

2000-CE  
ENG LANG

SYL B  
PAPER 2

HONG KONG EXAMINATIONS AUTHORITY  
HONG KONG CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION EXAMINATION 2000

**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									

<b>Marker's Use Only</b>	
Marker No.	
Total	

<b>Checker's Use Only</b>	
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)

## The Homeless in Japan

*Once considered Asia's strongest economy, Japan has collapsed with the rest. Now unemployed workers sleep rough in city parks. The government would simply like them to disappear. Others are trying to help.*

Every day at dawn, Tsuda Masaaki walks to Shinjuku Park, Tokyo, carrying a large container of boiling water and a teapot. 'Ohayo-gozaïmasu! (Good morning!)' he yells, as he walks among the tents. Almost at once, people begin to wake up. Masaaki exchanges a few words, pours them each some tea and moves along calling out his greeting. Masaaki began offering cups of tea to the homeless when he heard that two men had died of exposure in the park six months ago. 'I like to keep an eye on them,' he says. 'The thing they miss most is contact with other humans.'

These people won't be alone for long though. In a few days, thousands of people will come to Shinjuku Park to gaze at the cherry blossom and celebrate spring. There will be picnics and karaoke. The local homeless, meanwhile, will be forced to move to the outskirts of the park, where, under the watchful eye of the authorities, they will be out of sight of the visitors.

For the few hundred or so who wake up in Shinjuku Park, Masaaki's tea is a godsend. It is also a rare act of kindness towards Japan's rapidly expanding homeless population, about whom most Japanese are blissfully ignorant. Kato is an out-of-work construction worker who has been on the streets for eighteen months. The irony of waking each morning in the shadow of Tokyo's impressive skyscrapers, where Japan's political and financial leaders reside, is clear to him. 'These people do nothing for us,' he says.

The tents are surrounded by objects you might find at a holiday campsite: bicycles, deckchairs, pots and pans, alarm clocks, shoes left outside tents. Among the trees, washing hangs out to dry and steam rises from portable gas stoves. Nowhere in the world are the homeless more dignified and independent than in Japan. On the whole, they don't beg or steal. They are polite and their 'homes' are clean. While drinking is common, drug abuse is rare, and it is unusual to see bodies lying in shop doorways. But if they are among the world's most well-off and best-mannered homeless people, they are also among the most isolated – rejected by the rest of society.

The number of people living rough in Japan increased after the collapse of the economy in 1992. Most homeless are unemployed day labourers who used to do physical, sometimes dangerous, work for a very poor wage. But the recession is also affecting people from the upper echelons of society. Workers from Japan's well-paid corporate class have joined the queues for free food for the homeless. A survey found that as many as one in four homeless people was a former

company 'salaryman'. 'Some of these guys look as if they were working in a bank only yesterday,' says Patrick Dwyer, an American charity worker. 'I remember seeing one homeless person in the underground talking on a mobile phone. Some of them have jobs, but can't afford to pay for a flat or a room.' 'Many former businessmen are too proud to face up to reality,' adds another charity worker. 'They pretend to go to work but then come to the underground so they don't have to admit the truth to their family.'

While most of Tokyo's estimated 8,000 homeless may have survived last winter's icy temperatures, the real battle is with a government which is slow to respond to the crisis. The official line seems to be that the homeless live on the streets because they enjoy the lifestyle. The truth – that most are workers who are trying to hold on to some self-respect – is harder to accept. 'The government doesn't want to touch the homeless problem. It requires a lot of work and money,' says Naoko Harita, social welfare secretary of a charity for the homeless. 'Our shelters are free and help save lives, but they attract debt collectors. Therefore many homeless avoid them, preferring the city's parks.' Others say staying in shelters means you don't have a fixed residential address, without which it is impossible to find work or claim welfare.

Neither the government nor the media seem particularly interested in the problem. Attempts by the homeless to draw attention to their situation have met with little success. In February 1994, hundreds clashed with officials when the government tried to clear a cardboard village around an underground exit. Police tore down the cardboard homes, replacing them with plants to prevent the homeless from returning. In 1995, Tokyo's new governor, Yukio Aoshima, ordered another clean-up. Hundreds moved their cardboard homes inside the station, and some believe these cramped conditions were a factor behind a 1997 fire that swept through the homes, killing three people.

