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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 1–49 should be marked on the Answer Sheet. Answers to Questions 50–96 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	

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)

## ‘Monkey boy’ comes back from the wild Juliet Herd reports from Uganda

When Ugandan orphanage director Paul Wasswa first brought John Ssabunnya to his home, his children ran off, terrified of what they thought was a wild animal. Confronted by this strange, hairy creature, the Wasswa children threw stones at John, who reacted by baring his teeth and screeching like a monkey. But for Mr Wasswa, raised as an orphan himself, there was no doubt that what the starved, sickly five-year-old needed was compassion. ‘He recognised the love in my eyes,’ says Mr Wasswa, who has been caring for John for 10 years.

Today, John, a shy, smiling teenager, is the first ‘wild child’ in history to be examined by independent scientists and also the first to re-enter humanity and describe his experiences. John’s adventure began when he watched his father murder his mother in Bombo village, 32 km north of the Ugandan capital, Kampala. ‘I ran into the forest because I was terrified my father would kill me too,’ John explained. ‘I saw these monkeys and they gave me ripe bananas and sweet potatoes.’ They had been unsure of him at first, but once they realised he posed no threat, they befriended him within a few days. The monkeys allowed him to travel with them, and taught him how to search for food and climb trees.

While no one knows exactly how long John spent with the monkeys, it is believed he lived in the wild for up to three years before being discovered in the late 1980s. He was found by a group of women collecting firewood in the forest. As they tried to chase away a pack of noisy monkeys, they realised that one of them was a small child. ‘The other monkeys were trying to protect him,’ recalls one of the women. ‘They tried to carry him away but he was too heavy, so he ran up a tree.’ After being poked with sticks, the odd-looking creature fell to the ground, and the women dragged him back to the village.

Paul Wasswa was called to the village to help find the boy a home after villagers identified him as John Ssabunnya. It is believed that after his mother’s death, his father disappeared, later to die in the civil unrest that ravaged Uganda in the early 1990s. ‘He had other relatives, but they didn’t want to know this naked little boy, sickly and smelly,’ says Mr Wasswa, 51. ‘So the village council gave me permission to take him away.’ For a while, John lived with the Wasswas in their two-bedroomed house, also home to more than a dozen other relatives and orphans. Depressed and ill, John sat in corners and, unused to cooked food, hardly ate for months. ‘He would tear off his clothes. He was wild,’ recalls Mr Wasswa, smiling at John. ‘He had a lot of hair, which is apparently common in wild children. His knees had grown almost white from walking on them.

His nails were so long they curled around. We still don’t know how much time he spent with the monkeys, but the experience certainly changed him. You can see it now.’  
55 And we can. When he smiles, as he does so often, he still shows his gums as monkeys do. When he lifts a bottle of water to drink, he lifts it awkwardly, at first holding it with both wrists.

However, he is not, despite what some experts have suggested, mentally retarded. While living with the Wasswas, John slowly started to change. First, he began to grab food from the table, and gradually began to sit properly and eat with the rest of the family. His strange noises were slowly replaced by words in the Lugandan language. He even began to enjoy wearing clothes. ‘He made a tremendous change because of love,’ explains Mr Wasswa. ‘We showed him he was a member of our family, and he became my special friend. All the other orphans call me “Uncle” but John calls me “Dad” instead.’ From 1989 to 1997, John lived in the Kamuzinda Christian Orphanage near Kampala, founded and run by the Wasswas. The orphanage, which cares for 100 children rescued from appalling conditions, is part of a school which educates up to 1,500 children on limited funds. Mr Wasswa has since legally adopted John and taken him back into his family home.

