

S. 2 English Revision Exercises

Unit 1

Basic English Sentence Patterns

A. When we make simple English sentences, we usually follow the Subject-Verb-Object patterns.

Steps:

1. Put the subject and the adjectives such as 'fat', 'thin', etc. or any words describing the subject at the beginning of the sentence.
2. Put the verb and some adverbs such as 'often', 'usually', etc. after the subject.
3. Put the object of the verb, the adjectives or other words describing the object and the adverbs describing the verb at the end of the sentence.

Subject	Verb	Object
Paul	often eats	biscuits.
Mary	ate	two apples quickly.
My father and mother	are eating	mangoes now.
The fat girl	has eaten	a watermelon.
The little boy	will eat	some bread soon.

Exercise 1

Rearrange the words in correct order to make complete sentences.

e.g. the fat cat / a mouse / is chasing.

The fat cat is chasing a mouse.

1. the students / have solved / some Mathematics problems
2. her aunt tomorrow / will visit / Mary
3. newspaper every day / my boss / reads
4. enjoyed / the movie / the audience
5. the cook / some chocolate cakes / has made

B. Some verbs can be followed by two objects without an 'and' connecting them. One of these objects is called the 'direct object' and the other 'indirect object'. Below is the pattern of a sentence containing both direct object and indirect object:

Subject - Verb - Indirect Object - Direct Object

Subject	Verb	Indirect Object	Direct Object
I	gave	my sister	a birthday present.
My parents	always tell	me	stories.

We	have lent	him	some money.
They	are asking	the teacher	some questions.

Exercise 2

Rearrange the words in correct order to make complete sentences.

e.g. my sister / a birthday cake yesterday / me / baked

My sister baked me a birthday cake yesterday.

1. he / his brother / the secret / has never told
2. a postcard from Japan / sent / her / her best friend
3. did not lend / his new model car / the child / his classmate
4. her mother / cooked / her / some congee
5. has ever given / any help / the blind woman / no one in the street

C. Sometimes a preposition is put in front of the indirect object. The pattern of such a sentence is:

Subject - Verb - Direct Object - Preposition - Indirect Object

Subject	Verb	Direct Object	Preposition	Indirect Object
My friend	has sent	a letter	to	me.
His parents	bought	a computer	for	him.

Exercise 3

Rewrite each of the following sentences by placing the word in brackets before the indirect object.

e.g. My brother showed me his new wallet. (to)

My brother showed his new wallet to me.

1. She found me a seat in the concert last Sunday. (for)
2. Betty has painted her best friend a beautiful picture. (for)
3. We bought our uncle a pair of gloves on his birthday. (for)
4. The tailor made the princess a new dress. (for)
5. Judy has baked me some chocolate cookies. (for)

Unit 2

Parts of Speech

Words perform different functions in a sentence. Details are as follows:

Parts of Speech	Usage	Example
Noun	It names a person, a place or a thing.	Mary is beautiful. Paris is the capital of France. Freedom is very important.
Pronoun	It is a word used instead of a noun.	They are good students. The pencil is hers.
Adjective	It describes a noun.	My father is tall but my mother is short.
Verb	It tells an action.	Birds fly.
Adverb	It describes the adjective and / or verbs.	The children always talk loudly.
Preposition	It tells the relationship between nouns / pronouns and other words in a sentence.	My parents will meet me at the station tomorrow.
Conjunction	It joins sentences, clauses, phrases and single words.	Jimmy opened the door and went in.
Exclamation	It tells sudden feeling or emotion.	Hurrah! We won the football match.

Exercise 1

Pick out the **nouns** in the following sentences. There may be more than one noun in each sentence.

e.g. Terry told his friends many secrets.

Nouns: Terry, friends, secrets

1. Do you drink coffee with milk and sugar?
2. Lead is softer than iron.
3. What's more important, health or wealth?
4. A swarm of rabbits ran out of the forest.
5. My brother had a toothache last week.

Exercise 2

Pick out the **pronouns** in the following sentences. There may be more than one pronoun in each sentence.

e.g. These socks are hers.

Pronoun: hers

1. There is nobody here.
2. The teacher can hear them talking.
3. She explained it to me yesterday.
4. I found these tickets on the floor yesterday. Are they yours?
5. You should help yourself.

Exercise 3

Pick out the **adjectives** in the following sentences. There may be more than one adjective in each sentence.

e.g. He is a hardworking student.

