

PRACTICE PAPER ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER 1

PART A

Reading Passages

1 hour 30 minutes
(for both Parts A and B)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- (1) There are two parts (A and B) in this paper. All candidates should attempt Part A. In Part B, you should attempt either Part B1 (easier section) OR Part B2 (more difficult section). Candidates attempting Parts A and B2 will be able to attain the full range of levels, while Level 4 will be the highest level attainable for candidates attempting Parts A and B1.
- (2) After the announcement of the start of the examination, you should first write your Candidate Number and stick barcode labels in the spaces provided on the appropriate pages of Part A Question-Answer Book and Part B Question-Answer Book which you are going to attempt.
- (3) Write your answers in the spaces provided in the Question-Answer Book. Answers written in the margins will not be marked.
- (4) For multiple-choice questions, you are advised to blacken the appropriate circle with a pencil so that wrong marks can be completely erased with a clean rubber. Mark only **ONE** answer to each question. Two or more answers will score **NO MARKS**.
- (5) Supplementary answer sheets will be supplied on request. Write your Candidate Number, mark the question number box and stick a barcode label on each sheet and fasten them with a string **INSIDE** the Question-Answer Book.
- (6) No extra time will be given to candidates for sticking on barcode labels or filling in the question number boxes after the 'Time is up' announcement.
- (7) The two Question-Answer Books attempted by candidates (one for Part A and one for Part B) will be collected together at the end of the examination. Fasten the two Question-Answer Books together with the green tag provided.
- (8) The unused Question-Answer Book for Part B will be collected separately at the end of the examination. This book will not be marked. Do not write any answers in it.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART A

- (1) The Question-Answer Book for Part A is inserted in this Reading Passages Booklet.
- (2) Attempt ALL questions in Part A. Each question carries ONE mark unless otherwise stated.

PART A

Read Text 1 and answer questions 1-23 on pages 1-4 of the Question-Answer Book for Part A.

Text 1

An Ocean Apart

Does keeping large animals in aquariums and zoos foster social benefits like education and conservation, or is it unethical, sending the wrong message to young minds? Read what two people have to say about both sides of the issue.

Suzanne Gendron is Executive Director of Zoological Operations and Education at Ocean Park, Hong Kong.

1 [1] Zoos, aquariums and marine parks have been widely and rightly recognised by the public and by governments for their long-standing contributions to marine education and
5 protection of ocean wildlife and habitats. Worldwide, good zoos and aquariums host over 600 million visitors each year, and in Hong Kong alone, close to 5 million people visit Ocean Park annually. For all these people, zoos
10 and aquariums are a resource for wildlife education, motivators for environmental stewardship and a place for family recreation.

[2] At Ocean Park Academy, over 35,000 schoolchildren participate each year in our
15 courses. They include children with special financial needs and children from schools in remote areas. Guests can also participate in our animal encounter programme, which gives them a chance to see some of Asia's rarest animals.
20 Even our restaurants display information panels which advocate wise seafood choices in support of sustainable agricultural and fisheries practices.

[3] Polls and studies confirm that seeing living,
25 breathing animals in zoological facilities inspires children and adults to care about protecting marine mammals and their declining ocean environments. A poll taken in 2005 found that the public was nearly unanimous in
30 its acclaim for the educational impact of marine life parks, zoos and aquariums. Many respondents agreed that the experience of seeing animals in zoos could not be replicated by film or television.

35 [4] A recent study by Dr Lance Miller, a behavioural biologist with the San Diego Zoo, demonstrated an increase in conservation-related knowledge, attitudes and behavioural intentions immediately after guests viewed a
40 dolphin show. Three months later, in the next round of interviews, these guests reported that they were engaging in more conservation-related behaviour since their dolphin show experience. They also retained what they had
45 learned. These findings echo those of a study conducted at Ocean Park about our dolphin interactive programme where, three months after their participation, guests' positive attitudes towards the environment were still
50 stronger than before the programme.

[5] Most Hong Kong families live in urban settings, increasingly withdrawn into an electronic world of computer downloads, satellite media and video games. Children are
55 losing touch with nature and the animal world. In a time of environmental challenges, zoos and aquariums are vital links to nature and wildlife. They connect real-life people and real-life animals, and foster the understanding that it is
60 more important, now than ever before, to conserve our natural environment.

