

# SMART GRAMMAR

## Past Continuous

### With 'when':

- \* To talk about actions or events that were interrupted by another action or event.
- \* Formed with Past Continuous + 'when' + Past Simple.

#### Examples:

- Monika was brushing her hair when the bird flew in.
- The children were watching the television when the electricity went off.

### With 'while':

- \* To talk about two actions that happened at the same time in the past.
- \* Formed with Past Simple + 'while' + Past Continuous.

#### Examples:

- Lee fell from his bicycle while Bruce was watering the plants.
- The telephone rang while mother was cooking in the kitchen.

## Adjectives

### Adding -ing:

- \* To describe a noun, an object, a situation or a person.
- \* It causes the feeling.
- \* E.g: *satisfying, boring, exciting.*

#### Examples:

- The art museum tour was interesting.
- My examination results are disappointing.

### Adding -ed:

- \* To describe what we feel about something.
- \* It describes our emotion or feeling.
- \* E.g: *satisfied, bored, excited.*

#### Examples:

- Amran is interested to learn about arts.
- I was disappointed with myself.

# SMART GRAMMAR

## Used To / Didn't Use To

- \* To talk about things that we used to do regularly in the past but no longer in the present.
- \* To show contrast between the past and the present.

### Affirmative sentences:

#### Examples:

- Nadia used to play hockey.
- They used to have a cat.

### Negative sentences:

#### Examples:

- Father didn't use to wear glasses.
- We didn't use to go fishing.

## Irregular Past Participles

- \* Irregular verbs do not form their past participles by adding -ed or -d. They are formed by changing the spelling from the past simple.

#### Examples:

| Verb   | Past simple | Past participle |
|--------|-------------|-----------------|
| bite   | bit         | bitten          |
| do     | did         | done            |
| fly    | flew        | flown           |
| freeze | froze       | frozen          |
| sing   | sang        | sung            |
| throw  | threw       | thrown          |
| wear   | wore        | worn            |

#### Examples:

- She had done her homework.
- Lola hasn't worn the shirt in nearly a year.

# SMART GRAMMAR

## Present Perfect

\* To talk about actions that began in the past and continue to the present.

### With 'never':

\* To talk about something that has not happened at any time up to the present.

#### Examples:

- |                                              |
|----------------------------------------------|
| • Siti has <u>never</u> been to France.      |
| • We have <u>never</u> worked there.         |
| • Benny has <u>never</u> lied to his mother. |

### With 'ever':

\* To ask whether something that has happened at any time up to the present.

#### Examples:

- |                                           |
|-------------------------------------------|
| • Have you <u>ever</u> seen a submarine?  |
| • Has she <u>ever</u> tried doing sports? |
| • Have you <u>ever</u> been to Melaka?    |

### With 'How long?':

\* To ask about a duration of an action.

### With 'for':

\* Indicate the period of time the action has taken place.

#### Examples:

- |                                                |
|------------------------------------------------|
| • <u>How long</u> have you stayed here?        |
| * I have stayed here <u>for</u> two years.     |
| • <u>How long</u> has Ahmad been singing?      |
| * Ahmad has been singing <u>for</u> ten years. |

### With 'since':

\* Indicate the exact point of time in the past.

#### Examples:

- |                                                             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| • <u>How long</u> have you stayed here?                     |
| * I have stayed here <u>since</u> 2020.                     |
| • <u>How long</u> has Ahmad been singing?                   |
| * Ahmad has been singing <u>since</u> he was ten years old. |

# SMART GRAMMAR

## With 'already':

- \* To talk about action that has happened/completed in the past.

### Examples:

- Have you had your dinner?
- \* Yes, I already had dinner.
- Does he know about the result?
- \* I think he already knows.

## With 'yet':

- \* To talk about whether an action has or hasn't happened.

### Examples:

- Have you had your dinner?
- \* No, I haven't had dinner yet.
- Does he know about the result?
- \* I think he doesn't know yet.

## Suffixes

- \* Letters that are added at the end of words to give new meaning.
- \* For example, *-ed*, *-ful*, *-er* or *-ing*.
- \* Adding suffixes may require a change in spelling.
- \* Suffix *-ful* means *full of*, whereas *-less* means *without*.

