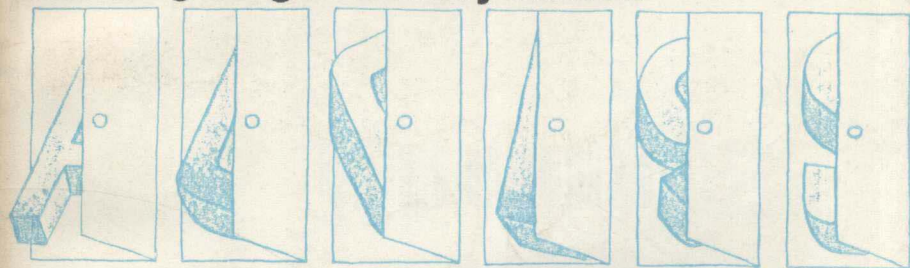


NEW ACCESS

Teacher's Key

3

for Hong Kong Secondary Schools



D. H. Howe

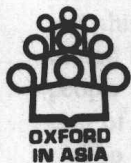
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NEW ACCESS

Teacher's Key

D.H. HOWE



Oxford University Press Hong Kong

KEY TO NEW ACCESS BOOK THREE

This book contains answers to most of the exercises in *New Access Book 3* and *Workbook 3*.

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.

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Unit 1 Hong Kong Noise Makers

COMPREHENSION (Page 3)

- A**
- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 In Britain. | 7 Hong Kong, Britain. |
| 2 Britain. | 8 Not many complaints are received. |
| 3 The noise of machines. | 9 In decibels. |
| 4 Japan, America and Norway. | 10 Yes. |
| 5 No, there are only a few. | 11 Yes. |
| 6 From 11.00 p.m. to 6.00 a.m. | 12 A thunder-clap. |
- B**
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Britain. | 8 Because pop music when played through powerful amplifiers can reach 120 decibels at a distance of five feet. |
| 2 He gets compensation. | |
| 3 Britain and Hong Kong. | |
| 4 Because people are sleeping. | |
| 5 Noise can cause deafness if the noise is continuous and if it is over 85 decibels. | 9 Noise can make office workers produce poorer work but cheerful music can help factory workers to work better. |
| 6 It can make them tired and anxious. | |
| 7 d. | |

VOCABULARY (Page 4)

The British Government has made some laws to reduce noise. *Moreover* it has spent a lot of money for the same purpose. There are still not enough laws, however, and when a factory worker becomes deaf, he is not given any *compensation*, as in some countries.

In Hong Kong there are a few laws to *keep down* noise and anyone who breaks them may be *prosecuted*. There are *regulations* to reduce noise at Kai Tak Airport. *Furthermore* factories may not make too much noise. Few people in Hong Kong, however, complain about noise, and this is strange because noise does a lot of harm. *Deafness* can be caused by a continuous noise over 85 *decibels* and less noise can make people tired and *anxious*. Scientists believe that in Britain today 10 per cent of all workers are being *deafened* by noise.

Pop music is another danger. Played through powerful *amplifiers* it can produce noise almost as loud as a *thunder-clap* and many American *teenagers* have been *deafened* by it.

Furthermore noise can make people less *efficient* though it is true that some factory workers do better when listening to *lively* music.

- A 1 Some doctors write *neatly* and *clearly* but most write very *quickly* and *untidily*. They sometimes write so *badly* that even *chemists* cannot read their writing.

A lady invited a doctor to *dinner*. He wrote his reply so *carelessly* that she could not read it. She asked her husband *anxiously* what she should do. He frowned *thoughtfully* and then suggested that she should ask a chemist to *read* it for her. The chemist looked at it *carefully* and then got his glasses and looked at it more *closely*. Then he gave the lady a *bottle*. He had not *read* the note correctly. He thought that the note was a prescription for medicine!