[6] Saving the planet's biodiversity is increasingly more challenging. It is through
good zoos and aquariums that children, families
55 and communities can meet nature's ambassadors. Through these connections, they will help save the wild places and wild animals so that future generations will appreciate the thrill of nature.

70 [7] In February 2010, at the Sea World
amusement park in Florida, USA, a whale
grabbed a trainer, Dawn Brancheau, pulled her
underwater and thrashed about with her. By the
time rescuers arrived, Brancheau was dead. The
75 death of the trainer is a tragedy, and one can
only have sympathy for her family. But the
incident raises broader questions: was the attack
deliberate? Did the whale, nicknamed Tilly, act
out of stress at being held captive in a sterile
80 concrete tank? Was he tired of being forced to
perform to amuse the crowds? Is it right to keep
such large animals in close confinement?

[8] Tilly had been involved in two previous
human deaths. In one episode, a trainer fell
85 into the pool and Tilly and two other whales
drowned him. In another, a man who appears
to have entered the aquarium at night, when
Sea World was closed, was found dead in the
pool with Tilly. An autopsy showed he had a
90 bite mark. One of Tilly's offspring, sold to an
amusement park in Europe, has also killed a
trainer, as have whales in other parks.

[9] Richard Ellis, a marine conservationist at
the American Museum of Natural History,
95 believes orcas (a particular species of whales)
are smart and would not do such a thing purely
on impulse. 'This was premeditated,' he said.
We will never know exactly what was going on
in Tilly's mind, but we do know that he has
100 been in captivity since he was about two years
old. Orcas are social mammals, and he would
have been living with his mother and other
relatives in a group. The sudden separation
was probably traumatic for Tilly.

105 [10] Moreover, the degree of confinement in
aquariums is extreme, for no tank, no matter
how large, can come close to meeting the needs
of animals who spend their lives in social
groups swimming long distances in the ocean.
110 Joyce Tischler, of the Animal Legal Defence
Fund, described keeping a six-tonne whale in
Sea World's tanks as akin to keeping a human
in a bathtub for his entire life.

[11] But if we are pointing the finger at Sea
115 World, we should also look more broadly at the
way we confine performing animals. In most
zoos, visitors see bored animals pacing back and
forth in cages, with nothing to do but wait for
the next meal.

120 [12] Circuses are even worse places for animals.
Their living conditions are deplorable, especially
in travelling circuses where cages have to be
small so that they can go on the road. Training
animals to perform tricks often involves
125 starvation and cruelty. Undercover
investigations have repeatedly shown animals
being beaten and given electric shocks.

[13] Attempts to defend amusement parks and
circuses on the grounds that they 'educate'
130 people about animals should not be taken
seriously. Such enterprises are part of the
entertainment industry. The most important
lesson they teach impressionable young minds is
that it is acceptable to keep animals in captivity
135 for human amusement. That is the opposite of
the ethical attitude that we should be seeking to
teach children.

[14] There is no excuse for keeping wild animals
in amusement parks or circuses. Until our
140 governments take action, we should avoid
supporting places where captive wild animals
perform for our amusement. If the public will
not pay to see them, the businesses that profit
from keeping animals captive will not be able to
145 continue.

END OF READING PASSAGES

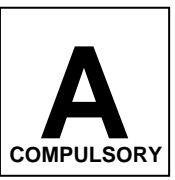
Sources of materials used in this paper will be acknowledged in the *Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education Examination Practice Papers* published by the Hong Kong Examinations and Assessment Authority at a later stage.

Candidate Number

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Please stick the barcode label here.

**HKDSE PRACTICE PAPER
ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER 1
PART A
QUESTION-ANSWER BOOK**



Write your Candidate Number and stick a barcode label in the space provided on this page.

Read Text 1 and answer questions 1-23. (40 marks)

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

1. What is the main idea of paragraph 1? Zoos, aquariums and marine parks...
A. are funded by governments.
B. are well supported by the general public.
C. are attracting increasing numbers of visitors each year.
D. are centres of education, conservation and entertainment. A B C D

2. According to line 9, who are 'these people'?

3. Which meaning of 'resource' is closest to the meaning used in line 10?
A. a country's source of wealth or revenue
e.g. Minerals are an important resource in Australia.
B. a source of information or expertise
e.g. Books are an important resource for study.
C. an ability to meet and handle a situation
e.g. Employers will find Mary's initiative an attractive resource.
D. a supply of materials that can be drawn on when needed
e.g. Low income families have fewer financial resources. A B C D

