

NEW  
ACTIVE  
ENGLISH

by D. H. HOWE

5-6

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## NOTE TO THE TEACHER

**Book 5** and the accompanying **Workbooks** and **Teachers' Notes**, are designed for use in Primary 5. The suggested language structures for Primary 5 in the English Syllabus (Primary 1–6) issued by the Curriculum Development Committee in 1976 are covered thoroughly, as is vocabulary work. At the same time the book includes revision of work studied earlier.

### ORAL WORK

*Vocabulary* The words introduced in this book are taken from the *Suggested Word List for the Primary Course* of the Syllabus with a few additions. The entire list is given at the end of the **Teachers' Notes**.

*Language Structure* Again the Syllabus has been followed and all 27 items are thoroughly taught and revised, as well as some other less important constructions.

### READING

**Book 5** provides many passages for comprehension practice, followed by objective type and 'True or untrue?' type questions to ensure a thorough test of understanding. The **Reading Aloud** sections in this book deal with common difficulties of pronunciation encountered in Hong Kong primary schools. This is done mainly by means of the modern principle of **contrast**. Each sound is contrasted with another sound with which it is sometimes confused. First, pairs of words are given which are different in one sound only. Then similar words are practised in sentences. Finally general practice in these sounds is given.

### WRITING

Speaking, reading and writing continues to be the order in which these activities are presented, the **Workbooks** providing controlled practice in the use in writing of items dealt with in the main book.

### EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION

Items introduced in the English Language programme of E.T.V. are dealt with either simultaneously or a little later in the course book but *never* in advance. This is considered most important. Television, with its ability for presenting dramatic situations, is a powerful medium for the *first* presentation of a language item, particularly when supported by a few closely linked preparatory and follow-up exercises. One of the many functions of the course book is to revise, consolidate and expand upon what television has presented. In this way the best possible use is made of both televised and printed material.

UNIT	PAGE	LANGUAGE STRUCTURE SYLLABUS ITEMS	GENERAL PRACTICE
	1-7	Revision of Book 4	
1	8	<b>Item 1:</b> adverbials after <i>to be</i>	<i>first, second, etc; left, right</i>
2	12	<b>Items 2 and 3:</b> <i>let, make, must, could</i> and <i>would</i> with 'bare' infinitives	
3	16	<b>Items 4 and 5:</b> <i>I feel hot. Let's have a drink.</i>	
4	19	<b>Item 6:</b> present perfect tense: <i>-ed</i> endings	Conversations
5	22	<b>Item 6:</b> present perfect tense: other forms	Contractions
6	25	<b>Item 7:</b> present perfect tense with <i>already, ever, often</i> and <i>never</i>	<i>Gone and been</i>
7	28	<b>Item 7:</b> present perfect tense with <i>just</i> and <i>almost</i>	Conversation
8	31	<b>Items 8 and 9:</b> present participles qualifying nouns	
9	34	<b>Item 10:</b> verb and preposition patterns	<i>him, her, it</i> and <i>them</i>
10	37	<b>Item 11:</b> the gerund as the subject of a verb	<i>stop</i>
11	40	<b>Items 12 and 13:</b> the gerund as the object of a verb; the object of a gerund	<i>like, enjoy, love, hate, go on, finish</i>
12	43	<b>Item 14:</b> question tags with 'ordinary' verbs	More practice with <i>like, enjoy, etc.</i>
13	46	<b>Item 15:</b> question tags with 'special' verbs	
14	49	<b>Items 16 and 17:</b> <i>Why</i> and <i>because</i>	
15	52	<b>Item 18:</b> adverb clauses with <i>when</i>	Answering questions
16	55	<b>Item 19:</b> adverb clauses with <i>if</i>	
17	58	<b>Item 20:</b> adjective clauses with <i>that/which</i>	Definitions
18	61	<b>Item 21:</b> adjective clauses with <i>who</i>	People who do things
19	64	<b>Item 22:</b> past continuous tense	Sentence composition
20	67	<b>Item 23:</b> <i>both, a lot of, etc.</i> with countable nouns	Sentence composition
21	70	<b>Item 24:</b> <i>a little, a lot of, etc.</i> with uncountable nouns	Sentence composition
22	73	<b>Item 25:</b> questions with <i>How</i>	Conversation
23	76	<b>Item 26:</b> suggestions with <i>Shall</i>	<i>What is the price ... ?</i>
24	79	<b>Item 27:</b> <i>may</i> : possibility	The weather
25	82	Revision of Units 1-7	
26	87	Revision of Units 8-15	
27	93	Revision of Units 16-27	
28	97	General Revision	

