

# **ENGLISH**

**A Modern Course**

# **4**

**TEACHER'S GUIDE**

**H. CHRISTIE  
K.S. YUEN**

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**First published April, 1991**

03-02094-11

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# UNIT 1 Police Dogs

## Comprehension Passage

### New Words and Phrases

**Note:** Words and phrases that have appeared in Comprehension Exercise D are not included in this list.

- 1 participate (v.) (line 3) take part in 參與
- 2 property (n.) (line 5) possessions 財產
- 3 task (n.) (line 6) a piece of work which must be done 任務
- 4 currently (adv.) (line 14) at present; now 目前
- 5 breed (n.) (line 15) a type of animal 牲畜品種
- 6 talent (n.) (line 17) the ability to do something well 天賦
- 7 tender (adj.) (line 25) kind and gentle 溫和的，和藹的
- 8 atmosphere (n.) (line 31) a feeling that a place or people gives us 氣氛
- 9 at all times (lines 42-43) = always 總是，始終
- 10 kennels (n.) (line 48) a place where small animals are looked after while their owners are away (代寄養小動物的寵物園)

**Note:** In the passage it refers to the place where police dogs are kept.

**Compare:** kennel = a small house for a dog 狗舍

- 11 stable (adj.) (line 55) dependable 可靠的
- 12 rarely (adv.) (line 59) seldom; not often 罕有的，罕見地
- 13 vaccinate (v.) (line 59) protect against disease by injection 打預防針
- 14 monitor (v.) (line 62) keep a careful check on 監測
- 15 transfer (v.) (line 64) move officially from one place, job, etc. to another 遷移，轉移，調任

## Comprehension

- A**
- 1 They refer to different breeds of dogs.
  - 2 There are four breeds of dogs in the Unit.
  - 3 This is because the training of police dogs is a multi-stage process.
  - 4 The purpose is to let the puppies mingle with humans in a friendly atmosphere during their growing stage.
  - 5 They are policemen.
  - 6 They are about 12 to 13 months old.
  - 7 They have to work closely together so they must feel at ease with each other.  
To ensure a good start, the handler chooses the dog he would like to work with rather than have one assigned to him.
  - 8 not dangerous

- B**
- 1 False. Labradors are not born as sniffer dogs. They are trained to perform this specialized task.
  - 2 False. Different breeds of dogs are trained to perform different tasks according to their particular talent.
  - 3 True.
  - 4 True.
  - 5 False. Young puppies are offered to ordinary households so that they can mingle with human companions.
  - 6 False. The dogs which have successfully completed the training course enter into active service immediately.
  - 7 False. The dogs will return to the base after the first 6 months of service for tests and a medical checkup then annually for a 2-week period for a multi-purpose check. Also, if they fall ill they will get treatment and rest until fully recovered.
- C**
- 1 trained, training programme
  - 2 breeds, specialized jobs, sniffing out dangerous drugs, patrolling
  - 3 friendly atmosphere, human
  - 4 choose, beginning, stay close, following, throughout
  - 5 sent, kennels, health conditions
- D**
- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 regarded      | 7 sniffing       |
| 2 comprehensive | 8 mingle         |
| 3 rigorous      | 9 throughout     |
| 4 trained       | 10 assigned      |
| 5 specialized   | 11 evaluate      |
| 6 patrol        | 12 veterinarians |

## Learning About Words

- A**
- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 annually    | 5 vaccinated   |
| 2 monitor(ed) | 6 friendly     |
| 3 tender      | 7 participated |
| 4 trained     |                |
- B**
- 1 return, returnable
  - 2 replaced, replaceable
  - 3 workable
  - 4 passed, passable
  - 5 edible, ate
  - 6 understandable
  - 7 readable



## Summary

**A** The five deleted sentences are:

- ☒ police dogs help to arrest suspects
- ☒ young pups are kept in the Training Unit until they are 3 months old
- ☐ first meeting with handler at beginning of training programme
- ☐ handlers choose dogs of their choice (to ensure good relations)
- ☒ trained dogs assigned to kennels
- ☐ during training: handler monitors dog's progress
- ☐ after training: dog becomes handler's workmate
- ☒ police dogs have to be mentally stable
- ☒ monthly visits to kennels to check on health
- ☐ they spend a lot of time together

**B** (Model Summary)

A handler and his dog spend a long time together and have a close relationship. It starts at the beginning of the training when the handler picks his dog and checks its progress throughout the training. Then they become workmates, working closely together as a team.