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 3 a. easily | d. quickly | g. gratefully |
| b. carefully | e. carelessly | h. closely |
| c. politely | f. cheerfully | i. anxiously |

- B a. happily c. noisily e. untidily g. wearily i. heavily
b. gaily d. luckily f. prettily h. merrily j. greedily

- G Wai Ming entered the secondary school in 1948. *After* five years, he entered the sixth form. Six months *later* he was made a prefect. *After* two years he passed all his examinations and left school. Three months *later* he went to the University. *After* three years he took his degree and two months *later* he began teaching at a school in another town. Three years *later* he became a teacher at his own school and *after* ten years he became the Headmaster. Two years *later* he married and *after* a year a son was born. Twelve years *later* his son entered the secondary school where Wai Ming was the Headmaster.

- I Hon Wing wanted a new bicycle which cost \$200. Unfortunately he had only \$150. *In addition/Furthermore/Moreover* he owed his brother \$25. *However* his mother gave him \$25 for passing the examination. *In addition/Furthermore/Moreover* he made another \$25 by working for his uncle for the whole of one weekend. *Therefore/ As a result/Consequently* he needed only another \$25.

'I could sell my roller-skates for \$15,' he thought. '*However* I still would not have enough. *Moreover/Furthermore* the roller-skates are really worth more than \$15. *Consequently/Therefore* I would lose my roller-skates and still not be able to buy the bicycle. *In addition/Furthermore/Moreover* my father gave me the skates and would not like me to sell them.'

Then he had an idea. He offered to lend his roller-skates for a

dollar a day. They were good skates. *As a result/Consequently/Therefore* all his friends wanted to borrow them. *In addition/Furthermore/Moreover* his father gave him \$5 for doing some work for him. *Consequently/As a result/Therefore* he was able to buy his bicycle by the end of the holidays.

DIALOGUES (Page 9)

1 C

2 D

3 C

4 B

Workbook Unit One (Page 1)

A TOKYO	dep: 1745 (5.45 p.m.)
HONG KONG	arr: 2055 (8.55 p.m.)
	dep: 2145 (9.45 p.m.)
BANGKOK	arr: 2325 (11.25 p.m.)
	dep: 0015 (12.15 a.m.)
KARACHI	arr: 0300 (3 a.m.)
	dep: 0400 (4 a.m.)
ATHENS	arr: 0750 (7.50 a.m.)
	dep: 0900 (9.00 a.m.)
LONDON	arr: 1135 (11.35 a.m.)

- B** Tell a friend that you can find out his age and how much money he has in his pocket (if it is not more than a dollar). This is how you do it.

First tell him to write down his age, without showing it to you. *Second* tell him, or her, to double it. *After that/Afterwards/Then/Next* tell him to add 8. *After that/Afterwards/Then/Next* tell him to multiply it by 50. *After that/Afterwards/Then/Next* tell him to take away 415. *After that/Afterwards/Then/Next* tell him to add the number of cents in his pocket. *Finally* ask him the number. Add 15 to it. You will then have a four-figure number. The first two numbers will be his age and the last two will be the money in his pocket. Try it!

- C**
- 1 Mr Choy always signed his name *clearly*.
 - 2 'You have big ears,' Wai Ming said to Chung Wa *thoughtlessly*.
 - 3 *Wearily*, Po Yee climbed the steps to the top flat.
 - 4 Chi Shing passed the examination *easily*.
 - 5 Mrs Lai opened the letter from the police station *anxiously*.
 - 6 He refused to take the doctor's advice and *consequently* became very ill.

- D**
- 1 After six years
 - 2 Consequently/As a result
 - 3 In addition/Furthermore/Moreover
 - 4 In addition/Furthermore/Moreover, However/On the other hand
 - 5 Consequently/As a result
 - 6 Three weeks later
 - 7 However/On the other hand
 - 8 Furthermore/Moreover
 - 9 The former, The latter
 - 10 For example/For instance
 - 11 Fortunately
 - 12 Unfortunately
 - 13 Another
 - 14 More importantly
 - 15 For example/For instance

Unit 2 Fire!

