

**USE OF ENGLISH AS-LEVEL SECTION C
READING AND LANGUAGE SYSTEMS**

Question-Answer Book

11.00 am – 12.30 pm (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 1–16 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.**
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. Supplementary answer sheets will be supplied on request. Write your Candidate Number on each sheet and fasten them with string inside this book.
8. You are advised to spend approximately 20 minutes on Part 1 (Reading) and approximately 70 minutes on Part 2 (Language Systems).

This Question-Answer Book is the property of the Hong Kong Examinations Authority and should be **RETURNED** to the HONG KONG EXAMINATIONS AUTHORITY after the examination.

Candidate Number						
Centre Number						
Seat Number						

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Total	

Checker's Use Only	
Checker No.	
Total	

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.

Is the Internet killing communication?

Despite the claims of ad agencies and glowing praise by the American public, the Internet has been destroying our ability to communicate effectively. Yes, the medium invigorates and accelerates information. Never before has humanity been able to distribute content so quickly using a fairly universal system. In theory, too, the Internet and its standard features of email, websites and newsgroups have shrunk our borders, bringing the world closer together. At least, that is what is claimed. After all, what can be better than the rapid transport of ideas and news? In fact, the exact opposite is happening: we are withdrawing as communicators and, by definition, as humans.

Communication is defined by Sarah Trenholm and Arthur Jensen in their book *Interpersonal Communication* as ‘the process whereby humans collectively create and regulate social reality’. The word ‘communication’ itself is derived from the word ‘*munia*’ meaning ‘service’. Therefore, communication and its tools, whether voice, gestures or, in this case, the Internet, serve to allow the common sharing and exchange of information in order to bring about a desired action.

On the basis of these definitions, the Internet is not living up to the task. While users of the Internet are still speaking the same language and viewing identical material, only the first step in the communication process is being accomplished. Equally important functions in the process are maintaining social roles, presenting a valued image, and generating a well-formed message. Because of the Internet’s rapid, ‘friendly’ nature, these functions are often ignored.

Email, the most commonly used Internet application, is a wonderful tool, allowing cheap, easy distribution of information. The problem lies with the users of the application who choose to ignore all grammatical, spelling and etiquette rules when sending messages. Because email is perceived as a friendly format used most often for casual notes, lazy habits are formed that eventually creep into business and formal situations. For example, job applicants begin to ignore standard resume and letter-writing ‘rules’ when soliciting a job via email. The tone of the material is too informal and the grammar and spelling are atrocious. As with all communication, the writing style used in email needs to be chosen according to the receiver.

The future of effective communication sits on the brink of extinction as a result of the ultra-informal habits of the Internet. We can look forward to people ignoring properly-formed sentences and societal norms just to get their thoughts out quickly, regardless of how they are received and interpreted. Both society and culture are created by communication. By disregarding the ways in which we create, distribute and receive messages, we are destined for a world where no one understands anything; a world without meaning or value – a selfish world.

Microsoft, IBM, AOL and their cohorts boast of the ‘global village’ that the computer and the Internet have brought about. Despite bold headlines and quick-cut video clips, this global village is no more than a dream in the computer age. In a village, everyone finds a way to communicate with each other in order to survive, in order to live. We are not communicating or coming closer as a world: we’re sitting alone in front of a gently humming computer, looking at pictures of the world, exchanging messages with nameless, faceless strangers who are doing exactly the same thing. Nothing could be less like the social and supportive atmosphere of a true village.

It is now commonplace, even accepted, to take advantage of the anonymous and impulse-driven nature of the Internet. Millions upon millions of bytes sent over the information superhighway would never be spoken in person or mailed in a traditional letter. A user reads an email or visits a website, grows impassioned at the content, and quickly jots off a response. There is no behaviour modification or checkpoint in the Internet process at all. Messages are created, unrehearsed and in the heat of the moment; and communication suffers for it. How easy, albeit cowardly, it has become to send a critical email liberally filled with coarse expressions when your return address is nothing more accessible than coolguy@hotmail.com. How personally rewarding it must be to respond to a seven paragraph newsgroup post by tearing it apart line by line rather than comprehending the whole message and responding intelligently to it. Instead of promoting interpersonal communication, the Internet has bred impersonal communication by eliminating humanity from the equation. The Internet, named for its utopian goal of reciprocal, mutual togetherness, should be properly renamed the ‘Extranet’ for its capacity for separation, exclusion and isolation.

