P6 Chinese Practice Paper: Vocabulary and Idioms, Sentence Rewriting and Figures of Speech, Punctuation and Error Correction, Narrative and Expository Reading Comprehension, Short Writing Tasks (100 marks)

P6 | Chinese | Time: 60 minutes | Total: 100 marks | 24 questions

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Part 1: Vocabulary and Idioms (16 marks)

Choose words that fit the meaning. Explain each idiom clearly and write complete sentences.

1. Choose the most suitable word from the brackets for each blank: (1) When the team was behind, the captain ____ and calmly reorganised the players (stayed calm in a crisis / panicked); (2) The colours of the painting are ____ and unforgettable (strikingly bright / dull); (3) He does his homework ____ and even checks every punctuation mark (meticulously / carelessly); (4) After the teacher explained again, he ____ and saw where he had gone wrong (suddenly understood / remained confused). [4]

2. Explain the idioms help in times of need and add flowers to brocade, and make one sentence with each. [4]

3. Distinguish the use of result and consequence, make one sentence with each, and explain the difference in feeling between them. [4]

4. Each sentence below has one wrongly used word. Find it and correct it: (1) The teacher requested humbly that we return the notice on time tomorrow. (2) The heavy rain influenced a landslide. (3) My sister keeps her room very tidy, with toys all over the floor. (4) He visited his classmates opinions before deciding. [4]

Part 2: Sentence Rewriting and Figures of Speech (16 marks)

Rewriting must keep the original meaning. Name the figure of speech exactly.

5. Rewrite these statements as rhetorical questions: (1) We should take care of public property. (2) This book is worth reading. [4]

6. Join the sentences with the words given: (1) The weather was cold. The pupils still kept on practising. (although ... but ...) (2) He has excellent results. He is glad to help his classmates. (not only ... but also ...) [4]

7. Name the figure of speech used in each sentence: (1) The spring breeze gently stroked the earth. (2) His voice was so loud that the window panes next door shook. (3) The stars were like crushed diamonds scattered on blue cloth. (4) Some pupils swept the floor, some wiped the windows, and some tidied the books. [4]

8. Write one sentence about spring using a simile and one using personification, and label the figure of speech at the end of each sentence. [4]

Part 3: Punctuation and Error Correction (14 marks)

Add punctuation in the right places. For faulty sentences, write the whole corrected sentence.

9. Add suitable punctuation (commas, full stops, question marks) to the paragraph: this morning I went back to the classroom and found a note on my desk it said meet in the hall after school I wondered who wrote it [4]

10. Correct these faulty sentences: (1) Through this activity, made me understand the importance of unity. (2) He not only finished the homework but also checked it twice, in the wrong word order. [4]

11. Add suitable punctuation to the dialogue: the group leader asked are you all ready the members answered together yes we can set off at any time [3]

12. What is wrong with this sentence? Point it out and correct it: the shelves of the library are filled with many all kinds of books. [3]

Part 4: Reading Comprehension (Narrative) (20 marks)

Read the passage below, then answer questions 13 to 16.

Grandpa's Old Bicycle

Last Saturday I found grandpa's old bicycle in the storeroom. The frame was rusty, but the bell still rang clearly. Grandpa said the bicycle had carried letters for him for twenty years. When he was young he set off at five every morning and rode along the stony road by the sea, putting letters into the hands of the villagers. Once, when a typhoon struck Hong Kong, he rode through heavy rain to deliver a hospital notice to Mrs Chan. Mrs Chan held his hand and did not let go for a long time. As I pushed the bicycle downstairs, I suddenly felt that the smooth worn marks on the handlebars were all the roads grandpa had travelled.

13. Where did the writer find grandpa bicycle, and what condition was it in? [5]

14. What was grandpa's job when he was young? What time did he set off each day, and why did he use the stony road by the sea? [5]

15. What is the purpose of describing the delivery during the typhoon? [5]

16. Why did the writer feel that the worn marks on the handlebars were all the roads grandpa had travelled? [5]

Part 5: Reading Comprehension (Expository) (18 marks)

Read the following passage, then answer questions 17 to 20.

Annual Report of the School Reading Programme

The school library ran its reading programme last year. A total of 8,100 books were borrowed: 3,240 in the first term and 4,860 in the second term. By level, P6 pupils borrowed the most, 1,944 books, which was 24 per cent of the yearly total; P1 pupils borrowed 810 books. The school has 900 pupils, so each pupil borrowed 9 books on average. The library holds 12,000 books, of which 7,800 are Chinese books and 4,200 are English books. The survey also found that science books were the most popular category, with 2,430 loans.

17. How many more books were borrowed in the second term than in the first term, and what was the percentage increase? Show your working. [5]

18. What percentage of the yearly loans came from P6, and with 900 pupils in the school, how many books did each pupil borrow on average? [5]

19. How many Chinese books and how many English books does the library hold, and what percentage of the whole collection is in English? [4]

20. What percentage of the yearly loans was the most popular category, and using the data, suggest how the library could improve its service. [4]

Part 6: Short Writing (16 marks)

Write to the point with fluent sentences and correct punctuation. Each task is marked on content (2 marks) and language (2 marks).

21. Write a short note to your group members telling them to stay in the classroom after school tomorrow to put up the wall display, and reminding them to bring scissors and coloured paper. (about 40 words) [4]

22. Expand the following into a paragraph of about 80 words, adding actions, sounds and feelings: It was raining hard after school and I had no umbrella. [4]

23. Begin with I found an old object in the storeroom and continue for about 100 words to give an ending that explains what the object taught you. [4]

24. Write about 80 words explaining the benefits of one extra curricular activity to younger pupils, using at least two explanatory methods such as examples, figures or comparison. [4]