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Unit 1

Basic English Sentence Patterns

A. When we make simple English sentences, we usually follow the Subject-Verb-Object pattern.

Steps:

- 1. put the subject and the adjectives such as ‘fat’, ‘thin’ etc. or any words describing the subject at the beginning of the sentence**
- 2. put the verb and some adverbs such as ‘often’, ‘usually’ etc. after the subject**
- 3. put the object of the verb, the adjectives or other words describing the object and the adverbs describing the verb at the end of the sentence**

Subject	Verb	Object
Paul	often eats	biscuits.
Mary	ate	two apples quickly.
My father and mother	are eating	mangoes now.
The fat girl	has eaten	a watermelon.
That little boy	will eat	some bread soon.

Exercise 1

Rearrange the words in correct order to make complete sentences.

e.g. the fat cat / a mouse / is chasing.

The fat cat is chasing a mouse.

1. that thin girl / is drinking / milk now
2. the robbers yesterday / the police / caught
3. our teacher / like /we
4. my mother / my baby sister / is looking after
5. has just written / a letter / the tall man
6. the students / have solved / some Mathematics problems
7. her aunt tomorrow / will visit / Mary
8. newspapers every day / my boss / reads
9. enjoyed / the movie / the audience
10. the cook / some chocolate cakes / has made

Answers

Exercise 1

1. That thin girl is drinking milk now.
2. The police caught the robbers yesterday.
3. We like our teacher.
4. My mother is looking after my baby sister.
5. The tall man has just written a letter.
6. The students have solved some Mathematics problems.
7. Mary will visit her aunt tomorrow.
8. My boss reads newspapers every day.
9. The audience enjoyed the movie.
10. The cook has made some chocolate cakes.

B. Some verbs can be followed by two objects without an ‘and’ connecting them. One of these objects is called the ‘direct object’ and the other the ‘indirect object’. Below is the pattern of a sentence containing both direct object and indirect object:

Subject – Verb – Indirect Object – Direct Object

Subject	Verb	Indirect Object	Direct Object
I	gave	my sister	a birthday present.
My parents	always tell	me	stories.
We	have lent	him	some money.
They	are asking	the teacher	some questions.

Exercise 2

Rearrange the words in correct order to make complete sentences.

e.g. my sister / a birthday cake yesterday / me / baked

My sister baked me a birthday cake yesterday.

1. the short man / has bought / some crayons from the stationery shop / his son
2. the policeman / has just shown / the driver / his driving license
3. the patient / gave / some medicine / the nurse
4. brought / me / a bouquet of flowers last week / my uncle
5. the shopkeeper / the customer / is paying / two hundred dollars
6. he / his brother / the secret / has never told
7. a postcard from Japan / sent / her / her best friend
8. did not lend / his new model car / the child / his classmate
9. her mother / cooked / her / some congee
10. has ever given / any help / the blind woman / no one in the street

Answers

Exercise 2

1. The short man has bought his son some crayons from the stationery shop.
2. The driver has just shown the policeman his driving license.
3. The nurse gave the patient some medicine.
4. My uncle brought me a bouquet of flowers last week.
5. The customer is paying the shopkeeper two hundred dollars.
6. He has never told his brother the secret.
7. Her best friend sent her a postcard from Japan.
8. The child did not lend his classmate his new model car.
9. Her mother cooked her some congee.
10. No one in the street has ever given the blind woman any help.

C. Sometimes a preposition is put in front of the indirect object. The pattern of such sentence is :

Subject – Verb – Direct Object – Preposition – Indirect Object

Subject	Verb	Direct Object	Preposition	Indirect Object
My friend	has sent	a letter	to	me.
His parents	bought	a computer	for	him.

Exercise 3

Rewrite each of the following sentences by placing the word in brackets before the indirect object.

e.g. My brother showed me his new wallet. (to)

My brother showed his new wallet to me.

1. The postman took her a letter yesterday. (to)
2. The dog owner gives his dog a bone every day. (to)
3. The students sent their teacher a present. (to)
4. The gardener handed me some flowers. (to)
5. My mother has already taken my father a cup of coffee.(to)
6. She found me a seat in the concert last Sunday. (for)
7. Betty has painted her best friend a beautiful picture. (for)
8. We bought our uncle a pair of gloves on his birthday. (for)
9. The tailor made the princess a new dress. (for)
10. Judy has baked me some chocolate cookies. (for)

Answers

Exercise 3

1. The postman took a letter to her yesterday.
2. The dog owner gives a bone to his dog every day.
3. The students sent a present to their teacher.
4. The gardener handed some flowers to me.
5. My mother has already taken a cup of coffee to my father.
6. She found a seat for me in the concert last Sunday.
7. Betty has painted a beautiful picture for her best friend.
8. We bought a pair of gloves for our uncle on his birthday.
9. The tailor made a new dress for the princess.
10. Judy has baked some chocolate cookies for me.

Unit 2

Parts of Speech

Words perform different functions in a sentence. Details are as follows:

Parts of speech	Usage	Example
Noun	it names a person, a place or a thing	Mary is beautiful. Paris is the capital of France. Freedom is very important.
Pronoun	it is a word used instead of a noun	They are good students. The pencil is hers.
Adjective	it describes a noun	My father is tall but my mother is short.
Verb	it tells an action	Birds fly.
Adverb	it describes the adjective and / or verbs	The children always talk loudly.
Preposition	it tells the relationship between nouns / pronouns and other words in a sentence	My parents will meet me at the station tomorrow.
Conjunction	it joins sentences, clauses, phrases and single words	Jimmy opened the door and went in.
Exclamation	it tells sudden feeling or emotion	Hurrah! We won the football match.

Exercise 1

Pick out the nouns in the following sentences. There may be more than one noun in each sentence.

e.g. Terry told his friends many secrets.

Nouns: Terry, friends, secrets

1. His success made his parents happy.
2. Cows give us milk.
3. The train has just left the station.
4. Paris is the capital of France.
5. Our family spent the holiday in London.

6. Do you drink coffee with milk and sugar?
7. Lead is softer than iron.
8. What's more important, health or wealth?
9. A swarm of rabbits ran out of the forest.
10. My brother had a toothache last week.

Answers

Exercise 1

1. success, parents
2. cows, milk
3. train, station.
4. Paris, capital, France.
5. family, holiday, London.
6. coffee, milk, sugar
7. lead, iron.
8. health, wealth
9. swarm, rabbits, forest
10. brother, toothache, week

Exercise 2

Pick out the pronouns in the following sentences. There may be more than one pronoun in each sentence.

e.g. These socks are hers.

pronoun: hers

1. The yellow car over there belongs to him.
2. This cat is beautiful, but mine is more beautiful.
3. Who gave her the money?
4. He cut himself when he was shaving.
5. Which do you prefer, an apple or an orange?
6. There is nobody here.
7. The teacher can hear them talking.
8. She explained it to me yesterday.
9. I found these tickets on the floor yesterday. Are they yours?
10. You should help yourself.

Answers

Exercise 2

1. him.
2. mine
3. Who, her
4. He, himself, he
5. Which, you
6. nobody
7. them
8. She, it, me
9. I, they, yours
10. You, yourself

Exercise 3

Pick out the adjectives in the following sentences. There may be more than one adjective in each sentence.

e.g. He is a hard-working student.

adjective: hard-working

1. These apples are sweet but expensive.
2. Whose umbrella is this?
3. There is some milk in the refrigerator.
4. Tai Mo Shan is the highest mountain in Hong Kong.
5. We have not got any mango trees in our garden.
6. Which dress do you like, the blue one or the red one?
7. Peter is fatter than Maurice.
8. It is dangerous for children to play with matches.
9. This book is very interesting. Have you read it?
10. Alan is an honest boy.

