ENGLISH EXERCISES
FOR BRILLIANCY 3
– WITH FOCUS ON GRAMMAR, SENTENCE PATTERNS & VOCABULARY

Answer Key

P. A1 – **A25**   Units 1 – 8
Units 10 – 16
Units 18 – 26

P. B1 – **B6**   Revision Exercises of Units 1 – 8
Unit 9
Revision Exercises of Units 10 – 16
Unit 17
Revision Exercises of Units 18 – 26
Unit 27

Answers and Explanations

1. **believed** in	use past tense because it is about **ancient** Egyptians
2. **survive**	do not change verb form after 'could'
3. in **the** next world	use 'the' because 'next' is used here to refer to a thing's position in a series and works like an ordinal number (e.g. the first, the second, the third)
4. stop them **from**	**stop** something **from**; prevent something from happening
5. ✔	
6. were **later** buried	wrong word; 'latter' is the opposite of 'former'
7. **Then** the body	wrong word; 'than' is used when we compare two or more things
8. ✔	'some forty days' means 'about forty days'
9. **Finally**, the body	use an adverb; final (adj); finally (adv)
10. being **placed**	passive voice; use past participle
11. seventy **days**	plural
12. **make** people into	do not change verb form after 'did'; see **Sentence Patterns (1)** for the inversion structure
13. **mummified**	use past tense as we are talking about what ancient Egyptians did
14. **were** made into	passive voice: **verb to be** + past participle
15. gods **in** disguise	'**in disguise**' means someone changes his appearance so that others cannot recognize him
16. **an** expensive process	use 'an' because the following noun begins with a vowel
17 ✔	
18. A total **of**	a total of = overall
19. ✔	
20. looking **for** treasures	look for = search for; look after = take care; see also **Grammar & Usage (1)** for 'after'
21. the **17th** century	use ordinal number: 17th
22. **when** they were	'when' refers to the 17th century
23. **rubbed** into	wrong spelling
24. ✔	'medicine' and 'fuel' can be countable or uncountable nouns depending on the meaning; a medicine = a chemical substance or medication; a fuel = an energy source
25. burned **well**	good (adj); use 'well' (adv) to modify the verb 'burned'
26. seventy years **ago**	see **Grammar and Usage (2)**
27. had **been** running	past perfect continuous tense; see also **Sentence Patterns (2)**
28. **makes** it possible	present tense; third person singular
29. By **studying**	use gerund after a preposition
30. **are** able to learn	need a verb; 'able' is not a verb but an adjective

31. average **height**	high (adj); height (n)
32. ✔	
33. continue **to** speak	use infinitive with 'to' after 'continue'

Unit 2: Car Theft

1. three **hours**	plural noun; **three** hour**s**
2. for **resale**	resale (noun); resell (verb)
3. they **are** very	needs a verb
4. will not **be** stolen	passive voice: ***verb to be*** + past participle; can / will / may + ***be*** + past participle; have + ***been*** + past participle
5. Car **thieves**	use plural form; thie**f** → thie**ves**
6. can **easily** defeat	use 'easily' (adv) to modify the verb 'defeat'
7. door²s locks	possessive form is used to define possession or ownership; here the word 'door' serves as an attribute to define what kind of 'locks' we are talking about
8. An experience**d**	use an adjective here; experience (noun); experienced (adjective)
9. In **other** words	a phrase; in other words / in another word = to say in a different way
10. **are** only able to	needs a verb; 'able' is an adjective, not a verb
11. cars **from** being	**protect …from**… = to keep … from …
12. car owners **are** turning	use plural verb form to agree with the plural subject
13. break **into / in** the car	a phrasal verb; 'break into' means enter by force
14. owner **to** disable	**allow… to**; use infinitive with 'to' after 'allow'
15. from a **distance**	distance (n); distant (adj)
16. are ~~also~~ even more	you can say 'are <u>also</u> effective' or 'are <u>even more</u> effective'
17. in **discouraging**	use a noun or gerund after a preposition
18. ✔	
19. given **to** the owner	**give** something **to** somebody
20. the car **with** a	use 'with' when referring to the tool, 'by' is usually used to refer to the method, you can say: '<u>with</u> a duplicate key' or '<u>by using</u> a duplicate key'
21. the **most** sophisticated	see **Sentence Patterns (1)**
22. ✔	
23. A **lost** car	see **Grammar & Usage (2)**
24. if **the** car is	use 'the' because it refers to the lost car mentioned before
25. ✔	
26. is **hidden** deep	passive voice; 'hidden' is the past participle of 'hide'; 'hid' is the past form
27. hard **for** a thief	**for** <u>somebody</u> **to** <u>do something</u>

28. **are** smart	'smart' is an adjective, it follows a verb to be
29. get **around** the	a phrasal verb; '**get around**' means find a way to do something or to overcome the difficulty; '**get along** (with someone)' means have a friendly relationship with someone
30. As long **as** there	see **Sentence Patterns (2)**
31. foolproof	wrong spelling; other similar constructions: childproof, soundproof, airproof
32. **the** amateur thief / amateur **thieves**	'the' is used here to refer to all 'amateur thieves'
33. the **more** likely	use comparative adjectives in this sentence pattern: the harder (comparative adjective)… the more (comparative adjective)…

Unit 3: New Year Celebrations

1. **the** New Year	use definite article for 'New Year'
2. **in** different ways	<u>in</u> a certain <u>way</u>
3. **related** to	'related to' means connected to
4. **themselves**	use reflective pronoun here; 'themselves' refers to the girls
5. New **Year's** Eve	
6. will **be/get** married	'married' (adj) is used with 'be' or 'get': get married/is married; for future tense, 'will be married'; use 'marry' (v) when there is an <u>object</u>; e.g. She will marry <u>him</u>
7. plenty **of**	plenty of = lots of
8. ~~or~~ **and** lobsters	use 'and' because they avoid both of them
9. hoping **for** a	**hope for** something
10. not **welcome**	the word 'welcome' in 'are not welcome' is an adjective; '**are welcome**' is used on most occasions for conveying the idea of receiving someone/something with pleasure; 'welcomed' is the past tense and past participle of the verb 'welcome' and it is used only to imply the action of welcoming
11. **as** soon as	'as soon as' is used to say one thing will happen immediately after another; we often use 'as… as' to describe the same degree of two things, such as '<u>as</u> fast <u>as</u>'; but for negative meaning, we use 'not so… as', e.g. '<u>not so</u> good <u>as</u>'
12. **arrival**	arrival (n); arrive (v)
13. ✔	
14. ~~come~~ **in**	**let** something/someone **in**
15. offer **a** toast	'toast' is a countable noun which means the action of raising a glass and drinking in honor of a person or a thing; it is often used with the verb 'propose', 'offer', or 'give'
16. arm **in** arm	'<u>arm in arm</u>' means people are side by side with their arms joined with bending elbows
17. **opening**	use gerund after a preposition

18. **when** the clock	use 'when' when we are sure it will happen; use 'if' when we are not sure whether it will happen or not
19. reaches **out**	'reach out' means stretch your arm to get something
20. **wishes**	'wish' is a countable noun; use plural form for 'exchange wishes' because it involves more than one wish
21. ~~of~~ **in** Iceland	use 'in' for people living in a country/city; e.g. people in Japan
22. ~~one~~ **a** great	use 'a' when you are not emphasizing the number; use 'one' when you want to bring attention to the number; e.g. I don't even have <u>one</u> dollar in my pocket. (emphasizing 'not even <u>one</u>')
23. ✔	
24. ~~useless~~	redundant; see **Grammar & Usage**
25. ~~a~~ **the** bonfire	use definite article here since it refers to the 'bonfire' that has been mentioned earlier
26. **is** lit	needs a **verb to be** for passive voice; 'lit' is the past tense and past participle of 'light'
27. a **variety** of	variety (n); various (adj); you can say 'a variety of entertainments' or 'various entertainments'
28. ✔	
29. **fly** kites	use appropriate verb for the object: <u>spin</u> tops; <u>fly</u> kites; <u>play</u> games; if the objects can share the same verb, you can omit the second verb: e.g. We <u>drink</u> lemonade and ~~drink~~ fruit punch. Otherwise, make sure each object has its own verb
30. ~~to~~ **and** play	'put on kimonos' <u>and</u> 'play badminton game' are two unrelated actions; use 'to' to join two actions only when the second action is the purpose of the first action. E.g. I got up early to see the sunrise. (Seeing the sunrise is the purpose of getting up early.)
31. **beautifully**	'beautifully' is an adverb used to modify the adjective 'decorated'
32. ~~deceased~~	redundant; ancestors in a temple worshipped by descendants are of course deceased; see also **Grammar & Usage**
33. **scare**	wrong spelling; scare (v) = frighten; scar (n) = a mark left on the skin after an injury; scare someone away = frighten someone so that he goes away
34. ✔	
35. **so** that	use 'so that' to state the purpose of an action; 'so that' is followed by a clause
36. **relaxation**	needs a noun here; relaxation (n); relax (v)
37. **differently**	differ (v); different (adj); differently (adv); see **Sentence Patterns**
38. **in** common	'in common' is an idiomatic expression; it means sharing the same characteristic
39. ~~wishes~~ **hopes**	use 'wish' for desire; use 'hope' for expectation and desire

40. forward **to**	**look forward to** something = want something to happen because you will enjoy it; 'to' is a preposition in 'look forward to', so it is followed by a noun/gerund. E.g. I **look forward to** <u>seeing</u> you next week.

