

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 50-95 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).

This Question-Answer Book is the property of the Hong Kong Examinations Authority and should be **RETURNED** to the **HONG KONG EXAMINATIONS AUTHORITY** after the examination.

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 1–14. Choose the best answer for each question and mark your answer on the Answer Sheet. (28 marks)

Exercise for life

Hong Kong children study hard, but do they play hard to stay healthy? Not according to a new University of Hong Kong study which shows, alarmingly, that local pupils appear to be less physically active than children in Britain, Egypt, New Zealand, Singapore and the United States.

The first comprehensive study to monitor levels of regular physical activity in Hong Kong children tested 240 children between nine and twelve. Randomly picked from 20 schools, the children had their activity levels recorded over a 12-hour period using a heart rate monitor and a body motion sensor which logged movements. Complete data were collected and analysed on 132 children. The researchers found that only four per cent of Hong Kong children were active enough to raise their heart rate to 139 beats per minute – equivalent to a brisk walk – for a continuous period of 20 minutes a day. Figures for those who managed to get to 159 beats or more – a moderate jog – for 20 minutes' non-stop exercise were a mere two per cent. The rest exercised continuously for less than 20 minutes throughout the day. Similar studies from other countries showed that children there exercised for almost 40 minutes during any one day.

'The preliminary data show that in all comparisons Hong Kong children score lower than children in other countries. They show a very disturbing trend that may have serious implications for the future health of this age group, unless rapid changes are made,' warned Professor Duncan Macfarlane, a lecturer at the university and study leader. Professor Anthony Hedley, Chairman of Hong Kong University's Department of Community Medicine, also feels the results are cause for concern, particularly because of the strength of the evidence linking physical activity to good health. 'One could list a whole menu of benefits, including weight control,' he said. 'The proportion of Hong Kong schoolchildren who are overweight or obese is increasing and weight gain is linked to an increase in the incidence of diabetes, high blood pressure and other forms of heart disease in later life.'

Local children rarely walk or cycle to school, rarely climb stairs or have the time and space to play freely after school. Spare time is often spent on homework, and many schools do not have a comprehensive physical education programme. 'Schools should be the place to remedy the situation, but that will require intervention from the Education Department. It needs to increase the PE classes from two to four sessions a week, or even have them daily,' said Professor Macfarlane. The curriculum for primary and secondary students provides for two 40-minute physical education classes a week, though Macfarlane's study shows that, in

practice, children only spend 20 minutes actively engaged in sport or exercise.

However, the responsibility not only lies with the Education Department. Parents are also urged to plan a healthier lifestyle for their children. This is not as easy as it may seem though. One mother said she had found few opportunities for her children to participate in regular sports clubs and training. She said that to enrol her children in a summer school sports project at South Horizons, one member of the family had to queue from 3 am to secure places, the demand being so strong.

Other sports facilities are available but, among the courses run by the Urban and Regional Councils, only a small minority target children. These are mainly swimming courses, fun days and summer sports projects, though the Regional Council is running classes in ballet and junior golf and offers concentrated sport in its three holiday camps and school education camps. The Councils' main contribution to children's sport is that their facilities are now offered to schools free of charge. According to Charles Chu, the Regional Council's Chief Leisure Manager, neither of the Councils gives priority to children in the programmes they organise. 'We understand it is the Education Department's role to provide activities for this age group,' he said. 'Although we try to promote programmes for children, sometimes it is not possible for them to participate because of their heavy homework. The other problem is the availability of instructors. Ten years ago there were only two sports centres in the New Territories. Now there are 32, all competing for coaches,' said Mr Chu.

