

# **ENGLISH EXERCISES FOR BRILLIANCY 2, 2<sup>nd</sup> EDITION**

*– WITH FOCUS ON GRAMMAR, SENTENCE PATTERNS & VOCABULARY*

## **Answer Key**

### **P. A1 – A26**

Units 1 – 9

Units 11 – 19

Units 21 – 29

### **P. B1 – B6**

Revision Exercises of Units 1 – 9

Unit 10

Revision Exercises of Units 11 – 19

Unit 20

Revision Exercises of Units 21 – 29

Unit 30

### **P. C1 – C4**

Comprehension Exercises

## Answers and Explanations

### Unit 1: The Creator of James Bond

1. **the** world's most use definite article before a noun of which there is only one; e.g. the sea, the world, the sky, the weather
2. **who** worked for use 'who' for people
3. Second **World** War
4. He **created** stories past tense; follow the tense sequence
5. had **met** past perfect tense: had + **past participle**
6. Fleming **named** his **name** a person **after** another person = give a person the same name as the other person; e.g. I was named after my grandfather.
7. ✓
8. happened to **find** **happen to** find something = find something by chance or not on purpose; use infinitive after 'happened to'
9. decided **to** use 'decide' is followed by infinitive with 'to'
10. **was** began to use active voice
11. James Bond **novels** plural noun: **twelve** James Bond novels
12. were **written** use **past participle** for passive voice
13. **his** house 'his' agrees with the subject 'He'
14. **where** he created use 'where' for a place
15. **the** birthplace use definite article because it is specified: the birthplace of James Bond
16. **tools** use plural form
17. **carried** a pen use past tense
18. did not know **much** see **Grammar & Usage (2)**
19. **knowledge** wrong spelling **note:** 'ammunition' is an uncountable noun
20. ✓
21. **was** born passive voice: **verb to be** + past participle; always use passive voice when using the word 'born' after a subject; e.g. We **were born** in Hong Kong. I **was born** in 1990.
22. his **health** health (n); healthy (adj)
23. seventy **of** cigarettes 'seventy cigarettes' or 'seven **packs of** cigarettes'
24. **On** 11 August use 'on' for a date, 'in' for a month; e.g. on the 5<sup>th</sup> of January; in March
25. **at** the age of use 'at' for age; e.g. He died **at fifty-six / at the age of fifty-six.**

### Unit 2: Fast Food

1. tasty, **quick**, and quick (adj); quickly (adv)

2. **can** buy present tense
3. such as **like** excessive word; such as = like
4. fast food **is** usually needs a verb; use singular verb form because 'food' is an uncountable noun
5. is usually **made** passive voice: verb to be + **past participle** (is ... made)
6. **Eating** too much see **Grammar & Usage** and **Sentence Patterns (1)**
7. ✓
8. Most people **estimate** use plural verb form to agree with 'most people'
9. **a** fast food meal needs an article for 'meal' because 'meal' is an unspecified countable noun
10. **For** example
11. **cheeseburger** wrong spelling
12. **calories** use plural form
13. half **of** the half of something
14. **an** average person 'a person'; 'an average person'; use 'an' because 'average' begins with a vowel
15. once **in** a while a phrase; **once in a while** = not very often
16. ✓
17. **once** a week once = one time
18. instead **of** 'instead of' is a phrase
19. **choose** diet sodas choose (present form); chose (past form)  
**note: choose A over B** → prefer A to B
20. **artificial** juices artificial (adj); artificially (adv)
21. ✓
22. common **sense** 'common sense' is uncountable; it means the ability to make good judgments and to behave in a sensible way
23. Look **at** the look into = investigate
24. you **are** realize active voice
25. **the** more likely see **Sentence Patterns (2)**

### Unit 3: Amazing Animal Facts

1. a snake **or** a frog **either... or**
2. most **of** snakes / 'most of' is used before a noun with an article, a possessive pronoun or demonstrative pronoun
3. some **frogs** are plural noun
4. In **fact** a phrase; do not use 'facts'
5. **the** Golden Poison see **Grammar & Usage (1)**
6. **Surprisingly** wrong spelling
7. one inch **long** in length redundant; 'one inch long' or 'one inch in length'
8. ten **humans** plural noun; 'human' is a countable noun

9. will **be** poisoned      passive voice: **verb to be** + past participle
10. by **touching** it      'by' is followed by a noun; use a gerund (verb + ing) here
11. **to** coat      use infinitive with 'to' after 'use'; **use** something to do something
12. comes to **carrying**      when the word 'to' is used as a preposition, it is often followed by a gerund or a noun ; see also **[19B2]**
13. **its** size      its (possessive adj), e.g. its legs;  
it's = it is / it was / it has
14. √
15. equivalent **to**      equivalent to = same as
16. **on** his back
17. 7 inches **high**      high (adj); height (n)
18. may not **sound**      do not change verb form after 'may' / 'might'
19. √
20. 60 **times**      plural noun
21. **could** jump      see **Grammar & Usage (2)**
22. **the** Eiffel Tower      'the' is often used before proper names that consist of 'proper noun + noun'; e.g. the Yangtze River
23. jump **up** over      excessive word
24. Believe **it** or not      a phrase; 'it' is the object
25. **faster** than      use comparative adjective to compare the speed of a flea and a space shuttle

### Unit 4: A Story

1. **Having** good manners      use gerund as a subject; see also Unit 2, **[2C1]**
2. **but** what you say      needs a conjunction to join the two sentences; use 'but' to introduce a sentence or clause that has an element of surprise
3. **to** express yourself      **not... to** (do something)
4. **an** old Chinese      use 'an' because 'old' begins with a vowel
5. story **called**      passive voice; use past participle;  
... story called = ... story which is called
6. **a** rich man      use 'one' only when we stress the number 'one';  
e.g. I asked him for one chair, and he gave me two.
7. **arrived** on time      past tense
8. long **passed** dinner      wrong choice of word; pass (v); past (n, adj, preposition)
9. the **fourth** friend      ordinal number; e.g. **Four** guests have arrived; I know the first three but not **the fourth**.
10. **The** rich man      'rich man' refers to the one that has been mentioned;  
use 'the' for the specified man
11. √
12. said **to** the      **say** (something) **to someone**
13. You **said**      use past tense when mentioning a past action

14. that **means** third person singular, use present tense because it is a direct speech and Chan is expressing what he thinks
15. I'd better ~~to~~ leave see **Grammar & Usage**
16. had already **been** gone 'been' is the past participle of 'be'; 'past perfect tense: had + **past participle**; note: 'gone' is used as an adjective in this construction, e.g. He is gone (adj).
17. **was** sorry / **felt** sorry needs a verb; 'sorry' is an adjective, not a verb
18. not have left **has** left 'who should not have left' is a defining clause; use 'has' to agree with the subject 'the one' (present perfect tense); **The one who should not have left has left.**
19. **These** words plural form
20. The one **who** should use 'who' to begin the defining clause; see also Explanation 18
21. ✓
22. what **to** do / I **should** do
23. without **saying** use a noun after 'without', so use a gerund here
24. the remaining **friend** singular noun since there is only one remaining friend
25. more **careful** careful (adj); carefully (adv)
26. **or** / **otherwise** you will 'either' is used with 'or' when there are two options, and 'either' is used to bring out the first option
27. when he **replied** the past form of 'reply' is 'replied'
28. ~~were~~ misunderstood active voice
29. it is **I** see **Sentence Patterns**
30. **in** a huff a phrase; in a huff = angrily

## Unit 5: Accidental Inventions

1. Most **inventions** plural noun; **most** inventions
2. of **planning** see **Grammar & Usage (1)**
3. ✓
4. **in** 1905 in + year; on + date; e.g. in 2004; in the year of 2004, on the 1<sup>st</sup> of April
5. **an** American **an** **A**merican; 'American' begins with a vowel
6. had accidentally **left** past perfect tense: had + **past participle**
7. ✓
8. **it** very much singular pronoun; 'it' refers to 'the frozen drink'
9. he **later** wrong word, 'later' and 'latter' are two different words; 'latter' is the opposite of 'former'
10. **so** that see **Sentence Pattern (1)**
11. **in** New York use 'in' to state the location; e.g. a company in Hong Kong; 'of' denotes ownership or possession, e.g. the President of the United States

12. was **annoyed** passive voice: verb to be + **past participle**
13. **too** thick wrong word
14. **To** retaliate use 'To' to begin a sentence to *indicate the intention* of an action.
15. **as** thin as as + adj + as; e.g. as big as, as tall as
16. **Surprisingly** surprising (adj); surprisingly (adv); see **Sentence Patterns (2)**
17. asked **for** more **ask for** (phrasal verb) = request
18. was **therefore** how excessive word
19. **wanted** to use past tense
20. **the** worst glue **the worst**; use 'the' before a superlative adjective
21. did not **stick** do not change verb form after 'did' (do / does)
22. **a** use 'use' is a countable noun here, therefore needs an article; do not use 'the' because we are not talking about the original use of that invention
23. used **it** to 'use' is a transitive verb, needs an object
24. best **products** **one of** the best products; use a plural noun after 'one of'
25. of the **company** of the company = the company's; you can say 'This is the best product of our company' or 'This is our company's best product'
26. **Believe** it or not a phrase
27. **many** other products use 'many' for countable nouns

## Unit 6: Microrobots

1. think of **robots** plural noun, agrees with 'machines'
2. This **is** not present tense
3. scientists **who** study 'scientists' is the subject, use 'who'
4. technology **of**
5. inventions **is** see **Grammar & Usage (1)**
6. smaller **than** a comparative adj + 'than'
7. for **medical** purposes medical (adj); medicine (n)
8. **a** human being 'human being' is a countable noun
9. the **patient's** possessive case
10. **a** medicine 'medicine' here means 'medication', which is uncountable
11. or **retrieve** a 'it **can** deliver ... or retrieve...'; 'retrieve' agrees with 'can'; see **Grammar & Usage (2)**
12. search **for** a phrasal verb; **search for** = look for
13. **at** the beginning stage **at** a certain stage; e.g. at this stage, at the last stage
14. too early **to** tell see **Sentence Patterns (1)**
15. scientists **believe** that plural verb form agrees with the plural subject 'scientists'
16. in **the** future '**in the future**' refers to a period of time after now; e.g. No one can tell what will happen in the future.

