

Access

Revised edition

D. H. Howe

Workbook

2



for Hong Kong Secondary Schools

Access 2

Revised edition

ACTIVE
CCOURSE in
CCERTIFICATE
ENGLISH for
SECONDARY
SSCHOOLS

Workbook

by D. H. Howe



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*in accordance with the latest
primary and secondary syllabuses*

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HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

This Workbook is meant to be used with *Access Book 2*. Each three-page Unit gives further written practice in the language structures and vocabulary items taught in the main book, as well as revising work done in the previous year. Like the main book, therefore, this Workbook closely follows the new *Syllabus for Secondary Schools* issued by the Education Department.

Each Unit in the Workbook should not, of course, be worked until the corresponding Unit in the main book has been thoroughly dealt with. 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, as in the main book, is not to test but to *teach*: to provide *practice* so that the correct use of language items in appropriate situations becomes a habit.

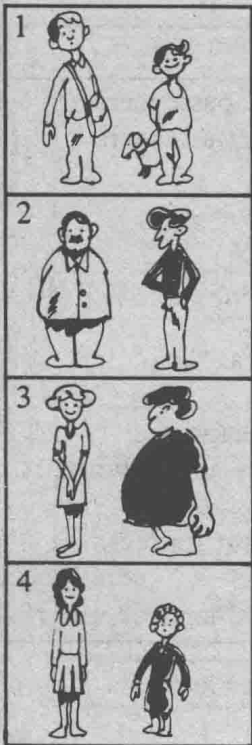
Very few mistakes should occur in the Workbook exercises. The aim, in fact, is to produce written work with *no* mistakes. No one learns English by making mistakes. Marking should therefore place little burden on the teacher. There is indeed much to be said for letting the pupils mark each other's work 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 by going through the first few examples. The Workbook is very suitable for homework.

UNIT	PAGE	SYLLABUS ITEMS	LANGUAGE STRUCTURE EXERCISES
1	1	49-52	Adjective phrases; adjective clauses; <i>which, what; what kind of...</i>
2	4	53-54	<i>Some, any, none</i> (pronouns); <i>any, none, both, all</i> and numerals with <i>of</i> ; vocabulary revision.
3	7	55-57	Preposition phrases; adverbials of time; <i>have breakfast</i> , etc.; revision and expansion of verb patterns 6-9: the indirect object.
4	10	58-59	<i>Who, which</i> and <i>whose</i> ; short answers; indirect questions with no change in word order; more practice with verb patterns 6-9; pronunciation test; vocabulary revision.
5	13	60-61	<i>Can, can't; with, without</i> ; questions with prepositions, formal and informal; verb and preposition patterns.
6	16	62-64	<i>Many, much, a few, a little, a lot of, too much</i> and <i>too many; a small/large amount/number of</i> .
7	19	65-66	Adverb clauses of condition, present sequence; <i>want, have</i> and other verbs with <i>to</i> -infinitives; <i>must</i> .
8	22	67	<i>Why</i> and <i>because</i> with reference to the present, past and future; <i>why</i> questions and the infinitive of purpose; vocabulary revision.
9	25	68	<i>Too</i> and <i>enough</i> .
10	28	69	Orders and requests; verb pattern: <i>make, let</i> and other verbs followed by the infinitive without <i>to</i> .
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> .
12	34	73-74	<i>Yet, still</i> and <i>already</i> ; reflexive pronouns; vocabulary revision.
13	37	75	Gerunds; verbs followed by the <i>-ing</i> form and/or the <i>to</i> -infinitive.
14	40	75	Verbs, nouns and adjectives with prepositions.
15	43	76	Intransitive and transitive verbs with adverbial particles.
16	46	77-81	Verbs not often used in the continuous tenses; <i>another, others</i> ; question tags; the past continuous tense: <i>How long?</i> and <i>while</i> .
17	49	82	<i>How often?</i> adverbs of frequency; vocabulary revision.
18	53	83	<i>How wide (tall, etc.)</i> ; units of measure and price.
19	55	84-87	<i>More/fewer/less than...</i> ; comparative and superlative of adjectives; <i>(very) few, (very) little</i> .
20	58	88-89	<i>(Not) as... as</i> ; various ways of expressing reason.

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

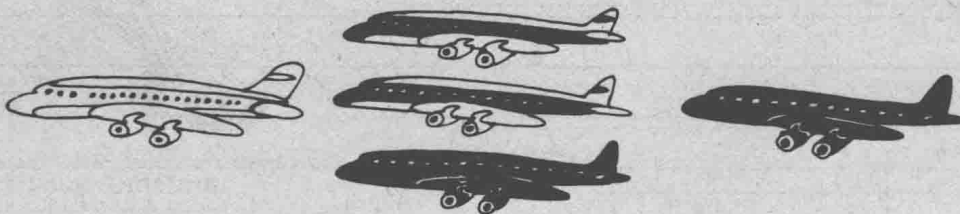
thin

fat

tall

short

B Write sentences about the colour of the aeroplanes.



