

HONG KONG EXAMINATIONS AUTHORITY
HONG KONG ADVANCED LEVEL EXAMINATION 1998

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

10.30 am–12.00 noon (1½ hours)

Q.P. Code: 5013

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Write your Candidate Number, Centre Number and Seat Number in the boxes provided on this cover **AND** on the multiple-choice Answer Sheet.
2. Read carefully the instructions on the multiple-choice 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 – 17 and to Part 2 Questions 18 – 45 should be marked on the multiple-choice Answer Sheet. Answers to Part 2 Questions 46 – 95 should be written in this 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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Candidate Number							
Centre Number							
Seat Number							

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Total	

Checker's Use Only	
Checker No.	
Total	

PART 1 **READING** (6% of the subject mark)

Read the following article and then answer questions 1–17. From the four choices given, choose the option which best answers each question. You should mark your answers to questions 1–17 on the multiple-choice Answer Sheet.

The Western myth

In recent years, Westerners have reassured themselves and irritated others by expounding the notion that the culture of the West is, and ought to be, the culture of the world. This notion takes two forms. One is the ‘Coca-colonisation’ argument. Its supporters claim that Western, and more specifically American, popular culture is enveloping the world: American food, clothing, pop music, movies, and consumer goods are more and more enthusiastically embraced. The other has to do with modernisation, where it is claimed not only that the West has led the world towards a modern society, but that as people in other civilisations modernise they also Westernise, abandoning traditional values, institutions, and customs and adopting those that prevail in the West.

Both of these ideas project the image of an emerging, homogeneous, universally-Western world – and both are to varying degrees misguided, arrogant, false, and dangerous. The modernisation argument is intellectually more serious than the Coca-colonisation argument, but both are equally flawed. That there are significant differences between modern and traditional cultures is beyond dispute. A world in which some societies are highly modern and others still traditional will obviously be less homogeneous than a world in which all societies are comparably modern.

It does not necessarily follow, however, that societies with modern cultures should be any more similar than are societies with traditional cultures. Only a few hundred years ago all societies were traditional. Was that world any less homogeneous than a future world of universal modernity is likely to be? Probably not. Modern societies have much in common, but they do not necessarily merge into homogeneity. The argument that they do rests on the assumptions that modern society must approximate a single, Western-type society, and that modern civilisation is Western civilisation, and Western civilisation is modern civilisation. This, however, is a false identification. Virtually all scholars of civilisation agree that Western civilisations emerged in the 8th and 9th centuries, but the West did not begin to modernise until the 18th century. The West, in short, was Western long before it was modern.

To modernise, do non-Western societies abandon their own cultures and adopt core elements of Western culture? From time to time, leaders of such societies have thought it necessary to do so. More often, leaders of non-Western societies have pursued modernisation but rejected Westernisation. Japan, Singapore, Taiwan, Saudi Arabia, and, to a lesser degree, Iran have become modern societies without becoming Western. China is clearly modernising but certainly not Westernising.

Interaction and borrowing between civilisations have

always taken place. With modern means of transportation and communication, this borrowing is much more extensive. Most of the world’s great civilisations have borrowed from other civilisations in ways that enhance their own chances of survival. China’s absorption of Buddhism from India, scholars agree, failed to produce the ‘Indianisation’ of China; it instead caused the ‘Sinofication’ of Buddhism as the Chinese adapted Buddhism to their own purposes and needs.

Modernisation and economic development neither require nor produce cultural Westernisation. On the contrary, they promote a resurgence of, and renewed commitment to, traditional cultures. Modernisation enhances the economic wealth and military power of a country and encourages people to have confidence in their heritage and to become culturally assertive. At the same time, the movement of people into unfamiliar cities, social settings, and occupations breaks their traditional local bonds, generates feelings of anxiety and alienation, and creates crises of identity. As a result, many non-Western societies have seen a return to indigenous cultures and often this return takes a religious form. The global revival of religion, which is most marked in Muslim and Asian societies, is a direct consequence of modernisation. This revival is almost necessarily anti-Western in form, in some cases rejecting Western culture because it is Christian and subversive, in others because it has almost no religious or moral anchor.