As part of his effort to raise money and awareness for abandoned children in Uganda, Mr Wasswa eventually agreed to let John be examined by two experts for a BBC television documentary. At first, the experts were unsure whether to believe John’s story, but became convinced when they saw him bond with monkeys at a wildlife centre. While other children responded by chasing the monkeys, John wandered off on his own to make contact. ‘It’s the first time I have heard of a child being with another species,’ Ms Cox, one of the experts, said. ‘He squatted automatically to their level to feed them, and watched them without making direct eye contact, which is the right way to approach monkeys. He has definitely been accepted by monkeys in the past, and been around them for some considerable length of time.’

Mr Wasswa says John is now a popular, well-adjusted child – he likes singing and playing soccer. However, he suffers from learning difficulties. ‘He likes school, but he is more interested in looking after rabbits and pigs – he likes keeping animals,’ Mr Wasswa says. John is 14 now, or maybe 15. When he grows up, he wants to work with animals: chickens or pigs. Not monkeys? No, not monkeys, he says, and he smiles a huge smile again, and he does something a monkey would never do – he winks.

(Adapted from an article by Juliet Herd in the *South China Morning Post*, October 22, 1999.)

1. According to paragraph 1, Paul Wasswa's children were afraid of John because he
  - A. threw stones at them.
  - B. bared his teeth and screeched.
  - C. looked strange.
  - D. confronted them.
2. The main focus of paragraph 2 is how
  - A. unhappy John's family life was.
  - B. the scientist examined John.
  - C. John's mother got killed.
  - D. John ended up with the monkeys.
3. According to paragraph 2, at first, the monkeys
  - A. did not trust John.
  - B. made friends with John.
  - C. rejected John.
  - D. taught John to find food.
4. According to paragraph 3, John was \_\_\_\_\_ the monkeys.
  - A. eager to leave
  - B. excited about leaving
  - C. unwilling to leave
  - D. indifferent about leaving
5. In line 41, 'they' refers to
  - A. the villagers.
  - B. the village council.
  - C. John's relatives.
  - D. the Wasswas.
6. In line 54, 'it' refers to
  - A. the amount of time John spent with the monkeys.
  - B. the change in John.
  - C. John's smile.
  - D. the way John lifts a bottle of water to drink.
7. Since John started living with human beings again, he has
  1. started to speak the Lugandan language.
  2. learnt to get along with humans.
  3. started wearing clothes.
  4. improved his table manners.
  - A. 1, 2 and 3
  - B. 1, 3 and 4
  - C. 2, 3 and 4
  - D. 1, 2, 3 and 4
8. In line 72, 'run' means
  - A. taught.
  - B. operated.
  - C. discovered.
  - D. protected.
9. Mr Wasswa agreed to the making of the documentary because he wanted . . .
  - A. to find out if John's story was true.
  - B. John to be examined by experts.
  - C. more people to know about unwanted children.
  - D. John to see the monkeys again.
10. The experts believed John's story because at the wildlife centre he
  1. chased the monkeys.
  2. avoided looking into the monkeys' eyes.
  3. fed the monkeys the right food.
  4. bent down so he was the same height as the monkeys.
  - A. 1 and 4
  - B. 2 and 4
  - C. 1, 2 and 3
  - D. 1, 3 and 4
11. In lines 98-99, the question 'Not monkeys?' is asked by
  - A. Mr Wasswa.
  - B. Ms Cox.
  - C. John.
  - D. Juliet Herd.
12. In the last paragraph, the wink shows that John
  - A. is more like a human than a monkey.
  - B. used to pretend to be a monkey.
  - C. does not like monkeys anymore.
  - D. prefers chickens and pigs to monkeys.
13. According to the article, John was given to Paul Wasswa when he was found because
  - A. Paul cared for orphans.
  - B. Paul was an expert in wild children.
  - C. John did not have any other relatives.
  - D. Paul wanted to raise money for the orphanage.
14. Another suitable title for the article would be
  - A. *Lucky escape from wild monkeys.*
  - B. *Learning to live with humans again.*
  - C. *Scientists discover monkey boy.*
  - D. *An orphanage with a difference.*

## What's new pussycat?

*There's a new superpower on the streets. She's small, white and wears a bow in her hair, and she seems to be everywhere. Richard Cook discovers why, after 24 years, Hello Kitty is suddenly cool.*

Hello Kitty has no mouth. But, as all Hello Kitty fans will tell you, that is what makes her so unique. Having no mouth means Hello Kitty can look just like you. When you feel happy, Hello Kitty looks happy. When you feel sad, Hello Kitty looks sad. Really cute, eh?

