

HONG KONG EXAMINATIONS AND ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY  
HONG KONG ADVANCED LEVEL EXAMINATION 2008

**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 in the space provided on **Page 7**.
2. Stick a barcode label in the space provided on **Page 7**.
3. Read carefully the instructions on the multiple-choice answer sheet. Stick a barcode label and insert the information required in the spaces provided.
4. **ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.** This Question-Answer Book contains the questions for Parts 1 and 2.
5. **Answers to all of Part 1 Questions 1 – 14 and to Part 2 Questions 15 – 43 should be marked on the multiple-choice answer sheet. Answers to Part 2 Questions 44 – 100 should be written in the spaces provided on Pages 7 to 10 of this Question-Answer Book.**
6. For multiple-choice questions, mark only **ONE** answer to each question. Two or more answers will score **NO MARKS**. You should use an HB pencil to mark all your answers on the Answer Sheet. Wrong marks must be completely erased with a clean rubber.
7. Marks will not be deducted for wrong answers.
8. Supplementary answer sheets will be supplied on request. Write your Candidate Number, fill in the question number and stick a barcode label on each sheet and fasten them with string inside Pages 8 and 9 of this Question-Answer Book.
9. You are advised to spend approximately 20 minutes on Part 1 (Reading) and approximately 70 minutes on Part 2 (Language Systems).
10. Pages 1 – 6 of this Question-Answer Book will not be collected at the end of the examination. **YOU SHOULD HAND IN PAGES 7 – 10 ONLY.**

Not to be taken away before the  
end of the examination session

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

Read the following article and then answer questions 1 – 14. From the four choices given, choose the option which best answers each question. You should mark your answers to questions 1 – 14 on the multiple-choice answer sheet.

**What is love, actually?**

1 [1] People and poets have always talked or written about being, or falling, madly in love. It now seems, according to Italian scientists, that people who fall in love really do exhibit some of the symptoms of people who are mentally ill. “It is often said that when you’re in love, you’re a little bit crazy,” said psychiatrist Donatella Marazziti of the University of Pisa in Italy.

10 [2] Dr. Marazziti noticed how lovesick youngsters’ one-track thoughts resembled those of people with a mental illness called obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD). OCD sufferers experience nagging, anxious thoughts and feel compelled to repeat tasks such as washing their hands or tidying up.

15 [3] In 1990, Dr. Marazziti found that OCD was linked to lower than normal levels of the brain chemical serotonin, which affects people’s moods. She was struck by how OCD sufferers’ obsessive emotions resembled those of people newly in love. When she and her team compared serotonin levels in 20 lovesick Italian students and in 20 people with OCD, they discovered that both groups had similarly low levels of serotonin.

20 [4] University of California psychiatrist Hagop Akiskal suggested that the obsessive behaviour of people who are in love may be linked to evolution. He said that without this intense emotion, no-one in their right mind would fall in love and have children. But the study also found that the first flush of love does not last as the relationship progresses. When the researchers tested the students a year later, they found that their serotonin levels had returned to normal and that their obsession with their partners had died down.

30 [5] The team from the University of Pisa found that the changes in body chemistry which result from mutual attraction last, at most, for two years. When a couple’s relationship becomes stable, other hormones take over. Dr. Marazziti, who led the research team, said, “If lovers swear their passion will be ever-lasting, the hormones tell a different story.” Similar research conducted by Enzo Emanuele at the University of Pavia found that levels of a chemical messenger called nerve growth factor (NGF), which belongs to the neutrophin family of proteins, increased with romantic intensity.

45 [6] The University of Pisa researchers tested the levels of these proteins in the blood of volunteers, who were

50 rated on a ‘passion scale’. Levels of these chemical messengers were much higher in those who were in the early stages of romance. However, these so-called ‘love molecules’ had disappeared in people who had been with their partners for between one and two years, even though the relationship had lasted.

55 [7] The researchers looked at 58 people who had recently started a relationship and compared their neutrophin protein levels with those in both the same number of people in long-term relationships and the same number of single people. In those who had just started a relationship, levels of the NGF protein, which causes well-known signs of uneasiness such as sweaty palms and the feeling of having ‘butterflies in the stomach’, were significantly higher. Of the 39 people from the original sample who were still in the same new relationship after a year, the levels of NGF had returned to normal.