4. From the information given in paragraph 2, name THREE ways that Ocean Park promotes wildlife education. (3 marks)
a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

5. 'Wise seafood choices' (line 21) refers to eating fish that is ...
A. not endangered.
B. clean and properly cooked.
C. the special catch of the day.
D. healthy and nutritious. A B C D

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

A020E01A

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

6. From the information given in paragraphs 3 and 4, decide if the following statements are true (T), false (F) or not given (NG). (3 marks)

- a) The ocean environment is in decline due to overfishing.
- b) People do not remember much of what they have learned after watching a dolphin show.
- c) Ocean Park's own research results were similar to those of Dr Lance Miller.

7. Which of the following figures was the more likely result of the poll taken in 2005 (line 28)?

- A. 10%
- B. 49%
- C. 95%
- D. 100%

A	B	C	D
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

8. Do you agree with the statement that 'seeing animals in zoos could not be replicated by film or television' (lines 32-34)? Why or why not?

9. In Dr Lance Miller's study, how many times were the dolphin show guests interviewed?

- A. one
- B. two
- C. three
- D. four

A	B	C	D
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

10. What does 'their' in line 48 refer to?

11. a) According to paragraph 5, why are children losing touch with nature? Give TWO different reasons. (2 marks)

- i) _____
- ii) _____

b) Explain how these reasons might cause children to lose touch with nature.

12. 'Nature's ambassadors' (lines 65-66) refers to...

13. According to paragraph 7, why was Sea World in the news?

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

14. In line 73, what does 'thrashed about' mean?

- A. to play with
- B. to fight with
- C. to swim very quickly
- D. to move about violently

A B C D

15. Find TWO phrases in paragraph 7 that mean the same as 'being kept a prisoner'. (2 marks)

- a) _____
- b) _____

16. What does the expression 'pointing the finger at' mean in line 114?

- A. to look at an issue closely
- B. to put the blame on someone
- C. to address someone rudely
- D. to query someone or something

A B C D

17. How are circuses worse places for animals than zoos and aquariums? Name two different ways. (2 marks)

- a) _____

- b) _____

18. What do paragraphs 10-14 tell us about the writer's attitudes and opinions?

- 1. He feels strongly about animals being kept in captivity.
- 2. He is a defender of places like Sea World.
- 3. He is critical of amusement parks and circuses.
- 4. He is concerned about how we educate the future generation.
- 5. He expects the government to solve the world's problems.

- A. 1, 2 and 5
- B. 1, 3 and 4
- C. 2, 3 and 4
- D. 2, 4 and 5

A B C D

19. What does 'such enterprises' (line 131) refer to?

20. Why is the title 'An Ocean Apart' used?

- A. The text is about marine mammals.
- B. Aquariums are apart from the ocean.
- C. The two writers have very different opinions.
- D. The text contains information about local and overseas aquariums.

A B C D

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.

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

21. Below is an article about the incident that happened at Sea World. Fill in the blanks using words that can be found in **paragraphs 7-10**. Use one word for each blank. One example has been done for you. (8 marks)

After the death of Dawn Brancheau, questions are being asked whether anything could have been done to prevent such a _____ . It has now emerged that Tilly was still being allowed to perform despite being responsible for the deaths of _____ other people in previous attacks. Unlike most performing show animals, Tilly was not born in _____ . He was captured off the coast of Iceland in 1983 and housed in a concrete _____ . Reports speculate that Tilly was isolated from the other whales, and that the _____ from his family might have contributed to his aggressive behaviour. Orcas in the wild normally live and hunt in packs, _____ hundreds of miles in the ocean. Some experts believe that Tilly did not kill for food, but may have been acting out of _____ and boredom. Richard Ellis agrees that while the whale ‘was not trying to eat the trainer’, his actions were _____ .

22. ‘Keeping a pet at home is not the same as keeping an animal in a zoo.’ Use TWO ideas from the text to support this point of view. (2 marks)

23. The text presents two opposing views of educating children about animals. Discuss which view you find most convincing and why. (2 marks)

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

END OF PART A



**PRACTICE PAPER
ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER 1**

PART B1

Reading Passages

1 hour 30 minutes
(for both Parts A and B)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- (1) Refer to the General Instructions on Page 1 of the Reading Passages Booklet for Part A.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART B1

- (1) The Question-Answer Book for Part B1 is inserted in this Reading Passages Booklet.
- (2) Candidates who choose Part B1 should attempt all questions in this part. Each question carries ONE mark unless otherwise stated.
- (3) Hand in only ONE Question-Answer Book for Part B, either B1 or B2, and tie it with the Question-Answer Book for Part A.

