

96-CE
ENG LANG

SYL B
PAPER II

HONG KONG EXAMINATIONS AUTHORITY
HONG KONG CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION EXAMINATION 1996

ENGLISH LANGUAGE (SYLLABUS B) PAPER II
READING COMPREHENSION AND USAGE
Question-Answer Book

Subject Code: 021

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Write your Candidate Number, Centre Number and Seat Number in the boxes provided on this cover **AND** on the Answer Sheet.
2. Read carefully the instructions on the Answer Sheet and insert the information required (including the Subject 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 1–25 and to Part 2 Questions 26–45 should be marked on the Answer Sheet. Answers to Part 2 Questions 46–91 should be written in the Question-Answer Book.
5. For multiple-choice questions, mark only **ONE** answer to each question. Two or more answers will score **NO MARKS**.
6. Marks will not be deducted for wrong answers.
7. Questions in Part 1 (Comprehension) carry two marks each while those in Part 2 (Usage) carry one mark each.
8. You are advised to spend approximately 40 minutes on Part 1 (Comprehension) and approximately 50 minutes on Part 2 (Usage).

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Candidate Number									
Centre Number									
Seat Number									

Marker's Use Only	
Marker No.	
Total	

Checker's Use Only	
Checker No.	
Total	

PART 1 COMPREHENSION (2 marks each)

Passage A Read the following article and then answer questions 1 – 12.

(24 marks)

Chemicals are Killing the ‘Land of Fish and Rice’

The farmers of Tai Lake have been feeding the people of China for centuries. Located where the Yangtze River crosses the ancient Grand Canal, this part of Jiangsu Province was, for a long time, one of the most bountiful rice-growing regions on earth. Known as the ‘Land of Fish and Rice’, it is still a rice bowl for much of the country, but with its ancient ecosystem rapidly disappearing, it could be barren in 50 years.

The key to Tai Lake’s success as a rice-producing area was labour-intensive organic agriculture. The farms were man-made like those that Dutch engineers reclaimed from the North Sea in Europe, but as ecologically balanced as the Amazon rain forest. Sadly though, the secrets of Tai Lake are being lost. Today’s farmers nourish the fields of their ancestors not with traditional mulch (rotten plants and vegetation) and canal mud, but with bags of chemical fertiliser. The old ways, farmers say, waste time.

Convenient as the new methods may be, they have put the entire region in peril. Although rice yields have jumped by 40 percent since large-scale fertiliser use began in 1982, the nitrogen content of the region’s water has increased dramatically by 500 percent over the same period. ‘There’s been a radical transformation from total organic management to total chemical management,’ says Erle Ellis, an American agro-ecologist who has been doing research in the region since 1993. Excessive fertiliser use, he says, has polluted groundwater, threatens fish stocks and could turn the soft soil into a hard clay-like crust which would be difficult to cultivate.

Tai Lake’s soil drew its fertility from *oufei*, a mixture of pig manure, crop residues, canal mud and milk vetch – a kind of plant grown for fertiliser. For centuries this mixture was prepared after each harvest, then stored in open pits to be applied at the next planting. For fast-acting plant food, farmers used oil-seed cakes, soybean waste or ash. F.H. King, an early advocate of organic farming from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, toured the region in 1908 and commented, ‘Whatever cannot be eaten or worn is used for fuel. The wastes of the body, of fuel and of fabric serve as manure for the soil or as feed for the crop.’ The experience so amazed King that he urged his countrymen to follow the Tai Lake way to prevent, or at least slow down, the soil erosion in America’s farming heartland.

However, just the opposite has happened. Like their American counterparts, Tai Lake farmers now buy fertiliser from a supplier in the village. Oil-seed cakes are fed to pigs, canals are blocked with unused mud and *oufei*

pits have disappeared. Aerial photos taken in the 1930s reveal milk vetch was planted on about 20 percent of all farmland. ‘Now,’ says Ellis, ‘it’s basically a weed.’

The decline of organic agriculture is the result of Beijing’s grain policy. After abolishing Chairman Mao’s communes in the late 1970s, state planners decided that ‘science’ was the way to improve on rice yields. That meant subsidised fertiliser had to be provided. Suddenly chemical fertiliser, a former luxury, was supplied virtually free to countless family farmers on millions of tiny plots. But it has since proved difficult for those trained in little but Chairman Mao’s Thought to be scientific. To increase yields, most farmers apply fertiliser far too liberally, unaware that much of it ends up in their drinking water and could cause birth defects.