COMPREHENSION (Page 11)

- A**
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Three. | shelters provided by the Government. |
| 2 Everything is dry. | |
| 3 Soon. | 7 Hot meals, blankets and cooking utensils. |
| 4 Four. | |
| 5 Their homes have been burnt. | 8 Christmas 1953. |
| 6 Some will find a home with relatives and others will have to go into emergency | 9 About 4,900. |
| | 10 Careless people. |
- B**
- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 It may be in a squatter area, where huts are close together; everything may be very dry; there may also be a strong wind; wooden buildings burn quickly. | completely out. |
| 2 Firemen. | 4 The Government had to provide housing for the homeless people. |
| 3 It means the firemen have stopped the fire from spreading but it is not | 5 We are not told that it is the best but we are told that none is better. |
| | 6 Fires can be prevented only if everyone is careful. |

C A fire may *be* started in a number of ways, and it may *spread* very quickly if the conditions *are* right. The firemen arrive very *soon/quickly* but it may take hours or even *days* sometimes to get the fire *under* control. Very often the *casualties* include some of the firemen, who risk *their* lives almost every day.

After a fire, those unlucky people who are *homeless* have to be given shelter unless they can live with *relatives*. They are also given food, blankets and cooking *utensils*. Then they have to look for new homes.

Thousands of *homes* were destroyed by the Shek Kip Mei fire in 1953. The Government provided temporary *accommodation* and then built Hong Kong's *first* resettlement estate. We have had many more fires *since* then. We have a very good fire service consisting of 5,000 well-trained *full time professional* firemen, *but* they cannot prevent fires *from* being started by *careless* people.

VOCABULARY (Page 12)

- | | | |
|---|--------------|-------------------------|
| A | 1 casualties | 4 scorched |
| | 2 tragedy | 5 accommodation/shelter |
| | 3 utensils | 6 temporary |
| B | 1 produces | 4 erect |
| | 2 build | 5 assembled |
| | 3 construct | 6 manufactured |

LANGUAGE STRUCTURE PRACTICE (Page 13)

- A
- 1 Yiu Hung wrote less carefully than Man Bun.
 - 2 Yiu Hung wrote more slowly than Sik Leung.
 - 3 Sik Leung wrote the least carefully.
 - 4 Man Bun wrote the most slowly.
 - 5 Yiu Hung wrote faster than Man Bun.
 - 6 Sik Leung wrote the fastest.
 - 7 Yiu Hung worked harder than Sik Leung.
 - 8 Man Bun worked the hardest.
 - 9 Yiu Hung did better than Sik Leung.
 - 10 Man Bun did the best.

- C
- 1 Kam Chuen is not as old as Kam Biu.
 - 2 Peter's brother cannot run as fast as Peter.
 - 3 Form 3 classroom is not as big as Form 2 classroom.
 - 4 The small car is not as fast as the big car.
 - 5 The shirt I bought is not as expensive as that shirt.

- 6 Boys do not usually dance as gracefully as girls.
- 7 Writing in pencil is usually not as easy to read as writing in ink.
- 8 Girls do not usually talk as loudly as boys.
- 9 Ping Kat does not play as well as Po Chuen.
- 10 Our school is not as big as their school.
- 11 A kite cannot fly as high as a plane.
- 12 Villages are not as big as towns.

PUNCTUATION (Page 16)

- 1 'I wonder,' said the teacher, 'why no one knows the answer.'
- 2 'Sometimes,' he said, 'we have heavy rain in the evenings.'
- 3 'Here is the bottle,' she said. 'Please put it in the cupboard.'
- 4 'Where have you been?' he asked. 'You should have been here long ago.'
- 5 'Where,' asked her mother, 'have you been?'

