

HONG KONG EXAMINATIONS AUTHORITY
HONG KONG ADVANCED LEVEL EXAMINATION 1994

USE OF ENGLISH AS-LEVEL SECTION C
READING AND LANGUAGE SYSTEMS
Question/Answer Book

11.30 am-1.00 pm (1½ hours)

Q.P. CODE: 5013

Candidate Number						
Centre Number						
Seat Number						

Marker's Use Only		
Marker Number		
Total		

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Write your Candidate Number, Centre Number and Seat Number in the boxes provided on this cover AND on the Answer Sheet.
2. Read carefully the instructions on the Answer Sheet and insert the information required (including the Q.P. Code) in the spaces provided.
3. **ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS:** this Question/Answer Book contains the questions for Parts 1 and 2.
4. Answers to all of Part 1 Questions 1 – 14 and to Part 2 Questions 15 – 44 should be marked on the Answer Sheet. Answers to Part 2 Questions 45 – 98 should be written in the Question/Answer Book.
5. For multiple-choice questions, mark only ONE answer to each question. Two or more answers will score NO MARKS.
6. Marks will not be deducted for wrong answers.
7. You are advised to spend approximately 20 minutes on Part 1 (Reading) and approximately 70 minutes on Part 2 (Language Systems).

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Checker's Use Only		
Checker Number		
Total		

PART 1 READING (6% of the subject mark)

Read the following article and then answer questions 1 – 14. From the four choices given, choose the option which best answers each question. You should mark your answers to questions 1 – 14 on the multiple-choice answer sheet.

Reflections on the Gulf War

The 1991 Gulf conflict was not the first war in which human rights were used as a cover for less honourable motives. The fictional Kuwaiti babies removed from their incubators by Iraqi troops were mythical descendants of the Belgian babies supposedly slaughtered by German troops in World War I. Yet, for many people, concern for human rights provided an honest justification for wanting Saddam Hussein out of Kuwait — and preferably from Iraq too. The obvious truth that the conflict was really about oil and imperialism did not mean that loftier ideals could not catch a ride as well. 5

But any fantasies that the US was about to use its superpower status to act as a guarantor of such rights were swiftly dashed. High up on the roster of shame comes Washington's failure to stop the Kuwaitis deporting all the country's Palestinian residents — who were assumed collectively to have been supporters of Saddam. Indeed, the contrast between Washington's inertia in Kuwait and its recent protests to Israel about the deportation of Palestinians speaks for itself. And the incredible number of promises that the US had to make in order to get international backing for the US-led *Operation Desert Storm* arguably leaves human rights more impaired than before the conflict. 10

Going to war turned out (unsurprisingly) to have been an inefficient way of upholding human rights. The other reason for going to war — the dismantling of Iraq's 'offensive capability' — was also undermined by the outcome. True, Iraq is in poor shape to mount another invasion, but the price of a weakened Iraq has been a greatly strengthened Iran and Syria. The global arms trade has not been diminished by the war — on the contrary, it has been given a shot in the arm. Amnesty International has reported that UK companies continue to export instruments of death and torture around the world (including a high-tech torture chamber to another friendly oil state, Dubai) with remarkably little interference from the British government. 15 20

One lesson to be learned from the war is that both in the area of human rights and arms control, national governments cannot be trusted to enforce international agreements. The revelation this week that Iraq may have had a nuclear weapons capability throughout the Gulf War, thanks to German carelessness (like British negligence over the super-gun affair), drives home the point. In addition, the collapse of the Soviet Union, and the resulting unregulated international bazaar in weapons that has sprung up, makes it harder than ever to rely on suppliers of weapons to police the world. 25

In the field of arms control, part of the answer must be the strengthening of verification (or checking) procedures, carried out by the United Nations. Any non-proliferation treaty limiting the production of weapons should allow for unannounced inspection and auditing. But there is no reason why verification should not extend into other fields too. Techniques already developed for weapons inspection should be transferred to other areas such as the environment. 30

Human rights, too, ought to be subject to far greater verification. There has already been some progress here. Those who signed the UN International Covenant on Human and Political Rights in Helsinki have to submit themselves to a five-yearly review by a committee in New York — but even Iraq has managed to sail through this by telling lies and smiling broadly. The Helsinki process includes provision for signatory nations to be continuously monitored, and for questions about alleged abuses of human rights to be raised. Most radically, the European Convention on Torture allows an independent inspection committee at fairly short notice to investigate conditions in countries which signed the treaty. However, the committee's report can be published only with the permission of the inspected country. 35

The UN is the most appropriate forum for new verification procedures to be developed. The Gulf War was hailed as a significant step forward for the UN. In reality it was nothing of the sort. The hijacking of the organisation by the US, in order to lend the cloak of human rights legitimacy to a military adventure, reduced its credibility and left its staff demoralised. A more vigorous and independent system of monitoring human rights might help prevent it being similarly misused again. 40

(Freely adapted from an article in New Statesman and Society, 17th January, 1992.)

