

**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 – 44 should be marked on the Answer Sheet. Answers to Questions 45 – 93 should be written in this Question-Answer Book.
5. For multiple-choice questions, mark only **ONE** answer to each question. Two or more answers will score **NO MARKS**.
6. Marks will not be deducted for wrong answers.
7. Questions in Part 1 (Comprehension) carry two marks each while those in Part 2 (Usage) carry one mark each.
8. You are advised to spend approximately 40 minutes on Part 1 (Comprehension) and approximately 50 minutes on Part 2 (Usage).
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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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**Marker's Use
Only**

Marker No.

Total

**Checker's Use
Only**

Checker No.

Total

Dimples on demand

By Tom Hilditch

The secret of Gillian Chung Yan-tung's smile is its two distinct movements. "First I do this," she says, stretching her mouth into an acceptable photo-album grin. "And then ..." With an effort she rolls her lips inwards. Perfect teeth flash, cheeks dimple, and suddenly this 21-year-old is a picture of teen innocence and nervous hope.

"I used to practise this smile for hours," she says. "It still hurts." In Hong Kong's eternally sentimental and cynically manufactured Canto-pop industry, few bands are quite as manufactured as Twins. Fewer still are as successful. It makes no difference that they are not really twins, the same age, or even related. Hong Kong – economically recessed and politically weakened – appears to have no immunity against their cheerful faces. Thanks to aggressive marketing strategies and hook-ups with products such as Coca-Cola, Nokia and Epson Printers, they have spread, like some kind of pink and fluffy mould, into every part of commercial life.

Tomorrow night Twins will appear at the media giant Emperor Entertainment Group (EEG)'s Coliseum extravaganza. On stage they will be joined by stablemates, including Nicholas Tse Ting-fung and Joey Yung Cho-yee. (Plus dancing Cup Noodles, inflatable phones and a string of other products, shamelessly placed.) It will be their final live performance in a highly lucrative year. We track the duo down at Shing Fung Studio 9, in Sai Kung. They are shooting their US\$6 million (HK\$46.8 million) international cinematic debut, *The Twins Effect*, with stars Jackie Chan and Edison Chan Kwoon-hei. Like tomorrow's concert this is also an EEG team effort. Rising superstar Donnie Yen (*Shanghai Nights*, *Blade 2*, *Hero*) has been brought in to direct the fight scenes.

Watching rehearsals is Arclight Film's Gary Hamilton, the veteran Australian film distributor who introduced the actor Russell Crowe to the world and is sending out *The Twins Effect* worldwide. "Twins have huge international potential," he says. "Very lovely, very sexy," he says, admiring the girls, dollar signs revolving in his eyes. "Twins are innocence in a bikini."

Charlene Choi Tsoek-jin, 20, and Chung are rehearsing the martial arts they will also display on stage at the all-star concert tomorrow. "They are fast learners," says Yen. During a break, we chat. Choi has a cold and is spooning soup from a polystyrene bowl. Inevitably it is weird talking to a grown-up who spends every waking hour acting a teenage role.

She finishes her soup and, seeing her empty hands, an aide passes her a stack of photographs and a

pen. Choi begins autographing. "It is hard work being in Twins," she says. "But this was my dream and I want to make the most of it." Does she still dream now? "No, these days I am so exhausted I am out the moment my head hits the pillow."

Choi had been modelling and acting in RTHK dramas when she was signed to EEG three years ago. After a few months of uncertainty she was teamed with Chung, given six months' training, and launched on the world in July 2000. Their first release in July 2001 *Ming Ai An Lian Bu Xi She* (*Extra Lessons for Secret Admirer*) entered the Top 20. Their second release, *Nu Xiao Nan Sheng* (*The Boy In The Girl's School*), went to No 1. And their debut EP, *Twins*, sold 50,000 to go platinum in its first three weeks. "People like us because we are young and fresh," Choi says. "We put on a happy face, we sing happy songs and give people a happy feeling." It can't have hurt record sales that their happy faces have been almost omnipresent. Advertising deals with huge multi-nationals have not just brought in revenue but made Twins impossible to avoid if you visit a 7-Eleven, travel on the MTR or open a newspaper.