Unit 4: Traffic Accidents

1. **Recent**	recent (adj); recently (adv)
2. ~~and~~ **or**	victims are either injured **or** killed; not logical to use 'and'
3. The **number**	use singular form; 14,000 is regarded as one single number
4. in spite **of**	in spite of = despite
5. ✔	
6. two decade**s**	use plural form – <u>two</u> decade**s**
7. of ~~the~~ accidents	do not use definite article 'the' because it is not about some specified accidents
8. **has** increased	the subject is 'the <u>number</u> of accidents involving…'; use 'has' for singular subject; see also **Grammar & Usage**
9. traffic **accidents**	use a plural noun after 'one of' because it is one of several things
10. ✔	
11. collide **with** a truck	'**collide with**' something
12. before **coming**	change the infinitive to a gerund after a preposition
13. **its** side	it's = it is / it was/ it has; 'its' is the possessive adjective of 'it'
14. **an** independent	use 'an' because the following noun begins with a vowel
15. to **evaluate**	infinitive with 'to'; use the original form of verb after 'to'
16. ✔	
17. ~~was~~ found that	use active voice; do not need a 'verb to be'
18. sixty-five **percent**	do not add 's' to the word 'percent'; it actually is 'per cent' which is an abbreviation and means 'number out of a hundred'
19. It **was** suggested	use past tense
20. should **be** promoted	passive voice: **verb to be** + past participle
21. notorious **for**	'**notorious for**' something; opposite: famous for something
22. **aggressive**	aggressive (adj); aggression (n)
23. too **closely**	use an adverb here to modify the action; close (adj)
24. ✔	
25. **No** wonder	'no wonder' is an idiomatic expression
26. **fail** driving tests	verb form agrees with the plural noun 'driver**s**'; see also **Grammar & Usage**
27. such as ~~like~~	redundant; such as = like
28. due to **their**	'their' refers to the experienced drivers
29. anything **but**	see **Sentence Patterns**

30. should **be**	needs a verb; 'patient' is a an adjective; 'should' is a modal verb to be used with the main verb
31. ✔	pose danger = cause danger
32. **courtesy**	'courtesy' (n); courteous (adj)
33. **but** also	correlative conjunction: not only… but also
34. responsible **for**	'**responsible for**' something
35. ✔	
36. remind	'remind' follows 'to' of the previous clause; '<u>to</u> educate public of road safety and (to) remind drivers the importance of safe driving'
37. low **rate**	rate (n) = level of quality or quantity; rating (n) = position assigned on a scale
38. to **other** big cities	use '**another**' to refer to <u>one other thing/person</u> in addition to what we have just mentioned; use '**other**' to refer to <u>more than one additional thing/person</u>
39. **environment**	wrong spelling

Unit 5: School Violence

1. **whipped**	wrong spelling; see **Grammar and Usage (1)**
2. for **staring** at them	use **gerund** because a noun or noun phrase is usually used after a preposition
3. sixteen-**year**-old	'sixteen-year-old' is used as an adjective here e.g. He is five **years** old. / He is a **five-year-old** boy. See also **2B : (1)**
4. when **the**/**his** teacher	use definite article 'the' because we are referring to the teacher mentioned before
5. no longer **shocks**	'**news**' is an uncountable noun and is treated as singular and requires a singular verb form
6. **receives**	wrong spelling
7. **in** primary	**in** primary school; **in** secondary school
8. ~~many~~ numerous / many ~~numerous~~	redundant
9. ✔	
10. **or** not disclosed	'either… or'; notice the parallel structure of the two clauses; see also **Grammar & Usage (2)**
11. **are** only	use plural verb form to agree with the plural subject: 'school violence incident**s**'
12. **tip** of the iceberg	'**tip of the iceberg**' is a phrase and a metaphor; it means a small part of a big problem or a bad situation
13. 90 **percent**	when a number is involved, we use 'percent'; when no number is mentioned, we use 'percentage'. E.g. fifteen percent; a small percentage
14. verbally **harassed**	use **past participle** for passive voice; being… harass**ed**

15. more **disturbing**	see **Sentence Patterns (1)**
16. **who** witnessed	use 'who' for the **subject**; use 'whom' for the object;
17. there **was** nothing	past tense; follow the tense sequence
18. so common **that** it	sentence pattern: so + adj + that
19. teachers **and** students	'both… and'; see also **Grammar & Usage (2)**
20. indifferent **to**	'**indifferent to** something' means have no interest in something and do not care about it at all
21. destructive **behaviour**	'behaviour' is uncountable
22. ✔	
23. witnessed **it**	'it' refers to 'school violence'; uncountable noun
24. on ~~an~~ inadequate	do not use indefinite article for uncountable nouns; 'education' is uncountable
25. parents **for** teaching	'**blame someone for doing something**'; 'blame something on someone'; e.g. She blamed the mistake on Peter; She blamed Peter for covering the truth.
26. ✔	
27. allow them **to** get	'allow' is followed by infinitive with 'to'
28. ~~be~~ also discourage	active voice
29. to **mind** only	collocation; '**mind your own business**' is an idiomatic phrase
30. **a** daily routine	'routine' is a countable noun
31. **on** television	<u>on</u> television; <u>in</u> films; <u>on</u> the Internet
32. **are** exposed	passive voice; needs a 'verb to be'
33. the **less**	see **Sentence Patterns (2)**
34. are **certainly**	use 'certainly' (adv) to modify the verb 'are'
35. No matter **what**	use interrogative pronouns/adjectives after 'no matter'; no matter what/how/where/who…
36. **violent** behaviour	'violent' is the adjective of 'behaviour'; violence (n)
37. **has** at least	use 'has' here because 'fear' and 'tolerance' is treated as an uncountable single subject
38. urge**s**	singular subject: "the <u>escalation</u> of incidents of school violence'; the subject is not 'incidents'
39. **ensure** safety	'ensure' means 'guarantee'; 'insure' means 'to protect someone or something by having an agreement with an insurance company'
40. ✔	
41. early **intervention**	intervene (v); intervention (n)
42. should **be**	needs a verb; 'should' is a modal verb that is used with the main verb to give extra meaning to the sentence

1. ~~in~~ about	excessive word; use 'in' for a specified year, but not an estimated time
2. likely **that**	'**It…that'**; 'it' is used as a dummy subject, and 'that' is used to connect the subordinate clause 'the primitive…'
3. evolved **into**	**evolve from** one thing **into** another thing
4. a variety **of**	**a variety of** something
5. ✔	
6. **the** most common	use 'the' for superlative adjective
7. because ~~of~~	use 'because' since it is followed by a clause; 'because of' is followed by a noun/noun phrase
8. often **used**	use past tense because this is about something 'in the past'
9. **thought**	wrong spelling
10. **poisoned** / **poisonous**	use an adjective here; 'poisoned food' implies someone has poisoned the food; 'poisonous food' means the food itself is poisonous
11. to ~~the~~ poisons	unspecified noun; 'arsenic' is an example, which implies that 'poisons' is not a specified noun
12. ✔	
13. with **the** hydrogen	use definite article because 'hydrogen sulphide' is specified by '<u>released by rotten eggs</u>…'
14. ✔	
15. are **used**	use **past participle** for passive voice
16. not **exactly**	use an adverb here; 'exactly'(adv) is used to modify 'same'(adj)
17. ten **inches**	plural; use singular form only when it is used as a compound adjective: a **ten-inch** ruler
18. **pointed** end	pointed (adj); point (n)
19. also ~~more~~ shorter	redundant; the comparative form of 'short' is 'shorter'
20. females **and** eight	it is not a 'either… or' situation; use 'and' to join the two phrases
21. to **using** chopsticks	see **Sentence Patterns**
22. should **be** aware	needs a verb; 'aware' is an adjective
23. **One** should not	use the same pronoun 'one' as it is used in the previous sentence
24. plead **for**	'**plead for** something' means 'beg for something'
25. **is** sticking them	use singular verb to agree with singular subject – <u>the worst thing</u> to do with chopsticks; see also 4B; **Note**: 'is' is a verb here; 'sticking' is a gerund
26. **vertically**	use an adverb to modify the action
27. are **offered**	use a past participle for passive voice
28. **Besides**	see **Grammar & Usage**
29. **an** uneven pair	use 'an' because 'uneven' begins with a vowel
30. ✔	

