

99-CE
ENG LANG

SYL B
PAPER 2

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE (SYLLABUS B) PAPER 2
READING COMPREHENSION AND USAGE
Question-Answer Book

10.30 am – 12.00 noon (1½ hours)

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 1-48 should be marked on the Answer Sheet. Answers to Questions 49-95 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).
9. Supplementary answer sheets will be supplied on request. Write your Candidate Number on each sheet and fasten them with string inside this Question-Answer Book.

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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 1–14. Choose the best answer for each question and mark your answer on the multiple-choice answer sheet. (28 marks)

When work is the lesser of two evils

The world worries about child labour, but what is to be done to stop it? Owen Bowcott finds that banning children from work in Bangladesh may not be the best answer to poverty and exploitation.

Hanif Mohamed is 10 years old. For the past two years he has loaded and unpacked trays of cakes from a red-hot oven, often up to 17 hours a day. The walls of the bakery where he slaves in Dhaka, the capital of Bangladesh, are black and dirty. The terrible smell from an open sewer drifts into the windowless room which he shares with twelve other youngsters. He has never been to school nor had a holiday since leaving his village. Most of the 350 takas (US\$8) he earns a month is, he says, sent to support his family: 'I can spend a little if I want.' His boss, who is worried about my questions, adds, 'Hanif is new here. He is learning the trade. His food is free.'

Child labour is widespread in Bangladesh and other developing countries. More and more toys, clothes and electronic goods available in Europe, America, Hong Kong, Singapore and other developed parts of the world are manufactured in developing countries, where labour is so much cheaper. Reports regularly appear in the newspapers about the increasing number of under-age workers in these countries and the terrible conditions they work in. Earlier this year, a report by one western charity claimed that Indian children as young as seven were making footballs bearing pictures of famous football players. The football club concerned denied that the balls were being manufactured for them. This month, the Indian Sportsgoods Manufacturers and Exporters Association publicised its own findings in an attempt to disprove the charity's report. They also claimed that the charity's report had 'attacked our traditional family values in which the work culture involves the entire family unit'.

To many people in Bangladesh, the aid organisations and charities that criticise child labour fail to understand the problem. In Bangladesh, 67 per cent of children under five years of age are malnourished. It is often extreme poverty which drives parents to send their young children to work so that they can bring a little money back to the family. At a joint conference this month, the United Nations' children's organisation Unicef, the International Labour Organisation and the governments of more than 40 countries will review plans about what can be done to help the 200 million children below the age of 15 who are estimated to be working.

The problem does not have a simple solution, however. Peter Stalker, who works for an aid organisation in Bangladesh, explains: 'Developed countries are unable to manufacture goods as cheaply as countries like Bangladesh. As a result, people working in countries in Europe, for example, would be happy to see the end of child labour since it would mean that their jobs would be more secure. Many other concerned consumers, who do

not want to think that their purchases have been manufactured by children working in harsh conditions, would also be glad to see child labour banned. However, it may actually hurt the children.'

He may be right. A few years ago, an American politician, Tom Harkin, suggested that America should ban the importation of clothes from Bangladesh that were produced by child labour. He argued that this would help stop the problem of under-age workers. As soon as the suggestion was made, the factory owners in Bangladesh responded by instantly dismissing as many as 50,000 under-age workers from the clothing industry. Many of the sacked children were left homeless and without money. If they went to school, they knew they would not be guaranteed a job afterwards. So, instead, many turned to dangerous forms of work such as sorting rubbish, begging or prostitution. The number of homeless children also increased.

Aid organisations now realise that trying to ban child labour may not be the solution to the problem. Recently they have tried to find different ways of reducing the number of under-age workers. One new approach is to have regular inspections of factories to try to prevent managers from employing children. An agreement has also been reached with the Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association. They will now donate US\$250,000 a year to a fund to encourage children to go to school. Children who have been dismissed from their jobs will be paid 300 takas (US\$7) a month from the fund.

Kazi Oma Khayam, a journalist who has protested against child labour, accepts that in some cases, it can be the lesser of two evils. 'If these children don't work, they die. They are working for food.' Unicef staff, who campaigned for years to ban child labour, now distinguish between dangerous work and part-time work that allows children time to go to school. They accept that such part-time work may be necessary as the country develops, but believe any life-threatening work should be banned.

The message that educating the children may be the solution to the problem is being recognised. Bangladesh now seems to realise that unless it educates the children, it will never become an Asian tiger economy. This year, the government announced that it would make it compulsory for children to attend school up to the age of 14 – at the moment, children can leave school when they are 10. But, as is so often the case, no date for implementing the plan has been announced.