Chung comes over while Choi returns for more fight practice. Inevitably, as with all stories about conjoined twins, one can't help but wonder if they really get on. Moreover, if they split up, could they survive apart? Chung – the older of the duo – does seem more worldly. The tabloid press say that Choi is the secret smoker, but they tip Chung as the source of the first boyfriend scandal and the most likely to make it solo. "Sometimes I hate the press," she says, between mouthfuls of rice. "They stop me having a normal life ... Of course I don't have a boyfriend. It would be impossible for me to have a boyfriend ... Yes, it's weird, that my boss, Albert Yeung Sau-shing, is also the boss of some of the press," she says, suddenly all grown up (the interview took place before the closure of *EastWeek*). "I guess it is all a game. It's just that sometimes we can't see what is happening because we are just the pieces on the board."

She puts down her chopsticks and burps, a big, loud, rice-box burp. It's so un-Twin-like, and a cheeky smile steals across her face. For a split second it seems she is about to laugh, but then her lips roll inwards, her cheeks dimple and she is one half of the most saccharine Canto-pop duo in history. At least for now.

Twins will perform at the Third Anniversary of Emperor Entertainment Group Concert at the Hong Kong Coliseum, Hungghom, tomorrow at 8.15pm. Tickets \$380 and \$180. Urbtix.

1. Paragraph 1 tells the reader how
 - A. beautiful Chung is.
 - B. innocent Chung is.
 - C. unnatural Chung's smile is.
 - D. secretive Chung is.
2. In line 2, 'this' refers to
 - A. Chung's mouth.
 - B. the secret.
 - C. a movement of the mouth.
 - D. rolling her lips inwards.
3. According to paragraph 2, the writer thinks that Twins have in Hong Kong.
 - A. changed the Canto-pop industry
 - B. helped improve the economy
 - C. affected all parts of the consumer world
 - D. competed with other successful products
4. In line 33, 'this' refers to
 - A. an earlier concert.
 - B. a film.
 - C. Shing Fung Studio 9.
 - D. the duo.
5. According to paragraph 5, what the writer finds unusual about Charlene Choi is that she
 - A. is using martial arts in her stage show.
 - B. eats soup from a polystyrene bowl.
 - C. is working even though she has a cold.
 - D. pretends to be a teenager.
6. In line 49, 'grown-up' refers to
 - A. Charlene Choi Tsoek-jin.
 - B. Gillian Chung Yan-tung.
 - C. Donnie Yen.
 - D. Gary Hamilton.
7. According to paragraph 7, which of the following statements about Choi are true?
 1. She appeared in RTHK dramas.
 2. She thought of the original idea of Twins.
 3. She trained as a performer.
 4. She travelled around the world.
 5. She had a Top 20 hit.
 6. She worked as a model.
 - A. 1, 3, 5 and 6
 - B. 1, 2, 4 and 5
 - C. 1, 3, 4 and 5
 - D. 2, 3, 4 and 6
8. In line 71, 'omnipresent' means
 - A. being seen all over Hong Kong.
 - B. always having happy faces.
 - C. owning multi-national companies.
 - D. having higher record sales than anyone else.
9. In lines 93-94, 'we are just the pieces on the board' means that Twins
 - A. think that being famous is a lot of fun.
 - B. do not have much control over what happens to them.
 - C. do not like their boss, Albert Yeung Sau-shing.
 - D. are worried about what will happen to them in the future.
10. In line 96, 'un-Twin-like' means Chung's behaviour is
 - A. cute.
 - B. funny.
 - C. rude.
 - D. serious.
11. In line 100, 'At least for now' suggests that the writer believes that Twins may
 - A. become even more famous.
 - B. not stay together forever.
 - C. take themselves seriously in future.
 - D. make movies instead of music.
12. According to the article, who is likely to make money out of Twins?
 1. Gary Hamilton
 2. Russell Crowe
 3. RTHK
 4. multi-national companies
 - A. 1, 2, 3 and 4
 - B. 1, 3 and 4
 - C. 2 and 3
 - D. 1 and 4
13. According to the article, Twins are successful because they
 1. make people feel happy.
 2. look cute.
 3. received a lot of music training.
 4. have been in show business for a long time.
 5. have made a lot of Top 20 hits.
 6. have benefited from good marketing.
 - A. 3, 4 and 6
 - B. 1, 2 and 6
 - C. 4, 5 and 6
 - D. 2, 4 and 5
14. Which would be the most appropriate subtitle for this article?
 - A. Tom Hilditch meets the duo who have won the hearts of Hongkongers.
 - B. Tom Hilditch finds out about Twins' plans for the future.
 - C. Tom Hilditch reveals the story behind the making of the film *The Twins Effect*.
 - D. Tom Hilditch tells the life stories of the two girls that make up Twins.