In the past couple of years, Hello Kitty has become a huge success. There is a staggering number of 13,000 products stamped with her image, and at least 300 new ones appear every month. She has been popular since she was 'born' in 1974, but lately something strange has happened: the cute kitten no longer belongs in the toy box. She is now a cultural icon. It is entirely possible to live in your own Hello Kitty world. For example, you can make breakfast using your Hello Kitty kettle, Hello Kitty toaster or Hello Kitty rice cooker. You can eat Hello Kitty noodles and drink Hello Kitty juice or Hello Kitty water from Hello Kitty bowls, plates, cups and cutlery.

It started, of course, in Japan and soon spread, like some kind of consumerist virus, to Hong Kong, Taiwan, South-East Asia and the United States, where increasing numbers of females started to show obsessive devotion to the little cat. The most remarkable feature of this multi-million-dollar cult is who is driving it. According to Sanrio, the Japanese toy company that invented and owns Hello Kitty, it is females aged 15 to 30 who spend the big money. And it's the 20 to 30-year-olds who spend the really big money. That means adults.

In 1996, Sanrio was losing money. Although sales were steady in the mid-90s, they were not enough to clear the massive stock-market losses. It tried many other business ventures, but found that character-linked gifts still brought in most of its revenue. Then came the Hello Kitty craze and the 1,193 per cent increase in Sanrio's profits. Hello Kitty saved the day.

Sanrio has an 'official' date for the start of the Hello Kitty explosion. 'February 97,' says Hiro Nishino, sales manager for Sanrio Hong Kong. And sales are still rising. Why? 'It's a very simple idea,' Nishino says. 'We're not like Disney. We specially create our products. They're not taken from cartoons or comic-book characters, which allows us more flexibility in product development. It works. We have no competitors.'

The boom started, says Nishino, when Sanrio tried to open up the teenage market. 'In Japan, we were strong among young children and young adults but not among teenagers. We started to make products that

would fit their lifestyle.' It started with 'print clubs'. The camera booths were already something of a teenage cult in Japan when Sanrio started placing them in its stores. It launched 'hip' products like mobile-phone accessories and false eyelashes, and it replaced the bow in Kitty's hair with a flower. The teenagers bought the products and suddenly every girl in Tokyo was wearing a flower in her hair.

Once Hello Kitty had become a hit among teenage girls, the older generation became interested. The spark that ignited the blaze was Japanese pop idol Tomomi Kahara's announcement that she was fascinated with Hello Kitty. Hello Kitty was cool. Then the hip, young characters in the Japanese drama series *The Love Generation* started carrying Hello Kitty products. And by the time MTV's Tabitha Soren appeared in a 1997 *New Yorker* magazine wearing a Hello Kitty dress, the cool cat had gone global.

Japanese credit-card company Aeon Credit Services was quick to see the potential. When it decided to target females aged 20 to 30, Aeon signed up Hello Kitty to help. Successful applicants receive a free Hello Kitty doll. When they spend \$3,000 they get a Hello Kitty watch, and when they spend \$5,000 they receive a Hello Kitty bag. According to Aeon, response has been overwhelming.

Hello Kitty devotees are not hard to spot. In fact, start looking and you will see them all over Hong Kong. Stella Tse Ngo-sheung, a 23-year-old research assistant at the Chinese University, is currently working on a paper entitled 'Advertising for the Hong Kong Identity'. According to Tse, the Hello Kitty craze is largely the result of peer pressure. 'People love being around people in Hong Kong. Information gets passed on extremely rapidly. They like to have what everyone else has and the notion of standing out – being different – is not considered important. But trends never last long. I'm sure girls will get bored with Hello Kitty.'