Websites are a unique medium as they find themselves seemingly stuck in a grey area between true interpersonal and mass communication. With interactivity targeting an individual’s attention, especially with the personalisation features now found on many sites, websites can be easily thought of as building a one-to-one relationship. However, a website’s ultimate target remains one-to-many, much the same as television and radio.

All of this does not necessarily lead to the end of our communicative nature. As a society we have the power to take responsibility for our actions and the messages we send out. Successful communication can still be accomplished by following traditional rules of communication and by keeping in mind that there is a real person on the receiving end of what we write. A bit of behavior modification and consideration can help the Internet realise its lofty goal and quite possibly lend a hand in building that global village.

(Freely adapted from an article in Renaissance online magazine column, URL: <http://www.renaissance.com/columnists/ridolfi.current.asap>.)

1. What is the greatest disadvantage of today's faster information transfer identified in paragraph 1?
 - A. A common system of communication has been destroyed.
 - B. Thoughts and ideas are being spread too rapidly.
 - C. Humans are relying too heavily on transport.
 - D. People are losing the ability to communicate with each other.
2. In paragraph 1, the writer agrees with the view that
 - A. borders between people have been broken down.
 - B. information transfer has become much swifter.
 - C. the greatest benefit of the Internet is the standardisation of ideas.
 - D. the standard features of the Internet have brought the world closer together.
3. According to paragraph 2, the writer of this article thinks that the ultimate goal of communication is to
 - A. produce useful tools.
 - B. create social reality.
 - C. make things happen.
 - D. identify agreed meanings.
4. In line 24, 'the task' refers to
 - A. achieving communication.
 - B. defining communication.
 - C. desiring action.
 - D. regulating social reality.
5. In line 35, 'the application' refers to
 - A. the Internet.
 - B. distribution of information.
 - C. email.
 - D. sending messages.
6. In the writer's view in paragraph 4, the main advantage of email is
 - A. it is friendly.
 - B. its informality.
 - C. it is simple and inexpensive.
 - D. its use in business situations.
7. According to paragraph 4, the writer thinks that in email communication, the relationship between participants tends to be
 - A. easily identified.
 - B. ignored.
 - C. carefully chosen.
 - D. atrocious.
8. According to paragraph 5, the writer has a pessimistic view of the future because
 - A. we do not act appropriately when communicating.
 - B. society and culture can no longer be created by communication.
 - C. societal norms lack meaning and value.
 - D. people no longer understand how self-centred they are.
9. Paragraph 6 suggests that some people think the Internet has created a 'global village' by
 - A. boasting about their companies' advantages.
 - B. creating quick-cut videos.
 - C. creating communication dreams.
 - D. improving communication between people.
10. The writer sees a village as a place where people
 - A. lack a healthy lifestyle.
 - B. can't communicate with each other.
 - C. support each other.
 - D. live to survive.
11. People using the Internet are 'impulse-driven' (line 69) when they
 - A. reply to messages without thinking.
 - B. communicate using superhighways.
 - C. communicate too frequently by email.
 - D. take advantage of other Internet users.
12. The writer views coolguy@hotmail.com (line 81) with
 - A. coarseness.
 - B. cowardliness.
 - C. passion.
 - D. scorn.
13. According to paragraph 7, newsgroup messages are distorted because recipients
 - A. ignore the overall intentions of these messages.
 - B. feel less rewarded when they respond to them.
 - C. only respond negatively.
 - D. delete messages without reading them.
14. In line 88, the word 'utopian' means
 - A. achievable.
 - B. mythical.
 - C. imaginary.
 - D. idealistic.
15. In paragraph 8, the writer claims that websites
 - A. can confuse target audiences.
 - B. produce successful one-to-one relationships.
 - C. are oriented to mass audiences.
 - D. are copies of television and radio.
16. The main idea in the final paragraph is that
 - A. there is no chance of a successful future for communication.
 - B. a bright future in world communication is possible.
 - C. the Internet will soon build a global village.
 - D. society's members act powerfully and responsibly.