65 [8] Lucy Selleck, a counsellor for the marriage guidance group *Relate*, said that people can become blinded by love and make unwise decisions. “It seems for some people the feeling of falling in love is quite addictive,” she said. “When it levels off it’s a bit of a let down, so they go off seeking it again and again.” Vicki Carr, a consultant with dating agency *Drawing Down the Moon*, added that there are some who find this search frustrating. “The people we deal with want to experience the madness of falling in love, but it is not really happening for them.”

70 [9] According to Dr. John Marsden, Head of the National Addiction Centre at the Maudsley Hospital in London, when you are attracted to someone, your brain releases the drug dopamine, which causes a similar reaction to that induced by taking cocaine or speed. “Attraction and lust really are like drugs. They leave you just wanting more,” he said. However, like the effect of drugs, the first flush of love is temporary.

80 [10] However, one psychologist warned that the hormone shift is wrongly seen as negative. Dr. Petra Boynton of the British Psychological Society said that there was a danger that people might feel that they should take hormone supplements to make them feel the initial rush of love once more, believing that what happens first is the best part of love, when, in fact, what follows can be much more rewarding in the long term.

1. According to the article, falling in love ...
  - A. drives people mad.
  - B. makes people obsessive-compulsive.
  - C. changes people's body chemistry.
  - D. makes people anxious.
2. According to paragraph 2, OCD sufferers ...
  - A. are usually young people.
  - B. hate to be dirty.
  - C. are lovesick.
  - D. keep doing the same thing again and again.
3. Dr. Marazziti's research implies that serotonin can cause psychological harm when it is found ...
  - A. at high levels.
  - B. in teenagers.
  - C. in OCD sufferers.
  - D. at low levels.
4. In paragraph 4, "in their 'right' mind" describes people who ...
  - A. behave normally.
  - B. do not want children.
  - C. think correctly.
  - D. think rationally.
5. According to paragraph 4, after a year ...
  - A. the students' serotonin levels had risen.
  - B. the students' serotonin levels had fallen.
  - C. the students were obsessed.
  - D. the students' partners had died.
6. In paragraph 5, Dr. Marazitti states that ...
  - A. lovers should not swear at their partners.
  - B. lovers should not lie to their partners.
  - C. love is actually a hormone.
  - D. passion is affected by hormonal changes.
7. According to paragraph 5, NGF ...
  - A. is positively correlated to love.
  - B. is negatively correlated to love.
  - C. was discovered at the University of Pavia.
  - D. helps love to grow over time.
8. According to paragraph 6, neutrophins ...
  - A. are the main evidence of love.
  - B. have a destructive effect on relationships.
  - C. are indicators of the intensity of love.
  - D. help a relationship last a long time.
9. According to paragraph 7, the researchers compared protein levels in ...
  - A. 58 couples.
  - B. 116 couples.
  - C. 116 people.
  - D. 174 people.
10. If someone has 'butterflies in the stomach' (paragraph 7), he or she ...
  - A. is hungry.
  - B. is thinking about his/her loved one.
  - C. is nervous.
  - D. is unhappy.
11. According to paragraph 7, which one of the following is true?
  - A. All of the people studied had stayed with their partners for more than a year.
  - B. 39 people were in a new relationship.
  - C. 39 people had fallen in love.
  - D. 39 people had stayed with their partners.
12. According to paragraph 8, both Lucy Selleck and Vicki Carr help people ...
  - A. to find a partner.
  - B. to fall in love.
  - C. with their love lives.
  - D. to have better dates.
13. In paragraph 9 (line 83), which of the following could replace 'flush'?
  - A. time
  - B. thought
  - C. feeling
  - D. sight
14. In paragraph 10, Dr. Boynton thinks that ...
  - A. the hormone shift is bad.
  - B. many relationships get better with time.
  - C. people can take hormone supplements to help their love lives.
  - D. the first part of a love affair is the best part.

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

From the four choices for questions 15 – 34, choose the option which would best complete the article if inserted in the blank.

You should mark your answers to questions 15 – 34 on the multiple-choice answer sheet.

**Palm oil prices cook up a storm**

Malaysia, the world's largest producer of palm oil, has been (15) by an embarrassing shortage of its own cooking product, an (16) item in a fried-food-crazy society. Thousands of roadside food stall operators have been (17). Many operators have been forced to buy their cooking oil (18) the black market at twice the regular price. In addition, the problem has become (19) as a result of housewives hoarding the oil.

