

95-ASL
UE
SECTION C

HONG KONG EXAMINATIONS AUTHORITY
HONG KONG ADVANCED LEVEL EXAMINATION 1995

**USE OF ENGLISH AS-LEVEL SECTION C
READING AND LANGUAGE SYSTEMS
Question/Answer Book**

11.30 am–1.00 pm (1½ hours)

Q.P. Code: 5013

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Write your Candidate Number, Centre Number and Seat Number in the boxes provided on this cover AND on the Answer Sheet.
2. Read carefully the instructions on the Answer Sheet and insert the information required (including the Q.P. Code) in the spaces provided.
3. **ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS:** this Question/Answer Book contains the questions for Parts 1 and 2.
4. Answers to all of Part 1 Questions 1 – 16 and to Part 2 Questions 17 – 44 should be marked on the Answer Sheet. Answers to Part 2 Questions 45 – 96 should be written in the Question/Answer Book.
5. For multiple-choice questions, mark only ONE answer to each question. Two or more answers will score NO MARKS.
6. Marks will not be deducted for wrong answers.
7. You are advised to spend approximately 20 minutes on Part 1 (Reading) and approximately 70 minutes on Part 2 (Language Systems).

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Candidate Number							
Centre Number							
Seat Number							

Marker's Use Only	
Marker No.	
Total	

Checker's Use Only	
Checker No.	
Total	

PART 1 READING (6% of the subject mark)

Read the following article and then answer questions 1 – 16. From the four choices given, choose the option which best answers each question. You should mark your answers to questions 1 – 16 on your multiple-choice answer sheet.

5 Russian President Boris Yeltsin, once the strong man of the Soviet democracy movement, is now fighting the same battles as his old adversary, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, did two years ago. He is involved in an increasingly bitter power struggle with a conservative parliament nostalgic for the days of Soviet central planning. Yet even if the old guard were restored to dominance, Russia's prospects of resurgence as a credible super-power are nil. Its economy is in chaos, some of its nuclear armaments have been dismantled, and some are in the hands of three distrustful countries which were formerly part of the Soviet Union.

15 The United States is today the world's only credible super-power. Economically, Japan and Europe have the muscle to challenge US power, but they prefer partnership to confrontation. Yet that could change if America continues to draw in its military horns, withdrawing forces from Germany and the Far East, slashing its defence budget, and leaving Asia and Western Europe to fend for themselves. The fear is that the strongest powers in each region might be tempted to fill the vacuum. The world could rapidly become a more dangerous place.

25 Europe's readiness to club together in the European Economic Community (EEC) and, under US leadership, in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) alliance is widely credited with having kept the peace there since World War II. With the collapse of the Soviet Union as a common enemy, and the growing strains on European unity, the more gloomy prophets of doom see a possible disintegration of NATO and even of the EEC itself. Germany would be released to make new alliances in Central and Eastern Europe. Even a German link with the Ukraine, pitted against Russia allied with the rest of the West, has been suggested.

40 More credible concerns in the short term, and more worrying in an Asian context, are possible Islamic alliances, and the regional ambitions of China and Japan. Tokyo dominates Asia economically. Without a US umbrella to protect it against the potential expansionism of China or against the nuclear

ambitions of North Korea, Japan might feel itself bound to shake off the memories of its past and think anew about changing its constitution to allow a more active military presence. The Japanese Prime Minister has already called on Asian countries to develop a long-term vision of how to secure peace and security for the region (preferably with the US continuing to take a leading role).

The European model, however shaky it seems to some, still provides the best answer to balancing the powers in Asia. Europe's strength has been its deliberately-fostered economic interdependence. It is no accident that the first EEC treaties focused on steel and coal as the indispensable inputs of war. To apply that example in Asia, China and Japan need to become full members of the international establishment, acceptable in all international institutions and fully integrated in world trade. Japan, like Germany, needs to be brought in as a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, even at the risk of offending declining powers like Britain and France. Japan might consider membership of a widened and reconstituted NATO to take a full role in a worldwide peace-keeping mission.