PART B1

Read Text 2 and answer questions 24-41 on pages 1-3 of the Question-Answer Book for Part B1.

Text 2



DOGS ON THE MEND AFTER PIT BULL ATTACK

Brett Clarkson, Sun Media
4 January 2012

1 [1] Tears filled Lucy Poon's eyes as she recalled how
her two dogs were viciously attacked by a blood-
thirsty pit bull, which was finally shot dead by police.
5 'I remember so many neighbours who came out to try
and stop the attack,' Lucy said. 'I'm getting all teary
because I can't even begin to thank all the people who
helped.'

10 [2] Lucy, 25, recalled how the pit bull appeared out of
nowhere while she was walking Tiny, 4, and Ninja, 3,
at around 7pm Friday. The pit bull didn't make a
single sound as it savagely attacked her screaming
dogs three times, almost killing one of them. 'If I
could've killed the dog with my bare hands, I
would've,' Lucy admitted. 'I just kept thinking of
15 what my dogs were going through.'

[3] Lucy and other residents in the neighbourhood said
the pit bull's owner wasn't present when the attack
happened. Several neighbours reported seeing a man
running from the scene just as the attack began and
20 police confirmed there hadn't yet been an arrest in the
case.

[4] Lucy said that if police do find the owner, he
should be charged. 'You will not be able to publish
what I think should happen to this person,' Lucy told
25 the Sun Media. 'This person should be charged. Is the
dog at fault? No. It's the owner's fault.'

[5] Lucy recalled how neighbours rushed out to try to
stop the first attack on Ninja, a three-year-old
Labrador. Three men were beating the dog while an
30 elderly woman passed her walking cane to Lucy, who
used it to rain blows down on the pit bull. The dog
backed off, only to attack Ninja again.

[6] During the second attack, neighbours managed to
rescue Ninja from the pit bull by lifting up its back-
35 legs. The pit bull was then thrown over a fence onto
the yard of the housing estate. But the drama didn't
stop there. Somebody yelled, 'It's loose again!' and
suddenly the dog was attacking Tiny, her Maltese.

[7] Within minutes of the attack, police arrived and
40 fired an electric-shock gun at the pit bull three times.
But it had no effect, so they had to use a shotgun to
shoot it. 'Everybody was shaking,' said Chan Man-fat,
Lucy's uncle, pointing to the dark spot on the road
where the pit bull died. 'After the pit bull was shot the
45 first time, it lifted its head as if trying to get back up!
That's when the police shot it a second time, killing it.'

[8] Lucy said Ninja suffered cuts and wounds, but that
little Tiny's injuries were much more serious. Police
drove Lucy and her bleeding dogs to the animal
50 hospital. 'I was afraid Tiny was going to die,' she said.
However, following surgery at the animal hospital, she
had been told that both dogs were recovering well.
Lucy was hoping to get her pets back home today.

Texts 3 and 4 are passages taken from the same source.

Read the texts and answer questions 42-50 on pages 3-4 of the Question-Answer Book for Part B1.

Text 3

FOOD FOR THOUGHT: A restaurant guide to waste reduction and recycling

Preface

- 1 [1] The Integrated Waste Management Board is pleased to endorse this copy of *Food for Thought: A Restaurant Guide to Waste Reduction and Recycling*. This guide, developed by The City Council of San Francisco, presents a variety of suggestions and tips that restaurants can use to reduce the amount of rubbish thrown away.
- 5 [2] Communities across the country are facing increasing waste disposal problems. As landfill space decreases, the costs for disposing of our rubbish will grow. Ultimately, businesses and residents will have to pay higher disposal fees. Restaurants can do a lot to minimise these potential cost increases by setting up recycling and waste reduction programmes. Not only will this help save your business money, but it will extend the
- 10 life of landfills and save valuable energy.

