

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

- Write your Candidate Number, Centre Number and Seat Number in the boxes provided on this cover **AND** on the multiple-choice Answer Sheet.
- Read carefully the instructions on the multiple-choice Answer Sheet and insert the information required (including the **Q.P. code**) in the spaces provided.
- ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS:** this Question-Answer Book contains the questions for Parts 1 and 2.
- Answers to all of Part 1 Questions 1–16 and to Part 2 Questions 17–47 should be marked on the multiple-choice Answer Sheet. Answers to Part 2 Questions 48–98 should be written in this Question-Answer Book.**
- For multiple-choice questions, mark only **ONE** answer to each question. Two or more answers will score **NO MARKS**.
- Marks will not be deducted for wrong answers.
- Supplementary answer sheets will be supplied on request. Write your Candidate Number on each sheet and fasten them with string inside this book.
- 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							
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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 the multiple-choice Answer Sheet.

McDonald's in East Asia

In his new book, *Golden Arches East*, Harvard University Professor James Watson takes a serious look at McDonald's in East Asia. Professor Watson and five other anthropologists examine the changes brought about by the fast-food chain in Beijing, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Korea and Japan, where it has been, simply put, a huge success. They look at the cultural implications, the effect on local cuisines, the reaction of consumers, and the localisation of the chain. They conclude that, while the fast-food giant has had an enormous impact on East Asian societies, it is not a negative one. Local communities, they discover, adapt the restaurant to suit their own needs. For example, all over East Asia, consumers use McDonald's as leisure or community centres, homes-away-from-home, not as somewhere to have a quick meal as in the US. Women treat them as sanctuaries from male-dominated settings and students use them as youth clubs. 'I was much more impressed by localisation than by globalisation,' Professor Watson says. 'I see local people taking control – more than McDonald's coming in and taking over. The corporation may have its own imperialist model but wherever it goes, it soon has to adapt.'

Food-wise, Professor Watson says, McDonald's is not the revolutionary, disruptive institution that theorists of cultural imperialism deem it to be, corroding the integrity of celebrated East Asian cuisines and helping create a homogenous global culture. He says there is an initial, intrusive encounter when McDonald's enters a market, but soon it becomes simply another alternative among many types of ready-made food. 'The idea that McDonald's destroys a local cuisine is silly. In fact, it has opened markets up. It has made it possible for other chains to succeed. McDonald's has shown them how to do it,' Professor Watson says. 'I do not subscribe to the idea that McDonald's is automatically bad. I reject that out of hand. It plays all kinds of roles.'

In Mainland China, McDonald's is a place that attracts children and young couples who like its Western music and 'romantic', comfortable atmosphere. A visit to McDonald's is not about the food; it is about the cultural experience. Efficiency and economy are of little concern to the Chinese worker who loads his family into a taxi and takes them to McDonald's, spending one-sixth of his monthly income in the process. 'It is clear that McDonald's restaurants have been transformed into middle-class family restaurants where people can enjoy their leisure time and experience a Chinese version of American culture,' writes anthropologist Yan Yunxiang in his essay on McDonald's in Beijing. McDonald's other appeal is its lack of pomp. Unlike many other Beijing eating places, a customer can take his family to McDonald's for dinner and not be made to feel ashamed by more expensive dishes at nearby tables since all items are roughly equal in cost.

55 Phenomenally successful McDonald's in China may be, but the Chinese leadership is alarmed at its influence, as well as that of Kentucky Fried Chicken, Pizza Hut and others. It sees them as 'agents of cultural imperialism', says Professor Watson, and to combat this trend, the government is encouraging a local fast-food industry. This, however, has not taken off because local chains are 'grim, hopeless places with serious sanitation problems'.

Hong Kong has some 140 McDonald's restaurants, and here they appear to have become so much a part of the local urban landscape that they are not considered exotic. Many young consumers are not even aware of the company's foreign origins. Professor Watson says people in Hong Kong prefer to go for breakfast at clean, air-conditioned, affordable McDonald's rather than at street stalls or the fast-disappearing traditional tea houses. 'This shift from tea houses to McDonald's is not positive or negative; it's just what has happened. The old days are gone.' Professor Watson gives McDonald's rather unlikely credit for helping to create a more civilised social order in Hong Kong, thanks to its practice of having people line up for food. Before McDonald's, he says, brute strength was required to get on a bus or conduct a transaction in a bank.