(Adapted from an article by Owen Bowcott in the *Guardian Weekly*, 26 October 1997.)

1. The writer wants you to feel Hanif Mohamed.
 - A. angry with
 - B. sympathetic to
 - C. amused by
 - D. surprised by
2. The writer uses 'slaves' in line 4 because Hanif
 - A. does not get paid for his job.
 - B. was taken away from his family to work.
 - C. is very hardworking.
 - D. works in poor conditions and is paid little.
3. Hanif's boss is worried about the writer's questions because
 - A. Hanif has not worked at the bakery for very long so he might not be able to answer the questions.
 - B. Hanif has not been to school so he might not understand the questions.
 - C. Hanif is very young and his boss wants to protect him from strangers.
 - D. Hanif might say bad things about his life and work at the bakery.
4. In line 25, 'them' refers to
 - A. the football club.
 - B. famous football players.
 - C. the western charity.
 - D. the Indian Sportsgoods Manufacturers and Exporters Association.
5. In line 35, the word 'drives' means
 - A. forces.
 - B. encourages.
 - C. attracts.
 - D. controls.
6. Paragraph 3 is mainly about
 - A. why so many children in Bangladesh have to work.
 - B. a joint conference being held this month.
 - C. the solution to the child labour problem.
 - D. the number of workers in Bangladesh.
7. According to paragraph 4, many people would like child labour to be banned because
 1. they would be able to buy goods more cheaply.
 2. they never buy things made by children.
 3. they prefer to buy goods made in Europe.
 4. they do not think that young children should work.
 5. they would be less likely to lose their own jobs.
 - A. 1 and 3
 - B. 1 and 4
 - C. 2 and 4
 - D. 4 and 5
8. In line 50, 'concerned consumers' are people who the issue.
 - A. are affected by
 - B. care about
 - C. are involved in
 - D. avoid
9. Paragraph 5 is mainly about
 - A. the number of homeless children in Bangladesh.
 - B. the number of unemployed children in Bangladesh.
 - C. the effects of trying to stop people employing children in Bangladesh.
 - D. American-owned clothing factories in Bangladesh.
10. Children turned to sorting rubbish, begging and prostitution because
 - A. they found it more exciting than working in factories.
 - B. they felt it would be more rewarding than going to school.
 - C. they could earn some money to pay for school.
 - D. it was easy to find a good job.
11. According to paragraphs 5 and 6, aid organisations no longer want to ban child labour because
 - A. they have found some easier solutions.
 - B. homelessness is a more serious problem.
 - C. it would make the problem worse, not better.
 - D. the factories need cheap labour.
12. According to the article, there are several ways in which Bangladesh is now trying to deal with the problem of child labour. Which of the following is NOT mentioned?
 - A. fining factory owners if they employ children
 - B. visiting factories to check that there are no under-age workers
 - C. encouraging unemployed children to attend school by giving them money
 - D. recognising that some forms of child work are necessary
13. The article suggests that the child labour problem in Bangladesh
 - A. has got worse.
 - B. will never improve.
 - C. might improve a bit .
 - D. has improved a lot.
14. Who do you think has/have the least understanding of the child labour problem?
 - A. Peter Stalker
 - B. Tom Harkin
 - C. the Unicef staff
 - D. Kazi Oma Khayam

A Born Bird-watcher

During a hot humid afternoon in late May, Lee Kwok-shing broke away from his team of ornithologists and strolled into a small shop full of caged birds at the Nanning Wildlife Market in the southern province of Guangxi. As the name suggested, live animals of all sorts – from wild cats to snakes and giant turtles – were sold in the huge market. Many were on the protected species list. Mr Lee, 20, a prodigy in ornithology, was just two months into his professional career as an assistant ecologist at Kadoorie Farm and Botanic Garden. He was about to make his first spectacular discovery inside one of the bird-cages. ‘I’m sure the merchant had no idea what the bird was, or I wouldn’t have got away with just paying 45 yuan (HK\$40),’ he recalls. ‘There were two birds in the cage. One was deep brown. I recognised the distinct patterns on its back and its head from a book I had seen in the library.’

On May 29, 1998, in this unusual setting, Mr Lee made the 19th sighting of a white-eared night heron in recorded history. The bird is on top of the World Conservation Union’s most endangered species list and is assumed in many textbooks to be already extinct.

