

**USE OF ENGLISH AS-LEVEL SECTION C
READING AND LANGUAGE SYSTEMS**

Question-Answer Book

10.30 am – 12.00 noon (1½ hours)

Q.P. Code: 5013

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Write your Candidate Number, Centre Number and Seat Number in the boxes provided on this cover **AND** on the multiple-choice Answer Sheet.
2. Read carefully the instructions on the multiple-choice 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 1–18 and to Part 2 Questions 19–49 should be marked on the multiple-choice Answer Sheet. Answers to Part 2 Questions 50–98 should be written in this 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. Supplementary answer sheets will be supplied on request. Write your Candidate Number on each sheet and fasten them with string inside this book.
8. You are advised to spend approximately 20 minutes on Part 1 (Reading) and approximately 70 minutes on Part 2 (Language Systems).

This Question-Answer Book is the property of the Hong Kong Examinations Authority and should be RETURNED to the HONG KONG EXAMINATIONS AUTHORITY after the examination.

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 1–18. From the four choices given, choose the option which best answers each question. You should mark your answers to questions 1–18 on the multiple-choice Answer Sheet.

Our durable planet

‘The world’s environment is surprisingly healthy. Discuss.’
If that were an examination topic, most students would tear it apart, offering a long list of evidence from local smog to global climate change, from the cutting down of forests to the spread of roads and cities, from poisonous harbours to the extinction of species. The list would be largely accurate, the concern justified. Yet the students given the highest marks should be those who agreed with the statement. The surprise is how good things are, not how bad.

10 The world’s population has tripled during this century, and world output has risen hugely, so you would expect the earth itself to have been affected. Indeed, if people now lived, consumed and produced things in the same way as they did in 1900 (or 1950, or indeed 1980), the world would be pretty disgusting: smelly, insanitary, toxic and dangerous. But they don’t. The reasons why they don’t, and why the environment has not been totally destroyed, have to do with prices, technological innovation, social change and, in democracies, government regulation in response to popular pressure. That is why today’s environmental problems in poor countries ought, in principle, to be solvable.

Raw materials have not run out and show no sign of doing so. One day they must: the planet is a finite place. Yet it is also very big, and people are ingenious. Each time a material seems to have been running short, the price has risen and, in response, people have sought new sources of supply, found ways to use less of the material, or looked for a substitute. Thus, prices for energy and minerals have fallen in real terms during the century. The same is true for food. Prices fluctuate in response to harvests, natural disasters and political instability; and when they rise, it takes some time before new sources of supply become available. But they always do, assisted by new farming technology.

It is where prices and markets do not operate properly that genuine problems arise. Markets cannot always keep the environment healthy. If no one owns a resource, no one has an interest in conserving it. The case of fish is the best example of this. Markets also fail if a damaging activity is not subject to a market price but rather is shared by society. Pollution, whether of air, ground or water, is a good example of conflicting corporate and social interests. It is hard to compare the social benefits of environmental protection with the cost of that protection, and hard to judge the best way for governments to intervene. It is sometimes difficult to be sure even of the facts.

Yet, the record in rich countries this century has been good. Once an issue has been identified, and voters and governments have become convinced that something ought to be done, something has been done. The oldest and worst kinds of air pollution – sulphur dioxide and smoke particles – have been brought steadily under control, ending 300 years of deterioration. So have levels of lead in the air. The only – and it is a significant only – exception is that vehicle emissions of some pollutants have stayed high as petrol

55 consumption has grown faster than the effect of tighter controls. Water, whether in rivers or the sea, has become far cleaner since the 1950s. Governments have increasingly insisted on waste water being treated before release.

60 In other words, the experience of this century has been the opposite of that claimed by many environmentalists. In rich countries, where great economic growth has occurred, the environment has become healthier. It is in poor countries, where economic growth has been slow, that air and water pollution is an increasing hazard to health. For such countries, the issue is not whether environmental problems can be solved, but how to make sure that they are solved.

