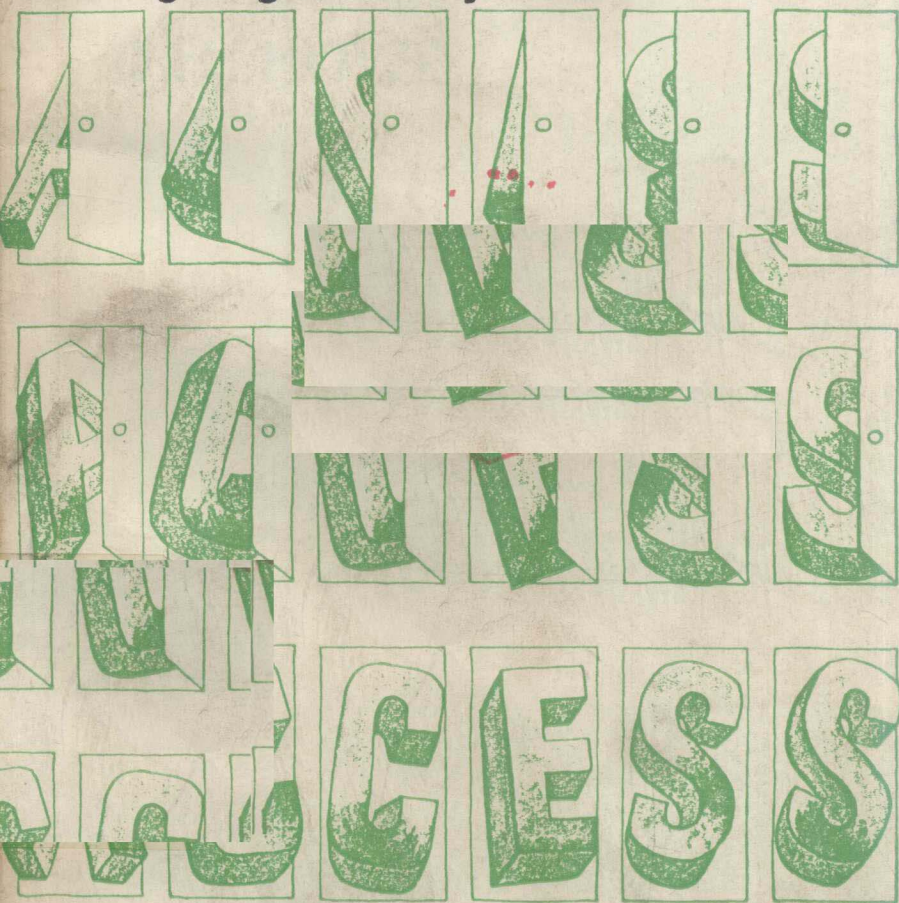


# NEW ACCESS

Teacher's Key

5

for Hong Kong Secondary Schools



D. H. Howe

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# NEW ACCESS 5

## Teacher's Key

D.H. HOWE



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## KEY TO NEW ACCESS BOOK FIVE

This book contains answers to most of the exercises in *New Access Book 5* and *Workbook 5*.

Please note, however:

1. Sometimes more than one answer is possible. In such cases at least one good answer is given. Where it is thought helpful, alternative answers have been given, separated by a stroke, but there may be further possibilities.
2. In some cases it has not been possible to give answers since they will vary with individual pupils. Even here suggestions have sometimes been made when it is thought that they may be helpful. Answers are not provided for simple oral drills.

# Unit 1 'Ear-sight'

## COMPREHENSION AND SUMMARY (Page 3)

- A**
- 1 If blind people 'possess one advantage over other people', this means that they can do one thing other people cannot do, i.e. they can hear better than people with sight.
  - 2 Fast-moving.
  - 3 Their sight is poor.
  - 4 The sounds they make are too high to be heard by the human ear.
  - 5 They avoid the obstacles.
  - 6 a. emitted  
b. normal  
c. ultrasonic
  - 7 The transmitter's returning echoes have to be filtered because they are too high to be heard by the human ear. Their frequency has to be lowered so that they can be heard.
  - 8 If a 'bleep' is 'clearly audible', we can hear it plainly.
  - 9 A close obstruction produces bleeps which are both faster and deeper than an obstruction that is further away.
  - 10 Experienced operators claim that they can distinguish between different kinds of obstructions.
  - 11 Making a very small version of something.
  - 12 Circuitry.
  - 13 These are a hearing aid containing a small microphone amplifier and ear-phone, in the form of a pair of spectacles. The microphone is in one part of the spectacle frame near one or both of the ears and the circuitry is contained inside the spectacle frame.
  - 14 By 'scanning one's surroundings would become instinctive' the writer means that the wearer of the spectacles would without thinking be constantly using the spectacles to survey the area around him for obstacles.