China needs to be brought into the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) at the earliest opportunity. Attempts to freeze it out of the huge US market with conditions on its Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status will, in the end, prove as counterproductive as whipping up trade tensions with Japan. At the same time the rest of Asia needs to rethink its attitude to regional co-operation. Organisations now seen largely as talking shops, such as the Asia Pacific Economic Co-operation (APEC) forum, must see themselves more as economic and political groupings which emphasise the benefits of collaboration.

Whatever precautions are taken, the presence in one region of two powers with the huge potential of Japan and China will lead to tensions. The challenge for the remaining super-power, as well as for the Asian region, is to keep historic rivalries from spiralling into renewed conflict.

(Source not identified.)

1. The writer says that a lot of Russian politicians
 - A. support Yeltsin's policies.
 - B. are sentimental and nostalgic old men.
 - C. are strengthening the democracy movement.
 - D. would prefer to return to previous government practices.
2. The 'old guard' in line 7 refers to
 - A. Yeltsin's colleagues in the democracy movement.
 - B. politicians who support the old Soviet style of government.
 - C. old men who are nostalgic about old Soviet traditions.
 - D. Gorbachev's and Yeltsin's supporters.
3. What does the writer say has happened to some of Russia's nuclear weapons?
 - A. They have been taken apart.
 - B. They have been exploded.
 - C. They have been passed over to the US.
 - D. They have been sold to nations that cannot be trusted.
4. The phrase 'draw in its military horns' in lines 18 and 19 refers to
 - A. being more aggressive in Germany and the Far East.
 - B. making less noise over how important the US army is.
 - C. becoming less assertive militarily.
 - D. confronting Japan and Europe economically.
5. What might cause the world to 'become a more dangerous place' (line 24)?
 - A. Japan and Europe challenging the US for military domination
 - B. certain countries trying to get control where the US presence previously maintained the peace
 - C. countries around the world fighting for independence against US presence on their soil
 - D. countries in the Far East cutting defence budgets and fighting each other for superiority
6. In paragraph 3, it is suggested that
 - A. Russia will become the common enemy of Europe.
 - B. the European Economic Community might collapse.
 - C. the US and the countries of the European Economic Community will join forces.
 - D. Russia will suffer total collapse.
7. In lines 38-41, the writer mentions the following:
 - 1 Islamic alliances,
 - 2 Japan,
 - 3 China.
 The writer suggests that problems are likely to be caused by
 - A. 1 only.
 - B. 1 and 2 only.
 - C. 2 and 3 only.
 - D. 1, 2 and 3.
8. The writer feels that the best method of keeping powers evenly balanced is
 - A. by encouraging countries to defend themselves.
 - B. by placing severe restrictions on the inputs necessary for war.
 - C. by making countries dependent on each other economically and militarily.
 - D. by not allowing accidents in the steel and coal industry.
9. Why were the first EEC treaties 'focused on steel and coal' (lines 56-57)?
 - A. The EEC began by examining pollution and environmental issues.
 - B. Steel and coal are two key items which countries need to fight wars.
 - C. Trade tariffs were extremely high and had to be reduced on steel and coal.
 - D. A lot of steel and coal was left unused from World War II.
10. In lines 57-61, the writer suggests that China and Japan
 - A. need to join the other decision-making countries in helping to promote world peace and security.
 - B. are dangerous due to their expansionist potential.
 - C. could substantially push up the price of steel and coal.
 - D. are going to dominate future world trade.
11. The writer comments that Britain and France
 - A. are very important powers.
 - B. are offended by the trading practices of China and Japan.
 - C. are much less powerful than they used to be.
 - D. should withdraw from the UN Security Council so that Germany and Japan can join.
12. In lines 70-74, the writer mentions the following:
 - 1 restricting China's Most Favoured Nation status,
 - 2 trade tensions with Japan.
 The writer feels that.....
 - A. 1 is bad but 2 is acceptable.
 - B. 1 and 2 are both bad.
 - C. 1 and 2 are both acceptable.
 - D. 1 is bad and 2 is neither acceptable nor bad.
13. The phrase 'whipping up' in line 73 means
 - A. increasing.
 - B. avoiding.
 - C. deflecting.
 - D. defeating.
14. The writer suggests that regional co-operation in Asia
 - A. is really achieving very little indeed.
 - B. has improved substantially over the years.
 - C. has generated a lot of productive thinking.
 - D. requires the setting-up of bodies such as APEC.

