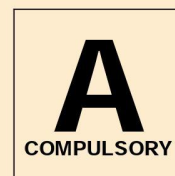




2015/16-ME
ENG LANG

PAPER 1
PART A

HOK YAU CLUB
HONG KONG MOCK EXAMINATION 2015/16



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 1-12 on pages 1-2 of the Question-Answer Book for Part A.

Text 1

The hip, young faces of Japan's rural renaissance

Struggling towns are changing in a bid to attract a creative generation that is fed up with city life

- [1] At first glance, Kamiyama looks like any other rural town in Japan: shuttered stores on the main street, a service station unencumbered by customers, hunched-over old ladies tending rice fields. But on closer inspection, this mountain village on Shikoku, the smallest of Japan's four main islands, also has many highly unusual attributes, such as wood-fired pizza, tech start-ups and young people.
- [2] Rural Japan battles the afflictions of a population that is getting smaller almost as quickly as it is getting older and Kamiyama is one of a handful of towns that is bucking the trend. It is practising "creative depopulation" - trying to make sure it gets younger and more innovative, even as it shrinks, by attracting youthful newcomers weary of big-city life to work in new rural industries.
- [3] "Here, I can go fishing in the morning before I come to work," said Kiyoharu Hirose, the director of a web design company who moved here with his family a year ago from Osaka, Japan's second-largest city. "Even though it's still May, my boys come home wet after playing by the river," said Hirose, sitting on a camping chair outside his office in jeans and sneakers on a recent sunny day.
- [4] "My designer friends said there would be no work for me if I came somewhere so rural, but my work is client-oriented, so this is a great chance to try to create my own work and jobs," Hirose said.
- [5] That is exactly what Shinya Ominami, a Stanford engineering graduate and Kamiyama native, had in mind when he started thinking about creating a "Green Valley" here.
- [6] "There is no way to stop the depopulation trend, so we wanted to concentrate on the quality of the population by bringing in young people and diverse working styles," Ominami said.
- [7] It's also an example of what Prime Minister Shinzo Abe's government in Tokyo has in mind as it tries to staunch, if not reverse, the flow of migration into Japan's metropolises. The Japan Policy Council, a think tank, predicted last year that a third of Japan's 1,800 municipalities were in danger of vanishing, with the number of women of child-bearing age dropping precipitously in half of them.
- [8] Meanwhile, greater Tokyo has a population approaching 38 million. People commute long distances from tiny apartments on packed trains - at rush hour, there are white-gloved attendants to pack people into the carriages - to work 12-hour-plus days.
- [9] But an increasing, though still tiny, number of people are opting out of this daily grind.
- [10] They are moving to Kamiyama and a handful of other towns across Japan that are seeking to attract young people, who civic officials hope will create jobs and have children there.
- [11] Kamiyama's population has fallen from 21,000 in 1955 to about 6,000 now. But in 2011, the year when Japan's population started to decline, Kamiyama's number grew - even if by only 12 people.
- [12] With no public funding to help with traditional incentives such as tax breaks for investment, Ominami and his "Green Valley" team have had to sell the lifestyle - especially the opportunity to live and work in atmospheric traditional houses and the collaborative community aspect. They also run an unpaid artist-in-residence programme.
- [13] Two things have helped propel Kamiyama's metamorphosis: a high-speed broadband connection used by relatively few people and its location on an island famed for its Buddhist temple pilgrimage, which means people here are used to welcoming outsiders and the influx. "There are so many shops around here that closed down. New businesses just make the city energetic again," said Masakazu Kitai, who has run Kitai Dry Cleaning here since the 1960s. His

son, Junji, added: "The people who moved here are more fashionable, so they're more likely to get their clothes cleaned."

[14] Ominami's plan began as an idea to encourage companies to set up satellite offices in Kamiyama. That idea took off after the Fukushima earthquake and tsunami in 2011, when many companies realized they should have another location in case disaster hit Tokyo.

[15] That was the main reason that Tetsu Sumita opened a satellite office in Kamiyama in 2013 - part of a "business continuation plan" for his company, Plat-Ease, which develops computer programs to manage and monitor television broadcasts.

