

97-CE
ENG LANG

SYL B
PAPER II

HONG KONG EXAMINATIONS AUTHORITY
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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 Questions 1-49 should be marked on the Answer Sheet. Answers to Questions 50-93 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. 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	
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Total	

Checker's Use Only	
Checker No.	
Total	

PART 1 COMPREHENSION (2 marks each)

Passage A *Read the following article and then answer questions 1–15. Choose the best answer for each question and mark your answer on the Answer Sheet.* (30 marks)

A Different Lifestyle

Pang Yiu-kai was brought up on Lantau Island and had a happy childhood there. The years that he spent on the island must have affected him a great deal because, at the age of 42, he is back living there. He used to be a radio officer on an oil rig, but has opted out of the rat race, rejecting a life that revolved around work, money and material possessions, in favour of a much more simple one.

In doing so, Pang has chosen a course similar to that of a growing number of people in the United States and Britain who have also given up well-paid but stressful jobs in exchange for a more relaxed and satisfying lifestyle. In America, what is called the Simple Living Movement now claims it has 20 million followers. Britain has seen a similar rejection of a consumer-based lifestyle. Advocates argue that, although they have cut down on luxuries, they are enjoying a better quality of life and have more time for the community and their family and friends.

Having more free time for himself is exactly what Pang Yiu-kai wants. A resident of Tai O village on Lantau, he has devoted the past 10 years of his life to promoting the idea of environmental protection. He and his family moved to Tai O from busy, polluted Mong Kok when he was eight years old. After graduating from the Hong Kong Polytechnic, he worked as a radio officer on board cargo ships. He later joined an American company conducting oil exploration in the South China Sea. However, after only a year he resigned from the company out of concern about the constant exploitation of natural resources. He had also had enough of the heavy work pressure. However, it was not an easy decision for him to make. 'I have always wanted to be close to nature, but I also wanted to make as much money as I could,' explains Pang. In the end, he dropped the idea of monetary pursuits. 'It is not worth it. You have to give a lot to make a lot of money; but you lose more than you gain.'

Another advantage of his new lifestyle is that it is free of stress, which affects so many people in Hong Kong. For the past few years he has been working part-time as an engineer for a friend's company. He spends his spare time doing voluntary work for environmental groups, which enables him to pursue his interest in philosophy and hobbies like nature photography. He also finds time to give tuition to teenagers from nearby villages.

He lives in a small rented flat on the ground floor of a village house surrounded by green hills and vegetable plots. He only travels to Hong Kong Island twice a week for his part-time work. As Pang acknowledges, people like him are in the minority. However, he is certainly not alone in getting satisfaction from giving up wealth for more freedom.

Mei-yee is another person who has chosen to opt out. Now in her thirties, she used to be head of personnel for a hotel project in Beijing. 'I always seemed to have a cold or a sore throat,' says Mei-yee. 'I was constantly under a lot of stress in Beijing and Hong Kong.' But the situation changed three years ago when she switched to working for a charity serving underprivileged children.

Although the job pays 40 per cent less than what she used to earn, Mei-yee says she has become healthier after taking up her new, less demanding job. She has not only gained in terms of health; she finds the work brings far more personal satisfaction as well. 'Before I just worked and worked and I wasn't very aware of the needs of the people around me. Now I can call my friends more often and be more aware of their problems.'

Both she and Pang are determined to continue with their lifestyles, despite a chorus of disapproval from their friends. 'Some said I should just get a well-paid job, then donate the money to charity. But that is not the same. What I want to do is help people directly,' says Mei-yee. 'I enjoy my present life because it allows me to do what I like doing,' stresses Pang. 'That's very important to me.'

In Hong Kong, however, where people are very concerned about money and status, very few can find the courage to do what Pang and Mei-yee have done. The lack of a comprehensive social security system also probably stops people from trying. Nevertheless, most people would undoubtedly benefit from leading a less stressful life. There are so many pressures unique to Hong Kong, like quick promotions, organisational changes and heavy workload.