East Asian societies are an interesting case in point. For several centuries they envied the prosperity, technological sophistication, military power, and political cohesion of Western societies. They sought the secret of this success in Western practices and customs, and when they identified what they thought might be the key, they attempted to apply it in their own societies. Now, however, a fundamental change has occurred: their rediscovery of indigenous values has resulted in their drawing increasingly unflattering comparisons between their own culture and Western culture. Indeed, East Asians today attribute their dramatic economic development not to their import of Western culture but to their adherence to their own culture. They have succeeded, they argue, not because they became like the West, but because they have remained different.

A similar shift in attitude can be seen from the fact that previously, when non-Western societies felt weak in relation to the West, many of their leaders invoked Western values of self-determination, liberalism, democracy, and freedom to justify their opposition to Western global domination. Now that they are no longer weak but instead are increasingly powerful, they are quite happy to denounce as ‘human rights imperialism’ the same values they invoked to promote their interests.

(Freely adapted from an article by Samuel Huntington in the Sunday Morning Post, 1st May 1997.)

1. The word 'Coca-colonisation' (lines 4–5) is in inverted commas because
- it is a trademark.
 - it is a well-known brand name.
 - it is a common argument.
 - it is an invented word.
2. Who are the 'supporters' referred to in line 5?
- the writer of the article and his audience
 - societies receiving Western culture
 - Westerners proud of exporting Western culture
 - the makers of Coca Cola
3. What does 'The other' (line 9) refer to?
- Western society
 - an argument
 - traditional society
 - Western popular culture
4. What is the writer's attitude, as shown in paragraph 1, towards the exporting of Western culture to other societies?
- positive
 - reassuring
 - critical
 - neutral
5. In paragraph 2, what is the writer's viewpoint with regard to the two arguments described in paragraph 1?
- total disagreement with both arguments
 - agreement with one argument but not the other
 - a degree of support for the two arguments
 - essential neutrality over the arguments
6. What does the writer say about modern and traditional cultures?
- They are, in fact, very different.
 - Modern cultures are often in dispute with traditional cultures.
 - They are becoming more similar.
 - Modern cultures are significantly better than traditional ones.
7. How similar does the writer feel societies are these days when compared with those hundreds of years ago?
- Societies are more similar now.
 - Societies are just as different now as then.
 - Societies with modern cultures are more varied.
 - Societies with traditional cultures are more varied.
8. What does the word 'do' (line 34) stand in place of?
- merge into homogeneity
 - approximate a single type
 - have much in common
 - approximate the Western type
9. The writer states that the West could be called Westernised
- from the 8th century.
 - from the 18th century.
 - from the 20th century.
 - for almost 2,000 years.
10. With regard to Westernising and modernising, the writer suggests that as they modernised
- a few countries have adopted Western ideas.
 - only a few countries have rejected Western ideas.
 - all developing countries have rejected Western ideas.
 - few countries have followed the example set by Iran.
11. Which of the following countries does the writer suggest are modern societies?
- Japan
 - Taiwan
 - Iran
 - Singapore
 - Saudi Arabia
- 1, 2, 3, and 4 only
 - 1, 2, and 3 only
 - all of them
 - none of them
12. According to the writer, societies have borrowed from each other
- because of considerable progress in transportation systems.
 - because they could not develop their own religion.
 - to help them continue to exist.
 - to aid the spread of religion.
13. What does the word 'it' in line 59 refer to?
- China
 - a record of borrowing from other civilisations
 - the 'Indianisation' of China
 - China's absorption of Buddhism
14. What does the writer suggest is the effect on a country of modernisation and economic development?
- There is a greater interest in the country's own culture.
 - The country's own culture is abandoned.
 - Western values are integrated into the country's local culture.
 - People in the country are considered more as individuals than previously.
15. According to the writer, there has been a world-wide 'revival of religion' (line 74)
- because of increased indigenous values.
 - to slow down the spread of Christianity in Muslim and Asian societies.
 - because some countries are becoming less 'culturally assertive'.
 - as a reaction to modernisation.