Answers

Exercise 3

1. These, sweet, expensive
2. Whose
3. some
4. highest
5. any, our
6. Which, blue, red
7. fatter
8. dangerous
9. interesting
10. honest

Exercise 4

Pick out the verbs in the following sentences. There may be more than one verb in each sentence.

e.g. There are thirty students in my class.

verb: are

1. After the rain had stopped, the children went out to the playground.
2. My sister enjoys listening to classical music.
3. We will visit the museum tomorrow.
4. Who has finished doing the exercise?
5. The tiger was shot by the hunter.
6. The train is leaving soon.
7. Snakes are found in Sai Kung.
8. John occupies a very important position in the company.
9. I was bathing when the telephone rang.
10. That is the woman who knows my parents.

Answers

Exercise 4

1. had stopped, went
2. enjoys
3. will visit
4. has finished
5. was shot
6. is leaving
7. are found
8. occupies
9. was bathing, rang
10. is, knows

Exercise 5

Pick out the adverbs in the following sentences. There may be more than one adverb in each sentence.

e.g. The soldiers fought bravely in the war.

adverb: bravely

1. The little girl smiled sweetly at me yesterday.
2. Please hang the wet clothes here.
3. The chairman seldom arrives on time.
4. You must spend your money more wisely.
5. It is raining heavily. You must drive carefully.
6. He shouted at the dog that was barking noisily.
7. Jane spoke the least throughout the meeting.
8. You must work hard if you want to pass the examination.
9. Have you ever visited Thailand?
10. The box is too heavy for him to carry.

Answers

Exercise 5

1. sweetly, yesterday
2. here
3. seldom
4. more wisely
5. heavily, carefully
6. noisily
7. least
8. hard
9. ever
10. too

Exercise 6

Pick out the prepositions in the following sentences. There may be more than one preposition in each sentence.

e.g. My father works in a factory. .

preposition: in

1. Take off your hat before you go into the room.
2. I bought this book for fifty dollars.
3. There is a bridge over the river.
4. I like walking along the riverbank.
5. She kept her jewellery in a box under the bed.
6. The lifeguard had to swim against the currents to reach the drowning child.
7. He is afraid of snakes.
8. Homework should be finished at home.
9. My parents do not work on Sundays.
10. Rose is absent from school today.

Answers

Exercise 6

1. off, into
2. for
3. over
4. along
5. in, under
6. against
7. of
8. at
9. on
10. from

Exercise 7

Pick out the conjunctions in the following sentences.

e.g. A fish can swim but a bird cannot. .

conjunction: but

1. Although he was late, he managed to catch the bus.
2. My father had locked the door before he went to bed last night.
3. I am dark but my sister is fair.
4. We must hurry or we will be late.
5. Do not move until the general gives the order.
6. Since she was not there, I talked to her husband.
7. They were disqualified because they cheated during the game.
8. We can't carry on for it is raining heavily.
9. My brother had a serious stomachache, so he returned home.
10. Though she was suffering much pain, she did not complain.

Answers

Exercise 7

1. Although
2. before.
3. but
4. or
5. until
6. Since
7. because
8. for
9. so
10. Though

Exercise 8

Pick out the exclamations in the following sentences.

e.g. Hush! Don't make any noise.

exclamation: Hush

1. Oh! I am sorry to hear that.
2. Ah! This is my dream car.
3. Hush! Be quiet. The baby is asleep.
4. How wonderful! It can fly.
5. Alas! The dog is dead.
6. Ha! Ha! I have won the first prize.
7. Good heavens! A storm is coming.
8. Dear me! What a fool he is.
9. Well done! Please play it once more.
10. Hurrah! Our team won the game.

Answers

Exercise 8

1. Oh
2. Ah
3. Hush
4. How wonderful
5. Alas
6. Ha, Ha
7. Good heavens
8. Dear me
9. Well done
10. Hurrah

Unit 3

Simple Present Tense

The Simple Present Tense is used to talk about:

1. **things that are usually true**
e.g. The Earth goes round the sun.

2. **situations which are true at the time of speaking although they may change**
e.g. He is in Paris at the moment.

3. **habits, or things which happen regularly**
e.g. He takes a shower every evening.

Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with the simple present form of the verbs in brackets.

e.g. He drinks a cup of coffee every morning. (drink)

1. Smoking _____ a bad habit. (be)

2. Annie _____ her homework every day. (do)

3. He _____ the plants every other day. (water)

4. I _____ up early every morning. (get)

5. Birds _____ south in the winter. (fly)

6. My parents _____ work on Sundays. (not work)

7. Amanda _____ T.V. most evenings. (watch)

8. She often _____ her grandparents. (visit)

9. His brother _____ football on Mondays. (play)

10. _____ you _____ the way to the restaurant? (know)

Answers

Exercise 1

1. is
2. does
3. waters
4. get
5. fly
6. do not work
7. watches
8. visits
9. plays
10. Do you know

Exercise 2

Choose verbs from the box to complete the following sentences. Remember to use the correct form of the verbs.

e.g. An honest person always tells the truth.

put	have	lose	enjoy	boil	tell
like	need	open	make	go	

1. Water _____ at 100 degrees Celsius.
2. Firefighters _____ out fires.
3. Most children _____ to eat chocolate and ice-cream.
4. His parents seldom _____ to movies.
5. We _____ English lessons every day.
6. The shops in this mall _____ at eleven daily.
7. She often _____ her temper, so she has no friends.
8. Plants usually _____ sunlight and water.
9. _____ you _____ listening to classical music?
10. Practice _____ perfect.

Answers

Exercise 2

1. boils
2. put
3. like
4. go
5. have
6. open
7. loses
8. need
9. Do you enjoy
10. makes

Exercise 3

The following sentences are taken from *Living Geography Book 1A* published by Addison Wesley Longman China Limited.

Fill in the blanks with the simple present form of the verbs in brackets.

e.g. A baby is helpless and needs parental care. (be, need)

1. A four-grid reference _____ four numbers. The first two numbers _____ the easting. The second two numbers _____ the northing. (contain, be, be)
2. Recreational activities _____ place wither indoors or outdoors. For example, playing squash _____ one type of indoor recreational activity. Cycling and flying kites _____ outdoor recreational activity. (take, be, be)
3. Pollution problems _____ us very much in recent years. Many Hong Kong people _____ abroad for the clean air and unspoilt beaches. (affect, go)
4. Different people _____ different preferences. Some people _____ sightseeing, some people _____ adventures and some people _____ shopping or food. (have, prefer, like, like)
5. Tourism _____ service industry. It _____ many jobs in transport, hotel, catering and entertainment businesses. Examples _____ tourist guides, coach drivers, waiters and waitresses in hotels and restaurants. (be, create, be)
6. Some factories _____ inflammable raw materials and may catch fire easily. This _____ a very serious threat to buildings nearby. For example, the factories in San Po Kong _____ very near to residential blocks. This _____ an example of land use conflict. (use, be, be, be)
7. The buildings _____ often small and a lot of people _____ there. Windows _____ not sufficient and so ventilation _____ poor. The shops _____ a lot of rubbish and pollutants like waste gases from restaurant kitchens. The dense traffic and slow-moving vehicles also _____ out a lot of smoke and harmful gases. Living there _____ very unpleasant. (be, live, be, be, produce, give, become)

Answers

Exercise 3

1. contains, are, are
2. takes, is, are
3. affect, go
4. have, prefer, like, like
5. is, creates, are
6. use, is, are, is
7. are, live, are, is, produce, give, becomes

Exercise 4

The following sentences are taken from *Living Geography Book 1B* published by Addison Wesley Longman China Limited.

