

92-CE
ENG LANG

SYL B
PAPER II

MC

HONG KONG EXAMINATIONS AUTHORITY
HONG KONG CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION EXAMINATION 1992

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE (SYLLABUS B) PAPER II
(MULTIPLE-CHOICE)**

10.30 am-11.30 am (1 hour)

Subject Code 021

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read carefully the instructions on the Answer Sheet and insert the information required (including the Subject Code) in the spaces provided.
2. When told to open this book, check that all the questions are there. Look for the words 'END OF PAPER' after the last question.
3. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.
4. All the answers should be marked on the Answer Sheet.
5. You may only mark ONE answer to each question. Two or more answers will score NO MARKS.
6. All questions carry equal marks. No marks will be deducted for wrong answers.

PART I COMPREHENSION

PASSAGE A

Read this newspaper article, and then answer questions 1-10.

The battle of qualified physiotherapists to gain formal recognition in Hong Kong has been a long and increasingly bitter one – and one not likely to be helped by squabbling among those who have fought hardest for the cause. Recently, for example, a member of the Hong Kong Physiotherapy Association's executive committee complained about a press report in which sports injury specialist Mr Gordon Ross was inadvertently referred to as a physiotherapist. She pointed out that under forthcoming legislation which regulates the profession this will be an offence. To the suggestion that Mr Ross' medical training in specialist sports injuries might be considered complementary and certainly supportive of physiotherapists, to whom he often refers cases, the committee member retorted that he was 'just a nurse'. This kind of dismissive remark is one that people in the medical profession have been known to make against physiotherapists, and it is the kind of thing Mr Ross thinks is working against the association's efforts for recognition. 'It certainly doesn't help the people working in the field of sports injuries,' he says, 'and in the long run, where professional respect and mutual support is lacking among health workers, it is the patient who suffers.'

Mr Ross, in fact, whose record in remedial and therapeutic work speaks for itself, is one of the strongest supporters of physiotherapists in their battle for recognition. 'What they want here, and what in fact they enjoy in most countries, is the right to set up in private practice where they can diagnose and treat the conditions they encounter, rather than having to wait for referrals from doctors,' he said. He believes the reason for the doctors' resistance to this is based on economics. 'In other countries people with sports or other injuries to joints and muscles are used to going directly to physiotherapists rather than doctors, who are likely either merely to prescribe rest or refer them to physiotherapists anyway,' he said. 'It usually proves less expensive this way.'

It has been many years since the physiotherapists' (registration and disciplinary procedure) regulations were drafted as part of the Supplementary Medical Professions' Ordinance, but they still have not come into effect. One of the physiotherapists' main concerns is that the proposed regulations not only retain the referral system but also permit doctors to use untrained personnel in their practice. The doctor decides on the treatment for a patient with muscle injuries, despite the fact that, as one angry letter puts it, his medical training may have included little or no time observing physiotherapists at work in a physiotherapy department. Another strong objection to the proposed regulations concerns the requirement that physiotherapy graduates should undergo two years' clinical experience under supervision before they are qualified to work on their own. Discontent has simmered on, with the inevitable effect that action on the regulations has been subject to constant delay. It seems likely, however, that they will be approved fairly soon.

Professor John Ball, chairman of the physiotherapy board at the University of Hong Kong, has said problems concerning the recognition of the emerging health professions are perhaps made worse by the lack of give and take from all the parties involved. This prompted a comeback from the physiotherapists that it was more a case of too much giving on their part and too much taking by the doctors. They said that in other developed countries patients do not have to be referred by doctors, and so by agreeing to the referral system they have given away the opportunity of pulling their profession up to parity with other countries.

But according to Mr Ross, the important thing is for all workers in this field, including physiotherapists and chiropractors, to stop bickering among themselves and work together for the common good.

1. In line 3 'the cause' refers to
 - A. the attempt to improve the status of physiotherapists.
 - B. the need to raise the standard of physiotherapy.
 - C. the kind of bitterness which results in quarrelling.
 - D. opposition by doctors to the physiotherapists' demands.

