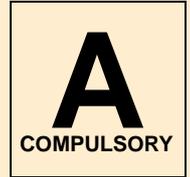




2017/18-ME
ENG LANG

PAPER 1
PART A

HOK YAU CLUB
HONG KONG MOCK EXAMINATION 2017/18



ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER 1

PART A

Reading Passages

2.15 pm - 3.45 pm (1½ hours)
(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 the Part A Question-Answer Book and the Part B Question-Answer Book which you are going to attempt.
- (3) Write your answers in the spaces provided in the Question-Answer Books. 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 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 you have attempted (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 not be collected at the end of the examination. This 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.

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

PART A

Read Text 1 and answer questions 1-28 on page 1-4 of the Question-Answer Book for Part A.

Text 1

The Land of the e-spree

We put the mainland's mobile payment system to the test on a cash-free day out in Shenzhen

Rachel Cheung

- 1 [1] Two hundred yuan (HK\$238) for a sim card with one gigabyte of data. "It's a really good deal," the salesman assures us. We are in Shenzhen and about to spend a day there without a cent in hard cash. But first, we need that mobile data – it's an essential, second only to a smartphone.
- 5 [2] "Later you can just top it up online," the salesman adds. I hand him the money to pay for the sim. This is the last cash I will use during my time in the city, a hotbed of innovation nicknamed China's Silicon Valley.
- [3] With more people paying for goods and services using their smartphones, the idea of a cashless society has become a hot topic. But how well does the mobile payment system (MPS) work in reality?
- 10 [4] I had visited the city earlier, to open a mainland bank account. Now that I'm back, I need to set up phone "e-wallets" for the mainland's two most popular mobile payment services: WeChat Pay, owned by Tencent, and Alipay, owned by the Alibaba Group (which also owns the South China Morning Post).
- [5] The Chinese government enforces real-name registration, so I must verify my identity using an official document and link the e-wallet to my new bank account. The staff at the bank where I set up my account complete the entire activation process for me, making things a lot easier.
- 15 [6] The first challenge comes with a short taxi ride. Arriving at our destination, the driver asks if I want to pay through Alipay or WeChat Pay, then calls up the relevant QR code on his phone. I use the scanning app on my phone to read his code, type in the fare, and it's done.
- 20 [7] We head to Dong Men Ding Plaza, a three-storey mall filled with stalls selling street food: rice-stuffed chicken wings, grilled skewers, boiled crayfish, crabs, you name it. Here, cash used to be king, but no longer.
- [8] It is still early and the stalls are just opening. We see that some vendors place their QR codes on the counters, others stick them on the wall, or wear them as a badge on their chests. Transactions are completed with a few taps on the phone, and even the elderly vendors have got on the bandwagon. I'm eager to try it myself, but then I notice a cleaner picking dead cockroaches off the floor using her bare hands so I decide to spend my money somewhere else.
- 25 [9] I head over to Sun Square, a deluxe shopping mall next door where a convenience store, hair salon and supermarkets all accept mobile payments, as do unmanned vending machines and mini karaoke booths.
- 30 [10] We go to a high-end restaurant for lunch. The waiter points to the QR code on the corner of the table and says "the menu is here". We scan the code to open the menu on our phones, then use them to place our orders. At the end of the meal, we pay the bill through our devices and see ourselves out. No fuss.
- 35 [11] Besides paying for taxis, MPS is being gradually rolled out across all forms of public transport in Shenzhen. In July, four bus routes began accepting mobile payments. For the underground system, most passengers still use TransCard, the Shenzhen version of Hong Kong's Octopus – however, the card can be topped up through both Alipay and WeChat Pay. For some services, such as renting a bicycle from a bike-sharing scheme, paying digitally is the only option.

40 [12] But there are some drawbacks to MPS. There are glitches. At a gaming arcade we visit, there is a discount on tokens bought using Alipay. But when we scan the QR code at the token booth, an error message keeps popping up. A member of staff at the arcade, wearing a vest bearing the name Alipay, merely shrugs. We call its customer services hotline for help, only to be told that our account should be working fine.