15. In line 84 the 'remaining super-power' refers to
- A. Japan.
 - B. APEC.
 - C. the rest of Asia.
 - D. the US.

16. The best title for this article would be
- A. *The decline of the Soviet Union.*
 - B. *Japan and China as new super-powers.*
 - C. *Balancing the powers.*
 - D. *War in the West.*

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

From the four choices for questions 17-35, choose the option which would best complete the article if inserted in the blanks.

You should mark your answers to questions 17-35 on your multiple-choice answer sheet.

Japan planned to attack Australia with killer rats

SYDNEY: Japan had a secret wartime plan to destroy Australia with an attack of rats. *The Sydney Morning Herald* recently printed military documents (17) some of the Japanese Imperial Army Unit 731's activities. The rats were to carry fleas infected with diseases such as bubonic plague, cholera and typhoid. The documents were said (18) by a group of Japanese revisionist historians. They show (19) the unit commander was ordered to ensure that the bacteria could remain viable (20) so that the rats could be (21) to Sydney or Melbourne. The plan was probably to (22) the flea-bearing rats in the cities.

More than 3000 Chinese, Korean and Mongolian civilians were said (23) after being (24) infected with the diseases and (25) to other germs at the unit's biological warfare centre in Manchuria. In another (26), several hundred

people died in an epidemic which started during trial attacks using plague-infected fleas against Chinese (27) targets in Hunan Province, the report said.

However, a (28) attack along the Zhegan railway backfired when Japanese troops blundered into an infected (29) and 1700 of them died. Another failure occurred when a submarine was sunk which was armed with plague-filled torpedoes aimed at Saipan. The fatal cargo was also to have been used (30) the people of Samoa, Guam and Bataan in the Philippines.

Queensland University international (31) expert Glen Barclay said yesterday that the report did not surprise him. 'There has (32) been speculation about such attacks (33) on evidence about (34) with chemical warfare (35) during the Second World War.'

(Freely adapted from an article in the South China Morning Post, 18th August, 1993.)

17. A. detailed
B. details
C. in detail
D. detailing
18. A. to release
B. to have released
C. to being released
D. to have been released
19. A. which
B. that
C. what
D. whether
20. A. for a month's time
B. in a month's time
C. for a month
D. a month's time
21. A. shipped
B. transmitted
C. channelled
D. removed
22. A. project
B. expel
C. release
D. rescue
23. A. to die
B. to be dead
C. to have died
D. to be dying
24. A. correctly
B. justly
C. deliberately
D. studiously
25. A. subjected
B. objected
C. injected
D. ejected
26. A. circumstance
B. incident
C. occasion
D. event
27. A. civilian
B. civil
C. civilised
D. civilisation
28. A. later
B. latter
C. latest
D. lately
29. A. domain
B. area
C. vicinity
D. territory
30. A. with
B. by
C. against
D. to
31. A. relation
B. relations
C. relative
D. relationships
32. A. long
B. far
C. hardly
D. much
33. A. basis
B. basing
C. base
D. based
34. A. Japan fixation
B. the Japan fixation
C. the Japan's fixation
D. Japan's fixation
35. A. experiences
B. experiments
C. exposures
D. encounters

Read the following article. From each set of four options, choose the most suitable one so that the passage makes sense as a whole. You should mark your answers to questions 36–44 on your multiple-choice answer sheet.