17. whichever **organ** 'in future' is often used when we want something to be done differently from now on; e.g. Try not to do this in future.  
use singular noun after 'whichever'; 'whichever' implies any one
18. may even **be** able needs a verb here; 'may' is a modal verb, 'able' is an adjective
19. ✓
20. **Perhaps** wrong spelling
21. immune **system** singular
22. looking **for** look for = search for; look over = inspect carefully
23. **eliminating** them see **Grammar & Usage (2)**
24. detect **and** prevent 'detect' and 'prevent' are two different actions;  
i.e. 'to detect health problems' and 'to prevent health problems';  
use 'and' to join the two actions
25. ✓ **note:** 'slow' is used as a verb here
26. microrobots **will** change use future tense; follows 'In the future...'
27. perform **surgery** surgery = operation; uncountable noun
28. and **probably** probable (adj); probably (adv)

### Unit 7: Bone Detectives

1. bone **detectives** plural noun; agrees with the plural subject
2. **unidentified** unidentified (adj)
3. are actually **mean** excessive word
4. spent years on **studying** use a gerund here; see **Grammar & Usage**
5. ✓
6. as well **as** as well = too; e.g. I like chocolate **as well as** ice cream;  
I like ice cream, and I like chocolate **as well**.
7. **Besides** teaching beside = next to; besides = apart from
8. **solve** mysterious cases wrong spelling
9. send **them** to use 'them' to agree with the plural noun 'bones'
10. bones **or** animal bones 'whether... **or**...'
11. This **requires** present tense; third person singular
12. ~~At~~ **Once** once = as soon as; at once = immediately
13. ✓
14. carefully **measuring** see **Grammar & Usage (1)**
15. After **gathering** see **Sentence Patterns**
16. **dead** person dead (adj); death (n)
17. specializes **in** **specialize in** a certain subject or area
18. modeling **clay** 'clay' is a kind of material and is uncountable
19. based on **the** features 'the features *of* the skull'; use 'the' before a noun that refers to a part of something;  
e.g. **the** rooms *of* this house; **the** end *of* a sentence

20. has to **be** careful has to = must (auxiliary); careful (adj), needs a verb
21. not **to** when 'not' is used with infinitive with 'to', it is placed before 'to'; e.g. to do something; not to do something
22. the person **died** die (v); dead (adj)
23. will not **look** like / will not **be** like needs a verb; 'like' is an adjective here
24. people **who** knew use 'who' after 'people' to begin a defining clause
25. has **created** present perfect tense: has / have + **past participle**
26. to the media **to** see see **Grammar & Usage (2)**
27. anyone **person** / **any** person 'anyone' or 'any person'
28. enjoy their **unusual** wrong choice of word; 'usual' does not agree with the context
29. the **police** 'police' is a plural noun; it does not have a singular form
30. √

### Unit 8: The Great Wall

1. in China **as** the 'known ... as'
2. **the** longest structure use 'the' for superlative adjectives: **the longest**
3. it **stretches** present tense, third person singular; add 'es' for verbs ending in 'ss', 'sh', 'ch' or 'x'  
e.g. kisses, pushes, catches, mixes,
4. **was** discovered passive voice: **verb to be** + past participle
5. **newly** discovered use adverb 'newly' to modify the adjective 'discovered'  
**note:** 'discovered' in line 4 is a verb; 'discovered' in line 5 is an adjective that qualifies 'segment'
6. **the** end use 'the' for a noun that is a part of something;  
e.g. the end / the beginning / the middle of something
7. we **thought** use past tense 'thought' because that was what we thought in the past, but now we know that it may not be true
8. began **in** the use 'in' for 'century'
9. **their** own walls use 'their' to agree with the plural subject 'warring states'
10. and **keep** invaders 'keep' follows 'to'; the sentence can be rewritten as:  
'to mark their territories and to keep invaders out'
11. Separate **walls** plural noun; 'wall' is a countable noun; '**separate walls**'
12. two thousand **years** plural noun
13. **from** time to time a phrase; **from time to time** = occasionally, but not regularly
14. √
15. entirely **by** hand use 'with' for material, e.g. 'build **by** hand **with** rocks'
16. building of **it** 'it' refers to 'the Great Wall', singular
17. It **was** claimed that passive voice; needs a verb 'to be' here; see also **Sentence Patterns**
18. **For** this reason a phrase; **for this reason** = because of this



19. is sometimes **called** 'is... called'; use past participle for passive voice  
 20. to be **true** wrong spelling  
 21. would **have** weakened subjunctive mood; use 'would' + present perfect tense  
 22. √  
 23. object **can** visible 'object visible from the moon' is the same as 'object that is visible from the moon';  
 24. not true **either** see **Grammar & Usage**  
 25. **from** space wrong spelling  
 26. **its** steep sides its (possessive adj); it's = it is / it was / it has  
**note:** 'radar' is uncountable, do not use indefinite article  
 27. **provide** a plural verb form; agrees with the plural subject 'steep sides'  
 28. **no** longer a phrase, no longer = not anymore  
 29. **defending** China use a noun or gerund after a preposition; see also **7C1**  
 30. a national **monument** singular noun: 'a monument'

## Unit 9: Tattoos

1. because **of** he see **Grammar & Usage (1)**  
 2. and **thought** that use past tense for a past action  
 3. by **it** singular pronoun; 'it' refers to 'the tattoo on his arm'  
 4. has **been** invited passive voice with 'has': has + **been** + past participle  
 5. but **worries** present tense; third person singular  
 6. **about** what they **worry about** something  
 7. is **a** design needs an indefinite article; 'design' is countable and non-specified  
 8. into **the** second layer use 'the' before an ordinal number; e.g. the first, the fifth  
 9. various **reasons** various reasons = different reasons, more than one reason; use a plural noun after 'various'  
 10. **one's** loyalty use 'one's' to agree with the subject 'one'  
 11. **look** different 'make' is followed by infinitive without 'to'; e.g. He **made** me cry.  
 12. **is** one's reason / one's reason **is** this is not a question, do not use inversion;  
 see also **Sentence Patterns**  
 13. before **getting** do not use an infinitive after 'before'; use a gerund instead  
 14. √  
 15. often **experience** use plural verb form to agree with the plural subject 'people'  
 16. from **others** / other **people** others = other + noun (in plural form when it is countable)  
 17. **when** they see use 'when' not 'if' when something happens that way  
 18. prefer not **to** hire 'prefer' can be followed by an infinitive with 'to' or a gerund, but in most cases, infinitive with 'to' is used

19. **In fact** a phrase, always in singular
20. for **a**- certain do not use 'a' because of the plural noun 'occupations'
21. ✓
22. **Removing a** wrong spelling
23. **successful** success (n); successful (adj);
24. **pain and** leaves scars this is not an 'either... or' situation, there can be both pain and scars when the tattoo is removed
25. the rest **of** our life a phrase, 'the rest of' + noun; e.g. the rest of the day
26. a **decision** of this decide (v); decision (n)
27. **body art** do not use possessive case because 'art' does not belong to the body; 'body' is used as a modifier here to make clear what kind of 'art' it is
28. ✓
29. **more** better redundancy; 'better' is already a comparative adjective
30. **at** a young age use 'at' when speaking of age; e.g. at this age, at age ten

### Unit 11: Board Games

1. were needs a 'verb to be' before the adjective 'popular'; use past tense
2. play / prefer use present tense because of 'now'; verb form agrees with plural subject
3. however
4. for
5. in / at use 'in' or 'at' for group activities such as parties, meetings, and gatherings
6. play / have
7. are / include verb form agrees with plural subject
8. the always use 'the' before 'United States'
9. do
10. an 'Asian' begins with a vowel; 'game' is a countable noun
11. Among / Of
12. sold follows the idea of the previous sentence: best-selling; use past participle for passive voice
13. than **more... than**; comparing play money with US currency
14. they needs a subject here; 'they' refers to 'some people'
15. many use 'many' for 'games' because it is a countable noun
16. from '**choose from**' means choose something out of many
17. of '**a kind** of something' refers to the class or type of something
18. not
19. as
20. the use 'the' for body organs; e.g. the heart, the lungs

21. get 'get to know someone' means know more about someone gradually
22. with do something **with someone**
23. It It is + adj + to...; see **I2C** for the usage of this sentence pattern
24. impatient the opposite of 'patient'
25. board follow the context

## Unit 12: Internet Safety

1. the use 'the' for Internet since there is only one Internet
2. for 'for school projects' means for doing school projects
3. but / though
4. computer
5. for see **Sentence Patterns**
6. of
7. fact 'as a matter of fact' is a phrase; it is the same as 'in fact'
8. being present continuous tense; passive voice; see **Grammar & Usage**
9. For 'for this reason' is a phrase; it is the same as 'because of this'
10. to the **way to** a particular place is the path one takes to get there
11. No **no matter** = it doesn't make any difference; see also **I6C** for the usage
12. it use 'it' as the dummy subject; see also **Sentence Patterns**
13. from **protect** someone / something **from** someone / something; 'protect someone from' means keep someone safe and make sure no harm is done to him
14. about **information about** something or someone
15. exchange **exchange** something **with** someone
16. or
17. be
18. in 'in person' means actually present in a place; meet someone in person = meet someone face to face
19. at
20. from **get permission from** someone
21. let
22. to 'respond to' means react to something
23. look 'do not want you to **see**' is the hint
24. by use 'by' for the method used; to achieve a result **by** doing something; see also **I1C**
25. spend needs a verb here; spend time on sth