16. The writer states that nowadays East Asian societies
- A. are looking for the key to their culture in Western culture.
 - B. believe that their own culture is superior to Western culture.
 - C. are ashamed of their own traditional culture.
 - D. realise how much Western culture has improved local cultures.

17. According to the writer, East Asians see their success as being due to the fact that
- A. they have integrated Western and Eastern values.
 - B. they have taken on board all Western values.
 - C. comparisons with Western values have identified major points for improvement in their cultures.
 - D. they have maintained their own cultural values.

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

From the four choices for questions 18–35, choose the option which would best complete the article if inserted in the blank. You should mark your answers to questions 18–35 on the multiple-choice Answer Sheet.

Women smokers

There are an estimated 1.1 billion smokers in the world, of whom fewer than half are women. Women smokers, however, have a greater chance of developing lung cancer than men, according to an Australian report. They also seem to (18) fewer cigarettes to do so, the report commissioned by the Australian College of Physicians (19).

Steve Gourlay, the researcher who conducted the review, said the study showed that women were more (20) than men to smoking-related lung damage, making them more likely to (21) victim to cancer. Other studies indicated women had more difficulty (22) smoking than men: 18 per cent of women who smoked more than 15 cigarettes a day managed to stop compared with 25 per cent of men.

These claims found little (23), however, from Professor Richard Peto, Professor of Medical Statistics and Epidemiology at the Imperial Cancer Research Fund (ICRF)

in the UK. 'Studies have shown that women and men have about the same chance of dying (24) cancer if they smoke the same amount,' he said. 'I haven't seen the study the Australian claims (25), but I strongly (26) that it was a small-scale study. There is pretty good (27) that the reported results cannot be true.' Professor Peto says that at any (28) age, women appear to be slightly less vulnerable than men to (29) cancer. This (30) disappears, however, because they live longer and are (31) exposed to more smoke.

It is also not true that women find it harder to stop smoking, according to another ICRF researcher, Dr. Martin Jarvis. He looked at the national data for Britain, and found that 'in the younger age group, women are slightly better (32) giving up the habit. (33) are not quite as good as men of the same age, and in the elderly it's about equal. (34), there is nothing to (35) between men and women'.

(Freely adapted from an article in the South China Morning Post, 9th September 1996.)

- | | | | |
|-------|--|-----|--|
| 18. | A. need
B. want
C. have
D. take | 28. | A. given
B. likely
C. certain
D. agreed |
| 19. | A. told
B. said
C. spoke
D. quoted | 29. | A. smoking-reduced
B. smoking-induced
C. smoking-deduced
D. smoking-induced |
| 20. | A. agreeable
B. susceptible
C. exposed
D. receptive | 30. | A. strength
B. preference
C. dominance
D. advantage |
| * 21. | A. come
B. be
C. fall
D. turn | 31. | A. similarly
B. on the other hand
C. virtually
D. therefore |
| * 22. | A. to give up
B. gave up
C. given up
D. giving up | 32. | A. in
B. by
C. at
D. through |
| 23. | A. assistance
B. evidence
C. support
D. proof | 33. | A. Women in middle-age
B. Middle-aged women
C. Women of middle-aged
D. Middle-age women |
| 24. | A. with
B. through
C. by
D. of | 34. | A. In total
B. Above all
C. Overall
D. Finally |
| 25. | A. are based on
B. are based
C. based on
D. are basing on | 35. | A. distinguish
B. pick
C. favour
D. decide |
| 26. | A. doubt
B. suspect
C. relate
D. estimate | | |
| 27. | A. sign
B. signal
C. conclusion
D. evidence | | |

* These items were deleted in the live paper as they were found to be unsuitable.

The following editorial 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 36–45 on the multiple-choice Answer Sheet.