1 at the top of The aeroplane at the top of the picture is black and white.

2 at the bottom of

3 at the right of

4 at the left of

5 in the middle of

Unit One

C Use this table to make fifteen sentences. Be careful to choose the right words from columns 4, 5 and 6. (For things you may use **which** or **that**.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
A	doctor	is a	man	which	carries a large number of passengers.
	minibus				can carry about fourteen passengers.
	helicopter				does not have any wings.
	submarine		woman	that	makes sick people better.
	nurse				is driven by electricity.
	tram				works in a factory.
	prisoner		person	who	makes things with wood.
	warship				can travel beneath the sea.
	factory worker				looks after sick people.
	hydrofoil		ship	carries guns and other weapons.	
	double-decker bus			carries passengers upstairs and downstairs.	
	carpenter			plane	is kept in a prison.
	hovercraft				travels very fast over water on legs.
	liner			uses a typewriter.	
	typist			travels a few inches above land or water.	

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____
- 9 _____
- 10 _____
- 11 _____
- 12 _____
- 13 _____
- 14 _____
- 15 _____

Unit One

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

1 a floor-polisher



polishing the floor

'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.'

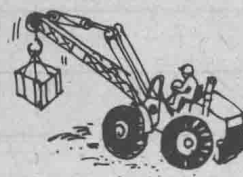
2 a bulldozer



moving earth

What is the man doing?

3 a crane



lifting something

4 a tape-recorder



recording something

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?**

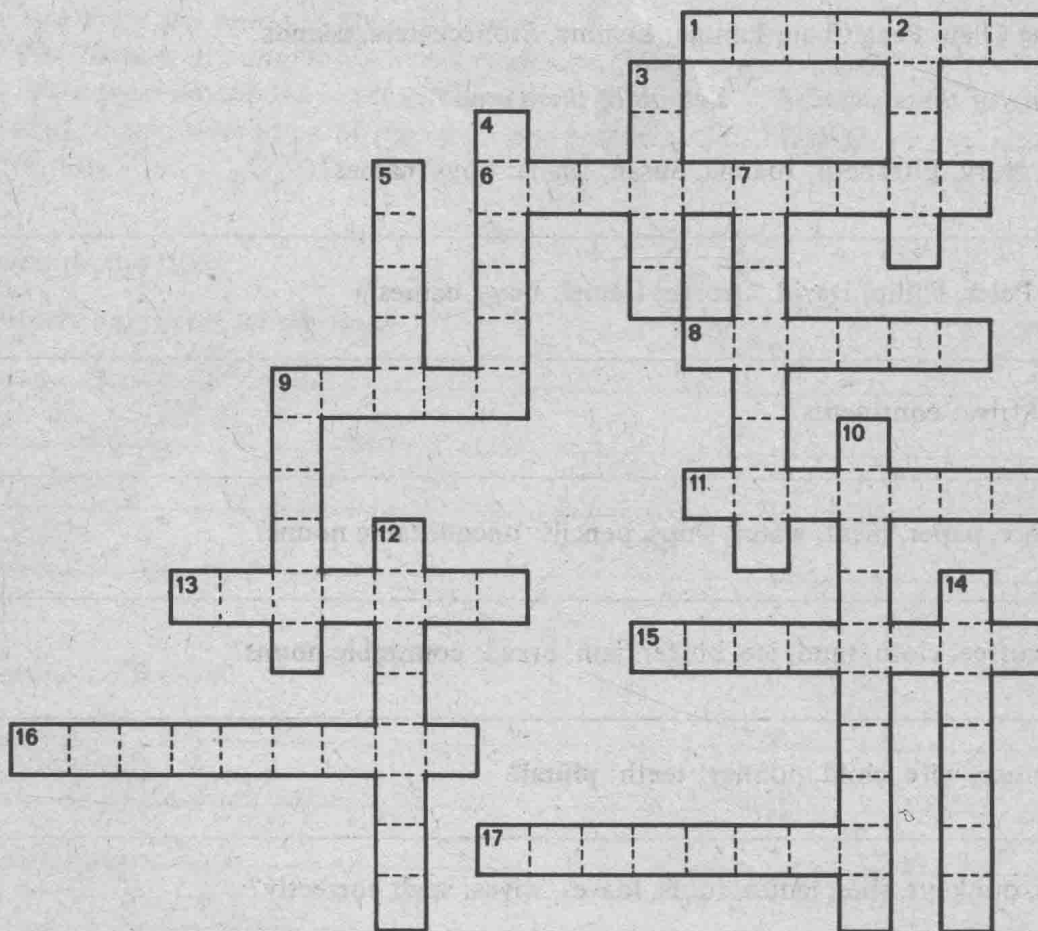
10 a warship, a minibus, a bus, a taxi, a submarine: **vehicles?**