‘The other guys didn’t believe me at first. They thought it was a more common heron,’ he says. ‘So we rushed back to our hotel and searched through the books and debated for a while and then they became convinced.’ What he had bought was a juvenile heron, about four to eight weeks old, still a nestling. It is now being cared for by researchers at the Guangxi Agriculture University, who are taking advantage of the great opportunity to study one of the rarest birds around.

In field biology, the closest thing to the top prize of discovering a new species is to find one that is thought to be extinct. And the study of birds is one of the few scientific fields left where amateurs still have a chance at significant discovery. Many top ornithologists don’t have a degree in biology. Mr Lee has no academic qualifications beyond his Form Five graduation certificate. But he is regarded as a rising star by top ornithologists and experienced bird-watchers in Hong Kong. Ornithologist Geoff Carey calls him one of the best bird-watchers in Hong Kong. Lam Chiu-ying, chairman of the Bird Watching Society, says of Mr Lee: ‘He is amazing. When we go bird-watching, all of us use expensive, powerful binoculars and he uses the cheapest kind, but he is always the one who picks out the most interesting birds. To be a good bird-watcher, you have to have keen eyes, sharp ears and a good memory. When you hear a bird, you have to be able to identify it by forming a picture in your mind. Kwok-shing is a master at that.’

Until he joined the ecological team at the Kadoorie Farm in March, Mr Lee had no idea what he wanted to do with his life. He had performed miserably in his Form Five certificate examinations in 1996, failing two out of seven subjects and receiving, ironically, an E grade in biology. ‘I didn’t like studying. I’d rather go bird-watching or scuba-diving,’ he says. Mr Lee has been a keen bird-watcher since he was 10, introduced to the hobby by an uncle. By the time he graduated from secondary school, he already enjoyed a great reputation among local bird-watchers.

Early this year, Kadoorie Farm scientists were putting together a bio-diversity research programme in southern China with mainland biologists. The research aims to study plant and animal life in the provinces of Guangxi, Guangdong and Hainan. They needed a bird expert on their team. Mr Carey and David Melville, the executive director of the World Wide Fund for Nature, strongly recommended Mr Lee. The Kadoorie Farm researchers, most with PhDs and postgraduate degrees, were unsure about hiring a youth barely out of secondary school, but doubts were soon put to rest. The boy wonder made good with his discovery of the heron, just three months after being formally employed by the farm.

He is now in charge of surveying birds and estimating their populations and distributions for the South China project; he is on equal terms with PhDs responsible for similar studies in plants, insects and other animals. ‘We had some excellent field biologists and they were all impressed by Kwok-shing,’ says Kadoorie Farm ecologist and the project’s ant specialist, Dr John Fellowes. ‘He is a professional now. He is as quick at observing birds as anybody. A more experienced field worker might know more species but so far he has had no problem with most of the birds we have come across.’ Mr Lee says he has memorised the features of about 700 birds, but there are up to 9,000 species in the world. Dr Fellowes advises him to go back to school to obtain formal qualifications. ‘Certainly, having a degree would be a great advantage to Kwok-shing’s career,’ he says. However, Mr Lee is now enjoying himself and has no immediate plan to go to university. ‘I love the work here. I get to travel all over southern China for free and visit restricted animal sanctuaries,’ he says. ‘Eventually – maybe in a few years – I will have to study full-time at a university because, without an advanced degree, it doesn’t matter what you find, you are still just a bird-watcher.’

(Adapted from an article by Alex Lo in the *South China Morning Post*, 2 August 1998.)