## Directed Writing

### Steps in tackling directed writing:

- 1 (*The question*). Students are asked to 'describe the training programme of a police dog called Dolby'.
- 2 (*The file*). Relevant information to be included: *all information in the file*  
Information gathered: *the age of Dolby at different stages of training*
- 3 (*The passage*). Relevant information for elaboration:  
*skill of Alsatian (lines 19-20);*  
*different stages of training and their purpose (lines 24-27; 29-37; 40-44; 47-49)*

4 (Model Essay)

Dolby, an Alsatian from Australia, entered the Police Dog Training School when it was a month old. It spent two months under the care of the dog unit staff. When Dolby was about three months old, it went through its outward bound process by being transferred to the Chan family. Dolby spent six months with the Chans and learnt to mingle with human companions. It returned to the training school when it was about nine months old to be trained as a patrol dog. Dolby first met its handler, Sergeant Wong Kam Wah, when he came to the School to choose his pup. Sergeant Wong then took charge of Dolby and monitored its progress throughout the training course. After three months' training, Dolby graduated from the course and entered into active service. It is now stationed at Kowloon City Branch.



# Language Practice

## A Question tags

- |   |              |               |
|---|--------------|---------------|
| 1 | c. can you   | j. it was     |
|   | d. not       | k. wasn't it  |
|   | *e. are they | l. it was     |
|   | f. No        | m. do they    |
|   | g. don't you | n. they don't |
|   | h. I do      | o. do they    |
|   | i. wasn't it | p. they don't |

### Note:

- e. Compare: { **I think** the dog *is* an Alsatian, *isn't* it?  
                  { **I don't think** the dog *is* an Alsatian, *is* it?  
                  { **You think** she *likes* dogs, *don't* you?  
                  { **You don't think** she *likes* dogs, *do* you?

- 2 b. Jane, you haven't seen my dog, have you?  
c. Kate, you don't know where my purse is, do you?  
d. Fred, you couldn't give me a lift, could you?  
e. You aren't going out this evening, are you?

## B Negative questions

- a. Doesn't she like pets?  
b. Didn't he see the film last night?  
c. Isn't she interested in singing and dancing?  
d. Hasn't he telephoned yet?  
e. Didn't you receive my letter?  
f. Weren't you there last night?

## C So am/do I

Neither } am/do I  
Nor

- 1 a. So is Mr Lau.  
b. So were my class-mates and I.  
c. So has my brother.  
d. So can I.  
e. So does everyone of us./So do all of us.
- 2 a. Neither/Nor does my father.  
b. Neither/Nor will I.  
c. Neither/Nor have most of us.  
d. Neither/Nor did we.  
e. Neither/Nor could I.

**D** I { think  
don't think } so

- a. I hope so.
- b. I don't think so.
- c. I'm afraid not.
- d. I suppose so.
- e. I expect so.

**E Noun/Pronoun + infinitive with "to" + preposition**

- a. to write my addresses **in**.

**Note:** We say: write my addresses **in** a notebook  
 Compare: I'm free this evening. I need a novel *to read*.  
 Can you lend me one?

- b. to talk **about**.
- c. to stand **on**.
- d. to look **after**.
- e. to play **with**.

Compare: The child ask for a ball *to play with*.  
 I have no laser discs *to play*.

- f. to mingle **with**

**F regard as, consider to be**

- a. He was { regarded as  
considered (to be) } their leader.
- b. He is { regarded as  
considered (to be) } one of the greatest politicians by many people.
- c. The patient is { regarded as  
considered (to be) } dangerous by the doctors.
- d. She was { regarded as  
considered (to be) } the best actress of her time.

