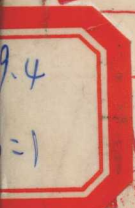
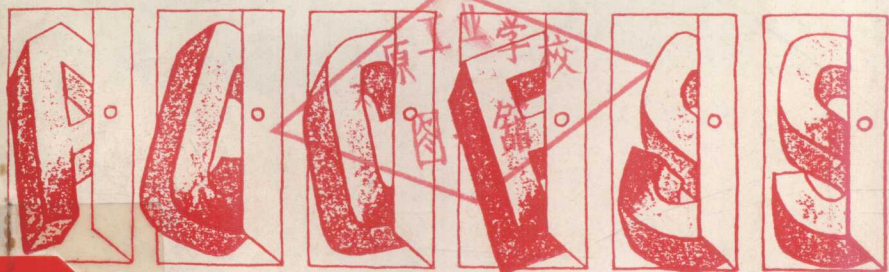
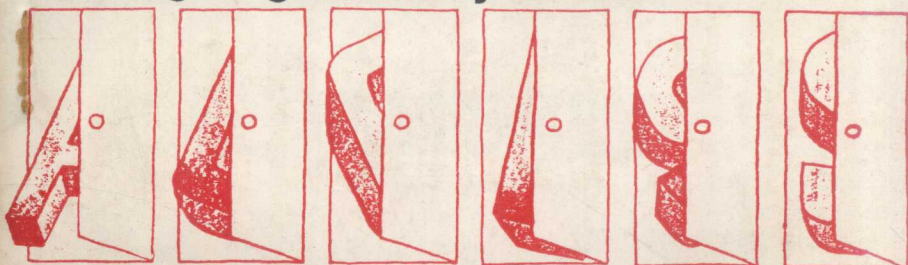


NEW ACCESS

Teacher's Key

1

for Hong Kong Secondary Schools



D. H. Howe

NEW ACCESS 1

Teacher's Key

D.H. HOWE



Oxford University Press Hong Kong

KEY TO NEW ACCESS BOOK ONE

This book contains answers to most of the exercises in *New Access Book 1* and *Workbook 1*.

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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COMPREHENSION (Page 3)

- B** A tangram is a very old Chinese *puzzle*. It is made up of *different* shapes, called 'tans'. The shapes can be used to make a great many '*tangrams*'.

To make a tangram, draw a big *square* on a piece of *cardboard*. Divide the square into sixteen *equal* squares. Then mark off the *shapes* of the tans and *cut* them out with a pair of scissors.

- C**
- 1 Very many different figures can be made. People continue to try to make new figures.
 - 2 This is a matter of opinion. Some prefer jigsaw puzzles because the finished puzzle is very attractive. Others prefer tangrams because they can be made in so many different ways while a jigsaw puzzle can be done in only one way.
 - 3 The outline shape of the finished figures will be clearer.
 - 4 They are easy to make so there is no need to buy them.

NEW WORDS (Page 3)

- 1 A tangram is made up of three different geometrical *figures*. The seven *figures* or shapes, can be put together to make many different *puzzles*.
- 2 Toyshops sell many different kinds of *puzzles* for people who like doing them.
- 3 *Jigsaw* puzzles sometimes have hundreds of thousands of pieces, and they all lock together.
- 4 There are two *differences* between tangrams and jigsaw puzzles. One is that you can *complete* a jigsaw puzzle in only one way.

LANGUAGE STRUCTURE PRACTICE (Page 5)

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| B 1 | a. a | e. an | i. a | m. an |
| | b. an | f. a | j. an | n. an |
| | c. a | g. an | k. a | o. a |
| | d. a | h. a | l. a | p. an |

- 2
- A kitten is a small cat.
 - A mountain is a very high hill.
 - A pig is an animal.
 - An eagle is a bird.
 - A lion is a brave animal.
 - A factory is a building.
 - A pineapple is bigger than an orange.
 - A horse is bigger than a cow.
 - A boy is younger than a man.
 - A girl is younger than a woman.
 - Elephants are big animals.
 - Rats are small animals.
 - Boats are smaller than ships.
 - Boys are smaller than men.
 - Horses are strong animals.
 - Tigers are dangerous animals.
 - Pigs are fat animals.
 - Schools are buildings.
 - Cars are faster than bicycles.
 - Rings are worn on fingers.