Tse used to be a Hello Kitty fan but she doesn't wear her Hello Kitty clothes anymore. 'It's just not acceptable at work,' she says. And this, she believes, is what could see Hello Kitty eventually disappear from our streets forever. 'I was a fan when I was young. I thought Hello Kitty was cute,' she says. 'Like me, the 20-somethings who are driving this craze now will not like Hello Kitty forever. They will pass that stage, and when they get to their 30s and become executives, they can't possibly carry a Hello Kitty bag. When I walk into a meeting, the last thing I want to do is pull a Hello Kitty pen and pencil set out of my briefcase.'

(Adapted from an article by Richard Cook in the *Postmagazine*, August 9, 1998.)

15. In line 10, 'ones' refers to
- kitchen products.
  - years.
  - Hello Kitty images.
  - Hello Kitty products.
16. In lines 20-21, 'It spread, like some kind of consumerist virus' means
- other countries started copying Hello Kitty products.
  - young women started sending messages about Hello Kitty.
  - a lot of people started buying Hello Kitty products.
  - a lot of people went to Japan to buy Hello Kitty products.
17. Paragraph 4 is about
- Sanrio's different business ventures.
  - the changes Hello Kitty made to Sanrio's income.
  - the reasons Sanrio lost money in the 90s.
  - why Sanrio is a successful company in Hong Kong.
18. According to Nishino, Sanrio is successful because
- the stock market has improved.
  - it set a date for launching Hello Kitty.
  - it invests a lot of money in product development.
  - it has a lot of freedom when designing its products.
19. The main focus of paragraph 6 is
- how Sanrio attracted teenagers.
  - new Hello Kitty products.
  - the lifestyle of Japanese teenagers.
  - Hello Kitty stores in Japan.
20. In line 54, 'It' refers to
- a teenage cult.
  - Japan.
  - Sanrio.
  - the boom.
21. Paragraph 7 is about
- Hello Kitty products advertised on television.
  - the Hello Kitty products that adults like.
  - why famous people like Hello Kitty products.
  - how Hello Kitty became popular with adults.
22. In lines 75-76, 'response has been overwhelming' means
- a lot of people applied for an Aeon credit card.
  - all successful applicants spent a lot of money.
  - many people bought Hello Kitty products.
  - many people succeeded in getting an Aeon credit card.
23. In the last two paragraphs, the writer suggests that Hello Kitty
- is more popular now than ever.
  - is no longer popular.
  - will not always be so popular.
  - will become even more popular.
24. Stella Tse now thinks that Hello Kitty is
- cute.
  - childish.
  - old-fashioned.
  - everlasting.
25. According to the article, who are the least likely to buy Hello Kitty products?
- people in Japan
  - teenagers
  - people in their 20s
  - businesswomen
26. What kinds of Hello Kitty products are mentioned in the article?
- food and drink
  - electrical goods
  - computers
  - stationery
  - clothes
- 1, 2, 3 and 4
  - 1, 2, 4 and 5
  - 1, 4 and 5
  - 2, 3 and 5
27. According to the article, Hello Kitty has been successful because
- Hello Kitty products are well-designed.
  - people think that Hello Kitty is cute.
  - there is a wide range of products to suit different tastes.
  - Hello Kitty products are reasonably priced.
  - Sanrio has spent a lot of money on advertising.
- 1, 2 and 3
  - 1, 4 and 5
  - 2, 3 and 4
  - 2, 3 and 5

**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. (22 marks)*

## **Disaster memories pay off at auction**

The blockbuster movie *Titanic* has given rise to a huge increase in sales of memorabilia (28) tickets, postcards and menus from the ship. Some items from the Titanic can be bought online between now and May 15 at [www.sothebys.amazon.com](http://www.sothebys.amazon.com). (29) follows an auction in London earlier this week which centred on the (30) of Sarah Roth, who sailed on the Titanic to join her fiancé in America.