**Unit 13: Interesting Facts**

1. pencil
2. write needs an infinitive to state the action
3. long
4. out ‘**run out**’ means no more of it is left; e.g. run out of money
5. is needs a ‘verb to be’ before the adjective ‘poisonous’
6. to **similar to** something
7. of use ‘of’ after a noun to express the quantity or amount of the thing that follows; e.g. two glasses **of** water; three loaves **of** bread
8. include use plural verb form to agree with the plural subject ‘signs’
9. has ‘everyone’ is a singular subject; use ‘has’, not ‘have’; see also **Grammar & Usage**
10. but it is small, **but** it is great; use ‘but’ to introduce a surprising element
11. If use ‘if’ for the subjunctive mood
12. enough see **Sentence Patterns**
13. by use ‘by’ in passive voice to state the person / thing that is responsible for the action
14. divide divided something into a number of units
15. the use ‘the’ before a noun of which there is only one; e.g. the North Pole, the sky, the earth
16. Do
17. in ‘in common’ means having the same characteristic(s)
18. them ‘them’ refers to ‘bullet-proof vests, fire escapes, and laser printers’
19. book the Bible is a book; the next sentence also gives you a hint: ‘most shoplifted **book**’
20. Have have...ever worried; present perfect tense
21. about **worry about** something
22. in use ‘in’ before a language; e.g. in Chinese, in Japanese
23. know follow the idea and structure of the previous sentence: ‘You certainly **know**.... But you may not **know**...’
24. song
25. in / at we often use ‘in’ for circumstances in which activities take place, such as in a party, in a meeting, in a conference
26. or ‘or’ here has the same meaning as ‘otherwise’

**Unit 14: Striving to Be Slim**

1. of ‘of’ is often used between ‘percent’ and a noun; e.g. 80 *percent of* our *income*; 25 *percent of* the *population*
2. who defining clause; ‘who’ refers to ‘youngsters’; see also IC

3. from **far from** = not; far from is a more forceful way to say 'not';  
e.g. this is far from true; I am far from successful
4. have use plural verb form 'have' to agree with the plural subject 'they'
5. by in passive voice, use 'by' to indicate the one who takes the action
6. among
7. be passive voice with can: **can + be + past participle**
8. and
9. with **associate** something **with** something
10. No no wonder = it is not surprising that
11. than more... than
12. cannot follow the context of the paragraph
13. less follow the context of the paragraph
14. to **harmful to** somebody / something
15. for
16. to **according to** = based on the information of
17. such 'such as' is used to give examples
18. from **suffer from** a disease
19. of **fear of** something
20. fact 'in fact', a phrase
21. out '**out of control**' means cannot be controlled
22. rid a phrase, '**get rid of** something' means throw something away or remove it
23. Both **both... and ...**; 'both' and 'and' are often used together
24. in **in danger**; we can say 'put someone in danger' or 'someone is in danger'
25. your
26. Whether **whether... or not**, a sentence pattern; see also 28C for usage
27. the use 'the' for superlative adjective: the best
28. being 'slim' is an adjective and cannot be used as a subject; add 'being' to turn it into a subject; 'being slim' means to be in the state of slimness; see also **Grammar & Usage**

### Unit 15: Climbing

1. and needs a connective to join the two adjectives
2. up '**keep up with** something / someone' means move at the same speed with something or someone
3. in **interested in** something
4. what
5. from **graduate from** school
6. had past perfect tense: **had** + past participle

7. his
8. was                                  passive voice: **verb to be** + past participle
9. climb
10. we                                    use 'we' as the subject, referring to Steve and his sister
11. on                                    '**move on**' means go from one place to another
12. of                                    use 'of' to state the amount of something; small pieces of rocks
13. time
14. much / even                        use an adverb here to modify the adjective 'harder'
15. so                                    so + adj + that
16. the
17. looked                             the next sentence gives you a hint: 'saw'; he looked down and saw the scene
18. was
19. heard                                'the sound' gives you the hint that it is what he heard; notice that this sentence structure is parallel to that of the previous sentence
20. with                                **overwhelmed with** some kind of emotion;  
e.g. overwhelmed with sadness; overwhelmed with joy
21. my                                    use 'my', not 'his' since it is direct speech; Steve is talking about his experience in first person
22. like                                  like = similar to
23. later
24. Despite                              see **Sentence Patterns**
25. top                                    follow the context
26. to
27. has                                  present perfect tense; see **Grammar & Usage**
28. Being / As
29. writes                                use present tense because it is about what Steve does now
30. on / about                          **books on** a certain subject; e.g. I found a book on sports.

### Unit 16: A Letter about Smoking

1. had                                    past perfect tense: **had** + past participle
2. is                                        use present tense; agrees with the tense sequence
3. one's                                  agrees with the object 'one's life' in the previous clause
4. with                                  **share** something **with** someone
5. to                                        **free to** do something
6. my                                      agrees with the subject 'I'
7. like                                    look like, a phrasal verb
8. wanted
9. to                                        **addicted to** something
10. about                                **care about** someone or something

11. not / never agrees with the context 'I didn't care much about my health'
12. of / over **lose control of / lose control over** something
13. bad someone has 'bad breath' means he has unpleasant smell coming out from the mouth
14. even seen **Grammar & Usage**
15. because / since the clause tells the reason why 'I could not go'
16. away '**stay away from** someone or something' means keep a distance from someone or something
17. only **not only... but also**; see **22C** for the usage of this sentence pattern
18. but
19. in '**stay in**' means remain in a particular situation
20. when
21. want / need
22. to **able to** do something
23. for for a period of time; e.g. for ten years, for two days
24. were use past continuous tense: verb to be + present participle
25. No see **Sentence Patterns**
26. either 'either...or' can be used with clauses: '**either** you choose... **or** you choose not to...'
27. rest **the rest of** something; 'the rest of' means remaining; e.g. the rest of us; the rest of the day; the rest of my life
28. give '**give up** something' means stop doing or having it
29. for **thank** someone **for** something he has done
30. your

### Unit 17: A Mystery

1. Has use present perfect tense
2. find/give/have/offer
3. to **tend to** = be inclined to
4. is use singular verb form to agree with the singular subject 'a lesson'; see also **Grammar & Usage**
5. got / was we often use the expression 'get married' or 'is married'; when we used the verb 'marry', we need to add a direct object: e.g. Jane married (v) a musician (object).
6. on put something on the window sill
7. from come back from a certain place
8. who 'who' refers to 'my husband'
9. playing past continuous tense; **play a trick on** someone
10. the **the same** + noun; use 'the' before 'same'
11. that **so... that**; see **3C** for the usage of this sentence pattern

12. while/when use 'while' or 'when' for describing two things that happen at the same time
13. to **it is ... to**; see **12C** for the usage of this sentence pattern
14. but **not only... but also**; see **22C** for the usage of this sentence pattern
15. for 'except for' is used to introduce things that are not included in the main statement
16. at
17. if/whether
18. As / Being
19. in **in a room**; but **at home**
20. why the following sentences explain **why** it happened
21. to **next to** something or someone; next to = beside
22. at **at a certain stage**; e.g. at this stage, at the beginning stage
23. lived / was past tense
24. result as a result = because of this
25. by little by little; 'by' can be used to show something that changes gradually; e.g. bit by bit; day by day
26. at / on weekend means Saturday and Sunday
27. Had See **Sentence Patterns**
28. out **find out** = discover; a phrasal verb
29. Even use 'even' for emphasis; see **16B** for the usage
30. does

## Unit 18: Hunger

1. than **more than** enough
2. meet/satisfy/fulfill collocation: meet / satisfy / fulfill the requirement;
3. from **suffer from** a problem or a disease
4. of **die of** a certain reason or disease
5. in **live in** a certain place
6. other
7. countries 'developing countries'; in contrast to 'wealthy countries' in the following clause
8. For for instance = for example
9. so so + adj + that; see **3C** for the usage of this sentence pattern
10. neither 'neither... nor' can be used in clauses: 'neither have land ... nor have enough income...'; see also **Grammar & Usage**
11. to enough + noun + **to** do something;  
e.g. **enough** clothes **to** keep warm



12. on 'live on', a phrasal verb; 'live on a certain amount of money' means have a certain amount of money to buy food and other necessities
13. is the subject is 'feeding hungry people', not 'people'; a singular subject, therefore use 'is'
14. so / as see **Sentence Patterns**
15. would use 'would' to follow the tense sequence of 'estimated'
16. on **spend (money) on** something
17. of use 'of' immediately after a fraction when it is followed by a noun; e.g. two-third of the students; three-quarters of an hour
18. people do not use 'population' because 'population' means all the people who live in an area
19. to **relate to** something
20. can use 'can' to agree with 'can also' in the next sentence; **note:** 'haves' means people who have money and live comfortably; 'have-nots' means the poor
21. be passive voice with can: can + **be** + past participle
22. have present perfect continuous tense:  
has / have + been + present participle
23. they needs a subject here; 'they' refers to 'the United Nations and many other organizations'
24. things things to do
25. the use 'the' for 'world' because there is only one 'world'
26. give / make collocation: give donations; make donations
27. participate participate in an activity
28. in
29. whether use 'whether' to express the doubt "Will the hunger problem be solved?"
30. how how much (work) we are going to do

### Unit 19: Learning English

1. be be able to do something
2. second notice the parallel structure of the two clause: 'speak Chinese as a first language' and 'learn English as a second language'
3. languages follow the context; two spoken languages
4. with **communicate with** someone
5. read read... books
6. in use 'in' for languages; e.g. in English, in Korean, in Spanish
7. learning / studying use gerund as the subject of the sentence; see also 2C
8. but / although / though / yet
9. even use 'even' for emphasis; see also 16B for the usage of 'even if'