15. In line 2, 'broke away from' means
- escaped from.
 - separated from.
 - ignored.
 - rejected.
16. Mr Lee thinks that the merchant did not know what kind of bird it was. If he had known, he would
- not have kept it in a cage.
 - not have kept it with another bird.
 - have asked for more money.
 - have recognised the patterns on its back.
17. Mr Lee knew what kind of bird it was because
- he had seen one before.
 - he had read about it.
 - it is a common bird in China.
 - it is on the endangered species list.
18. In line 22, 'other guys' refers to
- ornithologists.
 - merchants.
 - conservation workers.
 - university researchers.
19. The team debated for a while because they needed to decide.....
- what they should do with the bird.
 - if they should buy the bird.
 - if Mr Lee was lying.
 - if Mr Lee was right.
20. The study of birds is different from other areas of study because
- it is common to find new species.
 - it is easy to discover rare species.
 - people can win prizes for discovering birds.
 - people do not need to have formal training.
21. Mr Lee's main strength is
- being able to hear birds.
 - finding rare and unusual birds.
 - using cheap equipment to see the birds.
 - matching birds' sounds with their appearance.
22. In line 52, 'miserably' means
- unhappily.
 - badly.
 - sadly.
 - averagely.
23. According to paragraph 6, the other researchers were unsure about employing Mr Lee because
- he was very young.
 - he had not studied at university.
 - he had just started bird-watching.
 - no one had heard of him in Hong Kong.
- 1 and 2
 - 2 and 3
 - 3 and 4
 - 1, 2 and 3
24. According to paragraphs 6 and 7, the other researchers eventually decided they were happy to have Mr Lee on the team because
- they were impressed when he discovered the rare bird.
 - he knew a lot about ants as well as birds.
 - he was in charge of surveying birds.
 - he treated everyone equally.
25. Which of the following is NOT true about Mr Lee's job?
- He spends his time watching birds.
 - He has to work out where the birds live.
 - He also studies plants, insects and animals.
 - He works in Hong Kong and China.
26. Dr Fellowes thinks that Mr Lee should go to university because
- he doesn't know enough about birds at the moment.
 - he will not be allowed to work without a degree.
 - it is the only way to learn about different species of birds.
 - it will improve his chances of getting a better job.
27. Which of the following would be the most suitable subheading for this article?
- Bird-watchers help Hong Kong preserve its wildlife.
 - Hong Kong bird-watcher leads research programme in Southern China.
 - Young bird-watcher amazes experts with his natural talent.
 - Training to become a professional bird-watcher.

PART 2 USAGE (1 mark each)

Decide which of the choices given on page 6 would best complete the article if inserted in the blanks. Mark your answers on the multiple-choice answer sheet. (21 marks)

Dads keep their distance at home

Sixteen-year-old Chan Tin-chi says he loves his father, yet he cannot (28) his father's age or when his birthday is, and only vaguely (29) what he does for (30). The father and son live in the same flat but they (31) have dinner together once or twice a year, and hardly ever (32) their free time in each other's (33).

'We seldom talk (34) we barely see each other,' explains Tin-chi. 'My father works (35) hours. He starts work at 10 a.m. and finishes around midnight, and he only has three days off every month.'

It sounds (36) Tin-chi and his father (37) an argumentative relationship but, on the contrary, Tin-chi and his father never fight (38) each other. In fact, they hardly ever communicate. Tin-chi says that when he tries to talk to his father, he only (39) short responses and shows very little interest. However, he has a much better relationship with his mother.

Tin-chi is not alone in being distant from his father. A recent survey, which (40) among more than one thousand Form 2 to Form 6 students of (41) sexes, revealed that most teenagers in local Chinese families are alienated from their fathers, not (42) of conflict, but lack of communication.

Dr Sandra Lo, a researcher involved in the study, explains, 'We found that teenagers argued (43) had disagreements with mothers far more than they (44) with their fathers. However, both girls and boys see their mothers as the better parent because they talk (45) and spend more time with them, thereby becoming closer to them. (46) of conflict does not necessarily imply a good relationship. It can mean indifference and an absence of emotional attachment.'

To help improve the situation, Dr Lo (47) teenagers to try to be more open with their fathers and says that the fathers should play a more active role in their children's lives. 'Fathers miss a lot from family life if they concentrate only on their work,' she says. 'They should come (48) for dinner more often.'

(Freely adapted from an article by Ada Yuen in the *South China Morning Post*, 13 August 1996.)

28. A. imagine
B. believe
C. recall
D. know
29. A. thinks
B. knows
C. hears
D. wonders
30. A. a living
B. work
C. a job
D. life
31. A. never
B. only
C. seldom
D. nearly
32. A. spend
B. spent
C. will spend
D. spending
- *33. A. group
B. absence
C. association
D. company
34. A. besides
B. although
C. therefore
D. because
- *35. A. many
B. several
C. long
D. extra
36. A. as
B. though
C. that
D. like
37. A. might have
B. might get
C. will be
D. will have
38. A. for
B. with
C. over
D. between
39. A. says
B. answers
C. gives
D. speaks
40. A. conducted
B. was conducted
C. had been conducted
D. is conducted
41. A. both
B. either
C. each
D. opposite
42. A. a result
B. instead
C. because
D. due
43. A. also
B. yet
C. when
D. and
44. A. wanted
B. felt
C. did
D. thought
45. A. more
B. always
C. much
D. mostly
46. A. Less
B. Lack
C. Little
D. None
47. A. suggests
B. calls
C. advises
D. hopes
48. A. over
B. out
C. along
D. back

* This item was deleted.

