

93-CE  
ENG LANG

SYL B  
PAPER II

MC

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**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 magazine article, and then answer questions 1-9.

### Photographic Records

The recent fighting around Dubrovnik in the Yugoslavian civil war between Serbian forces and Croatian defenders drew attention to a previously unrecognised problem. Although this medieval city, a treasure-house of historic architecture, is on the world heritage list of UNESCO, the organisation was unable to get adequate pictures of famous buildings in order to show their condition before and after shelling and estimate the extent of the damage to them.

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According to Gerard Bolla, a retired assistant director-general of UNESCO, this situation is typical of famous buildings around the world. Most of Europe's great cathedrals, for example, have been photographed millions of times by tourists, but this is not the same as a detailed photographic study under scientific direction. Bolla says he recently asked the church group responsible for Cologne Cathedral for some photographs and found they could offer nothing but poor-quality postcards. Olivier Binst, editor of an art magazine, agrees that the supply of images, even in developed countries, is astonishingly poor and that many of the world's most famous buildings are hardly represented. Although there are some comprehensive good-quality art and architectural picture collections, like the one at the Getty Museum in California, for instance, they have to be consulted on the spot.

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UNESCO has a list of 358 sites world-wide that are included for historical or cultural reasons, and which governments agreed to protect. They are not confined to buildings but include major historical, geographical and ecological features as well. But at a time when even governments often do not have full control over their own territory and people, the danger is all too obvious. The temples at Angkor which were damaged during the long-drawn-out Cambodian civil war are a clear example of the vulnerability of famous monuments during periods of unrest. And although recently the danger of nuclear war seems to have receded somewhat, events in Eastern Europe and elsewhere suggest that local conflicts may become even more prevalent in the coming decades.

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UNESCO now has a plan to remedy the problem. In five years' time, if all goes according to plan, a photographic record will have been created of at least 200 sites representing major cultural assets. The photographic side will be taken care of by a French photographic agency and funding for the project, known as Patrimoine 2001, will come principally from the La Caixa foundation, an offshoot of a Spanish bank. Initial photo assignments include Cambodian temples, Leningrad from the cabin of a building crane, and 'El Dorado' - the gold treasures of Peru, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Colombia. These will be followed by assignments on the Vikings, the threatened Costa Rican rain forest, the endangered life of turtles in the Seychelles, and possibly the work of a series of renowned modern architects, like Gaudi or Frank Lloyd Wright. There will also be studies of cities, such as Oxford and Bruges.

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Once the archive is established, it is hoped that the cost of maintaining and administering it can be offset by charging picture reproduction fees to users, who are expected to be publishers, educational institutions and individual researchers. The film will be developed and printed to the highest standards and sealed in an airtight environment. This alone should enable the images to last up to a hundred years. But they will also be put into a digital database, which will not only enable them to be reproduced with complete fidelity, without any fading of tones or colours, but will also eventually make them available worldwide, through satellite and digital telephone networks. Although the techniques for transmitting and receiving the photographs have not yet been fully mastered, the organisers of Patrimoine 2001 are confident that the necessary technology will be in place by the time the archive is completed.

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Many of the world's finest photographers will be working on the project and this introduces a slight problem. Photographers and lovers of art photography do not have the same priorities as scientists, historians and archaeologists, whose main requirement is an undistorted and accurate rendering of key details and proportions. But the organisers are confident that the first assignments will combine scientific accuracy with aesthetic quality. 'It is something we took into account from the start,' they say, 'and the first results show that it can be done.' The photographers are required to work alongside the scientists, but apart from this they have a free hand to express their own style.