(20), the shortage is not the result of the public's actions alone. The President of the Malaysian Consumer Association claims (21) retailers are creating an artificial shortage to drive up prices. The media (22) wholesalers of also being part of the problem.

Some consumers are (23) if the shortage is part of a government health (24) to discourage people from eating fried food. Experts say that the (25) cause of the shortage is soaring

international crude palm oil prices. Global oil prices have risen by almost 50 per cent (26) the last six months.

Manufacturers are complaining that they (27) any profits if the Malaysian government (28) on a fixed retail price for cooking oil. They are calling for government subsidies to (29) the losses they are suffering.

Government (30) also say that the shortage is an international embarrassment for the world's largest producer of palm oil. However, the (31) refusing to raise the price of palm oil because it is already being (32) for increasing fuel prices and road tolls.

While government officials have said that palm oil prices will remain (33) their present levels, they have asked the public to be patient. (34), domestic consumption of cooking oil is only four per cent of Malaysia's total annual production.

**Go on to pages 5 and 6 for multiple choice questions 15 - 43**

15. A. defeated  
B. struck  
C. impaired  
D. impoverished
16. A. expensive  
B. imported  
C. essential  
D. universal
17. A. effected  
B. influenced  
C. affected  
D. dismissed
18. A. on  
B. near  
C. in  
D. by
19. A. known  
B. enlarged  
C. better  
D. worse
20. A. Furthermore  
B. However  
C. Moreover  
D. Besides
21. A. about  
B. how  
C. that  
D. which
22. A. will accuse  
B. would accuse  
C. have accused  
D. did accuse
23. A. considering  
B. complaining  
C. arguing  
D. wondering
24. A. reform  
B. struggle  
C. campaign  
D. promotion
25. A. real  
B. economical  
C. financial  
D. possible
26. A. since  
B. for  
C. over  
D. after
27. A. should not make  
B. have not made  
C. will not make  
D. would not have made
28. A. insists  
B. trades  
C. keeps  
D. holds
29. A. take away  
B. compensate for  
C. pay for  
D. make up
30. A. workers  
B. supporters  
C. critics  
D. spokesmen
31. A. government is  
B. manufacturers are  
C. retailers are  
D. wholesalers are
32. A. threatened  
B. suspected  
C. watched  
D. attacked
33. A. in  
B. at  
C. on  
D. with
34. A. Ironically  
B. In other words  
C. To sum up  
D. Finally

The following article consists of five paragraphs. The beginning of each paragraph is indicated by ¶. For each question, choose the best option to complete the article. You should read the whole text before beginning to make your choices.

Mark your answers to questions 35 - 43 on the multiple-choice answer sheet.

### The Electric Eye

¶ The technologies that people encounter daily are becoming both more sophisticated and more dangerous. The issue is two-fold: the convenience and safety that technology provides for the public on the one hand, and

35. A. the potential value of  
B. the increasing value of  
C. the potential abuse of  
D. the decreasing demand for

personal data collected by governments and businesses on the other. The question is how much

36. A. intimacy  
B. privacy  
C. profit  
D. effort

will the public give up in exchange for better security and greater convenience. Soon companies may know as much about

37. A. your business as you do.  
B. advertising as the public does.  
C. technology as businesses do.  
D. business as you do.

However, many companies are now looking for ways to make their data gathering

38. A. affordable  
B. interesting  
C. acceptable  
D. entertaining

to as many people as possible.

¶ The key issue is ensuring that consumers are aware of how commonplace security measures are becoming in daily life. For example, hidden security tags in clothes could potentially be used secretly to track and profile customers. Vast amounts of personal information can be collected from consumers

39. A. with government permission,  
B. over a period of time,  
C. by the government,  
D. without their knowledge,

which constitutes an invasion of privacy.

¶ Nevertheless, in the wake of recent terrorist attacks, some invasion of privacy may be the price we have to pay to ensure

40. A. better value.  
B. quicker service.  
C. better personal safety.  
D. more comfort.

The use of closed-circuit television (CCTV) to monitor people in public is one such example of

41. A. a benefit.  
B. government interference.  
C. a trade-off between privacy and security.  
D. a crime fighting measure.

¶ The public has been quite understanding about security measures which provide more safety even if they mean surrendering some privacy or putting up with minor inconveniences. It must be pointed out, however, that this

42. A. acceptance by  
B. understanding of  
C. acceptance of  
D. adoption of

new public security measures depends on full disclosure by government and businesses: the public is more likely to accept a new security measure once it has a clear understanding of its purpose and how it is used. Conversely, a lack of transparency will feed public mistrust of any innovation designed to improve security or public safety.

