UNIT 1 | FORM 1 | SESSION 2026

What do you like?

Notes, examples & 40 objective questions

Talk about hobbies, routines and what is happening now. Read about young people's interests, ask clear questions and write two organised paragraphs.

Name: _____ Class: _____

Date: _____

KPM KSSM/CEFR curriculum | DSKP unit scope pp. 50-51

This is original practice, not an official exam or prediction. Easy, Developing and Challenge are our practice levels.

Routine or happening now?

ROUTINE	NOW	NOTICE THE CLUE
I draw every Friday.	**I am drawing now.**	**every Friday / now**
present simple	am / is / are + -ing	Choose the meaning first.

Study the examples, answer independently, then read the explanation for each answer. All reading passages are original.

Learn the patterns

1.1 Hobbies and useful words

KPM DSKP pp. 39-51 | SP 4.1.1

Give enough detail to explain your interests.

• A hobby is an activity you enjoy in your free time: My hobby is drawing.

• Use play with many games: I play badminton. Use go with many activities ending in -ing: I go swimming.

• Use do in familiar activity phrases: I do puzzles. Learn the whole phrase rather than a rule for every activity.

• After enjoy, use an -ing form: I enjoy reading. After good at, use a noun or an -ing form: I am good at drawing.

• Add a reason: I enjoy drawing because it helps me relax. In British English, practise is the verb and practice is the noun.

Worked example: Explain your hobby in two connected sentences.

1. Name one hobby: I enjoy making models.

2. Give a usual time: I make them at weekends.

3. Add a reason with because.

Answer: I enjoy making models because I like building things. I make them at weekends.

Bantuan BM: Gunakan frasa lengkap untuk menerangkan hobi, kebolehan dan sebab anda menyukainya.

Watch out: Write I enjoy swimming, not I enjoy swim.

Try: Complete: Amir is good ___ making models.

Amir is good at making models.

1.2 Present simple: routines and facts

KPM DSKP pp. 50-51 | Language Awareness

Use the present simple for regular activities and general facts.

• With I, you, we and they, use the base verb: We read after dinner.

• With he, she and it, usually add -s: Farah reads after dinner.

• Some verbs add -es: watches, goes and finishes. With a consonant before y, change y to -ies: study becomes studies.

• Use do not or don't with I, you, we and they: They do not play chess.

• Use does not or doesn't with he, she and it, followed by the base verb: She does not play chess.

• The verb be has its own forms: I am, you/we/they are, he/she/it is. Say He is quiet, not He does quiet.

Worked example: Make this sentence negative: Lina plays badminton on Mondays.

1. Find the subject: Lina means she.

2. Use does not for she in the present simple.

3. Change plays to its base form, play.

Answer: Lina does not play badminton on Mondays.

Bantuan BM: Present simple digunakan untuk rutin atau fakta; selepas does atau doesn't, gunakan kata kerja asas.

Watch out: Do not write She doesn't reads. Does already shows the singular form.

Try: Choose the form: My brother (watch/watches) a drawing lesson every Friday.

My brother watches a drawing lesson every Friday.

1.3 Ask about routines

KPM DSKP pp. 50-51 | Language Awareness

Use do or does to ask about regular actions.

• For I, you, we and they, start a yes/no question with Do: Do you collect stamps?

• For he, she and it, start with Does and use the base verb: Does Ravi collect stamps?

• Give matching short answers: Yes, I do. No, she doesn't.

• Put a question word before do or does: What do you collect? When does Ravi practise?

• With be, move am, is or are before the subject: Is your sister interested in music? Yes, she is.

Worked example: Ask whether two friends enjoy cycling, then give a negative short answer.

1. The subject they refers to two friends.

2. Choose Do and the base verb enjoy.

3. Use do not in the short answer.

Answer: Do they enjoy cycling? No, they do not.

Bantuan BM: Mulakan soalan rutin dengan do atau does; gunakan kata kerja asas selepasnya.

Watch out: Does she plays? is incorrect. Write Does she play?

Try: Write a question for this answer: I practise on Tuesdays. Begin with When.

When do you practise?