By wooing children with birthday parties complete with cakes and candles, gifts and toys, McDonald's has captured the most 'powerful agents of social change'. 'McDonald's has capitalised on the "Little Emperor" phenomenon, treating children as independent decision-makers who command substantial financial resources,' says Professor Watson about the Beijing marketplace. He adds that there are similar patterns of indulgence in Taiwan, Japan and Hong Kong. In Hong Kong, in fact, he found parents give students an average of \$800 a month to spend on snacks and entertainment. 'Many Hong Kong children are so fond of McDonald's that they refuse to eat with their parents or grandparents in Chinese-style restaurants or dim sum tea houses,' writes Professor Watson. 'This has caused intergenerational distress in some of Hong Kong's more conservative communities.'

His McDonald's study may appear to be an unusual topic for Professor Watson, but he describes it as a 'logical progression' arising out of his earlier more academic research. 'I have been following the same group of people in the New Territories for the past 30 years,' Professor Watson says. Some think the study is an unacceptable departure for anthropology; its validity is questioned by these 'politically-correct types' who ask: 'Aren't you just defending large corporations?' In response, Professor Watson argues that anthropology is the study of everyday life, and that is what McDonald's is for billions of people around the globe with its 20,000 restaurants in more than 100 countries and a new one opening somewhere in the world every three hours. So to ignore it is not only 'elitist' but also suicidal for the discipline, he says.

(Freely adapted from an article in the *Sunday Morning Post*, 26th April, 1998.)

1. As indicated in the first paragraph, Professor Watson and the five other anthropologists feel that through contact with McDonald's, ...
 - A. East Asian societies have been adversely affected.
 - B. East Asian communities have become more needy.
 - C. East Asians have changed their cultural values.
 - D. East Asian societies have undergone a lot of changes.
2. In the US, consumers tend to go to McDonald's because it is....
 - A. part of local communities.
 - B. a fast place to eat.
 - C. somewhere they can feel at home.
 - D. a restaurant where they can eat at their leisure.
3. According to Professor Watson, how has McDonald's affected its competitors?
 - A. It has encouraged their expansion.
 - B. It has made them more Western.
 - C. It has not helped them.
 - D. It has not had much effect on them.
4. Professor Watson says that McDonald's role....
 - A. is essentially imperial.
 - B. varies a lot in different countries.
 - C. is culturally very American.
 - D. is automatically a bad role model for a country.
5. According to the third paragraph, some Beijing customers feel ashamed in local restaurants because....
 - A. the restaurants have poor sanitation.
 - B. other customers may be eating very expensive food.
 - C. there are so many children eating.
 - D. the restaurants lack sufficient pomp.
6. According to Professor Watson, how successful has the local fast-food industry been in Mainland China?
 - A. Initial results have been encouraging.
 - B. It has been a failure so far.
 - C. It has been successful because of government backing.
 - D. It has been as successful as McDonald's.
7. Professor Watson views the move from tea houses to McDonald's in Hong Kong as....
 - A. a good thing.
 - B. rather a shame.
 - C. a sign of the times.
 - D. a result of Hong Kong's urban lifestyle.
8. What does the phrase 'thanks to' mean in line 75?
 - A. in appreciation for
 - B. with regard to
 - C. because of
 - D. resulting in
9. What are the 'powerful agents of social change' in line 80?
 - A. toys
 - B. birthday parties
 - C. birthday cakes
 - D. children
10. According to Professor Watson, what effect has McDonald's had on many members of the younger generation in Hong Kong?
 - A. They are very indulgent in their habits.
 - B. They usually spend \$800 a month on snacks and entertainment.
 - C. They don't want to go out with older members of their family to eat Chinese food.
 - D. They spend all their time in McDonald's.
11. According to Professor Watson, the families in Hong Kong which are suffering the most as a result of McDonald's success are those that....
 - A. have old traditions which they do not want to change.
 - B. have taken on Western values.
 - C. have refused to allow any Western influence into the family.
 - D. refuse to eat in Chinese-style restaurants or dim sum tea houses.
12. How does Professor Watson say his McDonald's study compares with his earlier research?
 - A. It is very different from the focus of the earlier work.
 - B. He has done this type of research for 30 years.
 - C. He has always moved from one different idea to another in his studies.
 - D. It has developed naturally from his previous work.
13. Who does 'Some' refer to in line 99?
 - A. politically-correct types
 - B. billions of people around the globe
 - C. Professor Watson and his anthropology colleagues
 - D. the same group of people in the New Territories
14. What does 'departure' mean in line 100?
 - A. something different
 - B. giving in
 - C. deciding to stop doing something
 - D. leaving at the end of an important project
15. What does 'discipline' mean in line 108?
 - A. punishment for eating too much
 - B. McDonald's
 - C. going on a diet
 - D. anthropology
16. Overall, what is the assessment in *Golden Arches East* of the impact of McDonald's on East Asia?
 - A. There has been little impact either positive or negative.
 - B. There has been an alarming weakening of cultural traditions and destruction of local foods.
 - C. There has been a great deal of change which is not negative and which, in fact, may be positive.
 - D. There has been a takeover of control of restaurants by multinational corporations.