45 [13] We use the WeChat Pay app to scan the QR codes on the individual gaming machines. This takes us to the arcade's webpage, where we finally buy a "bag" of digital tokens. But given how confusing its webpage is, and the constant pop-up ads, I begin to wish I could get my hands on some good old-fashioned physical tokens.

50 [14] Tourists will also face problems with MPS because of the mandatory linking of the e-wallet to a local bank account. This is going to become even tougher now it is the preferred method of payment for most stores and restaurants in Shenzhen, and it is only going to become more widespread throughout the country.

[15] That means it is difficult to get around, eat and shop unless you have a local tagging along who has access to the payment apps. "If I want to order a Didi [taxi], I can't," says Kelechie Emetuche, an American university student who spent the summer in Zhejiang province. To make matters worse, "all the apps I usually use to help navigate, such as Google, are blocked in China". she says.

55 [16] But for locals, Alipay and WeChat Pay are not only transforming how people make transactions, but how they manage their lives. "Initially, I only used Alipay for shopping on Taobao. But now its usage has really spread and it pervades all parts of daily life," says Yeung Ching-ching, a Shenzhen resident, who uses the app to order food deliveries, buy cinema tickets and flights, and to change foreign currencies. (Alipay even has an in-app feature to book a doctor's appointment.)

60 [17] Yeung has also joined Sesame Credit, a credit-scoring service for consumers provided by Alibaba affiliate Ant Financial. She finds herself spending more money using Alipay to obtain a higher credit score, which, in return, provides her with bigger discounts and other benefits.

65 [18] The convenience of MPS may also come at a cost in terms of privacy, which is often overlooked by users. The systems process enormous amounts of personal information, not just revealing the user's consumption habits, but also their geolocation, financial records and even medical history.

70 [19] "The data trail left by users' transactions at home and abroad can paint a finely detailed portrait of how they spend their money and time. The extent to which Alipay shares such data with the Chinese government is troublingly unclear in light of the wealth of citizens' data the company has acquired," write cyber researchers with Citizen Lab at the University of Toronto's Munk School of Global Affairs in a study of Alipay.

[20] "How long will they retain the data, whether the data will be shared with third parties or with whom – none of these are disclosed," says Eric Fan Kin-man, the convener of information security of the Hong Kong Information Technology Federation.

75 [21] Hong Kong has privacy laws to protect personal information collected by mobile apps, preventing the data from being shared with third parties without users' consent or obtained by law enforcement without a court order. On the mainland, however, such rules do not apply.

80 [22] It is therefore unclear under what circumstances the data collected by MPS will be shared with law enforcement agencies. And since neither Alipay nor WeChat Pay publishes transparency reports, it is not known how many requests for data they have received from the government nor how many they have acceded to.

[23] "We will not share any users' information with third parties without the consent of users," says a spokesman from Ant Financial Services Group, adding that third parties include other subsidiaries of the Alibaba Group.

85 [24] Users do not seem to be overly concerned, though. "They collect big data, just like many music-streaming apps recommend playlists according to what you usually listen to. I did not consider whether they would be using the information for any other purpose," says Yeung. "Alipay is just like a bank, which also holds a lot of information about our consumption."

[25] Meanwhile, back on my cashless challenge in Shenzhen, I discover another flaw. Outside the
90 toilets in a shopping mall, my phone isn't getting a signal. That means I can't buy toilet paper from a
vending machine which accepts only digital payments.

END OF READING PASSAGES

Sources of materials used in this paper will be acknowledged in the *Question Papers and Examination Report* published by Hok Yau Club at a later stage.



2017/18-ME
ENG LANG

PAPER 1
PART B1

HOK YAU CLUB
HONG KONG MOCK EXAMINATION 2017/18



ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER 1

PART B1

Reading Passages

2.15 pm - 3.45 pm (1½ hours)
(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 fasten it with the Question-Answer Book for Part A using the green tag provided.

PART B1

Read Text 2 and answer questions 29-40 of the Question-Answer Book for Part B1.