[16] Ninety Plat-Ease employees still work in Tokyo, but 20 are based here, working in a renovated kominka with cartoons playing on large televisions above their heads. But Sumita's plan to remain based in Tokyo and to come to Kamiyama when needed didn't last long.

[17] "In Tokyo, I lived in an apartment building, I didn't know any of my neighbours, and of course, I didn't know anyone on my commute. I worked in a huge office building with all these other companies I had no idea who anyone was" he said.

[18] Now, Sumita lives in a 200-year-old kominka that is a 10-minute drive away, and he knows everyone in the community. He is even building a small hotel to encourage others to come and experience the Kamiyama way of working.

[19] "I learned after I moved here there is a bigger group of potential people, people who want to live outside the big city," he said. Plat-Ease is planning to add 10 staff members here.

[20] The usual drawbacks of small-town life apply. Everyone knows everyone else's business, and there's no nightlife beyond the brightly illuminated 24-hour convenience store. But everyone who spoke to recent visitors said that their social life was more, not less, active here.

[21] "In Kamiyama, people party more," said Hirose, the web designer. "This has become a hub where people come and gather and create something new, and it seems that we have a visitor here every week. That means every night is party night."

[22] Not everyone here is having fun on the slow lane.

[23] Luka Shiota traded his life as a food wholesaler in Osaka to open an organic pizza restaurant on a hillside here with his wife, Mai, last year. The restaurant is in a beautiful renovated kominka overlooking a valley.

[24] Before, Shiota saw his three young children only while they were sleeping. Now, they wander from their house, which adjoins the restaurant, straight into the kitchen where their parents work.

[25] "There are lots of social gatherings for newcomers to the town, but if I tried to join in every time, I wouldn't be able to survive," Shiota said, laughing, perhaps with a touch of irony that he had not managed to completely jump off the hamster wheel.

Text 2

The Disease

July, 2023

My Dearest Martha,

5 [1] You have left at the right time. You do not need to witness the disaster that has been striking us. The government has implemented a twenty-four hour quarantine for all citizens. According to the news, the government has hired thirty-thousand people as the cleaning crew, and they are determined to clean every single room in
10 the city.

[2] They have to do this, I think, because the power of the disease is extremely frightening. Only last week did I see a young schoolboy – perfectly healthy, no sign of illness – walking out
15 of a school, suddenly developing heavy coughing, spitting blood, crying blood out of his eyes and then finally dropping dead in the middle of the street in a matter of minutes. A couple of these cases were first reported on the news. Then, I
20 guess there must have been at least a hundred of these cases in the next two days. I supposed to avoid panic, the government now simply censors the news and asks everyone to go back to their homes. But on the Internet, you could see a lot of
25 people resenting this policy, calling the government “abusive”. For those of us who saw the horrifying death, the quarantine came as no surprise.

30 [3] The quarantine has been in effect for a few days now, and already people are doing all kinds of bizarre things, as if hope has run out and death is all but inevitable. On the Internet, I read different forum posts about people who oversleep to the

35 point of starving themselves to death because they cannot bear waking up and catching the disease. Others have posted how they have drunk all the wine at home and are trying to make their own wine with leftover bread. Still others are obsessed with every bit of news
40 about the disease, to the point of fainting due to lack of sleep. I’ve heard of people who purposely wander on the street either to get shot by the police or to get the disease so they can die quickly and need not endure this kind of imprisonment. I suppose only in the most
45 extreme situations can we see the most extreme, or perhaps stupid, side of human beings. And it has scarcely been five days into the quarantine.

50 [4] As for me, I have nothing to do, but to read a few novels and practice playing the piano. The government periodically sends people to give us food, so I don’t even have to cook. And of course, I write to you, not
55 wanting to forget about you, not wanting you to forget about me, knowing that your journey is far and will never come back. Day and night I think about you, especially your last smile before you set off for your eternal journey. I
60 have a photo of it, of course, but it is better to remember it in memory.

[5] I know you will not write back. But I will keep writing to you. Until we meet. Soon.

65 Love,
Edward

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.



2015/16-ME
ENG LANG

PAPER 1
PART B2

HOK YAU CLUB
HONG KONG MOCK EXAMINATION 2015/16

B2
DIFFICULT SECTION

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.