An all-too-real picture of doom

At first glance, people might be tempted to dismiss Friends of the Earth's latest report on the environment as 'pure nonsense'. It concludes that in 50 years' time Hong Kong will become a concrete jungle with power cuts, rationed food and water, beaches too polluted for swimming, and

- (36) A. the weather cooler than ever before.
B. much more serious crime.
C. noxious air unfit to safely breathe.
D. a less well-off population.

But when we think about it, the scenario could be frighteningly real. We should realise that if we do not act now, future generations will subsequently suffer.

The territory will require more roads, container terminals and other infrastructure

- (37) A. because Hong Kong is getting ever-more polluted and congested.
B. if the economy is to expand at about 5 per cent per year as the Government forecasts.
C. in line with developments in other parts of the world.
D. as the Government plans its budget forecasts for the future.

At some point, however,

- (38) A. the economy will need to grow more than at present.
B. there may have to be limits placed on both private and public vehicle ownership.
C. pollution control measures may need to be given serious consideration.
D. Hong Kong will wake up to find that due to its tiny area, it has no more room to manoeuvre.

In order to avoid this situation and to maintain sustainable growth,

- (39) A. political and business leaders must rethink the territory's development strategy.
B. the environment cannot be allowed to control our future.
C. business forecasts must be carefully and continually monitored and updated.
D. more investment in China will be needed desperately.

It would be a big mistake if Chief Executive Tung Chee-hwa and his advisers relegate the environment to a lower rung of priority.

Likewise, the people of Hong Kong should not be complacent about their resources. While we have a good understanding with mainland China, we cannot afford

- (40) A. to think about their environment more than our own.
B. to rely on our own supplies any more than we do already.
C. to rely on China to supply us with food and water forever.
D. to listen to outsiders' mistaken opinions.

As the population continues to increase by the millions on the mainland,

- (41) A. Hong Kong may have to export more expertise to China.
B. Beijing may one day not be able to provide enough food and water for its own people.
C. China may have to consider tougher birth control measures.
D. China may have to export more food and water to Hong Kong

This day may arrive sooner than we expect.

- (42) A. Alarming as it may seem,
B. Strange as it sounds,
C. Odd though it may be,
D. Scarce as it has been,

this prospect of food and water shortages should prompt Hong Kong into devising alternative strategies and contingency plans.

- (43) A. It would be highly unlikely
B. It cannot be too often restated
C. It is not a feasible option
D. It is not recommended

that more funds should be set aside for the development of 'green' technology, and that environmental guidelines should be laid down for major development projects. In addition, more talks ought to be held with Chinese officials to determine how they can help us with these problems.

The assumption that economic growth creates wealth and that

- (44) A. the greenhouse effect is getting worse
B. the environment is precious
C. with money we can buy anything we need
D. the concrete jungle is an increasing sign of our affluence

should be questioned. After all, no one wants to see Hong Kong become a wealthy, but sick, city. We should all

- (45) A. put the matter of the environment to one side and look at our other problems.
B. help China's economy expand even faster.
C. feel grateful for the resources we get from China.
D. consider how to build a better future for our children.

(Freely adapted from an editorial in the South China Morning Post, 20th January, 1997.)

You should write your answers to ALL the remaining questions 46–95 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 46–65 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

The diet of jockeys

Tony Cruz – perhaps Hong Kong's most famous jockey – is facing a big change of lifestyle. From riding – and winning – at the Sha Tin and Happy Valley racetracks each week, Cruz – at the grand old age of 41 – has just retired as a jockey and is about to take up a job as a trainer. In this article, Cruz talks about food and his eating habits.

'Competitive racing is very tough,' says Cruz. 'You have to be very careful about your exact weight. One way to do this is to vomit frequently.' When pushed on this point, Cruz said: 'Some jockeys are in the toilet throwing up 10 times a day – especially before the pre-race weigh-in – to vomit out things that they ate that morning. Jockeys are fined if they are overweight and can be disqualified if they fail to get the balance right and come in underweight.'

'Being the right weight is crucial,' he continued, 'and, although it's not very pleasant, throwing up is the lesser of three evils: it is either that, taking pills or starving yourself.'