1. According to the author, which of the following is true?
 - I. Kuwaiti babies were removed from incubators by Iraqi troops.
 - II. Belgian babies were slaughtered by German troops.
 - A. I only
 - B. II but not I
 - C. both I and II
 - D. neither I nor II
2. The author is convinced that the reason for the Gulf War was
 - A. to remove Saddam from power in Iraq.
 - B. human rights.
 - C. oil and imperialism.
 - D. lofty ideals.
3. The author feels that a lot of people see the cause of the Gulf War as having been
 - A. deporting the Palestinians from Kuwait.
 - B. general human rights.
 - C. oil and imperialism.
 - D. less honourable motives.
4. In the sentence 'Indeed, the contrast between ...itself' (lines 9-11) the author is
 - A. criticising the US for its hypocrisy.
 - B. praising the US for its protests to Israel.
 - C. contrasting two different countries' approach to deportation.
 - D. protesting against Israel's deportation of Palestinians.
5. What does 'speaks for itself' (line 11) mean?
 - A. makes a loud protest
 - B. needs no comment
 - C. does not need to be criticised
 - D. cannot be prevented from talking
6. The author feels that the standing of human rights around the world now, as opposed to before the Gulf War, is
 - A. much stronger.
 - B. a little stronger.
 - C. weaker.
 - D. non-existent.
7. The author feels that, since the Gulf War, the 'global arms trade' (line 17)
 - A. has diminished considerably.
 - B. is stronger than ever.
 - C. is now controlled by powers such as Syria and Iran.
 - D. has helped to re-arm Iraq.
8. What is the author's attitude toward the UK in paragraph 3?
 - A. supportive
 - B. neutral
 - C. defensive
 - D. critical
9. The author suggests that any future arms control should include
 - A. continued inspections conducted by the UN.
 - B. the drafting of additional treaties.
 - C. individual countries imposing their own unannounced inspections.
 - D. stronger limits as part of the answer.
10. What comment does the author make regarding the environment?
 - A. Controls similar to those for weapons inspections could be introduced.
 - B. Environmental techniques can be transferred to weapons design.
 - C. Other fields should be subject to very careful scrutiny.
 - D. New techniques have already been developed, as with weapons control.
11. What is Iraq's status concerning the UN International Covenant? (lines 33-35)
 - A. Iraq has not signed the UN International Covenant.
 - B. Iraq passed its five-yearly review without problems.
 - C. Iraq is protesting about being continuously monitored by countries who have signed the covenant.
 - D. Iraq has been accused of torture by countries who have signed the covenant.
12. What effect does the author suggest that the Gulf War has had on the UN?
 - A. The UN has shown its ability to solve hijacking crises.
 - B. The Gulf War has heightened the need for greater UN checks on human rights abuses.
 - C. The UN has lost considerable face as a power able to solve world problems.
 - D. The Gulf War proved that the UN is a powerful force.
13. What do the two 'its' in lines 42-43 refer to respectively?
 - A. the US / the US
 - B. the UN / the US
 - C. a military adventure / the UN
 - D. the UN / the UN
14. What is the author's attitude toward the US in this article?
 - A. supportive
 - B. critical
 - C. neutral
 - D. complimentary

PART 2 LANGUAGE SYSTEMS (12% of the subject mark)

From the four choices for questions 15–33, choose the option which would best complete the article if inserted in the blanks.

You should mark your answers to questions 15–33 on the multiple-choice answer sheet.

Controversial Resort Deal

A controversial deal for a Hong Kong-built gambling resort on the Russian-controlled Kuril Islands was reportedly signed yesterday by Ivor Sirenko, the Russian Vice-governor of Sakhalin. The news came as (15) between Tokyo and Moscow hit rock-bottom after a Russo-Japanese war of words over Russian President Boris Yeltsin's aborted (16) to Tokyo.