1.4 Present continuous: happening now

KPM DSKP pp. 50-51 | Language Awareness

Use am, is or are plus an -ing verb for an action happening now.

• Use am with I: I am reading now. Use is with he, she and it: She is reading.

• Use are with you, we and they: They are drawing at the moment.

• Put not after am, is or are: I am not drawing. They are not running.

• For a question, move am, is or are before the subject: Is he drawing? Yes, he is.

• Check spelling: make becomes making, run becomes running and play becomes playing.

• Time clues such as now and at the moment can show an action in progress. Check the whole meaning, not only one word.

Worked example: Change to a question: Sara is taking a photograph now.

1. Find the helping verb is.

2. Move is before Sara.

3. Keep taking and finish with a question mark.

Answer: Is Sara taking a photograph now?

Bantuan BM: Present continuous menggunakan am, is atau are bersama kata kerja berakhiran -ing untuk perbuatan yang sedang berlaku.

Watch out: Do not leave out am, is or are: They drawing now is incomplete.

Try: Complete: Look! The children ___ making paper hats.

Look! The children are making paper hats.

1.5 Frequency and time clues

KPM DSKP pp. 50-51 | Language Awareness

Choose a tense that matches the situation.

• Use the present simple for a routine: I walk to the library every Saturday.

• Use the present continuous for a current action: I am walking to the library now.

• Frequency adverbs include always, usually, often, sometimes and never. They describe how regularly an action happens.

• A common position is before the main verb: Mei usually reads at night. With be, the adverb normally follows it: Mei is usually quiet.

• Use once for one time and twice for two times: We practise twice a week.

• Never already has a negative meaning: I never miss club meetings. Do not add don't when this is your intended meaning.

Worked example: Explain the contrast: I / play chess / Fridays; today / I / read / now.

1. The first action is a Friday routine, so choose play.

2. The second action is in progress now, so choose am reading.

3. Use but to connect the different situations.

Answer: I play chess on Fridays, but I am reading now.

Bantuan BM: Perhatikan maksud keseluruhan ayat: rutin berulang berbeza daripada perbuatan yang sedang berlaku.

Watch out: Every day is a time phrase. Everyday is an adjective, as in everyday activities.

Try: Complete: He usually (draws/is drawing) at home, but he (draws/is drawing) in class right now.

He usually draws at home, but he is drawing in class right now.

1.6 Read, plan and improve two paragraphs

KPM DSKP pp. 33-39 | SP 3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.1.4, 4.1.5, 4.2.1, 4.2.2, 4.2.3

Find evidence in a text and organise your own ideas clearly.

• Read once for the main idea, then look for details such as who, when and where.

• For an unfamiliar word, use nearby clues, then check a dictionary if needed. A dictionary can show the word’s meaning and part of speech.

• Plan paragraph one around your usual hobby. Plan paragraph two around what you are doing now or a different part of the hobby.

• Use and to add information and but to show a difference. Use a clear pronoun to avoid repeating a name.

• Check capital letters, full stops and question marks. Check familiar spellings such as friend, favourite and swimming.

• Revise after feedback: if a reader cannot tell when you practise, add a clear time phrase.

Worked example: Improve this draft: i enjoy chess i play on sunday now i am reading about it

1. Divide the routine and the current action into two paragraphs.

2. Add capitals, including I and Sunday, and full stops.

3. Add a useful detail and use a pronoun with a clear meaning.

Answer: I enjoy chess, and I play it on Sunday with my cousin. It is my favourite game.

Now I am reading about it. I am looking at a page about different moves.

Bantuan BM: Cari bukti dalam petikan, rancang dua perenggan dan semak semula ejaan serta tanda baca.

Watch out: Do not select a reading answer just because it repeats one word from the passage.

Try: Which pronoun can replace Dina in this pair? Dina enjoys art. Dina draws every evening.

She: Dina enjoys art. She draws every evening.

Objective practice

Choose one answer, A, B, C or D. Use the linked original passage for each reading question. Total: 40 practice points.