One obstacle to solutions is knowledge. Governments, whether in the rich world or the poor, are not able to assess pollution problems effortlessly or to calculate finely the best way to solve them. And, people’s behaviour often goes against expectations. In 1989, when Mexico tried to deal with air pollution by banning certain types of cars on particular days of the week, many people reacted by buying a second, older (and more polluting) car that could be used on those days. The quickest way for a government to improve the environment is by reducing certain subsidies, including those on water and energy, as well as by eliminating tax benefits for polluting industries such as mining. Subsidies and tax breaks are scourges of the environment world-wide.

70 This gets to the heart of the matter. The real difficulty lies in reconciling the differing interests and views involved. You can be green if you deprive farmers of their subsidised water, but they will complain. You can be green if you force companies to bear the cost of installing anti-pollution equipment in factories, but the factory owners will protest, lay off workers or try to bribe officials not to enforce the law. In dealing with these trade-offs, the poor countries’ problems are more political than economic. Few poor countries are fully-developed democracies with broad equality of power and genuine accountability.

75 The improvement in rich countries’ environments has been closely correlated with the growth of democracy in those countries. The first tough anti-pollution laws were passed in the 1950s, when democracy was blossoming world-wide. Japan, for example, was hit by a series of pollution disasters such as mercury poisoning in the late 1950s, which gave rise to citizens’ protest movements, and then, to new laws to control toxic effluents and air pollution. In their imperfect way, democracies give voice to the social costs of pollution. Authoritarian governments can afford to turn a blind eye.

80 The best hope for poor countries is to replace corruption with the rule of law and authoritarian government with democracy in which all can participate. Only in this way can these countries develop the political will to overcome the environmental problems they increasingly face.

(Freely adapted from an article in *The Economist*, 11th September, 1999.)

1. The writer considers that
 - A. smog and global climate change are the worst environmental problems.
 - B. the list of environmental problems is surprisingly long.
 - C. we have worse things to worry about than the environment.
 - D. we should be surprised that the environment is not in worse condition.
2. According to paragraph 2, the environmental problems faced by poor countries
 - A. are the result of government regulation.
 - B. cannot be solved by democracy.
 - C. can theoretically be overcome.
 - D. are a response to popular pressure.
3. According to paragraph 3, raw materials generally show no sign of running out because
 - A. the planet is very big.
 - B. we keep on finding alternatives.
 - C. prices often rise after natural disasters.
 - D. developments have been made in farming technology.
4. In the writer's view, the primary reason people change their behaviour in regard to potential shortages of raw materials is
 - A. fears about the environment.
 - B. knowing the planet is a very big place.
 - C. advances in farming technology.
 - D. increases in commodity prices.
5. 'The same' (line 29) refers to
 - A. real prices falling over time.
 - B. raw materials not running out.
 - C. materials running short.
 - D. real prices generally increasing.
6. Fish is used in paragraph 4 as an example of
 - A. a well-protected resource.
 - B. a resource no one takes responsibility for.
 - C. a resource much damaged by pollution.
 - D. a food shared by all of society.
7. A main argument in paragraph 4 is that the most difficult environmental problems are
 - A. caused by conflicts between commercial and public interests.
 - B. best solved by government intervention.
 - C. caused by air, land or water pollution.
 - D. too costly for governments to deal with.
8. According to paragraph 5, what has led to improvements in the quality of the environment in some democratic countries?
 - A. Governments have identified the most important issues.
 - B. Voters have worked with the governments.
 - C. Voters and governments have agreed on the necessity for action.
 - D. The worst sources of air pollution have been identified.
9. According to paragraph 5, in wealthy countries
 - A. air pollution has been deteriorating for 300 years.
 - B. the state of the environment as a whole has improved in recent years.
 - C. all aspects of air quality have improved in recent decades.
 - D. governments have persuaded people to reduce air pollution from vehicles.
10. Pollution from petrol has worsened because petrol
 - A. demand has grown so fast.
 - B. contains sulphur dioxide.
 - C. consumption is hard to determine.
 - D. contains lead.
11. In paragraph 6, the writer suggests that strong economic growth
 - A. cannot solve environmental problems.
 - B. increases environmental problems.
 - C. allows countries to clean up their environment.
 - D. is liked by environmentalists.
12. According to paragraph 6, in poor countries
 - A. environmentalists have identified most problems.
 - B. environmental problems cannot be solved.
 - C. there has been less growth in pollution.
 - D. pollution represents a growing danger.
13. According to the writer, which of the following is probably NOT an effective measure for reducing pollution?
 - A. eliminating tax benefits for the mining industry
 - B. increasing the cost of water to consumers
 - C. banning some cars some of the time
 - D. installing anti-pollution equipment
14. Mexico is used by the writer in paragraph 7 as an example of a country
 - A. where there is too much corruption.
 - B. where there are too many tax benefits.
 - C. which has dealt with air pollution well.
 - D. which found it difficult to improve air quality.
15. The phrase 'scourges of the environment' (lines 79–80) means
 - A. friends of the environment.
 - B. enemies of the environment.
 - C. protection for the environment.
 - D. different aspects of the environment.
16. In the opinion of the writer, which is the biggest problem faced by poorer countries in their struggle against pollution?
 - A. They are rarely democratic.
 - B. Companies are corrupt.
 - C. No one wants to be green.
 - D. Green policies increase unemployment.