Text 4

Waste reduction tips

1. Have employees use mugs or cups for their drinks.
2. Place rubber mats around dishwashing stations to reduce china and glass breakage. This will also prevent injuries from slipping on a wet floor.
3. Vegetables that have wilted are still safe to eat. Cut off the ends and soak them in warm water for fifteen to twenty minutes.
4. Styrofoam uses more than four times the amount of space than paper when thrown in the rubbish. Use paper packaging instead to reduce the volume of rubbish being produced.
5. Use leftover vegetable and meat trimmings for soup stock.
6. Date all food items on the day you receive them so that you can tell the new products apart from the old.
7. Buy beverages (e.g. juice, iced tea) in concentrate or bulk form. Similarly, buy milk in a 20-litre dispenser box rather than by the litre.
8. Clean your fryers daily. This extends the life of the fryer.

END OF READING PASSAGES

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

Candidate Number

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Please stick the barcode label here.

**HKDSE PRACTICE PAPER
ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER 1
PART B1
QUESTION-ANSWER BOOK**



Write your Candidate Number and stick a barcode label in the space provided on this page.

Read Text 2 and answer questions 24-41. (27 marks)

24. How many dogs are mentioned in the text? _____

25. In paragraph 1, how does Lucy feel towards her neighbours?

- A. friendly
- B. upset
- C. grateful
- D. sad

A B C D

26. Why was Lucy surprised by the attacker? Give one reason from the text.

27. Find a word in paragraph 2 that means the same as 'violently'.

28. Read lines 12-15. How does Lucy feel towards the pit bull?

- A. pity
- B. angry
- C. worried
- D. frightened

A B C D

29. Why do you think the man (in line 18) ran away from the scene?

30. What does Lucy mean when she says, 'You will not be able to publish what I think should happen to this person' (lines 23-24)?

- A. Lucy wants to say something rude about the person.
- B. Lucy does not know what should happen to the person.
- C. There are no words to express what Lucy wants to say.
- D. There is not enough freedom of the press in Hong Kong.

A B C D

31. Who does Lucy blame for the attack?

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.

A020E1B1

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

32. What does 'it' (line 31) refer to?

33. Find words in paragraph 6 that mean the same as the following: (3 marks)

a) save _____

b) shouted _____

c) free _____

34. In line 43, 'the dark spot' refers to...

A. a hole left by the gun shot.

B. a mark made by the police.

C. a blood stain.

D. the dead pit bull.

A B C D

35. Decide if the following statements about the police are true (T), false (F) or not given (NG). (5 marks)

a) There were two police officers at the scene.

b) The police arrived shortly after the attack took place.

c) The police had difficulty controlling the pit bull.

d) The police questioned the man running away from the incident.

e) The police have arrested the pit bull owner.

36. Which word in paragraph 8 means the same as 'on the mend' (in the title)?

37. What date did Lucy hope to get her dogs back home?

38. What is Brett Clarkson's profession?

39. This article ...

A. gives advice about how to handle a pit bull.

B. is a story about a pet owner saving her pets.

C. outlines the principles of good pet care.

D. warns about the dangers of walking your dog.

A B C D

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.

40. Read paragraphs 5-7 and number the following events (1 – 6) in the correct order. Number 1 has been done for you.

	The pit bull attacked Tiny.
	The neighbours threw the pit bull over a fence by its back-legs.
	Police used an electric-shock gun.
1	Lucy was walking her dogs.
	Police used a shotgun.
	The pit bull attacked Ninja.

41. Match the correct sub-headings to the paragraphs in the article. Write the letter in the space provided. (One of the sub-headings is **NOT** used). (4 marks)

Paragraph Nos.	
Paragraphs 1-2	_____
Paragraphs 3-4	_____
Paragraph 7	_____
Paragraph 8	_____

Sub-headings
A. Dogs in stable condition
B. Deadly outcome
C. Police Department Report
D. Owner watched in horror as pets savaged
E. Who is responsible?

Read Text 3 and answer questions 42-46. (7 marks)

42. This text is taken from...

- A. an advertisement.
- B. an information booklet.
- C. a restaurant menu.
- D. a newspaper article.

- A
- B
- C
- D

43. Who wrote the text?

44. This text was written for people working in the _____ business.

45. What does 'these potential cost increases' (line 8) refer to?

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.

46. According to paragraph 2, how can waste reduction and recycling benefit businesses and communities? (3 marks)

- a) _____

- b) _____

- c) _____

Read Text 4 and answer questions 47-50. (9 marks)

47. According to Tip 3, the vegetables...

- A. are dirty.
- B. are frozen.
- C. have gone bad.
- D. have lost water.

