

NEW ACCESS

Teacher's Key

2

for Hong Kong Secondary Schools

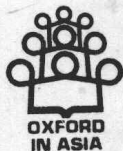


D. H. Howe

NEW ACCESS 2

Teacher's Key

D.H. HOWE



Oxford University Press Hong Kong

KEY TO NEW ACCESS BOOK TWO

This book contains answers to most of the exercises in *New Access Book 2* Workbook 2.

Please note, however:

1. Sometimes more than one answer is possible. In such cases at least one 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.

Oxford University Press

OXFORD LONDON GLASGOW

NEW YORK TORONTO MELBOURNE AUCKLAND

KUALA LUMPUR SINGAPORE HONG KONG TOKYO

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© *Oxford University Press* 1981

First published 1981

Third impression 1983

ISBN 0 19 581339 1

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Oxford University Press Hong Kong

Printed by Kings Time Printing Press Ltd., 3 Tai Yip Street, Kwun Tong, Kowloon
Published by Oxford University Press, Warwick House, Quarry Bay, Hong Kong

UNIT 1 Junior Police Call

COMPREHENSION (Page 3)

- A**
- 1 The Royal Hong Kong Police Force.
 - 2 Six years.
 - 3 To encourage young people to help the police fight crime and become good citizens.
 - 4 Nine.
 - 5 To use their eyes and ears and inform the police whenever they see or hear anything that may help them.
 - 6 They can phone a special number or they can report to a policeman.
 - 7 By television and radio and a monthly newspaper.
 - 8 250,000 members.
 - 9 A great deal of success.
 - 10 Information.
 - 11 Arrest robbers, recover stolen cars, valuables and other goods.
 - 12 Certificates.
 - 13 Interesting and healthy ones.
 - 14 There are trips to England, the U.S.A., Australia and New Zealand and there are valuable prizes such as wristwatches, cassette recorders and cameras.
 - 15 Community Service.
 - 16 Obtain an application form from any police station.
- B**
- 1 It helps them to become good citizens.
 - 2 The police can contact them later to thank or reward them.
The police can also keep a record of help supplied by JPC members.
 - 3 The police do not want members to try to arrest criminals as this may be dangerous.
 - 4 (1) The main reason is that young people like to help the police.
(2) The JPC organizes for its members a large number of interesting and healthy activities.
(3) JPC members also take part in community service.
(4) Membership of the JPC does not cost anything and there are no uniforms to wear.
 - 5 A word with the same meaning as 'cop' is 'policeman'. A word with the same meaning as 'guys' is 'men'.

The JPC is a *youth* organization. Its *aim* is to *encourage* young people to help the police and to become good *citizens*. Members are asked to *inform* the police if they see or hear anything useful. The rules stress that they should *observe* and report, not try to act themselves. The JPC has had a great deal of *success*. Members have supplied *information* which has led to the arrest of robbers and the *recovery* of stolen cars and valuables. Many members have been *awarded* certificates for their services.

The JPC also provides interesting and healthy activities, which include competitions with some very *attractive* prizes. JPC members also help *charitable* organizations and such activities as the Keep Hong Kong Clean *campaign*. You can join by obtaining an *application* form at any police station.

LANGUAGE STRUCTURE PRACTICE (Page 5)

- A PC: Now, then, please tell me exactly what happened. JPCM: Some men robbed a jewellery shop.
- PC: What did they steal? JPCM: Some *wristwatches*.
- PC: How many men *were* there? JPCM: Four.
- PC: Can you describe them to me? JPCM: Not very well but I'll try. One was a short fat man with a beard. One was a tall, thin man in a striped vest. One was a big strong man with curly hair. One was a medium-sized man with no hair.
- PC: Good. That's very helpful. Now which one had a gun? JPCM: The short fat one with a *beard*.
- PC: Which one picked up the watches? JPCM: The tall, thin one in a *striped vest*.
- PC: Which one threw the bricks? JPCM: The *big, strong man* with curly hair.
- PC: Which one drove the car? JPCM: The *medium-size man* with no hair.
- PC: Thank you. What color was the car? JPCM: The car was *blue*.
- PC: What was its number? JPCM: AB 144.