### Examples:

|                   |                   |                   |                  |                    |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| use <u>ful</u>    | home <u>less</u>  | musical <u>al</u> | slow <u>ly</u>   | manage <u>able</u> |
| begin <u>ning</u> | orphan <u>age</u> | great <u>ness</u> | child <u>ish</u> | teacher <u>er</u>  |
| bake <u>ry</u>    | joy <u>ous</u>    | hard <u>ship</u>  | actor <u>or</u>  | royal <u>ty</u>    |

## with '-tion', '-sion':

- \* Add *-tion* or *-sion* to some verbs to form them into nouns.
- \* If the verbs end in *-t*, add *-ion*.
- \* May require a change of spelling, especially verbs ending in vowels.

### Examples:

|                       |             |             |          |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| <b>Suffixes -tion</b> | celebration | subtraction | location |
| <b>Root word</b>      | celebrate   | subtract    | locate   |
| <b>Suffixes -sion</b> | explosion   | decision    | division |
| <b>Root word</b>      | explode     | decide      | divide   |

# SMART GRAMMAR

## with '-ment':

- \* To turn words into nouns by adding '-ment' to express a condition or result of an action.
- \* May require a change of spelling.

### Examples:

|                |            |           |               |
|----------------|------------|-----------|---------------|
| Suffixes -ment | employment | agreement | entertainment |
| Root word      | employ     | agree     | entertain     |
| Suffixes -ment | retirement | argument  | movement      |
| Root word      | retire     | argue     | move          |

## Comparisons

- \* To compare two persons, things or ideas.

### Using 'just as ... as' / 'not as ... as':

- \* **Just as ... as** : To compare two similar conditions.
- \* **Not as ... as** : To compare two conditions negatively.

### Examples of 'just as ... as':

- Mr Azlan is just as strict as Mr Razak.
- They are just as innocent as you are.
- You are just as nice as your mother.

### Examples 'not as ... as':

- The film was not as scary as I thought.
- Ikram is not as tall as his brothers.
- The moon is not as bright as the sun.

### Using 'too' / 'not enough':

- \* **Too**: To indicate that something is more than what is needed.
- \* **Not enough**: To indicate that something is less than sufficient or not at the satisfactory amount.

### Examples of 'too':

- Freddie had to hail a taxi. The place was too far for him to walk.
- There are too many people at the park.

### Examples of 'not enough':

- The room is not airy enough to dry my wet clothes.
- There are not enough spaces in this room.

# SMART GRAMMAR

## Passive Voice

- \* To emphasise more on the action instead of the subject.
- \* In passive voice, the subject is removed.
- \* The main verb in passive voice sentence changes to a past participle.
- \* In present simple tense, use form 'to be' (is/am/are/was/were) and past participle of the main verb.

### Examples:

- Over 20 kinds of tarts are baked daily.
- The paintings were sold by the curators.
- I was called by Miss Goh.

## Made Of/Used For:

- \* **Made of:** To talk about the material of something.
- \* **Used for:** To talk about the purpose of something.

### Examples of 'made of':

- This dress is made of satin.
- These books are made of papers.
- The ointment is made of natural herbs.

### Examples of 'used for':

- This dress is used for mother's wedding.
- These books are used for research.
- The ointment is used for treating eczema.

## Prefixes

- \* Contrary to suffixes, prefixes are a group of letters added to the beginning of a word.
- \* Most prefixes begin with in-, un-, im-, re-, dis-, co- and more.

### Examples:

|                   |                     |                   |                   |                   |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| <u>d</u> ishonest | <u>i</u> llegal     | <u>un</u> common  | <u>in</u> justice | <u>co</u> exist   |
| <u>ab</u> normal  | <u>de</u> sterilise | <u>up</u> load    | <u>im</u> balance | <u>en</u> counter |
| <u>non</u> sense  | <u>de</u> code      | <u>mis</u> behave | <u>re</u> write   | <u>in</u> visible |

# SMART GRAMMAR

## Will / Going To

- \* **Will/Won't (Will not):** To talk about future actions or events.
- \* **Going to:** To talk about plans for the future.

### Examples of 'will':

- They will attend the concert next month.
- I will fold the clothes later.
- Toni will win the bowling tournament.

### Examples of 'going to':

- She is going to see her parents in Kedah.
- Kumar and Mohan are going to leave at 5 p.m.
- We are going to the museum.