31. **dropping**	use gerund here as a subject
32. **her** chopsticks	her (possessive adjective); hers (possessive pronoun); e.g. He reads <u>his book</u> and she reads <u>hers</u>. (hers=her book)
33. will ~~be~~ marry	active voice; use 'marry' in active voice when there is an object: marry someone
34. **These** superstitious	use 'these' not 'those' because we have just mentioned them
35. scientific **research**	'research' is an uncountable noun
36. **significant**	significant (adj); significance (n)
37. may **cause**	do not change verb form after 'may'
38. ✔	
39. **helps** develop	the subject is 'the <u>using</u> of chopsticks', not 'chopsticks'; therefore use singular verb form; Note: 'help' can be followed by infinitive with or without 'to'
40. **the** fingers	use 'the' for body parts; e.g. the ear, the hands, the heart

Unit 7: Body Piercing

1. **in** the body	use 'in' because 'the hole' is <u>not on</u> the surface of the body
2. is usually **placed**	use **past participle** for passive voice
3. **Historically**	use an adverb here to modify the whole sentence
4. **common** practice	'common practice' is an idiomatic expression; see **Grammar & Usage (1)**
5. **religious** ritual	use 'religious' (adj) to quality the noun 'ritual'
6. more **of**	see **Grammar & Usage (2)**
7. **means**	mean**s** (n) = method
8. **a** way to	'way' is a countable noun that needs an article; see also **Sentence Patterns (1)** for the parallel construction of this sentence
9. body **part**	singular body part – the earlobe
10. **where** earrings	use 'where' for the location
11. in different **societies**	plural noun; <u>different</u> socie**ties**
12. **nowadays**	wrong spelling
13. **to** see	sentence pattern: it is + adj + to …
14. In **fact**	'fact' is always singular in the phrase 'in fact'
15 **men** and women	use plural noun 'men'; it means male in general
16. ✔	
17. limited ~~at~~ **to**	**limited to** = restricted to
18. **eyebrow**	'eyebrow' is one word, so as 'eyelash' and 'eyelid',
19. are **other** popular	use 'other' for <u>more than one</u> additional things
20. **healing** times	healing (adj); heal (v)
21. ✔	
22. interfere **with**	'**interfere with**' something

23. ~~yet~~ body piercing	redundant; similar to 'but', 'yet' is not used together with 'although' because the idea of concession is expressed by 'although'
24. **adolescents**	adolescent (n) = young people; adolescence (n) = the period of development from puberty to maturity
25. Popular as **it** is	see **Sentence Patterns (2)**
26. **barriers**	use plural noun after 'one of'
27. through **the** skin	'use 'the' for a body part
28. **and** allergic reaction	needs a connective to finish a list of items
29. getting ~~a~~ hepatitis	'hepatitis' is uncountable
30. ✔	
31. put through ~~to~~	excessive word
32. For **example**	we use 'for example' (singular form) no matter how many examples we are going to give
33. rub **against**	again (adv); against (preposition)
34. ✔	
35. which **makes**	'which' refers to 'swelling of the tongue'; third person singular and present tense
36. **broken** teeth	broken (adj); broke (v, past form of 'break')
37. In **addition**	we can say 'In addition' or 'Additionally' (adv); 'additional' is an adjective and followed by a noun; e.g. We need an additional week to finish the job.
38. feelings **towards**	**feeling towards** something or someone
39. For **instance**	wrong word; instant = moment; for instance = for example
40. **the** United States	always use 'the' before 'United States'
41. ✔	
42. **inappropriate**	the opposite of 'appropriate' is 'inappropriate'
43. **competence**	competence (n); competent (adj)
44. plays a **role**	wrong word
45. **into** consideration	'taking into consideration' is an idiomatic expression
46. it **is** worth	needs a verb; 'worth' is an adjective here
47. ✔	

Unit 8: Mobile Phone Etiquette

1. **the** most	use 'the' for superlative comparison; <u>one of the</u> + superlative adj' is a common construction
2. **markets**	use a plural noun after 'one of'
3. **an** amazing	'amazing' begins with a vowel
4. 9.4 **million**	do not add 's' to 'hundred', 'thousand', or 'million' when it appears after a number or the word 'several'; e.g. two hundred books; five thousand miles; several million people

5. ✔

6. In other **words** — 'in other words' is an idiomatic expression; always use plural form because we need more than one word to explain the idea in a different way

7. ~~within~~ **in / per** — use 'in' to show a rate; e.g. 3 in 10; one in a million

8. **On** average

9. **phone** — use singular noun here since 'the mobile phone' is used as a class of things; 'the + singular noun' can represent a class of animals or things; e.g. the whale, the computer

10. ✔

11. addicted **to** — '**addicted to**' something means cannot stop using or doing something

12. use **them** — use 'them' to refer to the plural noun: their mobile phones

13. **where** / **in** which — use 'where' to refer to places; can also use 'in which' here

14. To make matters **worse** — '**to make** something **worse**'; a phrase; use 'worse' because the phrase is used to introduce an even worse situation

15. **show** no respect — **show respect for** someone = treat someone with respect; **pay respects to** someone = go to see or speak to someone out of respect

16. **No** wonder — see **Sentence Patterns**

17. **embrace** — no need to use a gerund here; see **Grammar & Usage** for the proper use of gerund

18. beside ~~to~~ them / ~~beside~~ next to them — redundancy; next to = beside

19. **talks** — use singular verb form to agree with 'someone'; see also 4B

20. ✔

21. others ~~people~~ / **other** people — redundant; '**others**' is a pronoun, which means other people

22. in ~~the~~ public — 'in public' is a phrase, which means publicly

23. ✔

24. **is** prohibited — present tense

25. **incoming** calls — 'incoming' and 'outgoing' are the appropriate words for calls and mails

26. Turn **down** — '**turn down the volume**'; 'lower the voice'

27. your phone **has** — singular verb form agrees with singular subject: your phone

28. conversation **short** — 'short' is an adjective to qualify the noun 'conversation'; 'shortly' means soon

29. while you **are** dealing/ — present continuous tense: **verb to be** + present participle;

while ~~you~~ dealing — or you can use the noun phrase 'dealing with other people' after 'while'

30. **purchasing** items — use present participle; parallel construction: purchas**ing** items, order**ing** food, and wait**ing** to be served

31. to be **served** — use past participle for passive voice

32. not **to** answer	<u>to do</u> something; **not** <u>to do</u> something
33. ✔	
34. Avoid **talking**	use gerund after 'avoid'; see **Grammar & Usage**
35. **text** messages	wrong spelling; text = words; test = quiz
36. **the** sound	use definite article for a specified noun: **the** sound <u>of the keys</u>
37. ✔	
38. **do** not know	
39. ~~that~~ whether	redundant; no need to use 'that' here since 'whether' connects the two clauses and expresses uncertainty
40. **These** suggestions	use 'these' for a plural noun
41. not considerate **enough**	sentence pattern: not + adj + enough to
42. ✔	
43. Last **but** not least	'last but not least' is an idiomatic expression; it means something that is said last is no less important than those mentioned earlier
44. to **chat**	do not change verb form after 'to' unless 'to' serves as a preposition
45. **on** a bus	travel <u>on</u> a bus
46. ~~at~~ all the time	'at' is used for saying a specific time, but it is not needed for the phrase 'all the time'

Unit 10: A Witty Man

1. Dynasty	**note**: use 'in the' when we mention a particular dynasty; also, capitalize the name of the dynasty; e.g. **in** <u>the</u> Ching Dynasty
2. fond	be '**fond of**' means like or have affection for; 'fond' is an adjective
3. royal	the word 'royal' indicates something that belongs to or is connected with a king or his family
4. its	'its' means 'the tree's' in this context
5. replied	'replied' is used to introduce the direct speech that follows; see **Grammar & Usage for Direct Speech**
6. garden	'again' implies that the event has happened before
7. name	follow the context; hint: Dong Fang Shuo's answer
8. is	needs a verb here; use present tense because it is direct speech; see **Grammar & Usage for Direct Speech**
9. since	needs a conjunction to bring out the reason why Wu Di was annoyed
10. was	passive voice; needs a 'verb to be'; this sentence is a reported speech within a direct speech; see also **Grammar & Usage for Direct Speech**
11. ago	
12. same	'how can… <u>different</u> names'; 'different' is the hint
13. himself	'defend' is a transitive verb, so an object is needed

