

PART 1 READING (6% of the subject mark)

Read the following article and then answer questions 1 – 16. From the four choices given, choose the option which best answers each question. You should mark your answers to questions 1 – 16 on your multiple-choice Answer Sheet.

Everyone knows that the world has too many people. But how many people are too many? By what standard is the Earth overpopulated? Certainly not in terms of living space. The world's entire population could fit into Jacksonville, Florida in the USA, with everyone having standing room. Dense cities often are surrounded by nearly-empty countryside. For overpopulation to be real, there must be conditions that are undesirable and unmistakably caused by the presence of a certain number of people. If such indications cannot be found, we are entitled to dismiss the claim of overpopulation.

In arguing their case, believers in overpopulation make references to a vague standard known as 'carrying capacity', colourfully illustrated with stories about bacteria and herds of zebras (anything but human beings). What, then, are the symptoms of overpopulation? Famine, deepening poverty, disease, environmental degradation and resource depletion. Yet on no count is there evidence to support the claim of overpopulation.

In fact, during the 20th century there has been no famine that has not been caused by wars, irrational economic policies or natural disasters. In addition, the number of people affected by famine has fallen compared with the late 19th century – not just as a percentage of the world's population, but in absolute numbers.

Food is abundant and is becoming cheaper and more plentiful. That good news is due largely to technological advances (the 'green revolution') that have provided better seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and methods of farming. The only obstacles to agricultural progress are those created by governments. Imagine what the world would be like today if the fertile farmland of the former Soviet Union, China or India had been in productive private hands operating in free markets for the past several decades. Since permitting market incentives in agriculture, India has become a net food exporter and China has experienced a boom in agricultural production.

Catastrophists argue that the bright past does not imply a bright future; they assert that mankind has crossed some fateful threshold. Those who annually predict imminent famine seize on any change as evidence that man's alleged strain on the environment is finally beginning to show. Thus, if the price of seafood rises, they announce that the seas are nearing exhaustion. They never consider the more plausible possibilities, such as the shift in diet from meat to fish, the decline of the Russian fishing industry during the political break-up of the Soviet Union, or the lack of property rights in the world's oceans and lakes.

The catastrophists' claim that the population explosion causes famine, poverty, disease and environmental degradation falls down on a single undeniable fact: the global plunge in the death rate. All over the world, people are living longer. More babies survive infancy than ever before, and more people are reaching old age, a development that economist Julian Simon calls 'man's triumph over death'. It should be the occasion for celebration, but the catastrophists see otherwise. The world's population has been heading toward stabilisation for at least 30 years, a fact which those who advocate population control will credit to their efforts. But there is a simpler explanation: as economies develop and people become better off materially, they have fewer children. It explains what happened in the West, where today the fertility rate per couple is 2.0 children or lower – below 'replacement rate', that is, where the number of babies born is simply replacing the number of people who have died.

So the shouting and screaming about the need for population-control programmes in the developing world, which shift childbearing decisions from couples to the state, is ill-conceived. Besides, such programmes are an affront to human dignity, privacy and liberty, whether they compel women to have abortions and to be sterilised or 'merely' deprive people of their income and vital services because they want more children than the government desires for them.

The increases occurring in population and in wealth have not been coincidental. They are causes and effects of each other. Today, with few exceptions, the most densely-populated countries are the richest. Any mystery in that is dispelled by the realisation that people are the source of ideas. More people exponentially increase the potential for combining ideas into newer, better ideas. Those who wish to severely limit population growth would condemn hundreds of millions of people in the developing world to the extreme poverty that characterised the West before the Industrial Revolution.

It must be noted, however, that human advancement is not automatic and cannot withstand complacency. In fact, there is one condition without which all that is written here may be ignored. That condition is liberty – specifically, the individual's right to think, produce, trade and profit from his achievements. In institutional terms, liberty consists of free markets, the rule of law protecting property and contracts, and strict limits on government power. Civilisation's successes have another thing in common in addition to growing populations: capitalism.