PC: *What time did the robbery take place?*

JPCM: *At two-thirty.*

PC: *Did anyone else see the robbery?*

JPCM: *Yes, there was a taxi stopped at the traffic lights. The driver must have seen the robbery.*

C Definitions (Page 6)

- 1 A man who works in a garden is a gardener.
- 2 A man who makes sick people better is a doctor.
- 3 A woman who looks after sick people is a nurse.
- 4 A man who looks after a farm is a farmer.
- 5 A person who looks after a shop is a shopkeeper.
- 6 A man who looks after a boat is a boatman.
- 7 A man who sails on a ship is a sailor.
- 8 A man who makes clothes is a tailor.
- 9 A person who uses a typewriter is a typist.
- 10 A person who cooks food is a cook.
- 11 A man who drives a bus is a bus driver.
- 12 A man who drives an engine is an engine driver.
- 13 A person who works in a factory is a factory worker.
- 14 A man who fights in an army is a soldier.
- 15 A person who is in prison is a prisoner.
- 16 A man who makes things with wood is a carpenter.

- D
- 1 A hawker is a man who sells his goods from a cart in the street.
 - 2 A mechanic is a man who repairs machines.
 - 3 An engineer is a man who designs and repairs engines.
 - 4 A printer is a man who prints letters and numbers in books and papers.
 - 5 A ticket-collector is a man who collects tickets.
 - 6 A bank clerk is a person who works in a bank.
 - 7 A plumber is a man who fits and repairs water pipes.
 - 8 A musician is a person who makes music.
 - 9 A librarian is a person who works in a library.
 - 10 A lawyer is a person who gives advice on the law.

- E
- A tram is a vehicle that/which is driven by electricity.
- A minibus is a vehicle that/which can carry about fourteen passengers.
- A double-decker bus is a vehicle that/which carries passengers upstairs and downstairs.
- A taxi is a vehicle that/which can carry four or five passengers.

A hovercraft is a vehicle that/which travels a few inches above land or water.

A hydrofoil is a ship that/which travels very fast over water on legs.

A warship is a ship that/which carries guns and other weapons.

A liner is a ship that/which carries a large number of passengers.

A submarine is a ship that/which can travel beneath the sea.

An aircraft carrier is a ship that/which carries aeroplanes.

A helicopter is a plane that/which does not have any wings.

A jet plane is a plane that/which does not have any propellers.

F A vehicle that/which is driven by electricity is called a tram.

A vehicle that/which can carry about fourteen passengers is called a minibus.

A vehicle that/which carries passengers upstairs and downstairs is called a double-decker bus.

A vehicle that/which can carry four or five passengers is called a taxi.

A vehicle that/which travels a few inches above land or water is called a hovercraft.

A ship that/which travels very fast over water on legs is called a hydrofoil.

A ship that/which carries guns and other weapons is called a warship.

A ship that/which carries a large number of passengers is called a liner.

A ship that/which can travel beneath the sea is called a submarine.

A ship that/which carries aeroplanes is called an aircraft carrier.

A plane that/which does not have any wings is called a helicopter.

A plane that/which does not have any propellers is called a jet plane.

H 1 A bottle-opener is a tool we use for opening bottles.

2 A knife-sharpener is a tool we use for sharpening knives.

3 A bulldozer is machine we use for moving earth.

4 A crane is a machine we use for lifting things.

5 A wire-cutter is a tool we use for cutting wire.

6 A food-mixer is a machine we use for mixing food.

7 A floor-polisher is a machine we use for polishing floors.

8 An axe is a tool we use for cutting logs.

Workbook Unit One (Page 1)

- A 2 Which man is fat? The one with the white shirt is.
3 Which woman is thin? The one with the white dress is.
Which woman is fat? The one with the black dress is.
4 Which girl is tall? The one with the trousers is.
Which girl is short? The one with the dress is.
5 Which man is short and fat? The one with the beard is.
Which man is tall and thin? The one in the striped vest is.
6 Which man is big and strong? The one with the curly hair is.
Which man is medium-size? The one with the tie is.

- D 2 'What is the man doing?'
'He's moving earth.'
'What kind of machine is he using?'
'It's a bulldozer. It's a machine we use for moving earth.'
3 'What is the man doing?'
'He's lifting something.'
'What kind of machine is he using?'
'It's a crane. It's a machine we use for lifting something.'
4 'What is the man doing?'
'He's recording something.'
'What kind of machine is he using?'
'It's a tape-recorder. It's a machine we use for recording something.'

