

REV. M. MORGAN  
GEORGE K. B. LAMB

# GRADED ENGLISH PRACTICE

FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS

The book cover features a bright orange background. A large yellow rectangle is centered on the page, containing a white square. Inside the white square is a black rectangle with the text 'BOOK ONE' in white. The yellow background is decorated with a repeating pattern of the words 'ENGLISH' and 'PRACTICE' in white, arranged diagonally.

BOOK  
ONE

# **GRADED ENGLISH PRACTICE**

**FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS**

**BOOK ONE**

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**GEORGE K. B. LAMB**

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## Foreword

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In recent years, there has been a noticeable change in the teaching of English in many secondary schools at home and abroad. Students are constantly encouraged to break loose from the ties of rigid grammar and dig into the depth of the language, where its true richness lies.

This series of five books is, therefore, designed not only to help consolidate the groundwork for students of the language but also to serve as a bridge between grammar and usage. In each book, ample exercises of a comprehensive nature are provided. They are graded in order of difficulty, ranging from fundamental knowledge to writing skill. As the main objective is to develop the power of expression of students, exercises dealing only with customary grammatical classification and those not in general contributing to this goal are reduced to a minimum so as to give enough space to those more practical ones which involve current usage.

At the same time, general hints are given in most cases, which, coupled with the more detailed exposition in class from the teacher, will surely help towards the making of quicker progress and the attaining of a better result. But, let this in no way and at no time exempt any students from the use of a good dictionary. This is particularly true of those whose mother tongue is not English, since there are bound to be certain substantial differences between two languages, and any choice of words made at random or by analogy is liable to give rise to malapropism.

Conceivably, the compilation of a series of books, especially of this character and magnitude, is no easy task; in fact this is the fulfilment of several years of effort and the labour of many experienced hands. Here the publishers wish to record their deep indebtedness to all members of the editing committee for their patience and collaboration in the preparation of these books; to the Rev. M. Morgan and to Mr. George K.B. Lamb and his colleagues for their contribution of materials; and particularly to Professor J.G. King for his valuable suggestions, all of which have been incorporated in the books.

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Section A

LANGUAGE STRUCTURE

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*Contents:*

Tense  
Irregular Verb  
Voice  
Negative (No / Not)  
Question Tag  
Response  
Gerund / Infinitive  
Agreement  
Number  
Gender  
Article (& One)  
Preposition  
Phrasal Verb  
Pronoun  
Adjective  
Comparison (Adjective / Adverb)  
Adverb  
Conjunction  
Punctuation  
Apostrophe

## TENSE

### 1

Complete the sentences with verbs in the **SIMPLE PRESENT** tense or the **PRESENT CONTINUOUS** tense (active voice):—

*Hints:* i) The Simple Present tense denotes a habitual action or general truth and is usually accompanied by such words or expressions as: *always, often, usually, every day, and once a week.*

*Example:* Mary *gets* up at seven every morning.

ii) The Present Continuous tense denotes an action taking place at the moment when the sentence is spoken and is usually accompanied by such words or expressions as: *now, at present, and at this moment.*

*Example:* John *is doing* his homework now.

1. He ..... (walk) to school every day.
2. My sister ..... (sing) very well.
3. The sun ..... (set) at this moment.
4. We ..... (sleep) in a big room upstairs.
5. We ..... (have) a test every week.
6. I ..... (go) to the cinema twice a week.
7. The earth ..... (turn) round once in twenty-four hours.
8. Look! The aeroplane ..... (take) off.
9. Jack always ..... (watch) television at home in the evening.
10. The children ..... (play) in the playground at present.
11. Look out! A car ..... (come).
12. Careless pupils ..... (never do) their work well.
13. It usually ..... (rain) in summer.
14. We ..... (go) to church every Sunday.
15. The moon ..... (shine) by night.
16. Buses ..... (run) faster than trams.
17. Listen carefully! The teacher ..... (explain) the question.
18. Where is mother? She ..... (prepare) dinner in the kitchen.
19. Many poor boys ..... (study) in evening schools only.
20. One ..... (not need) money to feel happy.

Complete the sentences with verbs in the *being examined* in the hall or the PRESENT CONTINUOUS tense (passive voice):—

**Hints:** i) The passive voice of the Simple Present tense is formed by

is/am/are + past participle

*Example:* Rice *is grown* by farmers.

ii) The passive voice of the Present Continuous tense is formed by

is/am/are + being + past participle

*Example:* The candidates *are being examined* in the hall now.