From the four choices 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.

On the road in Africa: Capetown to Cairo

Each year, thousands of young travellers (17) the call of the wild and go to Africa. They come (18) with rhinos in game parks, buy ridiculously large wood carvings from Maasai tribespeople and catch exotic diseases that (19) them for the rest of their lives.

Australian travel writer Peter Moore has finally succumbed (20) the call of Africa, too, and is aiming (21) from Cape Town in South Africa to Cairo in Egypt. It's a journey that many (22) but few finish.

The dangers of disease, corruption and civil war (23) Africa an extremely difficult and dangerous continent to travel through. Its roads are the most dangerous in the world and political tensions are at flashpoint in most countries (24). In Zimbabwe, Kenya and Sudan, corrupt presidents are desperately clinging (25). Then there's (26) possibility of being attacked by a hippo or

crocodile. In Ethiopia and Sudan, border guards make the act of simply getting into the countries an adventure (27).

But there are also many attractions in Africa. Cape Town is (28) in the world with a thriving arts and entertainment scene. Victoria Falls, a massive waterfall on the Zambezi River, is regarded as one of the wonders of the world. Travellers come to splendid Lake Malawi (29) to stay for days, but they remain for weeks to rest. The old stone town of Zanzibar has changed little (30) medieval times. In Kenya, visitors have (31) to get close to the animals in its famous game parks. The Pyramids in Egypt are (32) wonder of the world and a (33) finish to a long and eventful trip.

(Freely adapted from URL: <http://www.abc.net.au/triplej/morning/features/travel/default.htm>.)

17. A. answer
B. regard
C. notice
D. recognise
18. A. neck-and-neck
B. close by
C. at arm's length
D. face-to-face
19. A. destroy
B. affect
C. sicken
D. shock
20. A. by
B. with
C. to
D. into
21. A. travelling
B. to travel
C. the travel
D. by travelling
22. A. hope for
B. attempt
C. set out
D. proceed
23. A. mean
B. cause
C. threaten
D. make
24. A. nearby
B. in the region
C. of the area
D. in this part
25. A. in power
B. the power
C. by power
D. to power
26. A. the very real
B. a present
C. always
D. worrying
27. A. in itself
B. by yourself
C. alone
D. with luck
28. A. one of the most beautiful cities
B. a beautiful city
C. the beautiful city
D. among the beautiful cities
29. A. wish
B. hoped
C. who say
D. intending
30. A. after
B. during
C. since
D. before
31. A. opportunity
B. the novelty
C. the opportunity
D. a novelty
32. A. the
B. another
C. one
D. the other
33. A. high
B. better
C. final
D. fitting

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

EFB: Paving the way for a greener Hong Kong

¶ Throughout the 1990s, Hong Kong had an ongoing battle with pollution and poor hygiene, resulting in unwelcome international attention and a poor image being presented overseas.

¶ On the food and hygiene side, particular alarm was caused by the bird flu epidemic of 1997.

- (34) A. Chickens should from now on be reared separately from other birds.
B. The public, nevertheless, showed considerable sympathy for the bird farmers.
C. The incident illustrated a lack of co-ordination between Government bodies.
D. A food and hygiene disaster on such a scale is unlikely ever to be repeated.

At that time, different departments oversaw food and hygiene inspection. Essentially there was little inter-departmental cooperation, and greater centralisation and accountability

- (35) A. may one day be necessary.
B. are constantly called for.
C. are impossible.
D. were needed.

In response to this crisis, Hong Kong's newest Government bureau, the Environment and Food Bureau (EFB), was set up in January 2000 to oversee and co-ordinate food and hygiene responsibilities across Hong Kong.

¶ One of the objectives of setting up the EFB was to make one department responsible for food throughout the food-supply chain. As well as dealing with food hygiene, the new bureau

- (36) A. aimed to give a clear focus to the debate on environmental issues.
B. was an instant success with overseas visitors and tourism operators.
C. provided instant compensation to farmers and wet-market stall-holders.
D. was destined to meet with instant and expensive failure.

