

**I. Mandy is reading a magazine article. Read it carefully and answer the questions.**

**Low-altitude Economy**

**1 What is it?**

Low-altitude economy refers to business activities in airspace below 1,000 metres. In less than 1,000 metres above the ground, drones can help to deliver packages and provide other services.



**What can drones do?**

Some examples of using drones include:

1. Delivery services: Imagine ordering a meal online and then receive it at the exact time you want it to arrive. Drone delivery can operate effectively even when there is a flood near your home!
2. Rescue services: Imagine someone getting lost on a hike. In addition to sending rescue teams and search dogs to find them, people can also use drones to help with the search. Rescue can be faster and safer.
3. Performances: Some companies use drones to give performances in the sky. They can program the drones to form patterns, such as the giant pandas. These drone performances are more beautiful and environmentally friendly than fireworks.

**Choose the best answers by blackening the circles. (8% @ 2%)**

**1. How high can drones fly in the low-altitude economy?**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> A. 0 m – 1,000 m     | <input type="radio"/> B. 1,000 m – 2,000 m |
| <input type="radio"/> C. 1,500 m – 2,500 m | <input type="radio"/> D. 2,000 m – 3,000 m |

**2. Read line 11. What does 'it' refer to?**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> A. the exact time               | <input type="radio"/> B. flooding on the road           |
| <input type="radio"/> C. one type of delivery service | <input type="radio"/> D. a meal a person ordered online |

**Choose the best answers by blackening the circles.** (10% @ 2%)

1. When did the Inca arrive in Peru?
  - ☐ A. around 1100
  - ☐ B. around 1470
  - ☐ C. around 12 million
  - ☐ D. around 1530
  
2. Read line 9. What does 'it' refer to?
  - ☐ A. the Spanish army
  - ☐ B. the year 1533
  - ☐ C. the Inca empire
  - ☐ D. western South America
  
3. What is Quechua?
  - ☐ A. an Inca emperor
  - ☐ B. a type of Inca knot
  - ☐ C. a written language
  - ☐ D. a spoken language
  
4. Read line 17. What does 'they' refer to?
  - ☐ A. the people
  - ☐ B. Inca houses
  - ☐ C. the stones
  - ☐ D. the puzzle pieces
  
5. Which of the following is **NOT** true about the Machu Picchu?
  - ☐ A. The Inca built it.
  - ☐ B. It was destroyed in an earthquake.
  - ☐ C. There are houses and temples in it.
  - ☐ D. It has experienced many earthquakes.

**Match the sub-headings with the paragraphs by writing (i) to (iii) in the spaces provided.** (3% @ 1%)

Sub-heading	Paragraph
Architecture	(6) _____
History	(7) _____
Language	(8) _____

**Give short answers.** (3% @ 1%)

9. Where was the Inca empire?

\_\_\_\_\_

10. What did the Inca use strings for?

\_\_\_\_\_

11. Read lines 16–20. Which word means ‘well-known’?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Thomas is writing a script for a presentation. Complete the script with information from the text. Put ONE word in each blank. Make sure your answers are grammatically correct.** (4% @ 1%)

Hello, everyone. I am going to introduce the Inca civilisation to you. The Inca empire was big in the 15th century. It was difficult to rule because its citizens spoke (12) \_\_\_\_\_ languages. I think the emperor was clever because he gave high (13) \_\_\_\_\_ only to those who knew the native language, Quechua. The people were clever too. They used (14) \_\_\_\_\_ to build very strong houses. These houses still (15) \_\_\_\_\_ today even after experiencing many earthquakes over the years.

— The End —

# Test 1 Writing

Time allowed:  20 mins

Total marks: \_\_\_\_\_ / 30

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: P5 \_\_\_\_\_ (     ) Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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**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 at each place?
- Why do you suggest these places?