14. grows	third person singular; present tense
15. baby	
16. infant	
17. old	someone is aged = someone is very old
18. changes	'everything' requires a singular verb form
19. explanation	the previous paragraph is Dong Fang Shuo's <u>explanation</u>
20. bottle	a bottle of wine; use 'of' after nouns expressing quantities, groups, or amounts
21. supposed	no wine will make a person immortal but people in the story believed so; that's why we use the word 'supposed'
22. But	use 'but' to bring out a surprising fact
23. furious	furious = very angry
24. spite	we use 'in spite of' or 'despite' when there is a surprising fact in the other part of the sentence
25. put	**put** someone **to death**
26. Pleading **for** pardon	**plead for** something
27. supposed **to** make	use 'to' after 'suppose' when it is followed by verb
28. no matter **how**	'no matter' is followed by an interrogative adjective; no matter what/how/when…
29. On **the** other hand	'on the other hand' is a phrase; it is used to show another aspect of the argument
30. killing **me**	'kill' is used as a transitive verb here; needs an object
31. **was** satisfied	'satisfied' and 'amused' are used in passive voice here and need a **verb to be** in front of them
32. got away **with**	'**get away with** something' means do not get the punishment for doing something wrong

Unit 11: Birthday Customs

1. in	<u>in</u> a certain way
2. some	notice the parallel structure of the two clauses
3. for	'do something **for fun**' means do something for amusement
4. until	'not…until'; see **Sentence Patterns (1)**
5. person	
6. receives	<u>receive</u> something <u>from</u> someone
7. and	use 'and' to join the two nouns: 'Poland', '(much of) Latin America'
8. of	instead of; see **Sentence Patterns (2)**
9. one	needs a subject here; use 'one' to agree with the pronoun 'one' in the same sentence
10. whom	needs a relative pronoun for this defining clause; use 'whom' for an object, 'who' for a subject

11.important	'one of the most' + adj
12. guests	'a good number of guests' means many guests
13. dressed	passive voice; <u>dress in</u> a certain way
14. the	use definite article because 'guests' has been mentioned before
15. to	give something <u>to</u> someone
16. different	follows the idea of 'various'
17. from	**choose from** a group of things
18. believe	
19. custom	
20. made	'something made out of a certain kind of material' means something is produced or created by using that material; passive voice
21. like	
22. filled	**filled with** something
23. ceiling	'hung up' is the hint; always use 'the' for 'ceiling' and 'floor'
24. take	collocation: take turn; **take turn** doing something' means people do something one person after another
25. with	use 'with' to indicate a tool that is used
26. share	<u>get a share</u> of something = get an amount of something that one is entitled to
27. putting	<u>put</u> candles on a cake; use a noun/gerund after a preposition
28. symbolize	
29. smoke	
30. wishes	use plural form; '<u>their</u> wish<u>es</u>'
31. reaches	third person singular; present tense
32. can	'from paper to gold' implies that any material <u>can</u> be used; see **Grammar & Usage** for the use of modal verb
33. future	
34. upside **down**	Note: '**upside down**' is an adverbial phrase and is used after a verb; e.g. turn something upside down
35. **the** floor	use 'the' for floor and ceiling
36. **for** extra	'for' is used to state the purpose of the extra bump: extra good luck
37. combination **of**	a combination <u>of</u> two or several things
38. **other** countries	use an adjective here; without this, the meaning of the sentence is unclear
39. how **are** you	needs a 'verb to be'

Unit 12: Hardship

| 1. from | **move from** one place **to** another |
| 2. better | 'but life was not a bit easier' is the hint |

3. depended	**depend on** something or someone; use past tense here
4. Being	use 'being' (gerund) to begin this clause; see **Sentence Patterns**
5. imagine	
6. refuse	
7. for	<u>for</u> a certain reason
8. to	confine to = limit to / restrict to
9. least	
10. had	past perfect tense: **had** + past participle; use past perfect tense because 'lived in the camp' happened before 'good news finally came'; see 20B to learn more about past perfect tense
11. accepted	use past participle for passive voice
12. start	needs a verb for the object 'new life'
13. arrived	
14. but	
15. not	follow the negative meaning of the previous clause: did not know
16. how	see **Grammar and Usage**
17. education	
18. too	too + adj + to
19. chance	
20. old	too **old** to go to elementary school because she was already sixteen
21. decided	**decide to** do something
22. applied	**apply for** a university or a job
23. impossible	
24. through	'through' here means 'by means of'
25. entertainment	
26. off	'pay off' is a phrasal verb; it means discharge a debt completely, but here 'paid off' means 'was given the final reward'; an effort pays off when it has the result intended
27. later	
28. most **of**	use 'most of' when 'most' is followed by a pronoun/article + noun
29. **had** no	needs a verb; past tense
30. control **over**	we can say 'have/lost **control over** something' or '**control of** something'; use 'over' here because 'of' is already used for item 28
31. **the** only	use 'the' before 'only + noun' unless there is a possessive adjective; e.g. **the** only way; <u>his</u> only son
32. **to** being confident	'from… to…' indicates the direction of a development or movement; from one thing/place to another
33. **who** can	needs a relative pronoun here for the defining clause; 'who' refers to 'mother'

34. **but** I don't	use 'but' to bring out an element of surprise and to connect the two sentences
35. enjoy **whatever**	'whatever' means anything or everything
36. **I** have	needs a subject
37. compared **to**	compared to = in comparison with
38. **in** disguise	'**blessing in disguise**' is a phrase which refers to something that seems bad at first but turns out to be good

Unit 13: Leonardo da Vinci

1. and	needs a connective to join the nouns **note**: the singular and plural forms of 'aircraft' are the same
2. century	
3. them	'make' is a transitive verb that needs an object; 'them' refers to 'cars, tanks…'; see **Grammar & Usage (1)**
4. famous	
5. Born	using a past participle to begin a sentence; see **Sentence Patterns (1)**
6. lived	**live with** someone
7. an	needs an article before a countable noun; 'apprentice' begins with a vowel
8. recognized	'recognize' here means be aware of and show appreciation
9. better	'than' hints that a comparative adjective is needed here
10. artist	
11. interest	'keen interest' means strong interest
12. weapons	
13. from	**distract** someone **from** (doing) something
14. ended	'**end up** doing something' or '**end up** in a particular state' means you do something or get to the state even though you did not originally intend to
15. work	**work for** somebody; a phrasal verb
16. title	'title' here means job title
17. said	'It was said that' is used to say something without indicating who said it
18. at	'<u>at</u> someone's side' means physically next to someone; 'on someone's side' means support or agree with someone
19. age	at the age of 67 = at 67; it also means 67 years old
20. persons	one of the most + <u>plural noun</u>;
21. addition	in addition = moreover
22. voice	
23.He **was**	needs a verb
24. forced **to**	force someone to do something; use infinitive with 'to' after 'force'

25. **the** left	use 'the' for a body part unless it is preceded by a pronoun
26. Not only **did**	use inversion when 'not only' is used to begin a sentence; see ⟦IC⟧ for the usage
27. **from** right	use 'from… to…' to show the direction of a movement
28. **which** was	'which' refers to being a vegetarian; see **Grammar & Usage (2)**
29. **so** much that	so + adv/adj + that
30. set **them** free	'set' is a transitive verb here; **set** someone **free** = free someone; **see Grammar & Usage (1)**
31. ahead **of**	**ahead of** someone or something

Unit 14: Reporters

1. news	needs an object here; reporters report news
2. television	listing different media
3. international	in contrast with 'local'
4. public	
5. To	the '**To** + infinitive' clause is used to state the purpose of an action
6. gathers	
7. takes	needs a verb for the object 'photographs'; see collocation in **Grammar & Usage**
8. material	'material' is an uncountable noun when it means ideas or information that is used for writing a book or an article
9. report	needs a verb here
10. team	
11. weeks	'days or weeks of investigation' means that the investigation needs several days or weeks to finish
12. work	
13. members	
14. be	needs a verb; 'observant', 'persistent', and 'resourceful' are adjectives
15. Physical	physical vs emotional
16. deal	**deal with** = handle (v)
17. pressures	
18. skills	
19. In	
20. at	'**at ease**' means feeling confident and comfortable
21. from	see **Sentence Patterns**
22. employers	use plural form after 'most'