Another cause of Tai Lake’s vanishing traditions is China’s economic miracle. Industrialisation has transformed the east coast. Today, most farmers either have full-time factory jobs in their home village or migrate to cities between harvests to find other work. As a result, farming is now only a minor task – one that is easier to manage with chemicals. At a psychological level, China’s new cash economy has given farmers a short-term view of the future. Farmers are at the bottom of the social ladder. Most dream that they or their children will some day quit the land. So more and more of them are out to make a quick profit by using chemicals, even those that, in the long run, could make the land infertile.

Ironically, Tai Lake, even in its present poor condition, is seen as a model for the rest of China. The experts, however, warn of ecological collapse unless the government starts to control chemical farming. According to one geographer, this kind of environmental damage is happening everywhere, but none of the major agricultural countries is risking more than China.

Even proponents of the government’s fertiliser policy admit that unhealthy quantities are being dumped on the fields. In developed countries, fertilisation rates are based on frequent analysis of soil samples. In China, however, the large number of tiny plots makes it impossible to check them all, so measuring the quantity of fertiliser being used remains guesswork. One solution is to combine China’s tiny plots of cropland into large-scale commercial farms. That has begun in the Tai Lake region, but there is no guarantee that even good chemical management can do better than ancient farming techniques.

(Adapted from an article by George Wehrfritz in *Newsweek*, 15th May, 1995.)

1. The writer has chosen to write about Tai Lake because
 - A. very special rice is grown there.
 - B. the future of the land is at risk.
 - C. it is of historical importance.
 - D. the lake is rapidly disappearing.
2. In the past, Tai Lake was successful because
 - A. it was a rain forest.
 - B. the farms were built by Dutch engineers.
 - C. the farmers kept their farming methods a secret.
 - D. the farmers used suitable farming methods.
3. In line 20, 'in peril' means
 - A. in debt.
 - B. in danger.
 - C. in advance.
 - D. in defence.
4. According to paragraph 3, the increase in rice yields is due to
 - A. the groundwater and the soft soil.
 - B. the use of chemicals on the land.
 - C. the help of agro-ecologists.
 - D. the better managers on the farms.
5. *Oufei* is something that the farmers
 - A. found in the soil.
 - B. grew to eat.
 - C. fed to the animals.
 - D. made to put on the land.
6. F.H. King thought that the Tai Lake method of farming was the American method.
 - A. better than
 - B. similar to
 - C. not as good as
 - D. more old-fashioned than
7. From what is mentioned in paragraph 5, the writer seems to be what has happened around Tai Lake.
 - A. disappointed by
 - B. indifferent to
 - C. frightened by
 - D. excited about
8. The offer of subsidised fertiliser probably made the farmers
 - A. disappointed.
 - B. angry.
 - C. surprised.
 - D. worried.
9. According to paragraph 6, the farmers
 - A. put the fertiliser in the wrong places.
 - B. use the fertiliser scientifically.
 - C. use too much fertiliser.
 - D. are trained to use the fertiliser.
10. According to paragraph 7, the farmers use chemicals because they
 - A. have less time to spend on farming.
 - B. want an industrial method of farming.
 - C. do not have as many farms as before.
 - D. are more hardworking than they used to be.
11. China does not use the same methods of measuring fertilisation rates as developed countries because
 - A. the right equipment is not available.
 - B. the methods used are too expensive.
 - C. Chinese farmers use a different kind of fertiliser.
 - D. there are so many small farms.
12. According to the last paragraph, the writer that good chemical management will do better.
 - A. claims
 - B. hopes
 - C. fears
 - D. doubts

ASTHMA

According to the International Asthma Campaign, asthma is a chronic condition which, although treatable, is becoming more and more common. In the past 20 years, the number of asthma sufferers around the world has actually doubled, and Hong Kong is no exception. Figures for the territory show that hospital admissions for asthma and related diseases increased from 8,119 in 1991–2 to almost 10,000 in 1993–4. It is currently estimated that five percent of the territory's adults and as many as eleven percent of young people between the ages of 10 and 20 are sufferers. Asthma, bronchitis and emphysema are listed as the ninth major killer in Hong Kong.