- A
- B
- C
- D

48. Complete the following sentence. (2 marks)

Tip 4 recommends using _____ instead of _____ because _____

49. Find another word in the list of tips that means the same as the following: (2 marks)

- a) losing one's balance _____
- b) large quantity _____

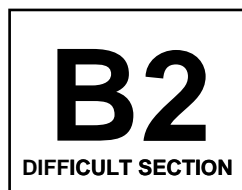
50. Match the correct headings with the corresponding tips. Write the letter of the heading in the space provided. (One of the headings is **NOT** used.) (4 marks)

Tips	
Tip 5:	_____
Tip 6:	_____
Tip 7:	_____
Tip 8:	_____

Headings	
A.	Equipment
B.	Product handling and storage
C.	Food preparation
D.	Kitchen safety
E.	Purchasing

END OF PAPER

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.



**PRACTICE PAPER
ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER 1**

PART B2

Reading Passages

1 hour 30 minutes
(for both Parts A and B)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- (1) Refer to the General Instructions on Page 1 of the Reading Passages Booklet for Part A.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART B2

- (1) The Question-Answer Book for Part B2 is inserted in this Reading Passages Booklet.
- (2) Candidates who choose Part B2 should attempt all questions in this part. Each question carries ONE mark unless otherwise stated.
- (3) Hand in only ONE Question-Answer Book for Part B, either B1 or B2, and tie it with the Question-Answer Book for Part A.

PART B2

Read Text 5 and answer questions 51-68 on pages 1-3 of the Question-Answer Book for Part B2.

Text 5

China's army of irregular recyclers face scrapheap

Unlicensed rubbish collectors are frowned on, despite helping to keep cities clean, writes Patti Waldmeir.

- 1 [1] China is often accused of all but destroying its environment in the name of economic growth. But the same naked capitalism that has poisoned Chinese skies and waterways is hard at work in the streets of Shanghai, cleaning up the mess.
- 5 [2] China has a 10 million strong illegal army of rubbish entrepreneurs and in Shanghai they can seem ubiquitous.
- 10 [3] Three-wheeled bicycles piled impossibly high with plastic, cardboard and Styrofoam ply the streets. Pensioners pick through rubbish bins for drinks cans, or beg empty water bottles from tourists. Grannies brave the subway at rush hour to collect commuters' discarded newspapers. Migrant workers go door to door like rag men, buying up the cast-offs of Shanghai's conspicuous consumption, designer water bottles and flat screen television boxes which would otherwise clog up the city landfills.
- 15 [4] While China's leaders bicker with environmentalists over emissions targets, it can appear that its people are quietly getting on with the task of making the planet a better place to live.
- 20 [5] But while the government has a grand plan for the greening of China, the country's trash pickers are decidedly not part of it. During the 2008 Beijing Olympics they were largely run out of town (with disastrous consequences for city waste, as recyclables piled up on the pavements).
- 25 [6] And recyclers in Shanghai's uber-chic French concession are already making plans to leave town during the city's six-month World Expo, which starts May 1. They are mostly unlicensed migrants without city residency documents, and therefore vulnerable to any crackdown on rubbish peddlers and to a general Expo-inspired anti-migrant campaign.
- 30 [7] The irony of such a purge is clearly lost on the government: Expo's theme is green cities, and many Expo pavilions have been constructed with recycled materials.
- 35 [8] The past year has been tough already for China's recyclers: the global financial crises savaged rubbish prices, which still languish well below their pre-crises levels.
- 40 [9] Cai Yan Fen has a paper and plastic recycling business on the outskirts of Shanghai, where she lives with her eight-month-old baby in a shack next to a muddy yard strewn with twisted bits of scrap metal, broken toilet seats and twine.
- 45 [10] She says Shanghai residents stopped selling their waste during the crises, because it simply was not worth it to them.
- 50 [11] 'It was a big blow to our business,' she says, noting that profits have still not recovered. She now has to sell 10kg of paper to make a single renminbi profit.
- 55 [12] But Fu Li Ping, the head of the Shanghai waste administration, has little positive to say about Shanghai's rubbish brigade, arguing that their motives have more to do with profits than the environment. Their recycling stations are eyesores that are being removed as part of the greening of Shanghai for Expo, she says, without a hint of irony.
- 60 [13] Shanghai has its own plan to encourage recycling by residents, which requires them to store recycling in their miniscule flats for a month at a time – in exchange for points they can redeem for recycled pencils and other trinkets online.
- 65 [14] Ms Fu hardly disputes the fact that anyone rich enough to have space in their flat for a month's worth of newspapers – in one of the world's priciest property markets – probably can do without another pencil.
- 70 [15] The government has legitimate reason for concern. Though recyclers reduce the rubbish going into landfills – and reduce public tensions too, since residents protest when overflowing landfills mean it must be burned – the by-products of illegal recycling can be toxic and dangerous. Itinerant recyclers dismantling a laptop for scrap can often leave plenty of other waste behind when they are done.
- 75 [16] Shanghai wants to regulate the recyclers, and even issue them with uniforms.
- 80 [17] 'The government looks at these people as disorder,' says Adam Minter, author of the blog Shanghai Scrap.
- 85 [18] 'They are like Mao's army during the Long March days: very irregular, but very efficient. The government wants to turn them into a regular army.'
- 90 [19] But that will take time, and in the meantime the government is working all-out to increase private consumption. Whatever will happen to all those boxes?