1. In paragraph 1, the writer suggests that the world's population
 - A. would fit into one American city.
 - B. has certainly become too big.
 - C. has generally low standards.
 - D. would be better off with more standing room.
2. The phrase 'such indications' (line 10) refers to
 - A. densely-populated cities surrounded by nearly-empty countryside.
 - B. overpopulation being real.
 - C. an undesirable situation resulting from there being too many people.
 - D. all the above.
3. The writer suggests that 'carrying capacity' (lines 13-14)
 - A. is something that is best illustrated in animal books.
 - B. is an accepted standard of overpopulation.
 - C. has been the subject of many good stories.
 - D. is a very unclear concept.
4. According to the writer, the primary causes of famine this century have been
 1. wars;
 2. illogical economic policies;
 3. natural disasters.
 - A. causes 1 and 2 only
 - B. causes 1 and 3 only
 - C. causes 1, 2 and 3
 - D. none of the above causes
5. The writer suggests that there might be more agricultural advancements if
 - A. governments put up fewer obstacles.
 - B. there was a green revolution.
 - C. there were better seeds and methods of farming.
 - D. there were more technological advances.
6. What point of view do 'catastrophists' hold?
 - A. They consider fate is the only important viewpoint and ignore the future.
 - B. They think we do not have a good future.
 - C. They try and predict natural disasters.
 - D. They feel we should learn from our past experience.
7. The phrase 'mankind has crossed some fateful threshold' (lines 39-40) implies that
 - A. there has been an increase in poor agricultural practices.
 - B. there has been a bright past for mankind.
 - C. a bright future for the human race is on the horizon.
 - D. our world is going to be more unpleasant to live in.
8. The writer implies that the reasons for an increase in the cost of fish should include
 1. the fact that the seas are nearing exhaustion;
 2. the shift in diet from meat to fish;
 3. the decline of the Russian fishing industry;
 4. the lack of property rights in the oceans.
 - A. 1 only
 - B. 1 and 2 only
 - C. 2, 3 and 4 only
 - D. 1, 2, 3 and 4
9. The writer's attitude towards the drop in the death rate is
 - A. pessimistic.
 - B. positive.
 - C. neutral.
 - D. critical.
10. The writer suggests that the world's population is beginning to stabilise because
 - A. the phenomenon is well established.
 - B. people have invented better materials.
 - C. population controllers have been working hard.
 - D. people have more money.
11. What does the writer suggest is the 'replacement rate' (line 66) in terms of the number of children per couple needed to maintain the world's population?
 - A. 0 to 1.0
 - B. between 1.0 and 2.0
 - C. exactly 2.0
 - D. above 2.0
12. The writer suggests that population control
 - A. should be a decision made only by couples.
 - B. should be the responsibility of governments.
 - C. is urgently needed in the developing world.
 - D. has been decisive in the developing world.
13. The writer feels that the increase in the number of people in the world has resulted in
 - A. a decrease in general wealth.
 - B. fewer exceptions.
 - C. more productive ideas.
 - D. hundreds of millions of people suffering deprivation.
14. The writer suggests that reducing population growth
 - A. would extend the concept of industrialisation.
 - B. would spread the increase in wealth brought about by the Industrial Revolution.
 - C. would increase suffering around the world.
 - D. would improve life in the West and elsewhere.

15. In the final paragraph, the writer concludes that the human race
- A. cannot function automatically.
 - B. needs growing populations to support capitalism.
 - C. needs liberty to support progress.
 - D. will continue to make advances no matter what.
16. The best title for this article would be
- A. *A world about to explode.*
 - B. *Forget the myth of overpopulation.*
 - C. *Food production cannot match population growth.*
 - D. *A world without capitalism.*

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

From the four choices for questions 17–35, choose the option which would best complete the article if inserted in the blank. You should mark your answers to questions 17–35 on your multiple-choice Answer Sheet.

Atomic waste dumps exposed

For more than three decades, the Soviet Union, and later Russia, secretly injected billions of litres of atomic waste (17) into the Earth. Russian scientists say they began pumping the waste to avoid the kind of surface-storage disasters that began to plague them in the 1950s. However, the practice of underground storage (18) today, they say.

Though the Russians defend such action as safe, it is at odds with (19) global (20) for nuclear waste disposal and (21) what they have previously said they were doing. The disclosure has set off (22) among environmentalists over the likely consequences of these radioactive injections. Some scientists say they represent a danger that might haunt the planet for centuries.

Russian scientists told a small group of Western experts that Moscow had injected about half of its nuclear waste into the ground at three sites near major rivers. The practice (23) the accepted rules of nuclear waste disposal, which require it to be isolated in impermeable containers for (24) years. The

Russians claim their method is safe because the waste (25) under layers of shale and clay which, in theory, have cut it off from the Earth's surface. But the waste at one site has leaked and spread a great distance, the Russians admitted.