The EFB also launched a 'Clean Hong Kong Programme', which encourages the public to

- (37) A. discuss the environment in the media.
B. make efforts to protect our environment.
C. pay particular attention to food hygiene.
D. follow a successful advertising campaign.

'Keeping Hong Kong clean must become a way of life for all in the SAR,' according to Lily Yam, Secretary for the Environment and Food.

¶ Another issue the EFB is concerned with is combatting air pollution. The Bureau introduced measures to

- (38) A. cut the total number of vehicles in Hong Kong,
B. restrict imports of fuel from the mainland,
C. reduce emissions from vehicles,
D. improve the monitoring of air quality,

with Hong Kong becoming the first Asian city to switch to ultra-low-sulphur diesel fuel. A scheme was put in place to convert all taxis to LPG, at the rate of 700 vehicles per month. Trials of new light buses are under way, and 6,000 will soon switch from diesel to electric power.

- (39) A. Besides,
B. Collectively,
C. Moreover,
D. Fortunately,

these measures put Hong Kong on course for an 80% reduction in particulate emissions from vehicles by 2005.

¶ The speed with which the laws for these measures were passed owes as much to the record high Air Pollution Index (API) of 174 in March 2000 as to EFB's hard work and endeavours. Before this record API reading,

- (40) A. few people supported measures to cut vehicle emissions except
B. there was rarely communication between the public and
C. measures to reduce vehicle emissions were resisted by
D. the media frequently reported on the discussions held between

LEGCO and transport industry pressure groups. However, following the reading, LEGCO members from all parties formed a group to enact into law the EFB proposals.

- (41) A. To back up the new measures,
B. In spite of EFB's proposals,
C. As a response to taxi drivers' complaints,
D. By following strict guidelines,

the penalty for polluting vehicles was increased from \$450 to \$1,000. A subsidy was also made available to help owners fit filters to light diesel vehicles,

- (42) A. which surprised many journalists and environmentalists.
B. but few expect much improvement in coming years.
C. although owners and operators fiercely oppose the fines.
D. and there are plans to do the same thing for trucks.

¶ Pressure on the environment grows out of change in economic and social activity. Traditionally, industry's concern has been that attention to the environment may increase costs. EFB is

- (43) A. promoting the message that
B. taking the tough line on why
C. still fairly unsure about how
D. trying in vain to claim that

environmental protection is not costly. They claim, in addition, that

- (44) A. tourism will eventually decline, along with
B. if businesses ignore good environmental practices,
C. we will all suffer from continued
D. despite certain improvements,

real damage to the environment, people's health and Hong Kong's attractiveness as a business centre

- (45) A. will inevitably result.
B. is really important.
C. may be prevented.
D. does not matter.

¶ The Pearl River Delta also provides an illustration of how damage to the environment is a problem businesses can no longer ignore. Although industry in Mainland China is governed by less strict environmental protection legislation than in Hong Kong, many factories across the border are owned by industrialists from Hong Kong. Mrs Yam notes that

- (46) A. some mainland industrialists are therefore not keen to become involved.
B. there is no reason to follow conditions in existence in the Pearl River Delta.
C. the Pearl River Delta is ignoring positive changes in Hong Kong.
D. it is therefore possible to promote waste reduction and energy efficiency in the Pearl River Delta.

The EFB now encourages industrialists to apply similar standards to their Pearl River Delta operations as to those in Hong Kong. She warns industrialists that the community

- (47) A. does not really notice
B. rarely manages to determine
C. is now paying closer attention to
D. constantly asks her Bureau

whether a business is environmentally friendly or not and believes public pressure is set to intensify.

(Freely adapted from an article in the Hong Kong Industrialist, April 2001.)

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 48–67 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

Carpets: A danger to children

Many homes have carpeted floors, which can conceal unexpected dangers, especially for small children. Children at home play everywhere, biting toys, eating sweets off the carpet and licking the chairs. When they do this, kids act as little guinea pigs, testing the toxicity of whatever pollutants are in their home.