2. The Physiotherapy Association's executive committee member objected to the press report because Mr Ross
 - A. made dismissive remarks about physiotherapy.
 - B. was critical of physiotherapists' training.
 - C. was described in it as a physiotherapist.
 - D. was reported to be working against the physiotherapists.

3. In paragraph 1 Mr Ross is described as holding the view that
 - A. long-distance runners should get better medical attention.
 - B. health workers should not criticise each other so much.
 - C. physiotherapists should not be granted formal recognition yet.
 - D. the medical profession is not doing enough to help runners.

4. In paragraph 2 line 14 'speaks for itself' means
 - A. lacks publicity.
 - B. is obviously good.
 - C. attracts too much attention.
 - D. ought to be better known.

5. Mr Ross feels the main reason why doctors oppose any plan to allow physiotherapists to set up in private practice is that
 - A. the doctors would lose money.
 - B. patients would suffer.
 - C. physiotherapists are inexperienced.
 - D. it doesn't happen in other countries.

6. In paragraph 3 one of the physiotherapists' objections to the power given to doctors under the proposed regulations is that doctors
 - A. only use unqualified personnel in their practice.
 - B. tend to be critical of physiotherapists.
 - C. refuse to refer patients to physiotherapists.
 - D. are unfamiliar with the work of physiotherapists.

7. According to the writer, the proposed regulations mentioned in paragraph 3
 - A. should be put into practice even though they are out of date.
 - B. have not yet been put into practice because of objections.
 - C. cannot be judged until they are put into practice.
 - D. have already been rejected by the doctors.

8. In paragraph 4 Professor Ball
 - A. blames both doctors and health workers for the quarrels.
 - B. thinks the new health professions are causing too many problems.
 - C. believes that health workers lack professional training.
 - D. expects many physiotherapists to return to Hong Kong.

9. According to paragraph 4, physiotherapists in Hong Kong have a lower professional status than those in developed countries because
 - A. they are required to have two years' clinical experience.
 - B. doctors spend little time observing them at work.
 - C. many physiotherapists in Hong Kong are not well qualified.
 - D. they have to wait for doctors to send patients to them.

10. Which would be the most accurate headline for this article?
 - A. *Doctors unfair to physiotherapists*
 - B. *New regulations for physiotherapists approved*
 - C. *Doctors' training questioned*
 - D. *Disputes damage health workers' cause*

PASSAGE B

Read this newspaper article, and then answer questions 11–23.

IS THE IVORY BAN JUSTIFIED?

When a worldwide ban on the ivory trade was introduced in 1990, in order to protect the African elephant, the situation was thought to be desperate enough to require drastic measures. This idea was partly based on fact. In 1980 more than a million elephants roamed Africa, but by 1989 their numbers were believed to have halved. The decline was mainly due to poachers, men who were illegally killing large numbers of elephants for the sake of their tusks – the source of raw ivory. Attempts by African governments to stamp out poaching were failing, despite heavy penalties. This was partly because of the very large areas that needed to be policed, but also because it was such a profitable operation that the poachers were prepared to take big risks: the demand for ivory, especially in China and Hong Kong where ivory-carving is an ancient craft, guaranteed them very high returns. It seemed therefore that the way to get to the root of the problem was for the world to stop buying ivory. Pressure for a ban mounted, with the media showing pictures of elephants slaughtered by poachers and left to rot after their tusks had been torn out, or of baby elephants mourning over the bodies of their butchered mothers; while the outrage arising from such scenes was reinforced by TV programmes in which naturalists explained the domestic life of the elephant, emphasising the animal's intelligence and capacity for affection.

Now, one year later, there are suggestions that the threat was exaggerated and that the ban is unfair. Several African countries, which opposed the ban when it was agreed by the 103-member Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), have to practise culling. Culling, the controlled killing of animals to reduce a population which is growing too fast, is an essential conservation measure: without it animals overeat their food supply and damage the habitat. These countries therefore want the next CITES meeting to authorise what is called "sustainable use": producing and selling ivory, but only in such quantities as will keep the elephant population stable. This practice would be in line with experience in other areas of conservation which suggests that one of the best ways of conserving a resource is to exploit it in a controlled way. Moreover, those African countries which can boast of progressive management policies in their wild-life parks say that the ivory ban is especially unfair to them, because the income from ivory used to offset their heavy expenditure on wild-life management.