17. Japan is cited primarily as an example of a country
- A. which experienced many pollution disasters.
 - B. with an imperfect democratic government.
 - C. with an authoritarian government.
 - D. where democracy fostered anti-pollution laws.

18. What would be a suitable alternative title for this article?
- A. *The dangers of pollution*
 - B. *Environmental realities: rich and poor*
 - C. *Pollution in poor countries*
 - D. *A century of continuing pollution*

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

From the four choices for each of questions 19–35, choose the option which would best complete the article if inserted in the blank. You should mark your answers to questions 19–35 on the multiple-choice Answer Sheet.

Bid to clone woolly mammoth

Mammoths have been extinct for thousands of years. However, a team of scientists is now attempting to clone a giant woolly mammoth excavated from permanently-frozen ground in Siberia last year. They hope to extract DNA from the male mammoth's bone marrow or internal organs and insert it into the egg of an Asian (19). It is hoped that the mother will be able to give birth to (20) baby mammoth. The DNA would be at least 20,000 years old, but the international scientists working on the project believe that the freezing conditions where the mammoth was discovered (21) it well enough for cloning. The current specimen is the first fully-preserved adult (22).

A paleontologist on the project, Dr Larry Agenbroad, said the mammoth (23) in a laboratory in the Russian city of Khatanga. Recently it (24) from its resting place on the Taimyr Peninsula, near the Arctic Ocean, to ice caves in Khatanga. Its tusks, (25) over 60 kilograms each, were carried on a reindeer-pulled sled.

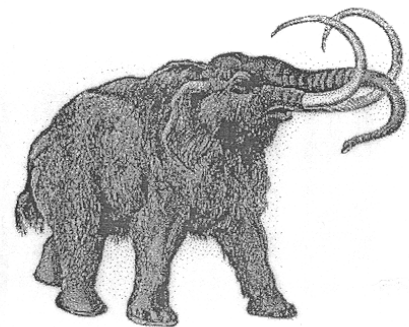
The mammoth's journey to Khatanga began three years ago when a reindeer herder spotted one of its tusks protruding from the frozen soil. In 1998, two members of the herder's family tried to sell the tusks and met French explorer Bernard Buigues. He (26) organised a team of scientists who successfully removed the mammoth's head from the ice.

The mammoth's similarity to Asian elephants makes it a possible candidate for cloning. According to Dr Agenbroad, 'Asian elephants are biologically (27) to mammoths than they are to African elephants. I have been assured that the chances of success are very high.'

If inserting mammoth DNA into an elephant egg is unsuccessful, there is (28). As the mammoth is male, scientists could extract some frozen sperm, Dr Agenbroad said. Theoretically, pairing the sperm with an elephant egg could produce an offspring. The resulting offspring would be half mammoth and half elephant, but by breeding these animals (29) a nearly pure mammoth could be produced.

The mammoth was buried (30) almost five metres of permafrost. The task of unearthing the 3.35-metre-long animal began last July. The mammoth's body could not be seen through the grey and cloudy ice, but some of its hair was exposed. 'It is (31) I have come to touching a live mammoth still (32) skin, hair and flesh (33),' Dr Agenbroad said, adding that the hair felt similar to a horse's tail.