Despite the importance being placed on children getting more exercise, parents, teachers and sports instructors should think carefully about how much and what kind of exercise young people are involved in. Doctors in the United States, for example, are seeing a huge increase in the number of children suffering from sports-related injuries. These days children in the United States are running around and playing less on a daily basis. Instead, they are opting for organised competitive sports according to an American expert, Dr Lyle Micheli, who was visiting Hong Kong recently. He explained why they get hurt: 'Children are less active on a daily basis and their body tissues are weaker than their parents' or grandparents'. Suddenly, quite intense training for gymnastics, skating, soccer or basketball is imposed two or three times a week. Their bodies are not used to such strenuous activity. I don't think my grandmother would have torn her ligaments if she had played soccer.' Ruth Hunt, Hong Kong's triathlon coach, agrees: 'Sport is and can be great fun. It can also be dangerous. The emphasis should be on participation rather than winning.'

(Adapted from an article by Sue Mulley in the *South China Morning Post*, 19 March 1997, and an article by Katherine Forestier in the *South China Morning Post*, 15 April 1997.)

1. According to paragraph 1, the writer thinks that the results of the study are
 - A. uninteresting.
 - B. shocking.
 - C. unbelievable.
 - D. exciting.
2. Children in the study were selected according to
 - A. how long they exercised each day.
 - B. what kinds of exercise they did.
 - C. their heart rate.
 - D. their age.
3. According to paragraph 2, most children who took part in the study
 - A. did not do enough non-stop exercise.
 - B. exercised for about 20 minutes a day.
 - C. had fast heart rates.
 - D. preferred doing other kinds of exercise to walking and jogging.
4. In line 26, 'They' refers to
 - A. other countries.
 - B. serious implications.
 - C. similar studies.
 - D. preliminary data.
5. The main point in paragraph 3 is
 - A. who did the study.
 - B. how important it is to exercise.
 - C. why Hong Kong children are inactive.
 - D. which illnesses Hong Kong children suffer from.
6. In paragraph 4, the writer
 - A. introduces a different opinion about health.
 - B. reports other results of the study.
 - C. proves that children are unhealthy.
 - D. explains why children are unhealthy.
7. According to paragraph 5, the main problem for parents who want a healthier lifestyle for their children is
 - A. there are not enough sports programmes for children.
 - B. they are too busy to find sports facilities.
 - C. children are not interested in joining sports programmes.
 - D. the sports facilities are in inconvenient places.
8. In line 63, 'secure' means
 - A. obtain.
 - B. fasten.
 - C. tighten.
 - D. distribute.
9. According to paragraph 6, the Urban and Regional Councils
 - A. provide a lot of courses for children.
 - B. do not provide any courses for children.
 - C. provide very few courses for children.
 - D. only provide summer courses for children.
10. In line 71, 'their' refers to
 - A. sports.
 - B. children.
 - C. Councils.
 - D. education camps.
11. In the final paragraph, the writer explains why
 - A. children should avoid competitive sports.
 - B. some sports are dangerous.
 - C. children are less active than their parents.
 - D. children get hurt playing some sports.
12. Dr Lyle Micheli would probably advise children to
 - A. get fit before doing certain sports.
 - B. do intense training for sports.
 - C. run around and play less.
 - D. get involved in organised competitive sports.
13. In line 100, 'strenuous' means
 - A. irregular.
 - B. dangerous.
 - C. intense.
 - D. unusual.
14. Which of the following would be the most suitable subheading for this article?

Sue Mulley reports on

 - A. the advantages of leading a healthy life.
 - B. why Hong Kong children spend so little time on exercise.
 - C. how Hong Kong children feel about sport and exercise.
 - D. why children in other countries are so fit.

Bearing down on poachers

Poaching is endangering much of Southeast Asia's wildlife, including gibbons, tigers and black bears, and many of the animals are being smuggled into Thailand through its borders with Burma, Laos and Cambodia. But a European woman is hoping her efforts in Chiang Mai, in the north of Thailand, will help to dilute the poachers' market by educating people against buying exotic pets or animal parts, including bear paws, for their perceived medicinal properties.