PART B2

Read Text 4 and answer questions 43-64 on pages 1-4 of the Question-Answer Book for Part B2.

Text 4

Marginalizing English and the Politics of Language in Hong Kong

[1] Hong Kong has three official languages. Cantonese (which is by broad consent a language rather than a dialect) is the mother tongue of the majority of Hong Kong people. It is the language of the local community; the language by which we navigate life in our city. Putonghua is the official language of our country. It is the language that connects us with the rest of China, the language not of our home but of our place. Putonghua is a language through which we look outward towards China.

[2] The third official language is English. It is a language through which we look both within and without, to connect with different and important aspects of our city: within at our past and, in following our diversity; and without through our engagement with the rest of the world. Whilst we want to embrace the latter, the former deserves greater attention.

[3] Our city has a unique history in China, and it is a history we should neither dwell on nor ignore. Our past has shaped the people of Hong Kong. It has defined not only the values of those who lived under British rule, but those who were born into a society defined by its values and institutions. It has also defined our community. English is the language by which we look inward and embrace this local diversity. An international city is not one that trades with the world, but one that the world may embrace as a home.

[4] It is also important to understand that English isn't now an international language for being the language of the English Speaking World, and a reflection of this World's dominance in the globe. The value of English as the world's second language is that it is the language of international exchange, and the accepted rules and institutions that govern them are based. English is in fact used less today as a language to communicate with a native speaker than it is to unite two foreign speakers. It is a common, neutral language upon which an agreement may be signed, research undertaken or even a joke shared.

[5] Unfortunately, English is increasingly seen as the language of the "expatriate community", and a foreign language, spoken by those who may live and be a part of this city, but who are not Hong Kong people. Whilst this is true, it is also the

language of choice for many local people who not only have a stake in Hong Kong's future, but who help make up the tapestry that is our social and cultural landscape. As well as being the second language of ethnic minority groups, it is the working language of a great many of our professional classes. There are many local Cantonese speakers for whom English is their language of consideration. Cantonese may be their mother tongue, but English is the language of their education and, to a degree, their popular culture. There are lawyers here I know who though they speak Cantonese at home are more comfortable reading and working in English.

[6] The standard of English in Hong Kong may have as a whole declined – a fact illustrated less by examination results than by the standard of English we read on signs, advertisements and notices that make up language environment (including, and most unforgivably, those posted by government, who, for example, tells us to "respect and love the elders" rather than the elderly). However, we must not confuse general standards of English with its importance, which I believe is growing. Not only in Hong Kong, but throughout China, the role of English is growing as China engages more with the world.

[7] It is not just a useful language to learn, but increasingly the language that defines if not our social, then our educational and professional life. It is also an increasing part of our cultural life. In Chinese cities, English terms have been added to the popular parlance. Young men speak of English abbreviations, of the NBA or BBC. Indeed, Hong Kong Cantonese is, like the native languages of other communities with a history of international engagement, marked by its adoption of English terms. Words such as "professional", "innovate" or "critical thinking" slip more easily off our tongue than the Cantonese equivalent. This is a matter of subconscious choice: sometimes we feel we understand a term better in English. This is especially the case for terms that we are often first introduced to and whose concept and meaning we study in English.

[8] So, if English is not a local language in
100 Hong Kong in the way Cantonese is, it is
nevertheless a local language in a way Putonghua
is not. It represents more than our past and the
diversity of our communities, but is also, perhaps
105 ironically, a language by which an influential
minority of local Chinese people are partially
defined. For these people it has become, for certain
considerations, the first language of reference.

[9] Yet English is a language that local politics
has ignored. From the DAB and the Voice of
110 Loving Hong Kong to the League of Social

Democrats and Occupy Central, there is scant
regard paid to the English medium. Hong Kong
politicians need to wake up to the manner in
which they have neglected our third official
115 language: English. The media need to
re-evaluate its audience. Cantonese may be the
language of the street, but English is the
language of another type of discussion equally
important in determining our future. We
120 mustn't ignore it.

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.



2015/16-ME
ENG LANG

PAPER 1
PART B1

HOK YAU CLUB
HONG KONG MOCK EXAMINATION 2015/16

B1
EASY SECTION

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 3 and answer questions 25-42 on pages 1-4 of the Question-Answer Book for Part B1.