DIALOGUES (Page 8)

- 1 d 2 a

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS (Page 9)

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|---------|----------|
| 1 bottle | 4 pair | 7 row | 10 row |
| 2 bottle/glass | 5 row/pile | 8 bunch | 11 bunch |
| 3 crowd | 6 box | 9 cake | 12 pair |

Workbook Unit One (Page 1-3)

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| A 1 This is an apple. | 5 This is an elephant. | 9 These are flies. |
| 2 These are cats. | 6 These are umbrellas. | 10 These are monkeys. |
| 3 This is a ship. | 7 This is a bus. | |
| 4 This is a bicycle. | 8 This is an aeroplane. | |

B

dots	locks	signs	hills	beaches	oranges
floats	toilets	nibs	cars	pages	cages
marks	seats	aids	piers	faces	buses
ships	maps	showers	roads	services	houses

- C
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 4 Are these my teeth? | No, those are not your teeth. |
| 5 Is this my nose? | Yes, that is your nose. |
| 6 Is this my neck? | No, that is not your neck. |
| 7 Are these my fingers? | Yes, those are your fingers. |
| 8 Are these my toes? | No, those are not your toes. |

Unit 2 What is it?

COMPREHENSION (Page 11)

- A
- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 3 Yes, it did. | 7 Yes, they are. |
| 4 Yes, he did. | 8 Yes, they are. |
| 5 Yes, it was. | 9 Yes, they do. |
| 6 Yes, they do. | 10 Yes, they do. |

B To answer some riddles we need to know the *names* of parts of things. For example we need to know that a clock has a *face* and *hands*. When we hit a nail with a hammer, we hit it on the *head*. We need to know that the parts of a comb which go through our hair are called *teeth*. When we thread a needle, we push the cotton through the *eye* of the needle. When we lie in bed, our head is at the head of the bed and our feet are at the *foot* of the bed.

- C
- 'In the afternoon' means when the baby has grown into a man; 'in the evening' means when the man has grown old.
 - A woman.
 - We are told that the monster killed many people.
 - No.

NEW WORDS (Page 11)

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1 ancient/ancient | 2 monsters | 3 succeed |
| 4 Riddles | 5 vocabulary | 6 invent |

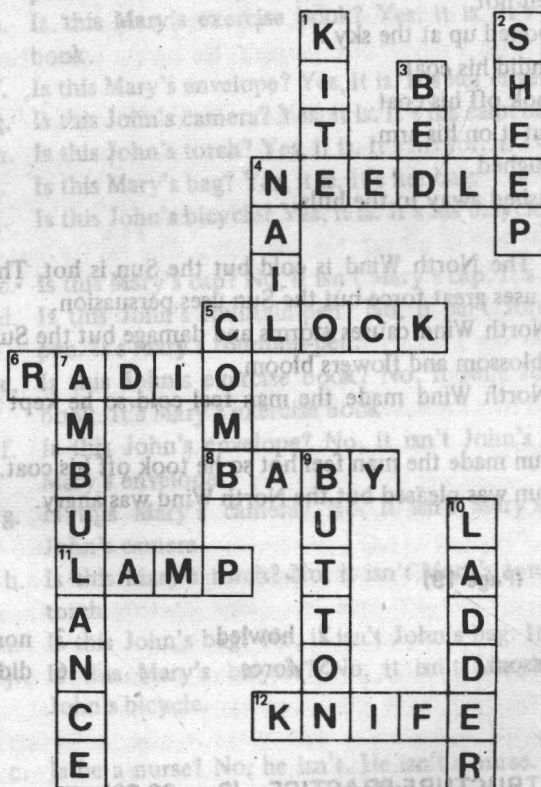
PUNCTUATION (Page 16)