Marianne Willemse runs an animal haven in Chiang Mai dedicated to the care of maltreated and unwanted wild animals. Her new 'family' includes gibbons which have been rescued from markets, civet cats, leopards, birds and an impressive three-year-old black bear called Teddy. 'Teddy is one of the lucky ones,' said Marianne, explaining how he had been bought as a pet for someone and then thrown out when he became too big to handle. Many bear cubs are smuggled into Thailand after their mothers have been killed by poachers. When they grow, apart from being dangerous, their food bills are enormous. Invariably the bears end up under-fed and squashed into tiny cages. Some owners try to donate them to temples. 'These are the more fortunate ones,' says Marianne, 'as many bears are slaughtered and smuggled into Korea, Taiwan and other Asian countries, and end up in cooking pots. Sometimes the paws are cut off before the animal is killed.' Authorities are beginning to clamp down on this and several seizures of bear carcasses have been made, but the trade still continues.

Many of the animals in Marianne's care have been presented by the Forestry Department after confiscation from illegal hunters. Elmo is one such case. The young gibbon clings to Marianne as she speaks. She holds out the gibbon's one-fingered hand. 'They cut off the other fingers to separate him from his mother.' Marianne goes on to tell how, in order to catch a baby gibbon, the mother has to be shot, and falls to the ground with the baby clinging to her, sometimes so tightly that the only way the poachers can get it off is to sever its fingers. 'Many of our rescued gibbons have fingers missing,' says Marianne. 'The animals will never be able to swing in the trees.' The survival rate is extremely low – perhaps one in twenty baby gibbons sold in markets survives its first year. Illegal hunting of baby gibbons has now reached epidemic proportions throughout Southeast Asia, pushing them close to extinction. Deforestation is also threatening the survival of these creatures, because being almost solely tree dwellers (some gibbons never touch the ground), they

rely on a thick forest canopy for their movement and nourishment.

Another threatened species is the swallow, whose nests are a prized delicacy for many a Chinese palate. Poachers scale the walls of caves, take the nests, and cast any eggs or young chicks to the ground to die. Tigers in Southeast Asia have almost been wiped out, not only for their skins, but also because certain organs are in demand for their claimed medicinal value. Marianne recently helped to relocate two Siberian tigers which had been housed for years in a tiny filthy pit in a northern province of Thailand. The pit had never been cleaned. The owners had been too afraid to let the tigers out.

Countless wild animals have been relocated or adopted by the centre during the five years it has been in operation. It has proved to be a successful experiment. Now Marianne hopes to expand her work so that not only can many more animals be saved, but also an end can be put to the cruel practice of poaching.

Unfortunately, most of the animals she has rescued will never again know life in the wild, having already lost their ability to hunt for themselves. 'Every plant and animal has a role to play in the maintenance of a healthy eco-system,' says Marianne, 'so it's very important for them all to be there in the forest. When people take them out, it disturbs a very fine balance that nature has perfected.' She hopes that one day the centre will be a half-way station for the offspring of already-captured animals, but such plans remain on hold for the time being as she focuses her energy on the many education and awareness projects she is initiating.

Marianne is fully aware that poaching will continue while there is still a demand and large sums of money to be made. So her main thrust is to inform people of the truth about what they may be tempted to buy, since, according to her, many are simply not aware of the facts. The many children who frequent the centre are getting the point and are helping to spread the message. Close contact with the wild animals helps them feel closer to nature. 'We get to feed them, touch them, love them,' says 13-year-old Patisha, who comes to the centre every week. Marianne plans to start a cottage industry, making animal shapes from recycled rubbish to raise funds for her fight. She also lectures on the need to end poaching. If you ever go to Thailand, you might like to visit the centre. Day tours and overnight stays can be arranged.

(Adapted from an article by Rachel Flower in the *South China Morning Post*, 21 November 1996.)

