

HONG KONG EXAMINATIONS AND ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY
HONG KONG ADVANCED LEVEL EXAMINATION 2003

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

Question-Answer Book

11.00 am – 12.30 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 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 1–16 and to Part 2 Questions 17–48 should be marked on the multiple-choice answer sheet. Answers to Part 2 Questions 49–99 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).

| | | | | | | | |
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| Candidate Number . | | | | | | | |
| Centre Number | | | | | | | |
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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 the multiple-choice answer sheet.

Japanese alternatives

Kumiko Yamanaka had her life mapped out. Everything – her conventional family upbringing, her father's job as a white-collar worker and her mainstream schooling – suggested that she would become an OL, or 'office lady'.
 5 Japan's junior colleges churn out thousands of Yamanakas every year: young women trained as secretaries who, dressed in bright company uniforms that Western firms abandoned decades ago, are sent out to work in offices across Japan. The OL is as much a part of
 10 the Japanese corporate culture as the harassed, overworked salarymen who clog the subway every workday morning. Without considering the alternatives, Yamanaka dutifully enrolled in a suitable college. Then the realisation hit her. 'I had absolutely no desire to become an OL,' she says.

Yamanaka threw in the college course and joined an Osaka acting troupe. Her only income came from standing behind a shop counter serving scoops of ice cream. Now, the 26-year-old is an aspiring voice-over
 20 artist, attending lessons at a professional school while working part-time as a waitress. Voice-over work, such as dubbing the voices of cartoon characters, is viewed as a reasonable fall-back for those unable to find more glamorous acting roles in Japan's entertainment sector.
 25 But even if she fails there, Yamanaka has no intention of joining mainstream employment.

This makes her part of Japan's most intriguing and controversial social phenomenon of recent times: the 'freeter' movement. The expression is a corruption of the
 30 German word for worker, 'Arbeiter', and the English word 'free'. A freeter is a person who has opted out of Japanese society's rigid work ethic. This ethic in post-war Japan motivated millions to work for the nation's big corporations. Japanese workers traded their identities and
 35 often their family lives for the security of lifetime employment.

While there have always been exceptions to such a work ethic, the freeter is the first social class to directly confront Japan's 'corporate soldiers'. This is partly the
 40 result of necessity. More than a decade of economic hardship has made it impossible for Japan to sustain the notion of life-long employment. Older Japanese workers are being pushed into premature retirement and the cost of maintaining the system for middle-aged workers
 45 means companies cannot recruit as they did in the past.

Recent government figures show that job opportunities for high school graduates have fallen to their lowest level on record. This is clearly pushing young people to search for alternative jobs, where the competition is less fierce.
 50 But many of the freeters, like Yamanaka, are gladly opting out, seeing their non-mainstream jobs as a blessing rather than a curse. For them, it is as much about lifestyle as job choice. Yamanaka points out that her loyalty

remains with her company while she is working, but that
 55 once her work is over, her responsibility is to herself. She makes her own choices about how to behave and spend her time, and she uses this freedom to pursue her own career goals.

Most older Japanese, imbued with Confucian traditions,
 60 find the idea of putting individual freedoms before group or national goals impossible to understand. Japanese newspapers have been filled with angry editorials criticising the freeters for their laziness, selfishness and unwillingness to settle down. Some businessmen find
 65 such people hard to understand, and think that they are doing no more than delaying their real responsibilities, such as getting a full-time job and raising a family. In their view the freeters will eventually simply have to accept these realities.

The criticism stems from a wider view that modern Japanese youth are too soft to deal with the nation's economic, social and political problems. But Yamanaka is dismissive of the critics, expressing opinions that even a decade ago would have been regarded as heretical. She
 70 considers their viewpoint to be very limited. She rejects any suggestions that all freeters are lazy, and defends those that are just following their own lifestyle choice. If they want to be lazy, so be it.

