

ENGLISH EXERCISES FOR BRILLIANCY 1, 2nd EDITION

– WITH FOCUS ON GRAMMAR, SENTENCE PATTERNS & VOCABULARY

Answer Key

P. A1 – A20

Units 1 – 9

Units 11 – 19

Units 21 – 29

P. B1 – B7

Revision Exercises of Units 1 – 9

Unit 10

Revision Exercises of Units 11 – 19

Unit 20

Revision Exercises of Units 21 – 29

Unit 30

Answers and Explanations

Unit 1: A Chinese Joke

1. fifty-year-old man 'fifty-year-old' is used as an adjective; you can say 'a fifty-year-old man' or 'a man is fifty years old'
2. so lazy **that** see **Sentence Patterns (1)**
3. age of thirty **years** you can say 'the age of thirty' or 'thirty years of age'
4. depended **on / upon** a phrasal verb; depend on = rely on
5. his **son's** future possessive noun; his son's future = the future of his son
6. to **take** him infinitive with 'to'
7. **predicted** that use past tense; follow the tense sequence
8. √
9. Both **of** them 'of' is required when 'both' is followed by a pronoun; e.g. 'Both **men** believed the prediction', but 'Both **of them** believed the prediction'
10. **was** very upset needs a verb
11. **His** father male gender
12. still **have** direct speech: use present tense here
13. that **upsets** me third person singular, present tense; 'upset' is used as a verb here; 'upsets' agrees with the singular subject: 'your age'
14. the **unhappy** son unhappy (adj); unhappily (adv)
15. **Hearing** these words see **Sentence Patterns (2)**
16. he **thought** wrong spelling
17. Don't **worry** do not change verb form after 'do' (did / does)
18. **It's** a long time **it's** = it is / it was / it has ;
its' is a possessive adjective: e.g. its head, its tail
19. √
20. **earlier** than comparative: **earlier than**
21. two years plural noun: **two** years

Unit 2: Anthropology

1. **different** people different (adj); difference (n)
2. **in** the world
3. Anthropologists **study** verb form agrees with the plural subject: 'Anthropologists'
4. √
5. build their **houses** plural noun
6. **their** gods their (possessive adj), followed by a noun;
theirs (possessive pronoun),= 'possessive adj. + noun',
e.g. We worship **our gods**, they worship **theirs**.
7. **have** different ideas plural verb form agrees with the plural subject 'different ideas'

8. **For** example a phrase
9. eat **with** chopsticks eat with chopsticks = use chopsticks for eating
10. in ~~the~~ America in America = in **the United States**
11. in **India** India (place); Indian (people)
12. isolated **societies** society (singular); **societies** (plural);
other examples: country → countries, city → cities; see
Grammar & Usage
13. **do** not use present tense
14. √
15. women and **children** plural of 'child' is 'children'
16. **fishermen** fisherman (singular); fishermen (plural)
17. **There** are 'there' is a demonstrative pronoun;
'their' is a possessive adjective
18. have **solved** present perfect tense; use past participle after 'have'
19. demands for **food** 'food' is a collective noun here, use singular form
20. By **studying** see **Sentence Patterns**
21. √
22. every **culture** use singular noun form after 'every'
23. so **many** use 'many' for plural countable nouns
24. **to** think infinitive with 'to'
25. is ~~for~~ 'the best'

Unit 3: Snow

1. does not **snow** do not change the verb form after 'does';
e.g. It snows in Japan but it **does** not **snow** in Hong Kong.
2. have **seen** present perfect tense: have/has + past participle;
e.g. have done, has taken
3. **the** first time use definite article for ordinal number;
e.g. the last, the third
4. **beautiful** beautiful (adj), beautifully (adv);
use adjective to qualify the noun 'snowflakes'
5. If one **looks** third person singular
6. **its** shape 'it's' is the short form for 'it is', 'it has', or 'it was';
'its' is a possessive pronoun of 'it'
7. Each **snowflake** use singular noun and verb form after '**each**'
8. **has** six sides singular; agree with the singular subject '**a snow crystal**'
9. √
10. depend **on** depend on = rely on
11. For **example** always use singular for 'for example'
12. **warmer** air use comparative form here; parallel to '**colder** air'
13. **Amazingly** use adverb; amazing (adj), amazingly (adv)

14. have ever **been** ‘**have ever found**’ is active voice;
add ‘been’ between ‘have’ and the past participle to change the
sentence into passive voice: ‘**have ever been found**’
15. ✓
16. some **places** plural; ‘place’ is countable, therefore, ‘**some places**’
17. can **be** blown passive voice; **verb to be** + past participle
18. **causing** use a noun in that position, so add ‘ing’ to the verb and turn it
into a noun. This is called a gerund.
19. as pure **as** **as ... as**; ‘than’ should not be used here because ‘pure’ is not a
comparative adjective;
cf. **purer** than, **faster** than, **more** careful than
20. air **pollution** uncountable noun
21. ✓
22. can **be** also active voice: ‘it (snow) **can cause** death’;
passive voice: ‘death **can be caused** by snow’
23. **snow-related** ‘snow-related’ is used as an adjective to qualify ‘traffic’,
therefore, a hyphen is needed
24. die **in** **die in** a certain place or circumstance, e.g. die in an accident;
die of a certain disease or reason, e.g. die of lung cancer
25. **the** sides of

Unit 4: Inline Skating

1. is often **called** passive voice: verb to be + **past participle**
2. **produces** skates use present tense; third person singular
3. **in** 1760 use ‘in’ for a specific year, ‘on’ for a date;
e.g. in 1997, on the 28th of November
4. **who** liked use ‘who’ for subject, ‘whom’ for object,
e.g. The thief **who stole** my purse ...
The woman **whom I talk to** ...
5. each of his **shoes** plural nouns; ‘each of’ is followed by a plural noun;
note: ‘each’ is followed by a singular noun and verb form
6. could **skate** do not change verb form after auxiliaries such as ‘can’, ‘do’,
‘may’, ‘will’ and ‘shall’
7. **was** lost control active voice; does not need a verb to be
8. tried **on** **try on** a piece of clothing = put on a piece of clothing;
try to do something
9. **two** American brothers wrong word
10. **a** hockey boot use ‘a’ for singular countable noun (hockey boot)
11. worked **wonderfully** use ‘wonderfully’ (adv) to modify ‘worked’ (verb)
12. began **to** sell
13. **the** Rollerblade use definite article for specified company name;
e.g. the Coca-Cola Company

14. ✓
15. great **form** of exercise wrong spelling
16. a **complete** complete (adj), completely (adv);
use 'complete' to qualify 'aerobic workout' (n)
17. is **beneficial** to benefit (v / n), beneficial (adj); you can say
'this benefits the heart' or
'this is beneficial to the heart'
18. ✓
19. how **much** experienced 'how experienced you are'
20. **your** helmet 'you' (pronoun); your (possessive adjective)
21. in control of a phrasal verb; 'in control of' means have the power to do what
you want to do
22. watch out for watch out (intransitive), e.g. Watch out! A car is coming.
watch out for (transitive), e.g. You should watch out for
pickpockets.
23. get **caught** see **Grammar & Usage**
24. It is safer to it is + adj + to ...; see **I7C** for usage
25. **there** is

