

HONG KONG EXAMINATIONS AND ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY
HONG KONG ADVANCED LEVEL EXAMINATION 2005

**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 1–16 and to Part 2 Questions 17–46 should be marked on the multiple-choice answer sheet. Answers to Part 2 Questions 47–97 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).

Candidate Number						
Centre Number						
Seat Number						

Marker's Use Only	
Marker No.	
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.

Trouble in toy town

For a toy maker, Jeremy Metter isn't having much fun. His London-based company is the victim of a new ploy by China's intellectual-property thieves: before toys even hit store shelves, pirates make copies in the same Chinese towns where the originals are made, and sell the copies to retailers as the real thing for a fraction of the price. New designs are essential to a toy becoming a hit, but instant copies are mirroring many companies in costly long-term copyright disputes and threatening the survival of others.

Super-fast copies are the Catch-22 of the toy business. Toy makers need China's labour force for low-cost, high-volume output – Shenzhen alone, for example, produces 70% of the world's toys. China is also the world's biggest counterfeiter – of all kinds of goods, not only toys – accounting for 49% of all seizures by the United States Customs Service in 2002. 'Because this is the manufacturing hub, it's all about who can get there the fastest, and do it cheaper. It is cut-throat,' says U.S.-based toy maker Britt Kiefer, whose company Soft Toy Concepts makes toys in China.

At the recent Hong Kong Toys and Games Fair – the largest in Asia and the third largest in the world – snoops used mini cameras and old-fashioned sketch books to copy designs and get them quickly reproduced across the border in Shenzhen factories. This kind of rapid copying is forcing the toy industry to revamp the way it does business. Stanley Lau, a salesman for the Hong Kong-based Woody O' Time Company, which makes animated soft toys, says his company used to develop new designs every two years. But copying has shortened a hot toy's life span. As a result, toy companies must devote more of their budgets to research and development and keep pumping out new designs: 'Now we have to make a new line every half year. Our return is much lower,' Lau says.

It has also shrouded events like the recent Hong Kong fair in a veil of secrecy. When Australian toy maker W.A. Jacobs showed its newest prototype design, Sparkles the Unicorn, at the fair last year, another maker developed and sold to retailers a duplicate Sparkles within three days. Now W.A. Jacobs, like many independent toy manufacturers, as well as industry giants Mattel and Hasbro, won't publicly show new designs in Hong Kong. Instead, many manufacturers have showings for invited guests only.

Mattel puts on its own internal toy fairs twice a year, inviting distributors and retailers to come to them.

50 The smaller players have little choice. Kiefer says her company makes 40% of its sales at the fair, and she couldn't afford to stay away. 'If I don't attend, then my toys don't get seen by retailers,' she says. In a poll by market-research company ACNielsen, 64% of buyers at the Hong Kong fair said that trade fairs are the most important channel for identifying new suppliers. But that comes with a risk. 'It's a bit scary here,' says Kiefer, who chased away from her booth would-be copiers equipped with spy cameras and sketch pads for drawing toy plans.

The global toy industry is still looking for a fail-safe way to protect designs from Chinese copies without curbing its use of cheap Chinese labour. In Europe, new design laws launched this year standardize copyright protection across European Union member states. And in a landmark case last week, the Beijing High People's Court ruled that the Coko Toy Company of Tianjin had infringed the copyright of Danish toy giant Lego Company's colourful building blocks. It ordered the company to pay financial compensation to Lego, print an apology in a local newspaper and cease production of the copies. It was the first time a Chinese court offered protection both for copyright infringement and violations of a registered design, paving the way for other civil copyright law suits in Chinese courts.

But even those who invest in legal protection by registering their designs don't feel safe because China's authorities don't enforce industrial-copyright violation as a criminal offence. 'Right now the penalties for piracy are just a slap on the wrist,' says Eric Smith, the president of the U.S.-based business coalition, International Intellectual Property Association. Court cases are also a long haul. The Lego case was filed in 1999. So for now, toy makers continue to play hardball against the pirates. Silverlit Toys Manufactory of Hong Kong had one of the largest booths at the fair – a two-storey silver castle containing all its goodies and closed to viewers without special appointments. Says Eddie Wong, Silverlit's marketing director, 'We patent and trademark our toys, but that doesn't mean you can stop the copying in China.'