UNIT	SAY, READ AND SPELL	REVISION	READING PASSAGES
1	Silent letters		The Accident
2	pot, poured; pot, note; collar, socks, etc.	'A ... is for ...	The Lion and the Mouse
3	big, chin, etc; scissors, slowly, bucket, etc.	Comparisons	A Picnic on the Beach
4	-ed endings	A Conversation	A Busy Family
5	wide, knife, etc.		The Lost Ring
6	cry, sky, eye, etc.		The Moon in the Well
7	behind, like, child, etc.		The Fire: 1
8	get, egg; beggar, already, any, etc.		The Fire: 2
9	hut, hurt; burn, sir, work, purse, etc.	'I can see the teacher writing ...'	The Fire: 3
10		<i>put on, take off, etc.</i>	Tom Thumb: 1
11	shut, mother, front, etc.		Tom Thumb: 2
12	care, there, pear, etc.	Gerunds	Tom Thumb: 3
13	collar, caller; all, draw, water, etc.	Question tags	On the Peak
14	cheer, here, ear, etc.		Cinderella: 1
15	pool, pull; full, foot, etc.	<i>why and because</i>	Cinderella: 2
16	pull, pool, ruler; you, blue, too, etc.	<i>when</i>	Cinderella: 3
17			A Visit to the New Territories: 1
18	teacher, doctor, beggar, soldier, etc.	Tools	A Visit to the New Territories: 2
19		People who do things	A Visit to the New Territories: 3
20			The Piper: 1
21		<i>a lot of, a large amount, etc.</i>	The Piper: 2
22			The Piper: 3
23	ship, sheep; sleeping, slipping		The Present Shop
24	bath, path; bush, push		The Holiday. The Weather
25			Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves: 1
26			Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves: 2
27			Fire Making
28			Hong Kong Animals



## Revision

1 Say the sentences using mine, yours, his, hers, ours, *and* theirs like this:

*My pen is bigger than your pen.*

Mine is bigger than yours.

- a. *Your shirt is blue but his shirt is green.*
- b. *His hat is white but her hat is black.*
- c. *Our school is big, your school is bigger and their school is the biggest.*
- d. *John and I have dogs. My dog is white and his dog is black.*
- e. *Your writing is smaller than my writing but my writing is not as clear as your writing.*
- f. *His school is in the same street as her school but her school is nearer the bus-stop than his school.*
- g. *Our classroom is not as big as your classroom but our classroom is quieter than your classroom.*
- h. *The boys have lost their ball but the girls have not lost their ball.*

2 Answer the questions like this:

What did the teacher give you? (a new book)

He gave me a new book.

What did Mrs. Chan make for the children? (a cake)

She made them a cake.

- a. What did your father and mother give you? (a bicycle)
- b. What did you pay to the shopkeeper? (ten dollars)
- c. What did Mary's mother make for Mary? (a dress)
- d. What is the teacher going to read to us? (a story)
- e. What did the man give to all the people? (some pieces of paper)
- f. What are you going to give to your father and mother at Christmas?  
(a radio)
- g. What are you going to give to your brother? (a tie)
- h. How much did you lend to your friend, Peter? (ten dollars)
- i. How much did Mary lend you? (twenty dollars)

## Revision

3 Use these tables to ask and answer questions with a friend. Read the examples first.

- A: When do you have a rest? B: I usually have a rest in the afternoon.  
 A: How often do you have an English lesson? B: I sometimes have an English lesson twice a day.  
 A: How often do you have a ride on a bicycle? B: I never have a ride on a bicycle.