Fill in the blanks with the simple present form of the verbs in brackets.

e.g. A baby is helpless and needs parental care. (be, need)

8. Guangzhou _____ a good public transport system. Many people _____ their bicycles to work or school. This _____ down the traffic, especially in the rush hours. Every day more than 800,000 vehicles _____ in Guangzhou, so congestion _____ common along the narrow streets, bridges and tunnels. (not have, ride, slow, run, be)
9. Some factories _____ their waste water properly. They just _____ them down the drain pipes. This waste water _____ toxic chemicals and metals. These then _____ concentrated in seafood like oysters and shrimps. (not treat, pour, contain, become)
10. Since the Second World War, the two cities _____ better sanitary conditions and medical facilities. Now fewer babies _____ after birth and people _____ a longer life. Therefore, as the number of deaths _____, population _____. (have, die, live, drop, increase)
11. Some factory owners _____ their waste water into the drain pipes. Many cars _____ black smoke but the drivers _____ them. People _____ a lot of paper and plastic and therefore _____ a large amount of solid waste. (pour, emit, not fix, use, produce)
12. As factories _____ to the mainland of China, the government _____ the factory landowners to change the purpose of the industrial buildings. (move, encourage)
13. Some countries, like the USA, _____ to protect their own industries. They _____ up quotas to restrict the quantity of imported products. They also _____ the price of imported goods by using tariffs on imports. (want, set, increase)

14. The government _____ training courses for industrial workers who _____ to change jobs. These courses _____ free and all retrainees _____ a retraining allowance of \$4,000 per month for attending full-time courses. (provide, want, be, receive)

Answers

Exercise 4

- 8. does not have, ride, slows, run, is
- 9. do not treat, pour, contains, become
- 10. have, die, live, drops, increases
- 11. pour, emit, do not fix, use, produce
- 12. move, encourages
- 13. want, set, increase
- 14. provides, want, are, receive

Exercise 5

The following sentences are taken from *Journey Through History – A Modern Course Book 1* published by Aristo Educational Press Limited.

Fill in the blanks with the simple present form of the verbs in brackets.

e.g. A baby is helpless and needs parental care. (be, need)

1. We _____ about the past from the writings of historians. Historians _____ a record of past events from primary sources and secondary sources. (learn, make)
2. Hong Kong _____ to Hong Kong Island, the Kowloon Peninsula and the New Territories. It _____ in Guangdong province in south China. (refer, be)
3. Each walled village _____ an ancestral hall. The ancestral hall _____ the soul tablets of the clan's founding ancestor. Clan members _____ their ancestors, _____ celebrations and _____ about clan affairs there. (have, houses, worship, hold, talk)
4. Damiao _____ the oldest and largest of all the Tianhou temples in Hong Kong. Some 30000 worshippers _____ there on Tinahou's birthday. At Damiao, they _____ incense, and _____ fruit and roasted pigs to Tianhou. (be, go, burn, offer)
5. Civilization _____ citizens or persons living in a village, a town or a city. Historians _____ this word to describe how people _____ in villages, towns or cities. (mean, use, live)

Answers

Exercise 5

15. learn, make

16. refers, is

17. has, houses, worship, hold, talk

18. is, go, burn, offer

19. means, use, live

Exercise 6

The following sentences are taken from *Understanding Integrated Science for 21st Century Book 1A* published by Aristo Educational Press Limited.

Fill in the blanks with the simple present form of the verbs in brackets.

e.g. A baby is helpless and needs parental care. (be, need)

1. Scientists _____ out experiments in laboratories. A laboratory _____ a lot of apparatus and equipment. (carry, provide)
2. Most of the time a detective _____ some materials from the scene and _____ them to the laboratory for analysis. (collect, send)
3. No one _____ exactly how many different kinds of living things _____ on Earth today. (know, exist)
4. Life _____ when a sperm _____ ovum. The sperms _____ up the uterus to the oviduct. (begin, meet, swim)
5. When a person _____ puberty, he or she _____ sexual maturity. (reach, reach)
6. The lining of the uterus _____ down and a small amount of blood and cells _____ out through the vagina. (break, pass)
7. If pregnancy _____, the lining of the uterus _____ thick and - _____ down. (occur, stay, not break)
8. The menstrual cycle _____ usually about 28 days, but it _____ in different women. (be, vary)
9. If you _____ abortion as the solution when you _____ a pregnant, _____ you _____ the serious effects of abortion? (choose, get, know)
10. Some _____ sex as something casual and _____ much attention to the consequences which might be very serious. (take, not pay)

Answers

Exercise 6

1. carry, provides
2. collects, sends
3. knows, exist
4. begins, meets, swim
5. reaches, reaches
6. breaks, pass
7. occurs, stays, does not break
8. is, varies
9. choose, get, do you know
10. take, do not pay

Exercise 7

The following sentences are taken from *Understanding Integrated Science for 21st Century Book 1B* published by Aristo Educational Press Limited.

Fill in the blanks with the simple present form of the verbs in brackets.

e.g. A baby is helpless and needs parental care. (be, need)

1. When two objects _____ the same speed, which one _____ more kinetic energy, the heavier one or the lighter one? (have, have)
2. The China Light and Power Company Limited _____ electricity to Kowloon and the New Territories, including Lantau. (supply)
3. When acid rain _____ into stream and lakes, it _____ them acidic and this _____ most of the fish. (fall, make, kill)
4. As the tide _____, seawater _____ through the dam tunnels into the river and _____ the turbines. When the tide _____ out, the turbines _____ in the opposite direction. (rise, flow, turn, flow turn)
5. Every day the sun _____, the wind _____, the rain _____ and the tide _____ in. (shine, blow, fall, come)
6. Water pollution not only _____ our health, but also _____ nature. (affect, harm)
7. When you _____ onto cold glass, the water vapour breathed out _____ into liquid water. (breathe, condense)
8. Atoms of the same matter _____ the same and _____ the same size. Atoms of different elements _____ different sizes (be, have, have)
9. The difference between steel and wood _____ that steel _____ denser than wood. (be, be)
10. When an electric iron _____ the required temperature, the bimetallic strip _____, breaking the circuit and switching off the heater. (reach, bend)

Answers

Exercise 7

20. have, has

21. supplies

22. falls, makes, kills

23. rises, flows, turns, flows, turn

24. shines, blows, falls, comes

25. affects, harms

26. breathe, condenses

27. are, have, have

28. is, is

29. reaches, bends

Unit 4

Simple Past Tense

The Simple Past Tense is used to talk about actions that are completed in the past.

e.g. Sam's father died last Sunday.

Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with the simple past form of the verbs in brackets.

e.g. I slept early last night. (sleep)

1. Who _____ the vase while I was away? (break)
2. He _____ a lot of photographs during his last trip. (take)
3. The little boy _____ a bad dream last night. (have)
4. Some men _____ a hole under the fence last week. (dig)
5. She _____ from the drinking fountain although she _____
(not drink, be) thirsty.
6. The baby _____ asleep ten minutes ago. (fall)
7. The boys _____ into the house when it _____ to rain. (go, start)
8. Eve _____ the apples into halves and _____ them to the guests.
(cut, give)
9. There _____ a serious traffic accident two days ago. (be)
10. We _____ money, so we _____ our car last week. (need, sell)

Answers

Exercise 1

1. broke
2. took
3. had
4. dug
5. did not drink, was
6. fell
7. went, started
8. cut, gave
9. was
10. needed, sold

Exercise 2

Choose verbs from the box to complete the following sentences. Remember to use the correct form of the verbs.

e.g. The choir sang well last Sunday.

drop	hear	be	go	get	give	sing
move	post	knock	plant	stop		

1. Amy _____ over a case. Luckily, she didn't cut herself.
2. When I _____ the news, I couldn't believe my ears.
3. Mr. Chan _____ a cold last week.
4. The temperature _____ sharply last night.
5. My father _____ to bed early last night.
6. _____ they late for the concert last weekend?
7. The clerk _____ the letter this morning. I am sure the client will get it tomorrow.
8. It _____ raining an hour ago.
9. My parents _____ me this watch on my last birthday.
10. We _____ this apple tree when we _____ in this house last year.

Answers

Exercise 2

1. knocked
2. heard
3. got
4. dropped
5. went
6. Were
7. posted
8. stopped
9. gave
10. planted, moved

Exercise 3

The following sentences are taken from *Living Geography Book 1A* published by Addison Wesley Longman China Limited.