Source: Adapted from an article by Geoffrey A. Fowler in the *Far Eastern Economic Review*, 6 February 2003.

1. Paragraph 1 describes
 - A. a sophisticated marketing technique.
 - B. the latest way to steal a new product design.
 - C. a risk-free method of making money.
 - D. new ideas to ensure quality control.
2. Paragraph 2 describes China as for toy manufacturers.
 - A. a rapidly expanding market
 - B. a necessity and a threat
 - C. a tough business competitor
 - D. an investment opportunity
3. In line 18, 'this' refers to
 - A. Soft Toy Concepts.
 - B. the U.S.
 - C. Shenzhen.
 - D. China.
4. According to paragraph 3, doing business in China is
 - A. frightening.
 - B. efficient.
 - C. motivating.
 - D. competitive.
5. In line 24, 'snoops' are
 - A. spies.
 - B. robots.
 - C. customers.
 - D. detectives.
6. In line 28, 'revamp' means
 - A. regulate.
 - B. protect.
 - C. conceal.
 - D. change.
7. Which ONE of these statements is FALSE?

According to paragraph 3,

 - A. a newly released genuine toy can quickly be pirated and put on sale.
 - B. manufacturers are having to spend more on developing new products.
 - C. profits are lower for toy producers because of the sale of illegal copies.
 - D. new designs are introduced regularly to give customers a greater choice.
8. In line 38, 'It' refers to
 - A. the toy industry.
 - B. research and development.
 - C. rapid copying.
 - D. copyright law.
9. In line 38, 'shrouded' means
 - A. covered.
 - B. developed.
 - C. reinforced.
 - D. promoted.
10. Which phrase in paragraph 4 prepares the reader for the contrasting phrase 'the smaller players' (line 50)?
 - A. distributors and retailers
 - B. Sparkles the Unicorn
 - C. industry giants
 - D. invited guests
11. According to lines 57 to 60, Kiefer
 - A. trapped copiers sketching her products.
 - B. couldn't stop copiers sketching her products.
 - C. prevented copiers photographing her products.
 - D. had equipment stolen from her booth by copiers.
12. In line 61, 'fail-safe' means
 - A. clever.
 - B. convenient.
 - C. guaranteed.
 - D. economical.
13. According to paragraph 6,
 - A. a toy company has successfully been prosecuted in China.
 - B. Lego is designed in Denmark and produced in China.
 - C. copyright laws are now the same world-wide.
 - D. copyright has always been protected in Chinese courts.
14. According to paragraph 7, the punishment in China for breaking copyright is seen as
 - A. too light.
 - B. too severe.
 - C. appropriate.
 - D. irrelevant.
15. According to paragraph 7, going to court in China to challenge copyright infringement is
 - A. complicated.
 - B. time-consuming.
 - C. demanding.
 - D. unpredictable.
16. The toy manufacturers interviewed for the article believe that
 - A. the problem of counterfeit toys will be solved soon.
 - B. they can do little to prevent piracy at present.
 - C. the biggest manufacturers have the most to lose.
 - D. registering all new designs is the solution to piracy.

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

From the four choices for questions 17–34, choose the option which would best complete the article if inserted in the blank. You should mark your answers to questions 17–34 on the multiple-choice answer sheet.

Checking for cheats

On weekdays, Mark Heppelle is a mild-mannered bespectacled English teacher. At weekends, he transforms (17) a super-powered urine collector, with the (18) to make world-class athletes pee on command.

Heppelle, 39, is a doping control officer (19) the International Olympic Committee (IOC) clamp down (20) drug cheats. He works part-time for a firm (21) by the IOC to collect urine samples from athletes across Japan.