These arguments cut no ice with animal rights groups, who tend to oppose *all* killing of animals. And many other conservationists also feel that to reinstate the ivory trade would be to take a step backwards. Sue Llewellyn, spokeswoman for a British-based group called *Elefriends*, calls ivory an expensive luxury that no one needs. *Elefriends* accepts, however, the local use of ivory by countries with an elephant surplus but insists that the international trade must never be resumed because it would boost prices again and revive the conditions under which illegal trade flourishes.

Ms Llewellyn's view might well be challenged by two groups. Workers in the carving industry, for example, have seen their livelihood vanish almost overnight, and find it far from easy to find alternative employment. In Hong Kong the government has tried to soften the blow by providing retraining courses, teaching craftsmen how to carve bone or other ivory substitutes. But it is doubtful how much the government scheme will help, since there may be no demand for the new skills. There is no real market for ivory substitutes.

The others who might say their livelihood depends on ivory are the poachers. It is all very well for the western media to portray them as evil men murdering animals for the sake of profit. The fact is that the elephants inhabit underdeveloped areas of the world, whose people used to depend on their hunting skills for subsistence. Their living standard is still far below western ones and poaching offers a chance to improve it. Moreover, regard for the life of animals is a largely western phenomenon and some might say it is a luxury less-developed countries cannot afford. Given Africa's colonial past, it is not surprising that some of the people are resentful of what they see as continued attempts by the west to impose on them.

Nevertheless conservation is not just a western luxury. Even in Africa, the killing of elephants for food is no longer a necessity. The ivory poachers take only the ivory. This wasteful killing could destroy forever a valuable natural resource and to condone it is certainly not in the interests of the African people. They, above all, should be the ones who want to preserve the elephant, because it is an important source of tourist income. As in most conservation issues, it boils down to a question of protecting people against themselves.

11. In lines 3-4 'The decline' refers to
- the decrease in numbers of elephants.
 - the killing of fewer elephants.
 - the falling price of ivory.
 - the drop in the demand for ivory.
- *12. In line 2 'This idea' refers to the idea that
- the ivory trade had not been banned before.
 - the situation of the African elephant was extremely serious.
 - the measures taken to protect the African elephant were drastic.
 - the ban on the ivory trade was introduced in 1990.
13. It was difficult to stop poaching (paragraph 1) because
- in many areas the police were helping the poachers.
 - elephants were not protected by law.
 - ivory could fetch such high prices.
 - it involved taking risks.
14. It was felt that the only way to prevent poaching (paragraph 1) was to
- increase the number of policemen.
 - remove the demand for ivory.
 - reduce the areas that needed policing.
 - persuade African governments to do more.
15. In line 9 'mounted' means
- organised.
 - illustrated.
 - demonstrated.
 - increased.
- *16. In line 11 'outrage' means
- sympathy
 - indifference
 - excitement
 - disgust
17. In line 14 'the threat' refers to
- the harmful effects on the ivory trade.
 - the plan to prosecute people who sell ivory.
 - the harsh measures taken to stamp out poaching.
 - the danger that the African elephant would become extinct.
18. The main purpose of culling elephants (paragraph 2) is to
- comply with the rules agreed by CITES.
 - keep the elephant population stable.
 - reduce the illegal killing of elephants.
 - protect the food supply of the people.
19. According to paragraph 2, some African countries
- still get a big income from ivory.
 - boast too much about their ivory trade.
 - spend a lot of money on their wild life.
 - shamefully exploit their elephants.
20. According to paragraph 3, the organisation *Elefriends* is determined to
- keep the price of ivory down.
 - ban all use of ivory.
 - make ivory an expensive luxury.
 - raise funds for wild life management.
21. In line 32 'soften the blow' means
- create easier jobs for the workers to do.
 - compensate the workers for losing their jobs.
 - improve the technical skills of craftsmen.
 - teach the craftsmen to carve softer substances.
22. In paragraphs 5 and 6, the writer implies that the ivory poachers are
- wicked people who make money by killing elephants.
 - skilled hunters who depend on killing animals for food.
 - poor people who are tempted to make money from ivory.
 - resentful people who despise western luxury.
23. In paragraphs 5 and 6, according to the writer, some people in Africa are unhappy because they believe western countries are
- trying to impose a materialistic way of life on them.
 - not doing enough to improve their living standard.
 - trying to sell them products they cannot afford.
 - continuing to practise colonialism by banning ivory.