(34) Dr Agenbroad and his colleagues are fairly optimistic about the outcome, scientists not involved with the study have argued it is unlikely that cloning (35).



(Freely adapted from an article in *The Age*, 22nd October, 1999.)

19. A. elephant
B. mammoth
C. adult female
D. animal
20. A. alive
B. a life
C. living
D. a live
21. A. may be preserved
B. preserve
C. to preserve
D. may have preserved
22. A. being found
B. was found
C. to be found
D. has been found
23. A. studied
B. would have studied
C. would be studied
D. being studied
24. A. was flown
B. has flown
C. had flown
D. flew
25. A. weighed
B. weighing
C. weigh
D. were weighed
26. A. finally
B. one day
C. subsequently
D. incredibly
27. A. similar
B. more similar
C. alike
D. more like
28. A. an idea
B. another egg
C. a problem
D. an alternative
29. A. over many generations
B. more than a century
C. in time
D. after years
30. A. with
B. for
C. under
D. deep
31. A. nearly
B. very close
C. closer
D. the closest
32. A. had
B. has
C. having
D. to have
33. A. belonging
B. grown
C. intact
D. living
34. A. Although
B. Even
C. Nevertheless
D. Despite
35. A. ever succeed
B. will succeed
C. is successful
D. is success

The following article is in six paragraphs. From each set of four choices given, choose the most suitable option so that the passage makes sense as a whole. You should mark your answers to questions 36–49 on the multiple-choice Answer Sheet.

Macau leads the way

Hong Kong does not much relish being told it has something to learn from Macau. But a comparison of the way the two places

- (36) A. cope with crime
B. operate politically
C. look after their heritage
D. tackled their return to China

leaves a decided advantage to the Portuguese enclave.

Hong Kong clearly wins on the macro-scale of building new facilities with its

- (37) A. plans for Disneyland and other major tourist attractions.
B. dedication to 'one country, two systems'.
C. slowly-declining crime rate.
D. extensive range of hotels.

But when it comes to micro-preservation and beautification, Macau

- (38) A. cannot be considered safe for tourists.
B. can expect a stable future.
C. has a long way to go.
D. beats Hong Kong hands down.

With its newly-painted pink, yellow and white buildings, its freshly-trimmed hedges, and its pavements laid out in traditional designs, it may well be that Macau

- (39) A. now ranks as the prettiest city centre in all of Asia.
B. has found how to improve the attraction of gambling.
C. hopes that tourist numbers will stabilise.
D. can attract Hong Kong property developers.

It is true that Hong Kong has

- (40) A. the ability to create tourist attractions
B. far fewer individual buildings
C. a significant number of traditional villages
D. its own special character

that could be restored in the same way. But they do exist, and what is striking is how little attention they receive. Hong Kong people, instead, seem dazzled by

- (41) A. visions of Macau's magnificent colonial beauty
B. visions of Disneyland and Universal Studios
C. stories of the atrocities committed by triads in Macau
D. tales of massive price-cuts in the hotel industry

and the prospect of hordes of mainland visitors pouring across the border to ignite the economy.

In Hong Kong, at the top of Ship Street above Wan Chai, there stands a fine, turn-of-the-century mansion in a small garden behind high walls. Instead of being refurbished, it lies abandoned, walls covered with graffiti, staircase rotting. A similar house opposite

- (42) A. will soon be rebuilt,
B. has already been torn down,
C. is in much better condition,
D. attracts many European tourists,

leaving only its foundation as a memorial to what was once there. Several houses nearby, with their balconies and once-lovely staircases, have echoes of old Macau. But you have to look hard

- (43) A. to avoid them.
B. to see people in them.
C. to find them.
D. to go inside them.

The drive to build and rebuild Hong Kong in the boom years left little place for sentiment about such older buildings. Who wanted to preserve a house of two or three stories,

- (44) A. however beautiful,
B. despite its location,
C. even in Wan Chai,
D. because of its value,

when a fortune could be made by putting up a tower on its site?