Adjective: hardworking

1. Which dress do you like, the blue one or the red one?
2. Peter is fatter than Maurice.
3. It is dangerous for children to play with matches.
4. This book is very interesting. Have you read it?
5. Alan is an honest boy.

Unit 3

Simple Present Tense

The Simple Present Tense is used to talk about:

1. things that are usually true

e.g. The Earth goes round the sun.

2. situations which are true at the time of speaking although they may change

e.g. He is in Paris at the moment.

3. habits, or things which happen regularly

e.g. He takes a shower every evening.

Exercise 1

Choose verbs from the box to complete the following sentences. Remember to use the correct form of the verbs.

e.g. An honest person always tells the truth.

put	have	lose	enjoy	boil	tell
like	need	open	make	go	

1. Water _____ at 100 degrees Celsius.
2. Firefighters _____ out fire.
3. Most children _____ to eat chocolate and ice-cream.
4. His parents seldom _____ to movies.
5. We _____ English lessons every day.
6. The shops in this mall _____ at eleven daily.
7. She often _____ her temper, so she has no friends.
8. Plants usually _____ sunlight and water.
9. _____ you _____ listening to classical music?
10. Practice _____ perfect.

Unit 4

Simple Past Tense

The Simple Past Tense is used to talk about actions that are completed in the past.
e.g. Sam's father died last Sunday.

Exercise 1

Choose verbs from the box to complete the following sentences. Remember to use the correct form of the verbs.

e.g. The choir sang well last Sunday.

drop	hear	be	go	get	give	sing
move	post	knock	plant	stop		

1. Amy _____ over a case. Luckily, she didn't cut herself.
2. When I _____ the news, I couldn't believe my ears.
3. Mr. Chan _____ a cold last week.
4. The temperature _____ sharply last night.
5. My father _____ to bed early last night.
6. _____ they late for the concert last weekend?
7. The clerk _____ the letter this morning. I am sure the client will get it tomorrow.
8. It _____ raining an hour ago.
9. My parents _____ me this watch on my last birthday.
10. We ____a.____ this apple tree when we ____b.____ in this house last year.

Unit 5

Simple Future Tense

The Simple Future Tense is used to talk about an action which will happen in future.

e.g. He will move to a new flat very soon.

Exercise 1

Choose verbs from the box to complete the following sentences. Remember to use the correct form of the verbs.

e.g. We will do it for him next Monday.

hear paint deliver find bake do
return leave take off drop organise

1. The boys _____ the gate and the wall next weekend.
2. He _____ the books after he has finished reading them.
3. According to the weather forecast, the temperature _____ sharply tomorrow.
4. The furniture shop _____ the cabinet to us this afternoon.
5. There is no need for you to tell him what to do. He _____ out the answer soon.
6. The plane _____ in a few minutes' time.
7. I am sure nobody _____ us as we are quite alone.
8. My grandparents _____ for Canada early tomorrow morning.
9. I _____ a cake for him tomorrow.
10. Judy _____ a party at her house sometime this month.

Unit 6

Agreement between Noun and Verb

Exercise 1

Decide whether the verb should be singular or plural. Then fill in each blank with *is* or *are*.

e.g. There is a lot of money in the box.

The legs of this table are broken.

1. In Hong Kong, there _____ a lot of rain in spring.
2. The capital of France _____ Paris.
3. All the furniture in my house _____ brand new.
4. The news _____ very shocking.
5. No one _____ absent today.
6. Tony's hair _____ too long.
7. My neighbours _____ often very noisy at night.
8. There _____ twelve months in a year.
9. There _____ a lot of rubbish in the playground.
10. There _____ some orange juice in the refrigerator.

Unit 7

Prepositions

A preposition is word used with a noun or pronoun to show its relation to some other words in a sentence.

e.g. I was born in China.

She wrote her diary at nine yesterday night.

Joe is suffering from influenza.

Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with *at, on, in, from, or of*.

e.g. A party will be held on Christmas Eve.

1. His parents do not allow him to go out _____ midnight.
2. Mr. Chan will arrive _____ Saturday afternoon.
3. Tim is a good friend _____ mine.
4. Most wine is made _____ grapes.
5. My father will return home _____ Toronto this Friday.
6. A continent is a very big area _____ land.
7. The accident happened _____ 1969.
8. Alan usually goes to bed _____ ten.
9. There are many benches _____ the park.
10. Her office is _____ the second floor.