¶ Ultimately, it is clear that only a combination of

43. A. public awareness  
B. public protest  
C. government funding  
D. private lawsuits

and strict codes of practice will encourage people to accept new technologies designed to enhance security.

Candidate Number

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Please stick the barcode label here.

You should write your answers to ALL the remaining questions (44 – 100) in this Question-Answer Book. Only this section of the Question-Answer Book should be handed in at the end of the examination.

Proofread the following article. There is one error in each numbered line. Identify and correct the errors. Do not make any unnecessary changes. You MUST mark the text EXACTLY as follows. Three have been done for you as examples.

1. Wrong word: underline the wrong word in the text and write the correction above the mistake (see example [a]).
2. Missing word: mark the position and insert the missing word above it (see example [b]).
3. Extra word: cross out the extra word (see example [c]).

## TCM: all in the mind?

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.	a	In traditional Chinese <sup>medicine</sup> <u>medical</u> (TCM), mental activities and the	Answers written in the margins will not be marked.
	b	emotions <sup>are</sup> referred to as <i>shen</i> (spirit) and are closely connected to the	
	c	functions of the internal organs. As we age, <del>the</del> physical deterioration	
	44	leads to mental weakness, causing poor memory, slowly response	
	45	rates, insomnia abnormal behaviour.	
	46	TCM holds that <i>shen</i> residing in the heart, which provides	
	47	blood and <i>chi</i> (vital energy) for them to function. The liver regulates	
	48	<i>shen</i> , influencing on emotional responses in particular. As a	
	49	result, mental ageing is mostly associated the heart and liver.	
	50	Managing mental health in TCM involve ensuring that	
51	these two organs to stay in good condition by nourishing the heart		
52	and soothing the liver. Good lifestyle choices also important for a		
53	peaceful mind, which helps to slow down the age of <i>shen</i> in the heart.		
54	An adequate amount sleep, and head and foot massage are also good		
55	for calming to the mind.		
56	In TCM, overuse of the mind is harmful <i>chi</i> circulation and		
57	will exhaust the blood in the heart. Regular exercise are especially		
58	important because it is helps to relieve mental stress and promotes <i>chi</i>		
59	and blood flow. To combat mental exhaustions, tonics that contain		
60	ingredients such as pumpkin and mushrooms are as useful.		

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

The article below has been produced in two versions. Version 2 has some missing words. Read Version 1 and then fill in the blanks in Version 2 for questions 61 – 84 in such a way that the meaning of Version 1 is preserved.

## Version 1

### Women can sue if maternity leave slows career

Thousands of working mothers who fall behind in the queue for promotion because they have taken maternity leave will be able to sue their employers for sex discrimination, the High Court decided yesterday. It said that the time a woman takes on maternity leave - which from next month can be up to a year - must count as continuous service and be included where it affects her promotion. She is also entitled to be fully consulted about any changes to her job while she is absent looking after her baby. In addition, the court ruled that a woman harassed by a customer can take legal action against her employer for failing to protect her.

Yesterday's ruling follows a case brought by the Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) that argued that ministers had failed to apply the European Equal Treatment Directive properly. This directive is the piece of European Union legislation that requires the UK government to implement anti-discrimination measures in Britain. Mr. Justice Burton agreed that women in Britain did not enjoy proper protection and gave Alistair Darling, the Trade Secretary, until March 16<sup>th</sup> to inform the EOC and the court how the Government plans to remedy the situation.

Jenny Watson, the chairwoman of the EOC, said the court decision was a triumph for vulnerable women. "It should also come as good news for employers, who now have a clear understanding of their rights and responsibilities and won't find themselves tied up in

expensive and time-consuming cases seeking clarification of regulations that are incompatible with European legislation," she added.

Pregnancy discrimination and sexual harassment affect thousands of women each year. A recent EOC investigation found that almost half of pregnant working women experience some disadvantage in the workplace as a result of pregnancy or maternity leave, while sexual harassment cases remain one of the top five reasons for calls to the EOC's helpline.

The High Court said the current definition of harassment was too narrow and failed to ensure that women at work were not subjected to any "unwanted conduct related to their sex which violates their dignity or creates an intimidating, humiliating or offensive environment".