With Cruz about to start a career out of the saddle and in the stables, he should be thrilled at the prospect of now being able to indulge in foods he once regarded as sinful. But over a mid-afternoon coffee at the Grand Hyatt Hotel, Cruz resisted the temptation to order anything to eat. As he sees it, his new-found freedom does not entitle him to lose control of his eating habits. If anything, he believes he needs to be more self-disciplined than ever. With his weight at a stable 56 kilograms on a 1.63-metre frame, he says he cannot afford to get heavier. 'I've never had regular meals, and I'm going to find it hard to change that now,' he said.

'On race days, I used to stick to a diet of only water or juice before the event, and only allowed myself to eat properly after the race. On days when I was resting, I had to be just as disciplined, taking care that I didn't put on weight that I wouldn't be able to lose later! Even when I wasn't racing, I might have some ham and eggs in the morning and at lunchtime I'd do little more than pick at a few slices of meat and some vegetables. That's one of the reasons why I like Chinese or Japanese food – it's lighter

and easier to eat. I generally avoid European food – and steak in particular – because it moves so slowly through the digestive system.'

There may now be late nights and dinner parties in Cruz's life, but he plans to summon all his willpower to say no to unhealthy eating. His incentive comes from his 66-year-old father, described by Cruz as 'looking 10 months pregnant' and with many health problems. 'My father doesn't drink or smoke, but he loves food, so now he has clogged arteries and high cholesterol. My mother smokes and drinks but eats properly. And she's a regular blood donor – having given about 40 litres so far. This is the difference that comes from good eating.'

If he sounds like an ambassador for good nutrition, Cruz makes no apology for it. He insists there are no special tricks to maintaining weight and that constant discipline is more effective than crash dieting. 'It's easy,' he said. 'Once you feel almost full, stop. You don't need to keep eating until you have finished everything on your plate. Most people stuff everything down until they feel they are going to explode. You should start by taking less on your plate or ordering smaller portions. Never, ever go to bed directly after a big meal.'

Over the years, Cruz has lost his sweet tooth: ice cream, cakes, and biscuits don't interest him anymore. He also never eats potatoes or bread, allowing himself only the occasional small bowl of rice. He does, however, rely on multi-vitamins every morning as a supplement. 'Look,' he said, pinching skin around his rib-cage between his thumb and forefinger. 'There's no fat at all, and even the skin on my face is completely elastic.'

'I know it's difficult in Hong Kong to eat right because of the lifestyle here,' Cruz said. 'I think the trick, though, is to eat little bits at a time instead of three big meals. After a while, your stomach shrinks so much that you need far less food to fill it. I want people to realise that I still have to watch myself, and that I can't start eating like an animal just because I've retired from racing.'

(Freely adapted from an article by Kavita Daswani in the South China Morning Post, 24th January 1996.)

Use **ONE** word to fill in each blank for questions 46–65. 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

Version 2

Tony Cruz has just experienced a great change in his life. Now in his early (46) _____, Cruz has given up horse-racing and is going to become a trainer instead. 46

Jockeys, he says, have to watch what they (47) _____ – especially on race days. If they weigh (48) _____, they can be fined, whereas if they are (49) _____, they suffer the worse fate of not being allowed to race. In order to get their weight right, many jockeys throw up before a race. Although this is not pleasant, he feels that it is the (50) _____ of the options for maintaining the correct weight. 47
48
49
50

When he was racing, Cruz used to consume only (51) _____ before races. But even when he didn't have a race, he had to be careful not to overeat, so he would only have a fairly substantial breakfast and a (52) _____. He says that he doesn't eat much (53) _____, preferring lighter styles of cooking. One thing that he almost never touches is (54) _____. Another type of food which he doesn't care for these days is (55) _____, although he liked them when he was (56) _____. Cruz takes (57) _____ every day to make up for things he doesn't get enough of in his diet. 51
52
53
54
55
56
57