At the root of the crisis is a difference of perceptions. On the one hand, many homeless see themselves as ordinary labourers who contributed to the Japanese economy by working for low wages. The government, on the other hand, sees them as a huge embarrassment to the nation. Tsuda Masaaki plans to continue his tea service until a permanent shelter is installed in the area. 'Most people think it is their own fault, that they have chosen this life for themselves, or that they are too lazy to work. No one is here because they want to be. This is the last place for them; there is nowhere else to go.'

(Adapted from an article by Simon Rawles in *The Guardian*, May 16, 1999.)

1. In line 10, 'them' refers to
  - A. the two men who died.
  - B. the tents.
  - C. other humans.
  - D. homeless people.
2. According to paragraph 2, the homeless people in the park have to move so that they
  - A. will not be seen.
  - B. can watch the visitors.
  - C. can celebrate spring.
  - D. can be helped by the authorities.
3. The main idea of paragraph 3 is
  - A. how kind Masaaki is to the homeless people.
  - B. the increase in the number of homeless people.
  - C. how little the Japanese care about the homeless.
  - D. the kind of people living in Shinjuku Park.
4. In line 27, 'These people' refers to
  - A. homeless people in Japan.
  - B. rich and powerful people in Japan.
  - C. most Japanese people.
  - D. construction workers.
5. The writer wants the reader to \_\_\_\_\_ the homeless after reading paragraph 4.
  - A. respect
  - B. fear
  - C. reject
  - D. envy
6. According to paragraph 4, you are most likely to find \_\_\_\_\_ among the homeless in Japan.
  - A. alcoholics
  - B. drug-users
  - C. thieves
  - D. beggars
7. According to paragraph 5, which of the following are true?
  1. Many homeless people have mobile phones.
  2. Some unemployed businessmen pretend they still have a job.
  3. Some businessmen work but don't have a home.
  4. Some homeless people look like businessmen.
  5. Many homeless people are too proud to live in the underground.
  - A. 1, 2 and 5
  - B. 1, 4 and 5
  - C. 2, 3 and 4
  - D. 3, 4 and 5
8. In line 64, 'line' means
  - A. announcement.
  - B. explanation.
  - C. problem.
  - D. figure.
9. In lines 71 and 74, 'shelters' means
  - A. somewhere to hide.
  - B. cheap places to stay.
  - C. temporary places to stay.
  - D. somewhere to collect debts.
10. According to paragraph 6, the government
  - A. is not aware that the problem exists.
  - B. does not admit that there is a serious problem.
  - C. does not know how to solve the problem.
  - D. is trying to solve the problem.
11. According to paragraph 7, the homeless have tried to make the public aware of their situation by
  - A. fighting with officials who tore down their cardboard homes.
  - B. building a 'village' near the underground.
  - C. setting fire to their cardboard homes.
  - D. writing articles for the media.
12. According to this article, \_\_\_\_\_ seems unsympathetic to the homeless people in Japan.
  - A. Tsuda Masaaki
  - B. Patrick Dwyer
  - C. Naoko Harita
  - D. Yukio Aoshima
13. According to this article, the government feels embarrassed about the homeless people because
  - A. they are dirty and bad-mannered.
  - B. they are a sign of the poor economy.
  - C. the government cannot help them.
  - D. the government treats them very badly.
14. Which of the following paragraphs mention people who help the homeless?
  - A. Paragraphs 1, 2, 6 and 7
  - B. Paragraphs 1, 4, 5 and 6
  - C. Paragraphs 1, 5, 6 and 8
  - D. Paragraphs 2, 5, 7 and 8

## Crazy English

Li Yang is not your average English teacher. He hangs out with rock stars and movie directors. He encourages kids to yell in his language classes. He is the ‘Crazy English’ teacher and creator of the Crazy English language-learning system, where teacher and students shout at each other. His noisy ‘lectures’ fill sports stadiums with up to 40,000 followers, each paying 50 yuan (HK\$47).

Partly a rock concert, partly a patriotic gathering and partly hero-worshipping, Li’s lectures start with heavy metal music. Once the students reach a sufficient state of excitement, Li jumps onto the stage. ‘It’s showtime!’ he shouts in ecstasy – head back, eyes shut and arms stretched heavenwards. The lesson begins. Li shouts phrases and idioms, and the crowd shouts them back.