My score: _____ / 40

01. Every Monday, Amir ___ badminton after school.

A. playing

B. play

C. is play

D. plays

U1Q01 | Easy | Grammar

02. We ___ our model club on Fridays.

A. is attending

B. attending

C. attends

D. attend

U1Q02 | Easy | Grammar

03. Lina does not ___ chess at weekends.

A. play

B. plays

C. playing

D. played

U1Q03 | Easy | Grammar

04. ___ your friends read comics every week?

A. Is

B. Do

C. Has

D. Does

U1Q04 | Easy | Grammar

05. Look! I ___ a paper boat now.

A. make

B. am making

C. makes

D. is making

U1Q05 | Easy | Grammar

06. At the moment, the boys ___ in the pool.

A. are swimming

B. is swimming

C. swims

D. are swim

U1Q06 | Easy | Grammar

07. “Is Nisha drawing now?” “No, she ___.”

A. aren’t

B. isn’t

C. don’t

D. doesn’t

U1Q07 | Easy | Grammar

08. Choose the correct sentence about a regular activity.

A. She going cycling every Sunday.

B. She does goes cycling every Sunday.

C. She go cycling every Sunday.

D. She goes cycling every Sunday.

U1Q08 | Easy | Grammar

09. Ravi ___ at home every evening, but right now he ___ at the club.

A. practises / is practising

B. practises / are practising

C. is practising / practises

D. practise / is practising

U1Q09 | Developing | Grammar

10. Choose the correct present simple question.

A. Does Sara collect stamps?

B. Does Sara collecting stamps?

C. Does Sara collects stamps?

D. Do Sara collect stamps?

U1Q10 | Developing | Grammar

11. Rewrite "The pupils are making posters now" as a negative sentence.

A. The pupils is not making posters now.

B. The pupils are not making posters now.

C. The pupils not are making posters now.

D. The pupils do not making posters now.

U1Q11 | Developing | Grammar

12. "___ does Wei practise the piano?" "Twice a week."

A. How many

B. What time

C. How often

D. How long

U1Q12 | Developing | Grammar

13. Which sentence uses never correctly to mean that the speaker misses no meetings?

A. I am never miss meetings.

B. I never miss meetings.

C. I miss never meetings.

D. I do not never miss meetings.

U1Q13 | Developing | Grammar

14. Complete the question about an action happening now: "What ___ the children ___?"

A. is / making

B. are / make

C. do / making

D. are / making

U1Q14 | Developing | Grammar

15. Select the sentence that correctly describes both a habit and a different action happening now.

A. Nora usually walks home, but she waiting for a bus now.

B. Nora usually is walk home, but she waits for a bus now.

C. Nora usually walk home, but she is waiting for a bus now.

D. Nora usually walks home, but she is waiting for a bus now.

U1Q15 | Challenge | Grammar

16. Mira studies art on Tuesdays. Rewrite this as a yes/no question without changing its meaning.

A. Do Mira studies art on Tuesdays?

B. Does Mira studies art on Tuesdays?

C. Is Mira study art on Tuesdays?

D. Does Mira study art on Tuesdays?

U1Q16 | Challenge | Grammar

17. A hobby is an activity you usually do ___.

A. because it is a school rule

B. only while you are asleep

C. for enjoyment in your free time

D. only during an examination

U1Q17 | Easy | Vocabulary

18. Complete the usual phrase: "I ___ badminton with my cousins."

A. play

B. go

C. do

D. make

U1Q18 | Easy | Vocabulary

19. Complete: "My sister enjoys ___ pictures."

A. to drawing

B. draw

C. draws

D. drawing

U1Q19 | Easy | Vocabulary

20. A person who is just starting to learn a hobby is a ___.

A. visitor

B. winner

C. beginner

D. leader

U1Q20 | Easy | Vocabulary

21. "We practise twice a week." What does twice mean?