### Examples of 'won't':

- The plumber won't come tomorrow.
- Azlina won't be waiting for you.
- The train won't arrive on time.

## Present Simple (Future Events)

- \* To talk about scheduled future events such as itinerary, timetable or in calendar.
- \* Do not use 'will' when using present simple for future events.

### Examples:

- My piano lesson starts at 9 a.m.
- Chris leaves for Singapore tomorrow.
- His flight arrives in an hour.

## First Conditional

- \* To talk about something that is likely to happen in the future if a condition is met.
- \* Use present tense for the condition and 'will' for the consequence.

**If** + **present simple** + **will**  
(Condition) (Consequence)

- \* The clause 'if' can also be placed at the end. Drop the comma if the 'if' comes in second.

### Examples:

- If they go to Penang next week, they will visit their uncle.
- If I see him, I will ask him to call you.
- Han will be home soon if the traffic is not congested.

# SMART GRAMMAR

## Modal Verbs

- \* To be used with other verbs to express ability, permission, request, offers, advice and invitation.
- \* Do not add -s, -ed, or -ing to the modal verbs.
- \* Do not use 'to' after the modal verbs.
- \* For negative forms of modal verbs, add '-n't' or 'not' after the modal verbs.
- \* Examples of modal verbs are: *may, might, could, should, have to, must* and *can*.

### Affirmative: may/might/could

- \* **May:** To express possibility, permission or request.
- \* **Might:** To express possibility, suggestion or request. (more formal)
- \* **Could:** To express ability, suggestion, request or possibility.
- \* **Should:** To express request, advice, opinion or obligation.
- \* **Have to:** To express obligation.
- \* **Must:** To express certainty or obligation.
- \* **Can:** To express ability, offer, request or permission (informal).

### Examples of 'may':

- May I sit here?
- Mother may be at work.

### Examples of 'might':

- Might I interest you in tonight's special?
- They might arrive in Bali tomorrow.

### Examples of 'could':

- Could you pass me the pepper, please?
- I could speak Hokkien when I was little.

### Examples of 'should':

- Henry should tidy his room. It's so messy.
- Should I call my grandparents now?

### Examples of 'have to':

- The children have to wake up at 6 a.m. every day.
- We have to be there now!

### Examples of 'must':

- It must be cold in Japan.
- He must complete the project today.

### Examples of 'can':

- Can I help you, miss?
- I'm sure she can give you a ride.

# SMART GRAMMAR

**Negative: may not/might not**

**Examples:**

- You may not take photos inside the exhibition.
- It might not rain later.

## Reported Speech

- \* When we tell someone what the other person said.
- \* It can be used in the form of direct or indirect speech.
- \* We use words such as said, told, asked or other suitable verbs.
- \* Direct speech is used by quoting the exact phrases uttered by the speaker.
- \* Indirect speech reports what a person said without using the person's exact words.

**Examples of direct speech:**

- Ali said, "I am making salad for tonight's dinner."
- Mrs Tan asked, "Where did you buy the flower pots?"

**Examples of indirect speech:**

- Ali said he is making salad for tonight's dinner.
- Mrs Tan asked mother where she bought the flower pots.

## Indefinite Pronouns

- \* Refers to unspecified objects or people. It can be plural or singular.

**Examples of singular indefinite pronouns:**

|            |           |         |         |          |
|------------|-----------|---------|---------|----------|
| anyone     | anything  | each    | neither | either   |
| everything | everybody | nothing | someone | somebody |

**Examples:**

- Each book is covered in dust.
- Everyone knows I'm afraid of snakes.
- Someone is lurking behind the cabinet.

**Examples of plural indefinite pronouns:**

|      |         |        |      |     |
|------|---------|--------|------|-----|
| both | several | others | many | few |
|------|---------|--------|------|-----|

**Examples:**

- Both answers are correct.
- Many people think that cats can see in the dark.
- We rented the house for several days.

# SMART GRAMMAR

## Adverbs (Place)

- \* To talk about where an action or event happens.
- \* Examples of adverbs of place are 'there', 'somewhere', 'anywhere', 'nowhere', 'nearby' and more.