Text 6

1 [1] **ONE** night he sprang from sleep with a start, his thick
fur bristling in recurrent waves. From the forest came the call, — a
long-drawn howl, like, yet unlike, any noise made by a husky dog.
5 He sprang through the sleeping camp and in swift silence dashed
through the woods. As he drew closer to the cry he went more slowly,
with caution in every movement, till he came to an open place
among the trees. And looking out, he saw, standing on its hind legs,
with nose pointed to the sky, a long, lean, timber wolf.

[2] Buck did not attack, but circled about and hedged him in with
10 friendly advances. The wolf was suspicious and afraid; for Buck was
three times his weight, while his head barely reached Buck's
shoulder. Watching his chance, the wolf darted away, and Buck
followed him with wild leaping, in a frenzy to overtake. Time and
again he would run till Buck's head was even with his side before
15 whirling around, only to dash away again at the first opportunity.

[3] But in the end Buck's determination was rewarded; for the wolf,
finding that no harm was intended, finally sniffed noses with him.
Then they became friendly, and played about in the nervous, half-
timid way with which fierce beasts belie their fierceness. After some
20 time, the wolf started off in a manner that plainly showed he was
going somewhere. He made it clear to Buck that he was to come, and
they ran side by side through great stretches of forest, hour after hour,
the sun rising higher and the day growing warmer. Buck was wildly
glad. He had done this thing before, and he was doing it again,
25 running free in the open, the unpacked earth underfoot, the wide sky
overhead.

[4] They stopped by a running stream to drink, and, stopping, Buck
remembered John Thornton. He sat down. The wolf started on toward
the place where he was heading, then returned to Buck, sniffing
30 noses and making actions as though to encourage him. But Buck
turned about and started slowly on the back track. For the better part
of an hour the wild brother ran by his side, whining softly. Then he
sat down, pointed his nose upward, and howled. It was a mournful
howl, and as Buck held steadily on his way he heard it grow faint and
35 fainter until it was lost in the distance.

[5] John Thornton was eating dinner when Buck dashed into camp
and sprang upon him in a frenzy of affection, knocking him over,
scrambling upon him, licking his face, biting his hand—'playing the
general tom-fool,' as John Thornton characterized it, while he shook
40 Buck back and forth and cursed him lovingly.

END OF READING PASSAGES

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

Candidate Number

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Please stick the barcode label here.

**HKDSE PRACTICE PAPER
ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER 1
PART B2
QUESTION-ANSWER BOOK**



Write your Candidate Number and stick a barcode label in the space provided on this page.
Read Text 5 and answer questions 51-68. (34 marks)