When asked about the theory behind his teaching method that is sweeping the mainland, Li explains, ‘You have to be passionate, excited and crazy to achieve anything in life.’ He believes that by acting crazily, students overcome the fear that stops them learning. Also, shouting is an oral exercise. ‘Learning English is a physical process for Chinese people,’ he says. ‘Our tongues can make the sounds used in Chinese, but not the sounds used in English. We must train our tongue muscles to become international.’ The tongue-training is attempted at Li’s lectures with the aid of hand-signals to show what shape the tongue should form when words are pronounced.

Crazy English represents a successful business. Millions of Li’s textbooks and tapes are snapped up for 200 yuan in a nation where the average family income is under 1,200 yuan a month – but where a command of English holds the promise of a well-paid job with a foreign company, or further education overseas. Communist Party officials fork out 200,000 yuan a year for him to shout at their children in private lessons. This year, Li plans to adopt 1,000 Chinese households as part of what he calls his International Family Programme. ‘When the children learn 1,000 English phrases, they will receive a certificate and I will become their godfather,’ he says.

Relaxed and confident, it is hard to believe that just 10 years ago Li was a shy mechanical engineering student who was too terrified to answer the phone. ‘I was a loser,’ he says laughing. ‘I failed all 13 subjects, including English, and was about to be thrown out of university. I was going nowhere and had to do some serious thinking about my future.’

Deciding to focus on his English, Li woke with the dawn every day and climbed onto his roof to shout English phrases and idioms. ‘NO – MAN – IS – AN –

ISLAND,’ he bellowed. ‘ACTIONS – SPEAK – LOUDER – THAN – WORDS.’ Li’s friends and neighbours thought he had gone mad. In fact, he had invented Crazy English. ‘Finally I could concentrate and remember English words,’ Li recalls. ‘It was incredible, like magic.’ Four months after the revelation, he scored 92 per cent in his English examination, which was the second-highest mark in the university’s history.

In 1992, Li moved to Guangzhou to work as an English-language radio announcer, giving himself the name Stone-Cliz. In 1994, he established the Stone-Cliz International English Promotion Workshop to spread the word. His 80-man operation moved to Beijing last year.

What is interesting is that Li’s empire is doing very well in China, even though gathering in large numbers is forbidden. He also has hundreds of fans and receives regular fan mail, which is very unusual in a country where role models outside the Communist Party are considered enemies of the state. He is even allowed to use, free of charge, special locations such as the Forbidden City for his noisy gatherings. How does he get away with it? Holding free classes for the People’s Liberation Army (PLA), Communist Party cadres and their children, and the Public Security Bureau (PSB) does not do any harm. But Li’s real secret is his manipulation of patriotic excitement, expressed in his reminders to his students that they are doing it for China. ‘The Party sees that what I am doing is good – to encourage people to study hard, to be capable, to be responsible for the benefit of the Motherland,’ says Li.

But Chen Shu, professor of English at the Beijing Foreign Studies University, is less impressed. ‘Paying good money to shout will just give students sore throats and empty pockets,’ says Chen. ‘Learning a language takes time and practice, not gimmicks.’ In academic circles, Chen is not the only person critical of the Crazy English language-learning system. In 1996, Guangdong teachers complained that Li was encouraging students to ignore their regular studies. The local government banned him from teaching there for six months.

Nevertheless, Crazy English is becoming more and more popular. His most spectacular event will take place next month, when he will address 80,000 people at a gathering in Shanghai. Li’s International Family Programme will also hit Beijing, Shanghai, Shenzhen and Guangzhou. And to keep the authorities on his side, he is asking big corporations to sponsor the printing of a million English textbooks for the PLA. Li’s dream also extends to merchandising a range of brand-name products like Crazy Mineral Water, Crazy Jeans, Crazy Stationery and Crazy Beer, all packaged in English.

(Freely adapted from an article by Gary Jones in *Postmagazine*, April 11, 1999.)