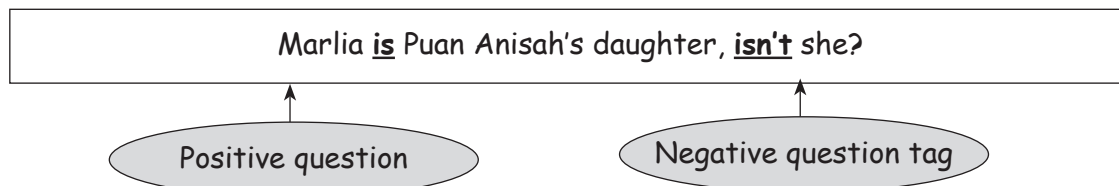
### Examples:

- The bus station is nearby.
- Let's find somewhere to discuss the matter.
- Look! The eagle is over there.

## Question Tags

- \* To ask for confirmation or agreement.
- \* It is a question asked at the end of a statement.
- \* There are two types of question tags: positive and negative.
- \* When asking a positive question, we use a negative question tag.
- \* When asking a negative question, we use a positive question tag.

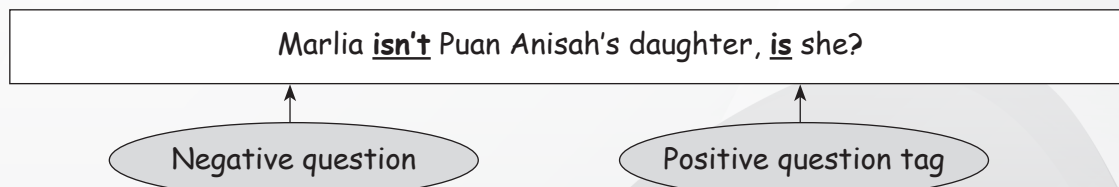
### Example of a positive question + negative question tag:



### Examples:

- She does the cleaning, doesn't she?
- Ramesh and Rajan are siblings, aren't they?
- We can play tennis tomorrow, can't we?

### Example of a negative question + positive question tag:



### Examples:

- You don't have any money, do you?
- Chickens can't fly, can they?
- Terry isn't going to attend the wedding, is he?

# EXAMPLES OF PHRASES

## PROVERBS

A popular saying to give advice about how people should behave. It is generally thought to be true.

| Proverb                                            | Meaning                                                                               |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A leopard doesn't change its spots                 | It is impossible for a person to change their character, no matter how hard they try. |
| A picture is worth a thousand words                | It is easier to show something in a picture than describing with words.               |
| Beggars can't be choosers                          | To accept things that have been given without complaining.                            |
| Birds of a feather flock together                  | People who share similar interests tend to spend a lot of time together.              |
| Don't bite the hand that feeds you                 | Don't be cruel to people who have helped you.                                         |
| Don't count your chickens before they hatch        | Don't make plans or get your hopes up until you are certain.                          |
| Don't make a mountain out of an anthill            | When someone worries too much on things that aren't important.                        |
| Early bird catches the worm                        | The person who grabs the earliest chance will find success.                           |
| Forbidden fruit is always the sweetest             | To have something that you want the most even though it is not permissible.           |
| Haste makes waste                                  | You will make many mistakes if you do something too quickly.                          |
| If it ain't broke, don't fix it                    | If something works perfectly well, don't try to change or fix it.                     |
| Ignorance is bliss                                 | It is better to know nothing than to know everything.                                 |
| It takes two to tango                              | A situation where both people need to take responsibility.                            |
| Letting the cat out of the bag                     | Accidentally revealed a secret.                                                       |
| Mind your own business                             | Do not interfere in someone's personal matters.                                       |
| Money doesn't grow on trees                        | Remind someone not to waste money.                                                    |
| Never put off until tomorrow what you can do today | Don't postpone the things you could do today.                                         |
| Once bitten, twice shy                             | When someone will not do something the second time due to a terrible experience.      |
| One man's junk is another man's treasure           | What a person regards as worthless may be considered valuable to another.             |
| Reap what you sow                                  | The consequences of our actions.                                                      |
| Rome wasn't built in a day                         | Great things take time.                                                               |
| The apple doesn't fall far from the tree           | To have a similar characteristic to the parents.                                      |
| The calm before the storm                          | A peaceful situation before something bad happens.                                    |
| The grass is greener on the other side             | To assume that there are better things in life in other places.                       |
| The tip of the iceberg                             | A small part of a much larger problem.                                                |
| Two heads is better than one                       | Two people working together on a task is better than doing it alone.                  |
| When the cat's away, the mice will play            | To break the rules when no one is supervising.                                        |
| When the going gets tough, the tough get going     | Only strong-willed people will be able to endure a difficult situation.               |
| You catch more flies with honey than with vinegar  | People are drawn to you more when you treat them kindly than when you are rude.       |