### Questions

When	do you have	a rest?
How often		a ride on a bicycle?
		a walk?
		a swim?
		a holiday?
		an English lesson?
		a meal?
		breakfast?
		dinner?

### Answers

I	usually	have	a rest	in the morning.		
	sometimes		a ride on a bicycle	in the evening.		
I	often	have	a walk	once	a	day.
	always		a swim	twice		week.
	never		a holiday	three times		month.
			an English lesson	four times		year.
			a meal	five times		
			breakfast	many times		
			dinner			

4 For each sentence make a question and answer:

- He hid behind a tree. Did he hide behind a tree? Yes, he did.  
 The dog bit her and ran away. Did the dog bite her and run away? Yes, it did.  
 She went to Shatin. Did she go to Shatin? Yes, she did.



## Revision

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. They saw him.</li> <li>b. He helped her.</li> <li>c. She brought her book to school.</li> <li>d. He bought some sweets.</li> <li>e. She said, 'Hello!'</li> <li>f. He hit the ball.</li> <li>g. She threw up the ball and caught it.</li> <li>h. The men dug a hole in the road.</li> <li>i. They heard an aeroplane and saw it.</li> <li>j. The man drove the bus into a tree.</li> <li>k. He held up his hand.</li> <li>l. Miss Chan taught them.</li> <li>m. She wore a blue dress and carried a blue bag.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>n. They went to the cinema.</li> <li>o. The teacher gave him a new book.</li> <li>p. She drank the milk and ate the apple.</li> <li>q. He shut the door and opened a window.</li> <li>r. The teacher spoke to them and wrote on the board.</li> <li>s. She stood on her chair and shouted.</li> <li>t. He came to school late.</li> <li>u. He fell down and hurt his nose.</li> <li>v. He took some sweets out of his pocket and gave them to her.</li> <li>w. The wind blew hard and it began to rain.</li> <li>x. The teacher drew a tree on the blackboard.</li> <li>y. The bird flew through the window.</li> <li>z. A thief stole the money.</li> </ul> |
|--|---|

**5** *Make sentences like the examples in colour. Put yesterday at the end.*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>He goes to school every day.</p> <p>She often brings an orange to school.</p> <p>She sometimes helps her mother.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. She often cooks a meal.</li> <li>b. They sometimes play football.</li> <li>c. The little girl often cries.</li> <li>d. The boy sometimes hides behind the door.</li> <li>e. That dog sometimes bites the postman.</li> <li>f. She always says, 'Hello!'</li> </ul> | <p>Yes, he went to school yesterday.</p> <p>Yes, she brought one to school yesterday.</p> <p>Yes, she helped her yesterday.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>g. He sometimes gives us oranges.</li> <li>h. She usually drinks a glass of milk.</li> <li>i. They often write in their books.</li> <li>j. He often wins a prize.</li> <li>k. He usually wears a white shirt.</li> <li>l. They always take their books home.</li> <li>m. She often drives a car to school.</li> <li>n. They sometimes dig a hole.</li> </ul> |
|--|---|

## Revision

- o. The wind sometimes blows a tree down.
- p. He always brings sweets to school.
- q. She usually buys some meat.
- r. He always catches a bus.
- s. Mr. Chan always teaches them English.
- t. She always shuts the windows.
- u. We sometimes hear a train.
- v. He sometimes falls down.
- w. He sometimes runs all the way to school.
- x. They often come to see us.
- y. He sometimes sees a very big dog.
- z. The Headmaster sometimes speaks to all the children.

### 6 Make questions and answers like these:

He cleans his bicycle every day.

Does he clean his bicycle every day?

Yes, he does.

Is he going to clean it tomorrow?

Yes, he is.

They go to the market every day.

Do they go to the market every day?