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

From the four choices given for each of questions 17–33, choose the option which would best complete the article if inserted in the blank. You should mark your answers to questions 17–33 on the multiple-choice Answer Sheet.

Afghanistan’s Kabul University, which used to have 4,000 female students, reopened late last month without a single female teacher or student. The United Nations Children’s Fund has described the (17) of women and girls from all schools in Afghanistan as an affront to human dignity. Women in Afghanistan are now not permitted (18), except for a few who are allowed employment in (19) hospitals.

This latest insult to women follows the introduction of a rule (20) the wearing of white socks by women because they might be attractive to men. Kite-flying, once a popular pastime in much of Afghanistan, has also been forbidden because the excitement might disturb men (21) the decree of the *Taleban*, the country’s religious leaders, that people are to pray five times a day. The windows of houses are now painted black under the *Taleban’s* orders to stop women being seen from outside. Soccer has been prohibited because it is said ‘to offend Islam’ – possibly because players show their legs, (22) the reason has not been announced.

All these rules have been invented by the senior religious leaders, virtually (23) are illiterate graduates of Islamic

schools where the (24) educational practice involves (25) the *Koran*, the Islamic holy book, by (26). New rules are broadcast * (27) the Afghan government radio station, Radio *Shariat*. This means that it is essential for people to listen to the radio to keep up with the flow of orders – something which is not always easy in a country (28) the electricity supply is regularly cut off. Photography and video players have been made illegal and women are no longer allowed to use the public baths – (29) of taking a bath for many women because of their cramped living conditions.

No other Islamic country imposes such bizarre regulations. Even Iran allows women to vote, work and hold seats in its parliament. In Afghanistan, (30), women and girls are essentially banned from doing anything (31) working in the home and shopping, and (32) or jailed for violating the rules. The situation in Afghanistan has apparently become so intolerable since the *Taleban* (33) that, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, more than 250,000 people have fled to neighbouring Pakistan in search of a better life.

(Freely adapted from an article in the *South China Morning Post*, 5th May, 1997.)

* This item was deleted.

17. A. exclusion
B. separation
C. eradication
D. extermination
18. A. worked
B. working
C. from working
D. to work
19. A. diverted
B. directed
C. designated
D. destined
20. A. banned
B. banning
C. for banning
D. to have banned
21. A. obey
B. obeying
C. to obey
D. have obeyed
22. A. although
B. even if
C. despite
D. notwithstanding
23. A. who all
B. all whom
C. all of whom
D. all
24. A. individual
B. unique
C. sole
D. exclusive
25. A. students learning reciting
B. students learned to recite
C. students' learning the recitation
D. students learning to recite
26. A. mouth
B. heart
C. chant
D. prayer
27. A. from
B. out of
C. over
D. with
28. A. in which
B. that
C. whereby
D. of which
29. A. every means
B. the only means
C. by all means
D. the meaning
30. A. nonetheless
B. whereas
C. after all
D. however
31. A. no more than
B. yet
C. let alone
D. except
32. A. can be whipped
B. to be whipped
C. whipped
D. whipping
33. A. become powerful
B. came to power
C. got the powerful
D. get into power

The following editorial is in four paragraphs. From each set of four choices given, choose the most suitable option so that the passage makes sense as a whole. **You should mark your answers to questions 34–47 on the multiple-choice Answer Sheet.**

Respect for the elderly

Regular exercise is the finest recipe for health in old age. But there are better ways for the elderly to get a daily workout than by

- (34) A. pulling a trolley full of cardboard through traffic.
B. going to a local fitness centre.
C. walking up and down stairs.
D. staying at home and doing nothing.