UNIT 2 Hong Kong's Growing Thirst

COMPREHENSION (Page 11)

- A 1 Sometimes we have had too much rain and at other times we have not had enough.
2 They turned it on only four hours every fourth day.
3 From China.
4 No, it isn't.
5 About 216 cm.
6 Because it ran into the sea.
7 300,000 cubic metres.
8 1.25 million cubic metres a day.
9 They built more and more reservoirs.
10 More people came to live in Hong Kong. Also more factories were built and some of these use a great deal of water.

11 Because it was the first reservoir in the world to be made by building a dam across a sea inlet.

12 230 million cubic metres.

B Water has always been a *problem* in Hong Kong. Sometimes we have too *much* and sometimes *too* little. We get some water *from* China but not *enough*. We have an *average* rainfall of about 216 cm. and we need *more* to keep this from being lost in the sea, since we have no *rivers* or large *lakes*.

The first reservoir was *constructed* at Pok Fu Lam, with a *capacity* of about 300,000 cubic litres. By 1973 we had *seventeen* reservoirs with a *total* capacity of 394 million cubic metres, plus a further 82 million cubic metres from China. But the demand continued to *increase* and two more very large reservoirs were constructed *by* building dams *across* sea inlets. These two reservoirs, the Plover Cove and High Island reservoirs, have a *total* capacity of 505 million cubic litres. The demand, however, increases and there are *no* more places for reservoirs. We can get *salt* water from the sea and some *more* water from China, but Hong Kong will *always* have a water problem.

- C
- 1 We do not have enough reservoirs to collect all the rain that falls. A great deal runs into the sea and is lost.
 - 2 Most of our water comes from the new reservoirs at Plover Cove and High Island.
 - 3 The textile industry uses about thirty litres for every yard of cloth that is manufactured.
 - 4 Reservoirs are usually constructed in valleys but there were no more suitable areas. Building a dam across a sea-inlet provided a very large storage area without too much difficulty.
 - 5 There are no more suitable areas large enough on which to build reservoirs.
 - 6 The demand for water is still increasing as more and more people come to live in Hong Kong and many more factories are built.

NEW WORDS (Page 12)

- 1 After he had *sealed* the envelope, he put on a stamp and posted it.
- 2 The driver had several accidents and on one *occasion* nearly lost his life.
- 3 Most of the clothes *manufactured* by the *textile industry* of Hong Kong are sold to other countries.
- 4 In the past Hong Kong had enough rainfall for its needs but did not have enough reservoirs to *store* the water. By 1979 the reservoirs in Hong Kong had a total *storage*

capacity of about 900,000 million *cubic metres* but even this was not enough. 5 An *inlet* is a small piece of water reaching into the land from a larger piece of water. 6 In Hong Kong large buildings are *constructed* very quickly. 7 The *average* price of four books costing \$2, \$3, \$5, \$6 each is \$4. 8 A *channel* is a stretch of water joining two larger areas of water.

LANGUAGE STRUCTURE PRACTICE (Page 13)

- A
- 1 There are some pencils on the table.
 - 2 There is some water in the bottle.
 - 3 There are some cups on the table.
 - 4 There is some tea in the cup.
 - 5 There are some glasses in the box.
 - 6 There is some paper on the shelf.
 - 7 There are some knives in the box.
 - 8 There is some meat on the plate.
 - 9 There are some ships in the harbour.
 - 10 There is some water in the boat.
 - 11 There are some matches in the box.
 - 12 There is some jam on the bread.
- B
- 1 Are there any books in the box?
No, there aren't any books in the box. There are no books.
 - 2 Is there any milk in the jug?
No, there isn't any milk in the jug. There is no milk.
 - 3 Are there any lions in the cage?
No, there aren't any lions in the cage. There are no lions.
 - 4 Is there any coffee in the glass?
No, there isn't any coffee in the glass. There is no coffee.
 - 5 Are there any birds in the tree?
No, there aren't any birds in the tree. There are no birds.
 - 6 Is there any paper on the desk?
No, there isn't any paper on the desk. There is no paper.
 - 7 Are there any toys in the shop?
No, there aren't any toys in the shop. There are no toys.
 - 8 Is there any cloth on the shelf?
No, there isn't any cloth on the shelf. There is no cloth.
 - 9 Are there any boys in the school?
No, there aren't any boys in the school. There are no boys.
 - 10 Is there any mud on the floor?
No, there isn't any mud on the floor. There is no mud.
 - 11 Are there any shoes under the table?
No, there aren't any shoes under the table. There are no shoes.