Now that he has retired from racing and can go out to dinner parties in the evening, Cruz says he plans to be as careful as ever about his (58) _____. He feels this way because of his (59) _____, whom he portrays as being (60) very _____ indeed. As a result of eating too much, he has serious health problems, though he has never (61) _____ or drunk alcohol. 58
59
60
61

The most important factor in staying the same weight, Cruz says, is not dieting, but (62) _____. His advice here is not to eat until (63) _____ but to stop beforehand. Another suggestion is that in a restaurant, you could perhaps ask for (64) _____. Cruz's final bit of advice is that you should never (65) _____ on a full stomach. 62
63
64
65

Q. 4 TOTAL

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For questions 66–76, 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 the 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	Answers	Column B
a. Protocol is important, as diplomats noted when they were planning the first visit to the U.S. of Mrs Indira Gandhi, the newly-elected president of India in the mid-1960s.	F	A. However, their better overall standard of living does not always guarantee women a greater role in the political process.
66. Subjected to constant questions of their suitability to serve, women leaders all over the world are judged by unfair double standards, pretty much like successful women in any field.	66. _____	B. Interestingly enough, however, the concept of women's equality, has actually been manifested in politics for far longer and to an even greater extent in the East.
67. If you look at the women in power in Asia, many seem to have been thrust into political office as a result of a violent act.	67. _____	C. In fact, one of the early champions of that equality is Mrs Anson Chan who was appointed to serve as Chief Secretary for Administration in the first Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government.
68. Economic prosperity naturally brings better education and employment opportunities for women, says Christine Loh, a former legislator in Hong Kong.	68. _____	D. Nowhere is this more true than in Asia, where considerably more is usually expected of them than of their male counterparts.
69. Questions of how to address female heads of state are common but relatively unimportant.	69. _____	E. This region has produced numerous women rulers, beginning with the world's first female head of state, Ms Sirimavo Bandaranaike, who took power in Sri Lanka in 1960.
70. The two sons of the Burmese opposition leader, Mrs Suu Kyi, have studied in England for many years and have not been allowed to return to their home country.	70. _____	F. The Americans asked the Indian ambassador how to properly address his country's visiting female chief executive. Surprisingly, he replied that a simple 'Sir' would suffice.
71. Women leaders are burdened with the demands of holding the highest standards of family values, not usually expected of their male counterparts.	71. _____	G. These appointments would seem to substantiate the notion that women's equality is a widely-accepted concept in Hong Kong today, at least as far as the non-elected public service is concerned.
72. In the Western world, some women have been at the top of the political arena since the early 1970s.	72. _____	H. They must balance their obligations of ruling nations with the needs of their children, their husbands and often their extended families.
73. Women have enjoyed equal status and prospects for promotion in government departments in Hong Kong since the 1970s.	73. _____	I. She makes no mention of these personal sacrifices publically, but, in private conversations, she admits the family separation wears on her greatly.
74. Of the policy secretaries selected by Mr Tung Chee-hwa to serve in the first Special Administrative Region Government in Hong Kong, five were women.	74. _____	J. A good example is Ms Sirimavo Bandaranaike who took power in Sri Lanka after the assassination of her husband, Prime Minister Solomon Bandaranaike.
75. 'Power in Asia often seems to follow kinship,' observes Geetanjali Singh, a Delhi scholar of women's studies and literature.	75. _____	K. This family connection to power frequently legitimises women in a patriarchal world; it certainly gives them a toehold.
76. Despite widespread prejudices, individual female politicians in Asia have been extremely successful.	76. _____	L. In reality, far more serious matters face female politicians who are altering the formerly all-male complexion of the world's leaders.

Q. 5 TOTAL

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(Freely adapted from an article by Ron Gluckman in Asia Magazine, 21th February 1997.)

Correct the errors in the following passage. Lines (a) to (d) are examples. No line has more than one error and some lines are correct. Changes to punctuation should not be made. Do not make unnecessary changes. If you think there is no error in a line, put a tick (✓) in the space provided (example a).

