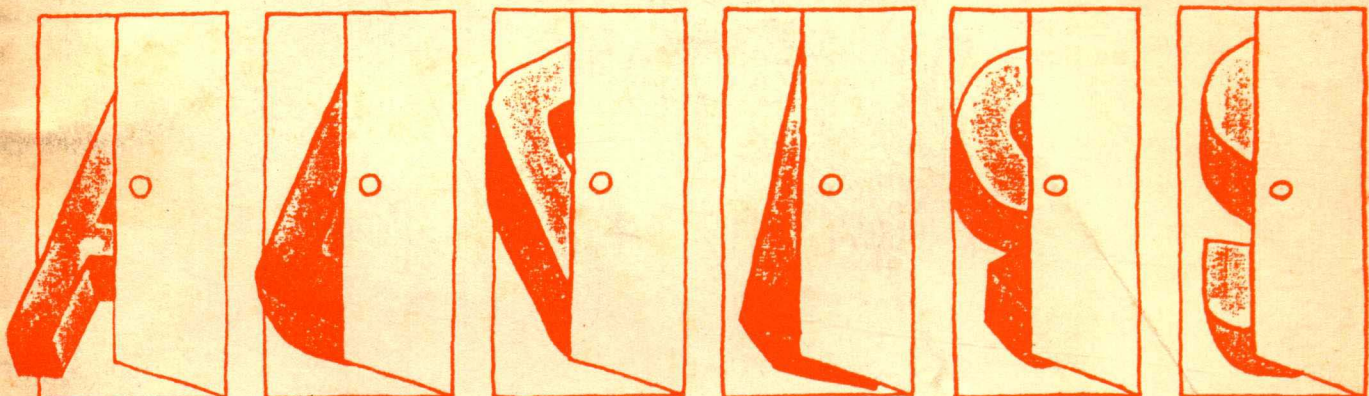


NEW ACCESS

Workbook

2

for Hong Kong Secondary Schools



D. H. Howe

New Access 2

Workbook

by D. H. Howe



Hong Kong
Oxford University Press

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HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

This Workbook is meant to be used with *New Access Book 2*. It gives further written practice in the language structures and vocabulary items taught in the main book, as well as revising work done in the primary school. It also provides further practice in verbal and non-verbal understanding, problem solving, following instructions, interpreting rules and notices, etc. by means of the kinds of exercises likely to be encountered in the Scaling Test.

Each Unit in the Workbook should not, of course, be worked until the corresponding Unit in the main book has been thoroughly dealt with. Many of the exercises are designed to consolidate the work of the main book by providing meaningful written exercises in which particular language patterns are used repeatedly. The aim in all exercises is not to test but to *teach*: to provide *practice* so that the correct use of language in appropriate situations becomes a habit.

Very few mistakes should occur in the Workbook exercises. The aim, in fact, is to produce written work with *no* mistakes. No one learns English by making mistakes. Marking should therefore place little burden on the teacher. There is indeed much to be said for letting the pupils mark each other's work in class, under the teacher's supervision, since this increases their awareness of the points involved.

If the teacher wishes, or finds it necessary with a particular class, the exercises may be practised orally first, but normally it should be necessary only to make sure that the pupils know what is expected of them. The Workbook is very suitable for homework.

UNIT	PAGE	SYLLABUS ITEMS	LANGUAGE STRUCTURE EXERCISES
1	1	49–52	Adjective phrases; <i>which, what, what kind of</i> . . . Filling in a form.
2	4	53–54	<i>Some, any, no, none, both, all</i> and numerals with <i>of</i> . Understanding instructions: a pamphlet.
3	7	55–57	Preposition phrases; adverbials of time; <i>have breakfast</i> , etc. Reading a map and a timetable; some signs.
4	10	58–59	<i>Who, which</i> and <i>whose</i> ; short answers; indirect questions with <i>no</i> change in word order; more practice with verb patterns 6–9; pronunciation test; vocabulary revision.