The appeal of the freeter lifestyle is such that, despite soaring unemployment rates, companies are struggling to fill conventional vacancies. High schools are starting to counsel students on the downsides of alternative employment. It is not an easy task. 'None of my friends want to be salarymen. You see them on the subway
 80 trains. There is nothing on their faces; they are totally blank,' says Yamanaka's friend, fellow freeter Kento Iwasaki.

According to Japan's Institute of Labor, freeters fall into three categories: those who are waiting for the right job opportunity; 'dream freeters' looking for showbiz or related jobs; and 'dead-end freeters' stuck in part-time or casual jobs because they cannot find mainstream employment.

Seiji Satake probably fits into the last category. At the age of 30 he was forced to work part-time after being 'unfairly' fired from his job as a hospital medical clerk. But anyone addressing him as a freeter does so at his or her peril. Satake finds the label offensive, preferring to be called a 'non-regular staff member'. Satake's gripe,
 95 shared by many freeters, is that the Japanese authorities are ill-prepared, psychologically and legally, to deal with this new issue. Salaries are low and work protection is minimal. He thinks that the lack of government support for those in non-conventional employment is pushing
 100 many to their spiritual and physical limits.

(Freely adapted from an article by Michael Millet in *The Age*, 24 November 2001.)

1. In paragraph 1, the writer characterises Japanese office ladies as
 - A. fashionably dressed secretaries.
 - B. daily commuters on the subway.
 - C. underqualified professional workers.
 - D. symbols of the business environment.
2. According to paragraph 2, Yamanaka's first paid job was as
 - A. a waitress.
 - B. a voice-over artist.
 - C. an ice cream seller.
 - D. an actress.
3. According to paragraph 2, Yamanaka's ambition is to
 - A. keep making a living from temporary jobs.
 - B. take professional acting lessons.
 - C. get a respectable office job.
 - D. succeed as a voice-over artist.
4. In paragraph 2, the job of voice-over artist is described as
 - A. mainstream.
 - B. acceptable.
 - C. sophisticated.
 - D. unpredictable.
5. In paragraph 3, 'freeters' are described as 'intriguing and controversial' (lines 27–28) because
 - A. they do not accept the limitations of post-war Japan's core values.
 - B. the word 'freeter' is a strange mixture of German and English words.
 - C. they belong to a new kind of political movement.
 - D. they have traded their identities for security.
6. According to paragraph 3, the most important thing for most Japanese who worked for large companies was
 - A. life-long employment.
 - B. a career in trading.
 - C. a secure family life.
 - D. an ethical job.
7. In line 39, Japan's 'corporate soldiers' are
 - A. employees willing to sacrifice themselves for their job.
 - B. members of Japan's modern armed forces.
 - C. business leaders who run the country.
 - D. companies which resemble military organisations.
8. According to paragraph 5, Yamanaka
 - A. rejects the notion of job loyalty.
 - B. is unwilling to take on responsibility.
 - C. values her independence.
 - D. is not goal-oriented.
9. In line 65, 'such people' refers to
 - A. newspaper editors.
 - B. older Japanese.
 - C. freeters.
 - D. believers in Confucianism.
10. According to paragraph 7, Yamanaka's opinion of freeters is that they
 - A. have changed in the last decade.
 - B. do not need defending.
 - C. reject helpful suggestions.
 - D. have the right to be lazy.
11. According to paragraph 8, although ordinary jobs are still available,
 - A. these jobs are not easy to do.
 - B. freeters do not want to take these jobs.
 - C. companies are unwilling to employ freeters.
 - D. high schools are discouraging students from taking these jobs.
12. In line 82, 'downsides' are
 - A. reductions.
 - B. disadvantages.
 - C. lack of availability.
 - D. lack of opinions.
13. According to paragraph 8, Kento Iwasaki
 - A. is not interested in being a salaryman.
 - B. wants a secure job.
 - C. is critical of his friends.
 - D. thinks finding a job is hard.
14. In line 90, 'dream freeters' are people who
 - A. are not interested in new job opportunities.
 - B. spend their time wishing for rather than seeking jobs.
 - C. cannot find ordinary employment.
 - D. are looking for jobs in the entertainment field.
15. Seiji Satake
 - A. is classified as a hospital clerk.
 - B. does not want to be called a freeter.
 - C. is attracted by many freeter ideals.
 - D. is fighting a legal battle with the authorities.
16. In line 99, a 'gripe' is
 - A. an excuse.
 - B. an employment status.
 - C. a complaint.
 - D. an experience.