23. in	a university degree <u>in</u> a certain subject or discipline **Note**: both 'bachelor's degree' and 'master's degree' are countable nouns; 'or' indicates that we are talking about either one, not both of them
24. require	
25. organizations	use plural form
26. life	
27. hours	
28. meet	'meet a deadline' means finish the work before a set time or date; collocation; see **Grammar & Usage**
29. assigned	**assigned to** a certain position or do certain job
30. often	'more often than not' means it is often the case; an idiomatic expression
31. interesting	
32. **a** reporter	'reporter' is a countable noun; needs an article
33. **you** should	needs an object here; use 'you' to follow the context **Note**: '**pave the way**' is a phrase; it means prepare for something ahead of time so that it is more likely to happen
34. **and** social studies	needs a connective to connect the three subjects
35. **are** useful	needs a verb
36. try to **get**	needs an infinitive after 'try to'
37. **news** organization	'organization' starts with a vowel, which takes the article 'an' not 'a'; that means there is an adjective between 'a' and 'organization'
38. **do** not plan	
39. **or** yearbooks	'school newspapers' and ' yearbooks publishing' are two different things that need to be connected by a connective; use 'or' because either one can provide valuable experience

Unit 15: Hong Kong Immigrants in Other Countries

1. signed	used past tense
2. in	use 'in' before a year
3. which	'which' refers to 'immigration tide'; see 13B (2) for the explanation of non-defining clause
4. out	**move out of** a place; phrasal verb
5. number	'decline' hints that we are talking about a number or rate
6. estimated	passive voice, use past participle
7. years	
8. life	
9. from	'**far from**' is used to emphasize that something is particularly not the case; e.g. far from true = not true (with emphasis)
10. find	

11. result	'as a result' is a phrase
12. up	'end up' means eventually come to a situation even though you did not expect that
13. taking	'take up a job' means accept a job; use gerund here since it follows a preposition: ended *up* <u>being</u> unemployed or <u>taking</u> up…
14. for	'It is + adj + **for**…+ to…'; a common sentence pattern
15. wife	follow the context of 'husband'
16. leads	lead to = cause
17. feel	hint: 'such a feeling'
18. settle	**settle** happily (in a new environment)
19. well	**as well as**; a phrase; its meaning is similar to 'also'; see **Sentence Pattern (1)**
20. from	'**alienated from** something' means emotionally separated from something
21. share	
22. language	
23. satisfied	be **satisfied with** a situation; the last paragraph is about immigrants not being able to settle happily; the word 'however' indicates an opposite situation
24. who	'who' refers to 'people'; defining clause; see **Grammar & Usage (1)**
25. than	more…than; a comparative case
26. such	such as = for example
27. earns	present tense; third person singular; use 'earn' or 'make' when talking about income
28. house	'live in' (a phrasal verb) an apartment / a house; a 'decent house' means a house with acceptable and reasonable quality; **Note**: do not use 'home'; 'home' means more than just a place to live in, it also implies where one's family is (though it is acceptable in American English)
29. possible	
30. countries	
31. contrast	we use 'in contrast' or 'by contrast' to indicate how different one thing is from another
32. leisure	
33. tired	tired of = sick of = no longer interested in
34. likely	
35. settle **in**	'settle in' is a phrasal verb; it means become used to the new environment, usually refers to a new house, town, or job
36. depends very much **on**	**depend on** something or someone
37. **its** own	'own' can only be used after a possessive pronoun, e.g. <u>my</u> own house, <u>his</u> own boss, on <u>your</u> own, etc.

38. **an** immigrant	'immigrant' is a countable noun; a singular noun needs an article unless it follows a possessive pronoun; see also **Grammar & Usage (2)**
39. adapt **to**	adapt to = adjust to; **adapt to** a new situation
40. **the** values	use definite article here because it refers to <u>the</u> specific values and lifestyles of certain people
41. **he** will	needs a subject for this sentence; use 'he' to agree with 'his'

Unit 16: Sleep

1. sufficient	
2. during	use 'during' to indicate that something happens from the beginning to the end of a period of time
3. allows	third person singular; **allow** someone/something **to**…
4. down	'slow' is used as a verb here; 'slow down' means reduce in speed; phrasal verb; see **Grammar & Usage**
5. the	use 'the' for body parts or organs
6. problems	needs an object here because 'solve' is a transitive verb
7. harmful	
8. set	collocation: set a record
9. as	**as a result**; a phrase
10. suffer	**suffer from** a health problem or an illness
11. for	'mistake A <u>for</u> B' means wrongly think that B is A
12. until	'not…until'; see 11C for the usage of this sentence pattern
13. worry	**worry about** something
14. realize	
15. an/one	use indefinite article for singular noun even when the noun is used in the form of possessive adjective with '**'s**'; e.g. <u>an</u> *hour's* delay; <u>a</u> *month's* hard work
16. day	
17. affect	
18. solve	collocation: solve a problem
19. function	
20. which	use 'which' to begin this non-defining clause; 'which' refers to 'not getting enough sleep'
21. one	**one of the** + plural noun
22. at	<u>at</u> school; <u>at</u> the university; but <u>in</u> primary school or secondary school
23. well	'as well' is a phrase which has similar meaning to 'also' or 'too'
24. studies	plural form
25. risk	'at the risk of death' means in a dangerous situation that death may be the result

26. how	the question mark implies that this is question and an interrogative pronoun is needed here
27. require	do not use 'request'; 'request' means ask for something while 'require' implies that something is necessary
28. adults	plural form
29. number	
30. addition	see **Sentence Patterns**
31. for	<u>for</u> a period of time
32. Contrary	we use '**contrary to** a particular belief' to say that a particular belief is thought to be true, but you think it is wrong or mistaken
33. than	less… than; comparative case
34. be/stay	needs a verb; 'alert' is an adjective
35. **fall** asleep	needs an infinitive here; collocation: fall asleep; 'fall asleep at night' is in contrast to 'get up in the morning'
36. **because** you	use 'because' to introduce the reason
37. make it **up**	'make up' is a phrasal verb which means compensate for
38. interferes **with**	**interfere with** something
39. **at** specific times	use 'at' for time
40. **the** same	use 'the' before 'same'
41. stick **to**	**stick to**; a phrasal verb; 'stick to the schedule' means follow the schedule without making any changes
42. **are** likely	needs a verb
43. **should** not have	needs an auxiliary/modal verb before 'not'

Unit 18: Japanese Food

1. D   2. C

3. A.   ('spoil' here means treat with extreme kindness and care)

4. B

5. Because fish went bad easily during transportation; sour and fermented rice could cover the smell of decaying fish.

6. Because raising cattle for Kobe beef is extremely labour intensive.

7. It is proper to slurp and make noise when eating noodles in Japan.

8. Free response question. For example: I agree. Japanese food is always presented in a beautiful and colorful way. Sometimes I feel that the presentation is better than the taste.

9. True.   (Sushi… containing rice that has been prepared with sushi vinegar.)

10. False.   (They eat beef only as a dish for special occasion.)

11. Not given.   12. True.   13. C

14. C   (It contains rice, miso soup, cooked vegetable, pickled vegetables, and a main dish of meat or fish)

15. B

Unit 19: A Letter of Complaint

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

5. She thought that the school might have a reason to limit the number of junior students in the school band.

6. Judy is not a Catholic.

7. She asked Mr. Romano to explain the policy regarding selection of students to the school band.

8. Free response question. For example: The main purpose of a school band is to help students develop their interest in music.

9. False.   (Many parents found the policy outrageous and are ready to take action against it.)

10. True.   (According to Mrs. Ching, Judy has well-recognized musical talent and has played the saxophone for five years.)

11. Not given.

12. True.   (The conductor told the truth after being pressed.)

13. C   14. D   15. A

Unit 20: Solving Crimes

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

5. Because they want to solve crimes and bring criminals to justice.

6. They can study the hip bones since hips of men are narrower and deeper than those of women.

7. They collect electronic evidence by recovering and analyzing electronic data.

8. Any five of these: gunpowder, blood, hair, paint, fiber residues, fingerprints, skin, saliva, body tissue, dead body, computer hard drive.

9. Not given. (we only know that DNA matching is another accurate method)

10. True.   (see the last sentence)

11. False.   (hair provides clues to race, not age; examiners estimate the age of a victim by examining the condition of the teeth)

12. False.   (email and instant messages are Internet activities)

13. B

14. C   (estimated age, not exact age)

15. A

Unit 21: British English in America

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

5. Spelling, pronunciation, and usage of tenses are also different.

6. The author tries to demonstrate that misunderstanding can be embarrassing sometimes.

7. The author's biggest challenge is to alter her accent.

8. Free response question. For example: I have learned some American words; and I didn't realize that things are named differently in American English.

9. True.   ('trash' means rubbish in America)

10. False.   (Line 2: I thought my English, though not excellent, should cause no problems)

11. Not given.   (the author only mentioned that she was sometimes annoyed by the differences in spelling)

12. False.   (Last line: getting myself understood is no longer a problem)

13. C   14. B   15. C   16. B

Unit 22: Hacking

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

5. One type of hackers aim at making profit or deceiving others for personal interest. Another type of hackers do it for fun or to show how clever they are.