**B** 1 C 2 B 3 A 4 C

## WORKING WITH WORDS (Page 6)

- A**
- List 1: instructor, editor, survivor, protector, contributor, creator, illustrator, projector, operator, administrator
- List 2: reporter, explorer, observer, consumer, producer, labourer, exporter, entertainer, treasurer



# LANGUAGE REVIEW (Page 7)

- A
- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 2 is setting, sets   | 7 am going, goes       |
| 3 think, is thinking | 8 is having, has       |
| 4 is taking, takes   | 9 begins, is beginning |
| 5 is having, has     | 10 thinks, is thinking |
| 6 cost, is costing   |                        |

- C
- 1 While we *were coming* home this evening, we *saw* an accident involving a bus and a bicycle.
  - 2 He *was reading* by the window when the door suddenly *opened* and a man *came* in.
  - 3 He *was doing* a chemistry experiment when an explosion *occurred* which badly *burned/burnt* his hands and face.
  - 4 It *was raining* slightly when we *left* the flat, but it *cleared* up later.
  - 5 As soon as the children *were sleeping* soundly, their parents *went* out.
  - 6 Because he *did not want* to be disturbed while he *was working*, he *locked* the door.
  - 7 While she *was glancing* idly at the newspaper, she *saw* her photograph.
  - 8 While the children *were playing* outside, their mother *cooked* their dinner.

- E
- |                                    |                                   |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 3 has been                         | 6 has stopped                     |
| 4 has had                          | 7 has been working/<br>has worked |
| 5 has been writing,<br>has written | 8 have been waiting               |

- F
- |                   |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 2 has been, came  | 5 has stopped, wound     |
| 3 has had, went   | 6 went, have not enjoyed |
| 4 have lost, left |                          |

## G Possibilities:

- |                          |                    |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 2 have finished          | 6 has returned     |
| 3 have prepared the food | 7 have gone        |
| 4 have not arrived       | 8 have stopped     |
| 5 have finished          | 9 have not done it |

- H
- |                  |              |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1 had never seen | 2 had broken |
|------------------|--------------|

- |                  |                               |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| 3 had bought     | 7 had prepared                |
| 4 had written    | 8 had heard, had never seemed |
| 5 had never left | 9 had shown                   |
| 6 had stopped    | 10 had always worked          |

- I**
- The fire *had been burning* for some time and *had destroyed* most of the building before the firemen arrived.
  - He was very disappointed when he was told that he *had not been chosen* to play in the concert, because he *had been practising* for several weeks.
  - His eyes ached because he *had been reading* without his glasses.
  - She *had been learning* English for several years before she went to England.
  - As we were travelling to Shatin, we saw a car that *had crashed* into a tree. We thought that it *had been going* too fast.
  - She was tired because she *had been washing* clothes all day.
  - After we *had been waiting* for some time, we were told that the meeting *had been postponed* because of the typhoon.

- J**
- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 3 will return       | 8 shall/will be      |
| 4 am going to spend | 9 will start         |
| 5 will be           | 10 am going to paint |
| 6 is going to shoot | 11 will help         |
| 7 is going to crash | 12 is going to get   |

- K**
- |               |                    |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 3 arrives     | 7 is going, leaves |
| 4 is retiring | 8 rises, sets      |
| 5 is playing  | 9 are coming       |
| 6 begins      | 10 is taking       |

### PICTURE CONVERSATION (Page 12)

- Number 3 in a white shirt.
- Number 2 in a white shirt.
- Number 2 in a coloured shirt.
- It is quite near.
- The man in the white hat.
- A starting pistol.
- The boys in the white shirts look pleased and the boys in the coloured shirts look unhappy. This is because the first two positions in the race appear to have been held by the boys in the white shirts, presumably from the same school or team as the spectators in the white shirts. The boys in the coloured shirts are looking unhappy

for the same reason.