15. Paragraph 1 is about how Li Yang is.
- exciting
  - unusual
  - crazy
  - rich
16. According to paragraph 2, Li includes music in his lectures because
- it attracts more students.
  - students learn English from the music.
  - the lectures are partly a rock concert.
  - it prepares students for the lesson.
17. In Li's lectures people learn by
- repeating what he says.
  - translating from Chinese.
  - listening to heavy metal music.
  - making hand-signals.
18. In line 17, 'sweeping' means
- moving towards.
  - spreading through.
  - helping.
  - damaging.
19. According to paragraph 4, many people think that Li's textbooks and tapes are
- cheap for the average family.
  - reasonably priced.
  - expensive but worth buying.
  - much too expensive.
20. According to paragraph 4, Communist Party officials employ Li because
- he is strict and shouts at their children.
  - they are part of his International Family Programme.
  - the children will get a certificate.
  - they think he is a good teacher.
21. According to paragraph 5, it is hard to believe that Li
- has changed so much.
  - was unable to concentrate.
  - studied mechanical engineering.
  - had to think about his future.
22. According to paragraphs 5 and 6, what is most surprising about Li is that
- he passed his English examination.
  - his English improved so quickly.
  - he invented a magic teaching technique.
  - he studied on the roof of his flat.
23. In lines 63-64, 'the word' refers to
- the English language.
  - the Chinese language.
  - news of Crazy English.
  - English language radio programmes.
24. According to paragraph 8, Li is allowed to give his lectures because
- they are held in special locations.
  - he has a lot of fans.
  - his empire is doing very well.
  - he teaches people to love China.
25. Chen Shu does not support Li and Crazy English because he believes
- shouting hurts students' throats.
  - the lectures are too expensive.
  - it is impossible to learn a language quickly.
  - other people are critical of Li's learning system.
26. In line 86, 'gimmicks' could be replaced by
- free lessons.
  - clever tricks.
  - hard work.
  - a lot of money.
27. In line 91, 'there' refers to
- Guangdong.
  - academic circles.
  - the local government.
  - Beijing Foreign Studies University.
28. Who would be the least likely to learn English the Crazy English way?
- the children in Li's International Family Programme
  - the children of Communist Party officials
  - the People's Liberation Army
  - teachers in Guangdong
29. Another suitable title for this article would be
- PLA Study Crazy English.*
  - English Improves in China.*
  - Crazy English Saves China.*
  - Learning English the Noisy Way.*

**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. (19 marks)

## **Tourists scared away**

A top hotel says (30) number of thieves and conmen are cheating tourists (31) the recession started, driving business away from Hong Kong.

The Hyatt Regency in Tsim Sha Tsui says one guest a day now (32) bags or purses being stolen, (33) about one guest a month in 1997. And (34) the past six months, the hotel has received at least 50 complaints about (35) by shops. Most (36) involved cameras and mobile telephones. Staff at the hotel said they (37) a noticeable increase (38) complaints since December.

Tourists complained of (39) in areas (40) Nathan Road and Lock Road in Tsim Sha Tsui, and Times Square in Causeway Bay.

‘The number of shops charging very high prices seems to be on the rise since the (41) downturn,’ said the hotel’s communications manager, Therese Necio-Ortega. Assistant manager Justin Williams said the hotel’s (42) had shown that each dissatisfied customer would tell about 15 people what had happened (43) them. ‘This shows that people who get (44) in this way are going to think of Hong Kong as a place (45) shoppers are cheated, (46) a place to go for bargains,’ Mr Williams said.

The Consumer Council may ask the Government to increase its powers to sue rogue traders. Now it (47) only help consumers (48) legal action and blacklist shops with ‘undesirable sales practices’.

(Freely adapted from an article by Ceri Williams in the *Sunday Morning Post*, June 6, 1999.)

30. A. a developing  
B. an improving  
C. a growing  
D. a lifting
31. A. when  
B. as  
C. although  
D. since
32. A. reports  
B. complains  
C. claims  
D. declares
33. A. in addition to  
B. in place of  
C. compared with  
D. similar to
34. A. after  
B. over  
C. since  
D. between
35. A. overcharging  
B. stealing  
C. bargaining  
D. pickpocketing
36. A. descriptions  
B. crimes  
C. actions  
D. cases
37. A. saw  
B. had seen  
C. would see  
D. were seeing
38. A. in  
B. by  
C. with  
D. over
39. A. cheated  
B. been cheated  
C. being cheated  
D. having cheated
40. A. commonly  
B. like  
C. similar  
D. especially
41. A. banking  
B. financing  
C. economic  
D. monetary
42. A. research  
B. discovery  
C. experiment  
D. results
43. A. on  
B. to  
C. for  
D. about
44. A. stolen  
B. handled  
C. damaged  
D. treated
45. A. which  
B. that  
C. whose  
D. where
46. A. hence  
B. in spite of  
C. contrary to  
D. rather than
47. A. can  
B. might  
C. must  
D. need
48. A. make  
B. fight  
C. take  
D. carry

Fill in each blank in the article below with ONE suitable word. Write your answers in the spaces provided. The first three have been done for you as examples. (19 marks)

### Watch TV and stay healthy

Do you need to (a) weight? Do you spend (b) much time watching television and not enough (c) exercising?