Sarah and Daniel Iles had been childhood sweethearts. When the young man emigrated to America in (31) of a better life, she agreed to wait and follow him when he (32) work and made some money. A year later, in 1912, when Daniel sent her the money for the (33) to join him in New York, Sarah (34) to buy one of the last third-class tickets on the Titanic.

Sarah survived the disaster – which claimed 1,500 (35) – but lost nearly everything. The only thing that she did not lose was her handbag (36) her third-class inspection card and ticket holder. Eight days after the sinking, she married Daniel in New York.

The inspection card made US\$19,500 (37) her ticket holder went for US\$1,800. Also sold, for US\$2,300, was a collection of correspondence written after the event.

The letters include a dramatic account of how she woke up (38) that the ship had stopped. She wrote, ‘I dressed and left the cabin to see what was happening. I (39) a conversation with my friend and her husband and we waited in the corridor. On seeing some officers, we (40) them what the matter was and they said that the ship (41) an iceberg but reassured us that there was no danger and nothing to be worried (42).’ (43), minutes later, another officer ordered her to put her lifebelt on and proceed towards the second-class deck. It was at this point (44) she grabbed her handbag. As she climbed the ladder, Sarah saw that there was a gate (45) other third-class passengers from getting anywhere near the lifeboats. When she reached the top, she (46) a lifeboat that was about to be lowered (47) the water and hurried towards it.

Sarah’s inspection card is believed to be unique since so few people from the third-class deck came out of the disaster alive. The prices at this auction are far higher than previous (48), suggesting that the Titanic boom is not over (49).

(Adapted from an article in the Guardian,  
URL: <http://www.guardianunlimited.co.uk/ve/Article/0,4273,4015184,00.html>)

28. A. related to  
B. similar to  
C. just as  
D. such as
29. A. Here  
B. It  
C. There  
D. This
30. A. story  
B. fiction  
C. mystery  
D. explanation
31. A. sight  
B. search  
C. order  
D. need
32. A. would have found  
B. has found  
C. had found  
D. was finding
33. A. fare  
B. charge  
C. price  
D. fee
34. A. succeeded  
B. achieved  
C. managed  
D. attained
35. A. lives  
B. losses  
C. bodies  
D. deaths
36. A. comprising  
B. containing  
C. consisting  
D. enclosing
37. A. since  
B. while  
C. when  
D. so
38. A. to sense  
B. sensing  
C. being sensed  
D. to be sensing
39. A. had  
B. made  
C. spoke  
D. talked
40. A. questioned  
B. demanded  
C. asked  
D. requested
41. A. was striking  
B. struck  
C. had struck  
D. had been struck
42. A. with  
B. for  
C. of  
D. about
43. A. Besides  
B. Furthermore  
C. However  
D. Although
44. A. that  
B. how  
C. why  
D. which
45. A. holding  
B. avoiding  
C. forcing  
D. preventing
46. A. stared  
B. spotted  
C. searched  
D. glanced
47. A. across  
B. under  
C. over  
D. into
48. A. ones  
B. quantities  
C. costs  
D. others
49. A. still  
B. even  
C. yet  
D. now



**Pet advice corner**

(a) of getting a new pet? A new pet can add hours of joy to your family and provide you with (50) love than you ever imagined. But please remember that acquiring a pet is a lifetime commitment and (51) not be taken lightly. There are several things to consider (52) adding a new member to your family:

**Do you want an adult dog or cat or a puppy or kitten?**

The length of time that you will need to spend training your new pet (53) greatly on (54) age. A young puppy will need a lot of training. It will also (55) through a teething phase, which can mean chewing! Kittens, though more easily trained, are full of energy (56) they like to release by climbing up curtains and other household items. Remember that your furniture could get ruined (57) you train your pet!