12 Is there any ice in the glass?

No, there isn't any ice in the glass. There is no ice.

- C 1. a 2. some 3. some 4. some 5. some 6. an
7. a, a, some 8. some, a, any, some 9. some, any
10. any, some, some 11. some, some, any

- D 1 ... did not buy any. 7 ... did not have any.
2 ... did not have any. 8 ... had some, too.
3 ... caught some, too. 9 ... had some, too.
4 ... does not want any. 10 ... wanted some, too.
5 ... bought some. 11 ... wanted some.
6 ... has some. 12 ... laid some.

- E 1 There was some chalk in the box but none in the desk.
2 There were some men in the car but none in the lorry.
3 There were some dogs in the garden but none in the house.
4 There were some people in the sea but none in the boat.
5 There was some paper on the floor but none on/in the desk.
6 There were some books on the shelf but none in the cupboard.

- G 6 Both of them were. 14 Yes, some of them did/had.
7 All of them had. 15 Seven of them were.
8 None of them were. 16 All of them were.
9 Yes, some of them were. 17 Both of them were.
10 Yes, some of them were. 18 Both of them had.
11 None of them had. 19 Seven of them had.
12 Both of them were. 20 None of them were.
13 Yes, some of them did/had.

Note: The pronoun 'none' is sometimes considered singular, meaning 'not one', and is then followed by a singular verb: *is, was*, etc. In this exercise, however, 'none' refers to more than one and is therefore treated as a plural pronoun.

SPELLING (Page 16)

desks, mice, wives, children, knives, roofs, toys,
donkeys, sheep, flies, atlases, volcanoes, teeth,
feet, pianos, daughters-in-law, gases, scissors,
trousers.

Workbook Unit Two (Page 4)

- A 2 'Is there any water on the floor?'

'No, there isn't any water on the floor. There is no water.'

'Was there any water on the floor yesterday?'

'Yes, there was some on the floor yesterday but there isn't any now. There is none now.'

3 'Are there any pictures on the wall?'

'No, there aren't any pictures on the wall. There are no pictures.'

'Were there any pictures on the wall yesterday?'

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

4 'Is there any chalk in the box?'

'No, there isn't any chalk in the box. There is no chalk.'

'Was there any chalk in the box yesterday?'

'Yes, there was some in the box yesterday but there isn't any now. There is none now.'

B 2 'Are any of these boys' names?' 'No, none of them are.'

3 'Are any of these boys' names?' 'Yes, all of them are.'

4 'Are any of these continents?' 'Yes, both of them are.'

5 'Are any of these uncountable nouns?' 'Yes, four of them are.'

6 'Are any of these countable nouns?' 'No, none of them are.'

7 'Are any of these plural?' 'Yes, two of them are.'

8 'Are any of these spelt correctly?' 'Yes, all of them are.'

9 'Are any of these spelt wrongly?' 'No, none of them are.'

10 'Are any of these vehicles?' 'Yes, three of them are.'

11 'Are any of these tools?' 'Yes, both of them are.'

12 'Are any of these machines?' 'No, none of them are.'

C 1 Look *at* the caller *through* the inspection window.

2 *If* you do not know the caller *ask* him to identify himself with the door still shut.