1. The parking meters ..... (check) by mechanics from time to time.
2. The animals ..... (give) their food three times a day.
3. Plants seldom ..... (find) in the desert.
4. The sheep ..... (drive) to market by the drover now.
5. Don't go in! Rama ..... (punish) by the teacher.
6. Patients ..... (look) after by nurses in hospitals.
7. Books generally ..... (sell) in bookshops.
8. Look! The hens ..... (feed) by the farmer's wife.
9. My car ..... (repair) in the garage. Can I use yours?
10. The robbers ..... (question) by the police inspector at present.
11. Accidents often ..... (cause) by careless people.
12. A school ..... (build) for the blind by the local government.
13. The matter ..... (review) by the officials now.
14. Most cars in Hong Kong ..... (import) from Japan and America.
15. Flowers usually ..... (plant) in the garden.
16. Important news usually ..... (announce) through the radio.
17. The problem ..... (study) by the authorities at the moment.
18. The workmen ..... (pay) monthly.
19. Flour ..... (sell) by the pound.
20. This item ..... (not include) in the catalogue.

**Complete the sentences with verbs in the PRESENT PERFECT tense. Use the active or passive voice as required:—**

**Hints:** i) The Present Perfect tense denotes an action which started in the past and has continued up to the present; it also denotes an action which was repeated several times in the past; it is also used to express the completion of an action at the moment of speaking.

ii) The Present Perfect tense is formed by

has/have + past participle (active)

has/have + been + past participle (passive)

**Examples:** I *have lived* in this house since 1960. (active)

He *has been warned* several times. (passive)

1. They ..... (live) in this house for a long time.
2. No food ..... (give) to this dog since yesterday.
3. Where you ..... (be) since this morning?
4. A letter ..... (send) to his father already.
5. Tony isn't here; he just ..... (go) out.
6. He ..... (make) the same mistake several times.
7. It ..... (not rain) for more than two months.
8. The dead hen ..... (take) away already.
9. This film ..... (show) in this cinema before.
10. I ..... (not eat) any food since last night.
11. My brother ..... (study) English for three years.
12. The baby ..... (put) to bed already.
13. I ..... (not have) my supper yet.
14. I ..... (not ride) a bicycle for years.
15. The tiger in the cage just ..... (feed) by the caretaker.
16. The secretary ..... (tell) not to disclose the secret.
17. The boxer ..... (never defeat) so far.
18. He ..... (be) very kind to me during my stay here.
19. I ..... (not meet) any man whom I can trust.
20. Few ..... (not read) 'A Tale of Two Cities'.

Complete the sentences with verbs in the SIMPLE PRESENT tense, the PRESENT CONTINUOUS tense, or the PRESENT PERFECT tense. Use the active or passive voice as required:—

1. Don't make any noise; the baby ..... (sleep).
2. It ..... (never snow) here in winter.
3. I am not hungry; I just ..... (take) my breakfast.
4. The chickens ..... (feed) by the farmer twice a day.
5. The broken chair ..... (repair) by the carpenter now.
6. Honey ..... (taste) sweet.
7. Lazy pupils always ..... (fail) in their examinations.
8. I think I ..... (see) your father twice this week.
9. My bad tooth just ..... (pull) out by the dentist.
10. The earth ..... (go) round the sun once a year.
11. Naughty children often ..... (punish) by their teachers.
12. Listen! Someone ..... (call) you.
13. The broken cup ..... (throw) away by me already.
14. Don't go out; it ..... (rain).
15. Look! An eagle ..... (fly) over the tree.
16. The flowers ..... (water) by the gardener at this moment.
17. You ever ..... (see) a tiger before?
18. Please wait a minute; Mr. Parker ..... (talk) on the phone.
19. An egg just ..... (lay) by the hen.
20. Plants ..... (grow) better in warm climates.

Complete the sentences with verbs in the SIMPLE PAST tense or the PAST CONTINUOUS tense (active voice):—

**Hints:** i) The Simple Past tense denotes an action which took place or was finished in the past. The following words or expressions are usually used to specify the past time: *last night/week/month/year, yesterday, two years ago, once, etc.*

**Example:** I met Tom yesterday.

- ii) The Past Continuous tense denotes an action which was taking place or continuing at some particular time in the past.