It might not be the most appealing career choice, but Heppelle says it (22) its rewards. ‘You’re not going to be very popular, but if you do your job professionally, you (23) a certain amount of respect.’

He usually approaches the athletes while they are training. (24) he presents himself and shows his ID card, he cannot let the athlete (25) until he has obtained a sample – not even for a second. The athlete has one hour to (26). Heppelle recalls an occasion at a river racing course in Tokyo when a rower jumped in a boat and tore off on a scheduled practice run. Heppelle grabbed (27) bicycle and gave hot pursuit along the riverbank.

He has to see the urine pass from the body into the bottle since athletes (28) to take evasive action, such as hiding a plastic bag of ‘clean’ urine in their shorts. ‘I felt a bit uncomfortable when I first started, but the top-level athletes are used to it by now and (29),’ Heppelle said. A female assistant collects the samples from female athletes.

An athlete has a ‘right of refusal’ but this means automatic failure – Heppelle says he’s known it to (30) only once. Some athletes Heppelle has obtained samples from have tested positive, but he doesn’t know whether it was his sample or another (31) failed and he is not (32) to name names.

This isn’t the kind of work most people search out and Heppelle (33) his part-time job through a friend of a friend (34) principal occupation was testing ships’ crews for drugs. ‘The money’s not bad and I get to see a lot of Japan,’ said Heppelle.

Source: Adapted from an article by Darron Hargreaves in *Asahi Shimbun News Service*, 25 November 2003.

17. A. into
B. as
C. from
D. through
18. A. decision
B. necessity
C. authority
D. requirement
19. A. helps
B. helped
C. helping
D. has helped
20. A. from
B. on
C. after
D. against
21. A. consulted
B. involved
C. reported
D. commissioned
22. A. plays
B. does
C. has
D. finds
23. A. gain
B. pay
C. give
D. present
24. A. Before
B. Once
C. While
D. Although
25. A. away from view
B. out of the way
C. on their own
D. out of his sight
26. A. carry out
B. decide
C. fulfil
D. comply
27. A. a close
B. a nearby
C. an adjoining
D. an immediate
28. A. know that
B. know what
C. have been known
D. are known for
29. A. I'm too
B. I do too
C. so am I
D. me as well
30. A. become
B. happen
C. proceed
D. come on
31. A. that
B. what
C. he
D. it
32. A. at liberty
B. on record
C. in confidence
D. with authority
33. A. stumbled into
B. pointed out
C. passed over
D. fell onto
34. A. whom
B. what
C. which
D. whose

The following article is in six 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 35–46 on the multiple-choice answer sheet.

China's breeding ground for a generation of super germs

¶ Whenever Ye Zhiming feels a cold coming on, he goes to a chemist and buys antibiotics. 'I used to go to the doctor for a prescription,' said Mr. Ye, a 37-year-old office clerk. 'Now I just buy antibiotics myself. I know what works for me.' It costs him about 60 cents for a box of 24 spiramycin capsules. Buying antibiotics in China

- (35) A. takes time and money.
B. remains unusual even today.
C. is as easy as buying aspirin.
D. has always required connections.

Not that a doctor would have refused him a prescription. Up to 90 per cent of people who visit a hospital on the mainland are given some type of antibiotic.

- (36) A. Scientists are working hard to develop
B. This overuse of antibiotics has resulted in
C. And a large proportion of them come from
D. Such a revolution in patient care demands

a new generation of drug-resistant 'super germs' in the world's most populous country.

¶ Resistance rates that took the U.S. decades to reach have been surpassed by China in 10 years. Germ-killing antibiotics have saved millions of lives worldwide in the past half-century. But because antibiotics

- (37) A. have been widely misused and overused,
B. are not a cure for every known disease,
C. cannot be taken without a prescription,
D. are a relatively recent medical discovery,

the bacteria they were meant to kill have begun to mutate. The U.S. Centre for Disease Control and Prevention has called it one of the most pressing global health problems.