Text 2

Juvenile Delinquency

1 [1] Juvenile delinquency refers to the crimes committed by youths in their teens. Crime doesn't pay. Though they are usually minor crimes, they still badly affect our society. Below are some of the common problems:

[2] Vandalism

5 There are always cases when teenagers want to draw their parents', teachers' as well as the police's attention. They do this in different ways. One of the most popular is to damage public properties. Making graffiti on walls, stepping on grass in parks, destroying fences, and burning road signs are fun from their point of view. They do not give this over until they suffer from some serious consequences. This is of course against the law and they may pay the price such as being sent to a rehabilitation centre or even
10 being put into the jail.

[3] Shop-lifting

In many new towns such as Tuen Mun, Tin Shui Wai and Tseung Kwan O, there are many families with financial problems. The environment of a new town invites and provides more opportunities for juveniles to commit delinquency than other areas. There are single-parent families, low-income and
15 uneducated parents as well as a complicated neighbourhood. In order to show off and make themselves look superior to the others, many adolescents cannot help but steal. Though the items stolen are not worth much, they are more than enough to ruin their lives. The value of the goods does not count, the act does.

[4] Bullying

It is becoming a trend, a fashion in teens' eyes, to be the 'Big Brother' in their social groups. They
20 enjoy gathering together and exploring excitement. They often pick their targets at school and seize every chance to hurt the weak. They do this physically, verbally or in whatever ways are available as long as they feel they have the utmost power like a king. There are examples like locking their victims up in the toilet, taking off their clothes, nicknaming them and making jokes of them. Sometimes, bullies may even drop out of school, and meet people from other schools, probably triad members, and get back at people
25 they do not like. Both bullying and truancy are the last things a 'normal' teenager does. These people usually have a leader, a plan and a target. In this age, some even put them on the Net and 'share' the video with the rest of the world. In some extreme cases, it involves death, either the victims are killed or they cannot take it anymore and commit suicide. It is violent, but in youths' eyes, it is just like a game. They show no pity and sympathy for their peers at all.

30 [5] To tackle all these crimes, different parties have their roles to play. It is argued that parents need to play a more prominent role such as be a role model while others argue that it is the schools' responsibility. No doubt, collective effort is more ideal. Parents, teachers, social workers, the public, the media and the teenagers themselves should really reflect on the problem of juvenile delinquency.

Text 3

Jewellery show attracts robbers

1 [1] A jeweler had his travel bag containing \$3.9 million worth of gems stolen yesterday while he was
surfing the internet at a Wan Chai hotel. It was one of four robberies on the first day of Asia's biggest
jewelry fair, police said. The bag was stolen minutes after the 70-year-old man sat in front of the computer
and placed it on the floor beside his chair in the ground floor business center of the Wharney Hotel in
5 Lockhart Road, just before 9am. He said the 11,000 gems were to be exhibited at the fair, which opened at
10.30am yesterday. Police suspect an Asian man, aged between 30 and 40, and about 1.77 meters tall. He
was wearing a yellow shirt and sunglasses.

[2] In another case, a box with about US\$100,000 worth of jewelry was stolen when it was being
delivered from the headquarters of the Brink's security firm in Kwai Chung to Wan Chai venue. Last
10 night, police officers were still interviewing at least 10 security guards, although no one had been arrested.
A police spokeswoman said the other two thefts took place at the venue during the opening. Two pearl
necklaces worth a total of US\$80,000 were stolen from one booth and 13 diamonds worth US\$75,000
from another.

[3] On Monday morning, burglars prised open a room in the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Tsim Sha Tsui and
15 escaped with luggage containing \$2 million worth of jewelry while its owner – a South Korean jeweler –
was eating in the coffee shop. A hotel worker went to investigate after he found the room's door prised
open and no one inside. He called police and hotel staff alerted the two Korean guests at the coffee shop.
Police said, "Initial investigations showed a hard object, probably a screwdriver, was used to prise open
the door shortly after the two occupants left the room." The hotel's closed-circuit footage had been
20 checked but it did not reveal anything suspicious. Police suspect the burglars fled via a rear staircase.

[4] A police source said it was known that international jewel thieves travelled to Hong Kong every year
to take advantage of the opportunities presented during the gems show.

END OF READING PASSAGE

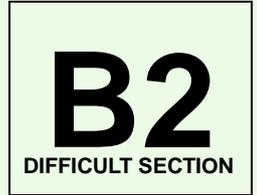
Sources of materials used in this paper will be acknowledged in the *Question Papers and Examination Report* published
by Hok Yau Club at a later stage.