And these are more common than you would think. Our exposure to most toxic pollutants is between 10 and 50 times higher in indoor environments than it is outdoors. Levels of some contaminants in house dust are so high that they would trigger a clean-up operation if they were found outside. A typical sample of household carpet dust sent to an environmental lab would raise a serious alarm for the high concentrations of harmful heavy metals it contains.

Children are more at risk than adults. Kilogram for kilogram, for example, small children inhale 23 times as much air as their parents. And even relatively low levels of poisons in the house can irritate their lungs, damage their developing nervous systems, retard their growth, disturb their hearing development, or even lead to cancer.

Carpets are one of the biggest sources of toxic substances in the home. Normal vacuuming leaves in more dust than it picks up so that, over time, dust accumulates in carpets. A house with bare floors usually has approximately one-tenth of the dust found in a house with wall-to-wall carpets.

When a child licks his hand and rubs it on the carpet, about one per cent of the surface contamination is transferred to the hand. Many of these contaminants come from the household chemicals used for cleaning that parents take for granted. There are also residues left on dry-cleaned clothes. Even cooking fumes are loaded with toxins. If a parent cooks deep-fried fish, for example, some of the chemicals in the smoke find their way into the living room carpet. Cigarette smoke, cat or dog hair, dust mites and mould add to the load of indoor pollutants.

In the US, 80 to 90 per cent of households use three or four different pesticide products each year, either inside the house or in the garden. Pesticides that cling to shoes and pets' paws get rubbed off on carpeting inside and can raise indoor pesticide levels. One study found that shoes and paws increased the pesticide loads in carpet dust as much as 400-fold.

Even worse, pesticides and other toxic compounds don't stay put once they are in the carpet. They evaporate, drift from place to place and then land back on the carpet, toys or other household objects, where the cycle starts again. This means that people who use pesticides indoors may expose small children to significant contamination, even if they're careful to keep kids and chemicals apart. This was shown in a 1998 experiment in which researchers treated two apartments with a pesticide widely used for flea control, and then opened the windows to ventilate the rooms for the recommended four hours. An hour after the ventilation was finished, they placed plastic and cuddly toys on the living room floor. When they removed the toys days later, they found that the chemical had collected on them. As children are constantly putting toys in their mouth or touching them and then licking their hands, the dose can be significant, and the potential for exposure persists for many days.

It is not clear how much the high levels of pesticides in carpets affect children. Most of the residues tend to stay not at the surface of the carpet, but deep among the fibres and in the foam padding underneath. The residues can't be vacuumed up. But, as carpets age, their fibres break down and may release some of these pesticide residues back into the air.

Many experts note with alarm that in the US, Europe and Australia, the incidence of children's diseases that have a significant environmental component continues to rise. And according to some scientists, dirty carpets may be one of the major causes.

(Freely adapted from an article in the New Scientist, 5th May 2001.)

Use **ONE** word to fill in each blank for questions 48–67. 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
Marker's
Use Only**

**First
Marker's
Use Only**

Version 2

Some experts believe that dirty carpets may be one of the reasons behind what they see as

48 49 an (48) _____ increase in (49) _____ in developed countries. 48 49

There are many more pollutants indoors than outdoors. These collect easily in carpets: studies have shown

50 that a fully-carpeted home typically has about (50) _____ 50

51 much dust compared to one with (51) _____. Unacceptably 51

52 high levels of contaminants, including dangerous heavy (52) _____ and other 52

53 chemicals, are commonly found in carpet (53) _____. Unfortunately, normal vacuuming 53

54 will not solve the problem, as more dust (54) _____ 54

55 than a vacuum cleaner (55) _____. 55

As a result, household contamination may be a serious danger to young people. Because small

56 children are still growing, and proportionately they (56) _____ in far more air than 56

adults, they have a greater risk of damage to their health. Exposure to dangerous chemicals may slow down

57 58 (57) _____, keep them from developing normal (58) _____, 57 58

and even result in diseases such as cancer.