Dear Danny,

How are you? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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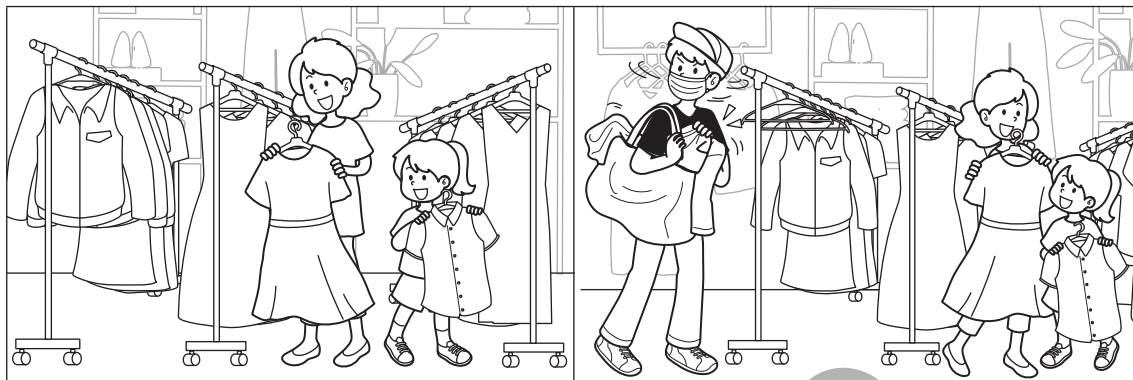
# Test 4 Writing

Time allowed: *20 mins*

Total marks: \_\_\_\_\_ / 30

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: P5 \_\_\_\_\_ ( ) Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Thomas is writing a story. You are Thomas. Write the story in about 70 words. Use the following pictures to help you.**



go shopping / clothes

look around / jacket / exit



alarm / shoppers / chase

Last week, Amy went shopping with her mum. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# 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.

Audio



## 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 circles.*

*You have 30 seconds to study the questions. You may start now.*

### 1. Where did the plane come from?

- ☐ A. Seoul
- ☐ B. Tokyo
- ☐ C. Beijing
- ☐ D. Kuala Lumpur

### 2. How many passengers were affected?

- ☐ A. 20
- ☐ B. 30
- ☐ C. 40
- ☐ D. 50

### 3. How did the passengers feel?

- ☐ A. unwell
- ☐ B. scared
- ☐ C. excited
- ☐ D. hungry

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

- ☐ A. pork noodles
- ☐ B. potato salad
- ☐ C. fried rice
- ☐ D. ice cream

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

- ☐ A. removing potatoes on their flight menus
- ☐ B. changing all the fridges on their planes
- ☐ C. reviewing the company's food safety procedures
- ☐ D. providing further training to their flight attendants

**C. Amy is talking with her father about returning a product.** (10% @ 2%)

*Listen to the conversation and complete the product return form. You have 30 seconds to study the form. You may start now.*

Smart Electronics Gadgets		
Product Return Form		
Date: 2nd June 20XX		
<b>Personal information</b>		
Name: (1) _____		
Contact number: 2808 0845		
Please put a '✓' in the appropriate <input type="checkbox"/> .		
<b>Product information</b>		
(2) Item:		
<input type="checkbox"/> a drone	<input type="checkbox"/> earphones	
<input type="checkbox"/> a memory card	<input type="checkbox"/> a smartphone	
(3) Receipt number: _____		
<b>Reason for return</b>		
(4) _____		
<b>(5) Request</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/> repair	<input type="checkbox"/> replacement	<input type="checkbox"/> cash coupons
<b>Remarks</b>		
_____		
_____		