Senior occupational therapist at Kwai Chung Hospital, Rose Chiu Lai-ping, notes the heightened pressure of living in Hong Kong. 'We have found in informal surveys that many people find the pace of things here too fast for them. Balancing the daily grind with recreation like sports helps, but excessive smoking and drinking won't help relieve one's pressure. They provide temporary relief but, in the long term, they can lead to depression or hypertension.' Of course, changing to a less demanding job can be one solution to the problem, but since Hong Kong is such an expensive place to live, this is not a possible option for many people.

In the end, though, whether you choose the simple life is a question of deciding what you value most in life. Now earning a small salary, Pang is confident about raising a family, and Mei-yee prefers taking painting lessons to shopping at luxury boutiques. Neither of them has any regrets. 'I used to think I needed money to make me happy,' says Mei-yee. 'Now I know I was wrong.'

(Adapted from an article by Linda Yeung in the *Sunday Morning Post*, 3rd March, 1996.)

1. According to paragraph 1, Pang Yiu-kai
 - A. has always lived on Lantau.
 - B. does not live on Lantau anymore.
 - C. has returned to live on Lantau.
 - D. is going back to live on Lantau.
2. Paragraph 2 is about how
 - A. Pang Yiu-kai's lifestyle is different from everyone else's.
 - B. stressful life is for some people in America and Britain.
 - C. some people live better lives in America and Britain.
 - D. some people are changing their lifestyles.
3. In line 16, 'Advocates' refers to people who
 - A. have chosen to live a simpler life.
 - B. enjoy a good quality of life.
 - C. spend more time in the community.
 - D. are consumers of luxuries in America and Britain.
4. Pang Yiu-kai left his last job partly because he
 - A. wanted to study.
 - B. joined an American company.
 - C. did not agree with what his company was doing.
 - D. was not earning enough money.
5. In line 32, 'it' refers to
 - A. working under a lot of pressure.
 - B. exploiting natural resources.
 - C. resigning from his job.
 - D. conducting oil exploration.
6. Pang Yiu-kai only travels to Hong Kong twice a week because he
 - A. cannot afford to go more often.
 - B. does not need to go every day.
 - C. cannot find a full-time job.
 - D. does not have enough spare time.
7. After reading about Pang Yiu-kai, one feels that he is now
 - A. unhappy.
 - B. contented.
 - C. friendly.
 - D. worried.
8. In lines 54–55, 'Mei-yee has chosen to opt out.' means she has decided to
 - A. move to Lantau.
 - B. change her life.
 - C. earn more money.
 - D. improve her health.
9. After reading about Mei-yee, we can tell that in the past, she
 - A. worked very hard.
 - B. was not very good at her job.
 - C. changed jobs often.
 - D. had a lot of friends at work.
10. Both Pang Yiu-kai and Mei-yee feel that some of their friends
 - A. are jealous of them.
 - B. sympathise with them.
 - C. do not help them.
 - D. do not understand their lifestyles.
11. According to paragraph 9, a lot of people in Hong Kong will not do what Pang Yiu-kai and Mei-yee have done because they
 - A. suffer from stress.
 - B. have a heavy workload.
 - C. are socially secure.
 - D. worry about money.
12. According to Ms Rose Chiu Lai-ping, one good way to fight stress is to
 - A. do an informal survey.
 - B. take up a recreational activity.
 - C. give up smoking and drinking.
 - D. avoid depression or hypertension.
13. In line 95, 'the problem' refers to
 - A. excessive smoking and drinking.
 - B. depression or hypertension.
 - C. not having enough money.
 - D. feeling under pressure.
14. On the whole, the writer seems to
 - A. admire Pang Yiu-kai and Mei-yee.
 - B. feel sorry for Pang Yiu-kai and Mei-yee.
 - C. think Pang Yiu-kai and Mei-yee are strange.
 - D. find Pang Yiu-kai and Mei-yee amusing.
15. Which of the following would be another suitable title for this newspaper article?
 - A. *Life in the fast lane*
 - B. *How does stress affect you?*
 - C. *Taking life easy*
 - D. *Country living*

No More Secrets

Mr Chan's wife is in America on a business trip. Mr Chan telephones her at her hotel but she is on the phone ordering clothes from an expensive shop. Instead, her voice-mail comes on and Mr Chan leaves a message for her. Just as he is leaving his message, Mrs Chan is reading out her credit card number to a shop assistant, which is entered into a computer. In seconds, the computer confirms that her card is valid.