10. hard / difficult needs an adjective here; it is + adj + for...
11. enjoy follow the idea of the previous sentence: 'enjoy learning'
12. to 'it is... to'; a variation of the sentence pattern in item no.10
13. up **look up**; a phrasal verb; it means search for information in a reference book
14. than '**rather than**' is similar to the meaning of 'instead of', but 'rather than' requires a parallel structure
15. A singular, non-specified countable noun: dictionary
16. with use 'with' when referring to something that functions as a tool; see also **Grammar & Usage (1)**
17. have / contain
18. to something is **essential to** something else;  
**note**: 'essential to' is followed by a noun or gerund rather than an infinitive; see also **Grammar & Usage (2)**
19. for **for** a period of time
20. To See **Sentence Patterns**
21. too too + adj + for ... (to)...; a sentence pattern; see **6C** for the usage
22. on **move on** to another stage or place
23. by use 'by' when referring to a method; see also **Grammar & Usage (1)**
24. feel collocation: feel comfortable
25. mind **keep** something **in mind**; a phrase; it means try not to forget something
26. from **learn from** mistakes; learn from something or someone
27. watching collocation: watching television;  
**note**: notice the use of gerund in the subsequent phrases
28. sites / pages
29. Since / As
30. which 'which' is short for 'which of these activities'
31. takes we often use 'take' to express the amount of time that is needed to get something done; e.g. it **takes** three hours to get there
32. keep keep doing something = continue to do something
33. later sooner or later; a phrase

## Unit 21: Tornadoes

1. B nature(n); natural (adj); possessive case
2. C use 'violently (adv)' to modify the adjectives 'rotating' and 'funnel-shaped'; violence (n); violent (adj)
3. D 'cause damage' or 'lead to damage' or 'result in damage'; tornadoes cannot *become* damage
4. D 'even' cannot be used alone as a conjunction; it has to be used with other conjunctions such as 'even if' and 'even though'

5. A 'learn about' means get more information; 'learn of' means find out about something, especially by being told about it; 'learn from' means from where you learn something; 'learn to' means acquire a technique to do something
6. C 'find something fascinating' means come to believe that something is fascinating; you can also say 'find something to be fascinating' or 'think that something is fascinating'
7. B use 'where' for a place; refers to 'areas' here
8. B look for = search for; look after = take care of; look into = investigate
9. A defining clause; person (subject) → who; person (object) → whom
10. C 'up close' means very near
11. D do not change verb form after 'can'
12. D
13. B only 'fortunately' fits the context
14. A use plural form; death (n); dead (adj); die (v)
15. C 'a' and 'an' do not agree with the plural noun 'incidents'; 'any' is used in negative sentences
16. A use 'sleeping (adj)' to qualify the noun 'baby'
17. B use 'safely (adv)' to modify the action 'set down'; safe (adj); safety (n)
18. D passive voice, use past participle; 'found' is the past participle of 'find'; 'founded' is the past participle of 'found', which means establish
19. C 'yet' here has the same meaning as 'but'
20. D use ordinal number; an ordinal number does not need 'the' when a pronoun or an adjective is placed before it; e.g. the second child; his second child
21. D use past perfect tense to show a past action which had happened before another past action; past perfect tense: **had** + past participle
22. A eventually = finally; lately = recently; 'secondly' is used to introduce the second action in a series of actions
23. D 'form' is the word for how a natural phenomenon exists and develops; 'create' and 'make' imply someone or something causes the existence of something
24. B see **Grammar & Usage**
25. C

## Unit 22: Sea Pollution

1. C present perfect tense: have / has + **past participle**
2. B **in addition to** something
3. D **all kinds of** things; same as 'all sorts of things'; 'these' and 'those' are not followed by 'of'
4. A 'not only... but also'; see **Sentence Patterns**
5. B use 'an' because 'oil' begins with a vowel; 'the' is incorrect because it is unspecified; 'some' is incorrect because **all** oil spill causes harm
6. B passive voice: verb to be + past participle; use 'are' to agree with the plural subject: 'feathers'; 'a sea bird' is not the subject

7. C 'not only' and 'never' do not fit the context; 'no' is followed by a noun, not an adjective; 'waterproof' is an adjective
8. D verb + to death; see **Grammar & Usage**
9. C 'just' is incorrect because it is not about something that has just happened; 'yet' is usually used in negative statements; 'been' is ungrammatical because the sentence is in active voice
10. C
11. B possessive case; singular because of 'a'
12. A '**mistake A for B**' means wrongly identify A as B
13. C **die of something**; needs a noun, noun phrase, or gerund after a preposition
14. B polluted (adj); pollute (v); pollution (n)
15. B more and more
16. A 'have' agrees with the plural subject 'creatures'
17. B the bigger... the more... ; the (comparative adj)... the (comparative adj)'; see **2C** for the usage of this sentence pattern
18. C use superlative adjective because we are comparing humans with all other creatures in the food chain
19. C 'concerns' and 'issues' are not appropriate words because they are not necessarily negative; 'diseases' does not go with 'health'
20. A only 'after' makes logical sense in this context
21. B '**contaminated with** something' means something contaminated it
22. A use simple present tense to state a timeless fact; use third person singular verb form: 'covers'
23. D all other options do not fit the context
24. C 'have', 'create', and 'cause' have to be followed by a noun; 'serious' is an adjective
25. C too... to; see **6C** for the usage of this sentence pattern

### Unit 23: Atlantis

1. C always use 'the' after one of; e.g. **one of the** best, **one of the** members
2. C present perfect tense is used to show an action that happened in the past and continues up to the present; has / have + past participle
3. B see **Grammar & Usage (2)**
4. B 'either' is incorrect because it is not about choices; 'wonder' is ungrammatical because it is a verb; 'whatever' is ungrammatical because it is a pronoun
5. C '**under debate**' or 'in debate' means people have different opinions about something
6. D passive voice: verb to be + past participle; past tense and singular verb form to agree with the singular subject 'The story of Atlantis'
7. A use 'powerful (adj)' to qualify the noun 'empire'
8. D only 'surrounded' makes sense here
9. B use 'the' because 'canals' was mentioned before
10. C **connected to** something

11. B use **'such as'** to introduce examples
12. D passive voice; needs a past participle; 'decorate' and 'beautify' are not past participles; 'layered' does not make sense in the sentence
13. C See **Sentence Patterns**
14. A use 'however' to bring out a contrast to the previous sentence; all other choices complement the previous sentence rather than bring out a contrast
15. B overnight (adv) = during the course of a night; usually used to mean 'suddenly' or 'immediately'
16. A **so far** = up until now
17. D existence (n); existing (adj); exist (v)
18. D description (n); describe (v); use a noun after a pronoun or in a possessive case
19. C 'human' serves as the adjective of the noun 'history'; as an adjective it is not in plural form or possessive case
20. C 'said... that'
21. A **none of** = not any of; 'few' and 'some' do not fit the context; 'no' cannot be followed by 'of'
22. B 'not only... but also'; see **22C** for the usage of this sentence patterns
23. D **search for** = look for
24. B offer = provide / suggest
25. C adj / adv + 'enough to'; see **13C** for the usage of this sentence patterns
26. A present tense; third person singular

## Unit 24: Living in Space

1. B see **Grammar & Usage (1)**
2. C 'because of' is followed by a noun; all other choices are followed by a clause
3. C 'weightlessness' is an uncountable noun; third person singular; you can say 'seems like fun' or 'seems to be fun'
4. A see **Grammar & Usage (2)**
5. B use 'but' to bring out the contrast to the previous sentence
6. C other options do not make sense in this context
7. D **adapt to** a new environment
8. D 'meals' includes breakfast, lunch, and dinner
9. B **prevent** something **from** happening
10. C use 'with' for a tool, 'by' for a method
11. A use 'one' to emphasize the number; 'one place' here means one single place or the same place
12. D use present tense since it states a fact, not a particular event; use 'are' to agree with the plural subject 'drinks';  
**note:** 'drink' is a countable noun; it means a form of liquid that is suitable to drink; e.g. I need a hot drink. There are all kinds of drinks here.
13. C use 'may' to state a possibility

14. C thus = therefore; use 'thus' because what the sentence states follows what is said in the previous sentence
15. B use present perfect tense; 'have (just) escaped'
16. D 'firm' is the appropriate adjective for 'mattress' or 'support'
17. A
18. C you can also use 'or'
19. B use 'when' for a situation that will happen; 'if' is used for a situation that may or may not happen; 'while' is used to state two things happening at the same time
20. C 'keep something from happening' implies that it hasn't happened and may not happen; 'stop someone/something from doing something' means try to put a stop to something that has already happened; 'prevents' does not agree with 'to'; 'refrain from' means try not to do something
21. D use a noun or gerund after 'instead of'
22. B use 'by' in passive voice to indicate the person or thing that is responsible for the action
23. A 'they' refers to 'all astronauts'
24. A use 'the' before 'same'
25. C if we want to use 'minimum', we have to use 'a **minimum of** thirty-six times'; 'at most' and 'maximum' do not make good sense here
26. D 'all' fits the context

### Unit 25: Peer Pressure

1. A use present tense when stating a timeless fact; 'try' agrees with the plural subject
2. C 'want their recognition' is the reason why you feel the pressure, therefore use 'because'
3. C 'courage' is an uncountable noun; can use 'a lot of' or 'lots of', but not 'a lot'
4. B 'it is + adj + to' / 'it is + adj + not to', a sentence pattern; 'to' does not fit the context
5. D 'Those' means 'Those teenagers' here; 'One' and 'A person' do not agree with the plural verb form 'have'
6. B 'identify with someone or something' means feel that one is the same as someone or something
7. C 'by contrast' is used to make a comparison that emphasizes the difference; all other choices are used to complement the previous sentence, not to bring out contrast
8. D passive voice: verb to be + past participle; 'are' is the verb to be for the adjective 'likely', and the past participle 'affected' needs its own verb to be;  
**note:** 'likely' can be an adjective or an adverb;  
 e.g. He is not likely to come. (adj; needs a verb to be)  
 He will likely come tonight. (adv; modifies 'come')
9. D rely on = depend on
10. A 'adj + enough to', a sentence pattern; see 13C for the usage
11. C all other options do not fit the context
12. B collocation: 'blind the judgment'; 'block the view'
13. D see **Sentence Patterns**