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*(Adapted from an article by Barry James in the International Herald Tribune.)*

1. The problem referred to in the first paragraph is the .....
- A. extent of the damage to buildings in Dubrovnik.
  - B. danger war poses for the world's cultural heritage.
  - C. need for an organisation to protect famous buildings.
  - D. lack of accurate photographs of historic architecture.
2. In line 3, 'the organisation' refers to .....
- A. Croatian defenders.
  - B. a Yugoslav government agency.
  - C. UNESCO.
  - D. official photographers.
3. According to paragraph 2, the great European cathedrals are .....
- A. not adequately represented in photographic studies.
  - B. not typical of the world's famous buildings.
  - C. not sufficiently well-known in undeveloped countries.
  - D. mainly popular with tourists.
4. One disadvantage of collections of photographs such as the one in the Getty Museum is that .....
- A. the quality of the photography is extremely poor.
  - B. they do not show typical views of the important buildings.
  - C. the world's most famous buildings are not represented.
  - D. to see them you must go to the place where they are kept.
5. In line 16, 'They' refers to .....
- A. sites.
  - B. historical or cultural reasons.
  - C. governments.
  - D. buildings.
6. The temples at Angkor (paragraph 3) are given as an example of the fact that famous monuments can .....
- A. prove difficult to visit.
  - B. easily suffer damage.
  - C. be difficult to photograph.
  - D. survive many dangers.
7. The writer thinks (paragraph 3) that from now on local conflicts are likely to .....
- A. bring about full-scale nuclear war.
  - B. occur principally in Eastern Europe.
  - C. arise with greater frequency.
  - D. last more than ten years on average.
8. Publishers and educational institutions are likely to .....
- A. provide a suitable environment for storing the pictures.
  - B. help pay for looking after the archive.
  - C. provide facilities for developing and printing.
  - D. supply information to individual researchers.
9. The organisers of the project consider that .....
- A. the scientists are more important than the photographers.
  - B. the artistic side of the photography will not be neglected.
  - C. photographers must be discouraged from expressing their own style.
  - D. only the key details and proportions need to be photographed.

## DREAMS

Dreaming is one of our most mysterious activities. Yet until quite recently dreams were not considered a suitable subject for serious scientific investigation. Sleep was always another matter: whether it was essential for health, perhaps for life itself, was endlessly debated and cruel experiments were carried out on cats and dogs to find out how long they survived without it. But the examination of dreams was considered more superstitious than scientific. It was thought to be on a level with the popular interest in ghosts and fortune-telling and other such pursuits. 5

Many of us grew up under the impression that only two facts about dreams had been established: first, that they went by opposites – if we dreamed of some misfortune, then something good was going to happen to us – and secondly that even the longest dream was over in less than a fraction of a second. But the first of these is only an old-wives' tale, and the second is little better, though it can be traced to a particular French thinker, Alfred Maury, who had a dream about the French Revolution in which he lived through a long process of being arrested, sentenced, and brought to the guillotine for execution. At the exact moment the knife fell, a loose headboard from his bed fell on his neck and he woke up. Maury concluded that the whole sequence of his dream represented a speeded-up version of that momentary event. When serious research began in the 1950s, neither theory stood up. Researchers in Chicago, investigating sleeping babies, had become interested in their rapid eye movements (REMs), which were also found in adults and in other mammals. By waking up volunteer subjects when REMs started, William Dement, an American psychologist, found that REM sleep was dreaming time and that the dreams might last for minutes at a time. More significantly he found, or thought he found, that when people were deprived of dream sleep, their health suffered. 10 15

So dreaming came to be seen as a release mechanism which was necessary to preserve emotional and mental stability. But there was a problem: other researchers obtained conflicting results. At this point a British researcher, Dr Christopher Evans, came to the rescue of the mental health theory. He had made a careful study of the existing evidence about dreaming from a variety of sources – history, myth, medicine and psychology – and came to the conclusion that REM sleep is the time when the brain carries out 'programme clearance', like a computer, to get rid of unneeded material which otherwise would prevent its proper functioning. This process, a kind of reverse learning, is not conscious, but dreams allow us a glimpse of it while it is in progress. Reductionist scientists, who believe that all human behaviour should be explained in microbiological terms, took up the idea that REM sleep preserves health by removing unwanted material from the brain. In a paper published in *Nature* in 1983 two microbiologists, Francis Crick and Graeme Mitchison, argued that one consequence of the theory is that attempts to remember our dreams, often encouraged by psychologists, should not be encouraged because such remembering may help to retain patterns of thought which we are better off without. 20 25 30