'Does it have the (26) for affecting the environment in Russia and the world?' asked (27) US Energy Department official, Dr Clyde Frank. 'We're a long (28) from answering (29). Unfortunately, we're dealing with a long-term situation.' But others say the injections could be (30) ever on (31). 'Far and away, this is the largest and most dangerous nuclear problem that the human race (32),' said Dr Henry Kendall (33) the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who learned (34) the injections while advising the US Government.

(35) efforts to reach Russian Ministry of Atomic Energy official, Nikolai Yegorov, were not successful.

(Freely adapted from an article in the South China Morning Post, 22nd November 1994.)

17. A. directly
B. promptly
C. immediately
D. instantly
18. A. continued
B. was continued
C. continues
D. has been continuing
19. A. referred
B. discovered
C. neglected
D. accepted
20. A. degrees
B. standards
C. metres
D. marks
21. A. despite
B. contrary to
C. instead of
D. as a result of
22. A. a debate
B. a bomb
C. a conference
D. a disturbance
23. A. ruins
B. wrecks
C. opposes
D. violates
24. A. thousands of
B. thousand
C. a thousand of
D. thousands
25. A. injected
B. were injecting
C. had injected
D. has been injected
26. A. alternative
B. content
C. ability
D. potential
27. A. top
B. major
C. central
D. prime
28. A. time
B. run
C. way
D. term
29. A. such
B. so
C. them
D. that
30. A. deadliest assaults
B. a deadliest assault
C. one of the deadliest assaults
D. one of the deadly assaults
31. A. the Earth environment
B. the Earth's environment
C. the environment of Earth's
D. environment of the Earth
32. A. had ever facing
B. was ever faced
C. is ever facing
D. has ever faced
33. A. on
B. with
C. of
D. in
34. A. of
B. with
C. from
D. by
35. A. Recurrent
B. Repeated
C. Recurring
D. Repetitive

The following article is in four 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 36–47 on the multiple-choice Answer Sheet.

Helping psychiatric patients to rejoin society

As final preparation for stepping out into the real world, two psychiatric patients, Mr Lau, 37, and Ms Yeung, 30, are being trained as shopkeepers at an experimental convenience store at Kwai Chung Hospital. The store, called *Circle T*, opened in October 1994 and is the first convenience store in a public hospital in Hong Kong

- (36) A. to be owned by patients.
B. to be open at night.
C. to apply for government funding.
D. to be operated by patients.

The hospital is providing *Circle T* to serve its 1,500 patients and 1,300 staff, and at the same time is using the store

- (37) A. to rehabilitate its mental patients.
B. to keep bored patients amused.
C. to reduce its cost of keeping patients in hospital.
D. to make some money for the Government.

The patient-manned project is part of Kwai Chung's Supported Employment Service Scheme. The Scheme

- (38) A. has turned out to be a failed attempt
B. does very little, according to the government,
C. involves close cooperation with outside employers
D. has been opposed by local industry

and includes several programmes designed to achieve more stable employment for recovered patients.

Circle T is open from 1 to 5 pm and the two 'shopkeepers'

- (39) A. have to watch as a nurse serves the customers.
B. are supervised by occupational therapists.
C. are replaced by new shopkeepers every day.
D. serve patients but may not take any money from them.

Transactions amount to around \$1,000 a day and Mr Lau and Ms Yeung both receive a salary of \$500 a month. Mr Man Wai-kwan, the manager of the hospital's Occupational Therapy Department, explains that

- (40) A. the shopkeepers have to run the *Circle T* store like a regular convenience store.
B. the shopkeepers can only work in the store after taking a lot of medication.
C. all the shopkeepers have to do is serve; the hospital organises everything else.
D. the shopkeepers are keen on the new scheme, although the hospital is not.

They handle cash, observe customers to see if there is any shoplifting, take care of stock-keeping, arrange displays and contact suppliers. The store is currently able to support only two shopkeepers,

- (41) A. but it takes up far too much of the occupational therapists' time.
B. but there are plans to expand the facilities.
C. and business has been increasing all the time.
D. and this is a problem because none of them have had any training.