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

From the four choices for questions 17–34, choose the option which would best complete the article if inserted in the blank. You should mark your answers to questions 17–34 on the multiple-choice answer sheet.

Finding a home for old computers

____(17)____ on council clean-up days in Australia, alongside the old sofas and broken fridges, is that of outmoded personal computers, monitors, printers, televisions and VCRs. Many households are ____ (18) ____ their second or third generation of computer and, ____ (19) ____ Environment Australia, are sending more technology trash to landfills than big business. ____ (20) ____ this problem, a regional office in Sydney is planning to establish the area's first local technology reprocessing plant. Up to \$40 million of private investment funds ____ (21) ____ for this enterprise.

A report commissioned by Environment Australia last year said 926,500 computers were ____ (22) ____ in landfills in 2001, ____ (23) ____ 282,000 sent for recycling, and numbers ____ (24) ____ rapidly. By 2006, ____ (25) ____ that 5.3 million redundant personal computers will be stored in domestic and commercial buildings ____ (26) ____ someone works out what to do with them.

Australia is at the forefront of safe disposal of technological equipment. For example, in October last year it began a TV and VCR 'take back' trial. Consumers in five Melbourne suburbs can ____ (27) ____ old sets at a recycling centre or leave them with the retailer when they buy new ones. More than 1,500 TVs have been collected ____ (28) ____, and drop-off rates

are increasing. The Office of Western Sydney has confirmed that it is ____ (29) ____ the feasibility of a reprocessing plant for technological waste. A task force is working to establish ____ (30) ____ there will be enough scrap available to make a centre in Sydney viable. The centre would need 5,000 tonnes a year. '____ (31) ____ whether Australia can support its own reprocessing industry – we have to do it,' a spokesperson said. 'The issue is how many plants we can ____ (32) ____.'

____ (33) ____ completion is a plan to set up a drive-through recycling centre in a suburb called Werrington. The centre will ____ (34) ____ residents taking obsolete electronic items to the centre and dumping them in the appropriate bin.

(Freely adapted from an article by Sue Low in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, 28 February 2002.)

17. A. A strange view
B. A familiar sight
C. An unusual occurrence
D. A likely prospect
18. A. one of
B. now
C. onto
D. already
19. A. concerning
B. as stated by
C. in the view of
D. according to
20. A. In response to
B. Looking into
C. Refer to
D. Concerning
21. A. is likely to be needed
B. will be requiring
C. was probably required
D. would need
22. A. sent
B. dropped
C. dumped
D. located
23. A. compared to
B. comparing
C. it compares with
D. which compares
24. A. are set to increase
B. maybe get more and more
C. will always grow
D. will rise up
25. A. it has been proved
B. it is probably
C. it is estimated
D. they hope
26. A. when
B. after
C. until
D. then
27. A. pick up
B. drop off
C. set down
D. collect
28. A. five months ago
B. for five months
C. during five months
D. in five months
29. A. looking at
B. passing over
C. passing by
D. looking through
30. A. why
B. whether
C. the cost
D. how much
31. A. There is no question
B. It's not a question of
C. If you ask the question
D. We may question
32. A. tolerate
B. support
C. stand
D. promote
33. A. Becoming
B. Almost
C. Already after
D. Closer to
34. A. take heart from
B. get by
C. trust in
D. rely on

The following article is in seven paragraphs. The beginning of each paragraph is indicated by ¶. From each set of four choices given, choose the most suitable option so that the article makes sense as a whole. You should mark your answers to questions 35–48 on the multiple-choice answer sheet.