Psychologists have always believed that dreams contain important information for us and that it is useful to examine them. But Mitchison, one of the authors of the paper in *Nature*, scoffs at this idea. 'If nature has devised dreams as message-bearers from the unconscious or from extrasensory sources, it has made a poor job of it,' he says. 'The greater part of our dreams are forgotten, and indeed there are many individuals whose sleep patterns are such that they very rarely experience dreams.' He also points out that newborn infants experience up to 8 hours of REM sleep every day, a fact which is hard to reconcile with the theory that dreams are packed with useful information. 'Where do people suppose the infants are getting information from? Are we to suppose they are in communication with ghosts, or little green men from Mars?' 35

However, the theory on which the reductionists base their views rests on shaky grounds. The research of Dr Jim Horne, of the Sleep Research Laboratory at Loughborough shows that deprivation of REM sleep can be endured without serious symptoms, and may even be helpful in some cases of depression. Historical research, moreover, provides another counter-argument to the view that dreams merely function as a kind of rubbish bin. There are many historical accounts of dreams which have made important contributions to science. Niels Bohr, for instance, dreamed of a planetary system, which when he woke up provided him with the model on which atomic physics was based. Writers, too, have profited from dreams which have given them the inspiration for some famous literary works. Others have recorded dreams which accurately predicted events that occurred soon after. There is, for example, the story of a teacher who dreamed of a particular geometry problem set out as an exam question. She taught it to her pupils and when it turned out to be the question in the public exam they were taking, they all passed. While no one has yet come up with a testable theory to explain how such things happen, it seems certain that dreams are more than just a rubbish bin. 40 45 50

(Adapted from an article by Brian Inglis in *Asia Magazine*.)

10. According to paragraph 1, sleep has long been considered to be .....
- unnecessary for the survival of certain animals.
  - as essential to human health as dreaming.
  - an important subject for scientific research.
  - as interesting as ghosts and fortune-telling.
11. The aim of experiments carried out on cats and dogs (paragraph 1) was to .....
- solve the mystery of dreaming.
  - see if they could survive without dreaming.
  - disprove a popular superstition.
  - investigate the effect of sleeplessness.
12. An 'old-wives' tale' (line 10) is .....
- a valuable piece of traditional wisdom.
  - something which the writer learnt from an old woman.
  - an idea that has always been believed without reason.
  - a theory that dreams represent the opposite of reality.
13. Maury formed his theory about dreams (paragraph 2) because he .....
- was arrested and sentenced during the French Revolution.
  - had a long dream the night before he was executed.
  - believed he had dreamed of many things in an instant.
  - imagined a headboard fell on him while he was sleeping.
14. Waking subjects up at certain times (paragraph 2) enabled William Dement to .....
- prevent dangerously long dreams from occurring.
  - prove that healthy people have fewer dreams.
  - improve people's health by regulating their dreams.
  - discover that REM sleep was related to dreaming.
15. The important point about Dr Evans' research (paragraph 3) was that it supported the view that .....
- REM sleep is necessary for mental health.
  - the mental health theory needed help.
  - dreaming is something that cannot be learnt.
  - dreams provide information about history and myth.
16. In paragraph 3 Crick and Mitchison suggested that remembering dreams .....
- can provide us with useful information.
  - can be explained in microbiological terms.
  - may hinder the brain's 'programme clearance'.
  - may help us to form new patterns of thought.
17. The phrase 'scoffs at' (line 33) means .....
- criticises.
  - examines.
  - explains.
  - quotes.
18. According to Mitchison (paragraph 4), the large amount of REM sleep experienced by infants .....
- suggests that dreaming does not provide useful information.
  - is difficult to establish by scientific means.
  - contradicts the view that many adults hardly dream at all.
  - cannot be considered a consequence of natural selection.
19. The cases of dreaming mentioned in the final paragraph are intended to support the view that .....
- the events dreamed of are better forgotten.
  - dreams can often tell us something important.
  - writers as well as scientists have dreams.
  - historians have recorded many dreams.
20. The writer of this article believes that dreams .....
- are not worth subjecting to scientific investigation.
  - are not simply a way of getting rid of unwanted material.
  - cannot provide us with any really useful information.
  - are often helpful in cases of depression.
- \* 21. Which of the following researchers does NOT support the idea that dreams are necessary for mental health?
- William Dement
  - Dr Christopher Evans
  - Francis Crick
  - Dr Jim Horne