— The End —

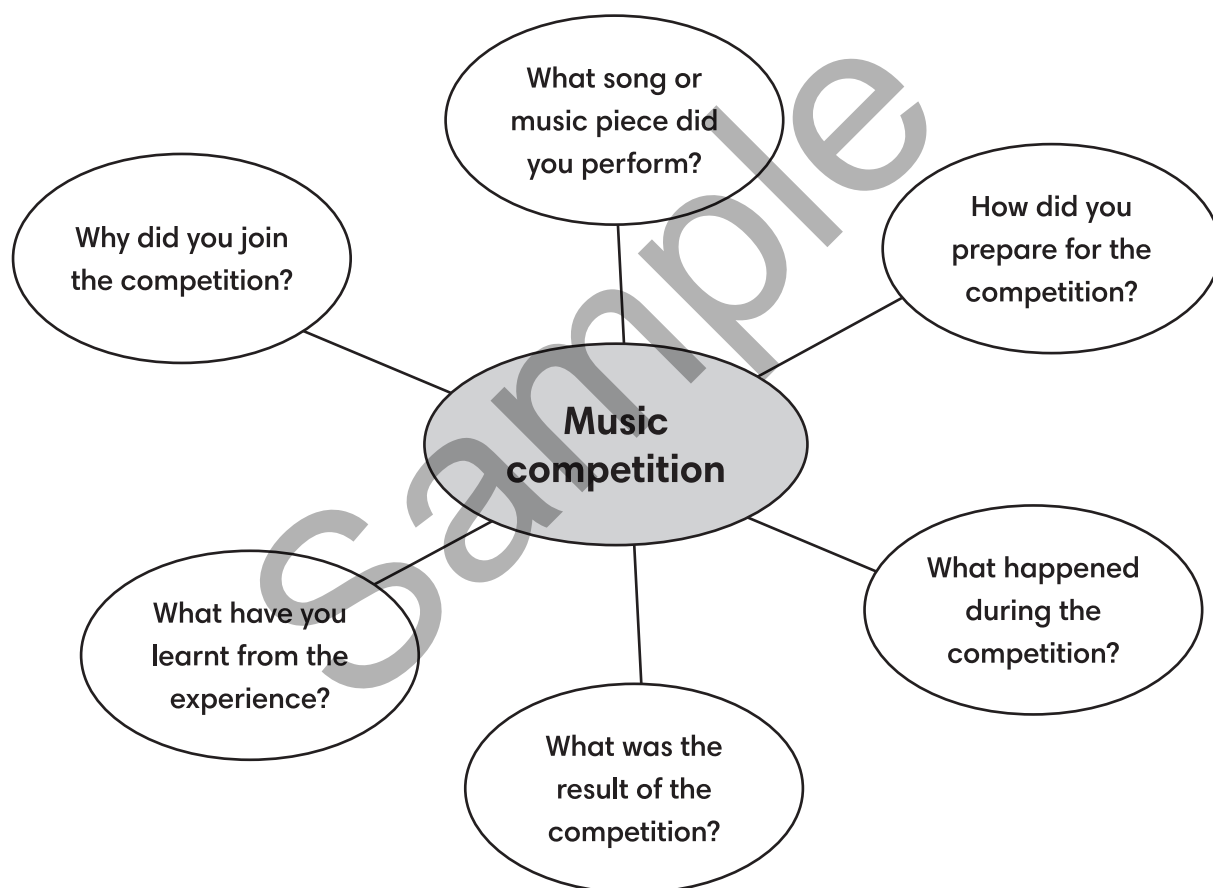
## Exam 2 Speaking

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.





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# 6 Gerunds and Infinitives

## (動名詞及動詞原形)



### 常犯錯誤

常犯錯誤 1：在介詞或某些特定動詞後不是使用動名詞 (gerund)。

例 I am interested in \_\_\_\_\_ play \_\_\_\_\_ (play) football. I also enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ to go \_\_\_\_\_ (go) shopping. ✗

#### 例題分析

- 當動詞出現在某些介詞 (例如：「in」、「on」、「at」或「about」等) 之後，或某些特定動詞 (例如：「love」、「hate」、「enjoy」或「dislike」等) 之後，應使用動名詞 (即動詞加「-ing」形式)。

✓ 正確答案：I am interested in \_\_\_\_\_ playing \_\_\_\_\_ (play) football. I also enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ going \_\_\_\_\_ (go) shopping.

常犯錯誤 2：在情態動詞 (modal verbs) 後不是使用動詞原形 (infinitive)。

例 Twenty years ago, Ben could \_\_\_\_\_ finished \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) a 10-kilometre race in one hour. ✗

#### 例題分析

- 在情態動詞 (例如：「could」或「would」等) 後，應使用動詞原形，即不加「-ed」、「-s」或「-ing」的基本形式。

✓ 正確答案：Twenty years ago, Ben could \_\_\_\_\_ finish \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) a 10-kilometre race in one hour.

### 精進練習

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

Last year, I could not (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) well because of study pressure. As a result, I always felt sleepy. My class teacher, Ms Lam, said that I should (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (arrange) some activity time so that I could (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (relax) better. 'I must (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (do) something,' I told myself.

Now, I am in Primary 5. I am good at (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (manage) my time. I can (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bed early, and I feel refreshed every day. I am still bad in (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (run), but now I want (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (jog) with Dad every Saturday morning.

# 7 Tenses (動詞時態)



## 常犯錯誤

常犯錯誤 1：當句子用「when」或「while」時，動詞使用了錯誤的形態。

例 1 When I arrive, she was cooking. ✗

例 2 My mum was cooking while I did my homework. ✗

### 例題分析

- 當描述過去的事情時，如果動作是在某一個時間點發生的，應使用簡單過去式 (simple past tense)；當動作是在某段時間內持續發生的，則應使用過去進行式 (past continuous tense)。
  - 例 1 中的動作「arrive」(到達) 發生在一個過去的時間點，因此應使用簡單過去式。
  - 例 2 中的動作「do」(做功課) 是持續進行的，因此應使用過去進行式。
- ✓ 正確答案：  
例 1 When I arrived, she was cooking.  
例 2 My mum was cooking while I was doing homework.