Harassment by clients is a particular problem in the hotel and restaurant sector, which employs 670,000 women. Mr. Justice Burton agreed that a woman should be able to take legal action against her employer if the employer knew of such harassment but failed to take any steps to prevent it. However, Susan Anderson, a director with the Confederation of British Industry, said: "There should be zero tolerance of bullying and harassment within the workplace, but when it comes from customers, it can be difficult for employers to deal with it."



Use **ONE** word to fill in each blank for questions 61 - 84. 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. Hyphenated or contracted words count as one.

**Version 2**

According to a high court (61) \_\_\_\_\_, a woman who takes maternity leave will be able to sue her place of (62) \_\_\_\_\_ if her chance of promotion is affected by taking leave. (63) \_\_\_\_\_ to the court, the (64) \_\_\_\_\_ of time taken as leave must be counted as continuous service if it affects her opportunities for promotion. In addition, she is entitled to be notified of any changes to her post in her (65) \_\_\_\_\_. A woman who is harassed by customers can also take legal action against her employer for failure to provide adequate (66) \_\_\_\_\_.

The case, brought by the Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC), suggested a (67) \_\_\_\_\_ on the part of ministers to apply the European Equal Treatment Directive properly. This directive requires the (68) \_\_\_\_\_ of anti-discrimination law in Britain. The Court was in (69) \_\_\_\_\_ with the Commission regarding the provision of proper protection for women in Britain and (70) \_\_\_\_\_ the Trade Secretary that he had until March 16<sup>th</sup> (71) \_\_\_\_\_ forward a plan for remedying the situation.

Many people, including the chairwoman of the EOC, Jenny Watson, regard the decision (72) \_\_\_\_\_ for women. Ms. Watson believes that one major benefit is that employers will not have to (73) \_\_\_\_\_ time on confusing legal actions because the situation has now been (74) \_\_\_\_\_. Many women are (75) \_\_\_\_\_ against because they are pregnant or have taken maternity leave. In fact, a recent study has found that the number of pregnant working women who have faced some form of discrimination has (76) \_\_\_\_\_ reached 50% of the total.

The court judged the current understanding of harassment was not wide (77) \_\_\_\_\_ because it did not take into (78) \_\_\_\_\_ many of the problems experienced by women in the workplace. This can be seen from the high number of calls (79) \_\_\_\_\_ the EOC's helpline. Employees in the catering industry are particularly (80) \_\_\_\_\_ to harassment from (81) \_\_\_\_\_ of the public. Many feel that if employers know of such harassment and do nothing to stop it, then they should be held legally (82) \_\_\_\_\_. However, a spokeswoman for the Confederation of British Industry said that, (83) \_\_\_\_\_ she agreed bullying in the workplace could not be tolerated, when such bullying came from customers, employers might have (84) \_\_\_\_\_ managing it.

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

For questions 85 – 100, pair the statements in Column A with those in Column B so that the second statement follows naturally from the first. The two correctly matched statements from Column A and Column B form a pair, but if all the statements in the exercise are put together, they **DO NOT** form a complete passage. Write the letters of the statements from Column B in the spaces provided in the Answers column as shown in example (a). Each letter should be used **ONCE ONLY**.