14. C all other choices do not make good sense in this context
15. D use a verb here; present tense; see also **Grammar & Usage**
16. B use the adverb ‘necessarily’ to modify the adjective ‘bad’; ‘unnecessarily’ does not fit the context
17. A ‘be’ is ungrammatical; ‘not’ does not fit the context; ‘even’ does not agree with the mood of the sentence
18. D infinitive with ‘to’
19. D **hard to** do something
20. C a conditional sentence; may or may not happen
21. B ‘pressured’ is the right choice in this context because it is about peers who use their influence to make you do something; ‘required’ is used when something should be done and you are asked to do so
22. A ‘find + object + **adjective**’; ‘find something difficult’ means find that something *is* difficult; after ‘find’, we can omit the verb to be;  
difficult (adj); difficulty (n); difficultly (adv)
23. C use ‘trust’ between persons; use ‘believe’ when you think something is true or when you believe someone is saying something true; ‘comfortable’ and ‘happy’ are ungrammatical here because they are adjectives; you can say ‘whom you are comfortable with’
24. D ‘even’ cannot be used alone as a conjunction; ‘even then’ and ‘even so’ do not fit the context
25. B use the gerund ‘talking’ as the subject; see also **2C** for the usage
26. C although not clearly stated, two situations are being compared here: talking about your problem makes you feel **better** than not talking about it

### Unit 26: Chinese Calligraphy

1. C **associate X with Y** = think of X because of thinking of Y; ‘think’ and ‘remember’ are not followed by ‘with’; ‘connect with something’ means related to or linked with something
2. B use simple past tense to state a past action
3. D use ‘an’ because ‘important’ begins with a vowel; non-specified
4. B when we say something is **a shame**, we feel regret about it or we think it should not be like that
5. A
6. C use ‘with’ for a tool
7. B ‘practice’ is uncountable; we use ‘a lot of’ or ‘lots of’, but not ‘lot of’
8. A use present tense when stating a timeless fact; ‘do’ and ‘have’ are not followed by an adjective; see also **Grammar & Usage (1)**
9. D use ‘a’, not ‘an’ because ‘unique’ begins with a [ju:] sound; other examples: a university; a unit; a universal truth; a uniform
10. C use a noun; neatness (n); neat (adj); cleanly (adj / adv); cleanliness (n); ‘cleanly (adj)’ means habitually clean, such as ‘cleanly animals; ‘cleanly (adv)’ means easily and smoothly, such as ‘cut the branches cleanly’

11. A comparing two things: Chinese calligraphy and Western calligraphy, therefore comparative adjective is used; 'flexible' has more than two syllables, so we use 'more'
12. D as well as = in addition to; as well = to an equal extent; as for / as to = regarding / with respect to / concerning
13. B use 'the' before 'same'
14. B 'express' is the right word for 'emotions'
15. D use 'much' to modify a comparative adjective; e.g. **much more flexible; much easier**
16. D 'allow' is followed by an infinitive with 'to'; allowed to do something
17. A all other choices do not fit the context
18. A instead of = rather than
19. D use an adjective here to qualify the noun 'motion'; all other choices are nouns
20. A needs a verb here; strengthen (v); strength (n); strong (adj); see also **Grammar & Usage (2)**
21. D 'a while' means a short period of time
22. B use 'besides' to give additional information; all other choices do not fit the context
23. C see **Sentence Patterns**
24. D use a noun here; beauty (n); beautiful (adj); beautifully (adv); beautify (v)
25. B adj + enough + to, a sentence pattern; see **13C** for usage
26. A despite = in spite of; 'despite of' and 'in spite' are grammatically wrong
27. C 'Had + subject + verb', a subjunctive conditional sentence; see also **17C**
28. C 'a **compliment to** someone' means a spoken or written expression of praise of someone

### Unit 27: Influenza

1. D **confuse** one thing **with** another thing
2. B 'either' and 'neither' do not fit the context; 'all' is used when there are three or more things involved; see also **Grammar & Usage**
3. A
4. A use an adjective after 'most'; cold is not 'normal' but 'common'
5. C use comparative adjective '**milder**... than'
6. D 'has' and 'develops' does not follow 'may'; you can say 'the symptoms include...' but not 'a person may include'
7. D passive voice with 'can': can + be + past participle
8. B use 'is' because the sentence explains what the flu **is**; use singular verb form; present tense
9. A use present tense to state a timeless fact; third person singular; 'occurres' is a wrong spelling
10. C 'its' is a possessive adjective; it's = it has / it was / it is; 'their' is wrong because the subject is singular



11. C 'first' does not agree with 'days'; you can say 'first few days' but not 'first days'; 'within the two days of the illness' is incorrect because it implies that the illness lasts only for two days
12. D 'a week or two' means a week or two weeks; 'and' is not logical
13. A use 'though' to bring out a surprise in this sentence
14. B 'deadly' is an adjective; something is deadly if it can cause death
15. C passive voice
16. B do not use 'happen' for a disease because it is not an event; a disease cannot discover itself; 'scatter' means spread in all directions by throwing or dropping
17. C 'murder' means kill someone intentionally; 'destroy' is not a correct expression here
18. D **die of** a certain disease
19. D comparing all the epidemics in human history; 'the' is the hint for using a superlative adjective (worst)
20. A 'together' is the hint for using 'and'
21. B 'other' does not agree with 'is'; do not use the indefinite article 'a' because we are actually talking about the next flu pandemic
22. B all other words do not fit the context
23. D use a noun here; this is about a 'need' (necessity), not a 'demand';  
necessity (n); necessary (adj); necessarily (adv)
24. C **deal with** something or someone
25. B see **Sentence Patterns**
26. A use past tense to agree with the tense of the previous clause: was
27. C the word 'about' suggests that the number is an estimation, which is why 'Specifically' and 'Particularly' are both inappropriate
28. A present continuous tense because the scientists' work is ongoing
29. A use 'only' here because there is nothing else that we can do
30. C 'after' and 'until' do not make sense in this context; 'during the next outbreak' is not a desirable time to hope for

### Unit28: The Abacus

1. B calculating (adj); calculate (v); calculator(n)
2. C something happens throughout an area = it happens all over the area
3. A passive voice; past tense
4. D 'had' and 'saw' are ungrammatical; 'discovered' is inappropriate because the existence of abaci is known
5. D 'which' refers to 'the abaci found in most countries'
6. C all other choices do not fit the context; they all need the conjunction 'but' to bring out a contrasting fact
7. B something **dates back** to a particular time = something was made or started at a particular time
8. A use simple past tense for a past action; appearance (n)

9. D the sentence is about the difference between Suan Pan and soroban
10. B ‘contain something’ means have something in it; ‘have’ does not agree with the singular subject; ‘include’ is used to refer to the things in a group of things; ‘involve’ means include or participate
11. B **‘both...and’**; ‘either’ is followed by ‘or’; ‘neither’ by ‘nor’; ‘all’ is used for three or more things or persons
12. C all other options are used for making comparison, but the sentence is not about comparing things; ‘less’ is contradictory to the context
13. A see **Grammar & Usage (1)**
14. A use ‘in’ before a city or a country; e.g. in Paris, in Germany
15. D ‘won four to one’ means won four rounds and lost one round (out of five rounds)
16. C **regarded as** something
17. B ‘whichever’ and ‘whatever’ are used when the possible situations or things are unspecified; ‘rather’ is used when one thing is preferred to another; see **Sentence Patterns** for the usage of ‘whether’
18. C present perfect tense: has/have + **past participle** (‘proved’)
19. D ‘a’ does not agree with the plural subject ‘teachers’; ‘the’ is wrong because the teachers are not specified or mentioned before; ‘all’ is incorrect because it doesn’t fit the context (not true in fact)
20. A use **‘by’** to introduce a method that is being used; note that a gerund is used after ‘by’
21. B **‘stop + -ing’** means put a stop to something that one is doing; e.g. stop smoking, stop working, stop telling, stop crying; see also **Grammar & Usage (2)**
22. C use ‘Instead’ because they use an imaginary abacus instead of the actual one; ‘Better still’, ‘Besides’, and ‘Moreover’ do not fit the context
23. D do not change verb form after ‘to’
24. D adverb in comparative form: **more** quickly **than**; ‘quicker’ is a comparative adjective
25. B **‘aware (adj) of’** means having knowledge of; ‘know (v)’ and ‘realize (v)’ do not follow ‘are’; ‘informed of’ means notified of; the sentence has no such implication
26. A all other options are not followed by ‘to’
27. D ‘model’ is the right word for this context; the abacus is neither a ‘part’ nor the ‘base’ of the first computer; ‘sample’ is something picked out from a group and is the same as the rest of the group
28. C ‘for’ can be used to say how often something happens; e.g. for the second time, for the last time
29. D **next to** = beside; all other options are not followed by ‘to’
30. B this is a message, not a letter or note; ‘wording’ means the way in which something is expressed