Dangers of the driving dilemma

Jokes about Queen's Road being renamed Jiefanglu (or Liberation Road) after 1997 are not new. So far, however, no one has seriously suggested that roads and streets in Hong Kong should be given more politically-appropriate names after the transfer of sovereignty. But even if

- A. the problems cannot be solved,
- B. discussions end without agreement,
- (36) C. traffic changed to the other side of the road,
- D. such changes are to be made,

loyal subjects of the Crown can rest assured that a long-standing British feature —

- A. driving on the left
- (37) B. waiting in queues
- C. stopping at red traffic lights
- D. motorways and toll-free roads

will remain for a long time, because a change in that basic feature is not as easy as changing street names.

At a conference on transport in 1993, the Secretary for Works, James Blake, categorically dismissed the proposal that Hong Kong should change its traffic system

- A. in the face of increasing vehicle pollution.
- B. by compelling vehicle owners to buy Chinese-made cars.
- (38) C. to conform with China's drive-on-the-right rule.
- D. to discourage more vehicles from the mainland.

While Mr Blake did not discuss details, one could easily visualise the enormous work involved in building new exits for every elevated highway, not to mention the trouble of replacing all right-hand drive vehicles with left-hand ones. When the same suggestion was mooted by the Urban Council in 1985, it was similarly dismissed by the Secretary for Transport, Ian MacPherson,

- A. who had a vested interest in getting the bill through Legco.
- B. whose main opponent to the proposal was the head of the Hong Kong Automobile Association (HKAA).
- (39) C. who had been promoting the project in Legco.
- D. who described it as costly and unnecessary.

At the 1993 conference, Mr Tse Long, Chairman of the Container Transportation Employees General Union (CTEGU), stated that about 18 000 Hong Kong-based

vehicles of all sorts are licensed to run on the mainland. Mr Tse admitted that his members had to pay extra care after crossing the border, particularly

- A. when stopped for inspection by Chinese road police.
- (40) B. when they tried to overtake trucks.
- C. when breakdowns occurred unexpectedly.
- D. at Customs inspections and other checkpoints.

He pointed out that accidents occurred when drivers,

- A. prevented from entering Hong Kong by customs officers,
- (41) B. involved in a particularly bad accident,
- C. fearful of having to bribe Chinese police,
- D. with the steering wheel on the right of their vehicles,

were unable to see oncoming traffic on the other side of the road

- A. when they were parked for a meal break.
- (42) B. as Chinese police ordered them to stop.
- C. as they tried to go past the vehicle in front.
- D. because they were not paying attention to their rear-view mirror.

While it would be nice if Hong Kong could change its ways to conform with the mainland, Mr Tse said his association did not see this as a pressing concern. But looking to the future, he felt that Hong Kong

- A. should perhaps have a 10- or 20-year plan to change to driving on the right
- B. should consider employing more mainland drivers
- (43) C. needed to lay more importance on the CTEGU
- D. should prevent Chinese truck drivers from entering Hong Kong

because cross-border traffic was bound

- A. not to get more congested
- B. not to have to stop
- (44) C. to put more burdens on the tax-payer
- D. to increase substantially

as a result of commercial contacts which seem inevitable in the years to come.

(Freely adapted from an editorial in the South China Morning Post, 11th March, 1994.)

You should write your answers to ALL the remaining questions (45-96) in this Question/Answer Book.

For questions 45-54, the statements in Column B can be paired with those in Column A so that the second statement follows naturally from the first. The two correctly-matched statements from Column A and Column B form a pair, but if all the statements in this exercise are put together, they DO NOT form one complete passage. Write the letters of the statements from Column B in the spaces provided in the Answer Column as shown in the example. Each letter should be used ONCE ONLY.