Unit 5: Computers in Everyday Life

1. probably **own** or use wrong choice of word, own = possess;
'owe' means you have to give something back to someone
2. all the different **ways** when the noun is countable, use the plural form after 'all'
3. **Here** are use 'here' because the examples are shown right here
4. equipped **with** equipped with = supplied with
5. ✓
6. are **programmed** to passive voice: verb to be + **past participle**
7. different **temperatures** wrong spelling
8. for **controlling** prepositions are usually followed by nouns;
change the infinitive to '-ing' form after a preposition
9. there **are** computerized plural verb form; agrees with plural noun 'circuits'
10. for **processing** wrong choice of word, 'process' means a series of actions
bringing about a result; possess = own
11. **certainly** goes certain (adj); certainly (adv), used 'certainly' to modify 'goes';
note: 'go beyond something' means to a greater degree than
something
12. **The** telephone system see **Grammar & Usage (1)**
13. computers **control** use 'control' to agree with the plural subject 'computers'
14. ✓
15. as well as its use 'as well as' when it is followed by a noun, use 'as well' at
the end of a sentence;
e.g. 'I read novels as well as biographies';

16. for **transport** 'I read novels, and I read biographies as well'
'transport' is an uncountable noun
17. controlled **by** a use 'by' in passive voice to indicate the person / thing that performs the action
18. **an** item use 'an' because 'item' begins with a vowel
19. the **item's** bar code possessive case
20. not **only** the price 'not only... but also'; a sentence pattern; see **7C** for the usage
21. will **be** recorded passive voice with 'will': will + **be** + past participle
22. **which** allows use 'which' for a thing, 'who' for a person
23. how **many** of use 'many' for countable noun; 'them' refers to 'items'
24. he can **tell** do not change verb form after 'can'
25. sell **well** good (adj); well (adv);
e.g. She is a **good dancer**(n); she **dances**(v) **well**.
26. **The** more we think see **Sentence Patterns**
27. how **much** 'much' is not used to modify 'computers', the clause means:
'how much easier our everyday life has become because of computers'

Unit 6: Ants

1. can be **found** passive voice: verb to be + **past participle**
2. There **are** plural verb form; agrees with 'species'
3. **a** large colonies 'a' does not agree with the plural nouns 'colonies' and 'groups'
4. as **few** as use 'few' for countable nouns
5. as **many** as use 'many' for countable nouns
6. √
7. **With** so many see **Sentence Patterns**
8. another **ant** / **other** ants 'another' is usually followed by a singular noun, unless there is a number before the noun; e.g. another day, another three days
9. Ants use **their** use 'their' to agree with the plural subject 'ants'
10. **an** ants' nest use 'an' because 'ant' begins with a vowel
11. ant **uses** its third person singular; present tense
12. enter **into** the enter = go into; 'enter a nest' or 'go into a nest'
13. √
14. can **tell** by use active voice, don't be misled by the word 'by'; do not change verb form after 'can' / 'could'
15. belongs **to** the nest use 'to' when 'belong' is followed by a noun : belong **to** + noun
16. one **another** / each other see **Grammar & Usage (1)**
17. **are** excited excited (adj); needs a verb to be before an adjective
18. one another **ants** excessive word
19. by **using** their 'by' is followed by a noun; use gerund here

20. follow **the** trail 'trail' has been mentioned before, use 'the' when it is mentioned again
21. ✓
22. household **food** 'food' refer to 'food in general', use singular
23. ants **cannot** chew wrong spelling
24. like **scissors** 'scissors' is always used in plural form because there are two blades in a pair of scissors
25. All **ants** may use plural noun after 'all'
26. **different** colours different (adj); difference (n)
27. or **purple** wrong spelling
28. Next time **if** you excessive word

Unit 7: The Titanic

1. was **said** to be passive voice: verb to be + **past participle**
2. The Titanic **was** needs a verb, past tense
3. **unbelievably** huge unbelievable (adj); unbelievably (adv), modifying 'huge' (adj)
4. three football **fields** plural noun: **three** football fields
5. claimed to **be** unsinkable (adj); a verb to be is needed before an adjective
6. **did** sink past tense; use 'did' to emphasize 'sink'
Notes: 'she' in this line refers to the Titanic, female pronouns are used for ships
7. **an** iceberg use 'an' before a countable noun starting with a vowel
8. **through** the openings wrong spelling
9. other ships **were** you can say '**there were** other ships close enough to help' or 'Other ships **were** close enough to help'
10. were **asleep** /**sleeping** sleep (v); asleep (adj); 'they were asleep' or 'they were sleeping'
11. did not **hear** use infinitive form after 'did' ('do' / 'does')
12. Of **the** use definite article; specified passengers (**the** passengers of the Titanic)
13. **died** in the disaster die (v); dead (adj)
14. One of the **reasons** see **Grammar and Usage (1)**
15. ✓
16. To make things **worse** 'to make things worse' is a phrase for introducing how the situation got worse; worse (comparative adj); worst (superlative adj)
17. so **much** confident of 'they were so confident (adj) of the ship's safety' or 'they had so much confidence (n) in the ship's safety'
18. the ship's **safety** safe (adj); safety (n)
19. As **a** result a phrase

20. ✓
21. regulations **for**
22. **passenger** ships
‘passenger’ is used as an adjective here, not as a noun, thus plural form is incorrect;
‘passenger ships’ = ‘ships that carry passengers’
23. **on** board
‘on board’ = on a ship, train or airplane
24. fifty **or** more
‘fifty **and** more’ is illogical
25. have to **be** maintain
use active voice: ‘have to maintain’;
passive voice: ‘radio watch has to be maintained’
26. has also been **set** up
wrong spelling;
the past participle of ‘set’ is also ‘set’
27. ✓
28. Never again **will** people
see **Grammar and Usage** (2)
29. learned a lesson **from**
wrong spelling
30. the lesson **was**
past tense

Unit 8: Coca-Cola

1. Coca-cola **is**
singular verb form, agrees with ‘Coca-Cola’
2. **was** invented
passive voice: **verb to be** + past participle; see **Grammar & Usage**
3. was **originally**
original (adj), originally (adv);
use an adverb to modify the verb ‘sold’
4. ✓
5. **suggested** the name
past tense
6. two of the **ingredients**
plural noun
7. coca **leaves**
plural form of leaf = leaves; the plural form of some nouns ending in ‘f’ are formed by dropping the ‘f’ and add ‘ves’;
e.g.: half → halves; yourself → yourselves
8. the person **who**
use the relative pronoun ‘who’ for people; see also **Sentence Patterns**
9. **the** Coca-Cola Company
use definite article
10. ✓
11. would **become**
use infinitive form of verb after ‘**would**’;
same for auxiliaries such as ‘can’, ‘may’, ‘must’, ‘will’ and ‘shall’
12. It is **recognized**
use past participle for passive voice;
It is ... by – hint of passive voice
13. ✓
14. by **selling**
gerund; change the verb into a noun by adding ‘ing’ after a preposition