2017/18-ME
ENG LANG

PAPER 1
PART B2

HOK YAU CLUB
HONG KONG MOCK EXAMINATION 2017/18



ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER 1
PART B2

Reading Passages

2.15 pm - 3.45 pm (1½ hours)
(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 fasten it with the Question-Answer Book for Part A using the green tag provided.

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PART B2

Read Text 4 and answer questions 55-80 of the Question-Answer Book for Part B2.

Text 4

Will Saetren says a US military strike on N Korea would be disastrous and wouldn't resolve the nuclear crisis

- 1 [1] Using nuclear weapons against North Korea is a terrible idea. More than 70 years after the first and only use of nuclear weapons in combat, it seems odd to have to put this in writing, but the past several weeks of heightened tensions with North Korea have made it a necessity.
- 5 [2] As the crisis on the Korean peninsula deepens, voices calling for military action to halt North Korea's nuclear programme have grown stronger and bolder. Last week, Kevin James, a research fellow from the London School of Economics, went a step further, writing that the administration should "nuke North Korea now: it's the only option". His argument is based on the assumption that North Korean leader Kim Jong-un is an irrational actor, and that nuclear deterrence is not an option.
- 10 [3] This ignores a fundamental reality. The United States has been in a deterrence relationship with North Korea for decades.
- [4] Since the suspension of the Korean war in 1953, North Korea has held Seoul, the world's fourth-largest metropolis, and home to roughly 25 million people, hostage. Pyongyang has thousands of artillery pieces trained on the South Korean capital, a mere 40km south of the border with North Korea. Shells fired from those batteries can reach their targets in roughly 45 seconds. That puts close to 35,000 US troops and 100,000 American civilians directly in harm's way should a major conflict break out on the Korean peninsula.
- 15 [5] To make matters worse, North Korea possesses one of the largest stockpiles of chemical weapons in the world, and can deploy these toxins on an array of artillery shells and missiles. All of South Korea, Japan, and the vast majority of US military assets in the region are well within the range of these weapons. Within minutes of a US military strike, hundreds of these weapons would be launched at both civilian and military targets, inflicting devastating casualties, and bringing about significant delays in the arrival of American reinforcements to the Korean peninsula.
- 20 [6] This grim reality does not take into account that North Korea has up to 60 nuclear weapons, and can deploy them on its short-, medium- and intermediate-range missiles. It is less clear if North Korea can target the American mainland with a nuclear warhead using one of its newly tested intercontinental ballistic missiles, but this is somewhat of a moot point. If Pyongyang hasn't perfected this capability, it will sooner or later; it is only a matter of time.
- [7] To think that the US can preemptively strike Pyongyang and decapitate its ability to retaliate is a fantasy.
- 30 [8] According to Siegfried Hecker, the emeritus director of the Los Alamos National Laboratory, who spent decades building nuclear weapons for the US, "there is no conceivable way the United States could destroy all North Korean nuclear weapons. It is not possible to know where they all are. Even if a few could be located, it would be difficult to destroy them without causing them to detonate and create a mushroom cloud over the Korean peninsula". That same logic applies to North Korea's conventional and chemical weapons.
- 35 [9] Any way you look at it, the end result is the same. Attempting to denuclearise the Korean peninsula by force would result in a level of carnage that the world has not seen since the second world war.
- [10] In 2005, the Pentagon estimated that the first 90 days of an armed conflict on the Korean peninsula would produce between 300,000 and 500,000 American and South Korean military casualties.
- 40 [11] That estimate was produced a year before North Korea conducted its first nuclear test.
- [12] The good news is that Kim isn't suicidal. His actions are consistent with his bottom line of

solidifying power and ensuring the survival of his regime. North Korea’s determination to develop a credible nuclear deterrent at all costs is a case in point. The irony, of course, is that using his nuclear arsenal against the United States or its allies would lead to the total destruction of what Kim holds dearest.
45 As General Colin Powell once put it, the US response would turn North Korea into a “charcoal briquette”. This is a fact that Kim is painfully aware of.