Yes, they do.

Are they going there tomorrow?

Yes, they are.

- a. He paints a picture every day.
- b. They play football every day.
- c. She washes the floor every day.
- d. They write in their books every day.
- e. The teacher rings a bell every day.
- f. The sun shines every day.
- g. The men go to work every day.
- h. Mrs. Chan buys something at the market every day.
- i. The children have a bath every day.
- j. He takes the dog for a walk every day.

### 7 Make requests and replies like these:

'Will you give me a pen, please?' 'Yes, here it is!'

'Will you give me some pencils, please?' 'Yes, here they are!'

'Will you give me some water, please?' 'Yes, here it is!'

Use these words:

- a. a ruler
- b. some books
- c. some ink
- d. a glass
- e. some eggs
- f. some milk
- g. a hammer
- h. some nails
- i. some paint
- j. a box of matches

## Revision

### 8 *Ask questions and answer them:*

Ann went to the shop. She wanted to buy some bread.

Why did Ann go to the shop?

She went to the shop to buy some bread.

John went to the beach. He wanted to have a swim.

Why did John go to the beach?

He went to the beach to have a swim.

- a. Mary went to the shop. She wanted to buy a dress.
- b. John went to the shop. He wanted to buy a kite.
- c. Tom went to the zoo. He wanted to see the animals.
- d. Mrs. Chan went to the market. She wanted to buy some fish.
- e. Mimi went to the doctor. She wanted to get some medicine.
- f. Tim went to the library. He wanted to borrow a book.
- g. Betty went to the Post Office. She wanted to buy a stamp.
- h. Molly went to the shop. She wanted to buy a book.
- i. Dick went to Kowloon. He wanted to see his uncle.
- j. The children went to the cinema. They wanted to see a film.

### 9 *Make replies like the ones in colour:*

Will you give me something to eat, please? (an apple)

Yes, here is an apple for you to eat.

Will you give my dog something to eat, please? (a biscuit)

Yes, here is a biscuit for your dog to eat.

- a. Will you give me something to read, please? (a book)
- b. Will you give my father something to read, please? (a newspaper)
- c. Will you give me something to drink, please? (some tea)
- d. Will you give my dog something to drink, please? (some water)
- e. Will you give me something to write with, please? (a pen)
- f. Will you give me something to draw with, please? (a pencil)
- g. Will you give me something to spend, please? (a dollar)
- h. Will you give my dog something to play with, please? (a ball)

## Revision

### 10 *Make sentences like the ones in colour:*

'Sit down, John,' said Miss Lee.

Miss Lee told John to sit down.

'Don't go to sleep, Mary,' said Mrs. Tan.

Mrs. Tan told Mary not to go to sleep.

- a. 'Stand up, John,' said Miss Lee.
- b. 'Don't shout, Mary,' said Mrs. Tan.
- c. 'Wait for me, Ann,' said Mary.
- d. 'Don't be late, children,' said Mrs. Chan.
- e. 'Put the chair near the door, Tom,' said Miss Lee.
- f. 'Don't drop the cup, Ann,' said Mr. Chan.
- g. 'Switch off the radio, Mimi,' said Mrs. Lee.
- h. 'Don't be afraid, children,' the man said.

### 11 *Answer the questions with full sentences:*

- a. Who is the tallest girl in the school?
- b. Who is the tallest boy in the school?
- c. Who is the oldest boy in your class?
- d. Who is the oldest girl in your class?
- e. Who is the youngest boy in your class?
- f. Who is the youngest girl in your class?
- g. Who is taller than you?
- h. Who is younger than you?
- i. Who is older than you?
- j. Who is shorter than you?

### 12 *Answer these questions:*

- a. How old are you? I am . . .
- b. How old will you be next year? Next year I shall . . .
- c. How tall are you?
- d. How tall will you be next year?
- e. How old is your friend?
- f. How old will your friend be next year?
- g. How tall is your friend?
- h. How tall will your friend be next year?