Driving or cycling: the modern dilemma

The dominance of motor vehicles

¶ Even in the richest cities in the world, most households do not own a car. In Hong Kong,

- (35) A. we have only 49 cars per 1,000 people.
B. secondhand cars are very reasonably priced.
C. the cost of running a car is too high.
D. there are more cars per head than elsewhere.

But street space is disproportionately devoted to this tiny minority of the population, either in the form of traffic lanes or the large areas gobbled up by car parking. A recent report listed percentages of urban land usage in Hong Kong which

- (36) A. showed that numbers of cars will soon be
B. predicted that land costs for roads are
C. indicated that the amount occupied by roads is
D. recommended that reclamation for road building should be

higher than any other category, including residential, commercial, industrial, or ports. The effect of vehicle dominance on the air we breathe is well known, but other unintended environmental threats such as physical danger and intimidation are so universal that they

- (37) A. can safely be ignored.
B. tend to go unnoticed.
C. attract constant criticism.
D. are a hot topic in Hong Kong.

¶ A second concern is the hostility of traffic in general. Even vehicles driven within the speed limits can be anti-social, intimidatory, noisy and generally unpleasant for other road users who have an equal right to use the public road system.

- (38) A. In some areas, walkers and cyclists
B. Unpleasant conditions such as these
C. High-speed minibus drivers
D. Buses, trucks and cars

are evident on many roads, where there are low numbers of walkers and cyclists, as they have been frightened away from using them.

¶ The root of the problem is that policy and practice

- (39) A. strongly favour cars and other vehicles
B. appear to be very reasonable
C. are changing transport usage patterns
D. impose increasing penalties on drivers

and throw up innumerable obstacles to those who seek to use other means of transport, especially cyclists. Over-hasty approval by government for more, bigger and wider roads

- (40) A. for walkers and cyclists
B. at increasing levels of cost
C. that accommodate aggressive drivers
D. which improves people's satisfaction

is the biggest obstacle to encouraging more sensible alternatives to road use.

¶ It is really quite surprising how far the vast majority (the non-car owners, pedestrians and public transport users) accept and defer to motor vehicle dominance and the tiny minority of car users. For example, at peak hours, 20,000 pedestrians cross the road at the Pedder Street–Queen's Road intersection in Central, patiently waiting

- (41) A. during their lunch break
B. for their chance to enter the shops
C. in the discomfort of noise and exhaust fumes
D. in the wind and rain

to allow only a few hundred vehicles per hour to take precedence, most of them private cars and taxis.

Cycling, still the safer and healthier option

¶ Cycling is still one of the safest and healthiest ways of getting around. Although cyclists face physical risks from careless drivers when they use the roads, cycling itself is a harmless activity

- (42) A. which rarely kills others.
B. with many cyclists dying on the roads.
C. which all children enjoy.
D. if the drivers pay no attention.

It is also highly efficient in terms of space and energy, increases lifespan, health and

- (43) A. quality of life,
B. the economy,
C. the cost of living,
D. motivation,

and has very little impact on the physical environment.

¶ In 1992 the British Medical Association published an in-depth study of the health risks and benefits of cycling in various countries.

- (44) A. On the other hand,
B. Because of
C. This was the result of
D. Although it was initially

the doctors' concern over deaths and injuries to cyclists which led to the production of the report, in the course of its preparation, considerable evidence was found of the health benefits for regular cyclists. The report contained an estimate of the number of years of life lost through cycling accidents,

- (45) A. and a list of potential risks,
B. contrasted with other types of leisure activities developed
C. compared to the number of years of life gained
D. showing these outweighed benefits obtained

through improved health and fitness due to regular cycling. It concluded that even in the hostile traffic conditions in most countries, the benefits gained from

regular cycling were likely to outweigh the costs of cycling accidents. One calculation showed the

- (46) A. amount
B. statistic
C. total
D. ratio

to be around 20 to one. Another study, involving factory workers, suggested that regular cyclists

- (47) A. achieve career ambitions
B. enjoy a level of fitness
C. show a degree of work satisfaction
D. have a safety record

equivalent to that of individuals ten years younger.