However, asthma is not a new disease. In fact it seems to be as old as civilisation. The Greeks first used the word to describe an attack of breathlessness. The Chinese knew about it 3,000 years ago. Indian writings of 450 AD recommended treating it with herbs, acupuncture and yoga. A Jewish physician wrote a book about it in 1190 AD, and recommended a dry climate, an even temper and hot chicken soup. Today, people commonly breathe in steroids to prevent attacks.

As the number of sufferers increases, so too does the list of things known to trigger attacks. They can be brought on by throat or chest infections, exercise, cold weather, cigarette smoke, stress or allergens – things that cause unusual reactions in certain people. In Britain, about 1,000 adults develop asthma every year because of something they have been exposed to at work. And each year, somewhere between 1,500 and 2,000 people die from it.

A new study has been undertaken in Hong Kong by a team of researchers at the Chinese University to compare how common asthma and allergic diseases are among secondary school students aged between 13 and 17 in three Southeast Asian populations. These are Hong Kong, Kota Kinabalu in Malaysia and San Bu in southern China. While rates of asthma in Hong Kong children may be lower than those in countries such as Australia, they are nevertheless much higher than those of neighbouring countries. The study reveals that Hong Kong has more sufferers than either of the other populations, with San Bu having the least sufferers of all. Hong Kong actually has over five times more sufferers than this town in China.

Dr Roland Leung, who led the study, was very cautious about linking the increase in the number of asthma sufferers in Hong Kong to pollution. He said, 'Many countries in Asia are generally more polluted yet have lower numbers of asthma sufferers. Air pollution can cause chest coughs, but it is not the main reason for the large number of asthma cases in Hong Kong.'

(Freely adapted from an article by Mariana Wan in the *South China Morning Post*, 17th May, 1995, and an article by Tim Radford in the *Eastern Express*, 11th May, 1995.)

Dr Leung went on to suggest that instead of looking at the outside environment for something to put the blame on, the real answer to the problem may actually be found in our own homes. After all, as he argues, people spend more time in their homes than on the streets of Hong Kong. Therefore, it is possible that rather than pollution being the culprit, the allergens people are exposed to at home are responsible for the increase in the number of sufferers. The ways in which flats and houses are now built is an important factor. The modern home tends to be either air-conditioned or centrally heated; the windows are kept closed so air movement is effectively stopped. Anything that is being generated within that environment is likely to accumulate rather than be removed. As a result, it is highly likely that the number of allergens people are exposed to has increased.

It has been known for a long time that one important cause of an attack is domestic dust. Doctors have discovered that one of the allergens contained in it are house dust mites, which are tiny, sightless, eight-legged animals up to 0.33mm long. They live in bedding, carpets and soft furnishings. One count through 25 grams of mattress dust has produced 40,000 of them. Many homes in Hong Kong are infested with house dust mites thanks to the humid climate, which provides the perfect breeding ground for them. People who do have an allergic reaction to dust are advised to remove soft toys, carpets and soft furnishings from the bedroom and to wash their bedding in hot water. This will certainly help to reduce the number of house dust mites in their homes.

Unfortunately, however, even if it were possible to get rid of all the house dust mites, asthma sufferers would still exist. The list of other causes is long and varied. For example, it is believed that certain dietary habits can cause asthma. Dr Leung said that the diet enjoyed by today's young people in Hong Kong could be behind the rising figures. The modern fast food diet differs greatly from the more natural diet enjoyed by earlier generations. In China, where the study showed the percentage of sufferers was very low, people's diet still relies heavily on fruit and vegetables. Dr Leung also said that fish seemed to offer some protection against the disease.

As the number of asthma sufferers continues to grow, so too does the number of studies into the causes of this debilitating illness. One conclusion which all these studies seem to come to is that, in a world of haves and have-nots, asthma looks increasingly like a disease of the rich rather than of the poor.