## 精進練習

### A. Fill in the blanks with the simple past or past continuous form of the given verbs.

Last Sunday, I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) home from swimming practice when the sky suddenly (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (turn) dark. Soon, it (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (start) to rain. Since I didn't have an umbrella, I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (run) into a convenience store quickly. I (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (dry) myself in the shop when I (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (see) my neighbour, Kitty. She said she (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (go) home too and offered to share her umbrella with me. We (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (chat) happily under the umbrella while the rain (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (pour) down around us. When I finally (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) home, the rain stopped.

# 評估重點一覽及成績記錄表

## Test 1

範疇	評估項目	題目	得分	總分
Reading	Transport facilities	A	/5	/100
	Tourist attractions	B	/7	
	Question words	C	/6	
	Prepositions: Giving directions	D	/6	
	Proofreading	E	/10	
	Imperatives: Giving directions	F	/8	
	Tenses	G	/20	
	Quantities	H	/8	
	Reading comprehension 1	I	/10	
	Reading comprehension 2	J	/20	
Writing	An email to suggest places to visit in Hong Kong			/30

## Test 2

範疇	評估項目	題目	得分	總分
Reading	Activities	A	/8	/100
	<i>used to</i>	B	/8	
	Asking questions	C	/10	
	<i>already / just / yet</i>	D	/6	
	<i>and / or / so / because</i>	E	/6	
	Tenses	F	/12	
	Reading comprehension 1	G	/20	
	Reading comprehension 2	H	/30	
Writing	A book review on a book about an adventure of a girl			/30

# Answer Key & Explanations

## Test 1 Reading

- A. (1) bus terminal  
(2) zebra crossing  
(3) pavement  
(4) footbridge  
(5) flyover

### 難題解說

注意「footbridge」是「行人天橋」，是給人行走的，而「flyover」是「天橋」，是給車行走的。

- B. (1) M+  
(2) Golden Bauhinia Square  
(3) Hong Kong Geopark  
(4) Hong Kong Wetland Park  
(5) Madame Tussauds  
(6) Ocean Park

### 難題解說

注意香港濕地公園和海洋公園都可以看動植物，但只有海洋公園可以探熊貓。

- C. (1) Where (2) How far  
(3) How long (4) when  
(5) Why (6) What  
(7) Who

### 難題解說

注意 Fred 的回答都是蠟像代表的人物，而之後亦補充說 Mandy 喜歡的韓星也可能會在，所以 Mandy 問的是「人」，即「who」。

- D. (1) go out of (2) on your left  
(3) walk along (4) at the end of  
(5) opposite (6) turn right into

### 難題解說

注意學校是在 Soy Street 二號，所以最後的指示是要轉入 Soy Street。

- E. (1) After walking past the yellow circle, it needs to turn right.

### 難題解說

注意「walk」已經是動詞了，一個句子不可能有兩個動詞，所以後面的其實是介詞 (preposition) 「past」。

- (2) The final command for the robot is, 'Move towards the flag.'  
(3) Don't forget to check your spelling on the computer before  
(4) you press / pressing 'Run'. It won't follow your commands if they have  
(5) wrong spellings! Now, use the next ten minutes ~~short~~ to

- F. (1) walk along Green Road  
(2) turn right into Pink Street  
(3) on your right

### 難題解說

這裏只需指出位置，不需要用次序詞 (sequence word)。

- (4) Walk through the park.

- G. (1) was (2) helped  
(3) woke (4) wanted  
(5) arrived (6) Could

### 難題解說

用「Could you」作有禮貌的詢問。

- (7) asked (8) are going  
(9) said (10) takes

- H. (1) a little (2) too much  
(3) enough (4) more

### 難題解說

與「每天應進食最少兩份水果和三份蔬菜」的建議相比，「一日一蘋果」的份量未必足夠 (enough)，因此我們還是要記得多吃蔬菜和水果。

4. Usually, I hike with my parents. Sometimes, my cousins join us too. Last year, my class chose hiking as an activity on Class Picnic Day. We learnt a lot about Hong Kong and about each other during the hike.
5. I like hiking because it is very different from studying at home. I have the chance to move around. It is a type of exercise for me too. The feeling of sweating and catching my breath is not good, but I often feel great after overcoming the difficulties. I like the challenge.
6. I have learnt several things from hiking. For example, I have realised that there are different sides to everything. For example, Hong Kong has its urban environment and natural environment. I have also discovered that the happiness of overcoming a difficulty is wonderful.

