Unit 11 · Describing People, Places and Objects

HARDER PRACTICE QUESTIONS · ANSWER KEY

Full marks 27

Give the marks for the points in the marking scheme; an answer in other words that says the same is right.

1 Happening now, or what usually happens?

ANSWER HA · 6

Tests: the present simple for what happens again and again, the present continuous for what is going on now, decided by the meaning when no *now* is written; *Do / Does* questions for a habit and *Am / Is / Are* questions for now; and what each tense claims about the moment of speaking.

a. (1) **Are you sitting** · (2) **isn't moving** (is not moving) · (3) **Does it happen** · (4) **wait** · (5) **Is Grandma singing** · (6) **sings** · (7) **is cooking** · (8) **cooks**

b. Gap 3 asks about something that happens **again and again** (*often*): a habit takes the present simple, and its question starts with *Does*. Gap 5 asks about a sound Karma **hears now**, on the phone: something happening now takes the present continuous, and its question starts with *Is*. (The tempting answers are *Is it happen often?* and *Does Grandma sing?*)

c. *Usually* means it happens many times, so the present simple, *wait*. Karma's own bus is waiting now, but the sentence is about what **the buses usually** do, every evening, not about this moment. *Today* says Dad's cooking is about **this day**, not every day: *is cooking*. (And gap 8 has *usually … on Saturdays*: *cooks*.)

d. **Sentence 1.** *Milan plays the madal* tells us what he does or can do, again and again: it stays true while he sleeps. *Milan is playing the madal* says he is doing it **at this moment**, so it can't be true while he is asleep.

MARKING SCHEME

- ✓ a. 1 and 2: *Are you sitting*, *isn't moving*.
- ✓ a. 3 and 4: *Does it happen*, *wait*.
- ✓ a. 5 to 8: *Is Grandma singing*, *sings*, *is cooking*, *cooks*.
- ✓ b. 3 is a habit (*Does*); 5 is happening now (*Is*).
- ✓ c. *Usually*: what the buses do every evening, so *wait*, even now; *today*: this day only.
- ✓ d. Sentence 1: a habit, true even while he sleeps; sentence 2 is only true at this moment.

2 A, an or the at the repair shop

ANSWER

Tests: *a* or *an* by the first **sound**, here a letter said by its name (*U* says "yoo", *S* says "es", *F* says "ef", the same in every accent); *the* for a thing mentioned before, the only one and a superlative; *a* for one of many not yet known.

a. (1) **a** repair shop (first mentioned, one I didn't know) · (2) **The** shop (mentioned before) · (3) **a** small problem (first mentioned, after *there was*) · (4) **a** USB cable · (5) **the** phone (my phone, mentioned before) · (6) **an** FM radio app · (7) **the** quickest (a superlative) · (8) **the** sun (there is only one) · (9) **an** SMS

b. **Gap 4:** *U* is a vowel letter, but its name is said "yoo", which starts with a **consonant sound**, so ***a*** *USB cable* (like *a university*). **Gap 9:** *S* is a consonant letter, but its name is said "es", which starts with a **vowel sound**, so ***an*** *SMS*. **Gap 6:** *F* is a consonant letter too, but its name is said "ef", a vowel sound, so ***an*** *FM radio app*. *A* or *an* goes by the sound, not the letter. (The tempting answers are *an USB*, *a FM* and *a SMS*.)

Science Playground, Katunje, Bhaktapur
Book a class visit: https://science-playground.com/booking

c. 1. *The phone* means one phone they **both know**: the family's phone, or the one Anish is taking. 2. *A phone* means **any** phone, one Anish's mother doesn't pick out; it would be strange here, since she knows which phone she means. So she would say sentence 1. A · 5

MARKING SCHEME

- ✓ a. 1 to 3: *a*, *The*, *a*.
- ✓ a. 4 to 6: *a*, *the*, *an*.
- ✓ a. 7 to 9: *the*, *the*, *an*.
- ✓ b. Gaps 4, 6 and 9: *USB*, "yoo", a consonant sound, so *a*; *FM*, "ef", and *SMS*, "es", vowel sounds, so *an*.
- ✓ c. *The phone*: one they both know; *a phone*: any one, not picked out.

3 The same word, a different job

ANSWER HA · 5

Tests: a word's class is its job in **this** sentence, not a fixed label: the same word as determiner or pronoun, preposition or conjunction; and naming every word of a sentence with the classes of Grade 5 (noun, verb, adjective, adverb) and this unit.

a.