13. According to paragraph 1, compared with 20 years ago, there are asthma sufferers in Hong Kong today.
- the same number of
 - half as many
 - twice as many
 - slightly more
14. The first paragraph aims to the reader.
- amuse
 - reassure
 - inspire
 - alarm
15. The second paragraph gives information about
- asthma sufferers in different countries.
 - how asthma has changed.
 - different ways of treating asthma.
 - asthma and other illnesses.
16. Using information from paragraph 2, decide which of the following does not help asthma sufferers.
- a dry climate
 - acupuncture
 - breathlessness
 - herbs
17. In line 24, 'They' refers to
- attacks.
 - reactions.
 - sufferers.
 - infections.
18. In line 40, 'those' refers to
- rates.
 - countries.
 - populations.
 - sufferers.
19. Using information from paragraph 4, if you suffered from asthma, which would be the best place for you to live?
- Hong Kong
 - Malaysia
 - San Bu
 - Australia
20. According to paragraph 6, which of the following groups of people is most likely to suffer from asthma?
- People who
- work on the streets.
 - use air-conditioning.
 - live in polluted areas.
 - build modern houses.
21. In line 59, 'culprit' could best be replaced with
- need.
 - result.
 - allergen.
 - cause.
22. According to paragraph 7, some homes in Hong Kong have lots of house dust mites because of
- children's soft toys.
 - the high humidity.
 - the way the bedding is washed.
 - the soft furnishings.
23. According to paragraph 8, it is possible that there are fewer cases of asthma in China because
- there are fewer dust mites.
 - the people eat healthy food.
 - there are fewer soft toys.
 - the earlier generations did not suffer from it.
24. From your reading of the article, which of the following is the allergen mainly responsible for causing asthma?
- atmospheric pollution
 - furnishings and carpets
 - steroids
 - house dust mites
25. Another suitable title for this article would be
- Asthma: its many causes.*
 - Pollution causes asthma.*
 - How to treat asthma.*
 - The history of asthma.*

PART 2 USAGE (1 mark each)

Decide which of the choices on page 6 would best complete the letter if inserted in the blanks. (20 marks)

LETTERS TO MABEL

This week's topic – Hong Kong restaurants

Dear Mabel,

To celebrate the end of our HKCE exams, my friends and I decided to go to a new restaurant. Although the food was very good, our evening was spoilt by the huge bill. How can a restaurant charge \$4,000 for dinner for eight people?

Alan Lee
Ho Tak Yuen Secondary School

Mabel replies

Dear Alan,

I am sorry to hear that your end of exam celebration was not the happy occasion it should have been. (26), I am afraid that you cannot go into a restaurant and (27) to pay just for the food which you eat. You need to remember that there are other costs (28) those for food, such as staff salaries, rent, and gas and electricity bills. (29), a restaurant, (30) any other business, has to make a profit.

Many restaurant managers will tell you that the ideal Hong Kong restaurant budget should probably look something like this: food takes up 28%, rent 25%, a (31) 22% goes on staff and 10% on utilities. Some managers may spend even less (32) food, but this does not (33) that you are being cheated. They could be buying very carefully or in large volumes and wasting very (34). If the restaurant is full most of the time, the profit margin should be around 15%.

To get good (35) for your money, I would advise you to avoid the items on the menu which some managers call the 'high power, high profit' items. French fries, (36), are extremely cheap to produce, (37) people will pay as much as \$30 dollars for a plate of them. Similarly, vegetarians tend to pay more for less. Vegetarian food costs very little to produce, but many restaurants (38) advantage of the fact that real vegetarians (39) to pay a lot of money for a meat-free meal.

The high rents in Hong Kong are (40) another reason why eating out can be so expensive. Restaurant owners in Hong Kong actually pay three times more than someone (41) for a similar location in a city such as New York or London. Furthermore, since the 1970s, the Government (42) that at least a quarter of a restaurant's space (43) be given to the kitchen. Consequently, you also end up paying for the tables you ate at, the chairs you sat on, and a part of the kitchen.

I hope that this has (44) your question. There are a lot of restaurants around Hong Kong which are not too expensive. If you and your friends would like to (45) out where they are, I suggest you buy the book *Eating Well and Cheaply in Hong Kong*, which is available in most good bookshops.