- 8 One is selling ice-cream and the other is selling soft drinks.
- 9 He is spilling some on the boy in front but he is so interested in the race that he does not realize this.
- 10 He looks angry.
- 11 A girls' high jump.
- 12 She has hurt her ankle.
- 13 Two Red Cross boys are going to carry her off on a stretcher.
- 14 She is wearing a track suit.

## Workbook Unit One (Page 1)

- A**
- |                      |                           |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 2 is taking, takes   | 6 is watching, watches    |
| 3 am thinking, think | 7 think, is thinking      |
| 4 are having, have   | 8 is feeling/feels, feels |
| 5 are taking, take   |                           |
- B**
- 1 'Have you read the book yet?' 'Yes, I have.'  
'When did you read it?' 'I read it in the holidays.'
  - 2 'Have you finished the model yet?' 'Yes, I have.'  
'When did you finish it?' 'I finished it last night.'
  - 3 'Have you bought the shoes yet?' 'Yes, I have.'  
'When did you buy them?' 'I bought them yesterday.'
  - 4 'Have you mended the lamp yet?' 'Yes, I have.'  
'When did you mend it?' 'I mended it last week.'
  - 5 'Have you cleaned your shoes yet?' 'Yes, I have.'  
'When did you clean them?' 'I cleaned them this morning.'
- C**
- 3 He never forgets to lock the door before he goes to bed.
  - 4 I hear that you have not been well lately.
  - 5 His tool-kit consists of a hammer, a saw, a chisel and a screw-driver.
  - 6 I understand what he says but I disagree with him.
  - 7 He believes that he is right and he hates being contradicted.
  - 8 He seems a little worried lately.
  - 9 I don't care what you say: I still disagree.
  - 10 I see that the experts expect a great deal of rain this year.
  - 11 They believe that the land belongs to them.
  - 12 She always remembers to send me a birthday card.
- D**
- 2 When did the mixture explode? It exploded while/as he was pouring in the acid.
  - 3 When did the workmen see a snake? They saw it while/as they were working.



- 4 When was the ship involved in a collision? It was involved in a collision while/as it was coming into harbour.
- 5 When did Mrs. Lau burn her hand? She burnt her hand while/as she was cooking some fish.

- E**
- 2 When they have painted the doors, we will be able to use the room.
  - 3 When they have finished mending the roof, the rain will not come in.
  - 4 When I have finished reading the book, I will lend it to you.
  - 5 When we have finished the meal, we will wash the dishes.
- F**
- 2 After/When /As soon as he had put out all the lights, he went to bed.
  - 3 After/When/As soon as the teacher had corrected all the exercise books, she went home.
  - 4 After/When/As soon as the workmen had finished, the Tans at once moved into their new flat.
  - 5 After/When/As soon as the Headmaster had finished speaking, he walked out of the hall.
  - 6 After/When/As soon as he had put the letter into the envelope, he remembered that he had not signed it.

- G**
- 2 had been living, paid
  - 3 had been learning, became
  - 4 had been reading, realized
  - 5 had been flying, gave
  - 6 had been swimming, found

- H**
- 2 am going to tell, will never guess
  - 3 is going to leave, will be
  - 4 am going to tell, will surprise
  - 5 is going to be, will say
  - 6 will be, are going to have
  - 7 will be, is going to come
  - 8 will arrive, am going to go

- I** will have, means/will mean, will turn, became, will provide, is, continuing/will continue, has been, will grow, has been done, will have been completed, will be being built, will have been planned, had started, will be, have completed

## Unit 2 Choosing a Career

### COMPREHENSION AND SUMMARY (Page 15)

- A 1 a. determine b. aptitudes c. aims d. long-term  
e. fund f. combination g. haphazard
- 2 Students in their last year at school.
- 3 It will decide what sort of friends you have, what sort of person you choose for a wife or husband, where you live, how you spend your leisure time and many other considerations.
- 4 If a career is 'challenging' it requires a good deal of effort put into it if success is to be achieved.
- 5 When the writer says that some things should be 'weighed carefully' he means that both sides of the argument should be considered and compared one with the other in order to decide which is the more important.
- 6 It means that when some people are being considered for a particular post, the educated person is usually chosen if the two persons have similar qualifications in every other way.
- 7 'They can help you think about the jobs in which you will find satisfaction and challenge.'
- 8 One reason is that it takes a long time to make a decision because there are so many occupations to be considered. Another reason is that in Hong Kong there is only a small amount of published information about possible careers. A third reason suggested by the writer is that your school may not have a careers master to help you.