This is a description of normal life in the electronic age. Mr Chan may not realise it, but his actions are being recorded. First of all, a computer at the telecommunications company has recorded where and when he phoned. Because this is his fourth call to America this week, the computer marks him as a frequent caller to the States and automatically puts his name on a mailing list for a special card offer. Secondly, the shop assistant has taken down Mrs Chan's details and will soon send a catalogue to her home in Hong Kong. Thirdly, the credit card company's computer records what Mrs Chan has bought, and in her next bill they will include an advertisement about an exclusive summer sale at an expensive boutique.

So much of what we do is recorded. Computer systems make a record of whom we telephone and how often, what we buy with credit cards, our name and occupation, where we travel and live. They can also use this personal data to find patterns that reveal our habits, preferences and even clues about our personality. Our personal information is everywhere, and because so much of our daily lives involves computers, it is very hard not to give away information about ourselves.

This raises questions of how much is known about us, of who has access to this information, and of what it is being used for. Some information, such as our name, address and phone number, is easily available. However, other data, such as our race, nationality, religion, personal finances, and medical history, could also be on record. Many people are worried that this information could be used against them. Indeed, there have been cases in which gangs in the Philippines obtained information about people's finances from sources in Hong Kong, and then used this to target people to kidnap.

In Hong Kong there are some privacy regulations. Your personal data, for example, is not supposed to be used for any purpose except that for which it was collected. There was an interesting case a few years ago when the Transport Department gave the Housing Authority car registration details of around 1,000 tenants in public housing estates. It was alleged that the Housing Authority said that if someone owned a BMW, Porsche or Mercedes, for example, then that person was able to support himself and was not in need of a subsidised flat. A lot of people protested about this

55 misuse of personal information, but the Housing Authority denied using the information for this purpose.

For the moment though, we should not be too worried about what governments do with the information they have on us. Instead we should be more concerned about what the big companies do with it. After all, in a society in which knowledge means power, having information about customers is very important if you want to be competitive. Magazines sell lists of people who subscribe to their magazine to other companies looking for customers with similar interests. Shops sell registers of the names of customers who have special discount cards. Buying and selling personal information about people is now big business.

Many companies spend billions of dollars collecting and processing information on their customers. The reasons for doing this are very sensible. 'Once you have the data, it is easy to identify your best customers,' explained Godfrey Rooke, head of the Hong Kong Direct Marketers' Association. 'In general, most companies make the most profit from their loyal customers. It can cost five to ten times more to find a new client than to hold onto an old one.' This is because you cannot always rely on advertising to attract customers. In fact, loyal customers are often the best form of advertisement that there is.

Companies which are involved in personal-information management are quick to point out that they have their own rules to protect clients. American Express, for example, say that they have strict standards to prevent leaks of information from within the company. One way in which they find out if anyone is giving out secret information is by including false names and addresses in a mailing list. If one of these false addresses receives any mail from American Express, they know that they have a security problem.

However, as Stephen Vickers, Managing Director of security firm Krull Associates, points out, no system can be fully people-proof. 'Any company with high turnover, low morale and poorly-paid employees is vulnerable.' In banks, for example, clerks who have access to private financial information are often on a low wage. Some of them find that selling information, such as credit card numbers, can be very lucrative.

It seems, then, that the use of new technology carries certain risks. To minimise such risks, here are some tips:

- Pay cash for purchases that you would prefer not to be recorded.
- Be wary of surveys that request more information than you think is necessary.
- Read the small print: companies should say whether or not they will give your information to others.

(Adapted from an article by Jose Manuel Tesoro in *Asiaweek*, 21st June, 1996.)