Kites

Early Kite Stories

One of the early kite stories is about a famous Chinese general, Han Hsin. In approximately 200 B.C., he was the commander of a rebel army trying to overthrow an evil emperor. Because his army was small and because they were not well armed, he planned a surprise attack. Han ordered his men to build a kite and to fly it over the emperor's palace. When the kite was over the palace, the string was marked. Later Han measured the string in order to determine how long a tunnel would be needed to bring the rebel forces inside the walls of the palace. The story tells us that his men dug by night until they finally crept into the undefended courtyard. Their plan brought victory, and the emperor was overthrown.

Several versions of this story exist. A favourite with children is one that tells of Han Hsin's unusually small size. In this version, Han Hsin asked his men to tie him to a kite and fly him over the enemy camp at night. The soldiers below saw the frightening object overhead and heard a loud voice commanding them to return to their families. The voice told them they were needed at home and that they would be killed if they stayed inside the palace walls. The next day, many of the soldiers fled and Han Hsin and his troops easily defeated the few who remained.

Japan, like China, has many stories about kites being used to carry or lift humans either for military purposes or for personal gain. One favourite story is about a samurai warrior who broke the law of the emperor. He was punished by being exiled with his son to a small island. Because he did not want his son to spend his life on a deserted island, the warrior built a large kite. He tied his son to the kite and lifted him from the island to the mainland.

Festivals and Celebrations in Japan

Historians believe kites came to Japan sometime between the sixth and the eighth century from China or Korea. Early Japanese kites were probably flown for religious purposes. Here the basic rectangle of the Chinese kite took on many new forms: cranes, dragons, fish, and turtles appeared. These new kites symbolised prosperity, good luck, or fertility. Some brought good fortune and others frightened away evil spirits.

The word for 'kite' first appeared in a Japanese dictionary in A.D. 981. Historians think that kites may have been a part of religious festivals introduced to Japan by Buddhist priests from China and Korea. As late as the seventeenth century, kites were still associated primarily with religious purposes and secondarily with non-religious activities.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century in Japan, kites were often flown in the hope of ensuring a good harvest. Buddhists also believed that the flight of a

55 kite could predict the success or failure of crops, and kites were flown in the autumn as thanksgiving for a plentiful harvest. Some religious groups sold kites at temples or shrines for use as charms against illness or bad luck. They were also sometimes given to congratulate parents on their firstborn sons.

During the past two to three hundred years, much of the religious significance of kite flying has been replaced by more non-religious pleasures. Today, only the very oldest Japanese people might accept that the direction in which a kite has fallen is a prediction of the success or failure of the year's rice crop. However, kites are still a part of some festivals and religious holidays. A New Year kite means much the same to a Japanese child as a Christmas present means to a Western child.

70 Fighting Kites

One popular activity which grew out of kite festivals is kite fighting. The string of a fighter kite is partly coated with powdered glass, sharp sand, ground pottery, or even knife blades. The kite flyer attempts to bring down his opponent's kite by cutting its line.

Kites in Europe

In the fifteenth century, Leonardo da Vinci developed a method for spanning a gorge or river with the help of a kite. Later, in the 1850s, his method was used to help with the construction of one of the first large suspension bridges.

By the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, kites had become commonplace and quite popular but they were mainly seen as a diversion for children. The first use of kites for scientific purposes was in 1749. In Scotland, Alexander Wilson conducted experiments to measure temperatures at different altitudes. In order to do this, he raised several kites in train (several kites attached to the same line so that they fly at different heights). He attached thermometers to each kite and was thereby able to measure the temperature at each altitude.

Kites in the United States

Benjamin Franklin also enjoyed experimenting with kites. In June 1752, he attached a key to a kite and flew it in a rainstorm. This experiment successfully proved that lightning had the same properties as electricity.

Early pioneers in aerodynamics did an amazing variety of experiments as they attempted to produce structures that would enable people to fly. Many of these experiments involved the use of kite-like constructions. Kite technology enabled scientists and engineers to develop an understanding of aerodynamic principles that eventually led to the sophisticated types of air travel available to us today.