B 1 D 2 C 3 A 4 C 5 B 6 B

### WORKING WITH WORDS (Page 16)

- A 1 The sudden noise *frightened* him. 2 If you leave bananas in the sun, they will *ripen*. 3 The road is too narrow so they are going to *widen* it. 4 She drew the curtains to *darken* the room. 5 He is going to paint his door yellow to *brighten* up the house. 6 The dress is too long. I shall have to *shorten* it. 7 He was *awakened* by a sudden noise. 8 Painting the walls white will *lighten* the room. 9 Soaking in water *softens* wood. 10 When wet cement dries, it *hardens*.

B 1 C 2 A 3 B 4 B

## LANGUAGE REVIEW (Page 17)

- A**    2 is taught                      5 is produced                      7 are used  
       3 are written                    6 are made                        8 are taxed  
       4 is rung
- B**    1 Rice is cultivated in the lowlands.  
       2 Meat is sold in the market.  
       3 A sale is held in August.  
       4 Gold is beaten with a hammer.  
       5 The cows are milked in the evening.  
       6 The news is broadcast at six o'clock.  
       7 The meal is prepared at six o'clock.
- D**    2 My typewriter *is being repaired* but it will be ready soon.  
       3 Dinner will be ready in a few minutes. It *is being cooked* now.  
       4 Attempts *are being made* to reclaim the land.  
       5 The trees near my flat *are being cut* down to make way for a new road.  
       6 A new road *is being built* which will shorten the route by several miles.  
       7 Plans *are being drawn* up for large-scale development of rural areas.  
       8 Steps *are being taken* to develop industries.
- E**    2 The thief *was arrested* by a policeman.  
       3 The rain fell so heavily that the road *was flooded* in a few minutes.  
       4 The speech *was broadcast* to the whole country.  
       5 The book *was translated* into ten languages.  
       6 Several trees *were uprooted* in the storm last night.  
       7 Several cars *were stolen* yesterday.  
       8 Crossing the road, he *was knocked* down and *injured*.
- F**    2 When I visited him, his flat *was being painted*.  
       3 We were not allowed to use the library yesterday because the oral examination *was being conducted* there.  
       4 It rained heavily while the game *was being played* yesterday.  
       5 A landslide occurred while the block of flats *was being built*.  
       6 The electricity failed while the film *was being shown*.  
       7 While the plane *was being refuelled*, it burst into flames.  
       8 Everyone stood up while the National Anthem *was being sung*.
- G**    1 This window has been broken.

- 2 His dog has been poisoned.
- 3 This cupboard has been opened.
- 4 The cake has been eaten.
- 5 The car has been driven off the road.
- 6 The blackboard has been cleaned.
- 7 This machine has been mended.
- 8 The photographs have been printed.

- H**
- |                      |                            |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 is sent            | 4 was surprised            |
| 2 is being painted   | 5 had been dismissed       |
| 3 was being repaired | 6 was being/had been moved |

- J**
- 1 I think that he is quite right.
  - 2 She says that she cannot finish in time.
  - 3 They think that he is coming soon.
  - 4 He will announce that the concert is over.
  - 5 The judges have decided that he is the winner.
  - 6 She often tells him that he is lazy.
  - 7 She says that she is sorry to bring such bad news.
  - 8 Her mother will tell her that she should be more careful.
  - 9 I believe I knew his father.

- K**
- 1 He told them that he was doing it as quickly as he could.
  - 2 She told her brother that she knew what he wanted.
  - 3 They said that they had done it before and they could do it again.
  - 4 She told her brother that he would be too hot if he wore a sweater.
  - 5 She told him that he had played very well.
  - 6 The shop-keeper told her that he thought he might be able to help.
  - 7 The doctor told him that there did not seem to be anything wrong with him.
  - 8 She told her mother that she did not think that she wanted any more.

- L**
- 1 Hon Man said that that day was just right for a picnic. The day before it had rained and it would probably rain the next day. Their best plan would be to go that day.
  - 2 The policeman said that they had tried to arrest the man two days before when they had seen him there, but he had run off when he saw their car. That time he had not been so lucky and the policeman and his colleague had caught him. That kind of crime was not so easy to catch.

- 3 Mei Fong told Sau Ha that she had forgotten her umbrella. Sau Ha replied that she could share hers because she had forgotten hers the week before and Mei Fong had lent her hers.