16. Paragraph 1 is about how people nowadays
- earn a lot of money.
 - use technology a lot.
 - use credit cards a lot.
 - spend a lot of money.
17. In line 7, 'which' refers to the
- message.
 - shop assistant.
 - credit card.
 - credit card number.
18. The second paragraph is about how the Chan family will receive things they
- have always wanted.
 - do not want.
 - have not asked for.
 - cannot afford.
19. In line 20, 'they' refers to
- the credit card company.
 - computer records.
 - shop assistants.
 - the telecommunications company.
20. According to paragraph 3, people
- try to avoid giving away personal information.
 - cannot avoid giving away personal information.
 - should not give away personal information.
 - have to give away more personal information.
- * 21. According to paragraph 4, we should be worried because
- we do not know what information computers have on us.
 - computers know everything about us.
 - people regularly use this information against us.
 - everyone can look at this information.
22. People were angry because they believed that the Housing Authority
- changed people's car registration details.
 - gave flats to people with expensive cars.
 - used the car registration information wrongly.
 - denied having the car registration information.
23. Why does the writer think that we should be less worried about governments than big companies?
- Big companies have more power.
 - Big companies make more use of our personal information.
 - Governments do not know very much about us.
 - Governments are not concerned about our personal information.
24. In line 75, 'loyal' means
- honest.
 - new.
 - successful.
 - regular.
25. According to paragraph 7, advertisements
- do not always attract new customers.
 - are a way of holding onto old customers.
 - never attract new customers.
 - are the cheapest way of attracting new customers.
26. American Express know they have a security problem if
- the wrong people receive mail from them.
 - nobody receives any mail from them.
 - people receive the wrong mail from them.
 - people receive secret information in the mail.
27. Paragraph 8 aims to make the reader feel
- surprised.
 - nervous.
 - reassured.
 - betrayed.
28. Which section of a magazine do you think this article probably appeared in?
- Travel Tips
 - Local News
 - Foreign News
 - Consumer Advice

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

PART 2 · USAGE (1 mark each)

Decide which of the choices given on page 6 would best complete the article below if inserted in the blanks. Mark your answers on the Answer Sheet. (21 marks)

Variety is the spice of Thailand

Join one of our tours!

Thailand is a country of variety and contrasts. You can see everything from golden temples (29) busy markets, or visit ancient, ruined cities or farming villages (30) people wear colourful traditional clothes. For the (31), there are (32) many sightseeing possibilities to (33) from. The beauty of the countryside is (34) as varied as Thailand's historical and cultural attractions. If you enjoy (35), then we are convinced that you will not be disappointed. There are plenty of (36). Jewellery, silk, and leather (37) are all extremely cheap and the shops are full of local handicrafts. You (38) to find something you can take home as a (39) of your stay.

Every year, holiday-makers returning from our tours tell us how (40) they enjoyed the local cooking, how comfortable they thought the hotel was and how high the (41) of service was. Others write (42) us for providing them with (43) guides or to say how friendly they found the Thai people. (44) we started offering these tours four years ago, we are proud to say that, (45), we have not received any complaints from our customers. On the contrary, many of our clients return to Thailand on one of our tours year after year. The climate is perfect (46) the year and because Thailand has so much to (47) to the visitor, it is almost impossible to (48) this wonderful country. Phone us now on 2834 9922 for more details and we will send you our 1997 (49) free of charge.

ACE TOURS – *The specialists in Thai holidays.*

Call us now!

29. A. or
B. with
C. to
D. until
30. A. how
B. that
C. which
D. where
31. A. tour
B. tourist
C. tourism
D. tour guide
32. A. so
B. far
C. such
D. quite
33. A. choosing
B. chose
C. chosen
D. choose
34. A. just
B. hardly
C. quite
D. such
35. A. going to shop
B. going shopping
C. go to shop
D. to go to the shops
36. A. bargains
B. profits
C. interests
D. expenses
37. A. goods
B. sales
C. productions
D. stocks
38. A. guarantee
B. have a guarantee
C. are guaranteed
D. have guaranteed
39. A. memory
B. souvenir
C. memorial
D. recollection
40. A. that
B. really
C. much
D. surely
41. A. quantity
B. grade
C. degree
D. standard
42. A. thank
B. to thank
C. having thanked
D. for thanking
43. A. informant
B. informative
C. informing
D. inform
44. A. Whenever
B. When
C. Because
D. Since
45. A. so far
B. this far
C. from now
D. from when
46. A. in
B. around
C. within
D. throughout
47. A. grant
B. sell
C. offer
D. display
48. A. be boring with
B. bore with
C. get bored with
D. find boring about
49. A. directory
B. manual
C. list
D. brochure

Read the following advertisement and the letter on page 8. Fill in each blank in the letter with ONE word only which best completes the meaning. Note that you can use words from the advertisement for SOME of the blanks. Write your answers in the spaces provided. The first two have been done for you as examples. (18 marks)

SUMMER IN CHINA

We are a Hong Kong-based charitable organisation. We help people in different countries around Asia.