**How much time do you spend away from home?**

When pets (58) left alone for long periods of time, they may show their frustration by barking, digging or chewing. In (59), if you frequently come (60) late, it will be necessary to get someone to help look after your pet. Dogs, (61) large ones, need regular exercise. Will you have time in your schedule for a nightly walk?

**Do you have small children?**

Are they old (62) to interact with a dog or a cat responsibly without hurting (63) or the animal?

**Costs**

Remember that the average lifespan of a dog can be 10 to 15 years, and that of an indoor cat can be even (64) (up to 20 years). Your pet will need to (65) regular veterinary care, a nutritious pet (66), toys, a pet carrier and other miscellaneous supplies. All this can add up. Can you afford this additional expense?

Please, before you (67) your decision, think carefully so your pet does not end up in an animal shelter.

a. **Thinking**

- 50. \_\_\_\_\_
- 51. \_\_\_\_\_
- 52. \_\_\_\_\_
- 53. \_\_\_\_\_
- 54. \_\_\_\_\_
- 55. \_\_\_\_\_
- 56. \_\_\_\_\_
- 57. \_\_\_\_\_
- 58. \_\_\_\_\_
- 59. \_\_\_\_\_
- 60. \_\_\_\_\_
- 61. \_\_\_\_\_
- 62. \_\_\_\_\_
- 63. \_\_\_\_\_
- 64. \_\_\_\_\_
- 65. \_\_\_\_\_
- 66. \_\_\_\_\_
- 67. \_\_\_\_\_

(Adapted from “The Importance of Responsible Pet Ownership”, URL: [http://www.pets.go.com/center/Pets\\_and\\_animals?col=FM&type=small&key=pets\\_2\\_articles\\_12](http://www.pets.go.com/center/Pets_and_animals?col=FM&type=small&key=pets_2_articles_12).)

Marks : 

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You are Chris. Below is a letter from your penfriend, Sandy, as well as your letter of reply. Your letter has some missing words. Read the letter from Sandy and then fill in the blanks in your letter to show how different you are from Sandy. Use only ONE word for each blank. Two have been done for you as examples. (15 marks)

28<sup>th</sup> April, 2001

Dear Chris,

I chose your name from a list of penfriends that my teacher gave to us. I love Bruce Lee and kung-fu movies so I thought that it would be nice to have a penfriend in Hong Kong. Are you a Bruce Lee fan too?

I'm 16 years old and I come from Australia. I'm short and well-built. People tease me because everyone else in my family is much taller than me. I've got long, blond, curly hair. I don't need glasses but I'd like a pair because I think they'd make me look cool!

I live with my family on a small farm in the countryside. We live miles from anywhere else. There are no shops nearby and it can take absolutely ages to get anywhere. Can you believe that there's only one bus a day to the nearest town? It's a beautiful place but sometimes I wish we weren't so isolated. However, there's lots of space here and not many people and there's no pollution whatsoever. In that respect, I love it here.

One disadvantage though, is that it can get very boring living in the middle of nowhere. I don't live near to any of my school friends so I'm alone a lot of the time. However, it's very spacious here and I spend my free time outdoors. I really like sports so I go jogging, horse-riding, and swimming in the lake.

At the moment it's winter here so it's freezing. What's the weather like in Hong Kong? I like travelling to different countries and have been to Asia several times. However, I haven't been to Hong Kong yet. Perhaps I could come and visit you one day?

I hope that you're interested in being my penfriend. I look forward to receiving a letter from you and hearing all about you and what it's like to live in Hong Kong.

Write soon.

Sandy

5<sup>th</sup> May, 2001

Dear Sandy,

Thank you for your letter. I'm excited about having a penfriend in Australia. I'm looking forward to finding out about life in your country and it will also give me the chance to practise my English.