**G Language summary**

Exercise

- |           |           |            |
|-----------|-----------|------------|
| (3) idea  | (7) have  | (11) there |
| (4) about | (8) What  | (12) don't |
| (5) hope  | (9) Don't | (13) Here  |
| (6) like  | (10) on   | (14) in    |

**Conversation**

- A** f, g, a, b, d, e, h, c

# Composition

(Model Composition)

501 Fung Wah Mansion  
25 Hennessy Rd  
Wanchai  
Hong Kong  
Oct 5, 1992

The Director  
RSPCA  
Harcourt Road  
Hong Kong

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to report an act of cruelty on an animal which, I feel, demands immediate action. A neighbour, Mr Chan, who lives at 503 Fung Wah Mansion, owns a dog. However, he is seldom at home and I am sure he neglects to feed it. He never takes the dog out for a walk. At times, he must beat the poor animal because I often hear it whimpering in pain. I have talked to him and tried to persuade him to take better care of his dog but he ignores me.

I think this matter deserves your immediate attention and I am willing to provide any information or assistance which will help your investigation. My telephone number is 0954321 and I can be contacted at any hour.

Looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours faithfully,



(Kenny Ho Chih-ming)

## Picture Conversation

- 1 They are the ground service attendants/staff of the airline.
- 2 He is checking in his luggage.
- 3 It is unattended luggage so it is not possible to identify the owner.
- 4 It is sniffing the luggage for drugs.
- 5 Yes, there is one flight to Shanghai.
- 6 They are standing in a group to have a picture taken.
- 7 I would guess either officers from the Immigration Department or the Customs Department.
- 8 He is there to ensure that all those who enter the area are departing passengers only.
- 9 They are saying 'goodbye' to the man.
- 10 He can go to the 'Duty Free' shop for some liquor.

# UNIT 2    The Contest

## Comprehension Passage

### New Words and Phrases

- 1 put up (line 2) get food and lodging 住宿
- 2 inn (n.) (line 2) a public house where travellers may eat, drink and sleep 客棧
- 3 claim (v.) (line 4) say that something is true 聲稱
- 4 seek (v.) (line 6) ask for 請求
- past tense and past participle: sought
- 5 incredible (adj.) (line 10) unbelievable 難於相信的
- 6 intelligence (n.) (line 15) ability to learn and understand 聰明才智
- 7 fetch (v.) (line 20) go somewhere and bring something back 取來
- 8 bear (v.) (line 22) suffer 忍受
- past tense: bore
- past participle: born
- 9 steer (v.) (line 31) direct or guide a vehicle 駕駛
- 10 utter (v.) (line 34) say 說話, 吭聲
- 11 contract (v.) (line 38) settle or arrange by formal agreement 訂定契約
- 12 labourer (n.) (line 38) person who works with his hands 勞工
- 13 nature (n.) (line 41) the character of a person or thing 天性
- Learn the phrase **by nature**. If a person is said to be lazy **by nature**, we mean to say that he has a lazy nature.
- 14 pointed (adj.) clearly aimed at someone 直接了當的, 不客氣的
- pointedly (adv.) (line 45) in a pointed manner
- Compare: She looked { *in a pointed manner* } at her
- pointedly**
- watch and I knew it was time for me to leave.
- 15 end up in (line 47) result in 造成, 結果
- 16 outwit (v.) (line 49) get the better of; be too clever or cunning for 以機智勝過, 哄騙
- 17 declare (v.) (line 50) say in public what we think or decide 宣佈, 聲明
- 18 acknowledge (v.) (line 51) agree that something is true 承認

## Comprehension

- A**

  - 1 B
  - 2 D
  - 3 A

4 A

5 C

6 D
- B**

- 1 arrogant
  - 2 lodging
  - 3 thoroughly
  - 4 expectantly

- 5 uttered
  - 6 precious
  - 7 underestimating

- C**
- 1 True.
  - 2 False. They were visitors to the village.
  - 3 True.
  - 4 False. Each contestant should tell the others a most incredible story.
  - 5 True.
  - 6 True.
  - 7 False. He was the last to do so.
  - 8 True.