### Unit 29: Greeting Gestures

1. D do not use ‘an’ because ‘universal’ begins with a [ju:] sound
2. C ‘their’ is the pronoun of ‘many countries’

3. A you **adopt** something when you get it from others and begin to have it or carry it out; usually it refers to ideas, policies, and ways of doing things; ‘admit’ means confess
4. B use adverb ‘differently’ to modify the verb ‘done’; different (adj); difference (n); differ (v)
5. A always use singular in the phrase ‘for example’ or ‘for instance’ even when there is more than one example
6. C **for** the last time, **for** the second time
7. D ‘in time’ means not too late for an event; ‘all the time’ means continuously
8. D use ‘in’ or ‘under’ for ‘circumstances’; it is usually used in the plural form; e.g. **in** such **circumstances**; in no circumstances
9. B use present perfect tense
10. C ‘kissing’ is a gerund here; it is used as the subject; see also **2C** for the usage
11. A use ‘both’ for two persons or things; use ‘all’ when there are more than two; ‘each’ and ‘every’ do not agree with the plural noun ‘cheeks’
12. C ‘common’ is the right expression for a commonly seen greeting gesture
13. B ‘with’ here means ‘together with’
14. B **not** do it **any more** = do it **no more** = **no longer** do it
15. D ‘however’ and ‘nevertheless’ do not fit the context; ‘can be’ does not follow ‘is’
16. C see **Grammar & Usage (1)**
17. C use ‘but’ to bring out the contrast
18. A passive voice
19. D ‘the front of the thighs’ means the front part of the thighs; ‘in front of the thighs’ means in a position that is nearest to the front of the thighs
20. B use indefinite article for unspecified noun; use ‘an’ because ‘older’ begins with a vowel
21. B elders = older people or the seniors; the elderly = old people; ‘the elderly’ does not agree with ‘their’
22. B **show respect to** someone; can also use ‘towards’
23. D see **Grammar & Usage (2)**
24. A ‘slightly (adv)’ means very small in degree or quantity; ‘bowing the head slightly’ means lowering the heading a little bit; ‘lightly’ is used to describe doing something gently with very little force
25. C use ‘then’ to show the order of the actions; ‘before’ and ‘after’ do not follow ‘and’ in this construction
26. B ‘usual’ does not fit the context; ‘strange’ and ‘funny’ are inappropriate words because they are not respectful expressions in this context
27. D use ‘the’ when referring generally to a body part; ‘one’s’ and ‘his’ do not agree with ‘they’ in the following clause
28. C all other options are followed by a clause (subject + predicate); see **Sentence Patterns** for the usage of ‘With...’
29. A ‘it is + adj + to’; see **12C** for the usage; wise (adj); wisdom (n); wisely (adv)
30. B ‘visit it’ or ‘go **there**’; cannot say ‘go it’ or ‘arrive it’

# Answers: Revision Exercises

## Unit 1: The Creator of James Bond

### 1D : Grammar & Usage

1. **in** July – Explanation 24
2. happened **to** witness – Explanation 8
3. was **much** admired – Grammar & Usage (2)
4. the joke **that/which** you told – Sentence Pattern
5. had **left** – Explanation 5
6. named my daughter **after** – Explanation 6
7. two loaves **of** bread – Explanation 23
8. **were** born – Explanation 21

### 1E : Vocabulary

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. research | 2. character |
| 3. spray    | 4. heroic    |
| 5. consume  | 6. creators  |
| 7. unique   |              |

## Unit 2: Fast Food

### 2D : Grammar & Usage

1. once **in** a while – Explanation 15
2. the **slower** the train – Sentence Patterns (2)
3. Instead **of** going – Explanation 18
4. **Exercising** – Sentence Patterns (1)
5. **an** easy choice – Explanation 14
6. is **a** good movie – Explanation 9
7. is no longer **managed** by – Explanation 5

### 2E : Vocabulary

- |                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. realize         | 2. recommended |
| 3. calories        | 4. obesity     |
| 5. vending machine | 6. popular     |
| 7. tasty           | 8. convenient  |

## Unit 3: Amazing Animal Facts

### 3D : Grammar & Usage

1. by **pressing** these buttons – Explanation 10
2. **in fact** – Explanation 4
3. you **could** fly – Grammar & Usage (2)
4. will not **be** damaged – Explanation 9
5. so big **that** – Sentence Patterns
6. **The** ant – Grammar & Usage (1)

7. **its** legs – Explanation 13
8. **the** Sahara Desert – Explanation 22

### 3E : Vocabulary

- |               |                       |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. coat       | 2. tiny               |
| 3. impressive | 4. poisonous / deadly |
| 5. creatures  | 6. deadly             |
| 7. accelerate |                       |

## Unit 4: A Story

### 4D : Grammar & Usage

1. **A** friend of mine – Explanation 6
2. this tree **that** I – Sentence Patterns
3. had **been** gone – Explanation 16
4. without **using** – Explanation 23
5. **Sleeping** too little – Explanation 1
6. the **fifth** time – Explanation 9
7. We'd better **to** stop – Grammar & Usage
8. **an** extraordinary – Explanation 4

### 4E : Vocabulary

- |                   |            |
|-------------------|------------|
| 1. offended       | 2. upset   |
| 3. disappointedly | 4. banquet |
| 5. express        | 6. spoil   |
| 7. remaining      |            |

## Unit 5: Accidental Inventions

### 5D : Grammar & Usage

1. **so** that – Sentence Patterns (1)
2. densely populated **cities** – Explanation 24
3. use **it** – Explanation 23
4. fear of **losing** – Grammar & Usage (1)
5. **as** tall as – Explanation 15
6. **in** Thailand – Explanation 11
7. of the **school** – Explanation 25
8. **To** cover up – Explanation 14

### 5E : Vocabulary

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. fussy      | 2. retaliate  |
| 3. annoyed    | 4. inventions |
| 5. substances | 6. Penicillin |

## Unit 6: Microrobots

### 6D : Grammar & Usage

1. One of the **students** – Grammar & Usage (1)
2. whichever **restaurant** – Explanation 17
3. **too** short to – Sentence Patterns (1)
4. wash **and** cut – Explanation 24
5. **at** this stage – Explanation 13
6. **making** models – Grammar & Usage (2)

7. perform **a** surgery – Explanation 27

### 6E : Vocabulary

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. bulky     | 2. detect    |
| 3. retrieve  | 4. eliminate |
| 5. delivered | 6. analysis  |
| 7. ultra     |              |

## Unit 7: Bone Detectives

### 7D : Grammar & Usage

- minutes **to** visit – Grammar & Usage (2)
- Besides** – Explanation 7
- fifty **police** – Explanation 29
- After **walking** – Sentence Patterns
- dead** bird – Explanation 16
- of **getting** married – Grammar & Usage (1)
- must **be** careful – Explanation 20
- specializes **in** – Explanation 17

### 7E : Vocabulary

- |                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. features         | 2. complicated |
| 3. doctorate degree | 4. determine   |
| 5. identify         | 6. mysterious  |

## Unit 8: The Great Wall

### 8D : Grammar & Usage

- not** neither – Grammar & Usage
- about **presenting** – Explanation 29
- It's** one – Explanation 26
- from** time to time – Explanation 13
- It **is** obvious that – Explanation 17 & Sentence Patterns
- catches** an insect – Explanation 3
- and **swim** for – Explanation 10
- in** the next century – Explanation 8

### 8E : Vocabulary

- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. entirely     | 2. reflection |
| 3. separate     | 4. renovate   |
| 5. construction | 6. prominent  |
| 7. monument     |               |

## Unit 9: Tattoos

### 9D : Grammar & Usage

- write my name **at** your age – Explanation 30
- Whatever** the problem – Sentence Structure
- the rest **of** us – Explanation 25
- or** **and** mail – Explanation 24

- because **of** – Grammar & Usage (1)
- has **been** taken – Explanation 4
- various **ways** to – Explanation 9
- make me **to** laugh – Explanation 11

### 9E : Vocabulary

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. undesirable | 2. scar      |
| 3. hire        | 4. embarrass |
| 5. impression  | 6. permanent |

## Unit 10: Revision Exercises

### 10A : Proofreading

- at** the age – 1A (25)
- much** about cars – 1B(2)
- who** brought – 1C
- is **made** of – 2A (5)
- Most people **believe** – 2A (8)
- enjoys **listening** – 2B
- the** more I like it – 2C (2)
- long** in length – 3A (7)
- would** quit – 3B(2)
- so** hungry that – 3C
- fifth** time – 4A (9)
- better **to** take – 4B
- It was **she** – 4C
- an** American / **a** American – 5A (5)
- one of my best **friends** – 5A (24)
- of **eating** – 5B(1)
- so** that – 5C(1)
- whichever **story** – 6A (17)
- One of my sisters **lives** – 6B(1)
- repairing** cars – 6B(2)
- like it **or** not – 7A (10)
- locked her diary **to** make sure – 7B (2)
- Since **working** – 7C
- he **pushes** – 8A (3)
- the** end – 8A (6)
- neither** did I / **nor** did I – 8B
- likely **that** – 8C
- made us **to** recite – 9A (11)
- because **of** his health problem – 9B(1)
- Wherever** you go – 9C

### 10B : Vocabulary

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. estimated  | 2. spray       |
| 3. popular    | 4. impressive  |
| 5. character  | 6. portion     |
| 7. accelerate | 8. poisonous   |
| 9. nutritious | 10. coated     |
| 11. offended  | 12. fussy      |
| 13. upset     | 14. inventions |
| 15. retaliate | 16. retrieve   |

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 17. analysis   | 18. detected    |
| 19. express    | 20. remaining   |
| 21. embarrass  | 22. complicated |
| 23. permanent  | 24. specializes |
| 25. mysterious | 26. determine   |
| 27. impression | 28. separate    |
| 29. renovate   | 30. hire        |

### Unit 11: Board Games

#### 11D : Grammar & Usage

- with – Explanation 22
- by – Sentence Patterns (1)
- from – Explanation 16
- am – Grammar & Usage
- get – Explanation 21
- in – Explanation 5

#### 11E : Vocabulary

- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. entertaining | 2. generous   |
| 3. gamble       | 4. aggressive |
| 5. pastime      | 6. respects   |
| 7. personality  |               |

### Unit 12: Internet Safety

#### 12D : Grammar & Usage

- being – Grammar & Usage
- from – Explanation 13
- in – Explanation 18
- matter – Explanation 7
- to – Explanation 22
- for – Sentence Patterns
- with – Explanation 15