¶ Given the rapidly deteriorating level of general health and the explosion in obesity rates among the local Hong Kong population, the encouragement and promotion of everyday cycling as an alternative means of transport

- (48) A. is unlikely ever to receive serious consideration.
B. should reduce the budget deficit.
C. ought to be a major government priority.
D. would offer a bright future for young people.

(Freely adapted from an article by Brian C. Scully in *The Hong Kong and Kowloon Town Crier*, January 2002.)

You should write your answers to ALL the remaining questions (49–99) 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 49–69 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

The problem of staying single in Singapore

Recently a colleague emailed me an article entitled 'Single in Singapore'. It's about how the government has long been trying to pair singles together, and how the private sector is now getting involved in matchmaking as well. You see, it's politically incorrect to be single in Singapore.

At first I dismissed this as just another screwy scheme. I'm Singaporean and campaigns of all kinds are the norm where I grew up: courtesy campaigns, no-spitting campaigns, and even let's-get-married campaigns.

But the more I thought about this particular article, the more troubled I became. One line specifically bothered me: 'They're not having children *on time*'. Now what exactly does that mean?

I have been (and still am) the recipient of well-meaning concern from my formidable family. Grandparents, parents, uncles, aunts, cousins – they've all 'worried' about my ongoing single status. While I appreciate their interest, if their concern arises from the fear that I won't have children on someone else's timetable, then I have a problem with that.

There's no denying that singles in Asia (women to be precise), particularly those with higher education, are opting to get married later, and thus have children later. Governments like Singapore's are worried about low population growth and are doing their best to encourage women to get married and have more babies by offering a whole range of incentives, known as baby bonuses.

It's very encouraging to see an Asian government acknowledging the fact that women must make big sacrifices in order to start a family. What troubles me are some of the thoughts behind these policies and programmes and, in particular, the idea that having children early in life is a sound reason for getting married. While it is something to consider seriously, it's hardly the basis on which to decide whether to marry or not.

Marriage is no longer seen as the lifelong institution that once made it so revered. If one regrets the choice of a spouse, the courts increasingly are seen as the easy way out. You need only look at increasing divorce rates throughout Asia to know that many couples have taken this route. The number of cases in Hong Kong, for instance, increased about five times between 1979 and 1996. In Singapore, the divorce rate jumped 16 percent in 1998. There's a corresponding increase in the number of single-parent households – not the ideal environment for raising your child.

Also, the costs of raising a child, not to mention the cost of living in general, have skyrocketed. Housing, schools, clothes and doctors' bills: the list goes on. Realistically, you need a double income to hold down a mortgage and support a growing clan. This means working parents have the added stress of two demanding careers within a family.

I'm not arguing that love should take precedence when people decide to marry and have children. In so many ways, love is a Western concept that's been thrown into an Asian context. Let's face it: most marriages in Asia aren't about love; they're about duty, obligation, and the meeting of expectations.

So, the question that remains is: should I accept second-best for a prospective mate and have children while still in my twenties?

I'm in my late twenties and I do want children. I'm aware of the risks of having my first child after the age of thirty. As women approach their mid-30s, they face reduced fertility and the possibility of having a baby with a chromosome abnormality or other health problems. I know all this, but what I fear even more is having a child with the wrong partner, a partner who doesn't share the same faith, ideals, values and goals as I do. Would that sort of marriage last? In this day and age, no. And that's what governments and well-meaning Asian families fail to recognise: the need for healthy relationships that stand a chance of surviving should outweigh the rush to have children 'on time'.

(Freely adapted from an article by Dora Cheok in *The Asian Wall Street Journal*, 4–6 January 2002.)