## Learning About Words

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1 down    | 5 up      |
| 2 up      | 6 through |
| 3 on      | 7 on      |
| 4 out, on | 8 down    |

## Summary

- B**
- |              |                                  |
|--------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 cat, swims | 3 source, should not             |
| 2 talks      | 4 sharks, cannot, shallow waters |

## Language Practice

### A It (is) and There (is/are)

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 c. There are | e. it is, it is |
| d. It is       | f. There is     |
- 2
    - a. Was there a big crowd at the beach
    - b. Was it a boy
    - c. Will it take long
    - d. Are there any other changes in the programme
    - e. Did it cost much
    - f. Will there be a vacant position in the near future
  - 3
    - a. There are two boys arguing
    - b. There were only a few pedestrians walking along the street.
    - c. There will be a large number of holiday-makers crossing the border.
    - d. there were some farmers working in the fields.
    - e. There were a lot of people queuing

### B (not) any/a, no and none

- |              |         |
|--------------|---------|
| 1 c. any     | f. no   |
| d. any, None | g. None |
| e. none      | h. any  |

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 2 b. no longer | e. any further |
| c. no bigger   | f. any happier |
| d. any cheaper | g. no older    |

### C Emphatic "It"

- b. It was Miss Wong that my brother met in the Botanical Garden last Sunday.
- c. It was three years ago that I first got to know her.
- d. It was in South Korea that the 1988 Olympic Games were held.
- e. It was because he was lazy that he failed in the examination.
- f. It was by mistake that she gave me the wrong telephone number.
- g. It was his wife's confidence in him that gave him courage to go on.

### D not until

- a. They did not discover the mistake until years later. It was not until years later that they discovered the mistake.
- b. The patient was not discharged from hospital until yesterday.  
It was not until yesterday that the patient was discharged from hospital.
- c. She did not receive the invitation until two days ago. It was not until two days ago that she received the invitation.
- d. The election was not held until last month.  
It was not until last month that the election was held.
- e. We did not learn of their wedding until this evening.  
It was not until this evening that we learned of their wedding.
- \*f. Mr Kwan did not get the reply until noon.  
It was not until noon that Mr Kwan got the reply.

**Note:** The preposition **at** in the original sentence is dropped.

Compare: The guest left **at** 11 p.m.

The guest did *not* leave *until* 11 p.m.

It was *not until* 11 p.m. that the guest left.

### E Language summary

#### Exercise

- |              |                |            |
|--------------|----------------|------------|
| (3) live     | (12) high      | (21) on    |
| (4) there    | (13) in        | (22) with  |
| (5) them     | (14) held      | (23) it    |
| (6) last     | (15) celebrate | (24) It    |
| (7) block    | (16) It        | (25) into  |
| (8) both     | (17) all       | (26) it    |
| (9) there    | (18) from      | (27) there |
| (10) has/had | (19) rang      |            |
| (11) end     | (20) answer    |            |

## Conversation

A

- a. Good evening. Table for one, please.
- b. Can I have the menu, please?
- c. Do you have a set dinner?
- d. In that case, I would like tomato soup and a hamburger.
- e. Yes, please. I'll have a coke.

B

- ☐ I am sorry, madam.  
Not on a Sunday.
- ☐ Yes, thank you, madam.
- ☐ Yes, madam. Tomato soup and a hamburger. Would you like something to drink?
- ☐ Certainly, madam. This way, please.
- ☐ Certainly. Here it is, madam.

## Composition

A (Model Composition)

This morning, I took the MTR to school. As usual, it was fully packed. When the train reached Mongkok Station, a woman with two children got on the train. She swayed to and forth to get to the centre of the compartment. It was difficult for her to maintain her balance with one child on her back and the other holding on to her. I stood up and offered my seat to her. However, a young man quickly slipped in and seized the seat. His rude behaviour astounded all the passengers on the train. They eyed the young man with strong disapproval. At first, the young man seemed oblivious to the reaction he has provoked. Soon, it dawned on him and he began to fidget. I stepped forward and told him to let the woman have the seat. He grew red in the face and surrendered his seat to the woman. He mumbled words of apology in a very low voice. He got off the train as soon as the train reached the next station. I was so happy with what I did.