評分準則		佔分
朗讀 (Reading aloud)	朗讀流暢，善用停頓，音量和語調合適。	18
對答 (Interaction)	對答清晰，能回應大部分問題，內容貼題且完整。	18
發音 (Pronunciation)	發音清楚準確。	7
表達 (Delivery)	快慢、停頓適當，聲量適中，與聆聽者有眼神接觸。	7

# 常見題型分析

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

## 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) 所指的對象，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 原文：

- 1 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.
- 5 'My mum' made these cupcakes.  
Try one!' said Sandy.  
'Thanks! Please thank her for me,' said Kate.

### 技巧分析

- ◆ 賓語代名詞「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 的說話中希望答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」。

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

答案：Sandy's mum

## 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。



### 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字詞，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，可以從感觀描寫出發，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)





## 文體 1：Personal email (私人電郵)

無論在寫作、閱讀或文法測驗中，電郵都是一種常見的文體。當收件人是朋友或家人時，我們會使用非正式的字詞和句子，以及較輕鬆、隨和的語氣。一則私人電郵的框架大致如下：

The diagram shows an email window with the following structure:

- 電郵主旨** (Email Subject): To: helenxyz@weareupep.com, From: leo123@weareupep.com, Subject: Come to My Birthday Party!
- 收件人電郵地址** (Recipient Email Address): helenxyz@weareupep.com
- 寄件人電郵地址** (Sender Email Address): leo123@weareupep.com
- 稱呼語及收件人** (Salutation and Recipient): Dear Helen,
- 問候對方及寫電郵目的** (Greeting and Purpose): How's everything in your new school? I haven't seen you for a while and I really miss you. My birthday is coming soon. I am holding a birthday party this Saturday. Can you come?
- 正文** (Body): At the party, we will play some exciting group games, such as musical chairs. My mum has bought a home karaoke machine for us, so we can sing and dance together! Daniel, Tina and a few other classmates in 5A have promised to come to the party.
- 總結及表達對收到回覆的期待** (Conclusion and Expectation): Let me know if you can join my birthday celebration. We are ordering food for the party. Is there any food you don't eat? See you there!
- 結尾敬語** (Closing): Best wishes,
- 署名** (Signature): Leo

### 應試提示

- 給朋友或家人的信件，行文風格、用詞和語調可以較為輕鬆隨意。可以使用縮寫（例如：「I'm」、「don't」等）讓語氣更親切自然。
- 結尾敬語可使用「Best wishes」、「Take care」等較親切的用語。
- 可加入如「Write back soon.」、「I can't wait to hear from you.」這類句子，表達期待對方回信的心情。

# 不規則動詞表

Base form (基礎形態)	Simple past tense (簡單過去式)	Past participle (過去分詞)
be	was / were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
dream	dreamt / dreamed	dreamt / dreamed
draw	drew	drawn
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hit	hit	hit
hide	hid	hidden
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept

# 主題詞彙表

## Transport and transport related facilities

a ferry	a footbridge	a lorry
a minibus	a motorcycle	a pavement
a pier	a plane / an aeroplane	a taxi stand
an airport	an SUV (sport utility vehicle)	MTR (Mass Transit Railway)

## Tourist attractions in Hong Kong

Che Kung Temple	Cheung Chau
Hong Kong Disneyland	Hong Kong Ocean Park
Madame Tussauds	Mai Po Nature Reserve
Ngong Ping 360	West Kowloon Cultural District

## Activities to do in different tourist attractions

enjoy the beautiful view	go on a bus / roller coaster ride
ride on the cable car	spin the wheel of fortune
take photos with cartoon characters	try street / local food
watch firework displays	watch a parade

## Things children can do by themselves

change my clothes / socks	cut my fingernails
hang up my clothes	pack my school bag
take a shower / bath	tidy up my bed / desk / room
tie my shoelaces	tie up my hair

## Online activities

have an online class	join virtual tours
learn photo editing	look for information
play online games	publish a post
read digital books	stream live videos
surf the Internet	watch videos

## Holiday activities

go camping	have a picnic	join a cruise
make soap / candles	pick fruit	row a boat
sunbathe	visit a museum / temple	watch a show