





Practise each pattern using the words opposite.

C121112	122712425222	verification;		011111111111
661	intintin.	00		-
STEP.	A MARKET MARKET	101101	100	-41

- A: He's looking at her.
 - B: Yes, and she's looking at him. They're looking at each other.
- 2 speak to
- 3 watch
- learn from
- 5 help
- 6 smile at
- 7 take to

John plays tennis. I do too.

- A: Both John and I play tennis.
 - B: Then you can play each other!
- 3 Dora paints portraits. Susan does too.
- Bob understands English. I do too.
- 4 Sue teaches Maths. You do too.
- 5 Jill criticises people. I do too.

- eat the biscuit
- A: Either you or I can eat the biscuit.
 - B: Yes, we can't both eat it.

- 2 eat the apple / cake
- 3 use the ticket for the film / concert
- 4 buy the last loaf / cake
- 5 win the race / first prize

- 1 go to the film
- A: Did either of them go to the film?
 - B: No, neither of their went to it.
- 2 see the play
- 5 have lunch
- 3 read the book
- 6 water the garden
- 4 sweep the room
- pass the exam

Key Structures

Word order in compound statements

- a) Do you remember the six parts of a simple statement? Refer to KS4A-1* if you have forgotten them.
- b) We can join simple statements together to make compound statements. Here are some of the joining words we use:

and, but, so, yet, or, both ... and, either ... or, neither ... nor, not only ... but ... as well (or also)

Study these sentences carefully. Pay close attention to the way they have been joined:

He finished lunch. He went into the garden.

He finished lunch and went into the garden.

I ran to the station. I missed the train.

I ran to the station but missed the train.

I saw him yesterday. He did not greet me.

I saw him yesterday, but he did not greet me.

^{*} KS4A-1 表示参见学生用书 4A 第 1 单元的 Key Structures。后文相似情况以此类推。

He teaches English. I teach English. Both he and I teach English.

He teaches English. He teaches French. He teaches both English and French.

You must tell him. I must tell him. Either you or I must tell him.

He plays soccer. He plays rugby. He plays either soccer or rugby.

He does not speak English. I do not speak English. *Neither he nor I* speak English.

He does not speak English. He does not speak French. He speaks *neither English nor French*.

He cannot read. He cannot write.

He can neither read nor write.

You must wash the dishes. You must sweep the floor. You must *not only* wash the dishes *but* sweep the floor *as well*.

Exercises

- A Underline the joining words in the text.
- B Join these pairs of sentences. Use the joining words in parentheses. Do not refer to the text until you finish the exercise.
 - 1 I did not know the way to my hotel. I asked a porter. (..., so)
 - 2 I spoke English very carefully. I spoke very clearly. (not only ... but ... as well)
 - 3 I repeated my question several times. At last he understood. (..., and)
 - 4 He answered me. He did not speak slowly. He did not speak clearly. (but ... neither ... nor)
 - 5 Then he spoke slowly. I could not understand him. (but)
 - 6 Then he said something. I understood it. (and)
 - 7 The English understand each other. I don't understand them. (..., but)
- C Join these sentences with the words in parentheses:
 - 1 I knocked at the door. He did not open it. (..., but)
 - 2 He went on holiday. I went on holiday. (Both ... and)
 - 3 He must be mad. He must be very wise. (either ... or)



Writing

Sentence structure

Rewrite this sentence, then check your answer against the text.

Composition

Join the following sentences using the words in parentheses:

- 1 My sister went shopping. I went shopping. (Both ... and)
- 2 We got very tired. We got very hungry. (not only ... but ... as well)
- 3 It was three o'clock. We could not get lunch. We had a cup of tea. (and ... so)

6 Write about you

Write an email to say thank you to an English-speaking friend with whom you have stayed for a few days. Follow the model to begin and end your email. Use your answers to the questions to write the central paragraph. Join your sentences with the words in brackets.

- 1 Did you hate your stay or did you really enjoy it? Will you never forget / always remember it? (and)
- 2 Which was your most interesting / enjoyable / unforgettable experience? Why? (because)
- 3 What did you also enjoy?
- 4 Next, would you like to invite your friend to come and stay with you and your family? If so, when? For how long?

Dear [your friend's name], I arrived home safely at [time] yesterday [or onday] after a comfortable journey. I'm writing to thank you very much for [e.g. your warm welcome / making me so welcome.] Please give my sincere thanks to your parents. My parents also send their thanks and kindest regards to you all. With all best wishes, [Your given name]	
I arrived home safely at [time] yesterday [or onday] after a comfortable journey. I'm writing to thank you very much for [e.g. your warm welcome / making me so welcome.] Please give my sincere thanks to your parents. My parents also send their thanks and kindest regards to you all. With all best wishes,	Subject: Safe back home!
I arrived home safely at [time] yesterday [or onday] after a comfortable journey. I'm writing to thank you very much for [e.g. your warm welcome / making me so welcome.] Please give my sincere thanks to your parents. My parents also send their thanks and kindest regards to you all. With all best wishes,	Dear [vour friend's name]
I'm writing to thank you very much for [e.g. your warm welcome / making me so welcome.] Please give my sincere thanks to your parents. My parents also send their thanks and kindest regards to you all. With all best wishes,	
and kindest regards to you all. With all best wishes,	
and kindest regards to you all. With all best wishes,	
and kindest regards to you all. With all best wishes,	
and kindest regards to you all. With all best wishes,	
and kindest regards to you all. With all best wishes,	
and kindest regards to you all. With all best wishes,	Disass who was the sales to vary perents. My perents also condition the sales
With all best wishes,	
[Your given name]	
	[Your given name]



Read this article and answer the questions.

Choices, choices!

I always get up early. Yesterday, I got up at half past five and made a cup of tea. The city was quiet, and I was just waking up. I put out some seeds for the birds and watched the garden dreamily as I drank my tea. After a few minutes, a pigeon flew in. The pigeon walked around, looking at everything carefully. Suddenly, she saw a little piece of wood, a twig. She picked it up eagerly and carried it towards the seeds. Poor pigeon! She wanted both the twig and the seeds. Clearly, she could neither eat



while she was carrying the twig, nor carry the twig while she was eating! For a moment, she almost put the twig down—but no! She picked it up again immediately, then put it down, then picked it up! Choices, choices! Poor bird!

Suddenly she looked up. Another pigeon had arrived. He was sitting on the wall and was calling to her softly. She flew up and showed him the twig proudly. A moment later, they flew away together. Naturally, she was still carrying the twig!

- 1 Does the writer get up early or late?
- 2 What time did she get up yesterday?
- 3 What did she make?
- 4 What did she do for the birds?
- 5 What did she do while she watched the garden?
- 6 What happened after a few minutes?
- 7 What did the bird do?
- 8 What did the bird pick up? And then what did she do?
- 9 What did she want? But what couldn't she have?
- 10 Why did the pigeon look up?
- 11 What was he doing?
- 12 What did the first pigeon show him?
- 13 Then what did they do together?
- 14 What was she still carrying?

Homework



Multiple Choice Questions

