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## Similes: 'as ... as'

We use 'as ... as' to **describe people and things**. We use an **adjective** after the first 'as'. We use a **noun** after the second 'as'.

e.g. I am **as** cold **as** ice.

She is **as** pretty **as** a doll.

### Practice

Complete the sentences using 'as ... as' and the words in the boxes.

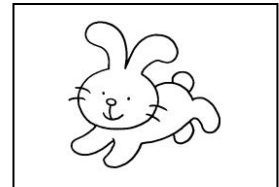
big    busy    fast    white

bees    mountain    snow    wind

1. Tommy eats a lot of snacks. He is \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.



2. June's rabbit is very cute. Its fur is \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.



3. Ryan can swim well. He is \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.



4. May and her parents are cleaning their house now.  
They are \_\_\_\_\_.



## Connective: 'therefore'

We use **'therefore'** to talk about **results**. We put a comma after 'therefore' when it is placed at the beginning of a sentence.

e.g. *I didn't sleep well last night. **Therefore**, I couldn't do well in the test.*

### Practice

Complete the sentences using 'therefore' and the words in brackets. Use the correct tenses.

Cause

Result

1. Tim is going on a picnic tomorrow. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(need / get up / early)
2. Kevin is always nice to people. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(have / lots of / friends)
3. Sammi forgot to set her alarm clock last night. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(not / wake up / on time)
4. Paul and Ivan missed the school bus this morning. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(be / late / for / school)

## Connectives:

### 'either ... or' and 'neither ... nor'

- We use '**either ... or**' to talk about **a choice between two things**. We can also put 'either' at the beginning of a sentence. In this case, the verb should agree with the noun or noun phrase after 'or'.

e.g. You can **either** have apple juice **or** orange juice.

**Either** Sally **or** her sister is coming to the party.

- We use '**neither ... nor**' to express **two negative ideas**. We can also put 'neither' at the beginning of a sentence. In this case, the verb should agree with the noun or noun phrase after 'nor'.

e.g. Macy has **neither** cash **nor** her Octopus card.

**Neither** Tom **nor** Ben likes pears.

### Practice

Link the sentences with 'either ... or' or 'neither ... nor'.

1. You can have coffee after the meal. You can have tea after the meal.

---

2. Daniel is not rich. Wilson is not rich.

---

3. I cannot eat shrimps. I cannot eat crab.

---

4. We can go to the park by bus. We can go to the park by MTR.

---

# Making Suggestions

We use 'shall we', 'how about' or 'what about' to make suggestions. We do not change the verb form after 'shall we'. We use the '-ing' form of the verb after 'how about' and 'what about'.

e.g. **Shall we** go to Joyful Park this Sunday?

**How about** going to the cinema?

## Practice

Complete the conversations using the words in the box and in brackets.

go cycling

go to the library

have a barbecue

play badminton

watch a movie

1. Leo: \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow? (shall we)

Paul: Sure! I'd like to watch *The Monkey Kingdom*.

2. Gigi: \_\_\_\_\_ now? (how about)

Daniel: We can't go to the library. It is closed today.

3. Henry: \_\_\_\_\_ in Tai Po? (what about)

Cindy: Great! The weather today is perfect for cycling.

4. Polly: \_\_\_\_\_? (shall we)

Wilma: I'd like to play badminton but we don't have any badminton rackets.

5. Frank: \_\_\_\_\_ this Sunday? (what about)

Kate: I love barbecues. Let's invite Sam and Tim, too.

# Synonyms

A **synonym** is a word with a similar or the same meaning as another word.

e.g. The beef is **uncooked**. / The beef is **raw**.

## Practice

Read the following passage. Choose the correct synonyms from the box to replace the underlined words in the story. Write the synonyms on the lines below.

began    delighted    hurriedly    interesting    wet    wonderful

Last Saturday, I went to Joe's home in Tai Po. When I left home, the weather was 1. excellent. Therefore, I didn't take my umbrella with me.

After some time, it 2. started to rain. I was completely 3. soaked!

I 4. quickly went into a nearby supermarket.

Suddenly, a man came over. It was Joe's dad! He said he could drive me to their house. I was 5. pleased. Joe's dad was nice and told me 6. funny jokes along the way. When I arrived at Joe's home, Joe was surprised. He didn't expect to see me with his dad.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

## The Passive Voice

- We use the **passive voice** to **describe an action**. The one who does the action is usually not important.
- We form the passive voice using the verb '**be**' and the **past participle** of a verb. We use '**by**' to talk about the person or thing that does the action (the **doer**).  
e.g. *Miss Fong **was hit by** a car yesterday.*
- We also use the passive voice when we **do not know** or **do not need to talk about the doer** of the action.  
e.g. *The cooking programme **is aired** every week.*

### Practice

**Rewrite the sentences using the passive voice.**

1. Roy waters the flowers.

---

2. Macy and Joe feed the chickens on the farm.

---

3. Kate Lo wrote this novel.

---

4. Mr Williams hosts this radio programme.

---

## Asking for Information

We use **question words** to ask for information.