It really does make a joke of the supposed respect for old age in this society of ours

- (35) A. if we do not give senior citizens a decent job.
B. if we cannot spare enough money to support our senior citizens.
C. if we raise senior citizens' allowances all the time.
D. if we keep on encouraging senior citizens to take more exercise.

In poor countries, 80-year-olds without a family to maintain them will

- (36) A. strive all they can to support their family
B. do their best to exercise and stay fit
C. expect to get government assistance
D. have to work from dawn until bedtime every day

in order to survive. But,

- (37) A. Hong Kong is an affluent society,
B. Hong Kong is such a case,
C. ours is a society of this type,
D. this is what an advanced society needs,

one which likes to congratulate itself on its family values and its

- (38) A. careful housing policy.
B. family planning policies.
C. sense of community.
D. monetary control.

The harsh reality, unfortunately, as shown in a recent survey compiled by the Society for Community Organisation,

- (39) A. proves this to be so.
B. compares us favourably with the rest of Asia.
C. is undeniably the case.
D. is cause for deep shame.

This survey details the lives of 39 Hong Kong people of pensionable age who are

- (40) A. only able to push trolleys around the streets
B. still working all day long
C. continually pleading for government assistance
D. doing as little manual work as possible

to stay out of debt and hang on to their modest savings. A full-scale official survey would undoubtedly show thousands more. The spectacle of a weak old lady, bending down at the side of the road to load sheets of cardboard onto a broken-down trolley to sell as recycled paper is

- (41) A. something the government would never entertain.
B. not a characteristic sight here.
C. actually less unusual here than one might think.
D. a practice dispensed with in Hong Kong long ago.

But it is not a scene which will find its way into our tourist brochures.

With the limited earning power of many elderly persons, the recent \$380 increase in their monthly government allowance of \$2,060 will make their lives somewhat easier,

- (42) A. and will go a long way towards alleviating poverty.
B. and should have very little impact on overall government spending plans.
C. but may bring about a false sense of security.
D. but it is by no means adequate for their needs.

Many people who have saved all their lives will

- (43) A. now be able to sit back and relax.
B. find they have no need of government aid.
C. still have to find a job to supplement their savings and allowance.
D. still be caught in the poverty trap by falling prices.

If they dip into their savings,

- (44) A. these cannot be replenished,
B. they will be better off,
C. these will slowly increase,
D. these will help them when they need them,

so they will continually worry about falling ill and needing medical care.

No one should

- (45) A. have more than they need
B. need to turn down government assistance
C. be forced to build up a lot of savings
D. be forced to live on \$2,440 a month

in this costly city. If the officials who allocate these payments

- (46) A. cut them by half,
B. tried to live on that amount for a month,
C. considered how much people actually save,
D. paid the elderly much more money,

they might be more realistic in fixing the amount. People who

- (47) A. have worked for 50 years
B. have no other financial option
C. cannot afford anything else
D. are on government assistance

are entitled to take it easy in their old age. Rightly, taxpayers reject a handout culture with subsidies for the able-bodied. But it is a deficient society which does not protect the weak, the aged, and the poor.

(Freely adapted from an editorial in the South China Morning Post, 8th April, 1998.)

You should write your answers to ALL the remaining questions (48–98) 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 48–69 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

Bodies of dolphins began washing up on the rocks and beaches of France's Mediterranean coastline nearly four weeks ago, their skins discoloured, their eyes glazed. Most bore an identical, mysterious wound. The death toll has now reached 22 and is climbing. And, despite the exhaustive efforts of marine scientists and lengthy inquiries by police, no one has determined why the dolphins are dying. 'It's a graveyard,' said a spokesman for *Ifremer*, the marine research laboratory carrying out post-mortem examinations. 'One or two are natural deaths. But for the rest, it's impossible to say. Something is going on, for sure, but we have no idea what.'