#### 12E : Vocabulary

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. accompany   | 2. inappropriate |
| 3. undesirable | 4. distribution  |
| 5. permission  | 6. via           |
| 7. revealed    |                  |

### Unit 13: Interesting Facts

#### 13D : Grammar & Usage

- the – Explanation 15
- in – Explanation 22
- to – Explanation 6
- its – Grammar & Usage
- out – Explanation 4
- enough – Sentence Patterns
- or – Explanation 26

#### 13E : Vocabulary

- |          |              |
|----------|--------------|
| 1. snack | 2. infringed |
|----------|--------------|

- |              |         |
|--------------|---------|
| 3. royalties | 4. vest |
| 5. caffeine  |         |

### Unit 14: Striving to Be Slim

#### 14D : Grammar & Usage

- to – Explanation 16
- get – Explanation 22
- Hearing – Sentence Patterns
- be – Explanation 7
- Being – Grammar & Usage
- from – Explanation 18
- of – Explanation 1
- far – Explanation 3

#### 14E : Vocabulary

- |                  |              |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1. supervision   | 2. associate |
| 3. guilty        | 4. strategy  |
| 5. commercials   | 6. strives   |
| 7. misconception |              |

### Unit 15: Climbing

#### 15D : Grammar & Usage

- on / about – Explanation 30
- Despite – Sentence Patterns
- from – Explanation 5
- in – Explanation 3
- much / even – Explanation 14
- have – Grammar & Usage
- up – Explanation 2

#### 15E : Vocabulary

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. avid        | 2. shocked     |
| 3. overwhelmed | 4. fascinating |
| 5. inspiring   | 6. cautiously  |
| 7. protruding  | 8. splash      |

### Unit 16: A Letter about Smoking

#### 16D : Grammar & Usage

- from – Explanation 16
- for – Explanation 23
- One – Explanation 3
- even – Grammar & Usage
- for – Explanation 29
- matter – Sentence Patterns
- with – Explanation 4

#### 16E : Vocabulary

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. precious   | 2. resist      |
| 3. quit       | 4. addicted    |
| 5. absolutely | 6. appropriate |
| 7. appreciate | 8. aspects     |

**Unit 17: A Mystery****17D : Grammar & Usage**

1. comes – Grammar & Usage
2. at / on – Explanation 26
3. from – Explanation 7
4. would – Sentence Patterns
5. by – Explanation 25
6. for – Explanation 15
7. in - Explanation 19
8. the – Explanation 10

**17E : Vocabulary**

- |                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. absurd       | 2. scared   |
| 3. trick        | 4. pounding |
| 5. deny         | 6. puzzles  |
| 7. supernatural |             |

**Unit 18: Hunger****18D : Grammar & Usage**

1. so /as – Sentence Patterns
2. of – Explanation 4
3. Whether – Explanation 29
4. on – Explanation 16
5. her – Grammar & Usage
6. of – Explanation 17
7. meet/satisfy/fulfill – Explanation 2

**18E : Vocabulary**

- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. inevitable | 2. accomplished  |
| 3. majority   | 4. sufficient    |
| 5. donations  | 6. urgent        |
| 7. vast       | 8. contributions |

**Unit 19: Learning English****19D : Grammar & Usage**

1. take – Explanation 31
2. with – Explanation 4
3. To – Sentence Patterns
4. mind – Explanation 25
5. or – Explanation 33
6. with – Grammar & Usage (1)
7. by – Grammar & Usage (1)
8. seeing – Grammar & Usage (2)

**19E : Vocabulary**

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. determine   | 2. variety   |
| 3. communicate | 4. available |
| 5. perfectly   | 6. essential |

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

1. from – 11A (16)
2. the / your – 11A (20)
3. was – 11B; ‘once’ here means at some time in the past
4. by – 11C(1)
5. in – 12A (18)
6. being – 12B
7. It – 12C
8. common – 13A (17)
9. his / her – 13B
10. enough – 13C
11. rid – 14A (22)
12. Being – 14B
13. Hearing/Reading – 14C
14. with – 15A (2)
15. has – 15B
16. Despite – 15C
17. to – 16A (9)
18. rest – 16A (27)
19. Even – 16B
20. how – 16C
21. played – 17A (9)
22. At – 17A (22)
23. are – 17B
24. Had – 17C
25. of – 18A (17)
26. as / so – 18C
27. seeing – 18B
28. takes / took – 19A (31)
29. with – 19B(1)
30. To – 19C

**20B : Vocabulary**

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. accompany    | 2. coma          |
| 3. reveal       | 4. generous      |
| 5. undesirable  | 6. royalties     |
| 7. permission   | 8. inappropriate |
| 9. entertaining | 10. aggressive   |
| 11. avid        | 12. fascinating  |
| 13. inspiring   | 14. cautiously   |
| 15. strives     | 16. quit         |
| 17. obsessed    | 18. strategy     |
| 19. addicted    | 20. appreciate   |
| 21. poverty     | 22. available    |
| 23. vast        | 24. inevitable   |
| 25. deny        | 26. absurd       |
| 27. scare       | 28. communicate  |
| 29. ultimate    | 30. accomplish   |

### Unit 21: Tornadoes

#### 21D : Grammar & Usage

1. C – Explanation 6
2. B – Explanation 23
3. C – Sentence Patterns
4. C – Grammar & Usage
5. B – Explanation 20; ‘fourteenth’ is a wrong spelling
6. C – Explanation 7
7. D – Explanation 15

#### 21E : Vocabulary

1. destructive / devastating
2. violent
3. survived
4. fascinating
5. tremendous
6. forecast
7. Loads
8. severe

### Unit 22: Sea Pollution

#### 22D : Grammar & Usage

1. B – Grammar & Usage
2. D – Explanation 21
3. A – Explanation 12
4. C – Sentence Patterns
5. B – Explanation 17
6. A – Explanation 2

#### 22E : Vocabulary

1. contaminate
2. consequences
3. paralysed
4. numerous
5. accumulates
6. irresponsible
7. drown

### Unit 23: Atlantis

#### 23D : Grammar & Usage

1. D – Explanation 16
2. A – Explanation 10
3. C – Explanation 21
4. C – Sentence Patterns
5. D – Explanation 14
6. D – Grammar & Usage (2)

#### 23E : Vocabulary

1. vanished
2. fake
3. convincing
4. evidence
5. inspired
6. admirable
7. justify

### Unit 24: Living in Space

#### 24D : Grammar & Usage

1. A – Explanation 21

2. C – Grammar & Usage (1)
3. D – Explanation 16
4. B – Sentence Patterns
5. D – Explanation 11
6. A – Grammar & Usage (2)
7. A – Explanation 18

#### 24E : Vocabulary

1. clog
2. trace
3. strap
4. somersaults
5. attach
6. secure / attach

### Unit 25: Peer Pressure

#### 25D : Grammar & Usage

1. B – Explanation 23
2. C – Grammar & Usage
3. A – Explanation 6
4. C – Explanation 12
5. D – Sentence Patterns
6. C – Explanation 22

#### 25E : Vocabulary

1. individuality
2. coward
3. conform
4. handle
5. recognition
6. appearance
7. urge

### Unit 26: Chinese Calligraphy

#### 26D : Grammar & Usage

1. B – Explanation 26
2. A – Explanation 4
3. C – Sentence Patterns
4. D – Grammar & Usage (1)
5. B – Explanation 9
6. D – Explanation 15
7. D – Explanation 21, we can say ‘a minute ago’, but choice C ‘minutes’ is in plural form, it does not agree with ‘a’.

#### 26E : Vocabulary

1. personality
2. compliment
3. composition
4. heritage
5. flexible
6. pursue
7. integrate

### Unit 27: Influenza

#### 27D : Grammar & Usage

1. C – Grammar & Usage
2. D – Explanation 24
3. C – Explanation 17
4. B – Sentence Patterns



5. A – Explanation 1  
6. B – Explanation 19

**27E : Vocabulary**

1. chronic disease      2. contagious  
3. fatigue                4. viruses  
5. symptoms             6. medication

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

1. D – Explanation 7  
2. C – Grammar & Usage (1)  
3. B – Explanation 28  
4. D – Explanation 25  
5. C – Sentence Patterns  
6. A – Explanation 21  
7. D – Explanation 20

**28E : Vocabulary**

1. contest                 2. proficient  
3. consistently          4. imaginary  
5. evolved                6. complicated  
7. representatives       8. operators

**Unit 29: Greeting Gestures****29D : Grammar & Usage**

1. C – Grammar & Usage (2)  
2. D – Explanation 14  
3. A – Explanation 8  
4. B – Sentence Patterns  
5. A – Explanation 24  
6. B – Grammar & Usage (1)  
7. B – Explanation 11 (a river has two sides; 'each' and 'one' do not agree with 'sides')

**29E : Vocabulary**

1. stretch                2. universal  
3. slightly                4. thighs  
5. circumstances        6. interlocking  
7. gesture

**Unit 30: Revision Exercises****30A : M.C. Cloze**

1. D – 21A(3)  
2. B – 21B  
3. A – 21C  
4. D – 22A (12)  
5. D – 22A (19)  
6. C – 22B  
7. C – 23A (18)

8. A – 23B (2)  
9. D – 24A (2)  
10. C – 24A (9)  
11. D – 24A (19)  
12. B – 24B (1)  
13. A – 24B (2)  
14. C – 25A (22)  
15. B – 25B  
16. D – 25C  
17. A – 26A (9); option D is wrong because 'one of' is followed by a plural noun  
18. C – 26A (12)  
19. A – 26A (26)  
20. D – 26C  
21. C – 27A (24)  
22. B – 27C  
23. C – 28A (16)  
24. D – 28A (25)  
25. C – 28B (1)  
26. D – 28C  
27. C – 29A (11); 'each' and 'every' do not agree with the plural noun 'arms'  
28. B – 29B (1)  
29. A – 29B (2)  
30. B – 29C

**30B : Vocabulary**

1. contaminated      2. vanished  
3. devastating        4. consequences  
5. incidents            6. admirable  
7. tremendous        8. severe  
9. destructive        10. violent  
11. clogged            12. courage  
13. appearance       14. concentration  
15. container          16. urge  
17. pursue              18. recognition  
19. integrate           20. handle  
12. contest            22. evolved  
23. proficient         24. contagious  
25. imaginary         26. circumstances  
27. slightly             28. possesses  
29. medication        30. abacus

## Answers: Comprehension

### Comprehension 1

#### Part A

1. A nano-scientist studies and creates technology of ultra small objects.
2. (List two of these uses) A microrobot can be injected into the bloodstream and (1) deliver medicine to certain places in the body. (2) It can also retrieve a single cell for analysis. (3) It can search for tumors and destroy them.
3. Because the development of microrobots is still at the beginning stage.
4. A microrobotic guard would roam through our body, look for bacteria, virus or cancer cells, and eliminate them.
5. Free response question. For example: I think using microrobots to change our look is the most interesting. People would not need to dye their hair or go through painful plastic surgery anymore.