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 It's a book. | 2 It's not a map. | 3 That's a radio. |
| 4 What's that? | 5 What's this? | 6 They're pens. |
| 7 They're not pencils. | | |

Workbook Unit Two (Page 4-6)

- A**
- 3 What is this? It is a clock.
 - 4 What are these? They are knives.
 - 5 What is this? It is an ant.
 - 6 What are these? They are eggs.
 - 7 What are these? They are sailors.
 - 8 What is this? It is a cinema.
 - 9 What are these? They are matches.
 - 10 What is this? It is a junk.
 - 11 What are these? They are hammers.
 - 12 What is this? It is a tap.
 - 13 What is this? It is a telephone.
 - 14 What are these? They are shoes.
 - 15 What are these? They are horses.
 - 16 What is this? It is a tie.
 - 17 What are these? They are nails.
 - 18 What are these? They are glasses.
- B**
- 3 Is this a flower? Yes, it is. It is a flower.
 - 4 Is this a ladder? No, it is not. It is not a ladder.
 - 5 Are these boxes? No, they are not. They are not boxes.
 - 6 Is this a house? No, it is not. It is not a house.
 - 7 Are these fans? Yes, they are. They are fans.
 - 8 Is this a calendar? Yes, it is. It is a calendar.
 - 9 Are these matches? No, they are not. They are not matches.
 - 10 Is this a horse? No, it is not. It is not a horse.
 - 11 Are these ladders? Yes, they are. They are ladders.
 - 12 Is this a ship? No, it is not. It is not a ship.

C A Picture Crossword



Unit 3 The North Wind and the Sun

COMPREHENSION (Page 19)

- A 5 Yes, he did. 9 Yes, he did.
 6 No, he did not. 10 No, he did not.
 7 Yes, he was. 11 Yes, he did.
 8 Yes, he did. 12 No, he did not.

- B**
- 1 He was behind a cloud.
 - 2 He felt warm.
 - 3 He shone more strongly.
 - 4 He felt hot.
 - 5 He looked up at the sky.
 - 6 He undid his coat.
 - 7 He took off his coat.
 - 8 He put it on his arm.
 - 9 He laughed.
 - 10 He rushed away to the hills.

- C**
- 1 Two. The North Wind is cold but the Sun is hot. The North Wind uses great force but the Sun uses persuasion.
 - 2 The North Wind causes storms and damage but the Sun makes trees blossom and flowers bloom.
 - 3 The North Wind made the man feel cold so he kept his coat on.
 - 4 The Sun made the man feel hot so he took off his coat.
 - 5 The Sun was pleased but the North Wind was angry.

NEW WORDS (Page 19)

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------|---------------|
| 1 Europe | 2 howled | 3 northern |
| 4 bloom/blossom | 5 force | 6 did (it) up |
| 7 huge | | |

LANGUAGE STRUCTURE PRACTICE (Page 20-23)

- A**
- 2 Are these people or flowers? They're flowers.
 - 3 Are these coats or trousers? They're coats.
 - 4 Are these pins or needles? They're pins.
 - 5 Are these screws or keys? They're keys.
 - 6 Are these wheels or buttons? They're buttons.
- B**
- a. Is this a ruler or a pencil? It's a ruler.
 - b. Is this a cap or a shirt? It's a cap.
 - c. Is this a rubber or a fountain-pen? It's a fountain-pen.
 - d. Is this a desk or an exercise book? It's an exercise book.
 - e. Is this an envelope or a notebook? It's an envelope.
 - f. Is this a camera or a bicycle? It's a camera.
 - g. Is this a fountain-pen or a torch? It's a torch.
 - h. Is this a bag or a handkerchief? It's a bag.
 - i. Is this a lorry or a bicycle? It's a bicycle.