There is no shortage of theories, although a number of possibilities have had to be discarded. The skins of the dolphins are not scarred, for example, which would have been the case if they had got tangled up in a trawler's netting. Similarly, a theory that they might be the victims of crazy thrill-seekers has also been ruled out, since the wound found on 16 of the 22 dolphins – a neat, fist-sized hole – is on the underside of their necks. 'The hunting hypothesis seems implausible because you would expect to find a wound on the upper part of their bodies, the part most accessible to humans,' said a spokesman for one of the laboratories involved in the investigations.

Full post-mortem tests have yet to be carried out, but the possibility that the dolphins are dying of a virus such as the disease that wiped out 65 Mediterranean dolphins in 1985 has also been excluded for the time being, again because of those troubling wounds. Some scientists have suggested, without conviction, that rising sea temperatures may be driving the mammals closer to the coast, where they have been battered on the rocks. Others have raised the possibility of a rogue 'killer dolphin'. But again, those neat, circular wounds do not fit.

Only one man has so far come forward with a theory, fantastic as it may seem, that could explain the dolphins' deaths. In his small village in the south of France, Leo Sheridan, 65, an accident investigator who has worked for governments and industry around the globe, has assembled documents, clippings and charts that he claims prove his case. 'I am convinced that these were dolphins trained by the US Navy and that something went badly off course,' he said. 'They were disposed of

to conceal the existence of the American military's dolphin programme.'

According to Mr Sheridan, the US Navy launched this classified programme, the *Cetacean Intelligence Mission*, in 1989 with the approval of President George Bush. Dolphins, fitted with harnesses around their necks and with tiny electrodes planted under their skin, were taught first to patrol US submarines in harbours and stationary warships in the open sea. 'They were taught to recognise enemy divers as a threat, and the stress levels they exhibited when they saw one were picked up by their electrodes and transmitted back to the on-board control room via equipment contained in the harnesses,' he said. The Russian navy apparently operated a similar programme.

Later, a more sophisticated system of two-way communications allowed the control room to stimulate the dolphins, working in teams of four, to attack an intruding diver by forcing him down to a dangerous depth. In the event of the dolphin disappearing or becoming overstressed, a small explosive charge in the harness on the underside of the neck could be detonated by remote control, Mr Sheridan said. 'It sounds incredible, but this programme is quite well-known in military circles. I have been told of it personally by a Navy official. It seems to me no accident that these dolphins first began washing up in the middle of a military crisis, when American warships and submarines were on their way to the Gulf,' he said. 'Sixteen dolphins – in other words four teams – display this distinctive wound. And that wound is consistent with a small detonation.' Mr Sheridan believes an accident occurred while the dolphins were being lowered into the Mediterranean, probably from a helicopter. For some reason, they became over-stressed and ignored signals from their operators. To avoid discovery, they were killed. Ridiculous, some French scientists say. But others are less sure. 'Of course it's crazy,' said one marine biologist in the south of France, who asked not to be named. 'But the theory hangs together. It could explain what happened.' Thibault Roumain, a French television reporter investigating the story, said: 'It is a fantastic tale. But so far it has not been disproved. It's a very, very tempting theory.'

(Freely adapted from an article in the South China Morning Post, 3rd March, 1998.)

Use **ONE** word to fill in each blank for questions 48–69. 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.

Second
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Use Only

Version 2

First
Marker's
Use Only

48	<p>Something strange has been occurring on the south coast of France: dead dolphins have been turning up on the beaches – so far over 20 have been found. What (48) cannot understand, however, is how and why this is happening.</p>	48
49	<p>Various theories have been put forward to explain the dolphins' deaths. One is that they may have been injured by fishing nets. This has been ruled out because the dolphins' (49) don't bear (50) which would be consistent with such accidents.</p>	49
51	<p>The dead animals have one feature in common, however – a large wound, or hole, beneath their mouth. The position of this hole means that the dolphins cannot have been (51) for the sake of it – for fun by thrill-seekers, for example. The hole also means that the dolphins are unlikely to have died through (52), as happened previously. The fact that the wounds are so (53) also rules out two other possibilities: that they died because of getting too near the coast, or through being (54) by other (55).</p>	51
56	<p>Mr Leo Sheridan, a French accident investigator, has suggested that the dolphins were being used by the US Navy for (56) purposes, and that something in the programme simply (57). In this programme, dolphins were trained to do two things. They would respond to the sight of (58). The dolphins would then attack and force them down into (59). The dolphins were also trained to patrol American (60) and (61).</p>	56
62	<p>The Navy provided special equipment for the dolphins. They wore a (62) so that their (63) could be monitored by means of a small (64) inserted under their skin. The equipment had another purpose, however: it included a remote-controlled (65) in case anything went wrong.</p>	62
66	<p>It is Mr Sheridan's opinion that, as the dolphins were (66) into the sea, something happened which made them very (67), and caused them not to respond to their (68). As a result, they had to be killed. In terms of general acceptance of Mr Sheridan's ideas, however, French scientists are (69). Some feel he may be right; others, however, are less convinced.</p>	66