6. Hacking is a criminal act. Teenagers can be charged even though they are not aware of the legal consequences.

7. Contrary to teenage hackers, there are young people who use their computer talent responsibly.

8. They are great candidates for computer security professionals.

9. False.   (only the hackers who spread viruses or cause damage are considered cyber terrorists)

10. False.   (Line 21: they can still be charged since hacking is a criminal act)

11. True.   (Singapore and Taiwan, too)

12. Not given.   (We only know that one of them is a boy. We do not know whether the other two accomplices are boys.)

13. C   (the article focuses on teenage hackers)

14. B   15. A   16. A

Unit 23: Messages to Aliens

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

5. Sending messages is the most viable method with our current technology.

6. They hope that one day the space probes and the messages they carry will be found by an extraterrestrial civilization.

7. They want to demonstrate the civilization on Earth.

8. Free response question. For example: I think there are other intelligent life-forms in the universe since the universe is so big and has such a long history. It is hard to believe that only one planet – Earth – can develop intelligent life-forms in the whole universe.

9. True.

10. True.

11. Not given. (The article said that they were both launch in1977 but did say whether they were launched together)

12. False.   (They both use binary coded messages, but the messages are not exactly the same)

13. D   14. C

15. B   (Paragraph 3: the Arecibo message consists on binary images; it shows the location of Earth in our solar system, not the galaxy)

16. D

Unit 24: Bats

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

5. It indicates that many people have the misconception that bats are cruel and vicious.

6. Some bats are so kind that they adopt orphan bats and will even risk their lives to share food with other bats.

7. We should stop using pesticides; stop killing bats; and stop destroying or disturbing their habitats.

8. Free response question. For example: The article has changed my impression of bats. I didn't know that they are shy, gentle, and beneficial. I feel sorry that they are endangered because of human activities.

9. True.   (70 percent of 960)

10. False.   (fruit bats feed on pollen and nectar, not insects)

11. Not given.   (The article gives some examples of animals that the vampire bat takes blood from, but it doesn't mention human, so we can't tell from the article whether the vampire bat takes human blood or not.)

12. True.   (see line 14)

13. C   (The article cleans up the misconceptions of bats and shows us how beneficial bats actually are.)

14. D   (A-C are all caused by humans)

15. A   (the medical use of their saliva is still under research, not in use yet)

16. A

Unit 25: Sumo Wrestling

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

5. Unlike many other sports, the winner shows no expression of joy upon winning a match.

6. He needs to push his opponent out of the ring or down to the floor.

7. The heavier the wrestler, the lower his center of gravity and therefore the harder to push or toss him out of the ring.

8. Because sumo wrestling is a religion-originated sport in which traditions are strictly observed and unlikely to be changed easily.

9. Not given.   (although this is the case, it is not mentioned in the article)

10. True.   (they are regarded as role models)

11. False.   (all of them are males, but they can be non-Japanese: men from different countries are coming to Japan and being trained to be sumo wrestlers.)

12. True.

13. False.   (promotions depend on winning records)

14. B

15. B

16. A   (size is important in sumo wrestling, but big body mass is not a must-have quality to win a match)

17. D

Unit 26: AIDS

1. A   2.   D

3. B   (the past form and past participle of 'spread' is 'spread')

4. C

5. AIDS has spread across the world and has already caused the death of over 25 million people.

6. Misunderstanding and fear of the disease cause the misconceptions.

7. AIDs is a man-made disease created to wipe out a certain race or social group. Another theory is that AIDS was created as a biological weapon for military purposes.

8. The author wants to show us that the concentration of HIV in tears and saliva is too low to be infectious.

9. False.   (AIDS is the name of the disease, HIV is the name of the virus.)

10. True.

11. True.   (over 25 million deaths since 1970's; **over** 20 million is still true)

12. False.   (it is low risk, but still possible if the infected person has open wound in the mouth)

13. Not given. (though very likely to be true, it is not mentioned in the article)

14. C   (The article mainly talks about misconceptions about AIDS)

15. B   16. A

17. C   (HIV dies quickly outside the body)

Answers: Revision Exercises

Unit 1: Mummies

1D : Grammar & Usage
1. facing **an** extremely – Explanation 16
2. continues **to** help – Explanation 33
3. Not only **does** he – Sentence Patterns (1)
4. the **twentieth** century – Explanation 21
5. two years **ago** – Grammar & Usage (1)
6. call him back **later** – Explanation 6
7. paints very **well** – Explanation 25
8. had **been** taking – Sentence Patterns (2)

1E : Vocabulary
1. life span
2. archaeologist**s**
3. healing
4. preserve
5. disguise
6. dehydrate**d**

Unit 2: Car Theft

2D : Grammar & Usage
1. hands **with** soap – Explanation 20
2. has **lost** – Grammar & Usage (2)
3. allows me **to** drive – Explanation 14
4. As long **as** – Sentence Patterns (2)
5. protect children **from** bad – Explanation 11
6. the **loss** of – Grammar & Usage (2)
7. likes this tie the **most** – Sentence Patterns (1)

2E : Vocabulary
1. deter
2. tracking
3. device
4. sophisticated
5. dismantle
6. amateur

Unit 3: New Year Celebrations

3D : Grammar & Usage
1. not **so** interesting as – Explanation 11 ('not as… as' is also acceptable in modern English)
2. ~~two~~ – Grammar & Usage
3. **hope** – Explanation 39
4. to **going** to – Explanation 40
5. **wash/fold** the clothes – Explanation 29
6. **However** stupid – Sentence Patterns
7. ~~if~~ **when** – Explanation 18
8. scare **away/off** – Explanation 33
9. Instead of **playing** – Explanation 17

3E : Vocabulary
1. bonfire
2. toast
3. grab
4. ancestor(s)
5. discarded

Unit 4: Traffic Accidents

4D : Grammar & Usage
1. responsible **for** all – Explanation 34
2. **but** also – Explanation 33
3. **percent** – Explanation 18
4. one of the **subjects** – Explanation 9
5. **has** been – Grammar & Usage
6. have **another** cup – Explanation 38
7. before **turning** in – Explanation 12
8. **anything** but – Sentence Patterns

4E : Vocabulary
1. inappropriate
2. courteous
3. negligently
4. notorious
5. plunge**d**

Unit 5: School Violence

5D : Grammar & Usage
1. lady **who** lives – Explanation 16
2. allow me **to** go – Explanation 27
3. tip of **the** iceberg – Explanation 12
4. **No** matter – Explanation 35
5. for **telling** them – Explanation 2
6. **violent** and destructive storms – Explanation 36
7. is **so** interesting that – Explanation 18
8. **knitted** – Grammar & Usage (1)
9. even **more** fascinating – Sentence Patterns (1)
10. **or** not – Grammar & Usage (2)

5E : Vocabulary
1. iceberg**s**
2. indifferent
3. disclose
4. deed(s)
5. inadequate
6. escalation
7. reinforce

Unit 6: Chopsticks

6D : Grammar & Usage
1. **research** – Explanation 35
2. because **of** – Explanation 7
3. **besides** – Grammar & Usage
4. **pointed** ears – Explanation 18
5. surprised me **that** – Explanation 2
6. may **give** – Explanation 37
7. **the** best – Explanation 6

8. **buying** – Sentence Patterns
9. look **exactly** – Explanation 16

6E : Vocabulary

1. stimulate	2. twig
3. blunt	4. primitive
5. degeneration	

Unit 7: Body Piercing

7D : Grammar & Usage

1. in **fact** – Explanation 14
2. **common** interests - Grammar & Usage (1)
3. more **of** – Grammar & Usage (2)
4. lean **against** – Explanation 33
5. **additional** – Explanation 37
6. Hungry **as** I was – Sentence Patterns (2)
7. taken **into** consideration – Explanation 45

7E : Vocabulary

1. irritate	2. trustworthiness
3. unsterilized	4. allergic
5. rebellion	6. perceived

Unit 8: Mobile Phone Etiquette

8D : Grammar & Usage

1. remember **walking** – Grammar & Usage
2. ~~at~~ all the time – Explanation 46
3. **incoming** parcels – Explanation 25
4. deep **enough to** – Explanation 41
5. others ~~people~~ / **other** people –
   Explanation 21
6. in ~~the~~ public – Explanation 22
7. addicted **to** smoking – Explanation 11
8. no **wonder** – Sentence Pattern

8E : Vocabulary

1. gadget**s**	2. embrace(d)
3. indispensable	4. etiquette
5. prohibit**ed**	6. reveal