- 2 c. Is this John's cap? Yes, it is. It's his cap.
- d. Is this Mary's fountain-pen? Yes, it is. It's her fountain-pen.
- e. Is this Mary's exercise book? Yes, it is. It's her exercise book.
- f. Is this Mary's envelope? Yes, it is. It's her envelope.
- g. Is this John's camera? Yes, it is. It's his camera.
- h. Is this John's torch? Yes, it is. It's his torch.
- i. Is this Mary's bag? Yes, it is. It's her bag.
- j. Is this John's bicycle? Yes, it is. It's his bicycle.

- 3 c. Is this Mary's cap? No, it isn't Mary's cap. It's John's cap.
- d. Is this John's fountain-pen? No, it isn't John's fountain-pen. It's Mary's fountain-pen.
- e. Is this John's exercise book? No, it isn't John's exercise book. It's Mary's exercise book.
- f. Is this John's envelope? No, it isn't John's envelope. It's Mary's envelope.
- g. Is this Mary's camera? No, it isn't Mary's camera. It's John's camera.
- h. Is this Mary's torch? No, it isn't Mary's torch. It's John's torch.
- i. Is this John's bag? No, it isn't John's bag. It's Mary's bag.
- j. Is this Mary's bicycle? No, it isn't Mary's bicycle. It's John's bicycle.

- C
- 2 c. Is he a nurse? No, he isn't. He isn't a nurse. He's a doctor.
 - d. Is he a carpenter? Yes, he is. He's a carpenter.
 - e. Is he a soldier? No, he isn't. He isn't a soldier. He's a pilot.
 - f. Is she a nun? Yes, she is. She's a nun.
 - g. Is he a doctor? No, he isn't. He isn't a doctor. He's a dentist.
 - h. Is he a barber? Yes, he is. He's a barber.
 - i. Is he a dentist? No, he isn't. He isn't a dentist. He's a butcher.
 - j. Is he a waiter? Yes, he is. He's a waiter.
 - k. Is she a nurse? No, she isn't. She isn't a nurse. She's a waitress.
 - l. Is he a tailor? Yes, he is. He's a tailor.
 - m. Is he a butcher? No, he isn't. He isn't a butcher. He's a priest.
 - n. Is he a shopkeeper? Yes, he is. He's a shopkeeper.
 - o. Is he a waiter? No, he isn't. He isn't a waiter. He's a post-man.

- p. Is he a fisherman? Yes, he is. He's a fisherman.
- q. Is he a barber? No, he isn't. He isn't a barber. He's a bus-driver.
- r. Is he a mechanic? Yes, he is. He's a mechanic.
- s. Is he a sailor? No, he isn't. He isn't a sailor. He's a policeman.
- t. Is he a detective? Yes, he is. He's a detective.
- u. Is he a mechanic? No, he isn't. He isn't a mechanic. He's a soldier.
- v. Is he a sailor? Yes, he is. He's a sailor.
- w. Is she a nurse? No, she isn't. She isn't a nurse. She's a hairdresser.
- x. Is she a pianist? Yes, she is. She's a pianist.
- y. Is she a waitress? No, she isn't. She isn't a waitress. She's a hawker.
- z. Is he a musician? Yes, he is. He's a musician.

- D
- 1 He is a policeman. He has two brothers and they *are* policemen, too.
 - 2 Nurses *are* usually women but sometimes a man *is* a nurse.
 - 3 Most doctors *are* men but some doctors *are* women. Most dentists *are* men, too.
 - 4 A man who brings your food in a restaurant *is* a waiter. A waitress *is* a woman who does this work.
 - 5 A pianist *is* a person who plays a piano. Pianists *are* also musicians. Anyone who plays a musical instrument *is* a musician. *Are* you a musician?
 - 6 Ask yourself this question: 'What *am* I?' *Are* you a pupil or *are* you a student? A pupil *is* someone who has a teacher. If someone gives you piano lessons, for example, you *are* a pupil. A student *is* someone who studies books. School children have teachers and they study so you can say 'I *am* a pupil and I *am* a student.'
 - 7 A woman who cuts and looks after women's hair *is* a hairdresser. Men who cut men's hair *are* barbers. Sometimes we say that they *are* hairdressers, too.
 - 8 A mechanic *is* a man who looks after and repairs any kind of machine. A car engine *is* a machine. There *are* many kinds of machinery. Sewing machines, ships engines, electric lifts, *are* all machinery. There *are* a lot of mechanics in Hong Kong.
 - 9 Nowadays many jobs *are* done by women. There *are* even women soldiers and sailors.
 - 10 A nun *is* always a woman and priests *are* always men.