Use **ONE** word to fill in each blank for questions 49–69. 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
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Use Only**

Version 2

**First
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Use Only**

| | | |
|----|--|----|
| 49 | In this article, a young woman, Dora Cheok, discusses a campaign by the Singaporean | 49 |
| 50 | government, assisted by the (49) _____, which aims to persuade | 50 |
| 51 | people, especially women, to (50) _____ and (51) _____ | 51 |
| 52 | earlier. This campaign seems to be in response to concerns of the Singapore government about | 52 |
| 53 | (52) _____ growth. Cheok comments that it is common for the | 53 |
| 54 | government to try (53) _____ the behaviour of its citizens, referring | 54 |
| | to past campaigns promoting courtesy and (54) _____ spitting as examples. | |
| | On reflection, she finds this latest campaign somewhat disturbing. | |
| 55 | The current trend is for Asian women, especially those with (55) _____ | 55 |
| 56 | levels, to remain single for longer and postpone having children. The Singapore government | 56 |
| 57 | has responded by introducing (56) _____: financial incentives | 57 |
| 58 | to encourage parenthood. Cheok approves of this move because it (57) _____ the | 58 |
| 59 | sacrifices women make when they have children. Her own experience is that (58) _____ | 59 |
| | members also frequently put (59) _____ on her to find a mate. | |
| 60 | Cheok herself has strong reservations about young people rushing into early (60) _____ and | 60 |
| 61 | parenthood. She cites the rising (61) _____ across Asia, | 61 |
| 62 | the high financial costs of raising children, and the stress of combining a (62) _____ | 62 |
| | with parenthood as reasons why young people should be cautious before making these commitments. | |
| 63 | She notes that single-parent households, not an (63) _____ | 63 |
| 64 | for children, are increasing. She is unsure what role love should play in guiding marriage choices. She claims | 64 |
| 65 | that other factors such as (64) _____ and (65) _____ are still of | 65 |
| | fundamental importance in modern-day Asian marriage decisions. | |
| 66 | Cheok recognises that there is a strong biological argument to have children early, | 66 |
| 67 | since (66) _____ decreases with age, and the chance of producing a child with | 67 |
| 68 | (67) _____ increases. On balance, however, she feels that | 68 |
| 69 | important (68) _____ about having a family should be made carefully, when the time and | 69 |
| | the person are 'right'. A major question for her is the practical one of whether | |
| | the marriage (69) _____. | |

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| | | S. 4 Total |
|--|--|-------------------|

For questions 70–81 the statements in Column A can be paired with those in Column B so that the second statement follows most 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 Answers column as shown in example a. Each letter should be used **ONCE ONLY**.

| Column A | Answers | Column B |
|---|-----------|---|
| a. Mobile phones have become an integral part of the way that we communicate. | <u>J</u> | A. Others have implemented policies that allow students to have phones at school provided that they are switched off during class time. |
| 70. There are now almost as many mobile phones as there are fixed-line connections. | 70. _____ | B. They claim that a greater danger is the increased chance of traffic accidents involving drivers using mobile phones. |
| 71. All users have to do is mouth their words silently. | 71. _____ | C. The market continues to grow rapidly with a 25 percent rise in subscribers in the past year, according to the Australian Communications Authority. |
| 72. With more than 100,000 mobiles reported lost or stolen each year, their presence in schools raises security issues. | 72. _____ | D. It will be jointly funded by the UK government and the mobile phone industry. |
| 73. Some secondary schools have banned mobile phones entirely because of student misuse. | 73. _____ | E. The phone will then convert them to speech or text. |
| 74. The actual risk to health, however, is unknown and some scientists say there is none. | 74. _____ | F. A new cellphone-based tracking device can show, on an employer's computer screen, not only the whereabouts of their employees but also whether they are standing, walking, running, or have fallen over. |
| 75. While we do not know for certain that mobile phones are safe, many people recommend taking precautions such as keeping calls brief and only using mobiles when essential. | 75. _____ | G. Their parents often provide them with mobile phones, appreciating the sense of security and convenience that these offer. |
| 76. Australians have embraced mobile phones with enthusiasm, with more than half of all Australians now owning mobile phones. | 76. _____ | H. But concert halls and restaurants could become free from ringing cellphones if manufacturers take up a new technology called Q-Zone, manufactured by BlueLinX. |
| 77. We have become a mobile society, anxious to stay in touch with each other. | 77. _____ | I. This is a good thing for communication but perhaps it is time that more people learn mobile manners. |
| 78. Japanese workers who sneak out of the office and spend their afternoons hanging around coffee shops may soon be caught out by their bosses. | 78. _____ | J. But how appropriate is it to have them at school and what are the health risks to students? |
| 79. A major programme of 15 research projects designed to help resolve the confusion surrounding the health effects of mobile phones has been announced. | 79. _____ | K. Government advice in Britain is that children under 16 should use mobile phones as little as possible, due to the possible brain risk of electromagnetic radio waves. |
| 80. It can be dangerous to jam cellphones to stop people using them in a public place, as the jamming signal can spill into the street and prevent people making emergency calls. | 80. _____ | L. The latest annual report shows that there are nearly a billion mobiles worldwide, compared with 1.045 billion old-fashioned phones. |
| 81. Clearly many children value the ability to have access to continuous communication. | 81. _____ | M. Teachers are also concerned about the possibility of students cheating during tests by using SMS messages. |