## PART II USAGE

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

### NEW IDEAS IN OFFICE SPACE

The new Citibank Plaza is built on the principle that (22) dinosaurs been able to adapt to changing (23) , they'd still be (24) today.

Millions of years ago, dinosaurs ruled this planet. Though these creatures were enormous, they could not adapt to (25) in the environment. Evidence (26) that the changing climate slowly but surely altered the balance in vegetation to such an (27) that the dinosaurs found (28) impossible to keep (29) with the changes. Strange as it may (30) , many commercial (31) in Hong Kong can be (32) these dinosaurs. They cannot adapt to changes. A building was therefore (33) with the express (34) of rectifying this serious problem. (35) right in the very (36) of Hong Kong's financial district, it will be without (37) one of the (38) advanced buildings in the world. (39) is truly great about this building is its (40) to adapt to changes. It has a floor area of 33 000 square feet, so you can expand your office as your needs (41) . The raised-floor system, (42) conceals miles of cabling, allows you to move work stations with (43) effort. The fibre optic telecommunications backbone, the video conferencing and satellite (44) offer you some of the best communication (45) in (46) fast-changing world. The digitally programmed air-conditioning (47) that you can (48) your computers and provide selective air-conditioning to reduce (49) . The list of (50) is formidable. The building is (51) more so. While other buildings go the same way as the (52) , Citibank Plaza will (53) as it adapts to continuous changes.

*(Adapted from an advertisement in the South China Morning Post.)*

22. A. only  
B. even  
C. had  
D. would
23. A. misfortune  
B. conditions  
C. behaviour  
D. attitudes
24. A. exist  
B. alive  
C. success  
D. resist
25. A. discoveries  
B. climate  
C. changes  
D. progress
26. A. discovered  
B. suggests  
C. relates  
D. concerning
27. A. area  
B. extent  
C. outcome  
D. effect
- \* 28. A. it  
B. they  
C. themselves  
D. others
29. A. apart  
B. along  
C. pace  
D. together
- \* 30. A. find  
B. follow  
C. show  
D. seem
31. A. signs  
B. buildings  
C. problems  
D. situations
32. A. compared to  
B. compared by  
C. comparing with  
D. comparison to
33. A. found  
B. discovered  
C. reported  
D. designed
34. A. system  
B. delivery  
C. communication  
D. intention
35. A. Situated  
B. It is situated  
C. Its situation  
D. Situating
36. A. busy  
B. heart  
C. crowd  
D. head
37. A. doubt  
B. problem  
C. wonder  
D. help
38. A. well  
B. quite  
C. most  
D. new
39. A. It  
B. That  
C. This  
D. What
40. A. easy  
B. possible  
C. capacity  
D. need
41. A. like  
B. grow  
C. depend  
D. want
42. A. also  
B. just  
C. while  
D. which
43. A. minimum  
B. unusual  
C. seldom  
D. few
44. A. facilities  
B. advantages  
C. prospects  
D. inventions
45. A. messages  
B. systems  
C. language  
D. training
46. A. modern  
B. up-to-date  
C. contemporary  
D. today's
47. A. informs  
B. reveals  
C. ensures  
D. demonstrates
48. A. protect  
B. establish  
C. expose  
D. equip
49. A. effects  
B. time  
C. staff  
D. costs
50. A. members  
B. features  
C. problems  
D. companies
51. A. even  
B. hardly  
C. also  
D. never
52. A. majority  
B. past  
C. computers  
D. dinosaurs
53. A. extinct  
B. ready  
C. flourish  
D. exhibit