The Kuril Islands, located between Japan and Russia, are inhabited by 47 000 Russians. Until 1945 about 16 000 Japanese lived there, but all either (17) or were expelled during World War II. A Hong Kong property company is said to have been awarded a contract to develop a resort on one of the (18) islands. It is being promoted as (19) for East Asian playboys with hotels, casinos, a dog track and a cock-fighting arena. The deal has heightened the (20) between Russia and Japan, with Japan (21) the return of the islands occupied by Communist troops towards the end of World War II.

The (22) contract with the Sakhalin administration identifies the company as *Sanders and Maple* and gives its address as Room 810, Chu Long Building, Glenealy, Hong Kong. (23) by the *Sunday Morning Post* have revealed, (24), that a manufacturing business occupies the premises. A spokesman for the manufacturer claimed (25) of Sanders and Maple. The name Yang Bung-ko appears on the (26) as being the Director of the company and he is said to be 30 years of age.

Mr Sirenko was reported by NHK Television in Tokyo as saying that the complex was (27) East Asian nationals who either 'cannot afford such (28) in their home country because of high taxes, or come from places where such pursuits — cock-fighting or gambling for instance — (29) .'

The Russian news agency said the 50-year agreement was signed for an 'unbelievably low' price. In spite of this, the agency said that the agreement would still be a windfall for the local government, which has (30) a hardline approach by (31) any negotiations with Japan over the sovereignty of the Kuril Islands.

Japanese Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato said there would be (32) protest to the Moscow government if the (33) was true.

(Freely adapted from an article in the *Sunday Morning Post*, 13th September, 1992.)

15. A. relations
B. agreements
C. accords
D. arrangements
16. A. voyage
B. itinerary
C. route
D. trip
17. A. missed
B. evaded
C. fled
D. abandoned
18. A. opposed
B. disputed
C. debated
D. contended
19. A. a shelter
B. a reserve
C. a haven
D. an asylum
20. A. bitterness
B. fight
C. flame
D. battle
21. A. demanding
B. insisting
C. challenging
D. asserting
22. A. asserted
B. applied
C. alleged
D. accused
23. A. Researchers
B. Inspections
C. Surveys
D. Inquiries
24. A. however
B. further
C. at any rate
D. regardless
25. A. of never hearing
B. never heard
C. never to have heard
D. never to be heard
26. A. transaction
B. paper
C. contract
D. guarantee
27. A. destined for
B. projected towards
C. aimed at
D. trained on
28. A. stimulation
B. paradise
C. enjoyments
D. pleasures
29. A. are banned
B. are rejected
C. are boycotted
D. are disapproved
30. A. fulfilled
B. performed
C. assured
D. adopted
31. A. countering
B. opposing
C. conflicting
D. competing
32. A. a supreme
B. an official
C. an opposition
D. an unlikely
33. A. myth
B. idea
C. word
D. story

The following editorial is in three paragraphs. From each set of four options, choose the most suitable one so that the passage makes sense as a whole. You should mark your answers to questions 34–44 on the multiple-choice answer sheet.

Sensible Rejection of AIDS Testing by the Hong Kong Government

The Hong Kong government has wisely refused to be pressured into providing AIDS tests and medical certificates for travellers to China, even though this might save businessmen

- (34)
- A. a considerable amount of money in international medical expenses.
 - B. from contracting AIDS on their frequent visits to China.
 - C. the embarrassing experience of finding out they are HIV-positive.
 - D. a time-wasting and possibly unhygienic AIDS check by the Guangdong authorities.

- By so doing, the government (35)
- A. has again chosen to avoid the issue at hand.
 - B. has rightly avoided wasting resources on a useless scheme.
 - C. is looking for confrontation with the Chinese authorities.
 - D. should encourage travellers to be tested outside Hong Kong.

- The Secretary for Health and Welfare, Mrs Elizabeth Wong, (36)
- A. deserves applause for her straightforward explanation of Hong Kong's position.
 - B. avoided mention of the problems faced by AIDS sufferers.
 - C. showed sympathy for the difficulties faced by the Guangdong authorities.
 - D. needs to look more closely at the dangers posed by the spread of AIDS.