UNIT	PAGE	SYLLABUS ITEMS	LANGUAGE STRUCTURE EXERCISES
5	13	60-61	Questions with prepositions. Understanding a weather chart.
6	16	62-64	<i>Many, much, a few, a little, a lot of, too much and too many; a small/large amount/number of.</i> Understanding a map.
7	19	65-66	Adverb clauses of condition, present sequence.
8	22	67	<i>Why and because; why questions and the infinitive of purpose,</i> vocabulary revision. Following instructions and problem solving.
9	25	68	<i>Too and enough; so . . . that;</i> Some problems.
10	28	69	<i>Make, let and other verbs followed by the infinitive without to.</i> An advertisement.
11	31	70-72	Verb patterns with <i>ask, tell</i> etc.; indirect questions with change in word order; indirect questions with <i>if</i> and <i>whether</i> . Understanding a programme timetable.
12	34	73-74	<i>Yet, still and just;</i> Some symbols; a cloze passage.
13	37	75	Gerunds; verbs followed by the <i>-ing</i> form and/or the <i>to</i> -infinitive. Understanding a diagram.
14	40	75	Verbs, nouns and adjectives with prepositions.
15	43	76	Transitive verbs with adverbial particles. Filling in forms to open a savings account.
16	46	77-81	Question tags. Understanding instructions: medicine.
17	49	82	<i>How often?</i> adverbs of frequency. Understanding a notice; filling in a form.
18	53	83	<i>How wide (tall, etc.);</i> units of measure and price.
19	55	84-87	Comparative and superlative of adjectives; a crossword puzzle. Understanding conversion tables.
20	58	88-89	<i>(Not) as . . . as;</i> various ways of expressing reason. Some optical illusions.

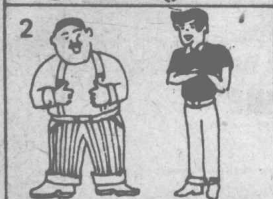
Unit One

A Ask and answer questions using Which.



tall Which boy is tall? The one with the bag is.

short Which boy is short? The one with the dog is.



thin Which man is thin? The one with the black shirt is.

fat _____



thin _____

fat _____



tall _____

short _____



short and fat _____

tall and thin _____



big and strong _____

medium-size _____

B Filling in forms On the next page you will see the form you must fill in if you want to become a member of Junior Police Call. You will also see the other side of the card to be filled in by your parent. Fill in both forms. For the second form, pretend to be your parent or guardian. You may invent details such as telephone or identity card numbers if you wish.

Unit One

Before filling in the forms, discuss the meaning of the following with your teacher, or use your dictionary:

1 an application; an applicant.	3 'on completion'.
2 a guardian; a ward.	4 'for onward transmission'.

NAME IN ENGLISH	POLICE DIVISION	J.P.C. MEMBERSHIP NO.

ROYAL HONG KONG POLICE FORCE

皇家香港警務處

APPLICATION FOR JOINING "JUNIOR POLICE CALL PROGRAMME"

參加「少年警訊節目」申請表格

PART A 甲部 *To be completed by applicant* 由申請人填寫

I wish to be a J.P.C. Member. The details you require are as follows:

本人欲申請為「少年警訊」會員，現謹將本人簡歷填報如下：

NAME 姓名 SEX 性別

AGE 年齡 DATE OF BIRTH 出生日期

HOME ADDRESS 住址

..... TEL. NO. 電話

NAME & ADDRESS OF MY SCHOOL 就讀學校之名稱及地址

.....

Date 日期 Signature of Applicant

申請人簽署

PART B 乙部 *To be completed by parent/guardian* 由家長或監護人填寫

I hereby consent to my son/daughter/ward* joining the JUNIOR POLICE CALL PROGRAMME as a member.

本人茲同意小兒／小女／被監護者*加入為「少年警訊」之會員。

Date 日期 Name 姓名

H.K. I/C or

Passport No. Signed 簽署

香港身份證(護照)號碼

* Delete whichever is not applicable. 刪去不適用句子。

NOTE: On completion, please return this form to any police station for onward transmission to P.P.R.W. or post it to the Police Public Relations Wing, Tai Sang Commercial Building, 3rd & 4th floors, 24-34, Hennessy Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong.