Column A	
a.	The polecat has clawed itself back from the brink of extinction.
45.	London Zoo has opened three new entertainment venues to help raise funds for conservation work.
46.	The Black Sea is fast becoming lifeless.
47.	Experts in Hungary say that drought and air pollution have combined to damage three-fifths of all the forests in the country.
48.	A leading animal rights advocate has accused Japanese and South Korean fishermen of regularly breaking European Community laws.
49.	France's troubled Superphoenix, the world's biggest and costliest fast-breeder reactor, could resume operations if it completes a series of safety tests by next July.
50.	Surprising new evidence has emerged that corals are flourishing in the freezing dark waters off Norway.
51.	Controversial logging concessions held by Thai companies in Burma will stop at the end of the year.
52.	Leaders of the small Cofanes tribe in Ecuador's Amazon region have urged the country's government to halt speculation for oil in the Cuyabeno Reserve, the tribe's home.
53.	One of Britain's last remaining internationally-renowned environmental research laboratories is being closed, to the dismay of environmentalists.
54.	Britain's first national waterway walk has opened alongside the 200-kilometre Grand Union Canal from London to Birmingham, following improvements to the towpath costing £1 million.

Answers	
a.	C
45.	_____
46.	_____
47.	_____
48.	_____
49.	_____
50.	_____
51.	_____
52.	_____
53.	_____
54.	_____

Column B	
A.	So far, the fault-ridden nuclear facility has operated for only 174 days since opening in 1985.
B.	The government there claims this will cut out illegal practices and protect forest areas.
C.	A new study shows that this small animal has recolonised the whole of Wales and parts of England after persecution by game-keepers in the last century.
D.	The discovery complicates a plan to lay a natural gas pipeline on the sea bed.
E.	Walkers, boaters and canoeists who complete the whole route will receive a commemorative plaque.
F.	Wandering around on the lion terraces, mingling in the small mammal house and chattering with the tropical birds are now all possible alongside events in the well-established insect houses.
G.	The Warren Spring Centre will be incorporated into a new National Centre of Environmental Technology based at the Atomic Energy Authority.
H.	It is claimed that they constantly use lines which are 70 kilometres long to catch prized red tuna in the Mediterranean.
I.	They say permits to drill in the area are illegal.
J.	Experts say it could be dead in 10 to 15 years because of the tide of human, farm and industrial effluent pouring in from the six countries surrounding it.
K.	Oaks have suffered the most, but pines and other trees have also been harmed.

The article below has been produced in two versions. Version 2 has some missing words and phrases. Read Version 1 and then fill in the blanks in Version 2 for questions 55–75 in such a way that the meaning of Version 1 is preserved. You should also make sure that your answers are grammatically correct, paying attention to tenses, plurals, etc.

Commercial food management

Version 1

Waste is inevitable in restaurants, says Pierre Tang, a four-decade veteran of the local dining scene. But the Marketing Director for the Maxim Group says chefs and restaurant managers are becoming smarter businessmen these days. Waste is minimal. 'They know how to order. They can calculate how much food to buy and make for a buffet,' he said. 'The greatest waste doesn't happen in the kitchen. It happens on the diner's plate.' He recalls that when he began working two decades ago, people collected food waste and re-cooked it for animals in the New Territories. Now, when Maxim's restaurant has leftover canapes from a cocktail party for 200, they're given to the staff to enjoy, 'as a chance to taste something new'.

Restaurant consultant Richard Feldman agrees with Mr Tang about diners' waste. 'Hong Kong people are buffet crazy,' he said. 'And they don't want a waiter dishing up their portions. People want to be pigs in private.'

Ben Lam, fresh food buyer for Seibu, says food safety is Seibu's major concern in what to do with waste. 'Since we only buy boneless meat and fish from China, we have little excess waste,' he said. 'Selling what food we do have to employees at an 80 per

cent discount isn't always a sure-fire way to get rid of it, though. A lot of our food is Western and the Chinese aren't interested in it because they are not familiar with it. We were thinking about giving it to charity. But management was worried about food safety and transportation.'

The Hilton Hotel would like to give food to charity but the possibility of time delay is a concern. 'You run the risk of deterioration,' said Public Relations Manager, Phillipa Yule. 'It's a nice thought, but logistically, quite difficult. Any leftover food goes to the staff canteen.'