### PICTURE CONVERSATION (Page 22)

- 1 A ferry pier in Hong Kong.
- 2 One boy has a rod and line, and the other two boys and the girl have lines only.
- 3 The jar contains bait, to put on the hook so that the fish will bite.
- 4 The boys appear to have caught a great many small fish while the girl has caught only one fish, but it is very big. Most people would say that the girl has been more successful since her fish is the only one big enough to eat.
- 5 The two men are watching the children fishing. One is elderly, has a pipe and is wearing a cap. The other is younger and is holding a cigarette. He is smiling as the girl catches the fish.
- 6 There are two lorries, a delivery van and a number of cars on the ferry.
- 7 It is going to draw in alongside the pier in order to allow some passengers to go on board.
- 8 One sailor is on the bridge steering. The other is standing in the bow of the boat with a boat hook ready to push off the bow if necessary or to hold on.
- 9 It is almost certainly going to a beach. The little girl has a swimming ring and the boy has a fishing net.
- 10 In the background is a jetfoil probably going to Macau.

### Workbook Unit Two (Page 6)

- A
- 2 His handwriting is always admired for its neatness.
  - 3 This cupboard has not been opened for years.
  - 4 English is spoken in most countries of the world.
  - 5 These books must not be taken away from the library.
  - 6 The men have been promised more money and shorter working hours.
  - 7 A new block of flats is being built near our school.
  - 8 She was told the good news as soon as it arrived.
  - 9 The men were being brought ashore from the sinking ship when I arrived on the scene.
  - 10 A lot has been done but a great deal more needs to be done.
  - 11 The light was switched on at the end of the performance.
  - 12 The car had not been moved when the policeman arrived.



**B** are being solved, was completed, are dealt, has been made, is situated, is overcrowded, are needed, be transported, have been driven, will be built, is being pushed, has been established, has been completed, will be awarded, is designed, are crossed, has been driven, have been made, is caused, has been made, has been put, are designed, has been attempted, are faced, has been extended, will be extended, will be allowed

- C**
- 4 He said that he was doing it then.
  - 5 She said that he was coming that day.
  - 6 He said that he would see him the next day.
  - 7 He said that he had met her the day before.
  - 8 They said that they were going away the week after.
  - 9 She said that she had been ill the week before.
  - 10 He said that the accident had happened ten days before.
  - 11 She said that that one was hers.
  - 12 He said that those people were his friends.
  - 13 He said that there was gold in the ground there.
  - 14 She said that it was her fault.
  - 15 They said that they had lost their way.
  - 16 He told her that he liked her name.
  - 17 She told him that he had met her father.
  - 18 He told them that he had met her father.
  - 19 He said that that one was his.
  - 20 They said that those were theirs.
  - 21 She said that hers was blue.
  - 22 He told them that theirs was a big school.

- D**
- 2 She told him that she was doing her homework and that she had no time to help him then.
  - 3 She told him that she wanted him to know that she was very pleased with all he had done.
  - 4 She said that she had written two letters and that she had taken them to the post box.
  - 5 She said that she would certainly go and see him, and that if he needed help, she would give it to him.
  - 6 The workmen said that they had done their best and that they had done the job very quickly.
  - 7 The witness told the court that the accused was/had been standing at the corner of the street when he saw/had seen him.
  - 8 He told her that he could not do it then, but that he could do it the next day if she did not mind waiting until then.
  - 9 He told her that he had not seen her book and added that that one was his.