3 If the caller says he *has* an identification card, open the door with the *chain* on.

4 If *in* trouble, shout *for* help and dial 999.

**FOR YOUR SAFETY ALWAYS HAVE A STRONG DOOR
AND A GOOD LOCK.**

UNIT 3 Ah Fook and The Doctor

COMPREHENSION (Page 19)

- A
- 1 Intelligent.
 - 2 Stories.
 - 3 They are all funny.
 - 4 Some make Ah Fook seem intelligent and some make him seem stupid.
 - 5 He was sleeping.
 - 6 He thought she was having a nightmare.
 - 7 He told her to stop the noise.
 - 8 Because he was not sure that she was really ill.
 - 9 Yes, she did.
 - 10 A few paces.
 - 11 She felt better.
 - 12 He felt relieved.
 - 13 He started running as fast as he could towards the doctor's house.
 - 14 By banging on the door with his stick very loudly.
 - 15 Because the writer says he put his sleepy head out of the bedroom window.
 - 16 No, he was not.
- B
- 1 He was clever.
 - 2 When the person said that Ah Fook was 'not far from a fool', he meant that he was almost a fool.
 - 3 He meant that he was standing not far from a fool.
 - 4 The fool was the other person.
 - 5 A very bad dream.
 - 6 Because it was stopping him from sleeping.
 - 7 He really believed his wife was ill.
 - 8 His wife was better and did not need the doctor so there was no reason to wake him.
 - 9 No, the doctor must have felt very angry at being woken unnecessarily.

NEW WORDS (Page 20)

- A This story is called 'An Urgent Call'. One night Ah Fook's wife was *taken* ill. At first Ah Fook thought she was only having a *nightmare* but when she said that she was dying, he got up and dressed. However, he did not want to wake the doctor and said

that she could *surely* wait until morning, but his wife said that she was dying.

Ah Fook set out but had only gone a few *paces*, when his wife called him back, saying that she was better. Ah Fook said that that was a *relief*, but he then ran and banged on the doctor's door loudly enough to wake everyone in the *district*. When the doctor looked out of the window, Ah Fook told him that his wife did not need him so he could go back to sleep!

LANGUAGE STRUCTURE PRACTICE (Page 21)

- A
- 1 On Sundays he gets up at nine o'clock.
 - 2 On Mondays and the other schooldays he gets up at seven fifteen.
 - 3 He has a bath at seven thirty.
 - 4 For breakfast he usually has soup, bread and a cup of tea.
 - 5 He sometimes has jam on his bread.
 - 6 He has an egg on Sundays.
 - 7 He goes to school at eight o'clock and he has his first lesson at half past eight.
 - 8 In the morning break he has something to drink and sometimes he has some sweets.
 - 9 He has lunch at one o'clock.
 - 10 In the lunch break he sometimes has a game of football.
 - 11 He has his first lesson of the afternoon at two fifteen.
 - 12 He goes home at four twenty.
 - 13 On Tuesdays and Wednesdays he has a piano lesson.
 - 14 He has his supper at eight o'clock and goes to bed at ten thirty.
- C
- 1 'What did you *have* for your lunch?'
'I *had* an ice-cream and I *had* a bottle of 7-Up.'
 - 2 'When are we going to *have* a holiday?'
'We *had* one last week and we won't *have* another until next month.'
 - 3 'Does your father *have* a day off on Sundays?'
'Yes, and he sometimes *has* Saturday afternoons off, too.'
 - 4 'Do you *have* much salt with your food?'
'Not usually, but I *have* a lot in the summer.'
 - 5 'Did you *have* a letter yesterday?'
'No, but I *had* one last Tuesday.'
 - 6 'Do you *have* sugar with your tea?'
'No, but we *have* it with coffee.'
 - 7 'Have you *had* any news from your cousin in America?'
'Yes, I *had* a letter last week.'

8 'How often do you *have* a bath?'

'I *have* one every day. I *had* one this morning.'

9 'Do you often *have* visitors to your school?'

'Yes, we sometimes *have* them.'

F 1 I showed my teacher the book.

2 We sent her ten dollars.

3 He wrote her a letter.

4 She read the children a story.

5 He owed Mr Lee some money.

6 He sold Mr Fung a car.

6 He sold Mr Fung a car.

7 She cooked me a meal.

8 Can you get me an ice-cream?

9 She baked the children a cake.

10 Fetch your uncle a chair.

11 I must buy my brother something.

12 Please keep me a seat.

I a He explained the news to me.

b He said many things to us.

c He explained the message to me.

d He said nothing to her.

e She described her home to me.

f She said a great deal to us.

g She explained the story to us.

h He distributed the new books to the children.

Workbook Unit Three (Page 7)

A 4 No, they have it at seven o'clock.