Mabel

26. A. Moreover
B. Besides
C. However
D. Consequently
27. A. believe
B. expect
C. refuse
D. think
28. A. except
B. for
C. besides
D. of
29. A. Although
B. As a result
C. Furthermore
D. Despite
30. A. so
B. similar
C. like
D. same
31. A. more
B. higher
C. further
D. bigger
32. A. on
B. to
C. in
D. at
33. A. say
B. mean
C. tell
D. claim
34. A. small
B. less
C. few
D. little
35. A. value
B. price
C. cost
D. amount
36. A. in addition
B. for example
C. such as
D. by comparison
37. A. then
B. so
C. if
D. but
38. A. take
B. make
C. get
D. bring
- * 39. A. prepared
B. are preparing
C. are prepared
D. have prepared
40. A. fortunately
B. obviously
C. luckily
D. accurately
- * 41. A. was
B. did
C. ought
D. would
42. A. is demanding
B. has demanded
C. has been demanded
D. demands
43. A. must
B. may
C. can
D. might
44. A. answered
B. replied
C. responded
D. solved
45. A. look
B. discover
C. search
D. find

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

Fill in each blank in the passage with ONE word only which best completes the meaning. Write your answers in the spaces provided. The first two have been done for you as examples. (20 marks)

The International Centre

What is it?

Up (a) now, there have been very few places in Hong Kong (b) young people can go in their (46) time without having to spend lots of money. The International Centre, which has recently opened in Tsim Sha Tsui, is a brand new centre for young people. It aims to provide people (47) a relaxing, fun, safe environment where they (48) go after school and at the weekends.

- a. until
- b. where
- 46. _____
- 47. _____
- 48. _____

What is there at the centre?

There is a wide (49) of things for people to choose from at the centre. We try hard to make (50) that there is something that will interest everyone.

- 49. _____
- 50. _____

The Cafe

Come to the cafe where you can relax with friends. On Saturday nights we usually have a live band playing and (51) the week we show people's favourite films.

- 51. _____

The Sports Centre

(52) the more active members, we have a swimming pool, squash and tennis courts, and a small gymnasium.

- 52. _____

Activities and Classes

We organise lots of different (53) of activities such as English lessons and fashion-design classes. What we offer depends on what members want. If you would like (54) particular class to be run, we will try to arrange it.

- 53. _____
- 54. _____

Trips

During the school holidays and also at the weekends, we arrange trips. Once again, it is (55) to the members to decide what kind of trip they would like. Things that have been organised so (56) include a camping and water-skiing weekend up in Sai Kung, a 'Clean the Beach' day on Lantau to (57) money for charity, and a weekend in Guangzhou.

- 55. _____
- 56. _____
- 57. _____

Who can join?

Anyone between the ages of 12 and 18 can become a member. We welcome people of all nationalities. If you join, you will have the chance to make (58) with people from all over the (59) and get involved in lots of exciting activities.

58. _____

59. _____

How much does it cost?

In order to join the centre, you need to pay an annual membership (60) of \$300. Unfortunately, we will have to charge for some of the activities, (61) we will do our (62) to keep things as cheap as possible.

60. _____

61. _____

62. _____

Where is it?

The centre is conveniently (63) in the old police station on Hankow Road, Tsim Sha Tsui.

63. _____

For further (64), just come round to the centre or call us (65) 2337 4562.

64. _____

65. _____

Marks :

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Choose one of the half-sentences from the list below (A–N) to complete each blank in the passage. Write the letters in the spaces provided. You can use each letter ONCE only. One has been done for you as an example. (13 marks)

Lessons in what to learn

Parents in the 1990s are always looking out for activities which will encourage their children's development. But which one should they choose? Ballet? Football? Sewing? Many activities are good for developing skills, but what (66) . Dr Edward Schor, an expert in child-care, says that it is important for parents to see what kinds of things interest their children so that they provide them with activities (67) . Children should not be made to do something just because (a) . If the children do not like it, (68) .

66. _____

67. _____

a. **F** _____

68. _____

In addition to the children's interests, the choice of activities should be guided by their physical and mental abilities. It is therefore important to consider a child's age and (69) . Parents can then look for activities that (70) . For example, by just playing together, children between the ages of two and five can learn social skills such as (71) . If parents would like to introduce their children to something more structured, experts suggest activities (72) . Painting, singing or dancing classes, for example, would be ideal.

69. _____

70. _____

71. _____

72. _____

However, games with rules are not suitable for children under the age of six (73) . When they are old enough though, team sports such as basketball and football are a good way of (74) . Skills like self-discipline and self-reliance can be learnt through (75) . For those who are not very sporty, (76) , such as piano-playing and stamp-collecting, which can develop the same kind of skills.

73. _____

74. _____

75. _____

76. _____

Regardless of which activities parents choose, the key point to remember is that the activity should (77) . As one family therapist says, 'Focusing on these activities to learn the skills is one thing, but parents should not forget that childhood (78) .'