Question word	To ask about	Example
<b>What</b>	people or things	<b>What</b> is a typhoon?
<b>Where</b>	places	<b>Where</b> do typhoons often occur?
<b>When</b>	times or dates	<b>When</b> was the typhoon signal issued?
<b>Who</b>	people or organisations	<b>Who</b> issues the typhoon signal?
<b>How</b>	ways of doing something	<b>How</b> are people affected by typhoons?

### Practice

Complete what the children say with the correct question words.

- Amy: \_\_\_\_\_ was the cause of the flooding?  
Paul: It was caused by the heavy rain.
- Bob: \_\_\_\_\_ is the victim of the car accident?  
Leo: The victim's name is Jason Wong.
- Gigi: \_\_\_\_\_ is the traffic in Parker's Road now?  
Tim: There is a traffic jam at the moment.
- Joe: \_\_\_\_\_ did the blackout take place?  
Lily: It took place at around nine o'clock last night.
- Keith: \_\_\_\_\_ did the typhoon hit this morning?  
Macy: It hit Taiwan this morning.



## Expressing Possibilities: 'might'

We use 'might' to talk about something that **could happen** but we are **not sure**. We do not change the verb form after 'might'.

e.g. *If you do not do some warm-up exercises, you **might** get hurt.*

### Practice

Put the words in the correct order. Write the sentences with 'might'.

1. (morning / rain / tomorrow / it)

---

2. (hit / Hong Kong / the / typhoon)

---

3. (you / if / much / stomach ache / you / too / have / eat)

---

4. (traffic / accident / the / jams / car / cause)

---

5. (damage / winds / the / roof / strong / the)

---

6. (in / Canada / November / snow / it / in)

---

## Expressing Conditions: 'unless'

We use 'unless' to talk about **the situation under which something can happen**. We can put 'unless' at the beginning or in the middle of a sentence.

e.g. **Unless** you study hard, you will fail this test.

You will fail this test **unless** you study hard.

### Practice

Rewrite the sentences with 'unless'.

1. If we do not stop throwing rubbish into the sea, many sea animals will die.

---

---

2. Dad will not buy me this toy car if I do not pass the exam.

---

---

3. Nick will get fatter if he does not stop eating fatty food.

---

---

4. If it does not rain, we will go to the beach this Sunday.

---

---

## **Answer Key**

### **Similes: 'as ... as'**

1. as big as a mountain
2. as white as snow
3. as fast as the wind
4. as busy as bees

### **Connective: 'therefore'**

1. Therefore, he needs to get up early.
2. Therefore, he has lots of friends.
3. Therefore, she did not wake up on time.
4. Therefore, they were late for school.

### **Connectives: 'either ... or' and 'neither ... or'**

1. You can either have coffee or tea after the meal.
2. Neither Daniel nor Wilson is rich.
3. I can eat neither shrimps nor crab.
4. We can either go to the park by bus or MTR.

### **Making Suggestions**

1. Shall we watch a movie
2. How about going to the library
3. What about going cycling
4. Shall we play badminton
5. What about having a barbecue

### **Synonyms**

1. wonderful
2. began
3. wet
4. hurriedly
5. delighted
6. interesting

### **The Passive Voice**

1. The flowers are watered by Roy.
2. The chickens on the farm are fed by Macy and Joe.
3. This novel is written by Kate Lo.
4. This radio programme is hosted by Mr Williams.

### **Asking for Information**

1. What
2. Who
3. How
4. When
5. Where

### **Expressing Possibilities: 'might'**

1. It might rain tomorrow morning.
2. The typhoon might hit Hong Kong.
3. If you eat too much, you might have stomach ache. /  
You might have stomach ache if you eat too much.
4. The car accident might cause traffic jams.
5. The strong winds might damage the roof.
6. It might snow in Canada in November.

### **Expressing Conditions: 'unless'**

1. Unless we stop throwing rubbish into the sea, many sea animals will die.
2. Dad will not buy me this toy car unless I pass the exam.
3. Nick will get fatter unless he stops eating fatty food.
4. Unless it rains, we will go to the beach this Sunday.