## Revision

### 13 *Make sentences like the ones in colour :*

Jack has four books. Allen has three books.

Jack has more books than Allen.

Allen has fewer books than Jack.

Ann has a lot of milk. Eva has a little milk.

Ann has more milk than Eva.

Eva has less milk than Ann.

- a. David has five oranges. Robin has four oranges.
- b. Ann has a lot of water. Betty has a little water.
- c. Jack has three dogs. John has two dogs.
- d. Jack's book has a hundred pages. John's book has sixty pages.
- e. The boys have a lot of ink. The girls have a little ink.

### 14 *Make twelve true sentences :*

A bus				fast		a train.
A car				big		an aeroplane.
A pencil	is	(not)	as	thick	as	a pen.
A newspaper				long		a book.
An orange						an apple.
A bird						a dog.

*Examples:* A bus is not as fast as a train.

A pencil is as long as a pen.

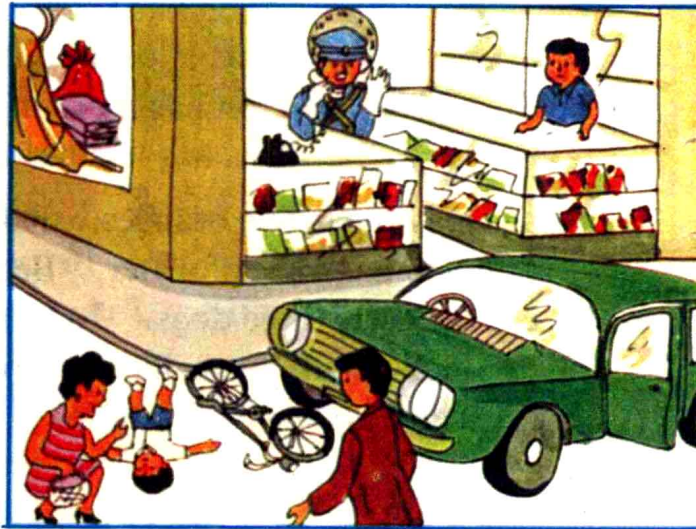
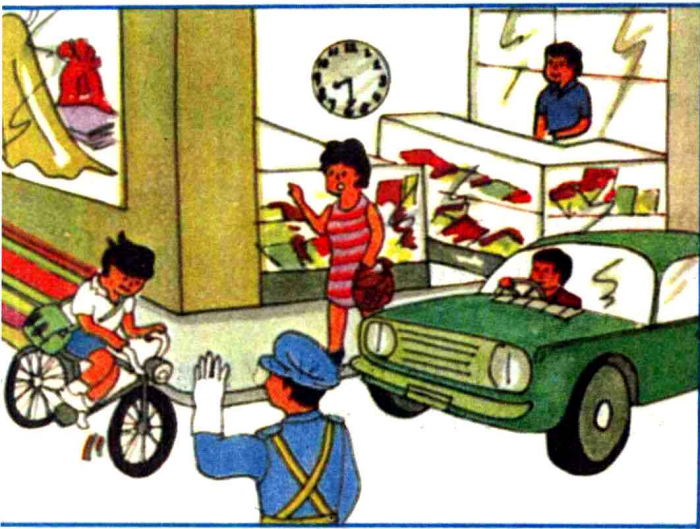
### 15 *How many good sentences can you make? (24 sentences)*

Mary	works does not work	as	hard well badly	as	Betty.
The boys	work do not work		fast neatly carefully		the girls.



## The Accident

*Look at the pictures and read. Try to remember the pictures.*



Look at the first picture.  
What can you see?  
A policeman is on duty.  
A boy is on a bicycle.  
He is in a hurry.  
His lesson is at eight-thirty.  
He is very late.  
His head is down.  
He cannot see the policeman.  
The policeman's hand is up but  
the boy is not stopping.  
A car is in the road.  
The boy will hit the car.  
A woman is on the pavement.  
She is shouting to the boy but  
he does not hear her.