\* These items were deleted in the live paper as they were found to be unsuitable.

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

## Rail development sparks noise fears

People living in Fo Tan (54) a Kowloon-Canton Railway Corporation (KCRC) plan to build new maintenance sheds and other developments near Fo Tan station. The KCRC have announced that in order to minimise the (55) to scheduled services the work will (56) out at night. Fo Tan station will be closed from 8.30 pm till 5.00 am to allow the construction work to proceed and trains will be diverted around Fo Tan via the Racecourse station. Passengers for Fo Tan will have to (57) at Sha Tin and take another train. What worries the residents is not inconvenience (58) noise pollution. 'The work will certainly go (59) as planned,' said a KCRC (60). 'We will do our best to (61) the noise levels as low as possible, but we do have a (62) from the Environmental Protection Department to do work which may cause noise at night, so it is all entirely (63).' People living nearby want the company to give them a (64) explanation of the measures to be (65) to reduce the noise nuisance. Mr Chan Ying-kit, who lives in Jubilee Gardens, about 400 metres from the construction site, said, 'I hope the company (66) do something to monitor the noise and dust problem here.' Mr Chan, who (67) there for about six years, said that it was already very noisy in the evening because of the diesel trains, and he hated to think what it (68) when the construction started. '(69) now,' he said, 'we must (70) the windows closed all the time.' Sha Tin District Board have promised to (71) on the problem and will (72) to the company if its measures do not (73).

*(Freely adapted from an article by Ng Kang-chung and Paul Godfrey in the South China Morning Post.)*

- |   |  |   |   |
|---|--|---|---|
| 54. A. concerning about<br>B. are concerned with<br>C. have concern for<br>D. are concerned about | 59. A. forth<br>B. ahead<br>C. through<br>D. onwards             | 64. A. detail<br>B. details<br>C. detailed<br>D. detailing          | 69. A. So<br>B. For<br>C. Also<br>D. Even                       |
| 55. A. expansion<br>B. destruction<br>C. disruption<br>D. competition                             | 60. A. staff<br>B. leader<br>C. personnel<br>D. spokesman        | 65. A. taken<br>B. put<br>C. placed<br>D. done                      | 70. A. shut<br>B. retain<br>C. check<br>D. have                 |
| 56. A. carry<br>B. carried<br>C. be carried<br>D. be carrying                                     | 61. A. keep<br>B. stay<br>C. manage<br>D. ensure                 | 66. A. will<br>B. would<br>C. should<br>D. could                    | 71. A. keep an eye<br>B. investigate<br>C. stress<br>D. discuss |
| 57. A. exit<br>B. alight<br>C. exchange<br>D. discharge   | 62. A. requirement<br>B. permit<br>C. guarantee<br>D. regulation | 67. A. lives<br>B. was living<br>C. has been living<br>D. had lived | 72. A. tell<br>B. complain<br>C. inform<br>D. notify            |
| 58. A. rather than<br>B. but<br>C. and<br>D. as well as   | 63. A. legal<br>B. unfair<br>C. possible<br>D. unnecessary       | 68. A. is like<br>B. would like<br>C. would be like<br>D. liked     | 73. A. stop<br>B. result<br>C. effect<br>D. work                |

END OF PAPER



1993 English Language (Syllabus B) Paper II

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