Workbook Unit Two (Page 4)

- A**
- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 1970. | 6 6 kilometres. |
| 2 Sunday, December 7 at 9 a.m. | 7 Quarry Bay. |
| 3 Lady Cater. | 8 Hong Kong Stadium. |
| 4 Lady Cater. | 9 Two. |
| 5 Route B. | 10 Tai Hang Road. |
- B**
- 1 An ape is like a monkey but it has no tail.
 - 2 A chemist is different from a doctor because he cannot treat sick people.
 - 3 An orchestra is like a band but it always has stringed instruments.
 - 4 A flat is different from a house because it has no stairs.
- C**
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 1 foolish/dangerous | 7 honest |
| 2 careless | 8 dangerous |
| 3 cowardly | 9 wise |
| 4 dishonest | 10 pleasant |
| 5 difficult | 11 rude |
| 6 polite | 12 impossible |
- D**
- 2 It is cheaper to make your own clothes.
 - 3 It is healthier to go to bed early and get up early.
 - 4 It is more comfortable to wear thin clothes in hot weather.
 - 5 It is better to do your homework as soon as you get home.
 - 6 It is better to be poor and honest.

Unit 3 Emergency!

COMPREHENSION (Page 19)

- A**
- 1 *He is a policeman.* to do, as part of his training.
 - 2 *He switched on the red lights and siren.* 9 A button had stuck in his throat.
 - 3 *It was full of traffic.* 10 The holes in the button had let a little air through.
 - 4 *In front but on a lower level.* 11 A fireman arrived next bringing precious oxygen.
 - 5 *There was no road, only a wide deep ditch.* 12 The baby.
 - 6 *He filled it with earth.*
 - 7 *It could not breathe.*
 - 8 *He had been taught what*
- B**
- 1 It is a serious emergency. * would take him to the child's home.
Any help must be given as soon as possible or the child may die.
 - 2 It is a difficult emergency to deal with and he was unlucky to be on duty at that time.
 - 3 It was under construction.
 - 4 Because he jammed on his brakes.
 - 5 He had hoped to find a road linking him with the road that
 - 6 It went ahead of the police car making a road and then held up the traffic so the police car could cross quickly.
 - 7 Yes, because it showed that it was no longer choking.
 - 8 Someone probably called him too. His oxygen might have been needed.

- C**
- A policeman does not spend *all* his time catching criminals or directing traffic. He has to be ready *for* any kind of emergency, like *the* policeman in the story you *have* just read. He may *have* to give first aid if there has *been* an accident, rescue someone from drowning, see that the people watching a football match behave *themselves*, help a lost child *find* its parents and generally help the public in any way he *can*.

VOCABULARY (Page 20)

- A**
- 1 The car turned over when one of its wheels went into a ditch along the roadside.
 - 2 Some buildings in Hong Kong are over thirty storeys high.
 - 3 'Are you frightened of walking home in the dark?' 'Yes, I dread it.'
 - 4 There is an ambulance coming. I can hear its siren.
 - 5 There is a fire engine coming,

too. I can see its *flashing* light.
 5 When something is very big,
 we say that it is *gigantic*: like a
 giant. Another word with a
 similar meaning is *enormous*.
 6 When all the lights went out,
 the little child was *terrified*.

'I'm f-f-f-frightened,' he *stam-
 mered*. 7 The bull-dozer was
scooping earth from the side of
 the hill. 8 The shop sold
 diamonds, rubies and other
precious stones.

- | | | |
|---|-------------|---------------|
| C | 1 committed | 5 carried out |
| | 2 acts | 6 finish off |
| | 3 completed | 7 achieved |
| | 4 work out | 8 performed |

LANGUAGE STRUCTURE PRACTICE (Page 21)

A The policeman knew what to do when he heard the message over the radio.
 The policeman knew where to go when he was given his directions.
 The policeman did not know what to do when he came to the ditch.
 The policeman did not know how to cross the ditch.
 The policeman knew what to do when he saw the baby.