PART II USAGE

Decide which of the choices on page 6 would best complete the passage if inserted in the blanks.

HOW I BECAME A HOTEL MANAGER

I met my Aunt Augusta for the first time in more than fifty years at my mother's funeral. My mother was nearly eighty-six when she (24) and my aunt was some eleven years younger. I had (25) from the bank two years before with a good pension and a small bonus. The bank had been taken over by a larger one and my branch was considered redundant so it was closed. Everyone (26) me lucky, but I found it (27) to occupy my time. I live alone, you see, never having (28) , and I have no hobby, (29) my interest in flowers.

Not many people attended the funeral, so it was impossible not to notice the old lady with bright red hair, but I (30) who she was until she came up to me afterwards and said: 'Well, Henry, you don't remember me, I suppose.'

Suddenly I realized who she was! 'Of course, you must be Aunt Augusta,' I said. It wasn't surprising I hadn't recognised her because the last time we met I was only a baby. Aunt Augusta lived abroad and never visited us, even (31) my mother's final illness. I assumed this was because she (32) like my mother after the way the family (33) her when she eloped with a French violinist at the age of seventeen. My grandparents never forgave her and refused (34) to read her letters. My father (35) that she was responsible for their death and said he would never let such a selfish and immoral woman set foot in his house. But (36) , in spite of all this, she had no bad feelings towards me, because after a moment she said: 'I have been making some inquiries and I am quite (37) you. Apparently (38) you do nowadays is grow flowers. That is hardly a proper occupation for a man. So from now on I am going to (39) you myself. You are coming with me to Monte Carlo to be the manager of one of my hotels. There's no (40) in arguing. I (41) up my mind.'

I was to discover that when that happened, nothing on earth would persuade Aunt Augusta to change. A week (42) I was on the plane to Monte Carlo, (43) sold the house and garden in England. Aunt Augusta had also insisted (44) throw away all my old clothes and (45) me to the most expensive shops in London to buy new ones. When I (46) that I knew nothing (47) about running a hotel, she said: 'You (48) to know anything. All a hotel manager has to do is (49) smartly.'

'I don't speak French, (50) ,' I said.

'That doesn't matter,' she said. 'Your staff will (51) all the talking for you.'

So there I was on the plane, (52) very excited and wondering what it was going to be like.

24. A. dead
B. died
C. was dead
D. had died
25. A. retired
B. left
C. returned
D. dismissed
26. A. told
B. hoped
C. wished
D. thought
27. A. difficult
B. pleasant
C. boring
D. sufficient
28. A. marry
B. to marry
C. married
D. marriage
29. A. as well as
B. in addition to
C. apart from
D. because of
30. A. guessed at once
B. only knew
C. did not doubt
D. had no idea
31. A. during
B. when
C. while
D. though
32. A. isn't
B. wasn't
C. hasn't
D. didn't
33. A. disapproved
B. treated
C. dealt
D. behaved
34. A. also
B. only
C. even
D. just
35. A. claimed
B. blamed
C. accused
D. criticised
36. A. unfortunately
B. consequently
C. not surprisingly
D. evidently
37. A. concerning
B. concerning for
C. concerned about
D. concerned with
38. A. all
B. that
C. as
D. so
39. A. take care
B. look after
C. watch out
D. assist with
40. A. reason
B. time
C. point
D. hope
41. A. have made
B. will make
C. had made
D. am making
42. A. before
B. since
C. more
D. later
43. A. and
B. had
C. having
D. already
- * 44. A. I did
B. me to
C. that I
D. to have
45. A. taking
B. had taken
C. was taking
D. will take
- * 46. A. talked
B. disagreed
C. objected
D. reminded
47. A. at all
B. else
C. completely
D. to do
48. A. need
B. don't need
C. didn't need
D. need not
49. A. dress
B. wear
C. look
D. be
50. A. never
B. again
C. either
D. indeed
51. A. make
B. have
C. be
D. do
52. A. felt
B. feeling
C. was feeling
D. having felt

Decide which of the choices below would best complete the article if inserted in the blanks.