Parents may not realise that everyday household chemicals are a major source of contaminants. Common

59 pollutants which collect indoors typically come from dry-cleaned clothes, (59) _____ hair, tobacco 59

60 61 (60) _____ and chemical cleaners. Even cooking may (61) _____ 60 61

containing damaging chemicals which can accumulate in carpets. Another source of toxic

62 chemicals is the (62) _____ that are used regularly by many households, 62

63 both (63) _____, to get rid of insects. These can be 63

64 65 carried into the house on (64) _____ or by (65) _____. Children whose parents 64 65

66 use these chemicals inside may (66) _____ to high levels of 66

67 contamination. A recent study suggested that even if a room (67) _____ 67

after such chemicals are applied, they may collect on toys or carpets, and stay around for days.

S. 4 Total

S. 4 Total

For questions 68–79, the statements in Column B can be paired with those in Column A so that the second statement follows most 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, a. Each letter should be used **ONCE ONLY**.

Column A	Answers	Column B
a. Taxpayers are expected to pay more than \$3.9 billion for the second stage of infrastructure building for Hong Kong Disneyland on Lantau.	<u>F</u>	A. Excess usage of underground supplies has caused surface subsidence in some areas.
68. Pollution control in urban areas is a top concern for Mainland Chinese aged 16 to 25.	68. _____	B. So far, no such cases have been detected in China.
69. About 14% of Hong Kong retailers have shown interest in expanding into southern China.	69. _____	C. The country is attempting to consolidate its meat production ahead of WTO membership so there will be fewer uncompetitive producers.
70. China plans to raise the price of water over the next five years to encourage conservation by industry and agriculture.	70. _____	D. These outlets achieved 40% of sales volume in 2000, up from 38% a year earlier.
71. Cattle in China are fed straw and soybean meal and do not have access to meat and bone meal that has spread mad cow disease in Europe.	71. _____	E. It scored particularly well for economic performance and government efficiency but lost ground over concerns about its infrastructure, especially the environment.
72. Hong Kong Internet users are most likely to have bought groceries online, with 33% saying they have used the Net to buy food.	72. _____	F. The project includes the building of public piers, roads and a drainage system around the site.
73. Sales of consumer goods at supermarkets, department stores and convenience stores are growing in China, a shift to more modern retailing.	73. _____	G. They are attracted by low rents and an increasing number of affluent shoppers.
74. Sales of personal computers in Asia, excluding Japan, grew 38.5% to 19.9 million units in 2000.	74. _____	H. They were asked in a survey to identify the most significant national issues.
75. China's pork is typically produced on small family-run farms with three to five pigs each.	75. _____	I. However, to most Westerners whose home countries place a high premium on the environment, it seems to have more bad days than good.
76. China has a severe shortage of water and distribution is uneven, especially in northern China.	76. _____	J. The site has gone through an initial face-lift and will open to visitors on Tuesday, May 1.
77. To visitors from many Asian countries, Hong Kong may seem like a sanctuary from the pollution Asia is famous for.	77. _____	K. It plans to set different charges for different users.
78. The first phase of a multi-million dollar project to restore the Leshan Giant Buddha in Sichuan Province has been successfully completed.	78. _____	L. About 18% have also traded shares electronically.
79. Hong Kong jumped from twelfth to sixth place in a global competitiveness survey for 2001.	79. _____	M. China was the biggest market with 7.17 million units sold, up 45.1%.

(Freely adapted from articles in the Sunday Morning Post, 29th April 2001; the South China Morning Post, 3rd May 2001; and the Express China News, March/April 2001, URL: <http://www.deloitte.com/publications/publications.html>.)

S. 5 Total
(First Marker)

S. 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 80–98 corrections **MUST** be done **EXACTLY** as follows:

Wrong word: underline the wrong word and write the correct word above it (example b).

