

E-BOOK NOTA POKET

# ANAK BIJAK

## BAHASA INGGERIS

- » Common Errors In English
- » Grammar Common Errors
- » Singular and Plural
- » Comparison of Adjectives
- » Prepositions

**VOL.**  
**01**

# NOTA RINGKAS DAN PADAT RUJUKAN HARIAN

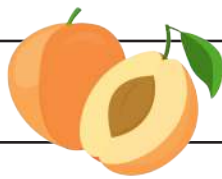
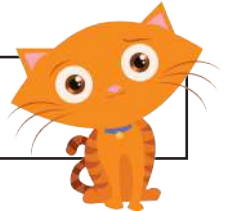
## BAHASA INGGERIS

CHAPTER	TOPIC
1.	Common Errors In English
2.	Grammar Common Errors
3.	Singular & Plural
4.	Comparison Of Adjectives
5.	Prepositions

## COMMON ERRORS

WRONG ( X )

RIGHT ( ✓ )

He eats apricot **one** day.He eats **an** apricot a day.Cat **got** tail.A cat **has a** tail.He phoned **taxi**.  
Where's **taxi**?He phoned **for a** taxi.  
Where's **the** taxi?I have **much** money,  
but not **much** coins.I have **a lot of** money,  
but not **many** coins.Road is clear. There **no** traffic.**The** road is clear. There  
**isn't any** traffic.

## NOTES ON CORRECT USAGE

Use 'a' before a consonant sound.  
( He's **a** student. )

Use 'an' before a vowel sound.  
( I sent **an** e-mail. )

Also use 'an' before a silent 'h'.  
( He will be here in **an** hour. )

Use 'the' when referring to a particular thing. ( That's **the** car.  
That's **the** stolen car. )

Use these expressions with uncountable nouns:  
( a **piece** of advice,  
a **great deal** of rain,  
a **little** water,  
a **breath** of fresh air,  
a **lot** of snow,  
**plenty** of dust )

For countable nouns,  
use these expressions:  
( a **few** cars,  
**many** houses,  
a box **full** of books,  
**several** big cities,  
How **many** people?,  
**plenty** of seats )



**GRAMMAR : STRUCTURAL COMMON ERRORS**

**WRONG ( X )      RIGHT ( ✓ )**

What colour the van?

What is the colour of the van?

What you do?

What are you doing?

Whose this bag?

Whose bag is this?

That Mr Ahmad car.

That is Mr Ahmad's car.

What those books?

What are those books?

She not talk now.

She is not talking now.

**WRONG ( X )**

**RIGHT ( ✓ )**

Teacher coming.

The teacher is coming.

Tomorrow holiday?

Is tomorrow a holiday?

How you go home?

How are you going home?

Where the bus?

Where is the bus?

Where my shoes?

Where are my shoes?

He is hiding the door.

He is hiding behind the door.

**WRONG ( X )**

**RIGHT ( ✓ )**

That watch is your one.

That watch is yours.

Yesterday she ill.

Yesterday she was ill.

Who late just now?

Who was late just now?

You met him, yes or not?

You met him, didn't you?

I never bathed just now.

I did not bathe just now.

Who leave the bag here?

Who has left the bag here?

**WRONG ( X )**

**RIGHT ( ✓ )**

Why he not eat yet?

Why has he not eaten yet?

How old mother?

How old is your mother?

You already ate?

Have you already eaten?

He already go to bed?

Has he already gone to bed?

I wait here till noon.

I will wait here till noon.

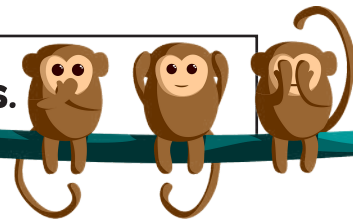
He waiting till you came.

He was waiting till you came.

## COMMON ERRORS

WRONG ( X )

RIGHT ( ✓ )

Monkeys **is** an animal.Monkeys **are** animals.Horses **has** tails.Horses **have** tails.There **is** people in the room.There **are** people in the room.He **don't** know the answer.He **doesn't** know the answer.She **have** five ringgit only.She **has** only five ringgit.

## NOTES ON CORRECT USAGE

1 - Use singular nouns with these verb forms.