GUIDED COMPOSITION (Page 24-25)

- | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|
| 1 g | 2 b | 3 h | 4 c | 5 d | 6 i |
| 7 e | 8 j | 9 f | 10 a | 11 k | 12 l |

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS (Page 25)

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 3 belongs to Peter. | 7 belong to me. |
| 4 belong to Ann. | 8 belong to her. |
| 5 belongs to Mr Lee. | 9 belong to him. |
| 6 belongs to Miss Lee. | |

Workbook Unit Three (Page 7-9)

- A**
- 3 Is Mr Wong a tailor? No, he is not. He is a carpenter.
 - 4 Is Mrs Tan a nurse? Yes, she is. She is a nurse.
 - 5 Is Mr Chan a fireman? Yes, he is. He is a fireman.
 - 6 Is Miss Leung a waitress? Yes, she is. She is a waitress.
 - 7 Is Mr Woo a soldier? No, he is not. He is a sailor.
 - 8 Is Miss Au a typist? No, she is not. She is a policewoman.
 - 9 Is Mr Lo a mechanic? Yes, he is. He is a mechanic.
 - 10 Is Mr Poon a postman? No, he is not. He is a busdriver.
 - 11 Is Mrs Tam a typist? Yes, she is. She is a typist.
 - 12 Is Miss Lau a nurse? No, she is not. She is a hairdresser.

- B**
- 1
 - a. His name is John Lee.
 - b. His address is 450A Orchid Avenue, Wong Tai Sin, Kowloon.
 - c. His telephone number is 3 - 862511.
 - d. He is twelve (years old).
 - e. His date of birth is 25.3.69.
 - f. He is a student.
 - 2
 - a. What is her name? Her name is Jane Tan.
 - b. What is her address? Her address is Flat 13C, 150 Main Street, Aberdeen.
 - c. What is her telephone number? Her telephone number is 5 - 921860.
 - d. What is her age? She is 13 (years old).
 - e. What is her date of birth? Her date of birth is 10.11.68.
 - f. What is her occupation? She is a student.

C	Mr Tam's flat	Mr Lai's flat	Mr Wei's flat
	Mr Wong's flat	Mr Fung's flat	Mr Choy's flat
	Mr Cheung's flat	Mr Lo's flat	Mr Tan's flat
	Mr Lee's flat	Mr Ma's flat	Mr Ho's flat

- D The boy is Mr Lo's son. If Mr Lo has no brothers or sisters, then 'my father's son' is Mr Lo.

Unit 4 Writing Letters

COMPREHENSION (Page 27)

- A 1 True 2 Untrue 3 True 4 Untrue 5 Untrue
6 True 7 Untrue 8 Untrue 9 Untrue 10 Untrue
- B 1 Untrue 2 True 3 Untrue 4 Untrue 5 True
6 Untrue 7 True 8 True 9 Untrue 10 Untrue

NEW WORDS (Page 28)

- 1 expect, unexpected 2 caught 3 infectious disease 4 infect
5 suppose 6 looking forward 7 attend 8 fortnight 9 unex-
pected, caught, disease, infect, fortnight, attend, expect, looking
forward, suppose.

LANGUAGE STRUCTURE PRACTICE (Page 29-30)

- A 1 c. but the ruler is broken.
d. but the bottle is broken.
e. but the saucer is broken.
f. but the watch is broken.
g. but the kite is broken.
h. but the chair is broken.
i. but the mirror is broken.
j. but the table is broken.
- C 1 He gave me *a* banana and *an* orange but *the* banana was bad.
2 There was *an* aeroplane in *the* sky. *The* aeroplane was coming
down.