15. According to paragraph 1, a kite was used to
- help plan an attack.
 - find the emperor.
 - lead the rebel forces.
 - surprise the emperor.
16. According to paragraph 2, the soldiers ran away because they
- were afraid of the enemy.
 - saw something in the sky.
 - were afraid of being tied to a kite.
 - did not want to die.
17. According to the section 'Early Kite Stories', a samurai warrior
- helped his son escape on a kite.
 - told his favourite stories about kites.
 - sent his son to an island on a kite.
 - broke the law of the emperor by making a kite.
18. 'Here' in line 40 refers to
- Japan.
 - China.
 - China and Korea.
 - sometime between the sixth and the eighth century.
19. In line 59, 'They' refers to
- religious groups.
 - kites.
 - charms.
 - Buddhists.
20. According to paragraph 7,
- only old people use kites now.
 - kites are no longer used for religious purposes.
 - it is more common for kites to be used for pleasure than religion.
 - kites have been replaced by other forms of enjoyment.
21. The best word to replace 'pioneers' in line 98 is
- historians.
 - kite makers.
 - investigators.
 - kite flyers.
22. The last paragraph is about
- how kites were constructed.
 - the scientists who built kites.
 - how kites were used in research into flight.
 - how kites were used as a form of air travel.
23. According to the article, people flew, gave or bought Japanese kites to
- keep evil spirits away.
 - find out if it would be a good harvest.
 - prevent themselves from getting sick.
 - protect themselves from bad luck.
 - celebrate the birth of a child.
- 1, 2 and 4
 - 1, 2, 3 and 5
 - 2, 4 and 5
 - 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
24. Which of the following uses of kites are mentioned in the article?
- Using kites for
- military purposes.
 - producing electricity.
 - pleasure.
 - scientific purposes.
 - religious purposes.
- 1, 2 and 4
 - 1, 2, 3 and 5
 - 1, 3, 4 and 5
 - 2, 4 and 5
25. Another suitable title for the article would be
- Experimenting with Kites*
 - Kite Festivals around the World*
 - Kites and Religious Festivals*
 - The History of Kites in Japan and Other Parts of the World*

PART 2 USAGE (1 mark each)

Decide which of the choices given on page 6 would best complete the story if inserted in the blanks. Mark your answers on the multiple-choice answer sheet. (19 marks)

Pi is a teenager, the son of the owner of a zoo. He and his family live in India until his father decides to move them and all of the animals from the zoo to Canada. While crossing the Pacific Ocean, the ship (called the Tsimtsum) sinks. Only Pi manages to get into a lifeboat. As he looks into the sea for his family, he sees a large tiger swimming

The ship sank. It made a sound (26) a monstrous metallic burp. Things bubbled at the surface and then vanished. Everything was screaming: the sea, the wind, my heart. From the lifeboat I (27) something in the water.

I cried, "Richard Parker, is that you? It's so hard to see. Oh, (28) this rain would stop!"

I (29) see his head. He was struggling to stay at the surface of the water. He had seen me. He looked panic-stricken. He started swimming my way. The water about him was shifting wildly. He looked small and helpless.

"Richard Parker, can you believe what (30) to us? Tell me it's a bad dream. Surely it's not really happening. Tell me I'm still in my bunk on the *Tsimtsum* and I'm tossing and turning and soon (31) up from this nightmare."

I (32) in any part of my body, but I had never experienced such intense pain. He would not make it. He would drown. He was (33) moving forward and his movements were weak. His nose and mouth (34) dipping underwater. (35) his eyes were steady on me.

There was a lifebuoy in the boat with a rope (36) to it. My heart was chilled to ice. I felt ill with grief. (37) there was no time for shock. Something in me didn't want to give up on life. I took hold of the lifebuoy. I threw it. It fell in the water (38) in front of him. With his last energies he stretched (39) and took hold of it.

"Hold on tight, I'll pull you in. Pull with your eyes while I pull with my hands. In a few seconds' (40) you'll be aboard and we'll be together. Wait a second. Together? Together? Have I gone mad?"

I suddenly realised what I (41). I yanked on the rope.

"(42) that lifebuoy, Richard Parker! I don't want you here, do you understand? Go somewhere else. Leave me alone. Get lost. Drown! Drown!"