15. In line 4, 'its' refers to
- Southeast Asia.
 - Thailand.
 - Burma, Laos and Cambodia.
 - the poachers' market.
16. According to paragraph 1, a European woman is trying to
- educate the poachers.
 - smuggle animals into Thailand.
 - improve the animal market.
 - limit the poachers' business.
17. According to paragraph 2, people have problems looking after bears. Which of the following problems is NOT mentioned?
- They are too big.
 - They eat too much.
 - They need to be with their mothers.
 - They may attack people.
18. According to paragraph 2, bears like Teddy are lucky because
- they are sent to Asian countries.
 - they are not killed.
 - they live in cages.
 - they all live in temples.
19. In line 28, 'this' refers to
- the seizure of bear carcasses.
 - keeping bears as pets.
20. Where does Marianne get animals like Elmo from?
- She is given them to look after.
 - She rescues them from their mothers.
 - She finds them in the forests.
 - She gets them from the poachers.
21. According to paragraph 3, the baby gibbon's fingers are cut off so that
- the baby cannot escape.
 - the baby cannot swing in the trees.
 - the poachers can shoot the mother.
 - the poachers can capture the baby.
22. According to paragraph 3, gibbons are now close to extinction because
- trees are being chopped down.
 - there are many epidemics in Asia .
 - illegal hunting is on the increase.
 - the gibbons do not have enough food.
- 2, 3 and 4
 - 1, 3 and 4
 - 1 and 4 only
 - 2 and 3 only
23. In line 52, 'a prized delicacy' means
- a special kind of food.
 - an unusual souvenir.
 - an expensive bird.
 - an effective kind of medicine.
24. Several reasons are given in paragraphs 1–4 for why people want to catch wild animals. Which of the following reasons is NOT mentioned in the article?
- People want them
- for food.
 - for medicine.
 - for experiments.
 - for their fur.
25. According to paragraphs 5 and 6, what would Marianne MOST like to happen in the future?
- She would like to
- encourage children to visit the centre.
 - get more animals for the centre.
 - free all of the animals from the centre.
 - stop poaching completely.
26. According to paragraph 6, the animals 'will never again know life in the wild' because they
- have been taken to the forest.
27. In line 77, 'such plans remain on hold' means the plans
- will be cancelled.
 - will be banned.
 - have been postponed.
 - have not been successful.
28. According to paragraph 7, Marianne wants more people to visit the centre so that they can
- feed the animals.
 - help make animal shapes.
 - learn about animals.
 - raise money for the centre.

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)

Television Invasion

Which of the following do you think you would be most likely to find in an American home: a telephone, a television or a water heater? Surprisingly, 98% of all homes have a television set, compared with 94% with a phone and 91% with automatic water heaters. So it (29) that most Americans enjoy watching television. How many hours of television do you think they watch (30) day? According to a 1996 survey, the average American household (31) television for 7 hours and 15 minutes per day. However, the figure is probably even (32) than that. Why? Because nowadays people can watch television in many places (33) at home.

In one hotel in New York, guests can watch television in a variety of places. In addition to (34) televisions in the guests' rooms, the manager decided to put them in the bathrooms and also in the lifts. 'People never look at each other in lifts,' explained one of the hotel bell boys. 'Now our guests can watch the news (35) staring at the floor. It stops me from getting bored too!' Customers of a bank in Washington (36) watch TV as they are waiting for a teller. Many dentists are also (37) their patients with entertainment. 'Most people hate going to the dentist's,' explained one dentist (38) patients can lie back and watch the TV above them. 'I benefit (39) it as well of course. (40) I installed the television, I have had a big (41) in the number of patients.'

(42), not everyone is so happy about this increase in the number of televisions in public places. For years television (43) for many things. For example, some people believe many crimes are committed as a result of watching violent TV programmes. (44) feel that watching too much television can prevent children from developing good reading skills. According to these critics, problems like (45) are going to get worse. (46) are they worried about the number of televisions in public places, they are also concerned about the latest developments in television technology. The televisions in one airport, for example, are equipped (47) a special volume control; when people start talking, the television automatically gets louder! So, whether we like it or not, it (48) we can no longer choose whether we want the television on or off. Indeed, it is probably going to get increasingly difficult to avoid watching it (49).