- Keeping largely to the guidelines (37)
- A. proposed by the Hong Kong government in a Legco meeting,
 - B. suggested over the border by the Guangdong authorities,
 - C. stipulated by doctors in local hospitals,
 - D. laid down by the World Health Organisation (WHO),

Mrs Wong pointed out that a person who has been infected with AIDS will not test HIV-positive for about three

- months. To deliver an AIDS-free certificate would (38)
- A. promote a false sense of security for
 - B. avoid the need for further AIDS checks by
 - C. heighten AIDS awareness in
 - D. result in substantial benefits to

both the traveller and the individual country to which he is travelling. Mrs Wong quoted the argument put forward by the WHO that generalised testing of foreign travellers would at best briefly delay the spread of the disease although even this was highly unlikely.

However, Mrs Wong's diplomacy in not listing the many other failings of the Guangdong authorities

- (39) A. was undermined
B. is understandable
C. needs to be reviewed
D. was not in evidence
- given current relations between Hong Kong and China.

The public needs no reminder that a screening programme which picks out the most frequent travellers to China — often Hong Kong businessmen — but ignores less frequent ones, is arbitrary

- (40) A. but could be effective if it were funded properly.
B. and will have little effect on Hong Kong-China trade.
C. since the HIV virus needs three months to develop.
D. and unlikely to prevent the spread of AIDS.
- For the Hong Kong government

to provide certificates on demand would be to legitimise Guangdong's scheme and to trivialise AIDS testing in the territory. It is better to continue the present system of confidential testing and counselling for those who

- (41) A. have tested positive in Guangdong,
B. do not want to be tested in China,
C. consider themselves at risk,
D. have been diagnosed as HIV positive,
- than for the government to waste medical

- resources and taxpayers' money on (42) A. providing meaningless certificates.
B. arguing with the Chinese authorities.
C. educating the population about how the disease is spread.
D. following the recommendations made by the WHO.

A recent debate in the Legislative Council showed that members have at least understood many of the lessons which Chinese officialdom has not. A number of members pointed out how similar that official attitude is to the

- one held by the Hong Kong public, who (43) A. refuse to go and have an AIDS test.
B. are finally taking suitable precautions.
C. have not fully understood the same message.
D. have finally realised exactly what safe sex means.

One member in the debate commented that we have had too much 'publicity without education' so that the public

- is left with the fear of AIDS (44) A. but is taking steps to improve the situation.
B. without understanding the manner of its transmission.
C. and the knowledge that anyone can catch it.
D. which they learn from television.

The similarity here with the attitude of the Guangdong authorities is apparent.

(Freely adapted from an editorial in the South China Morning Post, 10th February, 1992.)

You should write your answers to ALL the remaining questions (45 - 98) in this Question/Answer Book.

The article below has been produced in two versions. Version 2 has some missing words and phrases. Read Version 1 and then fill in the blanks in Version 2 for questions 45-65 in such a way that the meaning of Version 1 is preserved. You should also make sure that your answers are grammatically correct, paying attention to tenses, plurals, etc.

Version 1

Interview with the Governor

In August, 1992, listeners to RTHK's 'Friends on 4' heard a special edition of 'By Invitation' when the head of Radio 4, Richard Tsang, invited the Governor, Mr Chris Patten, to talk about his attitudes to music and the arts. Here are some extracts from their conversation.

Richard Tsang: What sort of music do you like most?

The Governor: My tastes are very wide-ranging. I especially like popular music and traditional jazz. My father was a professional musician when he was young and he loved traditional jazz. I sometimes listen to classical music and increasingly to opera. I normally work with music playing and recently I've started to just sit quietly listening to music. When I motor alone, I listen to tapes. Music is an important part of my life, but I am perhaps untutored, less informed than I should be.

Richard Tsang: What was your first experience of classical music?

The Governor: I suppose that I first came to classical music through church music. I didn't go to opera until I was about 14 when I went on a school trip to Vienna. I wasn't really enthusiastic about it until the sixth form and university. I can still remember hearing a great performance of Brahms' Second Piano Concerto when I was on a scholarship in the US. When I look back, I think of particular occasions when a piece of music has meant a lot to me or a performance has moved me.

Richard Tsang: Do you sing? You look like a singer.