AN EXPLOSIVE IDEA

It is not known (53) first created fireworks, (54) they are very (55) and popular and are enjoyed by people (56) throughout the world. Fireworks are most popular today in China and the Far East, (57) they may have (58) . *Universe 1*, the world's largest firework, was set off in Hokkaido, Japan in August 1983 to (59) the marriage of one of Japan's wealthiest men. The 421 kg firecracker (60) into a spray of five colours, 860 metres (61) .

The technology of firework preparation and use is known as *pyrotechnics*, which (62) 'the art (63) making fireworks'. Fireworks are loaded with an explosive mixture (64) their casing. (65) the first firework was probably invented at the same time as, or shortly after, the discovery of the first explosive.

The first explosive, which was first known as black powder and (66) called gunpowder, was a (67) of saltpetre (potassium nitrate), sulphur and charcoal. It (68) originated in 10th century China. The Chinese probably (69) fireworks for celebrations and explosives in a military capacity (70) the rest of the world.

The Arabs, (71) , also claim (72) gunpowder. By 1300 they (73) developed the first known gun, but (74) they did this because they had invented the explosive mixture to (75) with it or simply (76) it from someone else is still a mystery.

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| 53. A. how
B. who
C. what
D. when | 59. A. enjoy
B. entertain
C. celebrate
D. organise | 65. A. Since
B. Although
C. So
D. Because | 71. A. even
B. besides
C. finally
D. though |
| 54. A. and
B. but
C. therefore
D. even | * 60. A. was burst
B. burst
C. bursts
D. bursting | 66. A. later
B. latter
C. lately
D. latest | 72. A. to have been invented
B. having invented
C. to have invented
D. to invent |
| 55. A. excitable
B. excitement
C. exciting
D. excited | 61. A. at length
B. at a distance
C. in depth
D. in diameter | 67. A. amount
B. chemical
C. number
D. mixture | 73. A. had
B. have
C. have had
D. have been |
| 56. A. in each year
B. of all years
C. in all ages
D. of all ages | 62. A. calls
B. states
C. means
D. defines | 68. A. should have been
B. would have been
C. can have
D. may have | 74. A. if
B. why
C. since
D. whether |
| 57. A. where
B. there
C. which
D. whether | 63. A. in
B. of
C. from
D. on | 69. A. using
B. uses
C. used
D. use | 75. A. carry
B. go
C. bring
D. take |
| 58. A. originated
B. exploded
C. created
D. invented | 64. A. inside
B. outside
C. on top of
D. over | 70. A. in between
B. long before
C. soon after
D. in front of | 76. A. borrowed
B. borrow
C. have borrowed
D. to borrow |

END OF PAPER

92-CE-ENG LANG BII-8

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

1992 English Language (Syllabus B) Paper II

Question No.	Key	Question No.	Key
1.	A	41.	A
2.	C	42.	D
3.	B	43.	C
4.	B	44.	C
5.	A	45.	B
6.	D	46.	C
7.	B	47.	A
8.	A	48.	B
9.	D	49.	A
10.	D	50.	C
11.	A	51.	C
12.	B	52.	B
13.	C	53.	B
14.	B	54.	B
15.	D	55.	C
16.	D	56.	D
17.	D	57.	A
18.	B	58.	A
19.	C	59.	C
20.	A	60.	B
21.	B	61.	D
22.	C	62.	C
23.	D	63.	B
24.	B	64.	A
25.	A	65.	C
26.	D	66.	A
27.	A	67.	D
28.	C	68.	D
29.	C	69.	C
30.	D	70.	B
31.	A	71.	D
32.	D	72.	C
33.	B	73.	A
34.	C	74.	D
35.	A	75.	B
36.	D	76.	A
37.	C		
38.	A		
39.	B		
40.	C		