B 1 Wai Ming did not know when to begin.
 2 Tai Hung did not know how to repair the radio.
 3 Marion did not know where to put the glass of water.
 4 The carpenter did not know how to repair the broken chair.
 5 Paul did not know when to bring the book to school.
 6 Philip did not know where to go.
 7 Patrick did not know where to put the bicycle.
 8 Shiu Fong did not know when to ring the bell.
 9 Shirley did not know where to put the flowers.

C 1 Mr Ho told Kam Chuen when to begin.
 2 Mrs Chan told Tom how to tie the parcel.
 3 Miss Lim told Mary where to put the flowers.
 4 Mr Tan told the boys how to measure the desk.
 5 Mr Chow told Patrick when to come to school.
 6 Mr Chan told Hing Wah where to put the desk.

D 1 You will have to decide which pen to buy.
 2 You must ask your mother which socks to wear.
 3 You ought to know which bus to catch.
 4 We will have to ask someone which road to take.
 5 You must ask your teacher which book to read.
 6 You must decide which knife to use.

- | | | |
|----------|----------|------------|
| G | 1 show | 5 suggest |
| | 2 tell | 6 explain |
| | 3 tell | 7 find out |
| | 4 advise | 8 tell |

FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS AND PROBLEM SOLVING (Page 23)

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 George V Memorial Park. | 6 Nathan Road. |
| 2 Gascoigne Road. | 7 Shanghai Street. |
| 3 Boy Scouts Association. | 8 Pak Hoi Street. |
| 4 El and Fl. | 9 One kilometre. |
| 5 Kowloon Magistracy. | 10 Nathan Road. |

INTERPRETATION OF RULES, NOTICES, ETC. (Page 24)

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1 City Hall Concert Hall. | Opera Troupe. |
| 2 Two. | 8 'Three Glimpses of the Princess'. |
| 3 City Hall Box Office. | 9 Tai Kwan Ying. |
| 4 \$5. | 10 \$30. |
| 5 Lola Young. | 11 Thomas McIntosh. |
| 6 Wong Tai Sin Childrens' Choir.
(Junior Section) | 12 8 p.m. |
| 7 Tai Kwan Ying Cantonese | |

Workbook Unit Three (Page 7)

- A**
- 2 'I don't know where to put the picture.
Why don't you ask someone where to put it?'
 - 3 'I don't know where to take the books.
Why don't you ask someone where to take them?'
 - 4 'I don't know where to hang the pictures.
Why don't you ask someone where to hang them?'

B

2nd October 1981

Dear Peter,

Thank you very much for your letter. I was very *interested* to hear about your school in England. Your school is *like* my school in many ways but in some ways it is *different*.

Do you have walks to raise money for *charity*? We often have them here in Hong Kong. We *call* them 'Walks for Millions'. *Each* walker has a number of sponsors. *These* are people who promise to pay some money

for every kilometre walked. The further you walk, the *more* money you get.

I took part in one *last* month. It was *organized* by the Community Chest. We have one *every* year but this year there was a *new route*. The *distance* was 20 kilometres but you could drop out at check points if that was *too* much. I walked the *whole* 20 kilometres and made \$100 for the Community Chest.

I will write to you again soon.

Best wishes,

Mark

- C
- 3 Mr Lee told the students when to stop writing and where to go.
 - 4 He told her which bus to take and where to get off.
 - 5 She told him what to paint and how to do it.
 - 6 Their mother told them what to take and when to come home.
 - 7 The teacher told the new boy where to sit and which book to take out.
 - 8 Miss Tan told Mary what to cover the book with and where to put it.
 - 9 The teacher told the class when to begin writing and how to write.