附註：填妥此表格後，請將之交回任何警署，以便轉交警察公共關係處，或郵寄香港灣仔軒尼詩道二十四至三十四號大生商業大廈三至四樓，警察公共關係處。

Unit One

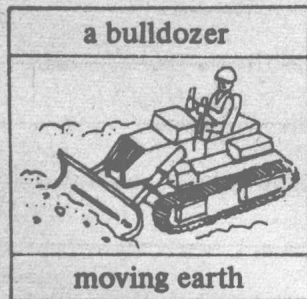
D Write out conversations like the example. Be careful with punctuation.

1



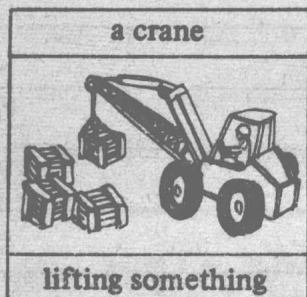
'What is the woman doing?'
'She's polishing the floor.'
'What kind of machine is she using?'
'It's a floor-polisher. It's a machine we use for polishing floors.'

2



'What is the man doing?'

3



4



Unit Two

A Write out conversations like the example. Be careful with punctuation.

1 books in the cupboard

'Are there any books in the cupboard?'

'No, there aren't any books in the cupboard. There are no books.'

'Were there any books in the cupboard yesterday?'

'Yes, there were some in the cupboard yesterday but there aren't any now. There are none now.'

2 water on the floor

'Is there any water on the floor?'

3 pictures on the wall

4 chalk in the box

Unit Two

B Write questions and answers like the examples. Use: none of them, all of them, both of them, two of them, three of them, etc.

1 Cheung Chau, Peng Chau, Lantau, Lamma, Stonecutters: **islands?**

'Are any of these islands?' 'Yes, all of them are.'

2 Betty, Mary, Elizabeth, Joanna, Susan, Diana: **boys' names?**

3 Mark, Peter, Philip, David, George, Daniel: **boys' names?**

4 Asia, Africa: **continents?**

5 furniture, paper, meat, water, ships, pencils: **uncountable nouns?**

6 milk, coffee, cloth, mud, ice, butter, jam, bread: **countable nouns?**

7 desk, mice, wife, child, donkey, teeth: **plural?**

8 horses, donkeys, flies, ladies, roofs, loaves, wives: **spelt correctly?**

9 gases, addresses, babies, knives, heroes, mosquitoes, pianos: **spelt wrongly?**

10 a warship, a minibus, a bus, a taxi, a submarine: **vehicles?**

11 an axe, a wire-cutter: **tools?**

12 a bottle-opener, an engineer, a helicopter, a carpenter: **machines?**

Unit Two

- C This is from a pamphlet issued by the Royal Hong Kong Police Force, but some of the words are missing. Choose the best word for each blank space and underline it. The first one is done for you.

DO YOUR DOOR DRILL – DON'T LET THE BURGLAR GET (1).

(1) OUT/AWAY/IN/OFF

- 1 Look (2) the caller (3) the inspection window.



(2) at/through/to/away
(3) through/out/in/around

- 2 (4) you do not know the caller (5) him to identify himself with the door still shut.



(4) Then/So/If/Perhaps
(5) call/ask/make/demand

- 3 If the caller says he (6) an identification card, open the door with the (7) on.



(6) has/had/is having/have
(7) string/chain/lock/handle

- 4 If (8) trouble, shout (9) help and dial 999.