(Freely adapted from articles in *The Age*, 27 March 2002; *The Sunday Age*, 17 February 2002; *New Scientist*, 21 August 1999; 22 July 2000; 25 January 2002; and 6 April 2002.)

S. 5 Total
(Second Marker)

S. 5 Total
(First Marker)

Correct the errors in the following article. **Lines (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 '✓' at the end of the line (example a).

For questions 82–99 corrections **MUST** be done **EXACTLY** as follows:

Wrong word: underline the wrong word and write the correct word above it (example b).

Missing word: mark the position of the missing word with a '∧' and write the missing word above it (example c).

Extra word: delete the extra word with a '×' (example d).

Second
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Use Only

PolyU showcases 'sweating' manikin

First
Marker's
Use Only

| | | |
|----|---|----|
| a. | Manikins, the life-size dolls used by fashion designers and department stores to model the latest clothes, are unreal ⁱⁿ on many ways. ✓ | a. |
| b. | | b. |
| c. | But scientists in Hong Kong have created ^a manikin | c. |
| d. | that, in one way at least, seems like very human | d. |
| 82 | This new breed of manikin, nicknamed Walter, has developed | 82 |
| 83 | by two textile scientists at the PolyU. Not only can Walter | 83 |
| 84 | be dressed in real clothing, but he can also 'perspires'. However, | 84 |
| 85 | this manikin <u>does</u> not designed for department store windows, but to | 85 |
| 86 | show what fancy clothes are really look like after a hot summer's day. | 86 |
| 87 | This manikin, he has fabric skins of different types that can be | 87 |
| 88 | changed to simulation different perspiration rates, is meant for testing | 88 |
| 89 | fabrics and clothing under extremely conditions of temperature and activity. | 89 |
| 90 | He can be used for testing the comfort different kinds of clothing. | 90 |
| 91 | With Walter, some of challenges in manikin technology have been met. | 91 |
| 92 | Walter has four distinct advantage over existing manikins: | 92 |
| 93 | • He has a waterproof fabric 'skin' that allow moisture to pass through. | 93 |
| 94 | • 'Warm-bloodedness' can be simulated by pump warm water through him. | 94 |
| 95 | • He allows scientists to be easily measure both heat insulation | 95 |
| 96 | and resistance to water vapour, get a high degree of accuracy. | 96 |
| 97 | • Walter's skin can be unzip and changed, with different skins | 97 |
| 98 | simulating different rates of perspiration. | 98 |
| 99 | The scientists claim that Walter will extremely useful for environmental engineering. | 99 |

(Freely adapted from an article in *Hotnews*, 24 June 2002; Hong Kong Polytechnic University homepage: http://www.polyu.edu.hk/cpa/polyu/hotnews/ehotnews_p240602.htm)

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