The Governor: Only in the bath or shower. My sister is rather good. Given that our aunt was a piano teacher and our father was a professional musician, who upset his parents by refusing to attend university and going off to be a drummer in a band instead, it's surprising that I didn't play a musical instrument. Neither did my sister. I think my father took the view that children shouldn't have to be pushed into learning to play an instrument. Looking back, that's one of my biggest regrets. The most singing I do is in church on Sunday mornings.

Richard Tsang: Do you have any special feelings about British composers?

The Governor: Not about recent ones, I have to confess. I know that there is a great tradition of modern music and composition, but I can't say that I'm a great enthusiast for modern British music.

Richard Tsang: To most people politics and the arts don't really mix. How does a politician contribute to the arts scene?

The Governor: I think art, music and literature should matter to people in public life, because politics isn't the most important thing in the world. Of course politics is important, helping to run our community locally or nationally in as civilised and genial a way as possible. Most people realise that other things are more important, and politicians should too. Most people regard the family, the church, the arts as more important. They civilise you and put what you are doing into context. The arts give a context to life. I also think that politicians have a responsibility to create an atmosphere in which the arts can flourish, promoting private and public support. One thing my wife and I are very keen to do here in Hong Kong is to use this wonderful house to help support the performing arts. We're hoping to organise a series of concerts here in Government House.

Richard Tsang: Your earlier mention of Brahms shows an appreciation of the peace and beauty of music, lovely melodies, fantastic moments — does that reflect your temperament?

The Governor: I hope so. Music does give me a sense of serenity and like a lot of other people I enjoy a really good tune, hence my lack of enthusiasm for modern British music.

Richard Tsang: Do you have any experience of Chinese music?

The Governor: No I don't, but I do think when we organise concerts in Government House, we should have mixed programmes including Chinese music as well. It is extremely important that we do what we can to build a sense of culture in Hong Kong in addition to developing its economic foundation.

• • • •

(Freely adapted from FM Fine Music)

Version 2

Use **ONE** word to fill in each blank. Note that the most suitable word **MAY** or **MAY NOT** appear in Version 1. You should make sure that your answers are grammatically correct, paying attention to tenses, plurals, etc.

MARKER'S
USE ONLY

In a radio interview with the head of Radio 4, the Governor of Hong Kong discussed his _____ . He is particularly fond of _____ and _____ . Surprisingly, he says that he is not very keen on contemporary British composers because he feels the pieces that they have produced contain few good _____. Those closest to him involved in music professionally were his _____, who was a _____, and his _____, who rather than go to _____, went off to play the _____. The Governor explains, though, that he did not have music _____ forced on him, although this is something he now _____. He listens to music a lot, particularly when relaxing, _____ and _____. He does sing occasionally, but mainly in the _____ and in _____.

45.
46. 47.
48.
49.
50.
51.
52.
53.
54.

He was introduced to classical music through the _____, while visiting Vienna, and later, when he was _____ abroad. He says when a piece of music has meant a lot to him, he usually remembers it in the context of a _____. He comments, however, that he still has a lot to learn in particular with regard to Chinese music.

55.
56.
57. 58.

He says that despite his own choice of profession, there are many more things in the world that are more important than politics — in particular the _____, the _____ and the _____. He feels these three things help to _____ society and give a _____ to what people are trying to achieve. He also feels it is the politician's duty to encourage patronage of the arts — both _____ and _____. That is why, he says, he is planning to hold some concerts soon in Government House, which will include _____. He feels it is important to create a cultural identity for Hong Kong since economics is only one aspect of the development of a society.

59. 60.
61. 62.
63.
64.
65.

Q.4 TOTAL

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The statements in Column B can be paired with those in Column A so that the second statement follows naturally from the first. The two correctly matched statements from Column A and Column B form a pair, but if all the statements in this exercise are put together they DO NOT form one complete passage. Write the letters of the paired statements from Column B in the spaces provided in Column A (questions 66–76). Each letter should be used ONCE ONLY.