(8) in/on/with/by
(9) out/for/to/from

**FOR YOUR SAFETY
ALWAYS (10) A STRONG DOOR AND A
GOOD LOCK**

(10) HAVE/ARE HAVING
/HAS/BE HAVING

Unit Three

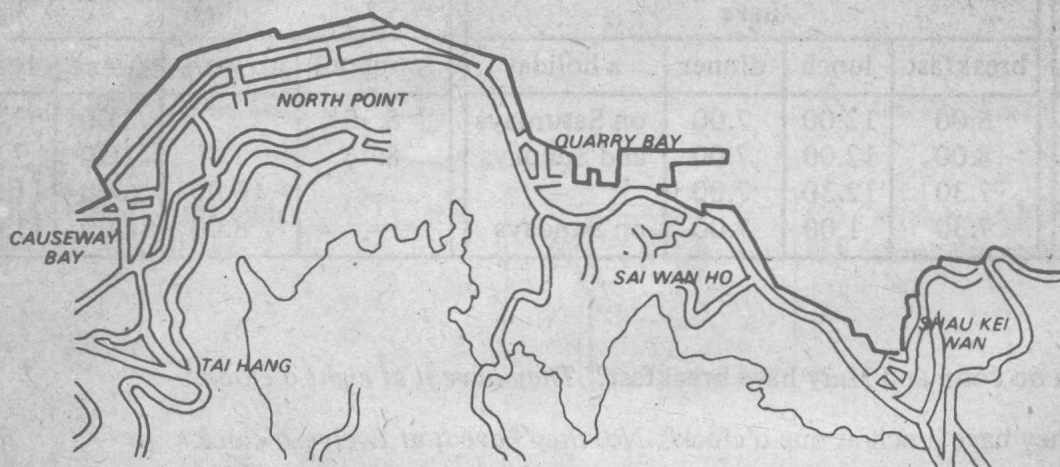
A Answer the questions.

	have				go			
	breakfast	lunch	dinner	a holiday	to school	to work	home	bed
John	8.00	12.00	7.00	on Saturdays	8.30		2.00	9.30
Mary	8.00	12.00	7.00	and Sundays	8.45		2.30	9.30
Mrs. Lim	7.30	12.30	7.00	—	—	10.00	6.00	11.00
Mr. Lim	7.30	1.00	7.00	on Sundays	—	8.00	6.00	11.00

- 1 When do John and Mary have breakfast? *They have it at eight o'clock.*
- 2 Do they have lunch at one o'clock? *No, they have it at twelve o'clock.*
- 3 When do they have a holiday? *They have one on Saturdays and Sundays.*
- 4 Do they have dinner at six o'clock? _____
- 5 When does John go to school? _____
- 6 Does Mary go to school at eight thirty? _____
- 7 When does John go home? _____
- 8 When does Mary go home? _____
- 9 Do they go to bed at ten o'clock? _____
- 10 When do Mr. and Mrs. Lim have breakfast? _____
- 11 Does Mrs. Lim have lunch at one o'clock? _____
- 12 When does Mr. Lim have lunch? _____
- 13 When do they have dinner? _____
- 14 When does Mr. Lim have a holiday? _____
- 15 Does Mrs. Lim go to work at nine o'clock? _____
- 16 When does Mr. Lim go to work? _____
- 17 When do they go home? _____
- 18 When do they go to bed? _____

Unit Three

- B** Look at this map and the timetable for the school bus, which travels from Tai Hang Road to the school at Shaueiwan.



School Bus Timetable

	Tai Hang	Causeway Bay	North Point	Quarry Bay	Sai Wan Ho	Shaueiwan
Weekdays	7.15	7.30	7.50	8.05	8.15	8.30
Saturdays	7.45	8.00	8.20	8.35	8.45	9.00

Peter, Paul and Mary live in Tai Hang Road, Causeway Bay and Quarry Bay respectively. They all go to school at Shaueiwan. School starts at 8.35 on weekdays and 9.05 on Saturdays.

Answer these questions. Do not write complete sentences.

- What time does Peter catch the bus on Mondays? At _____
- What time does Paul catch the bus on Saturdays? _____
- On which days does Mary catch the bus at 8.35? _____
- On which days does the bus reach Sai Wan Ho at 8.15? _____
- By how many minutes is Peter's journey longer than Paul's? _____
- How long does the bus take to travel from Causeway Bay to Quarry Bay? _____
- After arriving at school, how much time do the three students have before school starts? _____

Unit Three

C Below, on the left, there are a number of signs often seen in Hong Kong. For each sign, choose the correct explanation and write the letter in the circle.