Column A	Answers	Column B
a. Richard Granger, the new IT chief of the National Health Service (NHS) in the UK, is well paid;	a. F	A. but, given the complexity of the task, many fear that this time constraint will only lead to failure.
85. The NHS needs to do away with a system in	85. _____	B. though pessimists argue that the health care system will always remain a loose collection of hospitals, clinics and pharmacies despite his efforts.
86. Online booking, electronic transmission of prescriptions and digitisation of patient records are some of the benefits of the reforms,	86. _____	C. since any compromise in privacy could undermine confidence in the entire project.
87. Mr. Granger has been given a mandate to 'upgrade' half of the NHS IT systems within six months,	87. _____	D. for example, in 1999, a malfunctioning computer system in the Passport Office caused chaos for thousands of travellers.
88. Government initiatives have a long history of failing or being abandoned altogether	88. _____	E. which will happen if even one area of the NHS still depends on hand-written forms.
89. Software glitches can lead to problems in many areas of daily life,	89. _____	F. which gives some idea of the importance and difficulty of his post.
90. The most common reason for IT failures is that custom-made systems are built to fit existing ways of working,	90. _____	G. whilst opponents of the plan warn that, in addition to an adequate budget, strong management is required to ensure the success of the scheme.
91. Civil servants have been told that 'failure is not an option',	91. _____	H. which are expected to increase efficiency in several key areas.
92. One thing that new technology cannot affect is people's resistance to change,	92. _____	I. but IT industry experts are cautioning the government not to expect any miracles overnight.
93. IT experts are advising that only compatible software applications should be purchased,	93. _____	J. so when new business processes are introduced, the original computer systems cannot cope.
94. Mr. Granger is expected to do more than just avert potential disasters;	94. _____	K. which paperwork involving forms, surveys and envelopes is still very commonplace.
95. The success of the current IT project has implications for all future projects,	95. _____	L. whereas, in reality, complete success can never be guaranteed.
96. Many politicians are promising the public a complete revolution in the health care system,	96. _____	M. – they are often not completed due to time and budget limitations.
97. It is hoped that Mr. Granger will bring cohesion and unity to the health care system,	97. _____	N. as funding for these could dry up if Mr. Granger fails to meet his targets.
98. Many supporters believe that, unlike previous projects, the new initiative will succeed because of sufficient funding,	98. _____	O. which is particularly strong amongst government employees, who face little competition.
99. Caution should be taken to avoid incomplete computerisation of the NHS,	99. _____	P. there is also pressure on him to deliver visible results in time for the next election.
100. The sensitive nature of patient records means that security is a top priority,	100. _____	Q. which, while not ideal, are more likely to be better integrated than those often recommended by consultants.

**END OF PAPER**

Sources of materials used in this paper will be acknowledged in the *Examination Report and Question Papers* published by the Hong Kong Examinations and Assessment Authority at a later stage.

**Section C Marking Scheme**

**Part 1 Reading**

- |           |           |           |            |            |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1. C (42) | 4. D (48) | 7. A (77) | 10. C (37) | 13. C (76) |
| 2. D (74) | 5. A (77) | 8. C (74) | 11. D (72) | 14. B (58) |
| 3. D (82) | 6. D (79) | 9. D (65) | 12. C (35) |            |

**Part 2 Language Systems**

- |                    |            |            |            |            |            |
|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 15. B (37)         | 20. B (78) | 25. A (54) | 30. C (21) | 35. C (58) | 40. C (88) |
| 16. C (76)         | 21. C (92) | 26. C (48) | 31. A (62) | 36. B (71) | 41. C (75) |
| 17. C (79)         | 22. C (67) | 27. C (70) | 32. D (23) | 37. A (49) | 42. C (49) |
| 18. (Item deleted) | 23. D (61) | 28. A (46) | 33. B (63) | 38. C (65) | 43. A (53) |
| 19. D (82)         | 24. C (58) | 29. B (66) | 34. A (70) | 39. D (49) |            |

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

44. ~~slow~~  
slowly

45. insomnia <sup>and</sup> ^ abnormal

46. ~~resides~~  
residing

47. ~~it~~  
them

48. influencing ~~on~~ ^ emotional

49. associated <sup>with</sup> ^ the

50. ~~involves~~  
involve

51. organs ~~to~~ ^ stay

52. choices <sup>are</sup> ^ also // also ^ important

53. ~~ageing~~ // aging  
age

54. amount <sup>of</sup> ^ sleep

55. calming ~~to~~ ^ the mind

56. harmful <sup>to // for</sup> ^ *chi*

57. ~~is~~  
are

58. it ~~is~~ ^ helps

59. ~~exhaustion~~  
exhaustions

60. are ~~as~~ useful // are <sup>also</sup> as useful // are <sup>regarded</sup> as useful
61. decision // ruling // judgement / judgment
62. work // employment
63. According
64. amount // quantity // period // length
65. absence
66. protection
67. failure
68. implementation // implementing
69. agreement // line
70. told // informed
71. to put
72. as a victory // as being good // as a success / triumph // as good news
73. spend // waste

74. clarified
75. discriminated
76. almost // nearly
77. enough
78. account // consideration
79. made to // received by / through / via // recorded on // answered by
80. vulnerable // prone // exposed // susceptible // subject // open
81. members
82. accountable // responsible // liable
83. while // whilst // although // though
84. trouble // problems // difficulty // difficulties

- |       |       |       |        |
|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 85. K | 89. D | 93. Q | 97. B  |
| 86. H | 90. J | 94. P | 98. G  |
| 87. A | 91. L | 95. N | 99. E  |
| 88. M | 92. O | 96. I | 100. C |