Think Green

COLUMN A

COLUMN B

- | | | | |
|-----------|---|----|---|
| 66. _____ | A Japanese multinational company has produced a vehicle which it claims does not give off any pollution at all. | A. | The issues discussed ranged from debt to pollution-free vehicles and alternative economic models to fisheries. |
| 67. _____ | At the Earth Summit meeting in Brazil in 1992 pressure groups were busy developing an agenda to tackle the world's environmental problems. | B. | The materials cover popular topics such as green consumerism and creating a green household, as well as more complex issues such as environmental impact assessments of major projects. |
| 68. _____ | A Canadian scientist thinks he has found a way of controlling deadly algal blooms which plague bathing waters all over the world in the summer months. | C. | A feasibility study has demonstrated that car-free environments could be between two and five times cheaper to live in than the present car-choked urban areas. |
| 69. _____ | Not even the ever-expanding environmental industry has been protected from the recession. | D. | Some recent reports which assess firms' efforts in cleaning up their environmental act have demonstrated that branches of overseas-owned firms are easily the leaders. |
| 70. _____ | A group of Greek islanders have come up with a novel way to combat the huge amount of plastic waste littering their island's coastline. | E. | It is believed that the toxins come from industrial sources like electroplating and are released either by burning or by the disposal of fume-producing solvents. |
| 71. _____ | Satellite pictures which point the finger at ships which pollute should now be available to anyone who wants them. | F. | Residents are gathering up the bleach and drink bottles and then using them as net floats. |
| 72. _____ | Pedestrianised cities may soon become a reality, thanks to a new European Commission initiative. | G. | This first-ever working version of a hydrogen-powered model should go into full production within eight years. |
| 73. _____ | Deadly airborne chemicals which can cause cancer and other health problems are present in Hong Kong, some at levels which exceed recommended safe readings. | H. | In a pilot project off some Greek islands, filter-feeding creatures such as sponges and mussels are being used to clean up the sea bed naturally. |
| 74. _____ | Consumers will have to rethink their buying habits if environmental problems are to be solved. | I. | The heavy dependence on electrical appliances and other such goods in developed countries creates burdens on energy output which add to global warming. |
| 75. _____ | The greenest companies in Hong Kong are unlikely to be based in the territory at all, it has emerged. | J. | The Toronto Conservation Trust has recently had to make four members of its staff redundant. |
| 76. _____ | The Wan Chai Post Office recently reopened its doors — as Hong Kong's first environmental resource centre, containing books, newspapers, videos and a simple computer system to inform people on environmental matters. | K. | A government centre in the UK produces images via Synthetic Aperture Radar, which can see through cloud and detect changes on the earth's surface. |

Q.5 TOTAL

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**1994 Use of English (Section C)
Key**

Part 1 Reading

- | | | | |
|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 5. B | 9. A | 13. D |
| 2. C | 6. C | 10. A | 14. B |
| 3. B | 7. B | 11. B | |
| 4. A | 8. D | 12. C | |

Part 2 Language Systems

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| 15. A | 21. A | *27. C | 33. D | 39. B |
| 16. D | 22. C | *28. D | 34. D | 40. D |
| 17. C | 23. D | 29. A | 35. B | 41. C |
| 18. B | 24. A | 30. D | 36. A | 42. A |
| 19. C | 25. C | 31. B | 37. D | 43. C |
| 20. A | 26. C | 32. B | 38. A | 44. B |

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|
| 45. musical preference | 52. regrets | 59. arts | } (any order) |
| 46. jazz | 53. motoring, working (any order) | 60. church | |
| 47. pop music | 54. bath, church | 61. family | |
| 48. tunes | 55. church | 62. civilise | |
| 49. aunt, piano teacher | 56. studying | 63. context | |
| 50. father, university, drums | 57. particular | 64. public, private (either order) | |
| 51. lessons | 58. occasion | 65. Chinese music | |

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 66. G | 72. C |
| 67. A | 73. E |
| 68. H | 74. I |
| 69. J | 75. D |
| 70. F | 76. B |
| 71. K | |

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| 77. are | are |
| 78. days | day |
| 79. much | many |
| 80. pedestrians / think | who |
| 81. stop | stopped |
| 82. ✓ | |
| 83. to | to |
| 84. ✓ | |
| 85. ✗ | a |
| 86. keep the eyes | our |
| 87. be | be |
| 88. looking / the | at |
| 89. include | included |
| 90. thoughtfully | thoughtlessly |
| 91. assumed | assume |
| 92. ✓ | |
| 93. illegal / mini-bus | for |
| 94. however | whatever |
| 95. indeed, / is | it |
| 96. aren't | don't |
| 97. nobody | somebody |
| 98. wasn't | hasn't |

[NOTE: for the summary cloze (questions 45 – 65) and the proofreading exercise (questions 77 – 98), there were a number of alternate correct answers.]

* This item was deleted in the live paper as it was found to be unsuitable.