文法結構。在寫第二類條件句的時候, 把「were」寫成「was」。

例 If I was you, I would eat ice cream. ✗

例題分析: 雖然第二類條件句帶有「if」的从句會使用簡單過去式 (simple past tense), 但想表達「如果我是……」, 則不會使用「was」, 而是「were」。

正確答案: If I were you, I would eat ice cream.

常犯錯誤 2: 混淆甚麼時候應該使用第一類條件句, 甚麼時候用第二類。

例 If I wake up early tomorrow, I will go jogging. ✗

例題分析: 第二類條件句用來提出意見或假設, 因此形容的情況一般是發生可能性極低, 甚至是虛構的。但例句中描述的是關於明天不能早起的情況, 是有可能發生的, 因此不應該使用第二類條件句。

應該使用第一類條件句來描述「在這個情況 / 條件下, 某一事情一般會發生。」

在選擇應該使用第一類還是第二類條件句的時候, 可以想想要描述的事情發生的可能性有多大, 以及這是否屬於個人意見或假設。

正確答案: If I wake up early tomorrow, I will go jogging.

Common mistakes

Highlights mistakes common in grammar, reading and writing, accompanied by mistake analyses, to help students avoid common mistakes.

Consolidation exercises

Provides immediate practice to check understanding and consolidate knowledge.

精選練習

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the given verbs.

Rose: Alex, why do you look so worried?

Alex: I've been worried about my Maths test this Thursday. I don't understand anything in class! If I (1) _____ (get) poor grades, my parents (2) _____ (be) upset. What should I do?

Rose: If I (3) _____ (be) you, I (4) _____ (ask) Miss Fung for help. I'm sure she'll be happy to explain things to you.

Alex: I hope so... If I (5) _____ (be) braver, I (6) _____

提示: 細心閱讀和理解整句句子的意思, 再選擇合適的時態。

Exam Success Guide



Explains how SSPA works and offers exam notes and tips at a glance.

Common question types are analysed with exam-tackling skills provided.

Quick revision notes summarise key grammar rules and language skills.

常見題型分析

英文考試中常見的題型包括: 參考題、字彙題、同義詞題、識別資訊題、因果題等。我們需要根據題型的特點, 運用不同的答題技巧。

1. Reference Questions (參考題)

參考題是閱讀理解中常見的題型, 一般要求我們找出某代名詞 (pronoun) 所指的对象, 有些題目甚至會問某名詞指的是甚麼。

應試技巧

- 分辨清楚名詞所指的對象是人、事或物。
- 細心閱讀名詞的前文, 注意代名詞前面出現過甚麼人、事或物。
- 嘗試把題目中的選項代入文章, 看看哪一個最合理。

例

Sandy and her best friend Kate love to have picnic. Last Sunday, they went to a park. When they arrived, Sandy took out a box. 'My mum' made these cupcakes. Try one!' said Sandy. 'Thanks! Please thank her for me,' said Kate.

題目: Read line 7. What does 'her' refer to?

答案: Sandy's mum

技巧分析

- 實代名詞「her」代指女性人物。
- 雖然文中有三個女性角色: Sandy、Kate 和 Sandy 的媽媽, 但 Kate 的說話中希望感謝烤製紙杯蛋糕的人, 因此「Sandy 的媽媽」是合理答案。
- 我們需要根據說話者的身份來填寫「我的」, 因此答案應該寫成「Sandy 的媽媽」。

2. Dictionary Questions (字典題)

字典題考核我們推測多義詞在文中意思的能力, 題目會提供該字詞在字典中的各種解釋, 讓我們選擇最合適的答案。

應試技巧

- 分辨題目中字詞的詞性 (part of speech), 例如: 名詞 (noun)、動詞 (verb)、形容詞 (adjective)、副詞 (adverb) 等。
- 閱讀文中包含該字詞的句子, 並把該字詞與字典中各個選項的詞性、解釋和例句比較, 找出最合適的選項。

應試速讀筆記

3. 運用連接詞

- 寫作時, 可多用連接詞來突顯句子之間的關係, 例如:

作用	例子
增添內容	「and」、「also」、「moreover」
表達順序	「first」、「next」、「finally」、「at the beginning」、「in the end」
帶出例子	「for example」、「for instance」
表達因果	「because」、「so」、「therefore」

4. 善用詞彙

- 多聯想與主題相關的詞, 並靈活運用同義詞, 令文章表達更多元化。

5. 利用不同的方法描寫

- 在描寫景物或人物時, 除了直接使用相關形容詞外, 還可嘗試從不同的角度描寫, 以增加文章的層次感。例如: 描寫環境時, 可以從感官描寫出發, 也可以使用比喻; 描寫人物性格時, 可透過其言行舉止及與其他人物的互動來展現特質。這除了令文章更生動外, 亦能帶領讀者一邊閱讀一邊想像, 更容易投入其中。

例如, 形容天氣時, 我們可以這樣描寫:

The sun was shining brightly. Olivia and I put on our sunglasses and hats to protect ourselves in the sun. The wind was blowing too, making it a perfect day for hiking.

這段文字除了描寫陽光明媚的天氣, 還透過人物的衣着 (太陽眼鏡和帽子) 與行動, 突顯陽光的猛烈, 讓文章更具真實感。

6. 選用正確時態

- 根據不同文體和寫作目的選用適當的動詞時態。例如: 寫作日記或描述過去發生的事情時, 需使用過去式; 如果描述一些過去發生, 但對現在仍有影響的事件, 便需要使用現在完成式。

Present perfect tense (現在完成式)

- 現在完成式可以用來談論經驗, 亦可以用來描述從過去開始發生但至今還未結束的事情。
- 疑問句結構:

Has	he / she / it	been	to Japan?
Have	I / you / we / they		
Has / Have		過去分詞 (past participle)	

Listening

Provides monologues and dialogues in real-life situations to test students' listening skills.

Exam 1 Listening Time allowed: 20 mins Total marks: ____ / 30

Name: _____ Class: P5 _____ Date: _____

There are three parts in this section. For each part, you will have 30 seconds to study the questions. The recording will be played only ONCE.

A. Sarah is listening to a news report about an incident on a plane. (10% @ 2%)

Listen to the news report. Choose the best answers by blackening the correct circle. You have 30 seconds to study the questions. You may start now.

1. Where did the plane come from?

2. How many passengers were affected?

3. How did the passengers feel?

4. What food item may be the cause of the incident?

5. What did the management of the airline company NOT do after the incident?



Scan the QR code to access audio recordings anytime.

Designed to simulate the format of internal assessments.

Speaking

Simulates real-life scenarios with various types of cues to enhance students' organisation and speaking skills.

Exam 2 Speaking Preparation: 3 mins Assessment: 2 mins Total marks: ____ / 50

Name: _____ Class: P5 _____ Date: _____

Presentation

You joined a music competition last week. Use the information below or your own ideas to talk about what happened. You will have two minutes to complete the task. Remember to look at your teacher when you do the presentation.

What song or music piece did you perform?

How did you prepare for the competition?

What happened during the competition?

What was the result of the competition?

Why did you join the competition?

What have you learnt from the experience?



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