[13] For almost 70 years, North Korea and the US have been locked in a Mexican stand-off that has kept an uneasy peace. The facts on the ground remain mostly unchanged – the only difference is that North Korea has added a nuclear dimension to the deterrence relationship. That is an unwelcome development,
50 but in no way does it alter the reality that neither party can attack the other without inviting a devastating response. The bad news is that deterrence will eventually fail. It is a system that requires absolute perfection, yet it is overseen by imperfect human beings who are prone to errors, miscalculations, and cause accidents.

[14] That happened on multiple occasions during the cold war, and humanity is lucky to have got out of
55 that stand-off alive.

[15] Despite how it may fail in the end, deterrence with North Korea is the best option we have. Although it is far from perfect, deterrence buys the international community valuable time to pursue a diplomatic solution to the crisis. Realistic goals need to be established, such as freezing North Korea’s nuclear programme, and getting Pyongyang to agree to a moratorium on ballistic missile testing. That
60 should be a realistic target, given that Kim has already achieved what he set out to do: developing a credible nuclear deterrent to keep the US at bay.

[16] The alternative is non-starters. That is a fact that even senior White House officials will admit. In a surprisingly candid interview earlier this month, Steve Bannon, the now ousted White House chief strategist, told a reporter that “there’s no military solution [to North Korea’s nuclear threats], forget it...
65 they got us”. That might well be the only thing he has ever been right about.

Will Saetren is a research associate at the Institute for China-America Studies, where he specializes in nuclear weapons policy

END OF READING PASSAGE

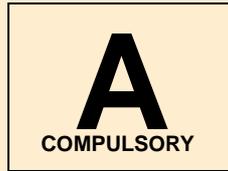
Sources of materials used in this paper will be acknowledged in the *Question Papers and Examination Report* published by Hok Yau Club at a later stage.

Candidate Number

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**HKME 2017/18
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 1-28. (41 marks)

1. What is the point the author is making when she says 'second only to a smartphone' (line 3)?

2. What does the 'hotbed of innovation' (line 5) refer to?

3. What is the challenge in paragraph 6?

4. Why does the author think it is a challenge?

5. What does the writer mean when she says 'Here, cash used to be king, but no longer'? (2 marks)

6. What does 'it' (line 24) refer to?

7. The writer did not buy anything in Dong Men Ding Plaza because...

- A. things there are too cheap.
- B. it is not hygienic.
- C. she decides to spend her money elsewhere.
- D. the elderly are on the bandwagon.

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

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.

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

8. Based on paragraphs 7 and 8, decide whether the following statements are **True**, **False** or the information is **Not Given**. Blacken ONE circle only for each statement. (3 marks)

Statements	T	F	NG
i) China is the first country where old people use mobile payment.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
ii) QR codes are widely used in Dong Men Ding plaza.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
iii) All vendors in Dong Men Ding Plaza are not hygienic.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

9. Why does the writer say 'no fuss' in paragraph 10? (2 marks)

10. We can use Alipay and WeChat Pay to...

A. top up Octopus cards.	A	B	C	D
B. take different kinds of public transport.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
C. rent vehicles				
D. top up our bank cards				

11. What is the purpose of paragraph 11?

12. Find a word in paragraph 12 that could be replaced by 'disadvantages'?

13. How does the writer feel when the member of the staff at the arcade shrugs?

A. Irritated	A	B	C	D
B. Upset	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
C. Helpless				
D. relieved				

14. What does 'its' (line 44) refer to?

15. Why does the writer wish to get her hands on old-fashioned physical tokens? (2 marks)

- i) _____
- ii) _____

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.

16. What is the main idea of paragraph 14? (2 marks)

17. Find a word which have an opposite meaning of 'optional' in paragraph 14.

18. Why can't Kelechie Emetuche order a Didi in paragraph 15?

19. According to paragraph 16, Alipay and WeChat Pay...

- A. transform everyone's life.
- B. are the best invention ever.
- C. allow citizens to make transactions anywhere they like.
- D. make local people's life easier.