We are looking for 10 young people to work on a new project in northern China during the summer. You must be:

- 16 – 18 years old
- mature, hard-working and responsible
- good with people
- available in July and August

Write telling us about yourself and your reasons for wanting to work with us. Please also enclose a photograph.

Deadline for applications: 18th June, 1997

Interviews will be held 21st – 23rd June, 1997

Mr T. Y. Tong
The Director
Asian Aid
26/F., Central Plaza
Wan Chai, Hong Kong

Flat 12D
Happy View Mansions
Western Street
North Point, Hong Kong
15th June, 1997

Mr T. Y. Tong
The Director
Asian Aid
26/F., Central Plaza
Wan Chai, Hong Kong

Dear Mr (a) ,

I saw your advertisement in the South China Morning Post last week and I am very (b) in working for your organisation this (50) .

I am 16 years old and am about to graduate (51) Form 5. I have not yet decided what I am going to do after I have finished my HKCE exams, but I will definitely be (52) during the months of July and August. I really would like to have the (53) to work in China.

At school I study Chinese Language, and I can (54) Putonghua quite well. I also feel that I have some relevant work experience because I worked for a similar (55) here in Hong Kong (56) two years. Unfortunately, I had to give this (57) recently because of my exams. However, when I was working, I did many different kinds of things, like taking handicapped children out on day trips and going shopping for (58) elderly. Last summer, I also organised a walkathon. My duties (59) planning the route of the walkathon, making posters to (60) the public know about the event and going around secondary schools to encourage people to take (61) .

Because of my experience of working for this charitable organisation, I feel that I am the (62) of person you are (63) for. I am extremely hard-working and reliable, and I get on (64) with all kinds of people.

I have attached a recent (65) as you requested. I am available for an (66) at any time and can be contacted at home on 2836 4421. I hope you will consider my (67) , and I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours sincerely,

Chris Wong
Chris Wong

a. Tong

b. interested

50. _____

51. _____

52. _____

53. _____

54. _____

55. _____

56. _____

57. _____

58. _____

59. _____

60. _____

61. _____

62. _____

63. _____

64. _____

65. _____

66. _____

67. _____

Marks :

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

(10 marks)

The hostesses with the most

She's intelligent, disciplined and good at languages. She's about to graduate from a top school, eager to start a career and eager to be successful. (68) No – serving food and drinks on an airplane and demonstrating to passengers how to fasten a safety belt.

68. _____

In Japan, becoming a flight attendant is a dream come true. Every year, tens of thousands of young women apply for one of the few job vacancies with the three major airlines. (69) They only hired 700. Those who manage to get one are envied by their friends.

69. _____

It is very similar to America thirty years ago when serving drinks on airplanes was considered a glamorous job. At that time, there were very few careers that women could hope to have. In modern-day Japan, this is still the case. The tough competition for flight attendant jobs shows how bad job opportunities for women are there. (70) During Japan's recent recession, for example, it was quite common for large companies to suddenly announce that they would not be hiring any women for that particular year. (a) On the contrary, in addition to her normal duties she would probably be expected to make tea and tidy up after her male colleagues. (71)

70. _____

(a). B

71. _____

So, what are the employers looking for when hiring new flight attendants? (72) For example, airlines refuse to employ anyone with a birthmark on their face or hands as they are afraid that it could upset the passengers. (73) All Nippon Airways, for example, forbids hair below the shoulders, or more than one ring. Even so, these women are looked up to as fashion leaders and their choice of products is closely monitored. (74)

