

5. **Life / countryside / be / peaceful / than / city.**
  - A. Life in the countryside is as peaceful as in the city.
  - B. Life in the countryside is peacefuller than in the city.
  - C. Life in the countryside is more peaceful than in the city.
  - D. Life in the countryside is peacefully than in the city.
6. **Children / often / ride / bicycles / through / fields / their / free time.**
  - A. Children often ride bicycles through fields in their free time.
  - B. Children often ride bicycles through the fields at their free time.
  - C. Children often ride bicycles through fields on their free time.
  - D. Children often ride bicycles through the fields on their free time.
7. **The air / mountains / be / cleaner / than / lowlands.**
  - A. The air in the mountains is cleaner than in the lowlands.
  - B. The air on the mountains is more cleaner than in the lowlands.
  - C. The air at the mountains is cleaner than in the lowlands.
  - D. The air in the mountains is cleaner than the lowlands.
8. **You / can / learn / much / about / rural / life / visit / local / farms.**
  - A. You can learn much about rural life by visiting local farms.
  - B. You can learn much about rural life in visiting local farms.
  - C. You can learn much about rural life with visiting local farms.
  - D. You can learn much about rural life from visiting local farms.
9. **It / be / important / teenagers / develop / social / skills.**
  - A. It is important for teenagers to develop social skills.
  - B. It is important for teenagers developing social skills.
  - C. It is important that teenagers develop social skills.
  - D. It is important to teenagers to develop social skills.
10. **Parents / ought to / listen / their / children / more / carefully.**
  - A. Parents ought to listen to their children more carefully.
  - B. Parents ought to listening to their children more carefully.
  - C. Parents ought to listened to their children more carefully.
  - D. Parents ought to listen their children more carefully.

**Exercise 4: Circle A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the sentence**

1. **I'm interested in participating in some club activities.**
  - A. Joining in some club activities is not my interest.
  - B. My interest is to joining in some club activities.
  - C. I'm interested in joining in some club activities
  - D. Teenagers join the Teen Line forum because they enjoy chatting with other teens.
2. **I play chess to relax, but I'm now confident enough to enter competitions.**
  - A. Although I play chess to relax, but I'm now confident enough to enter competitions.
  - B. Although I play chess to relax, I'm now confident enough to enter competitions.
  - C. I'm now confident enough to enter competitions in spite of being relaxed.
  - D. I play chess to relax, and I'm now confident enough to enter competitions.
3. **Teenagers join the Teen Line forum as they enjoy chatting with other teens.**
  - A. Teenagers join the Teen Line forum, so they enjoy chatting with other teens.
  - B. Teenagers join the Teen Line forum although they enjoy chatting with other teens.
  - C. Teenagers join the Teen Line forum, but they enjoy chatting with other teens.
  - D. Teenagers join the Teen Line forum because they enjoy chatting with other teens.
4. **Although teens don't know how to avoid bullies, they don't want to tell their teachers.**
  - A. If teens knew how to avoid bullies, they would not tell their teachers.
  - B. Teens don't know how to avoid bullies, but they don't want to tell their teachers.
  - C. Teens will tell their teachers although they know how to avoid bullies.
  - D. Teens know how to avoid bullies; however, they will tell their teachers.
5. **If you don't stop spending so much time playing video games, you will get addicted.**
  - A. You should stop spending so much time playing video games; otherwise, you will get addicted.
  - B. You should stop spending so much time playing video games; however, you will get addicted.