Text 3

20 Simple Strategies for Getting Healthy

- 5 [1] Toss out the junk food. Having junk food in your house or workplace makes it too hard to stick to a healthy diet. If at all possible, toss everything out that's sugary, fatty, greasy or salty. The best strategy is not having it around. Clean out your pantry and fridge!
- 10 [2] Find some healthy recipes and buy the ingredients. There are thousands online. Find one or two to start with, easy ones that don't take an hour to prepare, and go buy the ingredients today.
- 15 [3] Cook in bulk. I find it easiest to stick to a healthy meal plan if I prepare things in advance. So cook big batches of veggie chili or soup, or tofu veggie stir fry, and put the bulk of it in containers in the fridge or freezer.
- 20 [4] Stock up on healthy snacks. When you're hungry for a snack, what will you eat? Have healthy things to munch on at home, at work, and on the road. Fresh fruits, chopped veggies, raw nuts and dried fruits are some of my favorites.
- 25 [5] Socialize in healthier ways. Instead of going out to bars or unhealthy restaurants, get together for tea, a game of basketball, or a walk in the park or find a healthy restaurant to eat at.
- 30 [6] Find a workout partner. Get your spouse or good friend or coworker to go on walks or runs with you, or meet you at the gym or a workout class. Having someone do it with you makes it fun and easier.
- 35 [7] Use social media to motivate you. You can use Facebook, Twitter, Google+, or your favorite online forums. Publicly announce 2-week or month-long health challenges, and have people keep you accountable.
- 40 [8] Be active outside. It's important to go outside every day and get some fresh air and sunshine. Move around, take the kids out and play, find a friend and take a walk or throw or kick a ball around.
- 45 [9] Find healthy options for eating out. Instead of eating at fast food or chain restaurants where everything is deep fried, can you find more local restaurants where there are some healthy options? Make a list and go to those places when you go out.
- 50 [10] Make water and tea your default drink. Many people drink soda or sugary coffee drinks all day. Instead, make water your favorite drink; (unsweetened) tea can be very healthy. I love a mindful green tea ritual once a day.
- 55 [11] Schedule active breaks. If you're on the computer all day, schedule short breaks every 30-60 minutes where you stretch, walk around, maybe do some squats or pushups or drink some water. Exercise doesn't have to be just once a day.
- 60 [12] Get your spouse on board. It's hard to make changes if your significant other is resisting. Early on in the process (read: right now), share your thinking, share your reading materials, and ask them to help you get healthy.
- 65 [13] Start small — don't overdo it. Big changes tend to be hard to sustain. Make one small change, and then try another, then another. After each step along the way, you'll adjust and it will become your new normal. No step needs to be very difficult.
- 70 [14] Have fun exercising. Create challenges for yourself, and your friends. Find sports you like to play. Use running as a form of meditation. Exercising doesn't need to be boring or hard — it can be one of the best parts of your day.
- 75 [15] Drink red wine. One or two glasses of red wine can be very healthy. I'm a believer in maintaining a healthy lifestyle, one that you enjoy, so add healthy foods you love, activities you enjoy, a mindful tea ritual, and an end-of-the-day wine ritual.
- 80 [16] Explore berries, kale, raw almonds and

90 walnuts, avocado, flaxseeds, quinoa, tofu and tempeh. These are foods that many people don't eat on a regular basis, and some people have never tried some of them. One by one, explore these foods, as I find them to be very healthy.

95 **[17]** Add healthy ingredients to your meals. If you don't want to change your entire diet, start adding some healthy stuff to your usual meals. For example, if you normally eat spaghetti, try ground turkey instead of beef.

100 **[18]** Try new ethnic foods. Don't look at changing your diet as a sacrifice. Think of it as a joyous adventure. Want to try going meatless a few days a week? Try some

healthy dishes from India, Japan, Thailand and The Mediterranean.

105 **[19]** Stop smoking. OK, this isn't the easiest strategy, but it is one of the most important. I quit smoking on Nov. 18, 2005, and it was one of the best things I've ever done in my life. It took about a month of focused effort.

110 **[20]** Diet before exercise. One of the easiest ways to start getting healthier is to start improving your diet — it's fairly easy to add some fruits and veggies, for example, and maybe cut back on some of the sweets. On

115 the flip side, if you start exercising, don't let that be an excuse to eat whatever you want!