15. **on** the market something is **on the market** = something is available for people to buy; **in the market** refers to a place where things are bought and sold
16. sold **every day** every day (adv);
everyday (adj), e.g. everyday life, everyday activities
17. ✓
18. **for** advertisement /
to **advertise** advertisement (noun); advertise (verb)
19. a **loss** loss (noun); lose (verb)
20. Reading **about** **read about** something
21. Before **you** drink it /
Before **drinking** it needs a subject in this sentence;
use 'you' as it is used in the previous sentence; or use a present participle
22. lead **to** / cause lead to = cause
23. **teeth** plural form of tooth is 'teeth'
24. nine **teaspoons** use plural form
25. **weight** gain weigh (verb); weight (noun)
26. **other** health problems more than just one other problem, so 'another' is incorrect
27. would have to **be** needs a 'verb to be' before the adjective 'crazy'
28. ✓
29. **are** consuming /
consume needs a '**verb to be**' for present continuous tense;
present continuous tense: verb to be + present participle;
can also use simple present tense here
30. a can **of** Coca-Cola needs the preposition 'of' after nouns expressing quantities or groups; e.g. a bunch of flowers, a school of fish

Unit 9: Amazing People

1. **but** we all never use 'but' after 'although'
2. **fall** within use plural verb form to agree with the plural noun 'abilities'
3. some **people** 'people' refers to men, women, and children in general; 'peoples' refers to different races or people of different nations.
4. because **of** see **Grammar & Usage**
5. Not **many** people use 'many' for 'people' (countable noun)
6. an **American** America = the United States;
American = a person from America
7. struck by **a** lightning 'lightning' is uncountable, no indefinite article before it
8. he **lost** past tense
9. **do** you think use 'do' to form a question
10. in **the** 18th century use 'the' for ordinal number; e.g. the fifth, the sixteenth
11. **forty** years wrong spelling
12. ✓

13. wish **others** others = other people
14. at the **age** of
15. **certainly** did not need use 'certainly'(adv) to modify the verb 'need'
16. the **world's** possessive;
the world's oldest person = the oldest person in the world
17. was **born** wrong spelling; 'born' is the past participle of 'bear'
18. **her** husband her (possessive adj), followed by a noun;
hers (possessive pronoun), not followed by a noun;
e.g. I water my plants, and she waters hers.
19. She **was** still riding / she still rode past continuous tense: **verb to be** + present participle;
can also use simple past tense
20. Some of **us**
21. **The** famous composer use definite article because it is a specified composer
22. he was five ~~year~~ he was **five** = he was **five years old**
= he was **at the age of five**
23. √
24. 1,000 pieces **of** music use 'of' after nouns expressing quantities or groups;
e.g. a bunch of keys, a cup of tea
25. also **even** prolific you can say 'also prolific' or 'even more prolific'
26. his **own** lifetime excessive word
27. book **illustrations** plural noun
28. have never even **seen** 'have ... seen';
present perfect tense: have / has + **past participle**
29. in **our** lifetimes use 'our', agrees with 'most of us'
30. **simply** amazing simple (adj); use simply (adv) to modify the adjective 'amazing'

Unit 11: Shark Attacks

1. Have 'Have you ever...'; followed by the past participle 'worried'
2. at 'swim **at** the beach'; 'swim on the beach' is a common mistake;
3. like like = such as
4. fact / reality
5. are plural verb form; agrees with 'seventy-five cases'
6. the the world
7. with **compare with**: to note the similarities and differences between two things; see also **Grammar & Usage**
8. in needs a preposition here
9. hit '____ **by** a car', a verb is needed, passive voice
10. shark
11. to
12. a / the needs an article before 'victim'
13. from

14. can this is already a complete sentence with subject, object and verb, so you can add a modal verb in the space
15. it needs a subject
16. like 'look like', a phrasal verb
17. the use 'the' before 'sea' and other nouns of which there is only one; e.g. the sky, the moon
18. whatever / all / everything
19. from **get away from** something or somebody
20. eyes according to the previous sentence
21. of **afraid of** something or somebody
22. kill 'While' is often used in a parallel structure; based on the content and structure of the previous sentence, use the verb 'kill'
23. Because the following sentence states the consequence of the previous sentence, so use 'because'
24. have 'dropped' is a past form or past participle; since the passage is written in present tense, it is a hint that present perfect tense is used; use 'have' to agree with 'populations'
25. about **be concerned about** something or someone

Unit 12: Kim's Story

1. was 'was born'; always use passive voice for 'born'
2. does
3. with 'do everything **with** her left arm' means use her left arm to do everything; see **Grammar & Usage**
4. do
5. for / as / because **note:** do not use 'since' because there is a comma after 'her'
6. is 'unable' is an adjective and needs a **verb to be** before it
7. a 'life' is a countable noun when it means 'way of life'; e.g. a quiet life, a sad life, a fascinating life
8. have
9. to 'decided **not to** (use an artificial arm)'
10. in **participate in** an activity or event;
participate in = take part in
11. wants needs a verb, third person singular, present tense
12. but
13. better follow the idea of the previous sentence '... make her look better'; just for = only for
14. her / Kim's
15. so see **Sentence Patterns**
16. years
17. an 'exercise' begins with a vowel

18. of **the age of** eleven = **age** eleven
note: '**by** the age of nine' means up until she was nine years old;
'**at** the age of nine' means when she was nine years old
19. of 'because of' – followed by a noun or noun phrase;
'because' – followed by a clause (with subject, verb, and object)
20. to
21. from '**keep** someone **from** something' means someone can't do something for some reason
22. about **talk about** something
23. for 'feel **sorry for** someone' means feel sad for someone
24. by 'by' is used in passive voice to indicate the person or the thing that takes the action
25. makes 'make someone + verb / adj' means cause someone to do something or be in some state, e.g. 'make someone cry', 'make someone angry', 'make someone feel bad'

Unit 13: English Words

1. been present perfect continuous tense:
have / has + **been** + present participle
2. ever 'have you ever ...'; when 'ever' is used in present perfect tense, it means 'any time from the past up until now'
3. are needs a **verb to be** for the adjective 'interesting'
4. as 'the **same** letter **as**';
one thing is the **same as** another thing
5. No no wonder = it is not surprising that
6. keep / be needs an infinitive
7. to
8. of 'the **reverse of** something' means the opposite situation of something
9. be passive voice with can: can + **be** + past participle
10. of see **Grammar & Usage**
11. the use definite article since these are names of specified things (i.e. the seven continents)
12. in 'have something **in common**' means have the same characteristic or feature
13. them 'them' is the pronoun for 'the seven continents'
14. that use 'that' to connect the two clauses
15. For **for example**
16. nor neither ... nor
17. is use inversion after 'nor'; e.g. nor do I, nor can she
18. and use 'and', not 'or', because both English words and usages can be confusing

19. or use 'or', not 'and' here because hell cannot be 'hot' and 'cold' at the same time; it is **either** hot **or** cold
20. it 'it' refers to 'a task'
21. how use 'how come' to express puzzlement about something
22. the **the same**
23. while / but 'while' and 'but' are conjunctions that are used to bring out surprise elements in the latter clause
24. opposite all the examples are about words with 'the same' meaning or 'opposite' meanings.
25. why see **Sentence Patterns**