Even limited recognition in Hong Kong that architectural heritage is important

- (45) A. has been endorsed by the Government.
B. has been rejected.
C. is taken for granted.
D. has come too late.

As a result of concentrating on tomorrow rather than yesterday, all that Hong Kong has to offer is a number of heritage trails leading visitors from one site to the next, each with a sign telling them

- (46) A. where to spend the rest of the day.
B. the distance from the previous site.
C. what to see in Macau.
D. what building used to stand there.

Macau, on the other hand, shows

- (47) A. what to avoid
B. what can be done
C. why it is different
D. its own special character

if a city preserves individual buildings, and makes something coherent out of its architectural conservation. The result is the creation of an environment which

- (48) A. is likely to prove a substantial tourist attraction for the Macau SAR.
B. will certainly lose its appeal to tourists in the long run.
C. is much less likely to appeal to visitors from abroad.
D. cannot hope to compete with Disneyland once it opens.

It won't be Disneyland. It won't attract as many visitors as Mickey and Minnie. But, for some at least, the past and the character of the place

- (49) A. cannot hope for too long to compete with the attractions of Disneyland
B. have now become largely irrelevant for most tourists visiting Macau
C. will not attract tourists from countries other than the mainland
D. will have its own special attraction which cannot be reproduced by any theme park

and will be worth returning to long after the thrill of the Magic Kingdom has worn off.

(Freely adapted from an editorial in the South China Morning Post, 15th November, 1999.)

You should write your answers to ALL the remaining questions (50–98) in this Question-Answer Book.

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 50–68 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.

Version 1

Thais help US stem Internet sales of medicines

United States Government officials recently shut down foreign Web-sites involved in the fast-growing business of selling cheap medicines and prescription drugs over the Internet to American consumers. Agents of the US Customs Service joined Thai authorities in raiding online pharmacies based in Thailand. Officials say these online pharmacies are a major overseas source of powerful drugs that in the US can be bought only with a prescription supplied by a qualified doctor. Recently, 22 people were arrested in Thailand and accused of violating Thai drug and export laws. Six people were arrested in the US for buying products from a Thai online pharmacy.

American officials say they alerted Thai authorities to the problem and received excellent cooperation from Thai narcotics and police officers, as well as from the government agency that regulates food and drug products in Thailand. American and Thai officials say they raided offices and warehouses used by online pharmacies in Bangkok and Chiang Mai in northwest Thailand. They seized 20 computers, 245 parcels ready for shipment to the United States and more than 2.5 million doses of drug products.

These actions were the latest effort by the United States to deal with the explosive growth of electronic commerce in prescription drugs. American officials plan to use the Thai operation as a model for cooperation with law-enforcement agencies in other countries which have online pharmacies. US officials are also concerned about drugs imported from electronic pharmacies in Mexico, Switzerland, Britain, New Zealand and elsewhere.

In December 1999, President Clinton urged Congress to regulate the sale of drugs over the Internet. His proposals focused on companies based in the United States. However, Mr Clinton did not say what he would do about foreign online pharmacies, which may pose bigger problems because they are less likely to require a prescription before selling drugs.

In 1999, the US Customs Service seized 9,725 packages of prescription drugs mailed to the United States, about 4.5 times as many as in the previous year. In the last six months, US Customs agents have seized

more than 2,600 parcels of prescription drugs bought from Internet pharmacies in Thailand.

One of the main targets of the Thai raids was a Bangkok company called Vitality Health Products, whose Web-site promised ‘prescription-free pharmaceuticals by e-mail at incredibly low prices.’ Investigators at the US Customs Service report that the agency intercepted many drug shipments from Vitality with the help of computer experts in the war on ‘cybersmuggling’.

Vitality seemed to have a medicine for every malady: ‘Hair loss? Try Minoxidil and Finasteride (Propecia). Aging skin? Try Retin-A and AHA creams. Poor memory or I.Q.? Try Piracetam, Hydergine and Vinpocetine. Hormone replacement? Check out Testosterone and Premarin.’ At its Web-site, Vitality boasted, ‘We guarantee to send your order discreetly packed, without any reference to the contents on the outside of the packet.’