77. _____

78. _____

- A. should also be a time for their children to have fun
- B. the experience will have a negative effect on their development
- C. is good for one child may not be good for another
- D. there is a wide variety of other activities to choose from
- E. will help develop the appropriate skills and characteristics
- F. their parents think it will be good for them
- G. not be seen as a test which children must pass
- H. since the concept of rules can be very difficult to understand
- I. which will help rather than hinder their development
- J. how to co-operate and get along with others
- K. the development that is associated with that period
- L. which do not involve right or wrong answers
- M. individualised sports or games like kung fu or gymnastics
- N. learning about competition and co-operation

(Freely adapted from an article by Darry Owens in the *South China Morning Post*, 25th April, 1995.)

Marks :

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You are the editor of your school magazine. The following article needs to be corrected as there are a number of mistakes in it. No line has more than one mistake and some lines are correct. Do not make unnecessary changes or changes to punctuation. If you think there is no mistake in a line, put a (✓) at the end of the line in the right-hand margin of the article (example c).

Corrections must be done as follows:

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

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

Extra word: delete the extra word with a ' X ' (example b).

The first four lines have been done for you as examples.

(13 marks)

CHIC WINNERS DRESS FOR LESS	Marker's Use Only
Most young people these days are <u>interested</u> in fashion and care	a.
about how they are look. This is not very surprising when you consider	b.
the importance society places on personal appearance. Magazines are ✓	c.
full ^{of} movie stars and pop singers in 'designer' clothes. On TV, fashion	d.
programmes are becoming more more popular. Many young people,	79.
however, feel that cannot afford to be fashionable.	80.
To prove it that money is not as important as people	81.
think it is, the Joint School Fashion Appreciation Competition is	82.
organised in every year in Hong Kong. Teams entering the competition	83.
must dress one of their team members in fashionably clothes for	84.
under \$300. This year's competition attracted over than fifty teams	85.
from all over Hong Kong. Fifteen of the teams were selected	86.
for the finals, where were held at the Plaza Hotel last week.	87.
The eight judges all agreed that it been difficult to	88.
choose a winner and said that the students had shown	89.
that they was not necessary to have a wardrobe full of	90.
expensive clothes in order to be look good.	91.

(Freely adapted from an article by Mimi Chau in the *Young Post*, 3rd April, 1995.)

Marks :

TOTAL MARKS :

END OF PAPER

1996 CE English Language (Syllabus B) Paper II

Key

PART 1

1.	B	6.	A	11.	D	16.	C	21.	D
2.	D	7.	A	12.	D	17.	A	22.	B
3.	B	8.	C	13.	C	18.	A	23.	B
4.	B	9.	C	14.	D	19.	C	24.	D
5.	D	10.	A	15.	C	20.	B	25.	A

PART 2

26.	C	31.	C	36.	B	*41.	D
27.	B	32.	A	37.	D	42.	B
28.	C	33.	B	38.	A	43.	A
29.	C	34.	D	*39.	C	44.	A
30.	C	35.	A	40.	B	45.	D

- 46. free / leisure / spare
- 47. with
- 48. can / could
- 49. range / variety
- 50. sure / certain
- 51. during / throughout
- 52. For
- 53. kinds / sorts / types
- 54. a / one / any
- 55. up / left
- 56. far
- 57. raise / collect
- 58. friends
- 59. world / place
- 60. fee
- 61. but / though / although
- 62. best
- 63. located / situated
- 64. details / information
- 65. at / on

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

- | | | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|
| 66. | C | 71. | J | 76. | D |
| 67. | I | 72. | L | 77. | G |
| 68. | B | 73. | H | 78. | A |
| 69. | K | 74. | N | | |
| 70. | E | 75. | M | | |

79. more ^{and} more / ~~more~~ / much more

80. that ^{they} cannot / ~~they~~ that

81. ~~X~~

82. ✓

83. ~~X~~

84. fashionable
fashionably

85. ~~than~~ / more
over

86. ✓

87. which
where

88. was
been / had
it been

89. ✓

90. it
they

91. ~~be~~

NOTE: For the open cloze (items 46–65) and the proofreading exercise (items 79–91), there were a number of alternate correct answers. Only the more common ones are included in this key.