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 2015/16
ENGLISH LANGUAGE
PAPER 1 PART A
QUESTION-ANSWER BOOK**

A
COMPULSORY

Please stick the barcode label here.

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

Read Text 1 and answer questions 1-12. (18 marks)

1. According to the text, Kamiyama is a town which is...

- A. like other rural towns in Japan.
- B. different as there are some tech start-ups.
- C. getting younger.
- D. facing depopulation.

A B C D
○ ○ ○ ○

2. What does 'the trend' refer to in lines 14-15?

3. i) In lines 30-31, Hirose's friends said there would be no job for him. Why do they think so?

ii) Why might Hirose disagree with them?

4. What does 'staunch' mean in line 47?

5. Why does the writer mention Tokyo in paragraphs 8-9?

6. Find a word or a phrase in paragraph 13 that means 'transformation'.

7. According to paragraph 16, why didn't Sumita's plan last long?

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. Decide whether the following statements are **True**, **False**, or the information is **Not Given**. Blacken ONE circle only for each statement. (3 marks)

	T	F	NG
i) Sumita thinks Tokyo's lifestyle is not suitable for him.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
ii) Natural disaster is the main reason Sumita sets up his office in Kamiyama.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
iii) Sumita builds a hotel in order to experience the Kamiyama culture.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

9. According to paragraphs 17-20, people living in Kamiyama are generally _____ with each other than those living in Tokyo.

10. What does 'the hamster wheel' in line 163 refer to?

11. According to the information, Shiota thinks his life in Kamiyama is...

A. normal.	A	B	C	D
B. poor.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
C. impressive.				
D. regretting.				

12. Match the correct person (A-E) to the dialogues. Write the letter in the space next to the dialogues. (4 marks)

Person	Dialogue	(A-E)
A. Shinya Ominami	'I am actually busier than I was.'	
B. Tetsu Sumita	'Never do I know how great it is to meet my neighbours.'	
C. Luka Shiota	'New people are always welcome.'	
D. Kiyoharu Hirose	'Here, I make better use of my creativity.'	
E. Masakazu Kitai		

End of questions for Text 1

Read Text 2 and answer questions 13-24. (22 marks)

13. Why does Edward think the power of the disease is very frightening? (2 marks)

14. Explain why the netizens call the government 'abusive' (line 26)? (2 marks)

15. According to paragraph 3, which of the following descriptions are correct? Put a tick (✓) next to the TWO that apply. (2 marks)

- i) People starve themselves to oversleep.

- ii) People wander on street to get killed.

- iii) People make and drink wine.

- iv) People are obsessed with the news because they have insomnia.

16. What is the main idea of paragraph 3?

17. What does Edward mean by 'imprisonment' (line 45)?

18. Give one example of the stupid side of human beings (lines 47-48) Edward is referring to.

19. What does 'you set off for your eternal journey' (lines 59) tell about Martha?

20. What does 'it' in '..., but it is better to remember it in memory.' (lines 60-61) refer to?

21. In lines 62-63, Edward says 'I know you will not write back. But I will keep writing to you?' Why does Edward do so? (2 marks)

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.



22. Why does Edward think he would meet Martha soon?

23. Decide whether the following statements are **True**, **False**, or the information is **Not Given**. Blacken ONE circle only for each statement. (2 marks)

T F NG

i) The impact of the infectious diseases makes people forget about the future in different situations. ☐ ☐ ☐

ii) People starve themselves and drink a lot to stop sleeping. ☐ ☐ ☐

24. Complete the following summary of the story by writing ONE word to fill in each blank. Each word can only be used once. You should make sure that your answers are grammatically correct, paying attention to tenses, plurals, etc. (6 marks)

The city in which Edward lives has been **(i)** _____ by a frightening disease. Those alive are all **(ii)** _____ by the government. Edward is one of the citizens who still **(iii)** _____, watching the government getting workers to clean the entire city. Edward also sees a young school boy dropping on the ground, dead. Now, daily there are hundreds of cases. News was hindered by the government **(iv)** _____ with the intention of **(v)** _____ widespread panic from happening. Edward also sees people taking weird actions, since they cannot endure being imprisoned and waiting to die. Some people drink; others have fainted because they do not have enough rest. Edward has nothing to do. What he does is **(vi)** _____ his time playing the piano at home, reading novels and writing letters only.