Let me tell you something about me and my life in Hong Kong. When I read your letter, I was surprised by how different we are. We even look completely different! I'm (a) tall and slim. Actually, I'm the (68) \_\_\_\_\_ person in my family. I've got (69) \_\_\_\_\_, dark, (70) \_\_\_\_\_ hair and I wear (71) \_\_\_\_\_.

My family and I live in the (72) \_\_\_\_\_. It's very convenient and we can get to places very (b) quickly. Hong Kong has an (73) \_\_\_\_\_ transport system, you know. One problem though is that it's really (74) \_\_\_\_\_ where I live and also very (75) \_\_\_\_\_. However, on the whole I like Hong Kong.

I never get (76) \_\_\_\_\_ living where I do. (77) \_\_\_\_\_ of my friends live in the same area. There isn't a lot of (78) \_\_\_\_\_ near my flat so we have to spend most of our time (79) \_\_\_\_\_. I don't mind so much because I'm not very (80) \_\_\_\_\_.

You're welcome to come to Hong Kong any time you like. It's (81) \_\_\_\_\_ here now so it's (82) \_\_\_\_\_. Unfortunately, I've never been abroad but I would like to go if I have the chance.

I think that I should get on with my homework now. I'm enclosing a photo of myself. Could you send me one of you? Looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Chris

P.S. I forgot to tell you that there are two things that we have in common – I'm also 16 and I like kung-fu movies too!

Marks :

Below is an interview from an Internet magazine. Match the interviewer's questions on page 10 with Ole's answers. Put the letters in the spaces provided. You can use each letter ONCE only. One has been done for you as an example. (14 marks)

## Leo's double


Ole Johan Roska, a 23-year-old student from Norway, talks exclusively with thaistudents.com about his experiences of being Leonardo DiCaprio's double on the set of his latest movie, *The Beach*.

**Interviewer:** (83) \_\_\_\_\_

**Ole:** I was in Bangkok at the end of November 1998. The production team were looking for people to be extras in *The Beach*. They asked me to go for a screen test the very next day, but I couldn't because I wasn't well. However, I sent in an application later and got a job.

**Interviewer:** (84) \_\_\_\_\_

**Ole:** It was 900 baht per day, which is a lot of money in Thailand.

**Interviewer:** (a)  \_\_\_\_\_

**Ole:** Yes, I thought it was really good, and then three months later I was in the movie. That was incredible. At first, I couldn't believe it.

**Interviewer:** (85) \_\_\_\_\_

**Ole:** That's right. My friends and I had been travelling in South-East Asia for about six months. Thailand is an amazing country and I spent about five months there.

**Interviewer:** (86) \_\_\_\_\_

**Ole:** No, I worked as an extra and then I went to Indonesia for about three weeks. While I was there, I got an e-mail from the casting director of *The Beach*. She said that if I wanted the job as Leonardo's double, I would have to go to Phuket straight away. Of course I said yes. I went back to Thailand for the screen test and got the job.

**Interviewer:** (87) \_\_\_\_\_

**Ole:** Of course! I had never thought that I looked like Leo.

**Interviewer:** (88) \_\_\_\_\_

**Ole:** They were really surprised as well! But people on the set said that we looked really alike. I had some funny experiences when people really did think that I was Leo.

**Interviewer:** (89) \_\_\_\_\_

**Ole:** Not really. It was actually very hard work and the days were long. But I had a good time for the seven weeks I was there. Overall, it was a great opportunity for me to see how they made a Hollywood movie. I also got to meet a lot of great people.

**Interviewer:** (90) \_\_\_\_\_

**Ole:** Yes, I saw him about every day on the set. He was really nice to me.

**Interviewer:** (91) \_\_\_\_\_

**Ole:** They used me for the scenes that are not so important and where they needed a person who looks like Leo from a distance. For example, I was in Bangkok with a camera team while Leo was in Phuket filming some other scenes. I was used for about 12 scenes where it will look like Leo in the movie but it was really me.