A. For two weeks

B. For two hours

C. Two times

D. Every second week

U1Q21 | Developing | Vocabulary

22. Choose the correct British English verb: "I ___ the keyboard after dinner."

A. practical

B. practice

C. practise

D. practitioner

U1Q22 | Developing | Vocabulary

23. Complete the phrase: "Devi is good ___ solving puzzles."

A. at

B. with

C. for

D. on

U1Q23 | Developing | Vocabulary

24. A hobby club notice says, "Please share the equipment." Which action follows this instruction?

A. Ask other members to leave their brushes at home.

B. Keep all the brushes beside your chair.

C. Take turns using the brushes with other members.

D. Put your name on every brush and keep them.

U1Q24 | Challenge | Vocabulary

Original reading | U1R1

The Saturday Skill Swap

At the community hall, twelve teenagers meet every Saturday from ten to eleven in the morning. They call their group the Skill Swap because everyone teaches a hobby and learns another one. Hana usually shows people how to fold paper animals. Malik brings a chessboard, and two friends explain the rules to new players. Nobody needs to be an expert. The group welcomes beginners, and the members share their equipment. Each week, a different person writes the list of activities on a large board beside the door.

Today the hall looks a little different. The members are preparing a small display for their families. Hana is not folding animals now. She is writing labels for the display while Malik is arranging the tables. A new member, Jo, is drawing the welcome sign. She feels nervous about showing her pictures, but Hana says that everyone is learning. Jo smiles and adds a bright green border. The families arrive at eleven, after the normal meeting finishes.

Word help: swap = an exchange of one thing for another; beginners = people who are starting to learn an activity; border = a line or design around the edge

25. What is the main purpose of the Skill Swap group?

A. To choose one expert for a competition

B. To organise a daily chess lesson

C. To teach and learn different hobbies

D. To sell equipment to families

U1Q25 | Easy | Reading | Read U1R1

26. When does the normal Skill Swap meeting begin?

A. At ten on Sunday

B. At ten on Saturday

C. At nine on Saturday

D. At eleven on Saturday

U1Q26 | Easy | Reading | Read U1R1

27. What is Hana doing today instead of her usual hobby?

A. Writing labels

B. Playing chess

C. Drawing the welcome sign

D. Folding paper animals

U1Q27 | Developing | Reading | Read U1R1

28. Why does Jo feel nervous?

A. She needs to buy equipment.

B. She is late for the meeting.

C. She cannot find the hall.

D. She is showing her pictures.

U1Q28 | Developing | Reading | Read U1R1

29. In "The group welcomes beginners", beginners means people who ___.

A. are new to an activity

B. teach every activity well

C. only watch other members

D. bring equipment to sell

U1Q29 | Challenge | Reading | Read U1R1

30. Which statement is supported by both paragraphs?

A. Members have usual interests but can do different jobs for a shared event.

B. Only Hana is allowed to write on the activity board.

C. Families attend the full normal meeting every week.

D. Every member must teach chess before joining.

U1Q30 | Challenge | Reading | Read U1R1

Original reading | U1R2

A Hobby That Fits

Hi Imran,
You ask how I find time for my hobbies. On school days, I finish my homework before dinner. After dinner, I usually spend twenty minutes drawing. I keep a small sketchbook in my bag, so I can draw when I have a short break. I enjoy drawing buildings because their shapes interest me. My brother prefers music. He practises the keyboard on Mondays and Thursdays. We do not need the same hobby to have fun together. Sometimes he plays a tune while I draw a picture that matches its mood.

This afternoon is different because we are at our aunt’s flat. My sketchbook is at home, but I am not bored. I am drawing on the back of an old envelope, and my brother is tapping a rhythm on his knees. Our aunt is watching us and laughing. A hobby does not always need special equipment or a long free afternoon. Small chances to practise are useful too. What do you enjoy doing in your free time?
Your friend,
Rina

Word help: sketchbook = a book with blank pages for drawings; mood = the feeling that something creates; rhythm = a regular pattern of sounds or movements