## Reading For Information

- 1 C                      4 A
- 2 C                      5 B
- 3 B



# UNIT 3 Robots

## Comprehension Passage

### New Words and Phrases

- 1 theme (n.) (line 1) what we think, speak or write about 主題
- 2 fiction (n.) (line 2) a story which is not true but has been invented 小說
- 3 medium (n.) (line 4) a method for giving information 傳播消息的媒介
- 4 fictitious (adj.) (line 11) untrue; invented; not real 假的，虛構的  
Compare: fiction
- 5 computer terminal (line 20) an apparatus by which a user can give instructions to  
and get information from a computer 電腦終端設備
- 6 word processing (line 21) an office automation facility that enables users to  
compose documents using a computer with facilities to  
edit, reformat, store and print documents with  
maximum flexibility 文字處理
- 7 take something for granted (line 23) accept a fact without questioning its  
rightness 認為…是理所當然
- 8 define (v.) (line 24) give the meaning(s) of a (word or idea) 下定義
- 9 device (n.) (line 26) an invention used for a special purpose 裝置，器具
- 10 definite (adj.) (line 28) clear; sure 明確的，確切的
- 11 store (v.) (line 30) put away or keep for use later 儲藏，貯存
- 12 interpret (v.) (line 33) understand the likely meaning of (something) 解釋
- 13 artificial (adj.) (line 39) made by man 人造的
- 14 cope with (line 44) deal successfully with 應付
- 15 relatively (adv.) (line 46) quite; when compared to other people or things  
相當地，比較地
- 16 tolerate (v.) (line 47) bear or put up with 忍受
- 17 consequently (adv.) (line 50) as a result 結果
- 18 fatal (adj.) (line 58) causing death 致命的
- 19 equally (adv.) (line 62) as much; to an equal degree 相等地；同樣地
- 20 repetitive (adj.) (line 66) occurring again and again; repeating 反覆發生的
- 21 assembly line (lines 68-69) an arrangement of workers and machines in which  
each person has a particular job and the work is  
passed, often on a moving band, directly from one  
worker to the next until the product is complete  
生產綫
- 22 nut (n.) (line 70) 螺絲帽
- 23 screw (n.) (line 70) 螺絲釘
- 24 release (v.) (line 71) set free 釋放
- 25 unrewarding (adj.) (line 71) not worth doing 得不償失的
- 26 fulfilling (adj.) (line 73) likely to satisfy one's desire 令人滿足的
- 27 benefit from (line 76) gain by 獲益，得益於

# Comprehension

- A
 
  - They played the role of slaves to man.
  - It is impractical and the technique needed is difficult.
  - Like a human, it can be taught to observe, interpret and act.
  - Human workers are still being hired because
    - they can perform a wider variety of work.
    - they are more flexible and can adapt their working pattern to cope with changing situations.
  - fatal rays
  - fulfilling posts
    - A post that can make full use of the worker's ability and where he can get satisfaction.

B 1

f	a	v	o	u	r	i	t	e	
f	i	r	s	t					
f	i	c	t	i	o	n			
f	i	c	t	i	t	i	o	u	s
f	i	l	i	n	g				
f	a	m	i	l	i	a	r		
f	u	t	u	r	e				
f	a	t	a	l					
f	u	l	f	i	l	l	i	n	g

- 2
 
  - Generally speaking
  - has no definite form or shape
  - adapt his working pattern
- 3
 
  - robots/fictitious slaves
  - to appear in human forms
  - the robot's
  - the human worker
  - human operators
  - fulfilling posts
  - the robots
- C
 

1 C	5 A
2 B	6 D
3 A	7 C
4 D	8 B
- D
 
  - In, is, dangerous, radioactive, sends/gives, fatal, human
  - A, out, of, cannot, changes
  - robots, assembly, over, Many, in, increase, Though, little, efficiently, lower/reduce, production