END OF PART A

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.



Candidate Number

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**HKME 2015/16
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 3 and answer questions 25-42. (40 marks)

25. What is the likely occupation of the writer of this passage?

26. Find a word or a phrase in paragraphs 1 to 5 that means 'ahead of time'.

27. Find a word or a phrase in paragraphs 1 to 5 that means 'eat'.

28. Why can social media motivate a person?

29. What does 'on board' (line 63) mean?

30. What does 'it' in 'Start small – don't overdo it' (paragraph 13) refer to?

31. What special drink does the writer recommend for consumption every day?

32. What does 'these' (line 89) refer to? _____

33. In paragraph 18, what does the word 'ethnic' mean? Give an example. (2 marks)

34. What does the expression 'On the flip side' (lines 114-115) 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.

- 35 Identify the tip the following statements are referring to: (3 marks)
- i) Don't try to make big changes to your routine. Start with little things. Tip _____
- ii) Healthy food can be from different parts of the world. Tip _____
- iii) Instead of meeting up with friends in restaurants, meet them at the gym. Tip _____
36. Complete the following table by choosing a word from the options given below. Write the correct word in the space provided. Only **FIVE** options can be used. (5 marks)

tasty / beef / entertaining / able / unable /
go / funny / incapable / delicious /
chicken / tasteless / bored / hang
pork / work / boring / capable

<i>Samuel Wong</i>	'I really need my daily cup of iced lemon tea though. It's very hard to go through an entire day living on (i) _____ liquids!'
<i>Iris Yuen</i>	'When I eat rice, I tend to add a bit of chicken breast as well. I also avoid eating (ii) _____ after learning just how unhealthy it is!'
<i>Manson Ting</i>	'I tried jogging by myself once, and it was so (iii) _____ and de-motivating. From that time, I always find a couple of buddies to join me. I think people will always find someone willing to (iv) _____ out with them.'
<i>Bon Robson</i>	'I have a lot of my friends who have told me about their grand plans. After a year, I asked them about the progress, and all of them are (v) _____ to actually show me any improvements!'

37. Complete the following summary table by writing ONE word to fill in each blank. You should make sure that your answers are grammatically correct, paying attention to tenses, plurals, etc. (9 marks)

We put strong (i) _____ on healthy lifestyle. Having a diet is the first thing you have to do with a view to (ii) _____ the aim. We can look for (iii) _____ from the Internet. We have to cook (iv) _____ to start a healthy meal plan. It is good to add (v) _____ to your meals and every (vi) _____ you use is vital to your meals. Besides, (vii) _____ out is also critical. We should create (viii) _____ for ourselves and find a friend to exercise (ix) _____.

38. Decide whether the following statements are **True**, **False**, or the information is **Not Given**. Blacken ONE circle only for each statement. (6 marks)

	T	F	NG
i) You should always cook in big packs rather than small individual meals.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
ii) To workout effectively, do it by yourself.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
iii) Being active outdoors is equally beneficial to being active indoors.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
iv) If you are strong-willed, you can achieve big goals.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
v) It is advisable to have more than one active break a day.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
vi) People avoid eating nuts.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

39. Why do some people consider changing their diet a sacrifice?

40. According to the text, which tips has the author actually followed? (2 marks)

41. What is the main purpose of this article? (2 marks)

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

42. What is the tone of the author?

- A. critical
- B. informative
- C. argumentative
- D. ironic

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.

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.



Candidate Number

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**HKME 2015/16
ENGLISH LANGUAGE
PAPER 1 PART B2
QUESTION-ANSWER BOOK**

B2
DIFFICULT SECTION

Please stick the barcode label here.

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

Read Text 4 and answer questions 43-64. (41 marks)

43. According to paragraph 1, Putonghua is the language...

- A. which we look outward towards the world through.
- B. which connects us.
- C. which helps us understand our country.
- D. which we navigate life in our city by.