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to make a (a) about a pen that I bought from (b) company six weeks ago. I saw an (c) for the pen on television which made the following claims:

- The pen will never run (49).
- The colour can be changed by (50) a small button.
- There are ten different colours to (51) from.
- It is lighter than any other pen on the market and only (52) twenty grammes.

The advertisement also promised that if you bought one of these pens in March, it would be delivered (53) five days and each buyer would (54) receive a free case for the pen.

I ordered one on 10th March but by the 18th, (55) hadn't arrived. I called your company and was told that because (56) many people had ordered the pens, you were already out of (57). However, the man reassured me that I (58) receive one in 10 days. I waited, but by 1st April, it (59) hadn't arrived. Again I called your office and the same man I had talked to before claimed that my pen had already been (60). When I said that I wanted to have my money back, he said that was impossible and then (61) up on me.

The pen was finally delivered a week ago to my house. The package was very (62) damaged and after opening it, I discovered that I can only use three (63) the ten colours.

Naturally, I am not at all (64) with the quality of your product and am equally unhappy (65) the standard of service I have received. I am now (66) the pen to you and insist that you (67) my money immediately. I also expect a letter of (68) for the inconvenience your company has caused me.

Yours faithfully,
Chris Wong

a. complaint

b. your

c. advertisement

49. _____

50. _____

51. _____

52. _____

53. _____

54. _____

55. _____

56. _____

57. _____

58. _____

59. _____

60. _____

61. _____

62. _____

63. _____

64. _____

65. _____

66. _____

67. _____

68. _____

Marks :

--	--

Below are two restaurant reviews. Review 2 has some missing words. Read Review 1 and then fill in the blanks to make Review 2 OPPOSITE in meaning. You should make sure that your answers are grammatically correct. Use only ONE word for each blank. (17 marks)

Example:

This is a fantastic book! I think you should read it.

I didn't like this book at all. I wouldn't recommend you to read it.

Review 1

The editor suggested that we start including restaurant reviews in the school magazine, so last week my friends and I went to The Lotus Leaf, which is a Thai restaurant in Wan Chai.

The restaurant opened quite recently so it is not very well-known, and when we arrived, there was hardly anyone else there. It is quite spacious and the walls have been painted in dark colours. There was music playing softly in the background.

As soon as we had sat down, the waiter brought us some bread, which was stale, and a pot of strong green tea. We asked for the menu and were surprised to see that most of the dishes were reasonably priced. There is a wide selection of dishes, so we took a long time to order.

Eventually, we decided to have crab soup and a mild chicken dish recommended by the waiter because none of us like hot food. This was served with a generous portion of rice, but the chicken was not as good as we had hoped.

After the main course, we were still hungry so we accepted the offer of a free dessert. On the whole, we were quite impressed. My favourite dish of the meal was the crab soup. The service was quick and the waiters were very polite and helpful.

The Lotus Leaf
Wang Long Commercial Centre
100 Hennessy Road
Wan Chai
Tel: 2834 1211

Review 2

The editor suggested that we start including restaurant reviews in the school magazine, so last week my friends and I went to The Thai Kitchen, which is a Thai restaurant on Nathan Road in Tsim Sha Tsui.

The restaurant has been open for a (69) _____ time so it's quite (70) _____, and when we arrived, it was already very (71) _____. It is quite (72) _____ and the walls are (73) _____ painted. However, I felt the music was too (74) _____.

When we sat down, the waiter brought us some bread, which was (75) _____, and a pot of weak green tea. We asked for the menu and were surprised when we noticed how (76) _____ most of the dishes were. There are not very many dishes to choose from, so we ordered very (77) _____.

We ordered crab soup and a chicken curry recommended by the waiter because we (78) _____ like spicy food. This was served with a (79) _____ bowl of rice, but the curry was (80) _____ than we had expected.

After the main course, we were (81) _____ so we (82) _____ the offer of a free dessert. On the whole, we were rather disappointed with the standard of the restaurant. The dish I liked the (83) _____ was the crab soup. Also the service should have been quicker and the waiters were rather (84) _____ and not particularly (85) _____.

The Thai Kitchen
66 Nathan Road
Tsim Sha Tsui
Tel: 2368 9872

Marks :

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)

How much do you care?