- 3 I live in *a* street called New Street. There is *a* big shop at *the* end of *the* street.
- 4 My sister works in *a* shop in Kowloon. *The* shop sells shoes. Yesterday was *a* holiday and *the* shop was shut.
- 5 I want *a* book to read. I have read *the* book you gave me.
- 6 It was *a* very hot day. *The* sky was blue. There was not *a* cloud in the sky. *The* sun shone all day.
- 7 There is *a* big picture at *the* back of our classroom. When we had *an* English lesson yesterday, *the* teacher took *the* picture off *the* wall and put it on *the* blackboard.

F NOTE: The letter *X* means that *the* is not needed.

- 1 I have a friend who plays *the* piano and another friend who plays *the* violin. On Saturdays they both play *X* football.
- 2 Miss Tan goes to *X* church every Sunday. She plays *the* organ.
- 3 Every day my father goes to *X* work by car. He arrives at *the* office at nine o'clock and he does not reach home until late in *the* evening.
- 4 I go to *X* school by *X* bus and my friend goes by *X* tram. We leave home early in *the* morning and we stay at *X* school until two o'clock in *the* afternoon. I have another friend who goes to *X* school in *the* afternoon. He leaves *X* home at *X* midday and gets home in *the* evening. He is at *X* school now and I am at *X* home.
- 5 My father is at *X* work now. When he comes back from *the* office we are going to the cinema.

DATES: Punctuation and useful expressions (Page 31)

- A**
- 1 Tuesday, 17th November, 1981
 - 2 Thursday, 19th November, 1981
 - 3 Friday, 20th November, 1981
 - 4 Monday, 16th November, 1981
 - 5 Tuesday, 24th November, 1981
 - 6 Saturday, 14th November, 1981
 - 7 Sunday, 1st November, 1981
 - 8 Monday, 2nd November, 1981

- B**
- 1 Yesterday.
 - 2 Tomorrow.
 - 3 Last Tuesday.

- 4 Next Thursday.
- 5 The day before yesterday.
- 6 The day after tomorrow.
- 7 The first day of the month.
- 8 The last day of the month.

REVISION TEST ONE (Page 33)

A 1 D 2 A 3 A 4 B

B Everybody uses one. There is one on my desk now. *It* is yellow. Is there one on your desk too? What *am* I talking about? Can you guess what *it* is? *It* is a pencil.

About two and a half billion *pencils* are made every year in the United States of America! No one knows how many are made all over the *world*. *Pencils* are very useful things. Think about it. Whenever somebody wants to make something, what does *he* do? He picks up a pencil and begins to write *or* draw.

Most pencils *are* about 18 centimetres long. One pencil can draw *a* line thirty-five miles long, *or* write 45,000 words! *A/One* pencil may be sharpened fifteen times *or* more before *it* is too short to use, yet we can buy one for the price of *an* orange! I think that pencils *are* very cheap.

Pencils are made in many different colours but most people like yellow ones. There are more yellow pencils than any other colour. No one knows why people like yellow pencils but they do. Someone once made a lot of pencils. Half were yellow and half were green. The man who bought them tried them for *a* long time. Then *he* went to the person who had made them and said, 'The green pencils you sold me *aren't* any good. *They* break easily. They're hard to sharpen. They don't write well. *I* don't want any more green pencils. I want *yellow* ones in future, please.'

But the pencils were the same. The only *difference* was the colour!

Workbook Unit Four (Page 10-12)

- A
- 1 She bought *a* banana, *an* apple and *an* orange, but *the* banana was bad and *the* apple and *the* orange were very small.
 - 2 I will give you *a* pencil and *a* piece of paper but *the* pencil is broken.
 - 3 My sister plays *the* piano. Do you play *an* instrument?
 - 4 I had *an* egg and *a* cup of coffee for *X* breakfast this morning but *the* coffee was cold.