51. According to paragraph 1, what is China accused of?
- A. naked capitalism
 - B. destruction of the environment
 - C. putting the economy before the environment
 - D. hiding its environmental mess
- A B C D
52. According to paragraph 2, which one of the following statements is **TRUE**?
- A. The rubbish collectors in Shanghai seem to be everywhere.
 - B. There are 10 million rubbish collectors in Shanghai.
 - C. The army is working with rubbish collectors to clean up Shanghai.
 - D. The rubbish collectors in Shanghai are treated like entrepreneurs.
- A B C D
53. What does 'ply' in line 10 mean?
- A. to carry on, pursue or work at (a job, trade etc.)
 - B. to sell (goods, wares etc.) especially at a regular place
 - C. to provide repeatedly or persistently
 - D. to travel regularly along (a route) or in (an area)
- A B C D
54. What are 'cast-offs' (line 15)?
- A. designer goods
 - B. counterfeit goods
 - C. second hand goods
 - D. goods no longer desired
- A B C D
55. What message is implied in paragraph 4?
- A. China's leaders are working with environmentalists to achieve emission targets.
 - B. The government, environmentalists and people should work together to make the planet a better place to live.
 - C. The people are doing a better job than the government in cleaning up the environment.
 - D. The people would prefer to quietly get on with their lives than clean up the environment.
- A B C D
56. Why do you think the recyclers were run out of town during the Beijing Olympics?
- _____
- _____
57. Find words in paragraph 6 which could be replaced by the following: (2 marks)
- a) very fashionable _____
- b) likely to suffer from _____

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.

A020E1B2

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

58. What two things does 'such a purge' (line 36) refer to? (2 marks)

- a) _____
- b) _____

59. Explain the irony in paragraph 7. (2 marks)

60. What does 'their' in line 42 refer to?

61. What was the 'big blow' (line 52) to Cai Yan Fen's business?

- A. She lost money and her home.
- B. She is unable to buy enough paper to make a profit.
- C. She has to sell more paper at a higher price.
- D. The Shanghai waste administration is going to remove her recycling station.

A B C D

62. How does Fu Li Ping feel about Shanghai's plan to encourage residents to recycle?

- A. She fully supports it.
- B. She strongly disputes it.
- C. She acknowledges its shortcomings.
- D. She has no strong feelings either way.

A B C D

63. From the text, identify TWO problems with Shanghai's plan for recycling. (2 marks)

- a) _____
- _____
- b) _____
- _____

64. Does illegal recycling pose any risks? Give TWO examples from the text. (2 marks)

- a) _____
- b) _____

65. a) What future plans does the government have for the unlicensed rubbish collectors? (2 marks)

- i) _____
- ii) _____

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

b) The writer uses different names for the recyclers. What do the following names convey about the recyclers? (2 marks)

i) rubbish entrepreneurs (line 7) _____

ii) rubbish brigade (line 58) _____

66. Complete the table below. Follow the instructions given in the first row. (9 marks)

Person Interviewed	Job Write the job of each person in this column.	Opinion Decide whether each person is for (F) or against (A) the recyclers, or whether the information is not given (NG). Put the appropriate letter in this column.	Speech Bubble Read the 3 speech bubbles below the table (A – C). Decide which person is likely to have said each one. Put the appropriate letter in this column.
Fu Li Ping			
Adam Minter			
Cai Yan Fen			

A. “This city desperately needs a recycling service and, so far, no effective system has been provided by the authorities so, naturally, entrepreneurs will step in.”

B. “Recycling is everyone’s civic duty and should be done without creating unsightly rubbish heaps, and without a view to making a profit.”

C. “If the government and the recyclers could work together in a more formalized way, it would probably be a win-win situation.”

67. What is the tone of the author’s final line, ‘Whatever will happen to all those boxes’ (lines 90-91)?

- A. indifferent
- B. sarcastic
- C. sympathetic
- D. angry

A B C D

68. Look at the title. What does ‘face scapheap’ suggest will happen to the irregular recyclers?

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.

Read Text 6 and answer questions 69-78. (12 marks)

69. Who is 'he' (line 1)? _____

70. What is the wolf doing in paragraph 1?

- A. howling in the woods
- B. sleeping in the camp
- C. hiding behind some trees
- D. dashing through the woods

A B C D

71. Use ONE word to complete each blank. In comparison to size, Buck is... (2 marks)

_____ and _____ than the wolf.

72. In paragraph 2...

- A. Buck attacks the wolf.
- B. Buck chases the wolf.
- C. Buck and the wolf circle each other.
- D. Buck and the wolf run away from each other.

A B C D

73. What is 'Buck's determination' (line 16)? _____

74. Which word can replace 'belie' (line 19)?

- A. develop
- B. preserve
- C. hide
- D. demonstrate

A B C D

75. Why is Buck 'wildly glad' (lines 23-24)?

76. What conflict is Buck faced with in paragraph 4?

77. What action does Buck take in paragraph 4? Why? (2 marks)

78. How does John Thornton feel when he sees Buck?

- A. anger
- B. relief
- C. fondness
- D. confusion

A B C D

END OF PAPER

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.