(86) Lee Yuk-kuen has an unusual answer. When public housing estates introduced a 'no pets' policy, she gave up the public-rental flat in Wong Tai Sin that she shared with her husband and his family. She moved into a small private flat because leaving her dog would have caused her so much unhappiness. (87) Ms Lee, who has worked for the pet-adoption section of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA) for two years, says that pets are like children. They need care, love and respect. (88)

According to the Agriculture and Fisheries Department, many people would. Dog catchers caught and destroyed 15,000 homeless dogs last year: a 15 per cent increase from the year before. Some were turned in to the SPCA. (89) On top of that, the SPCA received 617 complaints last year about people treating animals badly. (90)

The figures reflect the sad fact that many people in Hong Kong do not take animal care seriously. (a) Blackie, for example, was abandoned by her owner five years ago, explained Ho Po-yan, who has been leaving food for the dog outside her flat for several years. (91) She says her family and boyfriend do not agree with her feeding these homeless animals. (92)

Still, Blackie may not survive much longer if the Agriculture and Fisheries Department dog catchers discover where she lives. 'I only catch the sick animals because it puts an end to their suffering,' explains one dog catcher. (93) How much is he paid for this job, which can sometimes be quite dangerous? After having worked as a dog catcher for 30 years, his monthly pay is only \$15,000. (94)

Amy Chow Tak-sum of the SPCA hears numerous complaints about poorly treated animals every day. She explains that because so many people are ignorant about keeping animals as pets and also because of the lack of money to deal with the consequences, the SPCA cannot handle all of the problems adequately. (95)

- A. This low salary perhaps reflects society's irresponsible attitude and lack of concern for abandoned animals.
- B. 'We have to depend on donations, membership fees and fund-raising events; but it's not enough. Only 4 per cent of operation costs are covered by the government.'
- C. Sadly, among the 13,000 dogs and cats they received last year, only 1,875 were found homes. The rest had to be destroyed.
- D. There are four other homeless dogs and two stray cats in her area which she feeds as well.
- E. What's the best decision you have ever made?
- F. 'They die very quickly once they've had an injection. It's better than letting them starve to death.'
- G. However, she had to face the anger of her mother-in-law, who was forced to move in with other relatives as the new place was too small.
- H. 'My parents say the dogs are sick and very dirty,' she says. 'My father also complains that I give them too much food.'
- I. Only 62 of them, however, were prosecuted.
- J. 'Some of them are naughty, some gentle,' she says. 'But would you leave your kids on the street if they were naughty?'
- K. However, there are some abandoned pets that only survive because people in the community take pity on them.

Marks :

TOTAL MARKS :

END OF PAPER

1999 HKCE English Language (Syllabus B) Paper 2

Key

1.	B	6.	A	11.	C	16.	C	21.	D	26.	D
2.	D	7.	D	12.	A	17.	B	22.	B	27.	C
3.	D	8.	B	13.	C	18.	A	23.	A		
4.	A	9.	C	14.	B	19.	D	24.	A		
5.	A	10.	B	15.	B	20.	D	25.	C		
28.	C	33.	The item was deleted.	38.	B	43.	D	48.	D		
29.	B	34.	D	39.	C	44.	C				
30.	A	35.	The item was deleted.	40.	B	45.	A				
31.	B	36.	D	41.	A	46.	B				
32.	A	37.	A	42.	C	47.	C				

Open Cloze

49. out / dry
50. pressing / pushing / touching
51. choose / select
52. weighs
53. within / in / after
54. also / even / then
55. it
56. so / too
57. stock / them
58. would / should
59. still
60. sent / posted / mailed / delivered
61. hung
62. badly / seriously / severely
63. of
64. satisfied / happy / pleased
65. with / about
66. returning / sending / posting / mailing / forwarding
67. refund / return
68. apology / regret / explanation

Rewriting

- 69. long
- 70. famous / well-known / known / popular
- 71. crowded / full / busy / packed / overcrowded
- 72. small / tiny / cramped
- 73. brightly / vividly / colourfully
- 74. high / loud / noisy
- 75. fresh
- 76. expensive / dear / costly / pricey
- 77. quickly / fast / easily
- 78. all
- 79. small / little / tiny / stingy / miserly
- 80. better / tastier / nicer
- 81. full
- 82. refused / declined / rejected / resisted
- 83. least
- 84. [impolite / rude] / [unhelpful]
- 85. [helpful] / [polite]

Matching

- | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|---|
| 86. | E | 91. | D |
| 87. | G | 92. | H |
| 88. | J | 93. | F |
| 89. | C | 94. | A |
| 90. | I | 95. | B |

NOTE: For items 49–85, there are a number of alternate correct answers. Only the more common ones are included in this key.