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

20. According to paragraph 16, what two impacts do Alipay and WeChat Pay have in Shenzhen residents? (2 marks)

21. What does Alipay do to attract people to use its payment system in paragraph 17? (2 marks)

22. What are the two major concerns related to MPS mentioned by the writer in paragraph 21? (2 marks)

- i)

- ii)

23. Why does she have the worry? (2 marks)

24. What does 'they' (line 84) refer to?

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

25. Find a word in paragraph 25 that could be replaced by 'problem'?

26. According to the article, we should be worried when using MPS because...

- | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. we need to link the e-wallet to a new bank account | A | B | C | D |
| B. everyone can see our geolocation and financial records. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| C. how the data are handled remains unknown. | | | | |
| D. it is commonly used in China. | | | | |

27. Which of the following is a suitable alternative title of the article?

- | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Shenzhen beating Hong Kong hands down | A | B | C | D |
| B. A world without cash | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| C. A privacy disaster in the making | | | | |
| D. Payments in the Chinese way | | | | |

28. Based on the information in paragraphs 23 and 24, complete the summary by writing ONE word to fill in each blank. You should make sure that your answers are grammatically correct, paying attention to word forms, plurals, etc. (4 marks)

Many users of MPS do not think privacy is an issue worthy of any (i)_____. Some think Alipay is (ii)_____ to a bank holding their (iii)_____ information, and they do not care about whether the information will be used for other (iv)_____.

END OF PART A

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.

Candidate Number

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Please stick the barcode label here.

**HKME 2017/18
ENGLISH LANGUAGE
PAPER 1 PART B1
QUESTION-ANSWER BOOK**

B1
EASY SECTION

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

Read Text 2 and answer questions 29-40. (22 marks)

29. According to paragraph 1, what is juvenile delinquency?

30. What does 'Crime doesn't pay' (line 1) mean?

- A. Crime is always related to banks.
- B. Crime does no harm.
- C. Crime does no good.
- D. Crime involves money

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

31. From paragraph 2, we know that those teenagers who vandalize are...

- A. creative
- B. active
- C. irresponsible
- D. polite

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

32. Based on paragraph 2, decide whether the following statements are **True**, **False** or the information is **Not Given**. Blacken ONE circle only for each statement. (3 marks)

Statements

T F NG

- i) Making graffiti is a kind of vandalism
- ii) Teenagers damage public properties because they want to draw parents' attention.
- iii) Many teenagers are sent to a rehabilitation center.

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

33. What does 'give this over' in line 8 mean?

- A. share
- B. stop
- C. continue
- D. start

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

34. What does 'pay the price' (line 9) mean?

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 3 and answer questions 41-54. (20 marks)

41. Where did the jeweler put his travel bag?

42. What were the 11,000 gems for?

43. What are the features of the suspected man? (4 marks)

i)

ii)

iii)

iv)

44. What were stolen in paragraph 2? (3 marks)

i)

ii)

iii)

45. Find a word in paragraph 2 that could be replaced by 'the place where an event takes place'

46. Based on paragraph 2, decide whether the following statement is **True**, **False** or the information is **Not Given**. Blacken ONE circle only for each statement.

Statement

T **F** **NG**

i) Ten security guards were arrested in the case

47. According to paragraph 3, what was the owner of the stolen jewelry doing when the burglars took the jewelry?

48. Who was the first person to discover the jewelry was stolen in paragraph 3?

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.

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

49. Find a word in paragraph 3 that could be replaced by 'soon'.

50. What does 'prised' means?

- A. forced
- B. left
- C. unlocked
- D. shocked

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

51. Based on paragraph 3, decide whether the following statements are **True, False** or the information is **Not Given**. Blacken ONE circle only for each statement. (2 marks)

Statements

T F NG

- i) The burglars used a screwdriver to prise open the door.
- ii) The burglars escaped via a rear staircase.

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

52. Find a word in paragraph 3 that could be replaced by 'find out'.

53. What does 'alerted' (line 17) mean?

- A. surprised
- B. arrested
- C. informed
- D. avoided

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

54. International jewel thieves travelled to Hong Kong to ...

- A. present gems in the show.
- B. look for job opportunities
- C. steal jewelry from the exhibition.
- D. visit gem buyers in Hong Kong.