For questions 77–95 corrections **MUST** be done **EXACTLY** as follows:

- a word which needs to be changed — underline the wrong word and write the correct version in the space provided (example b);
- an extra word — draw a diagonal line through the word you wish to delete and write that word in the space provided (example c);
- a missing word — mark the position of the missing word with a 'Λ' sign and write the missing word in the space provided (example d).

Upcoming events at Ocean Park

An exciting 'Encounter with Sharks' and a practical 'Gardening Workshop' would be the featured topics at two very special the Ocean Park Fun Club events summer.

- a.
- b. will
- c. the
- d. this

Marker's
Use Only

From 9:30 to 11:00 at Saturday, July 13th,	77.	_____	77.
Fun Club members invited to come along	78.	_____	78.
to the Park to gain a best understanding of	79.	_____	79.
shark by learning about the fascinating lives	80.	_____	80.
they lead. Workshops, exhibits and tours that	81.	_____	81.
will explain the biology of sharks and their	82.	_____	82.
unique behaviour. To attend, please return	83.	_____	83.
the enclose application form by June 22nd.	84.	_____	84.
Fun Club members which are fond of gardening will	85.	_____	85.
have a special treat come on August 10th, with two	86.	_____	86.
special workshop sessions in 9.00 and 11.00. Ocean	87.	_____	87.
Park's gardening team will offer it special growing tips.	88.	_____	88.
All child under 12 must be accompanied by an	89.	_____	89.
adult to either of this programmes. Entry fees for	90.	_____	90.
adults and children are same, though children under	91.	_____	91.
three will be admitted freely of charge. Participants	92.	_____	92.
must fill out separate application forms by each	93.	_____	93.
programme. If the number of entries do exceeds the	94.	_____	94.
maximum, participants will selected by lucky draw.	95.	_____	95.

(Freely adapted from the Ocean Park Fun Club Newsletter, May, 1996.)

Q. 6 Total

TOTAL: Qs 4, 5, 6

END OF PAPER

1998 Use of English (Section C)
Key

Part 1

1. D
2. C
3. B
4. C

Reading

5. A
6. A
7. B
8. A
9. A
10. A
11. C
12. C

13. D
14. A
15. D
16. B
17. D

Part 2

18. A
19. B
20. B
*21. C
*22. D
23. C

Language Systems

24. D
25. A
26. B
27. D
28. A
29. B
30. D
31. D
32. C
33. B
34. C
35. A

36. C
37. B
38. D
39. A
40. C
41. B
42. A
43. B
44. C
45. D

46. forties / 40s / 40's / retirement
47. eat / consume / weigh
48. too much
49. underweight
50. most / more pleasant // best out / choice // less / lesser // least evil
51. liquid // liquids // drinks
52. light / lighter / little / small / simple lunch
53. Western / European food
54. steak // steaks // beef // bread // potatoes
55. sweets // desserts // ice creams // cakes // biscuits // candies
56. young // younger // small // smaller
57. vitamins // multi-vitamins / multivitamins // pills // tablets

58. diet // weight // food // fitness // eating
59. father
60. unhealthy / overweight / fat / plump / obese
61. smoked
62. discipline / self-discipline / moderation / will power / will-power
63. everything is finished // you are / full / stuffed / bloated // one is full / stuffed / bloated // you finish / eat everything // you've eaten / finished everything
64. small / smaller portions / servings // less food // fewer / smaller dishes
65. sleep

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

77. at on
78. members \wedge invited are
79. best better / good X best
80. shark sharks
81. ~~that~~ that
82. ✓
83. ✓
84. enclose enclosed
85. which who
86. come coming // ~~come~~ come
87. in at // between
88. it its / their / them / you ~~it~~ it
89. child children
90. this these
91. are \wedge same the
92. freely free
93. by for
94. do X exceeds exceed
95. will \wedge selected be

[NOTE: for the summary cloze (questions 45 – 66) and the proofreading exercise (questions 78 – 98), there were a number of alternate correct answers.]

* These items were deleted in the live paper as they were found to be unsuitable.