Q. 4 Total

Q. 4 Total

The following is part of an interview conducted by a 'BC Magazine' reporter with drummer Adrian Young from the pop group 'No Doubt', currently one of the biggest bands in the world. In the interview, Young says what it's like to achieve success after many years of trying.

For items 70–80, Column A consists of questions asked by the reporter for 'BC Magazine'. Column B consists of Adrian Young's answers to the questions. Each Column A question can be matched with an appropriate answer from Column B. The two correctly matched items from Column A and Column B form a pair but if all the pairs in the exercise are put together, they DO NOT form the complete interview. Write the letters of the answers from Column B in the appropriate spaces provided in the Answer Column as shown in the example. Each letter should be use ONCE ONLY.

Column A	Answers	Column B
'BC Magazine' reporter		Adrian Young
a. Do you do other people's songs live? Haven't I heard you do a version of the 'Star Wars' theme?	<u>D</u>	A. I never really imagined what it would be like at all because I honestly didn't think it would happen. I didn't have any expectations as such.
70. You're on a three month tour of the US at the moment. How's it going?	70.	B. They were odd – completely manic during the songs and then quiet afterwards. I guess they wanted to hear what we had to say.
71. There was talk of you being the opening band for U2 on their European dates. What's the latest on that?	71.	C. Doing press interviews, I'd say.
72. Are you ever bored by any of this?	72.	D. No, it's the 'Imperial March' that we do. We also do a song by a band called 'Sublime' and a cover of the Beatles' silly 'Ob-la-di, Ob-la-da' song.
73. What are normal <i>No Doubt</i> crowds like? Are your concerts pretty high energy stuff?	73.	E. Unfortunately that's not going to happen now. It was a dream of ours but it just didn't come off.
74. How would you yourself describe <i>No Doubt</i> ?	74.	F. None of us thought it would be so popular. We've all taken it pretty well, though, so I think nothing much has changed. We're all still fairly level-headed.
75. You're no strangers to the music scene but success didn't happen overnight. Are you surprised that <i>Tragic Kingdom</i> , your last album, has become so big?	75.	G. Not much has been done on that. We'll probably get together early next year to start working out some new songs. There's no real pressure on us to produce any new music yet.
76. What's the worst thing about being in the position you're in now?	76.	H. Not really, but I can see how I might be. We've been touring for two years, playing the same songs every night.
77. How did you find the crowds when you toured in Asia?	77.	I. We're basically a high energy band that tries to put on energetic concerts. We have a horn section, a female singer and a lot of different styles of music.
78. Tell me honestly, have there been times when you've gone out there thinking 'God, I really don't want to do this today.'?	78.	J. Pretty well, although we had one bad night this week when the weather was too severe and we had to stop the show in the middle of the set because of lightning. It was starting to get pretty scary.
79. What's the situation with writing material while you're on tour?	79.	K. Yeah, there have definitely been those nights, but it has to be done so we just get on with it.
80. So, all the things that have happened to you – the MTV appearances, being on the cover of <i>Rolling Stone</i> magazine and so forth – were they how you thought they would be?	80.	L. Definitely. The fans are still on a high after the show – sometimes too high!

(Freely adapted from an interview published in BC Magazine, July, 1997.)