Eight years ago, when Karin Joffe from Los Angeles took over the trendy local restaurant named California, she re-thought the menu and honed her buying skills. Each ingredient could be used in multiple ways, which would reduce waste. The staff were allowed to take any edible food home in the evening on the condition that everyone helped themselves to the fresh salad bar when lunch was over. 'I hate throwing away fresh vegetables,' she said. Changing her own mentality also helped. 'When you're a caterer, you are never supposed to run out of a dish,' she said. 'As a restaurateur it is better to run out of a dish than to cook too much.'

(Freely adapted from an article in the Sunday Morning Post, 17th April, 1994.)

Version 2

Use ONE word to fill in each blank. Note that the most suitable word MAY or MAY NOT appear in Version 1. You should make sure that your answers are grammatically correct, paying attention to tenses, plurals, etc.

Most restaurant managers in Hong Kong have the same attitude towards (55) _____: it is something which needs to be minimised. The Marketing Director of Maxim's comments that managers are beginning to realise that waste results in lower profits. He says that at Maxim's leftovers are often given to (56) _____ so that they can experience (57) _____. This attitude is in contrast to that which existed (58) _____ years ago when leftovers usually became (59) _____.

Restaurant owners agree that dealing with unconsumed food is not always easy. Even giving food to (60) _____ is not as easy as it seems. They mention (61) _____ and (62) _____ as being problematic. If food does not move quickly it (63) _____. Consequently a lot of food ends up in the staff canteen. The manager of Seibu, for example, explains that (64) _____ the unsold meat to staff is not easy. He points out that their meat does not have any (65) _____ in it and unsold meat is offered at a discount. Even so, his employees, who are mostly (66) _____, are (67) _____ with such food because it is mainly (68) _____.

Because Hong Kong people like going to buffets, managers need to consider carefully how much to prepare. The manager of the California Restaurant, for example, looks for (69) _____ which have (70) _____. She says that she hates wasting food — in particular (71) _____. While she allows staff to take leftovers home, they must first eat up all the (72) _____ prepared for (73) _____.

Managers agree that in spite of their efforts, there will always be waste. They suggest, however, that waste is generally the fault of the (74) _____ rather than the (75) _____.

**MARKER'S
USE ONLY**

55.

C	I	O
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56.

C	I	O
---	---	---

57.

C	I	O
---	---	---

58.

C	I	O
---	---	---

59.

C	I	O
---	---	---

60.

C	I	O
---	---	---

61.

C	I	O
---	---	---

62.

C	I	O
---	---	---

63.

C	I	O
---	---	---

64.

C	I	O
---	---	---

65.

C	I	O
---	---	---

66.

C	I	O
---	---	---

67.

C	I	O
---	---	---

68.

C	I	O
---	---	---

69.

C	I	O
---	---	---

70.

C	I	O
---	---	---

71.

C	I	O
---	---	---

72.

C	I	O
---	---	---

73.

C	I	O
---	---	---

74.

C	I	O
---	---	---

75.

C	I	O
---	---	---

Q.5 TOTAL

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Correct the errors in the following passage. (a) to (d) are examples. No line has more than one error and some lines are correct. Changes to punctuation should not be made. Do not make unnecessary changes. If you think there is no error in a line, put a tick (✓) in the space provided (example a).

Corrections **MUST** be done **EXACTLY** as follows:

a word which needs to be changed — underline the wrong word and write the correct version in the space provided (example b);

a missing word — mark the position of the missing word with a '∧' sign and write the missing word in the space provided (example c).

an extra word — draw a diagonal line through any word you wish to delete and write that word in the space provided (example d);

Illegal and dangerous

Car-racing at high speed is now commonplace in the New Territories. It will come as not surprise to anyone that there is reported to be great deal of the triad involvement in this dangerous sport of illegal road racing in Hong Kong. What does comes as a surprise, however, is the Hong Kong government's complete lacking of political will to deal the problem.

The Royal Hong Kong Police have small and highly succeed Anti-Road Racing Unit which is made up an inspector, a sergeant and six constables who are all highly trained driver.

Unfortunately, with a unit like this size, tackle more than one area at a time is physically impossible. A further problem here is the inadequate equipment and vehicles the police had for catching the offenders.