Unit 14: A Musician

1. her needs an object
2. in **fall in love with** something or someone
3. the use 'the' before *musical instruments*;
e.g. the piano; the flute; the cello
4. for for six months;
note: 'pleading' can be an adjective, but here it is the gerund of 'plead'; plead = beg
5. was
6. a use indefinite article before a non-specified countable noun
7. in **talented in** a subject of knowledge or skill
8. of **appreciation of** something
9. with / on use 'with' for a tool; see also **12B**
10. not 'not...until'; see **Sentence Patterns (1)**
11. to had to / have to = must
12. make / earn 'make a living' means earn enough money to support one's life
13. that 'suggest that'; see **Grammar & Usage**
14. about **worry about** something
15. to 'devote to something' means use all the time and effort to do something
16. of **in spite of** = despite
17. an 'orchestra' is a countable noun begins with a vowel
18. to **give lessons to** someone = teach someone
19. in participate in = take part in
20. is 'is invited'; passive voice: verb to be + past participle
21. only not only... but also; see also **7C**
22. as
23. much as much as; use 'much' when modifying a verb;
e.g. I don't like it that **much**; I love it so **much**
24. that use 'that' to join the two clauses

25. their use 'their'; possessive adjective of 'people'
 26. sorry **feel sorry for** someone
 27. can't **can't help** + gerund; see **Sentence Patterns (2)**

Unit 15: Collecting as a Hobby

1. do follows the preceding question: **Do** you...
2. to 'to' for the infinitive 'start'
3. hobbies
4. of **some of** the things / people;
 follows the preceding phrase: **all kinds of things**
5. a use indefinite article because 'theme' is countable and not specified here
6. as such as = for example
7. from learn from: from what/whom you learn something;
 see also **Grammar & Usage**
8. its use possessive adjective with 'own';
 do not use 'a' because of the word '**own**';
 you can say 'has a story (of its own)' or 'has its own story'
9. up build up = gradually increase something
10. because / since
11. you follows the subject of the preceding sentence
12. about **learn about** something: gathering information about something;
 see also **Grammar & Usage**
13. these there is more than one question; **these** questions
14. lot a lot of = lots of
15. take **take up** a certain amount of *time or space*
16. with **discuss** something **with** somebody
17. to 'require' + object + infinitive with 'to' (active voice);
 subject + verb to be + 'required' + infinitive with 'to' (passive voice)
18. money follow the idea of the preceding sentence
19. have use perfect tense, the past participle '**chosen**' is a hint; a past participle usually follows 'have' / 'has' / 'had', or is used in passive voice.
20. collection follow the context of the preceding sentence
21. and needs a connective to connect the verbs 'classify' and 'arrange'
22. into fit into = be arranged or positioned appropriately
23. only 'not only... but also...'; see **Sentence Patterns**
24. for **watch out for** something = being alert and careful about something because you don't want to miss it or you need to avoid it
25. more

Unit 16: Shoplifting

1. who use 'who' for 'teenagers'
2. are
3. on a phrase; do something **on impulse** = decide to do something suddenly without planning
4. of all kinds **of** things
5. can
6. from **steal from** someone;
note: you **get even with** someone = make someone suffer as much as he has made you
7. many 'item' is countable
8. is
9. get / be passive voice; 'get' can be used to replace 'be' in passive voice; see also **4B**
10. No No matter = It doesn't matter; It doesn't make a difference
11. as
12. if / though see **Grammar & Usage**
13. have / get use 'have', not 'has' because the verb follows 'will':
'**will** be sentenced' and '**will** have a criminal record'
14. of use 'the rest of' to refer to what is left;
e.g. the **rest of** the life; the **rest of** the day
15. for **apply for** a job or a scholarship
16. a 'visa' is a countable noun
17. also not only... but also
18. Since / Because / As needs a conjunction to bring out the causal-effect relation of the two sentences
19. shoplift / steal
20. at
21. never / neither / not 'nor' is the hint for using an adverb with negative meaning
22. in **in general** = generally
23. for **compensate for** a loss
24. As a phrase; **As a result** = because of this
25. until not... until; see also **14C**
26. Had do not use 'if' because it doesn't agree with the past participle 'known'; see **Sentence Patterns**
27. to **lead to** = cause

Unit 17: A Letter to Uncle Ben

1. How
2. to **move** from one place **to** another;
e.g. We moved from Shatin to Tai Po.

3. the always use 'the' before United States
4. from '**different from**' means not the same as
5. are needs a verb; use plural form to agree with 'schools'
6. wear
7. to see **Sentence Patterns**
8. the use definite article for 'principal' because there is usually only one principal in a school
9. a
10. at 'at the beginning'; 'at last'
11. to '**used to**' means to be familiar with something because you do or see it often
12. do present tense; the preceding sentence is in past tense because it refers to the past
13. it 'it' refers to 'the project'; 'present' is a transitive verb and needs an object
14. the use 'the' for ordinal number (including 'first' and 'last'); e.g. the second, the fifth; do not mix up 'the first time' with 'at first', 'the last time' with 'at last'
15. that
16. of 'because of' is followed by a noun or noun phrase
17. out '**turn out**' is used to express the final result of something
18. with '**happy with**' something = satisfied with something
19. by '**by American standards**' = according to American standards
20. than 'than' is connected with both 'three times bigger' and 'less expensive' (i.e. 'three times bigger than' and 'less expensive than')
21. every do something 'every other week' = do something one week, then skip the next week and do it again the week after; other examples: every other day, every other hour
22. we needs a subject;
note: weekends = every weekend; Mondays = every Monday...
23. in / at **swim in** the sea / lake / creek
24. much see **Grammar & Usage**
25. more more and more; less and less
26. many / enough
27. for / about 'you **do not care for** something' is a phrase for saying that you do not like or enjoy something;
note: this is a negative expression ('do not care for'); the positive form 'care for something' is not commonly used
28. for **for** two hours; for a certain period of time; e.g. for ten years

Unit 18: Treasure Hunt

1. to infinitive with 'to'
2. ago
3. them 'them' refers to his 'many interests'
4. in '**in a row**' = something happens in succession;
e.g. She has won the prize three times in a row.
5. in 'hand in' = submit
6. the use 'the' for the superlative degree of comparison;
e.g. the most, the least, the best, the worst, the longest
7. would see **Grammar & Usage**
8. much 'much' agrees with the uncountable noun 'fun'
9. the
10. Is singular; agrees with 'book' (singular)
11. What
12. but 'but' here means 'except'
13. and
14. he
15. on a book on a particular subject is a book containing mainly information about that subject
16. To 'to his surprise' = 'it surprises him'; to + possessive adj + surprise
17. from use '**learn from**' to indicate where you get the information
18. about **facts about** something
19. that / which
20. had past perfect tense: had + past participle
21. to **related to** = connected to, relevant to; 'related' is often followed by 'to'
22. more 'The more... the more', a common sentence pattern
23. are agrees with 'books'
24. Whatever 'whatever' is used as a pronoun; it means 'anything'
25. that see **Sentence Patterns**
26. by
27. so use 'so that' to introduce the result of something
28. does third person singular
29. where 'where' is here a pronoun for 'public libraries' and 'bookstores'
30. for **go for** some kind of activity; e.g. go for a picnic, go for a walk