72. _____

73. _____

74. _____

What are the results of the careful selection procedures and the strict rules the flight attendants have to follow? (75) Japanese flight attendants are trained, for instance, to use such phrases as 'What would you honourably like for your honourable drink?' (76) A Tokyo to Sapporo return flight – a domestic flight of about 800 km – costs about US\$3,000. To reduce ticket prices, the airlines have tried hard to cut costs over the last two years by hiring all flight attendants on 3-year contracts and by cutting salaries by a third. On most other airlines, flight attendants can enjoy a long career and are rewarded for years of experience. (77)

75. _____

76. _____

77. _____

- A. Needless to say, passengers pay a lot for this kind of service.
- B. If a woman did manage to get an office job, it was unlikely to be a very good one.
- C. Once employed, Japanese flight attendants have to follow extremely strict rules on appearance.
- D. International business? Law? Accountancy?
- E. Those working in the industry admit that it is the lack of opportunities elsewhere in the workplace that makes it such a popular job to have.
- F. Although most airlines would probably deny it, it seems that youth and beauty are essential.
- G. An extremely high standard of service, which probably exceeds that of other airlines.
- H. In Japan, however, some may find that their career is over after just three years.
- I. Last year, All Nippon Airways received 20,000 applications for flight attendant positions.
- J. It is not surprising then that many women feel that if they have to serve someone, it is better to do it on a plane than in an office.
- K. Many people will actually rush out to buy designer shoes or a cosmetic cream that flight attendants wear or use.

(Freely adapted from an article by Peter Landers in the *South China Morning Post*, 3rd April, 1996.)

Marks :

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You have just finished writing a composition. You need to proofread it and correct the mistakes. There is ONE mistake in every line. Do not make any changes to punctuation.

Corrections must be done as follows:

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

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

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

(16 marks)

A Bad Day

The day started badly. My alarm clock did not ^{go} ~~off~~ in the morning and my mother had to wake me up. My father insisted I did not have time for ~~the~~ breakfast and said that I could have to eat my sandwich on the way to school. I was really

hungry but I did not dare argue about him. I said goodbye and left the flat. Outside I turned the button for the lift and waited. Five minutes later, I was still waiting. What was matter with the lift? It was out of order! I ran downstairs.

As I stepped into the street, it started to rain and I had forgotten to have my umbrella. To fetch it, I would have got to walk up the stairs. I did not have enough of energy, so I walked to the minibus stop in the rain. All of the minibuses already full. At last one stopped for me and I got on. The driver stared me when he saw how wet I was. I felt miserable and I was also therefore extremely hungry. I took my sandwich out of my pocket. I had just started to eating it, when, all of a sudden, the driver shouted at me and that eating was not being allowed on the bus. I hid my sandwich and decided to do some revision instead. I put a book out of my bag and discovered that the bag was full of much water. I felt like cry. At that moment, the minibus stopped outside the school and I got off. It was quiet. Classes must started. I was late again!

Marker's
Use Only

a

b.

c

78.

79.

80.

81.

82.

83.

84.

85.

86.

87.

88.

89.

90.

91.

92.

93.

Marks :

TOTAL MARKS :

END OF PAPER

1997 CE English Language (Syllabus B) Paper II

Key

PART 1

1.	C	6.	B	11.	D	16.	B	21.	A	26.	A
2.	D	7.	B	12.	B	17.	D	22.	C	27.	C
3.	A	8.	B	13.	D	18.	C	23.	B	28.	D
4.	C	9.	A	14.	A	19.	A	24.	D		
5.	C	10.	D	15.	C	20.	B	25.	A		

PART 2

29.	C	34.	A	39.	B	44.	D	49.	D
30.	D	35.	B	40.	C	45.	A		
31.	B	36.	A	41.	D	46.	D		
32.	A	37.	A	42.	B	47.	C		
33.	D	38.	C	43.	B	48.	C		

50. summer / year / vacation / holiday
51. from
52. free / available / around / here / working
53. opportunity / chance
54. speak / understand / use
55. organisation / organization / charity / group / project
56. for / over
57. up
58. the
59. involved / included / were
60. let / ensure
61. part / them
62. kind / sort / type
63. looking / searching / advertising / asking
64. well / easily
65. picture / photo / photograph / snapshot
66. interview
67. application / letter / experience / resume