**Interviewer:** (92) \_\_\_\_\_

**Ole:** I'm sorry. I've signed a contract which says that I can't say anything about what happens in the movie.

**Interviewer:** (93) \_\_\_\_\_

**Ole:** I'm back at school in Norway. I want to start working behind the camera, and I have already made some short movies, which were really fun to make. I hope to get work with a TV station in about a year, earn some money and come back to Thailand.

**Interviewer:** (94) \_\_\_\_\_

**Ole:** It would be fun to do some more work in front of the camera, but I think I'll stay behind it in the future.

**Interviewer:** (95) \_\_\_\_\_

**Ole:** Yes I do, but if people want to contact me, they can e-mail me at [roska76@yahoo.com](mailto:roska76@yahoo.com).

**Interviewer:** (96) \_\_\_\_\_

**Ole:** Yes, I hope people will enjoy *The Beach* when it comes out at the cinemas.

### Questions

- A. Never mind. What are you doing now?
- B. I'm sure a lot of the Leonardo fans will be interested in you. I know they won't forgive me if I don't ask you this one last question. Do you have a steady girlfriend?
- C. So you weren't cast as Leonardo's double to start with?
- D. Which scenes will you be seen in?
- E. Can I ask how much they paid the extras?
- F. Thanks for taking the time to talk to us. Do you have one last thing to say?
- G. What exactly is the job of a double?
- H. Did you meet Leo?
- I. So, like the character Richard in the movie played by Leonardo DiCaprio, you were also a real backpacker?
- J. Do you think you will do more work as an actor?
- K. Were you surprised?
- L. Yes, it certainly is! Had you read the book before?
- M. Was the work glamorous?
- N. How did you first get involved with the movie?
- O. What did your family and friends think?

(Adapted from an interview conducted by Richard Barrow on [thaistudents.com](http://thaistudents.com),  
URL: [http://www.leofans.com/the\\_beach/leodouble.html](http://www.leofans.com/the_beach/leodouble.html), August 1, 2000.)

Marks : 

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TOTAL MARKS : 

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**END OF PAPER**

## 2001 HKCE English Language (Syllabus B) Paper 2

### Key

1.	C	6.	B	11.	D	16.	C	21.	D
2.	D	7.	D	12.	A	17.	B	22.	A
3.	A	8.	B	13.	A	18.	D	23.	C
4.	C	9.	C	14.	B	19.	A	24.	B
5.	C	10.	B	15.	D	20.	C	25.	D
26.	B	31.	B	36.	B	41.	C	46.	B
27.	A	32.	C	37.	B	42.	D	47.	D
28.	D	33.	A	38.	B	43.	C	48.	A
29.	D	34.	C	39.	A	44.	A	49.	C
30.	A	35.	A	40.	C	45.	D		

### Open cloze

*Spelling must be correct. Small or capital letters are acceptable. Only one word per blank.*

50. more
51. should
52. before / when
53. depends
54. its / the
55. go / pass
56. which / that
57. unless / before
58. are
59. addition / fact
60. home / back
61. especially / particularly
62. enough
63. themselves
64. longer / greater
65. have / get
66. food
67. make / take



## Rewriting

*Spelling must be correct. Small or capital letters are acceptable. Only one word per blank.*

- 68. tallest
- 69. short
- 70. straight } interchangeable
- 71. glasses / spectacles
- 72. city
- 73. efficient / excellent
- 74. crowded / cramped } interchangeable
- 75. polluted / dirty
- 76. bored
- 77. All / Many / Most
- 78. space
- 79. indoors / inside
- 80. sportive / active
- 81. summer
- 82. hot

## Matching

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

- |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 83. N | 87. K | 91. G | 95. B |
| 84. E | 88. O | 92. D | 96. F |
| 85. I | 89. M | 93. A |       |
| 86. C | 90. H | 94. J |       |

NOTE: For items 50-82, there were a number of alternate correct answers. Only the more common ones are included in this key.