- (38) A. While patients demand ever higher standards of care,
B. Although new diseases are being discovered every day,
C. Knowing that there is little that can be done to help victims,
D. With some diseases becoming more potent than ever,

doctors are running out of drugs to treat them.

¶ In China, growing global ties mean that public health problems

- (39) A. can be carried from one side of the country to the other.
B. are no longer purely a domestic issue.
C. get media attention quickly nowadays.
D. leave officials guessing where they will occur next.

Xiao Yonghong, a Beijing expert on drug-resistant infections, said that the levels of resistance were alarming. 'But the government has issued no guidelines on antibiotic use and no policies for tackling drug resistance,' Mr. Xiao added. However, the outbreak of SARS in 2003 has heightened awareness.

- (40) A. To promote better public hygiene,
B. Although prevention is better than cure,
C. Seeking to reduce the pressure on hospitals,
D. In an effort to combat the ever-widening abuse,

government authorities announced that a doctor's prescription will be required from July. The media have also started to cover the issue. 'I've seen programmes on television,' said Mr. Ye. 'But they don't tell you what else you can take if

- (41) A. it doesn't fit their agenda.'
B. you don't take antibiotics.'
C. it's a matter of life and death.'
D. you only read the newspaper.'

¶ Experts wonder whether the new requirement can be implemented, because a doctor's prescription is already officially required for someone to obtain antibiotics – and has been for years. Zhang Aiqin, head pharmacist of Beijing's Anzhen Hospital, said the rule would not work in China because

- (42) A. of concerns over the willingness of patients to participate.
B. many people had already built up sufficient supplies at home.
C. the manufacturing equipment was not widely available.
D. of its lax regulations on prescriptions and vast population.

'How will each drug store identify which doctor and which hospital wrote the prescription? How are they going to check?' she said. 'It can't be done in China.'

¶ Even if prescriptions could be verified, it would not control the way doctors prescribed antibiotics. Hospitals rely on selling drugs for the bulk of their revenue and

- (43) A. offering extra services, like private rooms, also helps.
B. trying to change the existing situation is essential.
C. doctors often earn commission from drug companies.
D. they sometimes refuse to accept credit card payments.

In many cases, out-patients pay less than US\$1 to see a doctor and less than US\$2 for a specialist, but might spend US\$30 or more on drugs. For in-patients, half of their hospital bill could be for antibiotics. 'Doctors always ask if we have medical coverage or if we're paying ourselves,' said Mr. Ye.

- (44) A. 'As professionals,
B. 'To help us recover,
C. 'If we have coverage,
D. 'For the sake of convenience,

they always prescribe more drugs and more expensive drugs.'

¶ The situation is worse in bigger cities. Two years ago, the magazine *Capital Medicine* sent five young reporters to 40 hospitals in Beijing. The five were first confirmed to have no respiratory symptoms, but they went to the hospitals

- (45) A. complaining of coughs, sore throats and other mild symptoms.
B. as a protest against the poor working conditions there.
C. to interview patients with these problems about their treatment.
D. looking for patients and staff with similar symptoms.

Doctors at 32 of the hospitals, including some of the best in the city, promptly prescribed antibiotics. Because hospitals are so afraid of dealing with infections, some will immediately give patients vancomycin, a powerful antibiotic known in the U.S. as the drug of last resort. 'That, given the current situation,' says Dr. Philip Jenkins, a World Health Organisation expert on drug resistance,

- (46) A. 'will help everyone recover quickly.'
B. 'is the last thing we want.'
C. 'must be the solution.'
D. 'can only help.'



Source: Adapted from an article by Julie Chao in the *South China Morning Post*, 16 January 2004.

You should write your answers to ALL the remaining questions (47–97) 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 47–66 in such a way that the meaning of Version 1 is preserved. You should also make sure that your answers are grammatically correct, paying attention to tenses, plurals, etc.