# EXAMPLES OF PHRASES

## IDIOMS

An expression that expresses a non-literal meaning that is different than the phrase's literal meaning.

| Idioms                 | Meaning                                                 |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| A piece of cake        | Something easy.                                         |
| A stone's throw        | A short distance.                                       |
| Back to square one     | Back to the beginning.                                  |
| Break the ice          | To start an introduction or conversation.               |
| Call the shots         | To make an important decision.                          |
| Come clean             | To admit to a mistake.                                  |
| Drop a line            | To contact a person.                                    |
| Face the music         | Accepting the punishment or judgment.                   |
| Go ape                 | Show an excitement or anger.                            |
| Hard nut to crack      | A very difficult problem or person.                     |
| Hit the hay            | To go to bed.                                           |
| In a New York minute   | To be very quick.                                       |
| In the same boat       | To be in a similar situation.                           |
| Know the drill         | Familiar with a process or procedure.                   |
| Make ends meet         | Have enough money to live.                              |
| Pet peeve              | Small things that annoy a person.                       |
| Point a finger         | To blame someone.                                       |
| Rain cats and dogs     | Raining heavily.                                        |
| Ring a bell            | When something is familiar.                             |
| See eye to eye         | Agree with someone.                                     |
| Take a rain check      | Decline an invitation but to accept it at a later time. |
| Tie the knot           | Get married.                                            |
| Turn the table         | Reverse a situation.                                    |
| Two peas in a pod      | Two people with strong resemblance.                     |
| Under the weather      | Not feeling well.                                       |
| Water under the bridge | To let go something in the past.                        |

# EXAMPLES OF PHRASES

## SIMILES

A phrase to compare something that is similar using 'like' or 'as'.

|                       |                        |                            |
|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| As brave as a lion    | As deep as sea         | As agile as a monkey       |
| As bright as the moon | As easy as ABC         | As alike as two peas       |
| As busy as a bee      | As empty as space      | As bald as an egg          |
| As blind as a bat     | As fit as fiddle       | As black as coal           |
| As clear as crystal   | As flat as pancake     | As loud as thunder         |
| As cold as ice        | As green as grass      | As mad as a hatter         |
| As dry as a bone      | As hollow as drum      | As mischievous as a monkey |
| As free as a bird     | As hot as fire         | As new as a day            |
| As fresh as a daisy   | As playful as kittens  | As persistent as mosquito  |
| As gentle as a lamb   | As silent as the grave | As red as blood            |
| As happy as a clam    | As slippery as an eel  | As sick as a dog           |
| As helpless as a baby | As sweet as sugar      | As sly as a fox            |
| As light as a feather | Cunning like a fox     | As soft as wool            |
| As sharp as a razor   | Shine like diamonds    | As sour as lime            |
| As smooth as silk     | Sing like an angel     | As thick as thieves        |
| As thin as a rake     | Sleep like a log       | As useful as a cow         |