1. *before dinner*: **preposition** (before a noun, it shows when) · *before you eat*: **conjunction** (it joins a whole sentence with its own verb, *you eat*)
2. *enough rice*: **determiner** (before a noun) · *there is enough*: **pronoun** (it stands for *enough rice*)
3. *Some students*: **determiner** · *Some come*: **pronoun** (it stands for *some students*)
4. *Each student*: **determiner** · *Each has a key*: **pronoun** (it stands for *each student*)

b. *Enough* is a determiner when a noun comes after it (*enough rice*), as in the table. But on its own, standing for the noun, it is a **pronoun** (*There is enough*). The class goes by the job in the sentence.

c. **Wow** interjection · **that** determiner · **new** adjective · **phone** noun · **works** verb · **fast** adverb (it says *how* the phone works; in *a fast phone* it would be an adjective)

MARKING SCHEME

- ✓ a. 1: preposition, then conjunction.
- ✓ a. 2 to 4: the first of each pair a determiner, the second a pronoun.
- ✓ b. *Enough* before a noun is a determiner; alone, standing for the noun, a pronoun.
- ✓ c. *Wow* interjection, *that* determiner, *new* adjective.
- ✓ c. *phone* noun, *works* verb, *fast* adverb.

4 What the survey says, and what it doesn't

ANSWER

Tests: reading a table for what it says and what it doesn't; a quiz question needs one clear answer in the text; a claim that mixes two rows (*a phone in the home* and *a phone of your own*); facts in the present simple.

a. **1:** 4 students. **3:** 2 students. **6:** Yes: 18 use one for homework, 11 after 9 p.m.

b. **2:** the table counts *yes* and *no*; it gives no **reasons**. **4: unclear**: use a phone for what? The table asks about two uses, and we can't tell how many students are in both groups; we only know it is at least 18. **5:** the survey never asked which **kind** of phone.

A changed question, for example: *How many students use a phone after 9 p.m.?* (11), or *How many students don't use a phone for homework?* (14). Any question the table answers clearly gets the mark.

c. The 30 students have a phone **in their home**, which may be a parent's. Only **4** have a phone of their own. True sentences: ***Thirty students have a mobile phone in their home. Only four students have a phone of their own.*** (The tempting reading takes *a phone in your home* as *your own phone*.)

Science Playground, Katunje, Bhaktapur
Book a class visit: https://science-playground.com/booking

MARKING SCHEME HA · 6

- ✓ a. 1, 3 and 6 chosen.
- ✓ a. 4 students, 2 students, and yes (18 against 11).
- ✓ b. 2: no reasons in the table; 4: unclear, which use?; 5: kind of phone never asked.
- ✓ b. One question changed so that the table answers it clearly.
- ✓ c. Thirty is the phones in the home, not their own.
- ✓ c. Two true sentences (30 in the home, 4 their own).

5 Find me at the bus park

ANSWER HA · 5

Tests: describing to a purpose: choosing details only you have; the present continuous for now (*I am sitting*, *I am reading*) and the present simple for what is always true (*I wear glasses*); a place described by what is there.

a. A model:

*Hi Simran! I'm at the bus park now. I **am sitting** on the bench under the big clock. I **am reading** a book, and my green bag is beside me. I **wear** glasses. Look for the bench under the clock, not the ticket counter!*

Other details that help: the bench, the clock, the book, the green bag, the glasses. Not helpful: the red jacket alone, the yellow bus, the oranges (those are other people's).

b. There are **two** girls in red jackets: one is at the ticket counter. Simran could go to the wrong girl. A good description gives the details that only you have (the bench under the clock, the book, the green bag, the glasses).

MARKING SCHEME

- ✓ a. The present continuous for at least two things you are doing now.
- ✓ a. The present simple for one thing always true (*I wear glasses*, or another true fact of the student's own, such as *I have short hair*).
- ✓ a. Details that pick you out: the bench under the clock, the book, the green bag or the glasses.
- ✓ a. Four or five clear sentences, a message to Simran.
- ✓ b. Two girls wear red jackets, so it could lead her to the wrong one.

Marks by level	Knowledge	Understanding	Application	Higher ability	Total
Marks	0	0	5	22	**27**

Science Playground, Katunje, Bhaktapur
Book a class visit: https://science-playground.com/booking