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

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

Second Marker's Use Only	Learning to swim	First Marker's Use Only
a.	As a qualified swimming coach, I would like to bring to the ✓	a.
b.	public's notice <u>an</u> ^{the} importance of learning the basics of	b.
c.	swimming so that people can be fully enjoy this	c.
d.	healthy sport ^{and} ∨ avoid accidents.	d.
80	Swimming should be made compulsory at school. If it	80
81	is lack of qualified teachers and swimming facilities	81
82	in schools, students should have to take out courses	82
83	are organised by the Leisure and Cultural Services Department.	83
84	In order to become competent swimmers, children can	84
85	master the basics firstly. The most important points to	85
86	remember are the followings:	86
87	▪ when practise a swimming stroke, learners should try to	87
88	keep their wastes and thighs close to the surface of the water,	88
89	to minimise drag and use less of energy;	89
90	▪ learners should extend their hands and arms far forward as possible	90
91	and raise their shoulders towards their ears the beginning of a stroke	91
92	in order to generate the greatest forward force;	92
93	▪ it is very important learn how to breathe in and out correctly	93
94	while swimming, as this extends the ability to cover long distance;	94
95	▪ board floats and water paddles are the only correct teaching aids	95
96	for swimming. Proper use help a learner's development of	96
97	both kicking and arm strokes. Never use inflatable rubber ring,	97
98	which should only be used as a rescue device of swimmers in distress.	98

(Freely adapted from a letter to the editor in the Education Post, 26th May 2000.)

S. 6 Total

S. 6 Total

TOTAL: Ss 4, 5, 6

TOTAL: Ss 4, 5, 6

END OF PAPER

2002 Use of English (Section C)
Key

Part 1 Reading

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. D (77) | 6. C (76) | 11. A (57) | 16. B (75) |
| 2. B (39) | 7. B (55) | 12. D (22) | |
| 3. C (27) | 8. A (38) | 13. A (59) | |
| 4. A (41) | 9. D (39) | 14. D (62) | |
| 5. C (75) | 10. C (28) | 15. C (55) | |

Part 2 Language Systems

- | | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 17. A (36) | 24. B (31) | 31. C (62) | 38. C (68) | 45. A (68) |
| 18. D (49) | 25. D (28) | 32. B (60) | 39. B (57) | 46. D (52) |
| 19. B (55) | 26. A (11) | 33. D (36) | 40. C (55) | 47. C (75) |
| 20. C (36) | 27. A (15) | 34. C (75) | 41. A (48) | |
| 21. B (81) | 28. A (90) | 35. D (59) | 42. D (54) | |
| 22. B (59) | 29. D (58) | 36. A (62) | 43. A (56) | |
| 23. D (63) | 30. C (52) | 37. B (85) | 44. B (42) | |

48. alarming // enormous // extraordinary // astonishing
49. children's diseases / illnesses / sicknesses
50. 10 / ten times as
51. bare / uncarpeted floors // no carpets
52. metals
53. dust // fibre // fibres // padding
54. is left in // gets left in // stays / accumulates / gathers / collects / remains in carpets
55. picks up // sucks up // takes up // can remove
56. breathe // take
57. their / children's / normal growth / development // growth rate // physical growth
58. hearing
59. pet / animal // dog // cat // dog's // cat's // dogs' // cats' // pets' // animals'
60. smoke / fumes
61. release / produce / emit / create / generate / generate / discharge fumes / smoke
62. pesticides // insecticides
63. indoors / inside and outdoors / outside / out / in
64. pets // animals // shoes } *but cannot have pets*
65. pets // animals } *or animals twice*
66. be exposed / become // be subject // be subjected // expose themselves
67. it / was / were aired / ventilated / well-ventilated
68. H
69. G
70. K
71. B
72. L
73. D
74. M
75. C
76. A
77. I
78. J
79. E

80. there
it
81. a
is ^ lack
82. ~~out~~ // up // the // some
out X which // that
courses ^
83. ~~are~~ // which // that
^ are
84. must / should
can
85. first
firstly // ~~firstly~~
86. following
followings
87. practising // practicing // they
practise ^ practise
88. waist(s)
wastes
89. ~~of~~ // ~~less~~ // less of ^ energy
energy
90. as
arms ^ far X as possible if
91. at // during // for // in
ears ^ the
92. ✓
93. to
important ^ learn
94. a
cover ^ long // distances
distance
95. ✓
96. helps
helps // will // can // could // should // may
use ^ help
97. an
^ inflatable // rings
ring
98. for // by
of

NOTE: 1. Figures in bracket indicate the percentages of candidates choosing the correct answers.

2. For the summary cloze (questions 48 – 67) and the proofreading exercise (questions 80 – 98), there were a number of alternate correct answers.