29. A. supposes
B. looks
C. seems
D. supports
30. A. one
B. all
C. a
D. any
31. A. were watching
B. have watched
C. watched
D. had been watching
32. A. lower
B. higher
C. closer
D. better
33. A. except
B. also
C. besides
D. including
34. A. being put
B. have put
C. be put
D. putting
35. A. instead of
B. as well as
C. rather
D. but also
36. A. are able to
B. can enable
C. can be able
D. are enabled to
37. A. offering
B. providing
C. giving
D. showing
38. A. who
B. whom
C. where
D. whose
39. A. from
B. with
C. by
D. to
40. A. Since
B. When
C. While
D. Once
41. A. turnover
B. change
C. input
D. increase
42. A. Therefore
B. Moreover
C. However
D. Besides
43. A. is blamed
B. has been blamed
C. has blamed
D. had blamed
44. A. Other
B. Others
C. Another
D. The other
45. A. that
B. this
C. them
D. these
46. A. Hardly
B. As well as
C. In addition
D. Not only
47. A. with
B. by
C. from
D. for
48. A. looks
B. is like
C. looks like
D. looks as
49. A. afterwards
B. in the future
C. in the meantime
D. for the time being

Read the interviewee's profile below and the article on page 8. Fill in each blank in the article with ONE word only which best completes the meaning. Note that you need to use information from the profile for SOME of the blanks. Write your answers in the spaces provided. The first two have been done for you as examples. (18 marks)

Interviewee's profile

Name	:	Rojana Bamroone
Address	:	Flat 14D Hong Lok Building Quarry Bay
Age	:	13
Nationality	:	Thai
Brothers/Sisters	:	None
Length of time in Hong Kong	:	9 years
Reason for interview	:	First Prize, Hong Kong Young Musicians Award Instrument – guitar

Rojana Bamroone is only (a) years old, but she is this year's winner (b) the Hong Kong Young Musicians Award.

Not only (50) she the youngest person to win the competition, she is also the first (51) to ever win because in previous years the (52) has always been a violinist or a pianist.

Yesterday I interviewed her in her home in Quarry Bay. First of all, I (53) her how she felt about performing in front of so many people. 'I am (54) to playing in front of an audience. I have been doing this since I was 8 years old.'

(55) she is only 13, Rojana has already been playing the guitar for nearly nine years. How (56) she start? 'I was born in (57),' she explained, 'but my family came to Hong Kong when I was four. I am an (58) child so I didn't have anyone to play with. At first I couldn't speak Cantonese at (59) and that meant it was hard to make friends. I was lonely (60) I would just sit at home playing my father's old guitar.' Why did she choose the guitar (61) of the violin or the piano? 'Well, my father loves the guitar. It's his favourite musical (62).'

Success has not come easily though. Rojana persuaded her parents to (63) her have lessons when she was five. Ever since then she has been (64) for two hours every day.

As (65) as being hard-working, she is very ambitious. She hopes to (66) a famous musician. When I asked her (67) she was going to spend her prize money, she replied, 'I might buy myself a new guitar.'

a. thirteen

b. of

50. _____

51. _____

52. _____

53. _____

54. _____

55. _____

56. _____

57. _____

58. _____

59. _____

60. _____

61. _____

62. _____

63. _____

64. _____

65. _____

66. _____

67. _____

Marks :

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You have just finished writing a letter to a pen friend. You need to proofread it and correct the mistakes without changing the meaning. 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 'Λ' 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).