I	am	do, don't	have, haven't	eat
He, She,	is,	does,	has,	eats
It, The girl	isn't	doesn't	hasn't	

2 - Use plural nouns with these verb forms.

You, We,	are,	do,	have,	eat
They, The girls	aren't	don't	haven't	

3 - Asking questions + singular nouns.

Am I	Do I? Don't Have I? Haven't?
Is, Isn't, Does, Doesn't, Has, Hasn't	he?/she?/it?/the girl?

4 - Asking questions + plural nouns:

Are, Aren't Do, Don't Have, Haven't	we? /you? / they? / the boys?
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**Study the errors shown. Then write out each sentence. You will learn correct usage by writing it out.**

## Rewrite



## COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

Positive

Comparative

Superlative



big



bigger



(THE) biggest

(Note: Put  
THE before a  
superlative)One  
syllable

-er

-est

clear

clearer

clearest

dark

darker

darkest

One syllable  
ending with -e

-r

-st

wise

wiser

wisest

simple

simpler

simplest

Adjectives ending  
with one vowel  
and one consonant

-er

-est

thin

thinner

thinnest

fat

fatter

fattest

Two syllables  
ending with -y

-er

-est

busy

busier

busiest

easy

easier

easiest

Three or more  
syllables

more

most

creative more creative most creative

popular more popular most popular



**Irregular  
adjectives**

good

better

best

bad

worse

worst

little

less

least

much

more

most

far

further

furthest

old

elder

eldest



## PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

PREPOSITION	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLE
<b>During</b>	Used when something happens within the time something else is happening	We stayed at a student hostel <b>during</b> the conference
<b>For</b>	Used with a period of time	I'm just going to bed <b>for</b> two hours or so
<b>Until/till</b>	Up to a certain time	We'll wait <b>until/till</b> half past six for you
<b>Since</b>	Refers back to a point in time when something began	Forty years have passed away <b>since</b> they met
<b>From...to</b>	To show when something begins and ends	Her visit will extend <b>from</b> Monday <b>to</b> Friday
<b>Ago</b>	Refers to how far back in time something happened	He left the house over an hour <b>ago</b>
<b>Before</b>	Refers to any time previous to a specific point in time	She always up <b>before</b> dawn
<b>By</b>	Not later than	He had promised to be back <b>by</b> five o'clock

## PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

PREPOSITION	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLE
<b>Above</b>	At or to a higher place or position than something /someone	Our friends in the apartment <b>above</b> us are really noisy
<b>After</b>	One follows the other	He ran <b>after</b> her with the book
<b>By</b>	Near or at the side of	The telephone is <b>by</b> the window
<b>Beneath</b>	Under someone or something	Ahmad hid the letter <b>beneath</b> a pile of papers
<b>Next to</b> <b>/Beside</b>	At the side of someone or something	We lay <b>beside</b> the pool to dry off in the sun
<b>Near</b> <b>/Close to</b>	A short distance from a person or thing	There is a bush <b>near</b> the school playground
<b>Between</b>	Something in the middle of two objects (places)	There is a gulf <b>between</b> the two cities
<b>Among</b>	In the middle of or surrounded by other people or thing	The girl quickly disappeared <b>among</b> the crowd

## PREPOSITIONS OF MOVEMENT

PREPOSITION	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLE
<b>To</b>	Used to indicate a destination or direction	The boys go <b>to</b> school in groups
<b>Toward(s)</b>	In the direction of someone or something	She pushed her face <b>towards</b> him
<b>Through</b>	Movement from one side to another but 'in something', such as long grass or a forest	Wani walked slowly <b>through</b> the woods
<b>Into</b>	Movement that enters a space, usually with a verb that expresses movement	Don't put new juice <b>into</b> old bottles
<b>Over</b>	Movement at a higher level than something else	He jumped <b>over</b> the wall
<b>Across</b>	Movement from one side of something to the opposite side (road, river)	The truck skidded sideways <b>across</b> the road
<b>Along</b>	Movement of something in a line that follows the side of something long	We went for a walk <b>along</b> the beach at twilight

**KINI DILANCARKAN...**

**PAKEJ**

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**LEBIH FOKUS, LEBIH SELAMAT!**



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