Version 1

Sun, sand, sea and safe wallets

Contrary to what their friends in Britain might think, Sydneysiders do not spend the best part of every day stretched out on a beach. With the exception of the surfers and backpackers who overwhelm Bondi beach, most locals tend to see an ocean swim as an improving pleasure of which they never manage to get enough, much as Britons view visits to art galleries.

Such thoughts are acute in April, when the days get shorter, autumn draws in, and you wonder how you managed to spend so much of summer cooped up indoors. Still, a strange quirk of ocean currents keeps the water at a pleasant 22°C until May, so it's worth the 20-minute bus or train ride to take a plunge. Friends visiting from the northern hemisphere are particularly taken with this aspect of Sydney, although it's not without its apparent hazards.

Roz arrived here from Britain ten days ago as part of a 'life break', and found herself gazing forlornly at a windswept, leaden-skied Bondi beach. Any remaining thoughts of a swim were banished by the realization that there was no one to mind her belongings and she was on her own. On holiday in Devon a few years back, she'd seen bags pilfered by chancers who said they were friends of the owners: surely Bondi must be rife with such petty theft?

I had the same concern when I first went swimming here, to the bafflement of locals. No one can remember their things being stolen from the beach, and only the most tourist-soaked spots have lockers.

Britons grow up knowing that they must always mind their belongings in public places, but Australian beaches seem as safe as bank vaults. Sergeant Christine George, the crime coordinator for Sydney's beachside eastern suburbs, admits that even she happily takes an MP3 player, mobile phone and wallet when she goes to the beach, with little concern that they might get stolen.

The police do run patrols, but by all accounts the crime-free reputation is justified. 'In a week in the middle of summer the beach thefts would be no more than about 5% of those in the suburbs of Bondi and Bronte. A lot of days there are none. You can have a really hot, busy day and you won't lose anything,' she says. An eminently sensible officer, she explains that this is because of the visibility of thieves, the continuous presence of sunbathers, and the difficulty of doing a runner over soft sand.

But it's enticing to think there's something more to it than that. In a rare lyrical moment the Sydney-born journalist John Pilger once described Bondi as an almost spiritual 'link with our ancient continent'. 'The beach is Australia's true democracy,' he wrote. 'We have found our freedom by taking our clothes off and doing nothing of significance.' If the beach really is Australia's sacred space, then it's no wonder your belongings are as safe there as if you'd left them in a church.

Source: Adapted from an article by David Fickling in the *Guardian*, 10 April 2004.

Use **ONE** word to fill in each blank for questions 47–66. Contracted words count as one word. 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

Version 2

First
Marker's
Use Only

47	Most people living in Sydney do not have the time to visit the beach as often as they would like. As a result, there are generally (47) _____ surfers and backpackers on Bondi beach than ordinary locals.	47
48	As the Australian autumn approaches, a common regret is not having spent more of the summer outside. However, due to ocean currents, the sea remains (48) _____ to swim in until quite late in the season and access to Sydney's beaches is very easy by	48
49	(49) _____.	49
50	Visitors from overseas like this idea. That said, when they arrive at the beach, some people, especially those travelling (50) _____, become concerned that there is no one to	50
51	(51) _____ their things while they are in the water. Roz, a newcomer from Britain, was initially put off going for a swim as she remembered seeing things	51
52	(52) _____ from swimmers' bags on beaches back in her	52
53	home country by people (53) _____ that they knew the owners. Like the author of the	53
54	article, Roz assumed that the problem would exist on Australian (54) _____ too, as	54
55	there are (55) _____ at the most popular places only.	55
56	Locals, however, (56) _____ this worry, as theft on beaches	56
57	is actually extremely (57) _____. Even the police officer responsible for Sydney's eastern suburbs and beaches takes money and valuables with her when she goes to the beach and doesn't	57
58	worry about (58) _____. Police patrols are made on beaches,	58
59	but the officer-in-charge reports that only about (59) _____ in twenty of the crimes	59
60	reported in her area in summer is beach related. Her (60) _____ for this are that it is	60
61	easy to (61) _____ thieves, other people are always around, and it is difficult for	61
62	thieves to (62) _____ quickly on sand if they are spotted.	62
63	Australian journalist John Pilger once wrote that the beach is where Australians can make a connection with their spiritual homeland by removing (63) _____ and not	63
64	(64) _____ important. This is an unusual perspective which	64
65	perhaps helps explain why (65) _____ is as infrequent on Australian beaches as it	65
66	might be in (66) _____ or other sacred places elsewhere.	66