It is being in every citizen's interest for illegal racing on public roads to stopped before more tragedies will occur like the one in Tsim Sha Tsui which happened in the early 1993.

For the Anti-Road Racing Unit to fully effective, it needs considerably more man-power and the best police vehicles that money can buy.

Now that the government heading for a big budget surplus when it thought it was likely to have a deficit, the present situation is simply unacceptable. Money can, and should, be make available to combat this threaten to the well-being of our community.

(Freely adapted from the AA Newsletter, 27th November, 1993.)

- a. ✓
 b. ~~me~~
 c. ∆
 d. ~~the~~

76. _____
 77. _____
 78. _____
 79. _____
 80. _____
 81. _____
 82. _____
 83. _____
 84. _____
 85. _____
 86. _____
 87. _____
 88. _____
 89. _____
 90. _____
 91. _____
 92. _____
 93. _____
 94. _____
 95. _____
 96. _____

MARKER'S
USE ONLY

76.

C	I	O
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 77.

C	I	O
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 78.

C	I	O
---	---	---

 79.

C	I	O
---	---	---

 80.

C	I	O
---	---	---

 81.

C	I	O
---	---	---

 82.

C	I	O
---	---	---

 83.

C	I	O
---	---	---

 84.

C	I	O
---	---	---

 85.

C	I	O
---	---	---

 86.

C	I	O
---	---	---

 87.

C	I	O
---	---	---

 88.

C	I	O
---	---	---

 89.

C	I	O
---	---	---

 90.

C	I	O
---	---	---

 91.

C	I	O
---	---	---

 92.

C	I	O
---	---	---

 93.

C	I	O
---	---	---

 94.

C	I	O
---	---	---

 95.

C	I	O
---	---	---

 96.

C	I	O
---	---	---

Q.6 TOTAL

END OF PAPER

TOTAL: Qs 4, 5, 6

**1995 Use of English (Section C)
Key**

Part 1 Reading

- | | | | |
|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 5. B | 9. B | 13. A |
| 2. B | 6. B | 10. A | 14. A |
| 3. A | 7. D | 11. C | 15. D |
| 4. C | 8. C | 12. B | 16. C |

Part 2 Language Systems

- | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 17. D | 22. C | 27. A | 32. A | 37. A | 42. C |
| 18. D | 23. C | 28. A | 33. D | 38. C | 43. A |
| 19. B | *24. C | 29. B | 34. D | 39. D | 44. D |
| *20. C | 25. A | 30. C | 35. B | 40. B | |
| 21. A | 26. B | 31. B | 36. D | 41. D | |

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 45. F | 50. D |
| 46. J | 51. B |
| 47. K | 52. I |
| 48. H | 53. G |
| 49. A | 54. E |

55. food waste
56. staff
57. new tastes
58. twenty
59. animal food
60. charity
61. transportaion

62. food safety
63. deteriorates
64. selling
65. bone
66. Chinese
67. unfamiliar
68. Western

69. ingredients
70. many uses
71. fresh vegetables
72. salad
73. lunch
74. diner
75. restaurant

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| 76. ✓ | |
| 77. does | does |
| 78. <u>lacking</u> | lack |
| 79. to deal [^] the | with |
| 80. have [^] small | a |
| 81. <u>succeed</u> | successful |
| 82. made up [^] an | of |
| 83. <u>driver</u> | drivers |
| 84. <u>like</u> | of |
| 85. [^] tackle | to |
| 86. <u>had</u> | have |
| 87. being | being |
| 88. roads to [^] stopped | be |
| 89. <u>will</u> | will |
| 90. the | the |
| 91. to [^] fully | be |
| 92. ✓ | |
| 93. government [^] heading | is |
| 94. ✓ | |
| 95. <u>make</u> | made |
| 96. <u>threaten</u> | threat |

[NOTE: for the summary cloze (questions 55 – 75) and the proofreading exercise (questions 76 – 96), there were a number of alternate correct answers.]

* This item was deleted in the live paper as it was found to be unsuitable.