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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

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

**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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Indirect Object</th>
<th>Direct Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>gave</td>
<td>my sister</td>
<td>a birthday present. stories.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My parents</td>
<td>always tell</td>
<td>me</td>
<td>some money.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>have lent</td>
<td>him</td>
<td>some questions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>are asking</td>
<td>the teacher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Direct Object</th>
<th>Preposition</th>
<th>Indirect Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>My friend</td>
<td>has sent</td>
<td>a letter</td>
<td>to</td>
<td>me.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>His parents</td>
<td>bought</td>
<td>a computer</td>
<td>for</td>
<td>him.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

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

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.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>put</th>
<th>have</th>
<th>lose</th>
<th>enjoy</th>
<th>boil</th>
<th>tell</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>like</td>
<td>need</td>
<td>open</td>
<td>make</td>
<td>go</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>drop</th>
<th>hear</th>
<th>be</th>
<th>go</th>
<th>get</th>
<th>give</th>
<th>sing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>move</td>
<td>post</td>
<td>knock</td>
<td>plant</td>
<td>stop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Mycenaean 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.

Exercise 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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lose</th>
<th>forget</th>
<th>fall</th>
<th>not hear</th>
<th>go</th>
<th>tell</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sing</td>
<td>look</td>
<td>take</td>
<td>make</td>
<td>put</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

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**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.


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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>switch</th>
<th>send</th>
<th>feed</th>
<th>catch</th>
<th>deliver</th>
<th>sow</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>drink</td>
<td>read</td>
<td>need</td>
<td>like</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>save</th>
<th>attack</th>
<th>build</th>
<th>punish</th>
<th>use</th>
<th>question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>break</td>
<td>write</td>
<td>check</td>
<td>trap</td>
<td>eat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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 Gabrief 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.


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 California 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.

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**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