Fill in the blanks with the simple past form of the verbs in brackets.

e.g. He did not go to school yesterday because he was sick. (not go, be)

1. The British _____ to Hong Kong in 1842 because they _____ to find a good port for trade with China. They _____ Victoria Harbour very useful. It _____ large and deep enough for the ships of that time. And it was protected from strong winds and typhoons by the surrounding hills. Therefore, the British _____ to build the city along the northern shore of Hong Kong Island. (come, want, find, be, begin)
2. Compared with the market towns in the New Territories, Central _____ more accessible. At that time, business people _____ and _____ their goods mainly by sea. They _____ sea transport _____ convenient in this area. So, they _____ their offices and warehouses around Victoria Harbour. It _____ the most accessible part of the city. (be, import, export, find, be, build, become)
3. As more and more offices and houses were built, land was not enough. The CBD therefore _____ to Wan Chai and across the harbour to Tsim Sha Tsui on the Kowloon Peninsula. Also, the government _____ to reclaim

the sea around Victoria Harbour to get more land. (expand, begin)

4. To help solve these problems, the Hong Kong government in 1988 _____ the Hong Kong Land Development Corporation. (establish)

5. It _____ increasingly difficult to find enough space in the old urban areas to house the ever-growing population of Hong Kong. So the government of Hong Kong _____ the New Town Development Programme in 1973. Its aim _____ to build new urban areas in the New Territories so that more people could live there. (become, start, be)

Answers

Exercise 3

1. came, wanted, found, was, began
2. was, imported, exported, found, was, built, became
3. expanded, began
4. established
5. became, started, was

Exercise 4

The following sentences are taken from *Living Geography Book 1B* published by Addison Wesley Longman China Limited.

Fill in the blanks with the simple past form of the verbs in brackets.

e.g. He did not go to school yesterday because he was sick. (not go, be)

1. In the past, land use planning _____ less important. There _____ no control over land use. (be, be)
2. In 1994, the government _____ a sewage disposal scheme. (start)
3. In 1996, outward processing in the mainland _____ HK\$222,200 million worth of goods. (produce)
4. In the past, Hong Kong products _____ popular in the overseas market because they _____ cheaper. (be, be)
5. In the 1970s and 1980s, the problem of pollution caused by manufacturing industry _____ more serious. Factories _____ noisy. They also _____ out smoke and gas, solid waste and dirty water. All these _____ our environment and _____ harmful to our health. Therefore, the government _____ to pass laws to restrict pollution from factories. (be, be, give, pollute, be, begin)
6. From 1989 to 1996, Guangdong Province _____ the most important production base of Hong Kong's manufacturing. It _____ 95 per cent of the value of Hong Kong's imports from the mainland related to outward processing in 1996. (remain, create)
7. In 1997, the average daily traffic figures at the three crossing points _____ about 1,900 at Sha Tau Kok, 8,400 at Man Kam To and 15,700 at Lok Ma Chau. (be)
8. In 1991, the unemployment rate _____ 1.8 percent, but it _____ a peak of 3.2 per cent in 1995. The unemployment rate also _____ from 1.6 per cent to 2.1 per cent during the same period. (be, reach, rise)

9. In the 1960s and 1970s many people in Hong Kong _____ their farms in the countryside and _____ to the urban areas. They _____ in the factories and offices. Rural-urban migration _____ the growth of the city. But there _____ not enough urban land for the increased population. Urban problem such as overcrowding and traffic congestion _____. (leave, move, work, cause, be, occur)
10. In the 1960s and 1970s, Hong Kong _____ steady rural-urban migration and urbanization.

Answers

Exercise 4

1. was, was
2. started
3. produced
4. were, were
5. was, were, gave, polluted, were, began
6. remained, created
7. were
8. was, reached, rose
9. left, moved, worked, caused, was, occurred
10. experienced

Exercise 5

The following sentences are taken from *Journey Through History – A Modern Course Book 1* published by Aristo Educational Press Limited.

Fill in the blanks with the simple past form of the verbs in brackets.

e.g. He did not go to school yesterday because he was sick. (not go, be)

1. History _____ when people first _____ written records in about 4000 BC (or 6000 years old). (begin, make)
2. The Stone Age _____ from about 2500000-4000BC. During this prehistoric period, people mainly _____ stone to make tools and weapons. They _____ no written records. (last, use, leave)
3. Early Old Stone Age people _____ probably apemen. They _____ any clothes. They _____ only 1.5 metres tall. They _____ how to talk. They _____ ate uncooked food. They _____ in caves to keep warm. (be, not wear, be, not know, eat, live)
4. In the 18th century, some Westerners trading in Guangzhou _____ about Hong Kong. Before sailing to Guangzhou, their ships sometimes _____ fresh water at a waterfall near Shek Pai Wan. There _____ a Hong Kong Village nearby. Westerners _____ few Chinese words. They _____ the place Hong Kong. They _____ it for the name of the whole island. (hear, get, be, know, call, mistake)
5. In 221 BC, Hong Kong _____ a part of the Qin Dynasty. Yet there _____ few official records about Hong Kong. (become, be)
6. One or two hundred years ago, Hong Kong's rural life _____ quiet. People at that time _____ few entertainments. Rural people _____ the custom of worshipping their ancestors. Ancestor worship _____ a part of the religious life in a rural community. Its main purpose _____ to show filial piety to ancestors. (be, have, have, form, be)
7. Ancient Egyptians _____ an early civilization in the Nile Valley. Their golden age _____ from about 3200-1200BC. (build, last)

8. The Greek civilization _____ in about 800 BC. It mainly _____ from the Minoan civilization. The Minoans _____ on a Mediterranean Island called Crete in about 3000BC. They _____ writing through trade with the Egyptians. So the Minoan civilization _____. It _____ in about 1450BC. That year, the Mycenaeans from Greece _____ Crete. (begin, develop, live, learn, begin, end, conquer)
9. Ancient Greeks _____ democratic rule. They _____ many gods and goddesses. Each god or goddess _____ its own myth. (start, worship, have)
10. Muslims _____ to Mecca to worship idols. Trade _____. Traders _____ losing money. They _____ Mohammed. They _____ to kill him. To save his life, Mohammed _____ Mecca for Yathrib on July 16,622. (not go, fall, start, hate, want, leave)
11. Feudalism _____ people into the aristocracy. Nobles and their families _____ the aristocracy. They _____ great landowners. (divide, form, be)
12. Craftsmen and traders in medieval Europe _____ to group themselves into guilds. The guilds _____ rules for their trade and craft. They _____ prices, wages and the quality of goods. (like, make, fix)

Answers

Exercise 5

1. began, made
2. lasted, used, left
3. were, did not wear, were, did not know, ate, lived
4. heard, got, was, knew, called, mistook
5. became, were
6. was, had, had, formed, was
7. built, lasted
8. began, developed, lived, learned, began, ended, conquered
9. started, worshipped
10. did not go, fell, started, hate, want, leave
11. divided, formed, were
12. liked, made, fixed

Exercise 6

The following sentences are taken from *Understanding Integrated Science for the 21st Century Book 1A* published by Aristo Educational Press Limited.

Fill in the blanks with the simple past form of the verbs in brackets.

e.g. He did not go to school yesterday because he was sick. (not go, be)

1. In 1912, the big ocean liner Titanic _____ across the Atlantic Ocean from England to New York. (sail)
2. Michael Faraday (1791-1867) _____ a famous scientist. He _____ 53 observations when observing a burning candle. (be, make)
3. Around 3000 B.C., the Chinese _____ a 'fire clock'. It was a rod. (invent)
4. Many living things around us _____ once living. (be)
5. Robert Hooke _____ the first one to use a microscope to observe 'cells' in 1665. (be)

Answers

Exercise 6

1. sailed
2. was, made
3. invented, was
4. were
5. was

Exercise 7

The following sentences are taken from *Understanding Integrated Science for the 21st Century Book Book 1B* published by Aristo Educational Press Limited.

Fill in the blanks with the simple past form of the verbs in brackets.

e.g. He did not go to school yesterday because he was sick. (not go, be)

1. In the past, most people in Hong Kong _____ kerosene for cooking. (use)
2. In the past, people _____ little energy. (require)
3. In the past, we _____ heavily on collected rain water which was stored in reservoirs. (depend)

Answers

Exercise 7

1. used
2. required
3. depended

Unit 5

Present Perfect Tense

The Present Perfect Tense is used to talk about:

1. an immediate past action
e.g. I have just finished my dinner.