*Example:* This time yesterday we *were playing* in the playground.

1. In olden days people ..... (live) in caves.
2. He ..... (buy) a car last month.
3. Mary ..... (read) at home all yesterday morning.
4. My mother ..... (wake) him up last night.
5. The birds ..... (make) a nest there last week.
6. The man ..... (steal) our clock two days ago.
7. My brother ..... (fish) here all last Sunday.
8. My uncle ..... (catch) a thief last night.
9. We ..... (hope) to see you all last week.
10. My sister ..... (bring) me a new coat yesterday.
11. It ..... (rain) all last night.
12. We ..... (swim) here this time last Saturday.
13. David ..... (come) yesterday?
14. He ..... (be) once the president of this country.
15. They ..... (talk) all the time during the English lesson.
16. Our teacher ..... (not turn) up yesterday.
17. Mother ..... (prepare) dinner when I arrived home.
18. I ..... (be) in London during the accident.
19. At one time, I ..... (be) her teacher.
20. We ..... (sleep) during the accident.

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**Complete the sentences with verbs in the SIMPLE PAST tense or the PAST CONTINUOUS tense (passive voice):—**

*Hints:* i) The passive voice of the Simple Past tense is formed by

was/were + past participle

*Example:* My car *was stolen* last night.

- ii) The passive voice of the Past Continuous tense is formed by

was/were + being + past participle

*Example:* The ship *was being repaired* during the accident.

1. The first atomic bomb ..... (explode) in 1945.
2. The player ..... (not field) in the last match.
3. All the books ..... (return) to the library last week.
4. Dinner ..... (prepare) when we arrived.
5. Napoleon ..... (defeat) at Waterloo.
6. The boy ..... (punish) by the teacher when the principal came in.
7. The children ..... (send) to bed by their mother half an hour ago.
8. A discussion ..... (hold) by the pupils this time yesterday.
9. All the money ..... (spend) by my brother last year.
10. A thief ..... (catch) by the policeman last night.
11. When the dishes ..... (wash) two of them broke.
12. This chair ..... (make) by my uncle.
13. When the old man was crossing the road he ..... (knock) down by a car.
14. The police arrived when the boy ..... (threaten) by the robber.
15. The fight began while the prisoners ..... (take) to prison.
16. The thief ..... (watch) by us during the whole act.
17. Many people ..... (kill) in the Second World War.
18. America ..... (discover) by Columbus.
19. Girls ..... (not allow) to go out with boys in the past.
20. 'David Copperfield' ..... (write) by Charles Dickens.

7

Complete the sentences with verbs in the **PAST PERFECT** tense. Use the active or passive voice as required:—

*Hints:* i) The Past Perfect tense denotes an action which was completed at some point of time in the past before another action began. Usually this tense is used in a complex sentence.

ii) The Past Perfect tense is formed by

had + past participle (active)

had + been + past participle (passive)

*Examples:* I went to bed after I *had shut* all the doors.  
(active)

The house *had been burnt* to ashes before the firemen arrived. (passive)

1. My uncle ..... (sell) his old car before he went abroad.
2. All my money ..... (steal) by the thief before I returned home.
3. No one knew where David ..... (go).
4. When we arrived, the match already ..... (begin).
5. The fire ..... (put) out before the firemen arrived.
6. All the sweets ..... (eat) up by the children before their mother returned.
7. She died after she ..... (be) ill for a long time.
8. She began to cry after she ..... (hear) the news.
9. The pig ..... (kill) by the wolf before the farmer woke up.
10. He told me that he ..... (see) me somewhere before.
11. The book was put back on the shelf after it ..... (finish).
12. They thanked me for what I ..... (do) for them.
13. The old man ..... (die) before the doctor came.
14. The tiger ..... (shoot) twice on the back by the hunter before it fell down.
15. I asked Tom who ..... (break) the window.
16. I was unable to open the door because I ..... (lose) my key.
17. Four years after the Second World War ..... (end), the hydrogen bomb was invented.
18. The Japanese ..... (fight) obstinately for years before they surrendered.
19. He ..... (warn) twice before he was finally expelled from school.
20. By the time I left London I ..... (live) there for twenty years.