Q. 5 Total
(First Marker)

Q. 5 Total
(Second Marker)

Correct the errors in the following letter to the editor. 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 (✓) at the end of the line. (example a)

For questions 81–98 corrections **MUST** be done **EXACTLY** as follows:

Extra word: delete the extra word with a 'X'. (example b)

Wrong word: underline the wrong word and write the correct word above it. Use one word only. (example c)

Missing word: mark the position of the missing word with a '^' and write the missing word above it. Use one word only. (example d)

Second Marker's Use Only	Bikers must stay away from walking trails	First Marker's Use Only
a.	I am writing to express my opposition to the appeal	a.
b.	made in a letter where dated February 26 by the	b.
c.	staffs and students of South Island School who wish to invade	c.
d.	Hong Kong's country parks their mountain bikes.	d.
81.	Bicycles are belong on the road. Walking trails	81.
82.	in the country parks are for pedestrian	82.
83.	to walk or jog along at their leisure.	83.
84.	People who own mountain bikes is not 'forced	84.
85.	onto dangerous roads'. They choose to do this,	85.
86.	rather than ride on the cycling paths which open to them,	86.
87.	or on the too many kilometres of special cycling tracks	87.
88.	which existing from Tai Wai to Tai Po and beyond.	88.
89.	Why to buy a mountain bike if the cycling paths	89.
90.	available are too much far away or too short?	90.
91.	If mountain bikers understood dangers	91.
92.	they have create for others in country parks,	92.
93.	they would not put those people in risk.	93.
94.	Indeed, a sensible mountain biker would not	94.
95.	want to on the same trail as walkers.	95.
96.	South Island School mountain bikers can deserve 'the	96.
97.	same right enjoy their sport as walkers and runners'. That	97.
98.	is, they can to cycle on roads, cycling paths or cycling tracks.	98.
	John Ma Sai Kung	

(Freely adapted from a letter to the editor in the South China Morning Post, 4th March, 1998.)

Q. 6 Total

TOTAL: Qs 4, 5, 6

Q. 6 Total

TOTAL: Qs 4, 5, 6

END OF PAPER

1999 Use of English (Section C)
Key

Part 1

Reading

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

Part 2

Language Systems

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| 48. scientists // police // people // investigators // biologists // authorities // researchers // zoologists // Ifremer // experts | 60. submarines } <i>either order</i> |
| 49. skins // bodies | 61. warships } |
| 50. scars // wounds // marks // injuries // scarring | 62. harness // transmitter |
| 51. killed // wounded // shot // hunted // injured // slaughtered // hurt | 63. stress level(s) |
| 52. disease(s) // viruses // sickness // illness // infection | 64. device // electrode // sensor |
| 53. neat // circular // uniform // regular // round | 65. charge // explosive // detonator // bomb // device // system |
| 54. attacked // killed // bitten // injured // wounded // hurt | 66. lowered // put // released |
| 55. dolphins | 67. anxious // excited // stressed // disoriented // disorientated // overstressed // agitated // nervous // frightened // scared // afraid |
| 56. intelligence // surveillance // military // security // naval // investigative | 68. operator's / operators' / operating / control signal(s) // signal / own operator(s) // control system(s) / operational / operation signal(s) // military operator(s) // Navy / naval operators |
| 57. went wrong // didn't work | 69. unsure // skeptical // uncertain // divided // unconvinced // doubtful |
| 58. enemy / intruding divers / swimmers | |
| 59. deep / deeper / dangerous water(s) / levels // dangerous depths | |

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 70. J | 73. L | 76. C | 79. G |
| 71. E | 74. I | 77. B | 80. A |
| 72. H | 75. F | 78. K | |

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---|------|------------------------------------|
| 81. are | | | |
| 82. <u>pedestrian</u> | pedestrians | | |
| 83. ✓ | | | |
| 84. <u>is</u> | are | | |
| 85. ✓ | | | X <u>choose</u> chose |
| 86. which ^ open | are // which | | |
| 87. too | | | X the |
| 88. <u>existing</u> | exist // which | | X which ^ existing are |
| 89. to // why ^ to | choose / bother / go | | X why ^ to have // go // people |
| 90. much | | | |
| 91. the // <u>what</u> | | | |
| understood ^ dangers | | | |
| 92. <u>create</u> | created // have | | |
| 93. <u>in</u> | to | | |
| 94. ✓ | | | |
| 95. to ^ on | be / ride / cycle / travel / go / bike // <u>on</u> | use | X <u>on</u> ride // travel |
| 96. can // <u>can</u> | do | | X <u>can</u> also // should // may |
| 97. right ^ enjoy | to | | X <u>sport</u> sports |
| 98. to // can ^ to | choose // <u>can</u> | have | |

[NOTE: for the summary cloze (questions 48 – 69) and the proofreading exercise (questions 70 – 98), there were a number of alternate correct answers.]