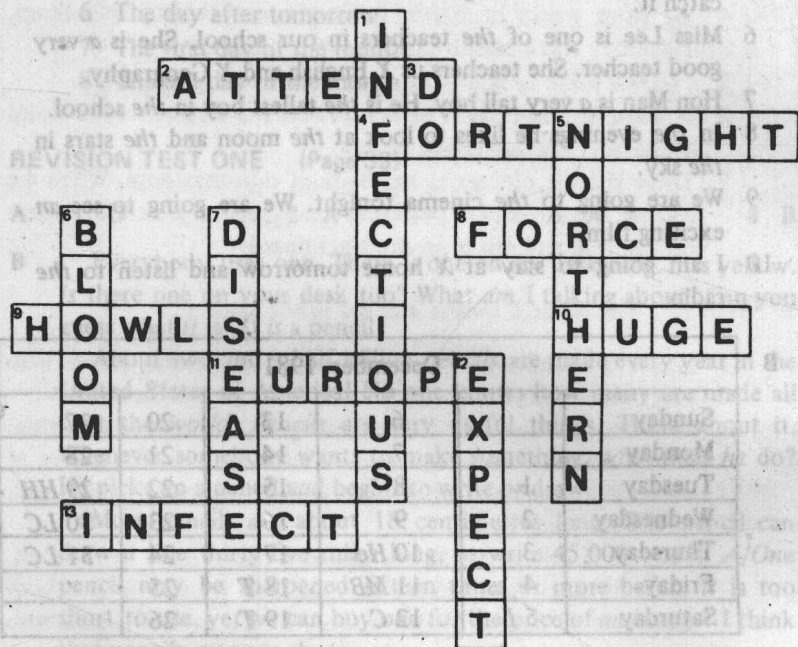
- 5 There was *a* spider on *the* ceiling. It was trying to catch *an* insect but *the* insect was too quick and *the* spider did not catch it.
- 6 Miss Lee is one of *the* teachers in our school. She is *a* very good teacher. She teaches us *X* English and *X* Geography.
- 7 Hon Man is *a* very tall boy. He is *the* tallest boy in *the* school.
- 8 In *the* evenings he likes to look at *the* moon and *the* stars in *the* sky.
- 9 We are going to *the* cinema tonight. We are going to see *an* exciting film.
- 10 I am going to stay at *X* home tomorrow and listen to *the* radio.

B

December, 1981					
Sunday		6	13	20	27
Monday		7	14	21	28
Tuesday	1	8	15	22	29 HH
Wednesday	2	9	16	23	30 LC
Thursday	3	10 Ho	17	24	31 LC
Friday	4	11 MB	18 T	25	
Saturday	5 L	12 C	19 T	26	

- C 1 Hon Man goes to *school* by *bus*. 2 Yuk Lan goes to *school* by *tram*. 3 Sau Fong is going to *the cinema*. She is going by *bus*. 5 Mr Tan goes to *the office/work* by *car*. 5 Mr Tan goes *home* at *six o'clock* in the evening. 6 Next week Mr Tan is going to *England/the U.K./the United Kingdom*. He is going by *sea/ship*. He will go through *the Mediterranean/the Mediterranean Sea* and sail up *the Thames/the River Thames* to London. 7 Mr Kwan is going to *America/the U.S.A./the United States of America* by *plane/air*.

D A Crossword Puzzle



Unit 5 The Golden Touch

COMPREHENSION (Page 35)

- | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|----|----------------|
| A | 4 | Yes, he was. | 10 | No, he wasn't. |
| | 5 | Yes, he did. | 11 | Yes, he did. |
| | 6 | Yes, he did. | 12 | No, he didn't. |
| | 7 | Yes, he did. | 13 | No, he didn't. |
| | 8 | Yes, it did. | 14 | Yes, he did. |
| | 9 | No, he wasn't. | | |

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

- C King Midas *loved* gold. When an old man offered to give him whatever he wanted, he asked for everything he touched to be *changed* to gold. At first he was very *pleased*, and turned many *things* to gold. He thought he was a very *lucky* man. But then he tried to eat an *apple* which turned to gold before he could