Signs

Explanations

- ☐ ALARM BELL
- ☐ EMERGENCY EXIT
- ☐ NO SMOKING
- ☐ NO ADMITTANCE
- ☐ PEDESTRIAN CROSSING
- ☐ NO U-TURN
- ☐ ENTRANCE
- ☐ NO FIRES
- ☐ TENDER EXACT FARE
- ☐ DANGER
- ☐ EXIT
- ☐ DIVERSION
- ☐ COUNTER CLOSED
- ☐ TAXI STAND
- ☐ MAJOR ROAD AHEAD
- ☐ PROHIBITED AREA
- ☐ ROAD JUNCTION
- ☐ ONE WAY ROAD
- ☐ ROAD WORKS AHEAD
- ☐ LEVEL CROSSING
- ☐ POST NO BILLS

- a. This is the way to go in.
- b. This is the way to go out.
- c. Press this button in emergency.
- d. Do not light fires.
- e. You may use this door to go out only if there is danger.
- f. Do not smoke.
- g. Do not stick notices here.
- h. You must not go in here.
- i. You may cross the road here.
- j. Cars must not turn in the road to go in the opposite direction.
- k. Go to the next window.
- l. Have the correct amount of money ready to buy the ticket.
- m. Be very careful.
- n. You cannot go by the usual way.
- o. Taxis wait here for passengers.
- p. Two roads meet here.
- q. A road crosses a railway line.
- r. A small road is joining a larger, busier road.
- s. You are not allowed here.
- t. All the traffic on this road goes in the same direction.
- u. You are coming to a part of the road that is being repaired.

Unit Four

A Write questions beginning with the words in brackets. Then give short answers.

1 John fell down and broke his leg. (Who)

Who fell down and broke his leg? John did.

2 Peter fell into the reservoir and nearly drowned. (Who)

3 Mary has a small, black and white dog called "Spot". (Who)

4 Po Chuan is going to go to Kai Tak Airport tomorrow. (Who)

5 Chung Wa's brother is the school captain. (Whose)

6 Oi Mei's sister has appeared on television. (Whose)

7 Paul's father was a teacher at this school last year. (Whose)

8 The car with the broken window was stopped by a policeman. (Which)

9 The boy with the red cap had an accident. (Which)

10 London is the biggest city in England. (Which)

11 The girl with the big bag does all her homework on Saturdays. (Which)

12 Steven's dog sometimes follows the children to school. (Whose)

13 The windows in our classroom are very big. (Which)

14 Peter's father has gone to the hospital. (Whose)

Unit Four

B *Change the questions you wrote on page 10 into sentences beginning with the words given.*

- 1 I don't know who fell down and broke his leg.
- 2 Do you know who fell into the reservoir and nearly drowned?
- 3 He wants to know _____
- 4 I know _____
- 5 Everyone knows _____
- 6 Do you know _____
- 7 Can you tell me _____
- 8 I would like to know _____
- 9 Ask someone _____
- 10 Everyone knows _____
- 11 Do you know _____
- 12 I want to know _____
- 13 I can tell you _____
- 14 I am not sure _____

C *Write replies like the first one using to.*

- 1 Who will take him the letter? *I will take it to him.*
- 2 Who will bring me the newspaper? _____
- 3 Who will read them the story? _____
- 4 Who will give us the signal to start? _____
- 5 Who will tell us the news? _____
- 6 Who will lend him the money? _____

Unit Four

D Write questions beginning with Which and give correct answers.

1 cot caught port One of these words does not rhyme with the others.

Which of these words does not rhyme with the others? The first one does not.

2 sa [f] e o [f] o [ff] One of these sounds is different from the others.

3 rise price prize One of these words does not rhyme with the others.

4 l [ai] d m [a] de s [ai] d One of these sounds is different from the others.

E You learnt these words in Unit 3

1 Something that makes us laugh is ____.

H U M _ _ _ S

2 You can understand things quickly if you are ____.

I N T _ _ _ _ _ T

3 Something which is ____ must be done at once.

U _ _ _ _

4 The soldiers took two ____ forward.

P _ _ _

5 The old man knew everybody in the ____.

I

6 When the pain went he felt great ____.

O _ _ _ _ _ T

7 He told them lots of interesting ____.

_ _ _ I E F

T _ _ _

Y

F You learnt these words in Unit 4

1 A word meaning 'in public'.

P _ _ _ _ _ Y

2 The small, hard seeds of wheat and rice.

G R _ _ _

3 'Go away. Don't ____ me.'

B O _ _ _

4 'Don't leave it out. ____ it.'

J

5 A low, quiet laugh.

I N _ _ _ _ _ E

6 This is what hens do to eggs.

C H _ _ _ _

7 Push something with a stick.

H _ T _

8 Old people have these on their faces.

_ _ O D

A _ _ _ _ _