5 He goes to school at eight thirty.

6 No, she goes to school at eight forty-five.

7 He goes home at two o'clock.

8 She goes home at two thirty.

9 No, they go to bed at nine thirty.

10 They have it at seven thirty.

11 No, she has it at twelve thirty.

12 He has it at one o'clock.

13 They have it at seven o'clock.

14 He has one on Sundays.

15 No, she goes to work at ten o'clock.

16 He goes to work at eight o'clock.

17 They go home at six o'clock.

18 They go to bed at eleven o'clock.

B 1 At seven fifteen.

2 At eight o'clock.

3 On Saturdays.

4 On weekdays.

5 Fifteen.

6 Thirty five minutes.

7 Five minutes.

C	c ALARM BELL	n DIVERSION
	e EMERGENCY EXIT	k COUNTER CLOSED
	f NO SMOKING	o TAXI STAND
	h NO ADMITTANCE	r MAJOR ROAD AHEAD
	i PEDESTRIAN CROSSING	s PROHIBITED AREA
	j NO U-TURN	p ROAD JUNCTION
	a ENTRANCE	t ONE WAY ROAD
	d NO FIRES	u ROAD WORKS AHEAD
	l TENDER EXACT FARE	q LEVEL CROSSING
	m DANGER	g POST NO BILLS
	b EXIT	

UNIT 4 The World's Greatest Inventor

COMPREHENSION (Page 27)

- A**
- 1 Hundreds.
 - 2 When he was a very young boy.
 - 3 Thomas Edison.
 - 4 He was watching the grain pouring in and leant too far over.
 - 5 To find out how it worked.
 - 6 A goat pushed him into the nest.
 - 7 They stung him.
 - 8 He smelt something burning.
 - 9 He was smoke.
 - 10 He was running as if there was a wild animal after him.
 - 11 It was an angry farmer.
 - 12 He had set fire to the farm.
 - 13 To see what would happen.
 - 14 He was caned publicly.
- B**
- 1 He was very proud of him.
 - 2 He was na intelligent boy who was keen to know how things worked.
 - 3 He went to the farm to ask questions about it.
 - 4 He would have been buried in the grain and suffocated.
 - 5 He meant that the bees had stung him all over his hands and face, which were very swollen.
 - 6 He meant that Thomas Edison would be very successful in whatever career he chose.
 - 7 He meant that he wanted to see what the farm would look like while it was burning and after it had been burnt.

- 8 Sam Edison meant that he would publicly cane him to show him that that was what happened to boys who set fire to farms.

C Even when he was still a small boy, Thomas Edison, the famous *inventor*, was always trying to find out more about how things *worked*. For example, he once fell into a grain *store* and was nearly killed. There was another *time* when he prodded a bees' nest to see what would *happen*. A goat pushed him into the nest and he was badly *stung*. His father was usually *pleased* with the boy's wish to know about things and thought that he would do *well* in life. One day, however, Thomas went *too* far. He set a farm *on* fire to see what would happen. What happened was that his father *canned* him in the market place, *for all* to see.

NEW WORDS (Page 28)

1 He thought that the snake was dead but when he *prodded* it with a stick, it moved. 2 The old woman's face was covered with *wrinkles* but she looked happy and healthy. 3 'Don't *bother* me,' she said. 'Please go away.' 4 The teacher brought a *projector* into the classroom to show the children some films. 5 'Don't *sniff*,' said the teacher. 'Please use your handkerchief.' 6 The small hard seeds of plants like wheat and rice are known as *grain*. 7 In England the countryside is divided up into fields with *hedges* around them. 8 Some plants have a round part which is planted under the ground. Roots grow down from it and leaves grow up from it. This is called a *bulb* and other things with the same shape have the same name. We have electric light *bulbs* and sometimes in science lessons we use glass tubes with *bulbs* at one end. 9 In the old days murderers used to be put to death *publicly* and many people went to watch. 10 When you pack the picnic basket, don't forget to *include* something to drink.

LANGUAGE STRUCTURE PRACTICE (Page 30)

- E 1 Do you know who lost his pen?
No, I don't, but I know who found it.
- 2 Do you know which orange is the sweetest?
No, I don't, but I know which is the smallest.
- 3 Do you know whose radio is the best?
No, I don't, but I know whose is the loudest.
- 4 Do you know who bought the bun?
No, I don't, but I know who ate it.