Customs officials say Vitality filled Internet orders with drugs which they obtained from what appeared to be a legitimate pharmacy in Bangkok. Employees of Vitality took orders from the Web-site, addressed envelopes, wrapped the drugs in newspaper and stuffed them inside greeting cards. Parcels were sent by mail with no return address. As the US Customs Commissioner, Raymond Kelly, pointed out, ‘This packaging is without a doubt intended to deceive the authorities.’

Mr Kelly said investigators arrested at least six people who had bought drugs from Vitality. ‘These are not major smugglers, but they generally know that what they’re doing is illegal’, he said. Mr Kelly explained that the imported drugs were potentially dangerous because the controls over quality were minimal. ‘A lot of this stuff is being cooked up in somebody’s back room in Thailand,’ he said. ‘The drugs may be laced with all sorts of contamination.’ In addition, Mr Kelly said, some of Vitality’s customers were taking dangerous combinations of drugs without a doctor’s supervision.

(Freely adapted from an article in The New York Times, 21st March, 2000.)

Use **ONE** word to fill in each blank for questions 50–68. 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.

Second
Marker's
Use Only

First
Marker's
Use Only

Version 2

The US government has recently become involved in a major battle against the massive Internet trade in prescription drugs. In the USA it is illegal to buy such drugs without a prescription provided by a qualified medical doctor. However, many people have started to purchase these drugs by e-mail, from pharmacies and dispensaries either in America or in (50) _____.

In response, the US President has supported moves to (51) _____ Internet drug sales by US pharmacies or dispensaries. However, he has not addressed the potentially (52) _____ of overseas suppliers, who may supply such drugs. This kind of illegal activity has led to the coining of a new term: (53) '_____'.
In the battle against this kind of trade, US officials have concentrated on Thailand because it is one of the major sources of online drugs. They are very (54) _____ with the cooperation they have received from Thai authorities.

The overall number of seizures by Customs officers of prescription drugs coming into the US rose between 1998 and 1999. Six US customers of a Thai online pharmacy have (55) _____ Customs Service officers do not regard these buyers as (56) _____ but say that they know they are acting illegally. Other US Government action has included (57) _____ overseas Web-sites supplying these products.

Meanwhile, Thai and US authorities have cooperated closely in operations in Bangkok and Chiang Mai. They have carried out (58) _____ on a number of (59) _____ and (60) _____ and arrested more than twenty people. They (61) _____ computers, drug orders about to be mailed to the US, and millions of (62) _____ of pharmaceutical products.

A major (63) _____ of the Thai-US operation was Vitality, a company which offered cures for a wide variety of problems, including baldness, forgetfulness, low intelligence and hormone deficiency. Vitality appeared (64) _____ its drugs from a legitimate pharmacy. However, the (65) _____ they used was clearly designed to avoid detection by law-enforcement officials.

Consumers may face serious problems if pharmacies do not require a doctor's prescription before supplying powerful medicines. Without the (66) _____ of doctors, people may take unsafe combinations of drugs. The drugs may also be dangerous because the (67) _____ in some overseas pharmacies is not strict enough to ensure the drugs are not (68) _____.

--	--

S. 4 Total

S. 4 Total

--	--

For questions 69–80, 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 the exercise are put together, they **DO NOT** form a complete passage. Write the letters of the statements from Column B in the spaces provided in the Answer Column as shown in the example. Each letter should be used **ONCE ONLY**.