If you (49) 'yes' to these questions, it is (50) that you will be interested in a new invention. It is (51) a 'TV cycle' and it was invented by an American (52) conducts research into overweight youngsters. The TV cycle (53) a bicycle connected to a television set. It was designed to help children who are overweight and to discourage them from watching too much television. Basically, in order to watch a programme, the child (54) to pedal. As soon as the child stops (55), the television goes (56).

Mr Allison, the inventor of the TV cycle, argues that (57) of exercise is the main (58) for the increase in the number of overweight children. Research also shows that one reason that children do so (59) exercise is that they prefer to spend their free time in (60) of the television. Mr Allison explains that it is hard to persuade children to do regular exercise outside the home, so scientists are now trying to find (61) of encouraging children to be more active at home.

Mr Allison has conducted an experiment to see if the TV cycles (62) successful. TV cycles were sent to the homes of six overweight children, and six similar children were given standard exercise bikes. After 10 weeks, (63) six who had the standard bikes had watched as many as 20 hours (64) week, and cycled for only eight minutes. In (65), those with the TV cycles had watched TV and cycled for a (66) of 10 hours over the whole (67) weeks. These children also finished the study with two percent less total body fat.

- a. lose
- b. too
- c. time
- 49. \_\_\_\_\_
- 50. \_\_\_\_\_
- 51. \_\_\_\_\_
- 52. \_\_\_\_\_
- 53. \_\_\_\_\_
- 54. \_\_\_\_\_
- 55. \_\_\_\_\_
- 56. \_\_\_\_\_
- 57. \_\_\_\_\_
- 58. \_\_\_\_\_
- 59. \_\_\_\_\_
- 60. \_\_\_\_\_
- 61. \_\_\_\_\_
- 62. \_\_\_\_\_
- 63. \_\_\_\_\_
- 64. \_\_\_\_\_
- 65. \_\_\_\_\_
- 66. \_\_\_\_\_
- 67. \_\_\_\_\_

Marks :



Choose the best sentence from the list below (A–K) to complete each blank in the following article. 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)

### You smell lovely!

Can you guess what this year’s most popular design of suit is in South Korea? (68) For the fashion-conscious, scented suits are fast becoming one of the most important items of clothing to be seen wearing. 68. \_\_\_\_\_

Three local companies in the capital, Seoul, recently began selling the suits, which are made from material that has been soaked in a chemical containing micro-capsules of perfume. (69) Whenever the person wearing the suit moves or touches it, the micro-capsules burst giving off a smell of perfume or after-shave. (70) 69. \_\_\_\_\_  
70. \_\_\_\_\_

The average life-span of one of the micro-capsules is about three years, then the suit starts to lose its scent. (a) Of course, this does not mean that the suit can no longer be worn. (71) Popular among office workers, the suits range from about US\$250 to US\$400. (72) They come in a range of colours and designs. (73) It is expected that next year at least 15 more scents will be introduced, including pine, lemon, and rose. 71. \_\_\_\_\_  
72. \_\_\_\_\_

LG Fashion, the first company to launch scented suits, began selling peppermint suits in January this year. Company spokesman Suh Young Ju explained, ‘The men’s suit industry was hit hard by the recession last year so we needed a clever marketing plan. One member of our team came up with this idea of scented suits.’ (74) In fact, all 1,000 suits in LG’s winter collection were sold out by the end of February. 73. \_\_\_\_\_  
74. \_\_\_\_\_

The suits are not only keeping the makers happy but the buyers too. ‘(75) I no longer have to pour cheap after-shave over me,’ explained office worker Lee Gyung Wook, whose parents often complained about the smell of cigarette smoke on his clothes. Another satisfied customer said, ‘I love it but I must admit that I’m getting a bit bored with the scent. I’m hoping that they’ll bring out some different ones soon.’ (76) LG Fashion also plans to extend into scented casual clothes and feels sure that they will be a hit with teenagers. (77) 75. \_\_\_\_\_  
76. \_\_\_\_\_  
77. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. As the advertisement explains, ‘The suit may no longer smell as good, but it’ll still look great!’
- B. However, at present there is not a wide range of scents to choose from.
- C. It has nothing to do with the shape of the suit, the colour or the material – it is what it smells like.
- D. So how do these scented suits work?
- E. It’s a huge relief!
- F. They were an instant success.
- G. This might be more than some people choose to spend on a suit.
- H. This is precisely what the manufacturers are currently working on.
- I. The manufacturers explain that this calculation is based on the suit being taken to the dry cleaners seven times each year.
- J. The amount is carefully measured so that the smell is not too strong.
- K. By the end of the year, customers will be able to buy chocolate and popcorn-scented jeans and T-shirts.