Now what can you see?  
The boy is not on the bicycle.  
He is on the ground.  
The bicycle is on the ground, too.  
It is on its side.  
The door of the car is open.  
The driver is not in the car.  
He is in the street.  
He is looking at the boy.  
The woman is not on the pavement.  
She is in the street.  
She is speaking to the boy.  
The policeman is in the shop.  
He is on the telephone.  
Soon the boy will be in an ambulance.  
Then he will be in hospital.



2

Last term the class had a test.  
The teacher gave some prizes.  
Here they are.



Did John win a prize? Yes, he won the first prize.  
Did Mary win a prize? Yes, she won the second prize.  
The first prize is for John.  
The second prize is for Mary.  
Who is the third prize for? Who is the fourth prize for?  
Who is the fifth prize for? Who is the sixth prize for?

3



What is this bottle for?  
It is for milk.



What is this bottle for?  
It is for ink.



What is this tin for?  
It is for sugar.



What is this tin for?  
It is for tea.



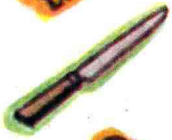
What is this box for?  
It is for chalk.

4



What is a key for?

It is for opening doors.



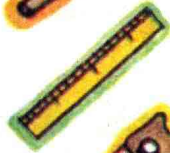
What is a knife for?

It is for cutting things.



What is a hammer for?

It is for hitting things.



What is a ruler for?

It is for measuring.

It is for drawing straight lines.

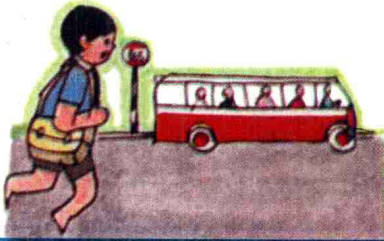


What is a saw for?

It is for cutting wood.

5

1

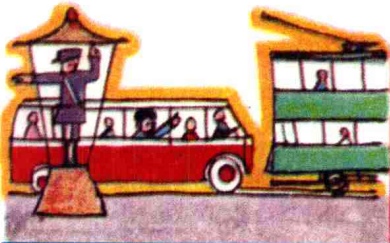


John is in a hurry.

He is late.

The first lesson is at half past eight.

2

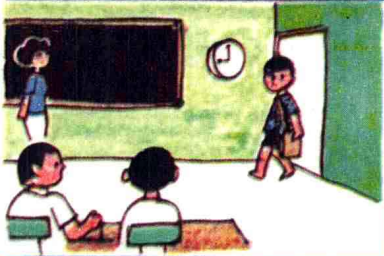


Now John is on the bus.

The bus is behind a tram.

There is a policeman on duty.

3



Now John is at school.

It is nine o'clock.

The first lesson is over.

John is very late.

6 Read aloud and spell:

write

wrote

wrong

whistle

Silent letters

listen

often

7 What can you remember about the accident on page 8? Finish the sentences:




In the first picture:

- a. The policeman was ... duty.
- b. The boy was on ...
- c. He was ... a hurry.
- d. His lesson was at ...
- e. He ... late.
- f. The policeman's hand was ...
- g. The boy's head was ...
- h. He did not ...
- i. A car was ... road.
- j. A woman ... pavement.
- k. She shouted to the boy but ...

In the second picture:

- a. The boy was not ...
- b. He was ...
- c. The bicycle was ..., too.
- d. It was on its ...
- e. The door of the car was ...
- f. The driver was not ...
- g. He was in ...
- h. He was looking at ...
- i. The woman was not ...
- j. She was in ..., too.
- k. She was ... to the boy.
- l. The policeman was ...
- m. He was on the ...

8 Play this game with a friend:

	<p>Which hand is the piece of chalk in?</p> <p>It is in your left hand.</p> <p>No, you are wrong. It is in my right hand.</p>
	<p>Which hand is the piece of chalk in now?</p>
	<p>It is in your right hand.</p> <p>Yes, you are right. It is in my right hand.</p>