2. an action which started in the past and continues up to the present
e.g. He has worked in this company since 1990.

3. the present result of a past action
e.g. I have been to the Ocean Park.

Exercsie 1

Fill in the blanks with the present perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

Example: We have known each other for a long time. (know)

1. The boys _____ that movie before. (see)

2. _____ you ever _____ to the Space Museum? (be)

3. The rain _____ yet. (not stop)

4. I _____ never _____ on a motorcycle. (ride)

5. Mr. Wong _____ in this company since 1980. (work)

6. Oh dear! I _____ my new glasses. (break)

7. The fishermen _____ just _____ several large fish. (catch)

8. She _____ the vegetables already. (cook)

9. The old man _____ in that little hut for ten years. (live)

10. Everyone _____. Let's start the meeting. (arrive)

Answers

Exercise 1

1. have seen
2. Have you ever been
3. Has not stopped
4. Have never ridden
5. has worked
6. have broken
7. have just caught
8. has cooked
9. has lived
10. has arrived

Exercise 2

Choose verbs from the box to complete the following sentences. Remember to use the correct form of the verbs.

e.g. Has Mary told her father the bad news?

lose	forget	fall	not hear	go	tell
sing	look	take	make	put	

1. Oh! I _____ my wallet.
2. 'I am sorry that I _____ to bring my homework' said Amy.
3. _____ you ever _____ at a karaoke club?
4. My mother _____ just _____ to the market.
5. He _____ my book without my permission. It is very impolite of him.
6. Bob complained, 'I _____ everywhere, but I can't find it.'
7. I _____ from my cousin for a long time.
8. The secretary cannot remember where she _____ the files.
9. The little boy _____ into a hole.
10. Daisy _____ a careless mistake.

Answers

Exercise 2

1. have lost
2. have forgotten
3. Have you ever sung
4. has just gone
5. has taken
6. have looked
7. have not heard
8. has put
9. has fallen
10. has made

Exercise 3

The following sentences are taken from *Living Geography Book 1A* published by Addison Wesley Longman China Limited.

Fill in the blanks with the present perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

e.g. Have you ever observed any plant cells under the microscope? (observe)

1. Nowadays traveling abroad _____ an easy task. (become)
2. Tourism _____ cultural change to the local people who lived in traditional villages before. (bring)
3. Tourism _____ many Malaysian farmers unemployed. (make)
4. There are more and more people living in the old urban areas. The land value _____ thus _____ too high for factories, so many factories _____ out to the New Territories. (become, move)
5. Hong Kong people _____ higher income as the economy grows, so they can afford the expenses of travelling abroad. (earn)

Answers

Exercise 3

1. has become
2. has brought
3. has made
4. has thus become, have moved
5. have earned

Exercise 4

The following sentences are taken from *Living Geography Book 1B* published by Addison Wesley Longman China Limited.

Fill in the blanks with the present perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

e.g. Have you ever observed any plant cells under the microscope? (observe)

1. Both Hong Kong and Guangzhou _____ natural increase.
(experience)
2. To solve the city's traffic problems, the Guangzhou government _____
_____ a number of projects to improve the transport system. (start)
3. In 1994, the government started a sewage disposal scheme. Under the scheme, all
of Hong Kong's coastal waters _____ water control zones.
(become)
4. The government _____ the land use of the whole territory to
solve the urban problems. (plan)
5. The unpleasant living environment in the old urban area _____
people to leave. Over the last twenty years, many Hong Kong people
_____ to the New Territories. (cause, move)
6. During the 1990s, Hong Kong _____ from a manufacturing
centre towards a service and commercial centre. Many workers _____
_____ their jobs because of the relocation of manufacturing operations to
the mainland. (change, lose)
7. With the relocation of low-cost manufacturing industry to the mainland of China,
Hong Kong _____ to develop modern and high-technology
industries such as microprocessor industries. (begin)
8. Urbanisation _____ very rapid in South American countries.
In Brazil, Argentina and Chile, over 60 per cent of the people are living in cities
now. The rapid movement of people from villages to cities in Brazil _____
_____ many serious urban problems. (be, cause)

9. In many cities of the developed countries, the process of suburbanization _____
_____ the inner city area. (affect)
10. The unpleasant living environment in the old urban areas _____
people to leave. Over the last twenty years, many Hong Kong people _____
_____ to the New Territories. (cause, move)

Answers

Exercise 4

1. have experienced
2. has started
3. have become
4. has planed
5. has caused, have moved
6. has changed
7. has begun
8. has been
9. has caused
10. has affected

Unit 6

Simple Future Tense

The Simple Future Tense is used to talk about an action which will happen in future

e.g. He will move to a new flat very soon.

Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with the simple future form of the verbs in brackets.

e.g. Tony will join us for lunch tomorrow. (join)

1. I _____ my classmate with his homework later in the evening. (help)
2. Who _____ to the party next Sunday? (come)
3. He _____ the project next week. (finish)
4. My uncle from Singapore _____ us next month. (visit)
5. I am sure that she _____ about it by tomorrow. (forget)
6. She is ill. She _____ the doctor this afternoon. (see)
7. The shops in this mall _____ close in an hour's time. (close)
8. Susan _____ her birthday in the coming Saturday. (celebrate)
9. The tour-guide _____ us to the zoo tomorrow. (take)
10. We _____ hiking if it rains. (not go)

Answers

Exercise 1

1. will help
2. will come
3. will finish
4. will visit
5. will forget
6. will see
7. will close
8. will celebrate
9. will take
10. will not go

Exercise 2

Choose verbs from the box to complete the following sentences. Remember to use the correct form of the verbs.

e.g. We will do it for him next Monday.

hear	paint	deliver	find	bake	do
return	leave	take off	drop	organise	

1. The boys _____ the gate and the wall next weekend.
2. He _____ the books after he have finished reading them.
3. According to the weather forecast, the temperature _____ sharply tomorrow.
4. The furniture shop _____ the cabinet to us this afternoon.
5. There is no need for you to tell him what to do. He _____ out the answer soon.
6. The plane _____ in a few minutes' time.
7. I am sure nobody _____ us as we are quite alone.
8. My grandparents _____ for Canada early tomorrow morning.
9. I _____ a cake for him tomorrow.
10. Judy _____ a party at her house sometime this month.

Answers

Exercise 1

1. will paint
2. will return
3. will drop
4. will deliver
5. will find
6. will take off
7. will hear
8. will leave
9. will bake
10. will organise

Exercise 3

The following sentences are taken from *Living Geography Book 1B* published by Addison Wesley Longman China Limited.

Fill in the blanks with the simple future form of the verbs in brackets.

e.g. Within the next two years, the government will build many new car parks in the city. (build)

1. The West Rail _____ Yuen Long and Tseun Wan. The railway _____ to Tuen Mun through the existing Light Rail Transit System. (link, connect)
2. The government _____ about 1,300 hectares of new land around Victoria Harbour. The new land will be used for: building more flats for residential purposes so that the old urban areas _____ less crowded, building more roads, building more office buildings and community facilities, and providing more urban parks and open spaces. By these new developments, the living environment of the urban areas _____ better and healthier. (reclaim, become, become)

Answers

Exercise 3

1. will link, will connect
2. will reclaim, will become, will become

Exercise 4

The following sentences are taken from *Understanding Integrated Science for the 21st Century Book 1A* by Aristo Educational Press Limited.

Fill in the blanks with the simple future form of the verbs in brackets.

e.g. Within the next two years, the government will build many new car parks in the city. (build)

1. You _____ burnt easily if you are not careful enough. (get)
2. If you observe carefully during the experiment, you _____ many changes. (see)
3. The golf course and residential development at Sha Lo Tung _____ Hong Kong's best dragonfly habitat. (destroy)
4. When conditions are suitable, each bacterium _____ once every 30 minutes. (divide)
5. What _____ if a group of living things do not reproduce fast enough to replace those which have died? (happen)

Answers

Exercise 4

1. will get
2. will see
3. will destroy
4. will divide
5. will happen

Exercise 5

The following sentences are taken from *Understanding Integrated Science for the 21st Century Book 1B* by Aristo Educational Press Limited.