(17 marks)

	Marker's Use Only
Dear Pat,	
<p>Thanks very much ^{for} your last letter. I have been</p>	a.
<p>being busy revising for my exams recently, that is why</p>	b.
<p>I have taken ^{so} <u>such</u> long to write back. I hope that you are</p>	c.
<p>looking forward to your trip to Hong Kong in next month.</p>	68.
<p>I am extremely exciting about it and have planned lots of</p>	69.
<p>things that we can go together.</p>	70.
<p>Let me tell you about place where I live – Cheung Chau.</p>	71.
<p>The first thing you will probably take notice when you arrive is that</p>	72.
<p>there aren't any cars on the island. This means that is quiet and the</p>	73.
<p>air is clean. I hope that you enjoy seafood then Cheung Chau has</p>	74.
<p>some the best restaurants in Hong Kong. Everyone is very friendly.</p>	75.
<p>I am sure that you will like Cheung Chau as much as I do like.</p>	76.
<p>I am glad that you love sport. There have plenty of</p>	77.
<p>ways that we can entertain by ourselves on the island. For</p>	78.
<p>example, there's a great beach where we can go to swimming</p>	79.
<p>and have barbecues. You can try windsurfing if you will like.</p>	80.
<p>Lantau is very close, too, so it's convenience to go hiking and</p>	81.
<p>camping there. I am also member of the sports centre in the</p>	82.
<p>village. I promise that you won't bored.</p>	83.
<p>Seeing you next month! Have a safe journey.</p>	84.
<p style="text-align: center;">Chris</p>	

Marks :

Both you and your friend Tony have been asked to write a review of the film 'Survive' for the school magazine. Tony liked the film but you did not. Below is Tony's film review. Change the underlined words to show that your feelings are opposite to Tony's. You can use more than one word for an answer if appropriate. Two answers have been given as examples. (11 marks)

This week's film review – *Survive*

Last night I went to see *Survive* and I think it is
(85)
probably the best film I have seen for a long time.
(86)

It's an exciting adventure film about a plane that
crashes in the desert and the two survivors of
the accident. It is based on a book I read a few
(87)
months ago which I didn't enjoy very much.

The film, however, is great and much more
(a) (b)

entertaining. The two stars, who play their roles
(88) (89)
extremely well, make it seem so realistic that it is
(90) (91)
easy to forget that you are watching a film. Both
(92)

the photography and the special effects are very
impressive and the direction is also of a very
(93)
high standard. *Survive* has been showing here
(94)
for three weeks which I feel isn't long enough.
(95)

Unfortunately, tomorrow is the last day for it
in Hong Kong.

85. _____

86. _____

87. _____

a. really bad

b. less

88. _____

89. _____

90. _____

91. _____

92. _____

93. _____

94. _____

95. _____

Marks :

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TOTAL MARKS :

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END OF PAPER

1998 CE English Language (Syllabus B) Paper II

Key

PART 1

Passage A

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 6. D | 11. D |
| 2. D | 7. A | 12. A |
| 3. A | 8. A | 13. C |
| 4. D | 9. C | 14. B |
| 5. B | 10. C | |

Passage B

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 15. B | 20. A | 25. D |
| 16. D | 21. D | 26. B |
| 17. C | 22. B | 27. C |
| 18. B | 23. A | 28. C |
| 19. A | 24. C | |

PART 2

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

50. is
51. guitarist
52. winner / champion
53. asked
54. used / accustomed
55. Although / Though
56. did
57. Thailand
58. only / immigrant
59. all / school / kindergarten
60. so / and / thus / therefore
61. instead
62. instrument / activity / pastime / interest
63. Let
64. playing / practising / practicing / learning / studying / taught
65. Well
66. be / become
67. how / if / whether / where

68. ~~is~~ next month
69. excited
exciting
70. places // do
things // go
71. the
about place // ~~place~~ where I live
72. ~~take~~ notice // take notice ^{of} place
73. there / it
that is // there / it // it's / there's
that // is
74. because / as / since / for
then
75. some ^{of} the // ~~some~~ the best // got
some
76. I do ~~like~~
77. are
have // We
There
78. ~~is~~
79. go ~~to~~ swimming // go to swimming ^{swim}
80. ~~will~~ like
81. convenient
convenience
82. a
member // a
also
83. be / get / feel / become
bored
84. See
Seeing