31. What does Rina usually do after dinner on school days?

A. Practise the keyboard for an hour

B. Finish her homework

C. Visit her aunt’s flat

D. Draw for twenty minutes

U1Q31 | Easy | Reading | Read U1R2

32. How often does Rina’s brother practise the keyboard according to the email?

A. Only on Sundays

B. Twice a week

C. Every day

D. Once a month

U1Q32 | Easy | Reading | Read U1R2

33. What does Rina use for her drawing at her aunt’s flat?

A. A page in her sketchbook

B. The back of an old envelope

C. A large display board

D. A keyboard cover

U1Q33 | Developing | Reading | Read U1R2

34. Why does Rina enjoy drawing buildings?

A. She wants to sell all her drawings.

B. They are always beside her aunt's flat.

C. She finds their shapes interesting.

D. Her brother asks her to draw them.

U1Q34 | Developing | Reading | Read U1R2

35. In "a picture that matches its mood", what does its refer to?

A. The bag

B. The building

C. The tune

D. The envelope

U1Q35 | Challenge | Reading | Read U1R2

36. Which idea best links the two paragraphs of Rina's email?

A. Different hobbies stop family members spending time together.

B. A hobby needs expensive equipment to be enjoyable.

C. A hobby can fit into short breaks and simple situations.

D. School days leave no time for hobbies.

U1Q36 | Challenge | Reading | Read U1R2

37. A classmate says, "Our club meets at half past three." Which reply checks that you understand the time?

A. How many members are there?

B. So, it starts at three thirty, right?

C. Is the club in the library?

D. Do you enjoy the club?

U1Q37 | Developing | Communication

38. Choose the question that asks about a friend's usual hobby.

A. Who is standing by the door?

B. Where is your bag?

C. What are you doing right now?

D. What do you enjoy doing in your free time?

U1Q38 | Developing | Communication

39. Your partner says, “First, let’s choose pictures. Then we can write the labels.” Which reply agrees to those steps in the same order?

A. All right. We choose pictures first and write labels next.

B. Which colour is your bag?

C. I do not want to use pictures or labels.

D. Let’s write the labels before we choose any pictures.

U1Q39 | Developing | Communication

40. You hear, “I practise on Tuesday and Thursday,” but you are unsure about the second day. Which question checks exactly that missing information?

A. What hobby do you practise?

B. Did you say Thursday for the second practice day?

C. Where do you practise on Tuesdays?

D. Why do you practise twice a week?

U1Q40 | Challenge | Communication

Answers & explanations

01 D	**02 D**	**03 A**	**04 B**	**05 B**	**06 A**	**07 B**	**08 D**
09 A	**10 A**	**11 B**	**12 C**	**13 B**	**14 D**	**15 D**	**16 D**
17 C	**18 A**	**19 D**	**20 C**	**21 C**	**22 C**	**23 A**	**24 C**
25 C	**26 B**	**27 A**	**28 D**	**29 A**	**30 A**	**31 D**	**32 B**
33 B	**34 C**	**35 C**	**36 C**	**37 B**	**38 D**	**39 A**	**40 B**

01. D | plays

The present simple with a singular subject uses plays.

KPM DSKP pp. 50 | Language Awareness

02. D | attend

We takes the base form attend in the present simple.

KPM DSKP pp. 50 | Language Awareness

03. A | play

After does not, use the base form play.

KPM DSKP pp. 50 | Language Awareness

04. B | Do

Use Do with a plural subject and a base verb in a present simple question.

KPM DSKP pp. 50 | Language Awareness

05. B | am making

I am making describes the action happening now.

KPM DSKP pp. 50 | Language Awareness

06. A | are swimming

The plural subject takes are, followed by swimming.

KPM DSKP pp. 50 | Language Awareness

07. B | isn't

A question beginning Is takes a short answer with is or is not.

KPM DSKP pp. 50 | Language Awareness

08. D | She goes cycling every Sunday.

Goes is the present simple form used with she.

KPM DSKP pp. 50 | Language Awareness

09. A | practises / is practising

Every evening describes a routine. Right now describes an action in progress.

KPM DSKP pp. 50 | Language Awareness

10. A | Does Sara collect stamps?

Does Sara collect stamps? has the correct helping verb and base verb.

KPM DSKP pp. 50 | Language Awareness

11. B | The pupils are not making posters now.

In the present continuous, not follows am, is or are.

KPM DSKP pp. 50 | Language Awareness

12. C | How often

How often asks about how frequently an action happens.

KPM DSKP pp. 50 | Language Awareness

13. B | I never miss meetings.

I never miss meetings uses never before the main verb and needs no extra negative.

KPM DSKP pp. 50 | Language Awareness

14. D | are / making

What are the children making? is a present continuous question with a plural subject.