Fill in the blanks with the simple future form of the verbs in brackets.

e.g. Within the next two years, the government will build many new car parks in the city. (build)

6. Even the sources of nuclear fuels, such as uranium, are also limited and _____ finally _____ out. (run)
7. Most of the wastes _____ thousands of years to become harmless. (take)
8. A solution which _____ any more solute is called a saturated solution. (not dissolve)
9. What _____ if a breaker of saturated copper (II) sulphate solution at 50 degrees Celsius is cooled down to 20 degrees Celsius? (happen)
10. When an electricity company installs overhead wires in the summer, they should be slack enough because they _____ in the winter. (contract)

Answers

Exercise 5

1. will finally run
2. will take
3. will not dissolve
4. will happen
5. will contract

Unit 7

The Passive Voice (Simple Present Tense)

The Passive voice is used when

1. you want to emphasize the object of the sentence
e.g. His pets are fed by his maid every day.

2. the doer of an action is unknown
e.g. This article is taken from his new book.

Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with the passive verb form in simple present tense:

Example: Singapore is known to be an industrialised country.

1. Glass _____ from sand. (make)

2. Many cars in Hong Kong _____ from Japan. (import)

3. This magazine _____ weekly. (publish)

4. Salt _____ to preserve food. (use)

5. Our classroom _____ by us every day. (clean)

6. English _____ in many countries. (speak)

7. Cakes _____ by the bakers every day. (bake)

8. Vegetables _____ by people all over the world. (eat)

9. The warehouse _____ day and night. (guard)

10. Milk _____ by cows. (give)

Answers

Exercise 1

1. is made
2. are imported
3. is published
4. is used
5. is cleaned
6. is spoken
7. are baked
8. are eaten
9. is guarded
10. is given

Exercise 2

Choose verbs from the box to complete the following sentences. Remember to use the correct form of the verbs.

e.g. Seeds are sown in spring.

switch	send	feed	catch	deliver	sow
water	drink	read	need	like	

1. Letters _____ by postmen.
2. Mice _____ by cats.
3. A cup of milk _____ by her every day.
4. Babies _____ by their mothers.
5. Sunlight _____ by plants.
6. Plush toys _____ by most children.
7. A story book _____ by the little boy every week.
8. A birthday card _____ to me by my aunt in Canada every year.
9. The heater _____ on in winter.
10. The plants _____ by the gardener every morning.

Answers

Exercise 2

1. are delivered
2. are caught
3. is drunk
4. are fed
5. is needed
6. are liked
7. is read
8. is sent
9. is switched
10. are watered

Exercise 3

The following sentences are taken from *Living Geography Book 1A* published by Addison Wesley Longman China Limited.

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

e.g. Large shopping areas are usually found in the commercial centre of a city. (find)

1. Whole circle bearing _____ from the north in a clockwise direction. (measure)
2. Rural areas _____ mainly in the New Territories, the outlying islands and the middle and south-eastern parts of Hong Kong Island. The land _____ by trees, grasses, farmland and fish ponds. (find, cover)
3. The old buildings _____ then _____ down and the small pieces of land _____ together to form a larger piece. Streets _____ wider, new facilities like drain pipes _____, and new buildings of different uses _____ then _____. The land uses _____ carefully _____ to avoid the problem of land use conflict. (pull, group, make, build, construct, plan)
4. On many maps, the column and the rows of squares _____ by letter and number respectively. (name)
5. Government and community land use means those places where services _____ to the public. (provide)

Answers

Exercise 3

1. are measured
2. are found, is covered
3. are then pulled down, are grouped, are made, are built, are then construct, are carefully planned
4. are named
6. are provided

Exercise 4

The following sentences are taken from *Living Geography Book 1B* published by Addison Wesley Longman China Limited.

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

e.g. Large shopping areas are usually found in the commercial centre of a city. (find)

1. Most of the waste water _____ and it _____ directly into the Zhu Jiang. (not treated, discharge)
2. Some solid wastes like metals and paper _____, but most of them _____ into landfills. (recycle, dump)
3. In Hong Kong, most commercial activities and job opportunities _____ in Kowloon and Peninsula or on Hong Kong Island, but nearly half of the population lives in the New Territories. (find)
4. The main urban areas _____ by Victoria Harbour. (separate)
5. Within each new town, public housing estates _____ by the government. Basic facilities such as hospitals, markets and schools _____. (build, provide)

Answers

Exercise 4

5. is not treated, is discharged
6. are recycled, are dumped
7. are found
8. are separated
7. are built, are provided

Exercise 5

The following sentences are taken from *Understanding Integrated Science for 21st Century Book 1B* published by Aristo Educational Press Limited.

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

e.g. Large shopping areas are usually found in the commercial centre of a city. (find)

1. Energy _____ to useful forms or the forms that we desire. (convert)
2. Towngas _____ from naphtha which is a petroleum product. (produce)
3. How many wind turbines _____ to match the output of a 600 megawatt coal-fired station? (need)
4. Smaller crystals _____ during rapid cooling. (form)
5. Brownian motion also occurs when small particles _____ in a liquid. (suspend)

Answers

Exercise 5

1. is converted
2. is produced
3. are needed
4. are formed
5. are suspended

Unit 8

The Passive Voice (Simple Past Tense)

The Passive voice is used when

1. you want to emphasize the object of the sentence
e.g. His umbrella was taken away by his sister this morning.

2. the doer of an action is unknown
e.g. The tree was cut down yesterday .

Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with the passive verb form in simple past tense:

Example: The thief was caught by the police this morning. (catch)

1. The football match yesterday _____ by our team. (win)

2. These gloves _____ at a jumbo sale. (buy)

3. That magazine _____ in 1970. (publish)

4. The shopping mall _____ two weeks ago. (complete)

5. My watch _____ last week. (steal)

6. This apple tree _____ by my grandfather long time ago. (plant)

7. Bill _____ the chairman of the English Club yesterday. (elect)

8. My hat _____ off by the wind when I was crossing the road.
(blow)

9. Thousands of soldiers _____ during the Second World War. (kill)

10. This room _____ last month. (paint)

Answers

Exercise 1

1. was won
2. were bought
3. was published
4. was completed
5. was stolen
6. was planted
7. was elected
8. was blown
9. were killed
10. was painted

Exercise 2

Choose verbs from the box to complete the following sentences. Remember to use the correct form of the verbs.

e.g. The suspect was questioned by the police this morning.

save	attack	build	punish	use	question
break	write	check	trap	eat	

1. A little girl _____ by a shark when she was swimming.
2. These buildings _____ fifty years ago.
3. There was a fire last night. Many residents _____ in the burning building and had to be saved by the firemen.
4. All the sweets _____ by my cousin yesterday.
5. Cindy _____ from being drowned some days ago.
6. I _____ a watch on my last birthday.
7. The vase _____ by the careless servant last week.
8. Every vehicle _____ by the police after the prisoners had escaped.
9. The naughty boys _____ for not doing their homework last week.
10. *Romeo and Juliet* _____ by William Shakespeare.

Answers

Exercise 2

1. was attacked
2. were built
3. were trapped
4. were eaten
5. was saved
6. was given
7. was broken
8. was checked
9. were punished
10. was written

Exercise 3

The following sentences are taken from *Living Geography Book 1A* published by Addison Wesley Longman China Limited.

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

e.g. Were vitamins discovered long time ago? (discover)

1. As more and more offices _____ in Central, land was not enough. (build)
2. The streets in the inner city _____ many years ago when there were very few cars. (build)

Answers

Exercise 3

1. were built
2. were built

Exercise 4

The following sentences are taken from *Living Geography Book 1B* published by Addison Wesley Longman China Limited.