The hospital also hopes to extend the store by increasing the variety of the items for sale. There will be a microwave oven along with a delivery service so that

- A. letters, postcards and parcels can be delivered.
- (42) B. occupational therapists from other hospitals can observe the experiment.
- C. the hospital can get rid of the canteen.
- D. customers can order hot food from their rooms.

Eventually, if the experiment proves successful, the hospital expects a large number of patients to receive six to nine months of training in *Circle T*

- A. after they have totally recovered.
- B. by watching videos and attending lectures.
- (43) C. and then go out and find similar jobs.
- D. before they have to go back on heavy medication.

Without some sort of work-training programme during their hospitalisation, the prospects for recovered patients are grim. After being discharged from hospital, they usually seek a new job or go back to their old employment. Many of them fail job interviews, and even for those who succeed,

- A. they will have benefited from their training at the hospital's store.
- (44) B. their work tolerance is low.
- C. they enjoy earning money again.
- D. they want to be back in the workplace.

They often quit their jobs after a month or two, as they have problems getting along with their colleagues or coping with the stress.

Although the *Circle T* project is the most ambitious undertaking at Kwai Chung Hospital, there are other training programmes there. Some patients

- A. work in the hospital's 'sheltered workshop' where tasks include
- B. try and avoid tasks such as
- (45) C. are very poor at tasks like
- D. are seldom asked to do the simplest tasks such as

filling envelopes, sorting, labelling, and doing handicrafts. There are also job placements for mental patients who leave the hospital during the day to work in factories and with mobile office-cleaning teams. For example, the owner of a highly successful toy factory, Mr Kwok,

- A. spends a lot of time at the hospital.
- B. offers job placements for more than 20 mental patients.
- (46) C. is interested in selling toys in the hospital shop.
- D. wants to donate some money to the hospital for another shop.

The hospital's occupational therapists keep in touch with him

- A. to monitor patients' performance.
- B. to get higher salaries for the patients.
- (47) C. to get him to take patients.
- D. to buy the handicrafts the patients have been making.

So far, the results of all these programmes at Kwai Chung Hospital are encouraging. Overseas experience shows that psychiatric patients who receive work experience in hospital along with occupational therapy perform significantly better at work after they are released than do patients who receive no such help.

(Freely adapted from an article in the South China Morning Post.)

You should write your answers to ALL the remaining questions (48–96) 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 48–66 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.

The expats' doctor

Version 1

Dr James Hideyo Chow, a US-trained physician born and raised in Osaka, has turned his Japanese language and medical skills into a thriving business that generates about US\$2 million a year in revenues. This was not the career path Chow expected to follow when he moved from Japan to the US in 1968 at the age of 19. He left his Chinese parents to pursue a degree in engineering at the Illinois Institute of Technology in Chicago, bringing with him only two suitcases. He graduated and got a job as a researcher with a small energy company, but his timing was bad. The 1973 oil crisis was hurting the US energy business, and Chow lost his job. So the engineer took the advice of a former roommate and entered medical school at the University of Illinois after obtaining a green card granting him permanent residency.

Following school, Chow joined a general-practice clinic in Chicago. He quickly discovered that his fluency in Japanese attracted Japanese expatriates and their families. An increasing number were moving to the US in the 1980s as Japanese investment in the country grew, helping convince Chow to open his own practice in 1986. He set up the Hakuju Medical Group's first office in a Chicago suburb near a grocery store owned by a Japanese department store.

Chow soon found that Japanese businessmen tend to suffer from a fairly standard set of afflictions: weight gain, increased cholesterol levels, sports injuries and debilitating back pains. Weight gain and higher cholesterol levels are often due to a change in diet: American meals tend to be richer and more fat-laden than traditional Japanese ones. Despite this, the hardworking executives generally do not take time to exercise except to squeeze in an occasional 18 holes of golf at their country clubs. But even that bit of exercise can lead to medical problems, commonly tendonitis of the shoulder and herniated disks in the lower back. For the most part, though, medical problems tend to be stress-related because of the Japanese inclination to work long hours.

Chow also serves as a guide when Japanese expatriates need hospital care. Accustomed to a system of socialised health care in Japan, Japanese in the US are often confused by emergency rooms that require patients to fill out insurance forms before treatment and are floored by hospital bills that can reach six figures. 'In the US, they get bills left and right, and half the time don't even know what they are for,' Chow says. 'At home they pay one fee and never even see a bill, so I have to prepare them for all this.'