Unit 9: Revision Exercises

9A : Grammar & Usage

1. blessing **in** disguise – 1A (15)
2. A total **of** – 1A (18)
3. Not only **did** the police – 1C (1)
4. had **been** working – 1C (2)
5. **experienced** driver – 2A (8)
6. **part-time** job – 2B (1)
7. the **thinnest** – 2C (1)
8. as long **as** – 2C (2)
9. is not **married** – 3A (6)

10. ~~If~~ **When** – 3A (18)
11. ~~completely~~ – 3B
12. **comfortable** – 3C
13. **percent** – 4A (18)
14. notorious ~~of~~ **for** – 4A (21)
15. ~~are~~ **is** that – 4B
16. anything ~~except~~ **but** – 4C
17. **behaviour** – 5A (21)
18. No matter **how** – 5A (35)
19. **permitted** – 5B (1)
20. rather… ~~then~~ **than** – 5B (2)
21. **disappointing** – 5C (1)
22. ~~an~~ **the** – 6A (13)
23. **The** heart – 6A (40)
24. **besides** – 6B
25. **shopping** – 6C
26. limit ourselves ~~on~~ **to** – 7A (17)
27. **talents** – 7A (26)
28. **common** sense – 7B (1)
29. more **of** – 7B (2)
30. **Difficult** – 7C (2)
31. five **thousand** miles – 8A (4)
32. addicted ~~with~~ **to** – 8A (11)
33. ~~that~~ whether – 8A (39)
34. **keeping** – 8B
35. no **wonder** – 8C

9B : Vocabulary

1. life span	2. disguise
3. preserve**d**	4. dismantle**d**
5. device	6. amateur
7. indifferent	8. reinforce
9. harass**es**	10. Inadequate
11. disclose	12. tumble**d**
13. courteous	14. plunge**d**
15. Notorious	16. ancestor**s**
17. toast	18. spin**s** / **spun**
19. primitive	20. plead**s** / **pled**
21. dexterity	22. rotten
23. stimulate	24. trustworthiness
25. irritate	26. rebellion
27. indispensable	28. embrace
29. etiquette	30. reveal

Unit 10: A Witty Man

10D : Grammar & Usage

1. of – Explanation 20
2. have – Sentence Patterns (2)
3. away – Explanation 32
4. I – Grammar & Usage
5. fond – Explanation 2
6. myself – Explanation 13

7. spite – Explanation 24
8. was – Grammar & Usage
9. Upon/On – Sentence Patterns (1)

10E : Vocabulary

1. affection 2. amusing
3. annoy**ed** 4. sip
5. witty 7. tempt**ed**

Unit 11: Birthday Customs

11D : Grammar & Usage

1. would – Grammar & Usage
2. for – Explanation 3
3. the – Explanation 34
4. in – Explanation 1
5. until – Sentence Patterns (1)
6. from – Explanation 17
7. filled – Explanation 22
8. Instead – Sentence Patterns (2)

11E : Vocabulary

1. foretell 2. treat**s**
3. feast 4. ceremony
5. symbolize**s**

Unit 12: Hardship

12D : Grammar & Usage

1. Being – Sentence Patterns
2. in – Explanation 38
3. how – Grammar & Usage
4. off – Explanation 26
5. too – Explanation 18
6. the – Explanation 31
7. for – Explanation 7
8. depends – Explanation 3

12E : Vocabulary

1. ignorant 2. **fled**
3. picky 4. illiterate
5. confine**d** 6. ecstatic
7.enrol**led**

Unit 13: Leonardo da Vinci

13D : Grammar & Usage

1. from – Explanation 27
2. with – Explanation 6
3. who – Grammar & Usage (2)
4. set – Explanation 30
5. Knocked – Sentence Patterns (1)
6. in – Explanation 21
7. end – Explanation 14

8. it – Grammar & Usage (1)
9. no – Sentence Patterns (2)

13E : Vocabulary

1. distract**ed** / distract**s**
2. cradle**d** 3. portrait
4. undoubtedly 5. sketch**es**
6. apprentice 7. vegetarian**s**
8. talent

Unit 14: Reporters

14D : Grammar & Usage

1. of – Explanation 11
2. deal – Explanation 16
3. take – Grammar & Usage
4. assigned – Explanation 29
5. ease - Explanation 20
6. Apart – Sentence Patterns
7. meet – Explanation 28
8. in – Explanation 23

14E : Vocabulary

1. observation 2. crucial
3. hectic 4. persistent
5. internship 6. investigation
7. riot

Unit 15: Hong Kong Immigrants in Other Countries

15D : Grammar & Usage

1. far – Explanation 9
2. with – Explanation 23
3. well – Sentence Patterns (1)
4. Whether – Sentence Patterns (2)
5. tired – Explanation 33
6. one's – Grammar & Usage (2)
7. up – Explanation 13
8. who/that – Grammar & Usage (1)

15E : Vocabulary

1. sacrifice**d** 2. insecurity
3. decent 4. credential**s**
5. separation 6. trigger**ed**
7. alienate**d** / alienate**s**
8. drastically

Unit 16: Sleep

16D : Grammar & Usage

1. well – Explanation 23
2. broke – Grammar & Usage
3. from – Explanation 10

4. In – Sentence Patterns
5. at – Explanation 22
6. stick – Explanation 41
7. a/one – Explanation 15
8. risk – Explanation 25

16E : Vocabulary
1. alert   2. blurred
3. incoherent   4. deprivation
5. concentration   6. schedule
7. interfere

Unit 17: Revision Exercises

17A : Grammar & Usage
1. asked – 10B(1)
2. Upon/On – 10C(1)
3. has – 10C(2)
4. Instead – 11C(2)
5. until – 11C(1)
6. turn – 11A(24)
7. share – 11A(26)
8. made – 11A(20)
9. apply – 12A(22)
10. Being – 12C
11. how – 12B
12. title – 13A(16)
13. denying – 13C(2)
14. Born – 13C(1)
15. ended – 13A(14)
16. found – 14B
17. Apart – 14C
18. material – 14A(8)
19. lead – 15A(16)
20. oneself – 15B(2)
21. well – 15C(1)
22. whether/if – 15C(2)
23. risk – 16A(25)
24. solve – 16A(18)
25. rid – 16B
26. supposed **to** – 10A (27)
27. kill **it** – 10A (30)
28. upside **down** – 11A(33)
29. **the** floor – 11A(34)
30. control **over** – 12A(30)
31. Most **of** – 12A(28)
32. set **them** free – 13A(30)
33. **which** stretches – 13B(2)
34. **and** ink stone – 14A(34)
35. **paved** the way – 14A(33
36. **her** own – 15A(37)
37. settle **in** – 15A(35)
38. make it **up** – 16A(37)

39. **fell** asleep – 16A(35)
40. **at** seven **–** 16A(39)

17B : Vocabulary
1. affection   2. tempt
3. ordinary   4. defend**s**
5. blindfold**ed**   6. symbolize**s**
7. ceremony   8. confine**d**
9. transform   10. ecstatic
11. refugee**s**   12. frustration
13. keen   14. distract**ed**
15. overtly   16. resourceful
17. shoot   18. observant
19. factual   10. verify
21. sovereignty   22. separation
23. community   24. trigger**ed**
25. credential**s**   26. adversely
27. incoherent   28. regenerate
29. interfere**d**   30. concentration

Unit 18: Japanese Food

18D : Grammar & Usage
1. Having: see Sentence Patterns
2. to : it is + adj + to…; a common sentence pattern; (see line 35)
3. in: <u>in</u> the past; <u>in</u> future; (see line 17)
4. consists: 'something **consists of** several parts or things'; (see line 11)
5. of: when 'dozen', 'hundred', 'thousand', or 'million' is used without a number before it, 'of' and plural form will be use; e.g. million**s** <u>of</u> people; dozen**s** <u>of</u> choices; (see line 16)
6. Although: see Grammar and Usage (1)
7. into: 'cut into'; a phrase verb; (see line 22)
8. Nevertheless/Nonetheless/However: see Grammar and Usage (2)

18E : Vocabulary
1. arouse**d**   2. slurp
3. fermented   4. ingredient**s**
5. meticulous

Unit 19: A Letter of Complaint

19D : Grammar & Usage
1. B: Sentence Patterns
2. C: 'look forward to' is followed by a gerund; (see line 41)
3. D: **discriminate against** someone; (see line 31)

4. B: we use 'to be' to describe what the subject is, and use 'to have' to describe what the subject possesses. It will be more obvious which one we should use if we take away the adjective or adverb; (see line 20)
5. B: we use 'such a' to emphasis the adjective that follows; (see line 34)
6. A: collation: <u>take</u> action; (see line 37)
7. D: **exclude from** some activities = not included in some activities; (see line 27)
8. C: Grammar & Usage; the punctuation indicates the use of connecting adverb, not conjunction.