# TEXTBOOK YEAR 6 GLOSSARY

## Unit 1 It's An Emergency!

**Page 9**  
accident - *kemalangan*

**Page 12**  
drill - *latihan*

**Page 12**  
emergency - *kecemasan*

**Page 16**  
rescue - *menyelamatkan*

## Unit 2 Life in the Past

**Page 22**  
administrator - *pentadbir*

**Page 23**  
possessions - *harta*

**Page 26**  
cottage - *kotej*

**Page 30**  
guide - *panduan*

## Unit 3 Adventure Time

**Page 34**  
landscape - *pemandangan*

**Page 38**  
rucksack - *beg galas*

**Page 39**  
explorer - *penjelajah*

**Page 44**  
trading - *perdagangan*

## Unit 4 Cool Jobs

**Page 49**  
vet - *doktor haiwan*

**Page 49**  
stilts - *kaki bajang*

**Page 54**  
rewarding - *berbaloi*

**Page 57**  
decode - *menyahkod*

## Unit 5 Getting Around

**Page 60**  
inventions - *ciptaan*

**Page 61**  
polluted - *tercemar*

**Page 63**  
courier - *perkhidmatan kiriman  
cepat/ kurier*

**Page 69**  
navigator - *pemandu arah*

# TEXTBOOK YEAR 6 GLOSSARY

## Unit 6 How Is It Made?

**Page 70**  
recycle - *diguna semula*

**Page 71**  
resources - *sumber*

**Page 73**  
dye - *pencelup*

**Page 79**  
grown - *tumbuh*

## Unit 7 Music and Song

**Page 82**  
folk - *rakyat*

**Page 83**  
narrative - *naratif/kisah*

**Page 88**  
soundtrack - *runut bunyi*

**Page 94**  
gasps - *terpegun*

## Unit 8 Tell Me A Story

**Page 96**  
temper - *baran*

**Page 100**  
series - *siri/berturut-turut*

**Page 103**  
emperor - *maharaja*

**Page 105**  
funeral - *upacara pengebumian*

## Unit 9 What's Your Opinion?

**Page 109**  
download - *muat turun*

**Page 112**  
research - *penyelidikan*

**Page 119**  
chants - *bernyanyi berulang - ulang*

**Page 119**  
aboriginal - *penduduk asli*

## Unit 10 It's A Mystery

**Page 123**  
robbery - *rompakan*

**Page 123**  
hieroglyphics - *hieroglif*

**Page 130**  
report - *melaporkan*

**Page 131**  
identity - *identiti*

# TEXTBOOK YEAR 6

## LIST OF SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

**Synonyms** are words with similar meanings. **Antonyms** are words opposite in meanings.

| Textbook Page | Word        | Synonym | Antonym |
|---------------|-------------|---------|---------|
| 9             | escaped     |         |         |
| 14            | accurate    |         |         |
| 14            | dark        |         |         |
| 15            | terrifying  |         |         |
| 20            | immediately |         |         |
| 21            | sick        |         |         |
| 23            | pleased     |         |         |
| 23            | false       |         |         |
| 25            | different   |         |         |
| 27            | past        |         |         |
| 30            | strange     |         |         |
| 33            | arrived     |         |         |
| 35            | tied        |         |         |
| 38            | heavy       |         |         |
| 39            | delicious   |         |         |
| 44            | rocky       |         |         |
| 45            | whispered   |         |         |
| 46            | valuable    |         |         |
| 48            | search      |         |         |
| 49            | energetic   |         |         |

# TEXTBOOK YEAR 6

## LIST OF SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

| Textbook Page | Word          | Synonym | Antonym |
|---------------|---------------|---------|---------|
| 54            | hurt          |         |         |
| 56            | rests         |         |         |
| 56            | low           |         |         |
| 58            | polite        |         |         |
| 60            | old-fashioned |         |         |
| 61            | future        |         |         |
| 63            | skilful       |         |         |
| 64            | crowded       |         |         |
| 66            | solve         |         |         |
| 68            | single        |         |         |
| 71            | change        |         |         |
| 71            | throw         |         |         |
| 73            | clean         |         |         |
| 77            | local         |         |         |
| 79            | traditional   |         |         |
| 81            | mistakes      |         |         |
| 83            | humour        |         |         |
| 83            | justice       |         |         |
| 83            | noble         |         |         |
| 90            | lively        |         |         |

# TEXTBOOK YEAR 6

## LIST OF SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

| Textbook Page | Word          | Synonym | Antonym |
|---------------|---------------|---------|---------|
| 93            | sharp         |         |         |
| 94            | surprise      |         |         |
| 97            | furious       |         |         |
| 97            | lazy          |         |         |
| 100           | tiny          |         |         |
| 102           | end           |         |         |
| 103           | greedy        |         |         |
| 105           | brave         |         |         |
| 113           | concentrating |         |         |
| 114           | careful       |         |         |
| 116           | follow        |         |         |
| 116           | continue      |         |         |
| 118           | forgotten     |         |         |
| 121           | persuade      |         |         |
| 123           | missing       |         |         |
| 123           | borrowed      |         |         |
| 126           | behave        |         |         |
| 129           | impatiently   |         |         |
| 129           | persistent    |         |         |
| 130           | covered       |         |         |