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S.4 Total

S.4 Total

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For questions 67–78 the statements in Column A can be paired with those in Column B 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 Answers column as shown in example a. Each letter should be used **ONCE ONLY**.

Column A	Answers	Column B
a. Probably one of the most noticeable things about these homes is how every available space, floor to ceiling, will be used for storage.	<u>J</u>	A. The family may decide to have a major clear-out, re-plan and re-think the overall space or buy a suitable piece of storage furniture.
67. The reluctance to clear out their flat suggests that this family's attitude towards consumption outweighed their desire for space.	67. _____	B. Older people were also more likely to appreciate possessions associated with the past, or with relatives who have passed on.
68. One younger mother felt she had to be ruthless when it came to throwing out her daughters' clothes and toys in order to maintain control.	68. _____	C. The situation is often made worse by a predisposition to fill their homes with what some families referred to jokingly as 'junk'.
69. The obvious solution to the problem would be for residents to limit their consumption.	69. _____	D. These were fitted under the beds, on top of cupboards, and were even placed on the beds during the day and on the floor at night.
70. Some residents were of an age where their need to keep so much may relate to their past experience, when things were not so easy to come by.	70. _____	E. Family members were attached to the things that filled their home and were not prepared to throw them away to create more room.
71. Possessions are stored according to their quality and perceived usefulness.	71. _____	F. For example, parents of younger children managed better while older mothers did not have the same power over their grown-up children's possessions.
72. In the absence of spacious rooms, attics, garages, cellars or built-in cupboards, a family has to find somewhere else to store large items.	72. _____	G. Items put inside a wardrobe space, for example, are likely to be more highly valued than items placed under the bed.
73. It is often said that Hong Kong people are great collectors and that they never throw things out. There is certainly some truth in this.	73. _____	H. But do they actually perceive consumption as a problem in their high-density living environment or as an important part of their way of life?
74. When extra storage was required, the most convenient solution was to make use of plastic storage boxes.	74. _____	I. In one home, bulky clutter was placed near the front door, alongside a shoe rack, school bags, stacking stools and assorted boxes.
75. Several families we interviewed consciously made a point not to hoard things and tried to keep their possessions to a minimum.	75. _____	J. 'We've made use of every single inch of space,' was the claim made over and over again by residents.
76. The main problem stated by residents about living in such a limited space was storage. The ability to cope varied from family to family.	76. _____	K. She did admit, however, that she waited until her offspring were out of the flat before she started clearing out their things.
77. As things begin to pile up within the flat, the situation may get beyond control, and a more lasting solution might be sought.	77. _____	L. Such re-organisation might mean that they simply do not feel 'at home' there.
78. It would probably require a radical change in attitude before families could feel comfortable in a flat organised according to an imposed, rational process.	78. _____	M. This meant they had to be unsentimental about possessions like old school books and clothes.

Source: Adapted from *At Home with Density* by Nuala Rooney, Hong Kong University Press, 2003.

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S.5 Total

S.5 Total

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Proofread the following article from the Web. Some lines are correct and some lines contain errors.

In each incorrect line there is only one error which involves an **EXTRA WORD**. Delete the extra word with a 'X' (see example a). If you think there is no error in a line, put a '✓' at the end of the line (see example b).

Two examples have been given.