KPM DSKP pp. 50 | Language Awareness

15. D | Nora usually walks home, but she is waiting for a bus now.

Walks describes the habit. Is waiting describes the current action. The other choices contain incorrect verb forms.

KPM DSKP pp. 50 | Language Awareness

16. D | Does Mira study art on Tuesdays?

Does Mira study art on Tuesdays? keeps the same routine and has correct question word order.

KPM DSKP pp. 50 | Language Awareness

17. C | for enjoyment in your free time

A hobby is a chosen activity enjoyed in free time.

KPM DSKP pp. 51 | Language Awareness

18. A | play

The usual phrase is play badminton.

KPM DSKP pp. 51 | Language Awareness

19. D | drawing

Enjoys drawing is the correct phrase.

KPM DSKP pp. 51 | Language Awareness

20. C | beginner

A beginner is someone at the start of learning an activity.

KPM DSKP pp. 51 | Language Awareness

21. C | Two times

Twice a week means two times in one week.

KPM DSKP pp. 51 | Language Awareness

22. C | practise

In British English, practise is the verb and practice is the noun.

KPM DSKP pp. 51 | Language Awareness

23. A | at

Good at describes an activity that someone does well.

KPM DSKP pp. 51 | Language Awareness

24. C | Take turns using the brushes with other members.

Taking turns makes the equipment available to other members.

KPM DSKP pp. 51 | Language Awareness

25. C | To teach and learn different hobbies

The text says everyone teaches a hobby and learns another one.

KPM DSKP pp. 33 | SP 3.1.1

26. B | At ten on Saturday

The group meets on Saturdays from ten to eleven.

KPM DSKP pp. 33 | SP 3.1.2

27. A | Writing labels

Hana usually folds animals, but today she is writing labels.

KPM DSKP pp. 33 | SP 3.1.2

28. D | She is showing her pictures.

The passage states that Jo feels nervous about showing her pictures.

KPM DSKP pp. 33 | SP 3.1.2

29. A | are new to an activity

Beginners are people starting to learn, so they do not need expert skills.

KPM DSKP pp. 33 | SP 3.1.3

30. A | Members have usual interests but can do different jobs for a shared event.

The first paragraph describes normal activities. The second shows members doing different jobs to prepare the display.

KPM DSKP pp. 33 | SP 3.1.1, 3.1.2

31. D | Draw for twenty minutes

Rina finishes homework before dinner and then usually draws for twenty minutes.

KPM DSKP pp. 33 | SP 3.1.2

32. B | Twice a week

Two practice days each week mean twice a week.

KPM DSKP pp. 33 | SP 3.1.2

33. B | The back of an old envelope

Rina says she is drawing on the back of an old envelope.

KPM DSKP pp. 33 | SP 3.1.2

34. C | She finds their shapes interesting.

The email states that buildings' shapes interest Rina.

KPM DSKP pp. 33 | SP 3.1.2

35. C | The tune

Her brother plays a tune. Rina draws a picture that matches the feeling of that tune.

KPM DSKP pp. 33 | SP 3.1.2

36. C | A hobby can fit into short breaks and simple situations.

Both paragraphs show Rina finding simple opportunities to enjoy her hobby.

KPM DSKP pp. 33 | SP 3.1.1

37. B | So, it starts at three thirty, right?

Three thirty means half past three. The reply checks understanding rather than asking about a different detail.

KPM DSKP pp. 27 | SP 2.3.1

38. D | What do you enjoy doing in your free time?

The question asks about what the friend enjoys in free time.

KPM DSKP pp. 27 | SP 2.1.1

39. A | All right. We choose pictures first and write labels next.

The reply clearly accepts both steps and their order.

KPM DSKP pp. 27 | SP 2.3.2

40. B | Did you say Thursday for the second practice day?

The first question directly checks the second day without changing the topic.

KPM DSKP pp. 27 | SP 2.3.1

Sources and scope

KPM/BPK, DSKP KSSM Bahasa Inggeris Tingkatan 1, CEFR version, 2017. Reference pages are printed DSKP pages, not textbook pages. Scope: Pulse 2 Units 1-5 (pp. 50-56), additional grammar (p. 58) and four themes (p. 46).

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