Unit 4 The Tom Thumb Airline

COMPREHENSION (Page 27)

- A
- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 The sky. | bouring islands. |
| 2 Because they are being looked at from a great height. | 8 Because there are some places where work needs to be done but which cannot be reached by land or sea. |
| 3 Just over four minutes. | |
| 4 Forty-four times daily. | |
| 5 Four. | |
| 6 A place where helicopters land. | 9 It was much quicker than travelling by road. |
| 7 On sight-seeing tours of Hong Kong and neigh- | 10 It stopped flying in 1975. |

- B**
- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 From high in the air the water looks calm and the boats do not appear to be moving very fast. | 4 Six. |
| 2 'Which <i>used to</i> fly ...?' | 5 Businessmen. Their time was valuable and they did not want to waste time travelling to Kai Tak by road. |
| 3 Because it was a very small airline, and Tom Thumb was a very small boy in an old story. | 6 The Harbour Tunnel is now open. There is a new dual-carriageway to Kai Tak. |

C Hong Kong Air International was the smallest *airline* in the world. It was known as 'The Tom Thumb Airline'. It had five helicopters, some of *which* used to fly passengers from Harcourt Road to Kai Tak. Other helicopters *used to* take tourists on sight-seeing tours or men and *materials* to places that *could* not be reached by land or *sea*. Helicopters were also used *to* rescue people *who* were in difficulty. Most of the work of the airline, *however*, was taking passengers to Kai Tak. This was very popular with businessmen *in* a hurry.

VOCABULARY (Page 28)

- A**
- | | |
|--------------|--|
| harsh | Rough and unpleasant. |
| beetle | An insect with hard shiny wing-covers. |
| descend | Come or go down. |
| destination | The place to which somebody or something is going. |
| gust | A sudden strong rush of wind. |
| tourist | A person who is visiting places for pleasure. |
| neighbouring | Nearby. |
| rescue | Save from danger. |

- B**
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 1 get on, get off | 5 got off |
| 2 get up, get down | 6 gets out |
| 3 got away | 7 get on with |
| 4 Get out of | 8 get to |

LANGUAGE STRUCTURE PRACTICE (Page 28)

- A**
- I don't know who did it.
 - I don't know who invented the helicopter.
 - I don't know who lives in that house.
 - I don't know who is going to teach us tomorrow.
 - I don't know which pen is the best.

6 I don't know which country produces the most rice.

7 I don't know which animal runs the fastest.

8 I don't know who wrote 'Treasure Island'.

- B**
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 I don't know what he is
doing. | 10 Can you see what she is
looking at? |
| 2 Ask her where she is going. | 11 Show me where she sits. |
| 3 Tell me when it will finish. | 12 Ask her what she buys
from that shop. |
| 4 Please tell me where the
City Hall is. | 13 Tell me when they play
football. |
| 5 I don't know where they
will go. | 14 Do you know where they
live? |
| 6 Tell me how much you
can pay. | 15 Ask him what he wants. |
| 7 Ask him why he is
laughing. | 16 I don't know why she goes
there. |
| 8 I don't know what they
are talking about. | 17 He won't tell me how he
does it. |
| 9 Can you tell me what the | |

- D**
- 1 I'll ask him if/whether he is ready.
 - 2 I'm not sure if/whether she was at school yesterday.
 - 3 I'll have to ask them if/whether they are coming tomorrow.
 - 4 I'm not sure if/whether dogs can see colours.
 - 5 I don't know if/whether whales breathe air.
 - 6 Why don't you ask him if/whether he got that book from the library?
 - 7 I don't know if/whether Mr Tan is coming to school today.
 - 8 I will try to find out if/whether the shops are closed today.
 - 9 I will ask the teacher if/whether we can go home early today.
 - 10 I'll find out if/whether the bus has arrived.
 - 11 I don't know if/whether the carpenter has repaired the desks.
 - 12 The policeman will ask him if/whether anything was stolen.
 - 13 I'll ask him if/whether he saw the accident.
 - 14 I wonder if/whether you can lend me ten dollars.
 - 15 I'm not sure if/whether she works in a factory.
 - 16 I will ask the teacher if/whether we must write out the answers.
 - 17 I will ask my friends if/whether anyone has found my dictionary.
 - 18 I will ask the science teacher if/whether balloons get bigger when they get hot.
 - 19 The book does not say if/whether there is any air on the moon.
 - 20 You will have to ask the teacher if/whether you have to do the exercise again.