Unit 19: Endangered Species

1. had past perfect tense: had + past participle
2. that see **14B**

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 3. only | not only...but also |
| 4. than | more than |
| 5. When | use a conjunction to connect the two sentences |
| 6. some / several | some pictures |
| 7. of | see Grammar & Usage (1) |
| 8. in | 'someone is in danger ' means someone's life is threatened; not safe |
| 9. in | in the world |
| 10. the / these | 'the animal' refers to the endangered animals mentioned before |
| 11. why | see Grammar & Usage (2) |
| 12. one | one of the causes;
note: the noun after 'one of' is plural |
| 13. hunted / killed | follows the context of 'hunting'; use past participle for passive voice |
| 14. such | such as |
| 15. is | |
| 16. every / each | |
| 17. their | plural possessive adjective for 'many animals' |
| 18. from | suffer from a problem / an illness |
| 19. to | |
| 20. in | use 'in' before a city or country |
| 21. as / for | 'sold as pets' means the animals are sold to people who keep them as pets |
| 22. from | move away from one place to another |
| 23. should | |
| 24. do | |
| 25. of | aware of something = know about something |
| 26. on | 'harmful effects on someone or something' or ' harmful to someone or something' |
| 27. We | needs a subject; agrees with 'our' in the previous sentence |
| 28. a | the meanings of 'a success' and 'success' are different:
' a success ' – countable, means something particular is achieved as a result of someone's effort;
'success' - uncountable, the opposite of 'failure' |
| 29. into | put something into action = carry out an idea or a belief |
| 30. who | |

Unit 21: Customs

- The two Chinese customs that may be offensive are holding your rice bowl up to your mouth when you are eating, and serving food to your guests with your own chopsticks. [see

paragraph 2]

2. He would expect a tip of 15 percent of the bill. *[see paragraph 3]*
3. We should not leave a penny as a tip to a restaurant waiter in Iceland, Tahiti, Canada or America. *[see paragraph 3]*
4.  *[see paragraph 5]*
5. (Any reasonable answer, for example, shaking the head, shrugging shoulders, winking, frowning. Must **not** mention nodding the head or using the thumb and index finger to form a circle.)
6. If you do not learn about them, you may offend the people there without knowing it. *[see the first and the last paragraphs]*

Unit 22: Inventions

1. The inventions that make our lives easier are the shopping cart, the escalator and the World Wide Web.
2. The inventions that were discovered accidentally are the chewing gum and the telescope.
3. He wanted to encourage his customers to give up hand-carried baskets and use his new invention. (Or: He wanted to promote his new invention.) *[see paragraph 2]*
4. No one wanted to use it probably because they thought it was not safe. This problem was solved by hiring a man to ride up and down the escalator in Earl's Court Station to show people how safe it was. *[see paragraph 3]*
5. He would have made a lot of money on his invention, but the use of the World Wide Web might have become too expensive for some people. (Or: ... but people might not be able to communicate and find information freely on the Web.) *[see paragraph 6]*
6. (Any reasonable answer. For example: The invention of the air conditioner makes hot summer days more bearable.)

Unit 23: Hong Kong's World Records

1. This is because Hong Kong is a very small place. *[see paragraph 1]*
2. (i) Correct. *[see Paragraph 2. The longest in the world also means the longest in Hong Kong.]*
 (ii) Incorrect. It is the longest suspension bridge.
 (iii) Incorrect. The figure includes landing and taking off.
3. Hong Kong people probably would not be proud of the record that Hong Kong is the world's third most densely populated area. This is because no one likes to live in a very crowded place.
4. Rolls-Royce cars are luxury cars, so only rich people can afford to buy them. This world record suggests that there are a lot of rich people in Hong Kong. (Or: The rich people in Hong Kong are more willing to spend money on luxury cars.)
5. The Heritage Foundation in 2003 ranked Hong Kong number one in economic freedom. This world record suggests that businessmen probably like to have their business in Hong Kong. *[see paragraph 8]*
6. This is because Hong Kong is a small place but it holds many world records. *[see the first and the last paragraphs]*

Unit 24: Cancer

1. They may invade body tissues and keep bones and organs from functioning properly. [*see paragraph 1*]
2. Children are less likely to have cancer. [*see the phrase "less common" in paragraph 3*]
3. This is because their genes are different, and cancer is caused by a combination of various factors. [*see paragraph 2*]
4. Organic food does not contain additives or pesticides, so it can reduce our total exposure to harmful chemicals that may cause cancer. [*see paragraph 6*]
5. (i) We should avoid smoking, drinking, and eating too much meat and food that is high in fat. [*see paragraphs 4, 5*]
- (ii) We should put on sun-block and reduce exposure to strong sunlight. We should also eat more fresh fruit, vegetables, fibre, and organic food. [*see paragraphs 4, 5, 6*]

Unit 25: The Leaning Tower of Pisa

1. It is cylindrical in shape, 187 feet high, and weighs 15,000 tons. [*see paragraph 1*]
2. The ground was made up of uneven layers of sand and clay. As the weight of the tower compresses the layers, the ground sinks more in some places than in others, and the tower leans. [*see paragraph 2*]
3. Yes, it leans at a slower rate now. It leaned 5 feet in the first 10 years, but it leaned only 18.2 feet in over 600 years. [*see paragraph 3*]
4. They removed tons of soil underneath the building and placed lead weights on the north side of the tower. [*see paragraph 4*]
5. If the tower was straightened all the way, it would not be the famous Leaning Tower of Pisa anymore.
6. (Any reasonable answer. For example: I would rather see it perfectly upright than fall because it is a beautiful tower and it is a shame to lose it forever.)

Unit 26: Festivals for the Dead

1. In that month, the gates of hell are opened, and hungry ghosts are free to wander in the world to seek food. [*see paragraph 2*]
2. They want to help their deceased relatives live comfortably in their world, and they hope that wandering ghosts would not bother them. [*see paragraph 2*]
3. Since they believe in rebirth after death, they honour the dead and celebrate the continuity of life on the Day of the Dead. [*see paragraph 3*]
4. Mexicans set up altars and decorate them with food, flowers, and other personal items to attract their dead family members. [*see paragraph 4*]
5. They dress up in all kinds of costumes and carry a bag from house to house to ask for treats, usually candies, by saying 'trick or treat'. [*see paragraph 7*]
6. (Any reasonable answer. For example: The Day of the Dead seems to be more meaningful because people not only pay tribute to their dead family members, but also have family fun activities together.)

Unit 27: Public Manners

1. According to the author, good manners are the art of not doing things that would offend others. *[see the last paragraph]*
2. The common bad manners in Hong Kong are speaking too loudly or with one's mouth full of food, and talking loudly at night or in places where noise is considered a disturbance, such as during a movie or a performance. *[see paragraph 2]*
3. This is because the question is too personal and sometimes embarrassing. *[see paragraph 4]*
4. Since Hong Kong is a westernized city, we are expected to follow the western standard of public manners. *[see paragraph 6]*
5. Hong Kong will become a nicer and friendlier place for ourselves and for visitors. *[see the last paragraph]*
6. (Any reasonable answer. For example: I think jumping the queue annoys me the most because people who jump the queue are taking advantages of others waiting in the line.)