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

END OF PART B1

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

Candidate Number

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**HKME 2017/18
ENGLISH LANGUAGE
PAPER 1 PART B2
QUESTION-ANSWER BOOK**

B2
DIFFICULT SECTION

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

Read Text 4 and answer questions 55-80. (42 marks)

55. Why does the writer think 'it seems odd to have to put this in writing'? (2 marks)

56. What does 'it' (line 3) refer to? _____

57. According to paragraphs 2-3, the writer thinks...

- A. Kim-Jong-Un is an irrational actor.
 - B. we should nuke North Korea now.
 - C. nuclear deterrence works quite well
 - D. North Korea is a much stronger country now
- A B C D

58. What does 'nuke' (line 6) mean? _____

59. Why does the writer mention 100,000 American civilians in paragraph 4? (2 marks)

60. North Korea can be a threat to the US because...

- A. North Korea always deploys toxins on an array of artillery shells and missiles
 - B. North Korea possesses the most powerful weapons in the world.
 - C. American reinforcements are late.
 - D. its military power is strong.
- A B C D

61. According to paragraph 5, what may cause significant delays in the arrival of American reinforcements to the Korean peninsula?

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.

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

62. What does the grim reality (line 23) refer to?

63. What does the writer mean by saying 'it's a matter of time' in paragraph 6? (2 marks)

64. According to paragraph 6,

- A. Pyongyang hasn't perfected the intercontinental ballistic missiles.
B. North Korea's nuclear weapons are threatening.
C. North Korea's capability is a moot point.
D. North Korea will accurately target the America mainland.

A B C D

65. Why does the writer think 'the US can preemptively strike Pyongyang and decapitate its ability to retaliate' is a fantasy in paragraph 7? (2 marks)

66. Find a word or phrase in paragraph 12 that could be replaced by 'chaos'?

67. What is the irony in paragraph 12? (2 marks)

68. What does 'that' (line 49) refer to?

69. What is the major cause of the Mexican stand-off mentioned in paragraph 13? (2 marks)

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

70. i) What and who does the writer think will be responsible for the failure of the deterrence in paragraph 13?

ii) Why?

71. Why does the writer think humanity is lucky in paragraph 14?

72. According to paragraph 15, what is the rationale behind the current way to deal with the threat of North Korea?

73. What two things does the writer suggest will bring peace in the district? (2 marks)

i)

ii)

74. What does 'keep the US at bay' (line 61) mean?

- A. keep the U.S. navy at the sea
- B. attack the U.S. with nuclear bombs
- C. launch a moratorium on ballistic missile testing
- D. keep the U.S. at a distance from North Korea

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

75. What does 'the alternative' (line 62) refer to?

76. What does it mean when Steve Bannon says 'they got us' (line 65) ?

77. What does the writer think of Steve Bannon?

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.

78. Who from the passage is most likely to say each quote below? Write the letter (A-E) on the line next to the person's name. Do not use any name more than once. (5 marks)

i) Kevin James _____	A. "The best policy towards North Korea is definitely not a military one."
ii) Siegfried Hecker _____	B. "We should take military action as soon as possible to stop North Korea's nuclear program."
iii) General Colin Powell _____	C. "Trying to destroy North Korea's weapons is a pipe dream//a waste of time//a mission impossible."
iv) Will Saetren _____	D. "If necessary, we will destroy North Korea at all costs."
v) Steve Bannon _____	E. "Kim-Jong-Un is not as crazy as some may think."

79. Based on the information in paragraph 15, complete the summary by writing ONE word to fill in each blank. You should make sure that your answers are grammatically correct, paying attention to word forms, plurals, etc. (5 marks)

Deterrence with North Korea is a (i) _____ option than any other choice. (ii) _____ its imperfection, deterrence can serve as a tool to help (iii) _____ a diplomatic solution to the crisis. (iv) _____ realistic goals is also necessary. They include stopping North Korea's nuclear programme and making Pyongyang agree to put an (v) _____ to nuclear weapons testing.

80. Which of the following is a suitable title for the passage?

- | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. An inevitable war | A | B | C | D |
| B. Kim, the greatest leader | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| C. Dead-end option | | | | |
| D. Military race between Asia and the US | | | | |

END OF PART B2

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.