(Freely adapted from an article in *The Strait Times*, April 14, 1999.)

Marks : 

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Your friend has just finished writing a short story for a story-writing competition. He has asked you to proofread it and correct the mistakes without changing the meaning. No line has more than one mistake and some lines are correct. Do not make any changes to punctuation and do not make unnecessary changes. Use ONE word only for each correction. If you think there is no mistake in a line, put a ✓ at the end of the line (example c). (18 marks)

Corrections must be done as follows:

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

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

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

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

<b>The Haunted Flat</b>	<b>Marker's Use Only</b>
<p>When I was younger, my friends and I would to try to scare each other</p>	a
<p>by telling ghost stories. I never got frightened because I did not believe<sup>in</sup>ghosts.</p>	b
<p>In fact, I would laugh at anyone who said they did. However, I changed my ✓</p>	c
<p>mind about this last summer when I was staying<sup>with</sup>at my aunt in Guangzhou.</p>	d
<p>I had never been to China before, so I was very exciting when Aunt May</p>	78
<p>invited me to stay during the summer holidays. She had recently changed into a new</p>	79
<p>flat in the countryside and said that she needed someone help her decorate.</p>	80
<p>I travelled to Guangzhou by train and my aunt came to meet me at the</p>	81
<p>station. When we arrived at her flat, I was so tired that I went straight to the bed.</p>	82
<p>That first night I woken by noises inside my aunt's flat. I heard someone walking</p>	83
<p>along the corridor towards my room. The footsteps stopped outside my door and I heard</p>	84
<p>someone turning the handle. The door opened slow and someone started walking towards</p>	85
<p>me. Suddenly, I listened a voice. 'Get out of this flat!' it whispered. At first,</p>	86
<p>I thought I must be dream, but then I heard the same whisper again. I quickly sat up</p>	87
<p>in bed and turned the light – the bedroom door was still closed and the room was empty.</p>	88
<p>The next morning, while we were having breakfast, I asked Aunt May she</p>	89
<p>believed in ghosts. 'Of course not!' she replied. She then told me that an elderly</p>	90
<p>lady was used to live there on her own. Her family had decided that she was</p>	91
<p>too old to live on herself so they sold the flat. The old lady was so unhappy that</p>	92
<p>she dead a week later. The neighbours say she comes back to haunt the flat at night. 'I bet</p>	93
<p>you don't believe in ghosts, don't you?' said my aunt. I did not answer her question and I</p>	94
<p>did not say anything about the footsteps and the voice that I had heard about.</p>	95

Marks :

TOTAL MARKS :

**END OF PAPER**

## 2000 HKCE English Language (Syllabus B) Paper 2

### Key

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

### Open cloze

49. say / said / answer / answered
50. likely / probable / possible / certain
51. called
52. who
53. is
54. needs / has / starts
55. pedalling / pedaling / cycling
56. off
57. lack
58. reason / cause
59. little
60. front
61. ways / means / methods
62. are
63. the / those / all
64. a / per / each / every
65. contrast / comparison
66. total / maximum / minimum
67. ten / 10

### Matching

*If a letter is used more than once, mark those answers wrong.*

- |            |       |       |
|------------|-------|-------|
| 68. C      | 72. G | 77. K |
| 69. D      | 73. B |       |
| 70. J      | 74. F |       |
| a. example | 75. E |       |
| 71. A      | 76. H |       |

## Editing

78. *excited*  
exciting

79. *moved*  
changed

80. to  
someone ^ help

81. ✓

82. to the bed

83. *was*  
I ^ woken

84. ✓

85. *slowly*  
opened slow

86. *heard*  
I listened a voice

87. *dreaming*  
must be dream

88. *on* turned ^ the light // turned the light ^ *on*

89. *if/whether*  
asked aunt May ^ she

90. ✓

91. was used to live

92. *by*  
on herself

93. *was* she ^ dead // *died* she dead

94. don't believe // *do* don't you

95. had heard about // *whispering* about

NOTE: For items 49 67 and 78 95, there are a number of alternate correct answers. Only the more common ones are included in this key.