Unit 28: The Moon

1. The distance is 384,000 kilometres. *[see paragraph 1]*
2. It weighs 72 pounds on Earth. *[see paragraph 4: "The gravity of the moon is only one-sixth of that of Earth"]*
3. This is because there is no air to carry sound from one place to another. *[see paragraph 4]*
4. There is no air, no wind and no water on the moon. Its gravity is only one-sixth of that of Earth. Moreover, it is a completely silent place. *[see paragraph 4]*
5. The author tries to tell us how expensive the first trip to the moon was. *[see paragraph 3]*
6. This is because there is neither wind nor water that disturbs the surface of the moon. *[see paragraph 4]*
7. Armstrong said that because man had dreamed of travelling to the moon for thousands of years, and this dream came true eventually. *[see paragraph 2] (Or any other reasonable explanations.)*

Unit 29: Bruce Lee

1. He learnt Kung Fu because he wanted to beat his enemies in street fights. *[see paragraph 2]*
2. This is because they were angry with Bruce for teaching Chinese Kung Fu to non-Chinese. *[see paragraph 3]*
3. He impressed the audience with his powerful one-inch punch and lightning speed; besides, he knocked down black belt karate master Dan Inosanto very quickly. *[see paragraph 4]*
4. He is so famous because he was an actor who really had all the martial arts skills that he showed on the screen, and because he was a very talented, charismatic and extraordinary martial artist. *[see paragraph 6]*
5. He worked very hard in his own martial arts training to achieve the best result. *[see paragraph 6]*
6. Bruce showed the world real Chinese Kung Fu; as a result, Kung Fu became popular and Kung Fu schools were opened and flourished worldwide. *[see paragraph 6]*
7. He had already done what he wanted to do and he was content with his accomplishment. *[see the last paragraph]*

Answers: Revision Exercises

Unit 1: A Chinese Joke

1D : Grammar & Usage

1. **It's** such a – Explanation 18
2. the man **whom** – Grammar & Usage
3. her **mother's** dress – Explanation 5
4. **so** loud that – Sentence Patterns (1)
5. thirteen **years** old – Explanation 1
6. depend **on /upon** – Explanation 4
7. **Looking** out – Sentence Patterns (2)
8. Both **of** us – Explanation 9

1E : Vocabulary

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 1. upset (adj) | 2. comfort |
| 3. worry | 4. predict |
| 5. moved | 6. caring |

Unit 2: Anthropology

2D : Grammar & Usage

1. go to **theirs** / go to their **house** – Explanation 6
2. **the** United States – Explanations 10
3. every **student** – Explanations 22
4. by **making** funny faces – Sentence Patterns
5. different **stories** – Grammar & Usage
6. **Many** of her guests – Explanations 23

2E : Vocabulary

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. isolated | 2. creativity |
| 3. community | 4. variations |
| 5. worship | 6. culture |

Unit 3: Snow

3D : Grammar & Usage

1. **the** second week – Explanation 3
2. **It's** an – Explanation 6
3. has **been** done – Explanation 14
4. **and** while – Sentence Patterns (2)
5. **has** sixty-eight storeys – Grammar & Usage
6. died **of** – Explanation 24
7. Each of us **has** – Explanation 7

3E : Vocabulary

1. identical

2. fascinating – do not use 'amazing' here because it doesn't follow 'a'
3. complicated
4. pollution
5. amazing

Unit 4: Inline Skating

4D : Grammar & Usage

1. Watch out **for** – Explanation 22
2. **The** Walt Disney – Explanation 13
3. No matter **what** – Sentence Patterns
4. Each of my **classmates** – Explanation 5
5. get **killed** – Grammar & Usage
6. is also **called** – Explanation 1
7. **beneficial** to – Explanation 17

4E : Vocabulary

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. established | 2. faulty |
| 3. helmet | 4. slam |
| 5. pedestrians | 6. invented |

Unit 5: Computers in Everyday Life

5D : Grammar & Usage

1. created **by** a – Explanation 17
2. **the happier** she is – Sentence Patterns
3. **by recycling** – Explanation 8
4. **The** whale – Grammar & Usage
5. as well **as** – Explanation 15
6. How can you **do** this – Explanation 24
7. **do it well** – Explanation 25
8. will **be** punished – Explanation 21

5E : Vocabulary

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| 1. amazed | 2. signal |
| 3. automatic teller machine | 4. restock |
| 5. analysed | 6. appliance |

Unit 6: Ants

6D : Grammar & Usage

1. by **taking** the – Explanation 19
2. return your call **when** she – Grammar & Usage (2)
3. **With** so little time – Sentence Pattern
4. belong **to** our – Explanation 15
5. following **their** owner – Explanation 9
6. the **difference** between – Explanation 26
7. She **is** excited – Explanation 17
8. all the **students** – Explanation 25

6E : Vocabulary

- | | |
|----------------|----------|
| 1. communicate | 2. odour |
|----------------|----------|

3. inspect
5. detect
7. recognize
4. release
6. species

Unit 7: The Titanic

7D : Grammar & Usage

1. an **unbelievable** story – Explanation 3
2. One of my classmates **was** – Grammar & Usage (1)
3. **from** the principal – Explanation 29
4. two hundred dollars **or** more – Explanation 24
5. As **a** result – Explanation 19
6. does not **need** – Explanation 11
7. Never **will she** / **She will never** believe – Grammar & Usage (2)
8. **but** also – Sentence Patterns

7E : Vocabulary

1. disaster
3. monitored
5. scraped
2. load
4. confident
6. luxurious

Unit 8: Coca-Cola

8D : Grammar & Usage

1. **was** built – Grammar & Usage
2. lead **to** / cause **to** – Explanation 22
3. **everyday** routine – Explanation 16
4. two **elves** - Explanation 7
5. **of** milk – Explanation 30
6. The thief **who** – Explanation 8; see also Sentence Patterns
7. can **do** – Explanation 11

8E : Vocabulary

1. profits
3. consume
5. advertisement
7. ingredients
2. popular
4. invented
6. interfere

Unit 9: Amazing People

9D : Grammar & Usage

1. boxes **of** books- Explanation 24
2. to see **yours** / your **drawing** – Explanation 18
3. because **of** – Grammar & Usage
4. **does** he know – Explanation 9
5. **who** sits behind me – Sentence Patterns
6. **the** forty-second – Explanation 10

7. the **world's** longest river – Explanation 16

9E : Vocabulary

1. prolific
3. survive
5. amazingly
7. outlive
2. illustrations
4. composer
6. unique

Unit 10: Revision Exercises

10A : Proofreading

1. Both **of** us – 1A(9)
2. is **so** heavy that – 1C (1)
3. **Sleeping** in a tent - 1C (2)
4. to **the** America – 2A(10)
5. Every **child** – 2A(22)
6. by **replacing** – 2C
7. **the** last time – 3A(3)
8. **its** own tail – 3A(6)
9. I **can** show – 3C(1)
10. could **eat** – 4A(6)
11. got **stolen** – 4B
12. No matter **how** early – 4C
13. as well **as** – 5A(15)
14. **The** bat – 5B
15. the **stronger** – 5C
16. as **many** as – 6A (5); 'water' is uncountable but 'bottles of water' is countable.
17. We **are** all excited – 6A(17)
18. **different** interests – 6A(26)
19. **With** two tests – 6C
20. Did you **hear** – 7A(11)
21. **safe** place – 7A(18)
22. eighty **or** more – 7A(24)
23. One of his **sons** – 7B
24. **was** designed – 8A(2)
25. not **on** the market – 8A(15)
26. a glass **of** water – 8A(30)
27. **Although** I was / **but** I still – 9A(1)
28. the **world's** – 9A(16)
29. he was thirteen **year** – 9A(22)
30. because **of** – 9B