## Unit 3      The Fish that Thought

### COMPREHENSION AND SUMMARY (Page 25)

- A
- 1 When the female jewel fish is putting her babies to bed, she moves her fin rapidly up and down and the brilliant blue spots then attract the baby fish who gather together under the mother and go down into the nesting hole.
  - 2
    - a. congregate
    - b. stragglers
    - c. coax
    - d. ingenious
  - 3 The mother fish stays over the nesting hole, attracting the young and keeping them there while the father fish searches for missing babies and brings them to the nest.
  - 4 He sucks them into his mouth, swims with them to the hollow and blows them out into the nest where they sleep.
  - 5 It enables the fish to float or sink. When young, the swim-bladder has no gas and the fish do not float. Later in childhood, it becomes filled with gas and the fish can float but they can make themselves sink by making the bladder smaller.
  - 6 Their swim-bladders contract when they are in either their father's mouth or their nest.
  - 7 He wanted to feed some fish that had not been fed that day.
  - 8 He tells us that he was a scientist and that he was keeping the fish not as pets but to observe them and find out more about them. The word 'students' (line 51) confirms this. The writer is obviously a teacher or professor.
  - 9 She would not leave the babies who might leave the nest if she left it.
  - 10 He saw a tasty-looking piece of worm which the writer had placed in the tank.
  - 11 It was too big to swallow.
  - 12 He saw a baby fish swimming by itself, and it was his duty to collect all the baby fish.
  - 13 He expected the father fish to swallow the worm and, therefore, the baby fish which was also in his mouth.
  - 14 He could not decide what to do. He wanted to eat the worm but he did not want to swallow the baby. He was, in the writer's opinion, 'thinking'.
  - 15 He spat out both the worm and the baby and both sank to the bottom. He then ate the worm but kept a careful eye on the baby, and having eaten the worm, took the baby in his mouth and carried it to the nest.

- 16 They thought that the fish had cleverly and correctly solved what was to the fish a difficult problem.

B 1 D 2 A 3 C 4 D

C 1 What *role* did you take in the school play? 2 A crowd began to *congregate* at the scene of the accident until a policeman moved them on. 3 You can tell when a fish has been hooked because the line *jerks*. 4 It was a very *ingenious* invention but it did not work. 5 There was a helicopter *hovering* over the sinking boat taking off survivors. 6 Children who are absent from school when they should be there are called *truants*. 7 The steel plates of a ship are often *riveted* together with

steel rivets. Sometimes a motionless person is described as being *riveted* to the spot. 8 That coin is not false. It is *genuine*. 9 When he smokes, he *inhales* the smoke into his lungs. 10 When most of those taking part in the walk had arrived, there were still some *stragglers* several miles behind. 11 The men tried to *coax* the lion into the cage by offering it pieces of meat. 12 There was a long, drawn-out *conflict* between the workers and the management of the factory.

### WORKING WITH WORDS (Page 27)

A	deception	reception	retention	digestion
	suspension	exhaustion	consumption	assumption

B	1 digestion	3 suspension	5 exhaustion
	2 deception	4 reception	6 assumption

C 1 A 2 D 3 E 4 B

### LANGUAGE REVIEW (Page 28)

- A 1 He asked her where she was going.  
2 She inquired who that man was.  
3 He wanted to know when the meeting would end.  
4 She asked him angrily why he was staring at her.  
5 She asked him how he could say such a silly thing.  
6 She asked what the dog's name was.  
7 She asked him who he was.  
8 He asked her how she was feeling.

- 9 He wanted to know why that aeroplane was flying round and round.
- 10 His mother asked him when he would be going home.

- B**
- 1 She inquired why he wore that hat.
  - 2 He asked her when she saw him.
  - 3 Their teacher asked them where they went on Saturdays.
  - 4 She asked the man how he/you mended a puncture.
  - 5 I asked him what he did in the evenings.
  - 6 We asked him what he had seen.
  - 7 Her mother asked her where she had put the scissors.
  - 8 We asked her what the policeman had said to her.
  - 9 They asked her when she had last seen her brother.
  - 10 I asked him why he had not told me earlier.

- C**
- 1 He asked her if/whether she had read the book.
  - 2 The stranger asked the policeman if/whether he could tell him the way to the village.
  - 3 The children asked if/whether there were any more sweets.
  - 4 He asked if/whether it was the 21st that day.
  - 5 He wondered if/whether he had made a mistake.
  - 6 I asked if/whether there were/had been many people at the concert.
  - 7 She inquired politely if/whether she might sit there.
  - 8 He wondered if/whether it would rain the next day.
  - 9 The little child asked if/whether he would also be able to go.
  - 10 He asked if/whether it would be fine the next day.

- D**
- 1 He asked them whether they would be all right.
  - 2 She asked if she should stay there.
  - 3 He asked her when she would see him again.
  - 4 She asked her mother what she should do with the rest of the cloth.
  - 5 They asked if they would be able to get tickets.
  - 6 I asked him when he was leaving.
  - 7 She asked him what he would do.
  - 8 I asked him when he had broken his leg.
  - 9 She asked him where he was living then.

- E**
- 1 The teacher told the class to stop talking.
  - 2 His mother told him to put it down.
  - 3 Her sister asked her to bring it back.
  - 4 The teacher told the girl to do it again.
  - 5 She asked the other girls to wait for her.