Column A	Answers	Column B
a. ACTS works under contract to manufacturers, and performs a variety of stringent tests on all kinds of consumer products.	<u>D</u>	A. If so, there is a company in Hong Kong looking to hire you.
69. ACTS testing laboratories now have nine entry positions available in different disciplines.	69. _____	B. A further requirement will be good problem-solving abilities to allow them to take part in analysis of mechanical failures.
70. About 70% of ACTS's business involves the testing of toys.	70. _____	C. These are open to graduates in engineering, chemistry, textiles and garments.
71. We have all heard of toys being recalled after they have been put on the market.	71. _____	D. These tests examine product performance and safety to ensure they comply with international standards.
72. Not many people are familiar with the work of a testing laboratory like ACTS.	72. _____	E. The remainder of its work involves checks on other consumer products such as textiles and garments.
73. ACTS carries out specialised chemical analyses of food, health and beauty-care products.	73. _____	F. Applicants should be degree holders in either mechanical or manufacturing engineering.
74. One example of ACTS's work is the checks they perform on new toy designs.	74. _____	G. Applicants must be degree holders in chemical technology and have an aptitude for scientific analysis.
75. Checking out toys might sound simply like a lot of fun.	75. _____	H. This kind of action follows the results of checks by labs like ACTS.
76. There are two positions available for graduate chemistry trainees.	76. _____	I. However, such labs play an important role in protecting the public from faulty merchandise.
77. The positions will require daily sample preparation and analyses.	77. _____	J. Successful applicants will also have to carry out data review and write reports for the chemical tests.
78. Do you enjoy burning, bashing, twisting, or in any imaginable way destroying children's toys and other consumer products?	78. _____	K. These, together with toy testing, air quality monitoring and environmental testing, are conducted throughout the company's world-wide network of laboratories.
79. The positions will require mechanically-minded individuals.	79. _____	L. However, it is really a scientific process that requires a high degree of training and skill.
80. The quality engineering division is looking for four engineering graduates.	80. _____	M. These help ensure the product will not choke a child, break under pressure or in any way present a hazard to a youngster.

(Freely adapted from the South China Morning Post, Careers Post, 29th June, 2000.)

S. 5 Total
(First Marker)

S. 5 Total
(Second Marker)

2001 Use of English (Section C)

Key

Part 1

Reading

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 4. D | 7. A | 10. A | 13. C | 16. A |
| 2. C | 5. A | 8. C | 11. C | 14. D | 17. D |
| 3. B | 6. B | 9. B | 12. D | 15. B | |

Part 2

Language Systems

- | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 18. B | 24. A | 30. C | 36. C | 42. B | 48. A |
| 19. A | 25. B | 31. D | 37. A | 43. C | 49. D |
| 20. D | 26. C | 32. C | 38. D | 44. A | |
| 21. D | 27. B | 33. C | 39. A | 45. D | |
| 22. This item was deleted. | 28. D | 34. A | 40. B | 46. D | |
| 23. C | 29. A | 35. B | 41. B | 47. B | |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 50. other / foreign / overseas countries //
other / foreign places // places overseas | 57. shutting / closing down |
| 51. regulate // oversee // curb // stem // control //
restrict // limit // check // monitor | 58. raids |
| 52. bigger / larger / greater / worse / graver problem /
problems / threat / threats / hazard / hazards / danger /
dangers | 59. offices } <i>either order</i> |
| 53. cybersmuggling | 60. warehouses // godowns } |
| 54. pleased // happy // delighted // satisfied | 61. seized // took // confiscated // found |
| 55. been arrested / apprehended / caught | 62. doses |
| 56. major / big / serious smugglers / criminals / offenders //
drug smugglers / dealers | 63. target |
| | 64. to get / purchase / obtain / source / buy / order |
| | 65. packaging |
| | 66. supervision // guidance // advice |
| | 67. quality control / assurance |
| | 68. contaminated / tainted |

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 69. C | 72. I | 75. L | 78. A |
| 70. E | 73. K | 76. G | 79. B |
| 71. H | 74. M | 77. J | 80. F |

81. priced
price
82. been // ~~had~~ // was
had ^ paid // ~~had~~ // had
83. a
the
84. as // more // dearer
times ^ expensive // expensive
85. to // buying
intended ^ buy // buy
86. ✓
87. ✓
88. same
similar
89. ~~back~~ // went
returned
90. could // would // did // do // can
are X should
91. am // was // feel // felt // became // got
I ^ upset
92. is
are was
X are
93. salespeople // salespersons // assistants
salesmen // saleswomen // shopkeepers // sales ^ seem
sales X sales
94. ~~or~~
95. would // therefore // ~~am~~
96. ✓
97. ~~be~~
98. of X after
days ^ purchase

[NOTE: for the summary cloze (questions 50 – 68) and the proofreading exercise (questions 81 – 98), there were a number of alternate correct answers.]