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

e.g. Were vitamins discovered long time ago? (discover)

3. Industries _____ in residential areas, like the Yuexiu District of Guangzhou and San Po Kong of Hong Kong. Highways or flyovers _____ right in the front of people's homes. (find, build)
4. In more developed countries, city centres _____ a long time ago. (develop)

Answers

Exercise 4

3. were found, were built
4. were developed

Exercise 5

The following sentences are taken from *Journey Through History – A Modern Course Book 1* published by Aristo Educational Press Limited.

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

e.g. Were vitamins discovered long time ago? (discover)

5. Hong Kong _____ by the British in the period 1842-1997. (rule)
6. Christianity , the world's largest religion, _____ by Jesus Christ in the 1st century A.D. (start)
7. At first, ancient Egypt _____ into Upper and Lower Egypt. (divide)
8. Finally, in 395, Christianity _____ the empire's official religion. (make)
9. After Alexander's death, ancient Greece grew weak. In 146BC, it _____ by the Romans. (conquer)

Answers

Exercise 5

5. was ruled
6. was started
7. was divided
8. was made
9. was conquered

Exercise 6

The following sentences are taken from *Understanding Integrated Science for the 21st Century Book 1A* published by Aristo Educational Press Limited.

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

e.g. Were vitamins discovered long time ago? (discover)

1. Radio signals _____ by Titanic asking for help.(send)
2. The Bunsen burner _____ first _____ by a British physicist and chemist called Michael Faraday in the early 19th century. It _____ then _____ by a famous German chemist called Robert Bunsen in 1850.
(invent, improve)
3. The earliest scale for measuring temperature _____ by a Dutchman named Gabriel Fahrenheit in the early 1700s. (invent)
4. During the construction of the new airport at Chek Lap Kok, a huge area of the sea _____ into land. (turn)
5. Microscopes _____ by Hans and Zacharias Janssen in 1590. (invent)

Answers

Exercise 6

1. were sent
2. was invented, was improved
3. was invented
4. was turned
5. were invented

Exercise 7

The following sentences are taken from *Understanding Integrated Science for the 21st Century Book 1B* published by Aristo Educational Press Limited.

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

e.g. Were vitamins discovered long time ago? (discover)

1. In the past, we depended heavily on collected rain water which _____ in reservoirs. (store)
2. It is because the ancients thought that common quartz crystals _____ by intense freezing of water (form)
3. Brownian motion _____ by a Scottish scientist called Robert Brown in 1827. (discover)

Answers

Exercise 7

1. was stored
2. were formed
3. was discovered

Unit 9

Agreement between Noun and Verb

Exercise 1

Decide whether the verb should be singular or plural. Then fill in each blank with *is* or *are*.

e.g. There is a lot of money in the box.

1. There _____ some paper on the desk.
2. The colour of these roses _____ red.
3. The windows of this room _____ dirty.
4. Everyone in the class _____ present today.
5. _____ there any letters for me?
6. In Hong Kong, there _____ a lot of rain in spring.
7. The capital of France _____ Paris.
8. All the furniture in my house _____ brand new.
9. The news _____ very shocking.
10. No one _____ absent today.
11. Tony's hair _____ too long.
12. My neighbours _____ often very noisy at night.
13. There _____ twelve months in a year.
14. There _____ a lot of rubbish in the playground. (be)
15. There _____ some orange juice in the refrigerator. (be)

Answers

Exercise 1

1. is
2. is
3. are
4. is
5. are
6. is
7. is
8. is
9. is
10. is
11. is
12. is
13. are
14. is
15. is

Exercise 2

Decide whether the verb should be singular or plural. Then fill in each blank with the correct verb given in brackets.

e.g. One of my brothers has gone to Shanghai for a holiday. (has gone, have gone)

1. Not one of the students _____ (have finished, has finished) the test.
2. Much information about the moon _____ (has been obtained, have been obtained).
3. The police _____ (has caught, have caught) the thief recently.
4. Some of the girls _____ (has gone, have gone) home.
5. All his luggage _____ (has been stolen, have been stolen).
6. One of the islands near Hong Kong _____ (is called, are called) Cheung Chau.
7. Cheese _____ (is made, are made) from milk.
8. These sofas _____ (is made, are made) of leather.
9. A lot of water _____ (is used, are used) every day.
10. All the fish in this pond _____ (has died, have died).

Answers

Exercise 2

1. has finished
2. has been obtained
3. has caught
4. have gone
5. has been stolen
6. is called
7. is made
8. are made
9. is used
10. have died

Exercise 3

The following sentences are taken from *Living Geography Book 1A* published by Addison Wesley Longman China Limited.

Decide whether the verb should be singular or plural. Then fill in each blank with the correct verb given in brackets.

e.g. There are (is, are) twenty-two country parks in Hong Kong.

1. Each square _____ (is, are) the intersection of a particular column and a particular row.
2. There _____ (is, are) different types of maps, for example, street maps, tourist maps and atlas maps.
3. There _____ (is, are) a number of special signs or symbols on maps and street plans.
4. On every map and plan, there _____ (is, are) a legend.
5. In large urban parks like Victoria Park, there _____ (is, are) more facilities such as swimming pools, tennis courts and indoor games halls.

Answers

Exercise 3

1. is
2. are
3. are
4. is
5. are

Exercise 4

The following sentences are taken from *Living Geography Book 1B* published by Addison Wesley Longman China Limited.

Decide whether the verb should be singular or plural. Then fill in each blank with the correct verb given in brackets.

e.g. There are (is, are) twenty-two country parks in Hong Kong.

6. Most of the noise in Guangzhou _____ from traffic. Many houses _____ close to busy roads and railways. The noise _____ people very much. Even at night time the noise level _____ still high. About 20 percent of the city _____ under the flight path of aeroplanes using Baiyun Airport. The noise from these aeroplanes _____ over 600,000 people in the city. (come, be, disturb, be, be, affect)
7. The air quality of Hong Kong is becoming worse. Most of the pollutants _____ from traffic, industries and construction works. Air pollution _____ serious because many vehicles such as buses and lorries _____ diesel fuel. Diesel fuel _____ particulates and nitrogen oxides which _____ people's health. Factories also _____ a large amount of air pollutants. People living in industrial areas like Kwun Tong _____ a high chance of getting respiratory disease. (come, be, use, produce, affect, produce, have)
8. Each of us _____ at least a kilogram of solid waste every day. The whole Hong Kong _____ over 6,400 tonnes every day. (produce, produce)
9. Today almost half of the population _____ in these new towns. To prepare for further population growth, the government _____ to develop other rural areas such as northern Lantau and northern New Territories. (live, plan)
10. Changing our lifestyles _____ the most important step towards creating a green city. (be)
11. Cross-border vehicular traffic and the Kowloon-Canton Railway _____ busy. They _____ goods and supplies between Hong Kong and the mainland. (be, transport)

12. There _____ a number of economic and environmental problems which _____ Hong Kong unfavourable to manufacturing. (be)

Answers

Exercise 4

- 6. come, are, disturbs, is, is, affects
- 7. come, is, use, produce, affect, produce, have
- 8. produces, produces
- 9. lives, plans
- 10. is,
- 11. are, transport
- 12. are, make

Exercise 5

The following sentences are taken from *Understanding Integrated Science for the 21st Century Book 1A* by Aristo Educational Press Limited.

Decide whether the verb should be singular or plural. Then fill in each blank with the correct verb given in brackets.

e.g. There are (is, are) twenty-two country parks in Hong Kong.

1. One of the ways to find answers _____ to carry out an investigation.
(be)
2. A scientist _____, _____ and _____. Scientists _____ and _____ to arrive at a conclusion. (record, analyse, think, discuss, try)
3. There _____ variations within the same kind of living things.
4. There _____ more than a million kinds of animals found in the world.
5. There _____ about 350 000 different kinds of plants found in the world.

Answers

Exercise 5

1. is
2. records, analyses, thinks, discuss, try
3. are
4. are
5. are

Exercise 6

The following sentences are taken from *Understanding Integrated Science for the 21st Century Book 1B* by Aristo Educational Press Limited.