#### Part B

1. True.
2. False. (*The microrobot is one of their inventions. See paragraph 1*)
3. Not given. (*The essay does not mention how to control a microrobot to retrieve body cells.*)
4. True. (*See the last paragraph: the use of microrobots will change... other aspects of our lives.*)
5. False. (*The robot can also be injected into the bloodstream. See paragraph 2*)

#### Part C

1. D      2. C      3. B      4. B

### Comprehension 2

#### Part A

1. They are physical anthropologists who study human skulls and skeletons.
2. A bone detective needs to have keen observation, extensive knowledge, and experience.
3. Rubber pegs and modeling clay are used to rebuild the face of a dead person.

4. The purpose of reconstructing the face is to help determine the identity of the dead person because someone may recognize the face.
5. They were mysterious because they involved unidentified human bones.

#### Part B

1. False. (Most of them, not all of them. See paragraph 1)
2. True.
3. Not given. (*Michael teaches at the university, but we don't know if Nita teaches at the university.*)
4. False. (*It should not be included only if it was formed right before the person died. If it was how the person looked like when he was alive, it should be included.*)
5. True.

#### Part C

1. D      2. C      3. B      4. C

### Comprehension 3

#### Part A

1. Because they believe that they have to be slim to look beautiful and to be accepted by their peers.
2. Most advertisements target at female customers and female audience may easily associate slimness with beauty and happiness.
3. Because teenagers need extra nutrients for their physical development during puberty.
4. They are anorexia and bulimia.
5. The author suggests that one should get sufficient exercise and develop good eating habits.

#### Part B

1. False. (*People who suffer from bulimia do that.*)
2. True.
3. True.
4. Not given. (*The essay mentions only that 10 percent of adolescent females in Hong Kong have eating disorders. The percentage of females of all ages who have eating disorders is not given in the essay.*)
5. False. (*"More females than males are obsessed with 'being slim'" implies that*

males are also obsessed with 'being slim', but in a smaller percentage.)

**Part C**

1. C      2. C      3. B      4. D

**Comprehension 4****Part A**

1. People tend to believe in supernatural explanations.
2. She learnt that even if we can't find a scientific explanation of something, it does not mean that there is none. We just have not found it yet. (See the last paragraph)
3. Because her husband denied it, and he was very serious.
4. She was scared because she wondered if there was a ghost in her apartment.
5. Because there was no construction work at weekends. Without the shaking, the doll did not move.

**Part B**

1. True. (*She was a teacher. See paragraph 5*)
2. False. (*It happened many years ago. See the first paragraph*)
3. False. (*The building has more than 26 floors. See paragraph 5: ... 26th floor, almost at the top of the building*)
4. Not given. (*The essay didn't mention who came home first.*)
5. True. (*See paragraph 3: ... absurd to think that someone broke into the house...*)

**Part C**

1. C      2. B      3. C      4. A

**Comprehension 5****Part A**

1. Most of the hungry people live in developing areas, such as India, Africa and Asia.
2. Poor people neither have land to grow enough food for themselves nor have enough income to buy food.
3. Solving the poverty problem takes long time. Many hungry people would die before the problem can be solved. That's why it is more urgent to feed the hungry people first.

4. It costs about US\$13 billion a year to feed all the hungry people in the world. Pet owners in the United States and Europe spend more than this amount of money on pet food each year.
5. Any three of the following:
  - (1) learn more about hunger in the world
  - (2) tell other people the facts about hunger
  - (3) give donations
  - (4) participate in activities organized by hunger-fighting organizations.
  - (5) organize activities in schools or communities to support efforts to eliminate hunger.
6. Free response question. For example: I think I am very lucky and I feel sorry for the hungry people. I feel guilty for wasting food and being picky.

**Part B**

1. False. (*Poverty is the main cause of hunger. Some people living in poor developing countries do not suffer from hunger.*)
2. True.
3. Not given.
4. False. (*One in four people, that is 25%.*)
5. True.

**Part C**

1. A      2. B      3. C      4. C  
5. B

**Comprehension 6****Part A**

1. It looks like a violently rotating, funnel-shaped clouds.
2. They do not last very long.
3. They want to see severe weather up close and are interested in taking pictures or videos of the storms.
4. It may cause serious damage and deaths.
5. When a tornado forms over the sea, it may suck up seawater together with fish. When it moves onto land, it drops those fish to the land.
6. Free response question. For example: "No, it's too dangerous."

**Part B**

1. True. (*Because it can reach up to 640 km/h.; that means it can also reach 540 km/h. See paragraph 1*)
2. Not given. (*Though it is probably true.*)
3. False. (*Only 3 incidents are mentioned.*)
4. Not given.
5. True. (*Because only 2 % are devastating. See paragraph 3*)
6. True. (*75% of tornadoes happen in the United States. See paragraph 3*)

**Part C**

1. C      2. A      3. D      4. A

**Comprehension 7****Part A**

1. Because people dump human waste, industrial waste, toxic chemicals and all kinds of litter into the sea.
2. A seal may mistake a plastic bag for a jellyfish and can be choked to death by eating the plastic bag.
3. Humans suffer the consequences of dumping toxins into the sea.
4. Ocean currents and inter-connected seas quickly spread pollution in one place to other places.
5. Dumping toxic chemicals into the sea is likely to cause the most harm to us. Eating contaminated seafood may cause birth defects, nervous system damage, numerous other health problems, or even death.

**Part B**

1. True. (*see paragraph 1*)
2. False. (*They are no longer waterproof only when they are covered with oil. See paragraph 2*)
3. False. (*Seventy percent of the surface of the earth is covered by the sea. See paragraph 5*)
4. True. (*Jellyfish is their favourite food. See paragraph 3*)
5. Not given. (*The author does not tell us whether she believes we can reverse the damage. She only suggests that it is never too late to stop polluting the sea. See the last sentence*)

**Part C**

1. B      2. C      3. B      4. A

**Comprehension 8****Part A**

1. They need to adjust to new ways to eat, sleep and use the toilet.
2. The food tray has to be attached to his clothing with a strap to prevent food from floating away.
3. If a droplet of liquid gets into the technical systems, it can cause a short-circuit.
4. They would fly around and bump into things.
5. A "space toilet" does not use water to flush away the waste. Instead, waste is sucked into a container by an air stream.

**Part B**

1. True. (*Weightlessness due to zero gravity makes life difficult for astronauts. See paragraph 1*)
2. False. (*They do it for fun. See paragraph 1*)
3. Not given. (*We only know they eat three meals a day. See paragraph 2*)
4. True. (*Drinks, including water, were prepared before the mission in plastic packets with straws. See paragraph 3*)
5. False. (*They wear the same kind of clothing they wear on Earth. See paragraph 5*)
6. True. (*Their clothing has to be washed and dried at least thirty-six times to remove all traces of lint. See paragraph 5*)

**Part C**

1. A      2. C      3. A      4. D

**Comprehension 9****Part A**

1. Writing with brush is hard and requires patience, concentration, and a lot of practice. Most students in Hong Kong do not have the patience to enjoy Chinese calligraphy.
2. Different calligraphers express their personalities and emotions in different ways in their writings.

3. Rubbing the ink stick in a circular motion on the inkstone can strengthen the wrist and the arm, and it can also calm one's mind. The calligrapher can also have better control of the consistency of the ink.
4. Chinese calligraphy is an expressive art. A person who does not know any Chinese character can still appreciate the beauty, balance, and composition of a good piece of Chinese calligraphic writing.
5. The control of the brush, the concentration of ink, the thickness and absorptivity of paper, and the calligrapher's physical strength and mental states are all integrated in the writing.
6. Thick ink shows strength and richness while thin ink appears to be lively and translucent.

**Part B**

1. Not Given.
2. True. (*See paragraph 2*)
3. Not Given.
4. False. (*The author explains why Chinese calligraphy is a unique art.*)
5. True.

**Part C**

1. C      2. B      3. A      4. C
5. D

**Part B**

1. True. (*Colds usually have milder symptoms. See paragraph 2*)
2. False. (*There is no cure for a cold. See paragraph 2*)
3. False. (*The 1918 flu pandemic killed over 20 million people, more than those killed in the First World War. See paragraph 4*)
4. True. (*The flu pandemic of 1918 was the worst epidemic in human history. See paragraph 4*)
5. Not given.
6. True. (*see paragraph 5*)
7. False. (*We can only hope that a powerful vaccine will be ready before the next outbreak. See paragraph 6*)

**Part C**

1. A      2. D      3. C      4. B

**Comprehension 10****Part A**

1. The similar symptoms are soar throat and fever.
2. Taking medicine can lessen the symptoms of a cold.
3. Influenza can be life-threatening to infants, older people and those with chronic diseases.
4. All forms of influenza are highly contagious; when a form of influenza spreads worldwide, it becomes a pandemic.
5. It monitors the possible spread of flu viruses.