As a sideline, Chow has set up a toll-free telephone hotline for Japanese speakers, which he provides under contract to Japanese insurance companies. The number can be reached from anywhere in North America. Tourists troubled by diarrhoea can get advice from the Hakuju hotline on what medicine to ask for at the local pharmacy, and businessmen entering a hospital for surgery can receive advice on how to register and get a private room.

Recently, Chow has been slowly expanding his operations, as any good businessman would. Two years ago, he opened a clinic in Atlanta, which means he must travel extensively each month. The five doctors there, including four ethnic Japanese, serve executives with the growing number of Japanese-owned manufacturing facilities in the Southeast. The clinic – with its faintly oriental decor and Japanese-language children's books scattered around the waiting room – had 500 regular patients the first year; now it serves about 2,500.

Generally this medical businessman is reluctant to discuss financial matters. 'Nobody wants to think that their doctor is making money off them,' he says. But many Japanese expatriates are more than glad to pay the bills to someone they have confidence in and who speaks their language. And if Chow's plans to open more clinics materialise, Japanese expatriates in the West Coast cities of Seattle and San Francisco are likely to feel the same way.

(Freely adapted from an article by Scott Norvell in ASIA INC Magazine, December 1994.)

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

James Chow runs a successful (48) _____ in Chicago. He was born in Japan, but left there in the late (49) _____ when he went to the US to study. After graduating with a degree in (50) _____ he became a researcher, a position which he lost in 1973. Chow then went to medical school and eventually, in the mid-1980s, opened his own clinic.

48.	C	I	O
49.	C	I	O
50.	C	I	O

Japanese executives in the US tend to suffer from common illnesses. Because American food is higher in (51) _____ than Japanese food, two common medical problems are having a (52) _____ and being overweight. And because executives often rush out to (53) _____ when they want some (54) _____, many of them suffer from (55) _____ and (56) _____ problems. The majority of health problems, however, are linked to (57) _____ because of the executives' long working hours.

51.	C	I	O
52.	C	I	O
53.	C	I	O
54.	C	I	O
55.	C	I	O
56.	C	I	O
57.	C	I	O

A further area where Chow provides a service is helping Japanese deal with the US (58) _____. In Japan, medical treatment involves only (59) _____ and workers there never need to worry about increases or excessive (60) _____. They cannot understand why, when they go to a hospital in the US, the first thing they have to show is proof of medical insurance.

58.	C	I	O
59.	C	I	O
60.	C	I	O

Another service that Chow provides for Japanese speakers is a (61) _____. Paid for by Japanese insurance companies, this service can be accessed from (62) _____ in the US and costs (63) _____. The service suggests what medicine is best for common illnesses, and how to register at American hospitals.

61.	C	I	O
62.	C	I	O
63.	C	I	O

Chow recently opened another clinic in Atlanta, which, in its first two years of operation, saw the number of (64) _____ increase by a factor of (65) _____. Chow's latest plans include opening more clinics in the US, this time in the (66) _____.

64.	C	I	O
65.	C	I	O
66.	C	I	O

Q.4 TOTAL

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For questions 67–77, 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 a complete passage. Write the letters of the statements from Column B in the spaces provided in the Answer Column as shown in the example. Each letter should be used ONCE ONLY.