Second Marker's Use Only	Wikipedia: The know-it-all Web site	First Marker's Use Only
a.	An expert on any X topic can find a home in Wikipedia, a know-it-all	a.
b.	Web site created by thousands of volunteers. It's described as a free ✓	b.
79	encyclopedia containing over 140,000 articles contributed in by people	79
80	from all over the world. What is too unique is that not only is it free and	80
81	easy for to use, it also allows users to go in and edit an entry. Wiki comes	81
82	from the Hawaiian term for 'quick'. It's a fast and easy way to publish	82
83	online and it's the collective work of many writers.	83
84	Abbie Wong and Olivia Yuen are good at examples of contributors.	84
85	These Hong Kong university students who sent their appreciation	85
86	of the local shoreline to Wikipedia. Wong and Yuen offered a guide	86
87	to Hong Kong's most popular beaches. Just minutes after when the	87
88	article did hit the site, it was amended by Wikipedia's followers.	88
89	Student Tony Yeung took up a digital camera to Hong Kong's	89
90	Victoria Peak and published a Wiki entry on the popular tourist lookout.	90
91	'The next day, I have found that my careless mistakes in English had been	91
92	corrected!' Yeung says. While Yeung doesn't mind to being corrected by	92
93	complete strangers, the site's free-for-all editing may be upset other	93
94	people. However, this such way of working follows an 'open source'	94
95	model. Wiki supporters believe that the more people read the content,	95
96	the more faster any inaccuracies are taken out of what has been written.	96
97	In the Wiki world, it really is 'the more, the merrier'.	97

Source: Adapted from an article by Kristie Lu Stout: <http://www.cnn.com/2003/TECH/internet/08/03/wikipedia/index>, posted on 4 August 2003.

		S.6 Total
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		S.6 Total
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		TOTAL: Ss 4, 5, 6
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		TOTAL: Ss 4, 5, 6
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END OF PAPER

Section C Marking Scheme

Part 1 Reading

1. B (66)	5. A (65)	9. A (33)	13. A (73)
2. B (41)	6. D (79)	10. C (56)	14. A (80)
3. D (80)	7. D (69)	11. C (22)	15. B (76)
4. D (47)	8. C (77)	12. C (57)	16. B (87)

Part 2 Language Systems

17. A (62)	22. C (74)	27. B (72)	32. A (16)	37. A (81)	42. D (72)
18. C (46)	23. A (94)	28. C (58)	33. A (57)	38. D (61)	43. C (71)
19. C (75)	24. B (57)	29. C (58)	34. D (65)	39. B (54)	44. C (52)
20. B (32)	25. D (76)	30. B (72)	35. C (86)	40. D (71)	45. A (64)
21. D (43)	26. D (37)	31. A (68)	36. B (78)	41. B (75)	46. B (38)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of candidates choosing the correct answers.

- 47. more
- 48. warm / hot / pleasant enough //
just right // very pleasant //
quite / reasonably / pleasantly warm
- 49. public transport // different / public transportation
- 50. alone // independently
- 51. look after // watch over
- 52. being pilfered / stolen / taken
- 53. pretending // claiming // saying // asserting // stating
- 54. beaches
- 55. lockers
- 56. don't / seldom / never have / share // play down
- 57. rare // unusual // uncommon // infrequent
- 58. leaving / losing them / anything / things // being robbed //
petty theft // beach theft(s) // their safety // her belongings / things
- 59. one
- 60. explanations // reasons
- 61. spot // see // identify // detect
- 62. run away / off // get away / off // easily escape
- 63. their clothes / clothing
- 64. doing anything
- 65. crime // theft // stealing // pilfering
- 66. church(es)

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 67. E | 70. B | 73. C | 76. F |
| 68. K | 71. G | 74. D | 77. A |
| 69. H | 72. I | 75. M | 78. L |

79. ~~in~~

80. ~~too~~

81. ~~for~~

82. ✓

83. ✓

84. ~~at~~

85. ~~who~~

86. ✓

87. ~~when~~

88. ~~did~~

89. ~~up~~

90. ✓

91. ~~have~~

92. ~~to~~

93. ~~be~~

94. ~~such~~

95. ✓

96. ~~more~~

97. ✓