Complete the sentences with verbs in the SIMPLE PAST tense, the PAST CONTINUOUS tense, or the PAST PERFECT tense. Use the active or passive voice as required:—

1. They went home after they ..... (finish) their work.
2. I ..... (meet) your cousin last Saturday.
3. They ..... (play) all the time during the recess.
4. The fire ..... (break) out in the night.
5. The students ..... (stand) up as soon as we entered the hall.
6. The house ..... (clean) before the master returned from Japan.
7. A football game ..... (play) between two school teams yesterday.
8. He ..... (be) once the owner of this house.
9. While I ..... (dig) in the garden, the telephone rang.
10. As soon as he ..... (count) the money, he hid it.
11. The house ..... (sell) before Mr. King went abroad.
12. The fields ..... (plough) by the farmers all this morning.
13. I ..... (bear) in 1960.
14. Tom ..... (be) late for school yesterday.
15. We ..... (have) supper when our aunt suddenly turned up.
16. We ..... (prepare) our supper in the kitchen when mother returned home.
17. Jane never went to bed before she ..... (do) her homework.
18. The visitors ..... (show) round the school when it began to rain.
19. After the pigs ..... (feed), they were driven back to the sty.
20. The window ..... (break) by the naughty boy two days ago.

Complete the sentences with 'SHALL' or 'WILL'. Use the active or passive voice as required:—

*Hints:* i) *Shall* is used with the first person to show futurity.

*Example:* I shall go to England next week.

- ii) *Will* is used with the second and third persons to show **futurity**.

*Example:* The ship *will arrive* to-morrow.

- iii) The passive form of the Simple Future tense is formed by

shall/will + be + past participle

*Example:* The house *will be pulled* down.

(In fact, *will* can also be used with the first person; *shall* with the second and third persons. This will be discussed later.)

1. I ..... (see) you at your house next week.
2. We ..... (have) our English lesson again.
3. I think it ..... (rain) to-morrow.
4. You ..... (give) a present on your next birthday.
5. The windows ..... (clean) by the servant to-morrow.
6. John ..... (play) chess with me this afternoon.
7. I ..... (come) back in a few minutes.
8. You ..... (invite) to the party next Saturday.
9. The apples ..... (share) among these boys.
10. Our guests soon ..... (arrive).
11. He ..... (move) to this new house soon.
12. I ..... (give) you the answer later.
13. These books ..... (return) to you as soon as possible.
14. A party ..... (hold) in his honour to-night.
15. You ..... (be) late for school if you don't hurry.
16. The students ..... (have) a test shortly.
17. As from the next month no hawkers ..... (allow) to sell in the park.
18. People ..... (be) able to travel to Mars soon.
19. The boy ..... (punish) for coming late.
20. Racial problems ..... (never disappear) from the earth.

10

Complete the sentences with verbs in the **SIMPLE FUTURE** tense or the **FUTURE CONTINUOUS** tense (active voice):—

*Hints:* i) The Simple Future tense denotes an action which will take place in the future. It is usually accompanied by such words or expressions as: *to-night, soon, in a few minutes, and next week/month/year.*

*Example:* He *will return* in five minutes.

ii) The Future Continuous tense denotes an action which will start before some point of time in the future and continue after it.

*Example:* We *shall be learning* English again this time to-morrow.

iii) Don't say:

..... will arrive *after two days*  
..... will arrive *two days later*  
..... when they *will arrive* (adverb clause)

1. This time next week we ..... (fly) across the Pacific.
2. The tourists ..... (arrive) at this hotel to-night.
3. I am afraid it ..... (rain) soon.
4. All to-morrow afternoon we ..... (stay) at home.
5. John's brother ..... (leave) Hong Kong for England next week.
6. He ..... (be) fourteen on his next birthday.
7. They ..... (shoot) in the country all next Sunday.
8. He ..... (come) to see us again.
9. If you don't hurry, you ..... (miss) the train.
10. The train ..... (arrive) in ten minutes.
11. I ..... (have) dinner this time to-morrow.
12. I hope it ..... (be) fine to-morrow.
13. Please wait. My father ..... (return) soon.
14. The students ..... (have) a holiday after the examination.
15. I am afraid we ..... (miss) the last bus.
16. They ..... (be) sorry for this, I am sure.
17. Father ..... (sleep) when we arrive home.
18. My sister ..... (entertain) the guests from seven to ten this evening.