Column A	Answer	Column B
a. You can now try your luck in the new Christchurch Casino in New Zealand.	a. <u>F</u>	A. Designed for up to four couples, the boat has four air-conditioned bedrooms with ensuite bathrooms, a living and dining area with bar and an ample sun-deck.
67. Air New Zealand has banned smoking on all non-stop flights between the US, Australia and Europe.	67. _____	B. Farrington Travel has holiday packages from HK\$15,290 inclusive of return flights, accommodation and a six-day ski pass.
68. CAAC Holidays has a three-day Guilin package available until the end of March at HK\$3,300 per person.	68. _____	C. It includes return flight, accommodation at the Sheraton Hotel, transfers, a river cruise and a city tour.
69. For a completely different day in Alaska, hop on Alaska Railroad's Aurora Train.	69. _____	D. It operates flights to and from Bagan and Yangon.
70. An exciting new aerial tour allows you to keep your feet firmly on the ground. Hyatt Regency Maui uses a flight simulator for its <i>Incredible Journeys</i> helicopter tour of the island.	70. _____	E. Its lodges are either perched high in the mountains or are nestled between pine forests and rice paddies. The rate per person per day twin-sharing is HK\$5,192.
71. Here's another accommodation choice for Myanmar-bound travellers: the brand new Summit Parkview.	71. _____	F. In surroundings far more luxurious than Macau, 30 gaming tables and 350 gaming machines with HK\$500,000 jackpots are on offer.
72. In Myanmar, a new airline, Air Man, has launched a domestic service using brand new ATR aircraft.	72. _____	G. Its new rates are HK\$1,014 for a single with doubles from HK\$1,140.
73. Japan's International Villa Group has a fine selection of villas in Okayama.	73. _____	H. Passengers will be treated to the northern lights and magnificent wildlife on the 12-hour trip, all for HK\$702.
74. Just when you thought you'd seen and done Bangkok, along comes the <i>Manohra Song</i> , a lovingly-restored rice barge. It offers a unique two-night river cruise to the country's old capital.	74. _____	I. Superstar drivers from around the world will show off their prowess on the track.
75. Manila's Grand Boulevard Hotel has reopened with 500 rooms.	75. _____	J. The 250-room hotel has an opening discount of 25 per cent. Rates start at HK\$1,092 a night for single rooms.
76. Temperatures at Queensland's Gold Coast will rise a few more notches when the fifth Indy Car Race hits town from March 16-19.	76. _____	K. This virtual reality ride takes you over desolate lava coastlines, tropical rainforests and valleys.
77. There are still three more months of winter snow left in Oslo.	77. _____	L. You will now only be able to light up on services to Japan and Korea.

(Freely adapted from *Holiday magazine*.)

Q.5 TOTAL

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1996 Use of English (Section C)
Key

Part 1

Reading

- | | | | |
|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 5. A | 9. B | 13. C |
| 2. C | 6. B | 10. D | 14. C |
| 3. D | 7. D | 11. D | 15. C |
| 4. C | 8. C | 12. A | 16. B |

Part 2

Language Systems

- | | | | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 17. A | 23. D | 29. D | 35. B | 41. B | 47. A |
| 18. C | 24. A | 30. C | 36. D | 42. D | |
| 19. D | 25. D | 31. B | 37. A | 43. C | |
| 20. B | 26. D | 32. D | 38. C | 44. B | |
| 21. B | *27. A | 33. C | 39. B | 45. A | |
| 22. A | 28. C | 34. A | 40. A | 46. B | |

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 48. medical practice \ medical business | 58. medical system \ health care |
| 49. 1960s \ sixties | 59. one fee \ one payment |
| 50. engineering | 60. medical bills \ medical expenses |
| 51. fat \ cholesterol | 61. hotline |
| 52. high cholesterol level / <i>higher cholesterol level</i> | 62. anywhere \ everywhere |
| 53. play golf \ golf courses | 63. nothing |
| 54. exercise | 64. regular patients |
| 55. back \ disc } <i>either</i> | 65. five \ 5 |
| 56. shoulder } <i>order</i> | 66. west \ West |
| 57. stress | |

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 67. L | 70. K | 73. E | 76. I |
| 68. C | 71. J | 74. A | 77. B |
| 69. H | 72. D | 75. G | |

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|---|---------------------------|
| 78. over \wedge world | the | | |
| 79. <u>who</u> | whose | | |
| 80. <u>been</u> | being | \ | <u>are</u> have |
| 81. \surd | | | |
| 82. <u>environmental</u> | environment | | |
| 83. <u>of</u> | than | | |
| 84. <u>trouble</u> | troubled | | |
| 85. <u>other</u> | others | \ | other \wedge in parents |
| 86. to \wedge comfortable | be | | |
| 87. <u>what</u> | which | | |
| 88. they \wedge in | are | | |
| 89. \surd | | | |
| 90. <u>convenience</u> | convenient | | |
| 91. <u>years</u> | year | | |
| 92. <u>employers</u> | employs | | |
| 93. play <i>in</i> a major | in | | |
| 94. \surd | | | |
| 95. <u>give</u> | giving | | |
| 96. <u>up</u> | up | | |

[NOTE: for the summary cloze (questions 48–66) and the proofreading exercise (questions 78–96), there were a number of alternate correct answers. Only the more common ones are included in this key.]

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