10B : Vocabulary

1. isolated
3. shelter
5. creativity
7. community
9. worried
11. recognize
13. communicate
2. identical
4. predicted
6. worship
8. fascinating
10. comfort
2. beneficial
14. established

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 15. detect | 16. faulty |
| 17. analysed | 18. invented |
| 19. signal | 20. inspected |
| 21. disaster | 22. consume |
| 23. decay | 24. illustrations |
| 25. operators | 26. confident |
| 27. luxurious | 28. survive |
| 29. advertisements | 30. unique |

Unit 11: Shark Attacks

11D : Grammar & Usage

- going – Grammar & Usage
- about – Explanation 25
- the – Explanation 17
- at – Explanation 2
- much – Sentence Patterns
- looks – Explanation 16
- of – Explanation 21

11E : Vocabulary

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. managed | 2. commercial |
| 3. spread (the past participle of ‘spread’ is also ‘spread’) | |
| 4. victims | 5. horrific |

Unit 12: Kim’s Story

12D : Grammar & Usage

- by – Grammar & Usage
- of – Explanation 19
- made / makes – Explanation 25
- were – Explanation 1
- so – Sentence Patterns
- in – Explanation 10
- sorry – Explanation 23
- a – Explanation 7

12E : Vocabulary

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| 1. cheerful | 2. muscles |
| 3. sacrificed / sacrifices | 4. alligator |
| 5. artificial | 6. disabled |

Unit 13: English Words

13D : Grammar & Usage

- the – Explanation 22
- of – Grammar & Usage
- been – Explanation 1
- in – Explanation 12
- can – Explanation 17
- when – Sentence Patterns

- or – Explanation 19
- come – Explanation 21

13E : Vocabulary

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. tasks | 2. continent |
| 3. confusing | 4. evil |
| 5. flammable | 6. strange |

Unit 14: A Musician

14D : Grammar & Usage

- that – Explanation 24
- help – Sentence Patterns
- to – Explanation 15
- makes / earns – Explanation 12
- the – Explanation 3
- that – Grammar & Usage
- much – Explanation 23
- until – Sentence Patterns

14E : Vocabulary

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. orchestra | 2. drag |
| 3. contributed | 4. devoted |
| 5. appreciation | 6. major |
| 7. convince | 8. talented |

Unit 15: Collecting as a Hobby

15D : Grammar & Usage

- does – Sentence Patterns
- of – Explanation 4
- with – Explanation 16
- to – Explanation 17
- about – Grammar & Usage
- up – Explanation 15
- her – Explanation 8

15E : Vocabulary

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. acquire | 2. consider |
| 3. identify | 4. classified |
| 5. autograph | 6. criteria |

Unit 16: Shoplifting

16D : Grammar & Usage

- though – Grammar & Usage
- for – Explanation 15
- would – Sentence Patterns
- even – Explanation 6
- lead – Explanation 27
- of – Explanation 4
- As – Explanation 24

16E : Vocabulary

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. compensate | 2. sentenced |
| 3. impulse | 4. consequences |
| 5. measures | 6. revenue |
| 7. justify | |

Unit 17: A Letter to Uncle Ben**17D : Grammar & Usage**

- much – Grammar & Usage
- for – Explanation 28
- every – Explanation 21
- out – Explanation 17
- the – Explanation 14
- from – Explanation 4
- to – Sentence Patterns
- with – Explanation 18

17E : Vocabulary

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 1. pyjamas | 2. accent |
| 3. nervous | 4. present |
| 5. apartments | 6. creek |
| 7. strict | |

Unit 18: Treasure Hunt**18D : Grammar & Usage**

- Now - Sentence Patterns
- rather – Grammar & Usage
- go – Explanation 30
- Whatever – Explanation 24
- To – Explanation 16
- but / except – Explanation 12
- row – Explanation 4

18E : Vocabulary

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. favourite | 2. broadened |
| 3. magic trick | 4. detention |
| 5. realized | |

Unit 19: Endangered Species**19D : Grammar & Usage**

- why – Grammar & Usage (2)
- from – Explanation 18
- of – Explanation 25
- Listening – Sentence Patterns
- a – Explanation 28
- of – Grammar & Usage (1)
- on – Explanation 26

19E : Vocabulary

- survive

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| 2. endangered species | 3. trap |
| 4. ignorance | 5. extinction |
| 6. calm | 7. concluded |

Unit 20: Revision Exercises**20A : Open Cloze**

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. like – 11A(16) | 2. about – 11A(25) |
| 3. many – 11C | 4. were – 12A(1) |
| 5. a – 12A(7) | 6. make – 12A(25) |
| 7. with – 12B | 8. be – 13A(9) |
| 9. in – 13A(12) | 10. why – 13C |
| 11. make / earn – 14A(12) | |
| 12. going – 14B | |
| 13. until / before – 14C(1) | |
| 14. help – 14C(2) | 15. up – 15A(15) |
| 16. from – 15B | 17. for – 16A(15) |
| 18. even – 16B | 19. Had – 16C |
| 20. the – 17A(8) | 21. much – 17B |
| 22. to – 17C | 23. my – 18A(16) |
| 24. to – 18A(21) | 25. rather – 18B |
| 26. Now – 18C | 27. from – 19A(18) |
| 28. a – 19A (28) | 29. of – 19B(1) |
| 30. Watching – 19C | |

20B : Vocabulary

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. participated | 2. spread |
| 3. sacrifice | 4. reverse |
| 5. strange | 6. horrific |
| 7. managed | 8. confusing |
| 9. artificial | 10. task |
| 11. identify | 12. convince |
| 13. consider | 14. measures |
| 15. objection | 16. consequence(s) |
| 17. acquire | 18. serious |
| 19. theme | 20. devotes / devoted |
| 21. favourite | 22. conclude |
| 23. stressful | 24. trap |
| 25. limit | 26. nervous |
| 27. ignorance | 28. realize |
| 29. strict | 30. calm |

Unit 21: Customs**21D : Grammar & Usage**

- D – Notes
- D – Sentence Patterns
- C – ‘bad manners’ is the opposite of ‘good manners’; they are always in plural form
- B – Grammar & Usage
- C – Notes

6. A – use an adjective here; rude = impolite; rough = too much force, not gentle enough, or hard

21E : Vocabulary

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. taboo | 2. insult |
| 3. hospitality | 4. considered |
| 5. appropriate | 6. appreciation |
| 7. offensive | |

Unit 22: Inventions**22D : Grammar & Usage**

- B – Notes
- A – Sentence Patterns
- A – ‘**set aside**’ = reserve something for future use; **set up** = establish; ‘set forth’ and ‘set off’ mean to start a journey
- D – Grammar & Usage
- C – Notes
- D – use ‘since’ because the following clause explains the reason