Decide whether the verb should be singular or plural. Then fill in each blank with the correct verb given in brackets.

e.g. There are (is, are) twenty-two country parks in Hong Kong.

1. There _____ (is, are) many forms of energy.
2. There _____ (is, are) about 17000 wind turbines in Clifornia in the USA.
3. There _____ (is, are) chemicals inside a dry cell.
4. In Hong Kong, there _____ (is, are) no natural lakes or big rivers.
5. There _____ (is, are) 92 elements in nature.

Answers

Exercise 6

1. are
2. are
3. are
4. are
5. are

Unit 10

Prepositions

A preposition is a word used with a noun or pronoun to show its relation to some other words in a sentence.

e.g. Joe has been suffering from influenza.

Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with *at, on, in, from, or of*.

e.g. A party will be held on Christmas Eve.

1. My sister was born _____ April 22, 1978.
2. Singapore is a country _____ Asia.
3. There are many wild animals _____ the jungle nearby.
4. We will meet our uncle _____ the station.
5. John was absent _____ school yesterday.
6. All _____ the students have handed in their homework.
7. The patient is suffering _____ lung cancer.
8. I often get up late _____ Sunday morning.
9. Mary spent her holiday _____ the seaside last summer.
10. Most universities provide courses _____ information technology.
11. His parents do not allow him to go out _____ midnight.
12. Mr. Chan will arrive _____ Saturday afternoon.
13. Tim is a good friend _____ mine.
14. Some wine is made _____ wine.
15. My father will return home _____ Toronto this Friday.
16. A continent is a very big area _____ land.
17. The accident happened _____ 1969.
18. Alan usually goes to bed _____ ten.
19. There are many benches _____ the park.
20. Her office is _____ the second floor.

Answers

Exercise 1

1. on
2. in
3. in
4. at
5. from
6. of
7. from
8. on
9. at
10. on
11. at
12. on
13. of
14. from
15. from
16. of
17. in
18. at
19. in
20. on

Exercise 2

The following sentences are taken from *Living Geography Book 1A* published by Addison Wesley Longman China Limited.

Fill in the blanks with *from, of, on* or *in*.

e.g. The government has developed many new industrial areas in the new towns.

1. Maps tell us where places are and how far they are _____ each other.
2. Things drawn _____ maps are smaller than the real things which they show.
3. The scale _____ a map tells the relationship between distances _____ the map and distances _____ real life. It is also ratio _____ map distance to actual distance.
4. The main urban areas are _____ the northern and south-western parts _____ Hong Kong Island, Kowloon Peninsula and _____ the new towns _____ New Territories such as Sha Tin and Tai Po.
5. The Central Business District (CBD) is the commercial centre _____ a city. There we can find large shopping areas. It is usually located _____ the city centre.
6. A lot of tourists and business people stay _____ the hotels of the CBD, so the shops there usually can attract a large number of customers. It is also easier for customers _____ other places to reach them as the transport is convenient _____ the CBD.
7. As there are so many business people and customers moving around _____ the CBD, traffic is always congested. Congestion is especially serious _____ the rush hours.

Answers

Exercise 2

1. from
2. on
3. of, on, in, of
4. on, of, in, of
5. of, in
6. in, of, from
7. in, in

Exercise 3

The following sentences are taken from *Living Geography Book 1B* published by Addison Wesley Longman China Limited.

Fill in the blanks with *from, of, at* or *in*.

e.g. The government has developed many new industrial areas in the new towns.

8. The buildings _____ the old city core _____ Hong Kong are very old. Many _____ them are over 50 years old.
9. Guangzhou is the old city area _____ Guangzhou.
10. The government has begun to reduce the pollutants _____ cars.
11. The government has also set up monitoring stations _____ Central, Causeway Bay and Mong Kok to check the air quality _____ ground level there.
12. New industrial area are found _____ the new towns _____ the New Territories.
13. By setting up their factories _____ the mainland, Hong Kong manufacturers can take advantage _____ abundant resources there, for example, labour and land. The costs _____ production are much lower _____ the mainland. So the products can then compete with those _____ other developing countries _____ Asia.
14. Many people _____ rural areas cannot find a proper place to live _____ the cities.

Answers

Exercise 3

8. in, of, of

9. in

10. from

11. in, at

12. in, of

13. in, of, of, in, of, in

14. from, in

Exercise 4

The following sentences are taken from *Journey Through History – A Modern Course Book 1* published by Aristo Educational Press Limited.

Fill in the blanks with *from, of, at, on* or *in*.

e.g. The government has developed many new industrial areas in the new towns.

15. The Nile flooded _____ July. The floods left thick mud _____ both sides _____ the river. Egyptians farmed _____ this fertile black mud
16. The Nile Valley was protected by deserts and the sea. People living there were free _____ outside attacks. So civilization began _____ the Nile Valley _____ about 4000BC.
17. When Alexander conquered Egypt, he built the city _____ Alexandria _____ the Nile Delta.
18. The Church played an important role _____ Medieval Europe. It spread education and the Christian ideas _____ love, justice and charity.
19. By the 13th century, some peasants had become rich. They bought back their freedom _____ the lord.

Answers

Exercise 4

15. in, on, of, on
16. from, in, from
17. of, at
18. on, of
19. from

Exercise 5

The following sentences are taken from *Understanding Integrated Science for the 21st Century Book 1A* published by Aristo Educational Press Limited.

Fill in the blanks with *from, of, at, on* or *in*.

e.g. The government has developed many new industrial areas in the new towns.

1. Science aims _____ finding out, discovering and inventing. With the rapid progress _____ science, the living standard of human beings is greatly improved.
2. People who are experts _____ one or more branches _____ science are called scientists.
3. When you observe something you look _____, listen _____, feel and measure it carefully.
4. The temperature _____ the lava _____ a volcano is about 600 C.
5. _____ the Centigrade or Celsius scale the boiling point _____ water is 100 degrees.
6. Press three fingers _____ the wrist _____ your other hand and find the pulse.
7. Count the number _____ tongue rollers and non-tongue rollers _____ your class.
8. Collect three leaves _____ the same plant _____ your school.
9. Measure the length, width and the number _____ large veins _____ each leaf.
10. Use a pair _____ forceps to peel a piece _____ skin _____ the inside _____ the leaf.

11. One _____ the processes _____ growth is an increase _____ size.

12. Normally only one foetus develops _____ the uterus _____ a female _____ a time.

Answers

Exercise 5

1. at, of , of
2. in ,of
3. at, to
4. of, from
5. in, of
6. on, of
7. of, in
8. from
9. of, of
10. of, of, from
11. of, of, in
12. in of ,at

Exercise 6

The following sentences are taken from *Understanding Integrated Science for the 21st Century Book 1B* published by Aristo Educational Press Limited.

Fill in the blanks with *from, of, at, on* or *in*.

e.g. The government has developed many new industrial areas in the new towns.

1. Electricity is generated _____ power stations from coal, oil or natural gas.
2. Pollution problems arising _____ the generation _____ electricity.
3. Solar panels can be installed _____ the roof _____ some houses.
4. Fossils are the remains _____ ancient plants or animals that are found _____ rocks. Fossil fuels, such as coal, crude oil and natural gas, are produced _____ the remains of dead plants and animals buried millions _____ years ago.
5. Nowadays, fossil fuels are our major source _____ energy. Almost 90% _____ the world's energy comes _____ the burning _____ fossil fuels.
6. _____ Hong Kong, a large proportion _____ energy is used _____ transport.
7. A substance which can dissolve _____ water is described as a soluble _____ water.
8. Can the oil stain _____ a piece _____ cloth be removed by water?
9. Everything _____ Earth is made _____ matter.
10. The temperature _____ which a substance freezes is called its freezing point.

Answers

Exercise 6

1. in, from
2. from, of
3. on, of
4. of, in, from, of, of
5. of, of, from, of
6. In, of, in
7. in, in
8. on, of
9. on, of
10. at