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

44. What does 'the mother tongue' (line 3) mean?

45. What do 'the latter' and 'the former' (lines 18-19) refer to?

(2 marks)

46. Read paragraphs 1-4 and decide whether the following statements are **True**, **False**, or the information is **Not Given**. Blacken ONE circle only for each statement. (3 marks)

- | | T | F | NG |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| i) Hong Kong people suggest having three official languages in order for Hong Kong to be an international city. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| ii) Hong Kong's unique history impacts the way our culture develops. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| iii) The writer argues that English is increasingly seen not as a language of communication but as a language of foreign people. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

47. What does 'its' (line 25) refer to?

48. According to paragraph 4, does the writer think English is less important nowadays? Explain.

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

49. What is the main idea of paragraph 5? (2 marks)

50. What does the word 'illustrated' (line 66) mean?

51. Why does the writer mention 'respect and love the elders' (lines 71-72)?

52. Below is a summary of paragraph 6. In three of the lines, there is ONE mistake. If you find a mistake, underline the mistake and replace the word with one that expresses the correct idea. Write the word in the space on the right. If there is no mistake, put a tick (✓) in the space. The first one has been done for you. (4 marks)

	Summary	Correction
e.g.	Language mistakes can be found on <u>few</u> platforms. Sentences on	many
i)	signs, ads and notices we read are grammatically correct. Indeed, the coverage of	
ii)	the language has been improving in recent years. Yet, the importance of	
iii)	Putonghua is growing because of the rapid development in China.	
iv)	We should realize it has been playing a more important role not only in Hong Kong but also in China.	

53. What does 'parlance' (line 85) mean?

54. Why does the writer add the quotation marks in the word 'professional' (line 91) in paragraph 7?

55. What does 'whose' (line 97) refer to?

56. According to the article, what is the meaning of English as an 'international language'?

- | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. English is the language of the expatriate community. | A | B | C | D |
| B. English is a language for all students to learn in Hong Kong. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| C. English is a language of work and professional communication. | | | | |
| D. English is a language that reflects the dominance of British and American culture. | | | | |

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

57. Explain the irony in paragraph 8. (2 marks)

58. Read paragraph 8 and decide whether the following statement is **True**, **False**, or the information is **Not Given**. Blacken ONE circle only for the statement.

The use of English should be the same as the use of Putonghua.

T **F** **NG**
☐ ☐ ☐

59. Name two ways in which English is similar to Putonghua, according to the writer. (2 marks)

i) _____
 ii) _____

60. Match the people on the left with the idea presented in the 'View of Language' on the right taken from the text. Write the letter (A-D) on the line next to the people's name. ONE quote is not used. (3 marks)

People	View of Language
i) Local People _____	A. 'If most of us didn't ignore English, we would have been able to gain more support.'
ii) Local Professionals _____	B. 'English is just not our language at all.'
iii) The Government _____	C. 'We prefer a language that can communicate with others we work with.'
	D. 'English is our second language.'

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

61. Complete the following blog entry written by a blogger in response to the text by writing ONE word to fill in each blank. You should make sure that your answers are grammatically correct, paying attention to tenses, plurals, etc. (9 marks)

The Desire for Better English

Mr. Evan Fowler has (i) _____ us with some interesting insights on the importance of English in Hong Kong. His article made me reflect on my own ways of learning English.

I believe that many students disliked English when they were young. However, most of them would (ii) _____ English useful in many different ways when (iii) _____ up. For example, most people prefer (iv) _____ clients or overseas partners in English. Others would use English to research information on the Internet. Still others would follow many aspects of English culture, such as movies, TV programs or game shows. Therefore, although we may have (v) _____ learning English, it is the language we should by no means (vi) _____.

One particularly profound observation that Mr. Fowler makes in his article is the equal importance of both (vii) _____ and (viii) _____. I think nowadays people tend to choose one over another in their (ix) _____ or education. That is unfair to either language. Hence, like Mr. Fowler, I agree that we should regard both languages with equal importance.

62. What is the writer's main purpose in writing the article?

63. The style of this text is ...

- A. casual.
B. formal.
C. reflective.
D. literary.

A B C D
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

64. Which of the following publications is this text likely to appear in?

- A. entertainment magazine
B. sports magazine
C. technology magazine
D. international newspaper

A B C D
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

END OF PART B2

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.