E First he wants to know if anyone was at home. Then he asks if the windows were closed. Then he asks if the doors were locked. Next he asks if anything valuable was stolen. He asks the person whether he has checked all his possessions. He then asks him if he can make a list of everything that has been stolen. Next he asks him if he has seen any strangers around there. After that he asks the person whether he always goes out at the same time and whether he drew the curtains before he went out. Afterwards he asks him whether he rang the police as soon as he discovered the theft.

- F**
- 1 I do not know if/whether hydrogen is lighter than air.
 - 2 I wonder if/whether those men are going to paint the doors and the windows?
 - 3 I am not sure if/whether cats can see in the dark.
 - 4 I will ask her if/whether she has finished using that dictionary.
 - 5 I will try to find out if/whether bats go to sleep upside down.
 - 6 I will ask them if/whether their Headmaster teaches them English.

REVISION TEST ONE (Page 32)

A Last week, Jane and John travelled on the M.T.R. for the *first* time. They live and go to school in the New Territories so they had not needed to use it before. Last Saturday, *however*, they had to go to a *shop* in Tsim Sha Tsui to buy some books.

'Let's have a ride on the M.T.R.,' said John. 'We can get a bus to Kowloon Tong and go from there to Tsim Sha Tsui on the M.T.R.'

'Good idea,' said Jane. 'How *many* stations will we pass through?'

'A *total* of six, altogether,' said John, 'if you count Kowloon Tong and Tsim Sha Tsui.'

'How *much* will it cost?' said Jane.

'Only one-fifty,' replied John. 'That's not much, is it?'

'No, it's very *cheap*,' said Jane.

When Saturday morning came, and they reached Kowloon Tong, Jane felt a *little/bit* nervous but John said, 'It's all right. I *know* what to do. Come on!'

They went down the steps, put their money in the ticket-machine and each received a *ticket*. When they came to the turnstile, they put their tickets in the slot and passed *through*. Then, with a quiet roar the train pulled into the station, the doors *opened*, and they got in and sat down.

B 1 C 2 A 3 A/C 4 C

C 1 8 2 May 3 John 4 Susan

Workbook Unit Four (Page 10)

- A**
- 4 *I don't know* who he is.
 - 5 *Do you know* what they are reading?
 - 6 *Ask him* why he was absent.
 - 7 *Find out* who those men were.
 - 8 *Please tell me* which desk I can have.
 - 9 *Tell me* what you could see.
 - 10 *I want to know* how many cakes you have eaten.
 - 11 *I don't know* where she has put the sugar.
 - 12 *Tell me* where you will go.
 - 13 *I don't know* why he won't help us.
 - 14 *Do you know* when we must finish?
 - 15 *Ask her* which dress she would like.
 - 17 *Tell me* what he said.
 - 18 *Ask him* which one he likes.
 - 19 *Ask them* what they want.
 - 20 *Can you tell me* when he arrived?
- B**
- 3 I don't know if/whether it is going to rain.
 - 4 Find out if/whether the books are dear.
 - 5 I will ask the teacher if/whether hydrogen is lighter than air.
 - 6 The teacher hasn't told us yet if/whether the answers were correct.
 - 7 I am not sure if/whether she can swim a hundred yards.
 - 8 I don't know if/whether he has had a hair-cut.
 - 9 I will find out if/whether the girls have all gone home.
 - 10 I wonder if/whether you could lend me a dollar.
 - 11 I will listen to the news and find out if/whether it will be cold tomorrow.
 - 13 I'm not sure if/whether the world goes around the sun.
 - 14 Don't you know if/whether it rained yesterday?
 - 15 Ask him if/whether he comes to school by bus.
 - 16 I don't know if/whether fish breathe.
- C**
- 1 May and June.
 - 2 Five.
 - 3 Four.
 - 4 None.
 - 5 From 23°C to 30°C.