22E : Vocabulary

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. hire | 2. fake |
| 3. patent | 4. generosity |
| 5. communicate | |

Unit 23: Hong Kong’s World Records**23D : Grammar & Usage**

- A – **famous for** something
- C – ‘**according to**’ means based on a certain source
- C – use adjective; ‘greedy’ does not fit the meaning of the sentence, see also Sentence Patterns
- B – see P5 ‘Hong Kong also holds the Guinness World Record’; ‘**hold a record**’
- C – Grammar & Usage
- D – see P4 ‘Hong Kong is a little more than’; the other 3 options should not be followed by ‘than’

23E : Vocabulary

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. life expectancy | 2. charity |
| 3. represents | 4. restrictions |
| 5. marvelous | 6. ranked |

Unit 24: Cancer**24D : Grammar & Usage**

- D – Grammar & Usage
- C – Notes
- A – in passive voice, ‘by’ is used to indicate the person or something that is responsible for the action
- B – Notes
- C – Sentence Patterns
- C – ‘**because**’ is used to introduce the *reason* of something; all other options are used to introduce the consequence of something

24E : Vocabulary

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1. organs | 2. symptoms |
| 3. estimated | 4. approximately |
| 5. invaded | 6. additives |
| 7. tumor | |

Unit 25: The Leaning Tower of Pisa**25D : Grammar & Usage**

- D – see P4 ‘engineers came up with a solution’; **come up with** an idea or a solution
- C – Sentence Patterns
- B – see P1 ‘walls covered with marble’; ‘**covered with** something’ means something is placed over it to protect it or hide it
- B – use present perfect tense because the action began in the past and continues up to the present
- C – Grammar & Usage
- D – ‘guess’ means offer an opinion without knowing whether it is correct or not; the other options do not agree with the word ‘probably’; and ‘wonder’ should be followed by ‘if’ or ‘whether’

25E : Vocabulary

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. unsuitable | 2. interrupt |
| 3. residents | 4. marble |
| 5. upright | 6. construction |
| 7. lean | |

Unit 26: Festivals for the Dead**26D : Grammar & Usage**

1. C – Notes
2. D – we are not talking about an amount, so do not use the cardinal number ‘twenty-nine’; use ‘the’ before an ordinal number: ‘**the** twenty-ninth’
3. B – see P2 ‘offer food to wandering ghosts’; **offer** something to somebody
4. C – Sentence Patterns
5. D – Grammar & Usage
6. A – see P2 ‘free to wander in the world’; **free to do** something

26E : Vocabulary

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| 1. offerings | 2. deceased |
| 3. bother | 4. indicate |
| 5. costume | 6. wander |
| 7. celebrate | 8. decorate / decorated |

Unit 27: Public Manners**27D : Grammar & Usage**

1. D – use ‘during’ for a period of time
2. B – Grammar & Usage
3. B – Sentence Patterns
4. A – the **whole** movie / book / story; ‘total’ is for all the numbers or things added together, e.g. the total cost, the total number; ‘total’ can also mean absolute, e.g. in total silence, a total success
5. D – use ‘even’ together with a verb to express that the action is rather surprising
6. A – see P4 ‘many people in Hong Kong are not aware of that’; **aware of** something or someone

27E : Vocabulary

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. swear | 2. inappropriate |
| 3. innocent | 4. harmless |
| 5. compatible | 6. familiar |
| 7. disturbance | |

Unit 28: The Moon**28D : Grammar & Usage**

1. B – **for** a period of time
2. B – Sentence Patterns (1)
3. B – Grammar & Usage (1)

4. D – use an adjective here; differ (v); different (adj); difference (n)
5. C – **keep it this way / leave it this way** = do not change it; use infinitive after ‘let’; **put it this way** = express it in a different way
6. A – see P4 ‘carry sound from one place to another’; from **one ... to another**
7. C – Sentence Patterns (2)

28E : Vocabulary

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 1. Despite | 2. bullet |
| 3. satellites | 4. visible |
| 5. mission | 6. gravity |

Unit 29: Bruce Lee**29D : Grammar & Usage**

1. D – see P5 ‘fans from **all over the world**’
2. C – Sentence Patterns
3. B – **angry with** someone
4. A – Notes
5. B – Grammar & Usage
6. D – raised = brought up; ‘grew’ and ‘lived’ do not agree with the passive voice

29E : Vocabulary

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. demonstrations | 2. karate |
| 3. perfectionist | 4. constantly |
| 5. charismatic / extraordinary | |
| 6. achieve | 7. flourish |

Unit 30: Revision Exercises**30A : Multiple Choice – Grammar & Usage**

1. B – Unit 21(P2); ‘others’ = other people
2. C – Unit 21(P4); ‘**far from** good’ is stronger than ‘not good’;
3. D – Unit 21 (Sentence Patterns)
4. A – Unit 22A(P3); **similar to**
5. D – Unit 22 (Grammar & Usage)
6. D – Unit 22 (Sentence Patterns)
7. B – Unit 23(P3); only ‘both’ can be followed by ‘and’
8. B – Unit 23 (P4); a little over = a little more than
9. C – Unit 23 (Grammar & Usage)
10. D – Unit 23 (Sentence Patterns)

11. B – passive voice
12. D – Unit 24 (P5); ‘*estimated*’ implies not precise or accurate; all other options contradict ‘estimated’
13. C – Unit 24 (Grammar & Usage)
14. B – Unit 25 (P4); ‘I need to buy a new one’, so ‘none’ is the only answer that makes sense
15. A – Unit 25 (P4)
16. C – Unit 25 (Grammar & Usage)
17. D – Unit 25 (Sentence Patterns)
18. A – Unit 26 (P2); ‘relatives (n)’ means people in your family or extended family
19. B – Unit 26 (P8); ‘**no wonder**’ is to show that something is not surprising to be that way
20. D – Unit 26 (P7) ‘people’ is a collective noun and does not agree with ‘each’, ‘every’ or ‘one’
21. C – Unit 26 (Sentence Patterns)
22. B – Unit 27 (P2); the whole movie / book / story
23. D – Unit 27 (P6)
24. C – Unit 27 (Grammar & Usage)
25. D – Unit 27 (Sentence Patterns)
26. B – Unit 28 (P3); **leave it this way** / **keep it this way** = do not change it
27. B – Unit 28 (Sentence Patterns 2)
28. A – Unit 29 (P1)
29. C – Unit 29 (P5); ‘**all over the world**’ is a phrase
30. D – Unit 29 (Sentence Patterns)

30B : Vocabulary

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. escalator | 2. marvelous |
| 3. hire | 4. generosity |
| 5. offensive | 6. eventually |
| 7. appropriate | 8. restrictions |
| 9. fake | 10. intervention |
| 11. symptoms | 12. unsuitable |
| 13. construction | 14. interrupt |
| 15. evolved | 16. estimated |
| 17. celebrate | 18. lean |
| 19. Approximately | 20. residents |
| 21. Despite | 22. extraordinary |
| 23. harmless | 24. visible |
| 25. flourished | 26. claimed |
| 27. rarely | 28. aware |
| 29. constantly | 30. achieve |