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

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

Unit Two

C A Crossword Puzzle *All the words were new in Units 1 and 2.*



Across

- 1 To do with the making of cloth.
- 6 Very surprised.
- 8 Closed tightly.
- 9 Wanting too much money, food, etc.
- 11 Rich.
- 13 Space used for keeping something, such as water.
- 15 Another word for 'place'.
- 16 Build.
- 17 A time when something happens.

Down

- 2 A strip of water going into the land from the sea.
- 3 Something used to hold up a fishing-line in the water.
- 4 Pulled.
- 5 Keep for use when needed.
- 7 Planned to do something.
- 9 Eight pints.
- 10 Shining brightly with flashes of light.
- 12 The reservoir has a _____ of 60,000 million gallons.
- 14 Let something go down.

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 and Sundays	8.30		2.00	9.30
Mary	8.00	12.00	7.00		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

- When do John and Mary have breakfast? *They have it at eight o'clock.*
- Do they have lunch at one o'clock? *No, they have it at twelve o'clock.*
- When do they have a holiday? *They have one on Saturdays and Sundays.*
- Do they have dinner at six o'clock? _____
- When does John go to school? _____
- Does Mary go to school at eight thirty? _____
- When does John go home? _____
- When does Mary go home? _____
- Do they go to bed at ten o'clock? _____
- When do Mr. and Mrs. Lim have breakfast? _____
- Does Mrs. Lim have lunch at one o'clock? _____
- When does Mr. Lim have lunch? _____
- When do they have dinner? _____
- When does Mr. Lim have a holiday? _____
- Does Mrs. Lim go to work at nine o'clock? _____
- When does Mr. Lim go to work? _____
- When do they go home? _____
- When do they go to bed? _____

Unit Three

B Rewrite using *have, has or had in place of the verbs in italics.*

1 My father *gets* a holiday on Sundays. Sometimes he *gets* one on Saturdays, too.

2 I sometimes *receive* a letter from my friend in Canada and I *got* one yesterday.

3 I *take* a bath or a shower once a day. Sometimes I *take* one in the evening and sometimes I *take* one in the morning. I didn't *take* one this morning.

4 I did not *eat* any breakfast this morning and I won't have time to *eat* any lunch either. I *ate* a good dinner last night, though.

C Use these words to give answers to the questions:

ten dollars his stamps some ice-cream a cake his football a holiday

1 What did Mrs. Lim give to Mary? *She gave her a present.*

2 What did Mary make for her sister? *She made her a dress.*

3 What did Mr. Lim owe to Mr. Lee? _____

4 What did Peter show to John? _____

5 What did Mr. Chow buy for the children? _____

6 What did Mrs. Tan bake for the children? _____

7 What did Paul lend to John? _____

8 What did the Headmaster give to the children? _____

Unit Three

D Rewrite these sentences using **gave**. The first one is done for you.

1 She polished the table. (a polish) *She gave the table a polish.*

2 She smiled at him. (a smile) _____

3 He stared at me. (a stare) _____

4 She scolded the children. (a scolding) _____

5 He patted the dog. (a pat) _____

6 She slapped the child. (a slap) _____

E Rewrite these sentences using the words given in brackets. The first one is done for you.

1 We said that we hoped he would have good luck. (wished)

We wished him good luck.

2 The shop-keeper made him pay a hundred dollars for the clothes. (charged)

3 The magistrate said that he must pay a fine of fifty dollars. (fined)

4 The Headmaster said that he would not give them permission to leave school. (refused)

5 His father let him have a dollar a week pocket money. (allowed)

6 The teacher said that they did not have to do their homework. (excused)

F Rewrite these sentences using the words given in brackets and to.

1 He told me the answer. (explain) *He explained the answer to me.*

2 She showed me the picture. (described) _____

3 He gave them pencils. (distributed) _____

4 She told us nothing. (said) _____

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 I

5 The old man knew everybody in the ____.

D T

6 When the pain went he felt great ____.

I E F

7 He told them lots of interesting ____.

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.'

I N E

5 A low, quiet laugh.

C H

6 This is what hens do to eggs.

H T

7 Push something with a stick.

O D

8 Old people have these on their faces.

R