19E : Vocabulary
1. depriv**ed**
2. resent**ed** / resent**s**
3. outrageous
4. clarification
5. press
6. declin**ed**

Unit 20: Solving Crimes

20D : Grammar & Usage
1. **had** already been: Grammar & Usage
2. **practising**: use gerund after a preposition; (see line 18)
3. ~~by~~ **with** a colourful ribbon: use '**by**' to explain the *method* that is used to achieve something; use '**with**' to indicate the *tool or thing* that helps to get something done; (see line 4)
4. ~~taken~~ **brought** to justice: collocation: **bring** someone **to justice**; (see line 1)
5. **sometimes**: sometime = at some indefinite time; sometimes = occasionally; (see line 24)
6. This is ~~time~~ **when**: Sentence Patterns
7. she **saw**: Grammar & Usage; the order of events is very clear

20E : Vocabulary
1. residue**s**
2. vital
3. autopsy
4. retrieve
5. deduce**s**/deduce**d**
6. skull

Unit 21: British English in America

21D : Grammar & Usage
1. D: '…by …' is an expression to indicate the speed at which something happens; e.g. bit by bit, day by day; (see line 26)
2. B: arrival (n); (see line 6)

3. C: Sentence Patterns
4. B: Grammar & Usage
5. D: **ask for** = request; a phrasal verb; use 'ask about' when you want to know about something; (see line 9)
6. D: to avoid repeating the action (verb + object) that has just been said, we use 'do so' to express the action again; (see line 37)
7. C: made <u>of</u> plastic (material); made <u>in</u> China (place); made <u>by</u> our company (producer); made <u>for</u> you (person/thing); (see line 27)

21E : Vocabulary
1. cutlery (uncountable)
2. annoying
3. vulgar
4. embarrassing
5. figur**ed**
6. alter
7. anticipate**d**

Unit 22: Hacking

22D : Grammar & Usage
1. C: 'discover' means find out about something; 'look for' and 'search for' implies find something intentionally; 'unearth' means find something by digging in the ground; (see line 39)
2. D: Sentence Patterns (2)
3. B: 'possess' means own or have; (see line 42)'process' is a series of actions to achieve a certain result; 'proceed' means go on to do something; 'propose' means suggest an idea for someone to consider
4. C: 'seven-year-old' serves as an adjective here, which has to be hyphenated and does not need to be in plural form; (see line 28)
5. C: '**exempt from** a particular rule or requirement' means not affected or bound by that rule or requirement; (line 32)
6. D: prepositions are followed by nouns, pronouns, or gerunds; (see line 40)
7. A: **vary** <u>in</u> + **noun** (that indicates the amount or quality of something); e.g. vary in size, vary in number, vary in price; (see line 11)
8. B: Sentence Patter (1); followed by an adjective
9. C: Grammar & Usage

22E : Vocabulary
1. terrorist**s**
2. brilliant

3. act   4. consequence(s)
5. accomplice**s**   6. access
7. unauthorized

Unit 23: Messages to Aliens

23D : Grammar & Usage

1. B: '**happen to** do something' means do something as a result of chance; (see line 31)
2. A: 'man-made' is a compound adjective; (see line 39)
3. B: possessive case; always use definite article for 'world' when it refers to our physical world; see line 7)
4. D: **consists of**; 'contains', 'includes' and 'involves' are not followed by 'of'; (see line 24)
5. C: Sentence Patterns (1); 'unlike' does not fit the context (notice the word 'either'); 'similar' has to be followed by 'to'; 'same' has to be followed by 'as' in this structure; (see line 23)
6. D: 'around the world' means different parts of the world; '(all) over the world' means throughout the world or everywhere; (see line 40)
7. C: Sentence Patterns (2)
8. A: Grammar & usage; '**among other things**' is a phrase which means there are some other things that are not mentioned here; (see line10)

23E : Vocabulary

1. extraterrestrial   2. viable
3. launch**ed**   4. plaque**s**
5. decode   6. detect
7. engraved   8. initiate

Unit 24: Bats

24D : Grammar & Usage

1. D: 'common' is the correct expression for 'misconception'; (see line 16)
2. A: 'risk' your life to do something means you do something even though it might put your life in danger; (see line 18)
3. C: Sentence Patterns
4. D: Grammar & Usage
5. C: 'because of' is followed by a noun: 'since' and 'because' are followed by a clause; 'as for' is used to introduce a point which is different from what has just been said; (see line 33)
6. D: portray <u>as</u> something; e.g. The story portrays him as a madman; (see line 2)
7. D: 'just' is used here to emphasize the very short time; (see line 8)
8. B: **beneficial to** someone or something; (see line 11)
9. A: exclusively = only; 'totally' is used to indicate everything in a situation; 'fully' means 'to the greatest extend or degree'; 'selectively' contradicts the meaning of the sentence; (see line 7)

24E : Vocabulary

1. ungrounded   2. vicious
3. misconception   4. habitat**s**
5. exclusively   6. myth
7. deliberate   8. predator**s**

Unit 25: Sumo Wrestling

25D : Grammar & Usage

1. A: 'supposed' is followed by infinitive with 'to'; (see line 29)
2. C: a common sentence pattern: the (comparative adj.)… the (comparative adj); see lines 18)
3. D: 'maintain' is to keep something the way it is and continue to have it;
'preserve' is to keep something from decaying or changing;
'reserve' is to keep something for a particular purpose;
'protect' is to keep someone or something from any harm
(see line 30)
4. C: Grammar & Usage (2)
5. B: **at first glance**; a phrase, it means something seems to be true when you first see it, but that impression may be wrong; (see line 5)
6. B: Sentence Patterns
7. C: Grammar & Usage (1)
8. B: originally (adv); original (adj); origin (n); originated (adj); (see line 1)
9. D: 'large amount' is the correct quantitative adjective phrase for 'food'; (see line 21)
10. A: use 'in order to' to state the purpose of an action; 'for' is not followed by a verb; 'in order that' is followed by a clause, not a phrase; (see line 19)

25E : Vocabulary

1. opponent**s**	2. toss
3. chore**s**	4. shove**d**
5. hierarchical	6. dedicate**d**
7. agility	8. drastic

Unit 26: AIDS

26D : Grammar & Usage

1. B: **blame** someone **for** something; (see line 47)
2. D: collocation: **follow precautions** or **take precautions**; (see line 39)
3. C: '**stand for** something'; a phrase; it is used to refer to the meaning of an abbreviation; (see line 1)
4. C: Grammar & Usage
5. D: Sentence Patterns (1)
6. A: use present perfect tense for an action beginning in the past and still continuing: have / has + past participle; use passive voice here; (see line 10)
7. D: Sentence Patterns (2)
8. B: a phrase; '**give rise to** a situation' means cause a situation to happen; (see line 12)

26E : Vocabulary

1. pandemic
2. abbreviation
3. pregnant
4. groundless / unfounded
5. delivery
6. precaution**s**
7. transmit**ted**
8. wipe out
9. conspiracy theor**ies**

Unit 27: Revision Exercise

27A : Grammar & Usage

1. After – 18B(1)
2. consists – 18D(4)
3. Having – 18C
4. a – 19D(5)
5. against – 19D(3)
6. with – 20D(3).
7. bring – 20D(4)
8. so/it – 21D(6)
9. by – 21D(1)
10. by – 21D(7)
11. wonder – 21C
12. Have – 22B
13. exempted (v)/exempt (adj) – 22D(5)
14. vary – 22D(7)
15. Unlike – 23C(1)
16. around – 23D(6)
17. things – 23D(8)
18. risk – 24D(2)
19. Of/Among – 24C
20. glance – 25D(5)
21. once – 25B(2)
22. did – 26B
23. only – 26C(2)
24. followed/taken 26D(2)
25. given -26D(8)
26. D – 19D(6)
27. B – 19C
28. C – 19D(2)
29. C – 20B
30. A – 21B
31. D – 22C(2)
32. B – 22C(1)
33. B – 24B
34. D – 25C
35. C – 26C(1)

27B : Vocabulary

1. pricey	2. pamper**ed**
3. arous**ed**	4. meticulous
5. plausible	6. depriv**ed**
7. decline	8. feverish
9. ascertain	10. profile
11. blush**ed**	12. anticipate**d**
13. accent	14. remarkable
15. liable	16. viable
17. initiate	18. binary
19. launch**ed**	20. portray**ed**
21. myth**s**	22. deliberate
23. purity	24. hierarchical
25. agility	26. chore
27. concentration	28. pandemic
29. transmit**ted**	30. vicious

- End -