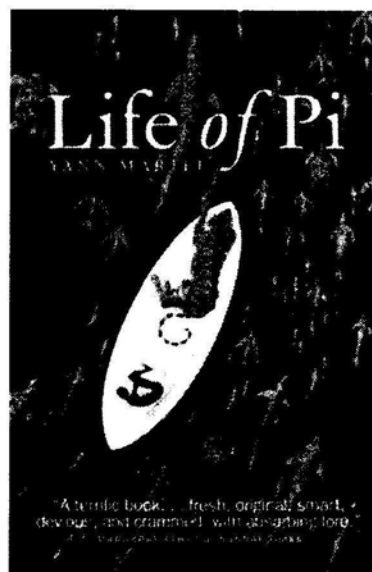
I grabbed an oar. I thrust it at him, (43) to push him away. I missed and lost hold of the oar. I grabbed another oar. I would hit him on the head! I lifted the oar in the air. He was too fast. He reached up and pulled (44) aboard.

"Oh my God!"

I had a wet, trembling, half-drowned, heaving and coughing three-year-old adult Bengal tiger in my lifeboat.

Source: Adapted from Yann Martel, *Life of Pi*, Edinburgh: Canongate Books Ltd, 2002.

26. A. such as
B. same as
C. like
D. similar
27. A. glanced
B. spotted
C. stared
D. gazed
28. A. luckily
B. no sooner
C. if only
D. possible
29. A. could
B. must
C. should
D. might
30. A. had happened
B. had been happening
C. was happening
D. has happened
31. A. I'll wake
B. I am waking
C. I have woken
D. I would wake
32. A. would not have been wounded
B. was not wounded
C. am not wounded
D. have not been wounded
33. A. barely
B. a little
C. no more
D. lightly
34. A. proceeded
B. repeated
C. kept
D. insisted
35. A. Only
B. Even
C. Uniquely
D. Simply
36. A. being tied
B. tied
C. having been tied
D. was tied
37. A. So
B. Furthermore
C. But
D. And
38. A. direct
B. right
C. totally
D. completely
39. A. towards
B. forward
C. nearby
D. to
40. A. extra
B. soon
C. later
D. time
41. A. did
B. am doing
C. was doing
D. have done
42. A. Let go of
B. Expel
C. Drop down
D. Loosen
43. A. to mean
B. meant
C. was meaning
D. meaning
44. A. it
B. him
C. himself
D. oneself



You wrote an article for your school magazine about the Hong Kong Central Library in Causeway Bay. The editor has asked you to include some more information. Put sentences (A – K) in the correct places in the article below. You can use each letter *ONCE* only. One has been done for you as an example. (10 marks)

Libraries can be fun

(45) The Hong Kong Central Library has books – more than one million – but there is a lot more to it, especially in the children’s library. (a) The good news is that everything is free. (46) You have to book a week in advance for most activities and facilities, but phone bookings make this relatively painless.

45. _____

a. F

46. _____

The highlight for young children is the toy library, the first of its kind in Hong Kong. (47) A parent or guardian must accompany each child. Together they can browse through a selection of catalogues and choose from 1,000 toys. Playright Children’s Playground Association, a charitable organisation in Hong Kong, was a consultant on the project. (48) The toy library is open during normal library hours. Parents can book a 45-minute session by calling 2921 0386.

47. _____

48. _____

(49) The multimedia room has been designed for three- to twelve-year-olds and at the moment, there are 24 computer terminals reserved for children who want to look at CD-ROMs. A collection of 280 CD-ROMs is currently available. Children can choose from three categories – story-telling, games and learning. (50) Call 2921 0375 to arrange a one- or two-hour session. There are also other computers which children can use for up to two hours on a first-come-first-served basis.

49. _____

50. _____

Of course the children’s library has lots of books to choose from – about 150,000 in total. (51) There is also a stock of 3,000 audio books – cassette tapes of stories that children can listen to while they follow the written text. (52) Children can borrow a total of six books or cassettes at a time. The journal area is a great place for parents and children to spend some quality time. There are plenty of chairs, cushions and beanbags. (53)

51. _____

52. _____

53. _____

So, when you are next in Causeway Bay, why not pay a visit to the library?

- Hong Kong Central Library, 66, Causeway Bay Road, Causeway Bay.
- Opening Hours: Mon, Tue, Thur and Fri 10 am – 9 pm; Wed 1 – 9 pm; Sat, Sun and public holidays 10 am – 6 pm.
- (54)
- Books can be reserved on the Web through the library’s homepage at www.lcsd.gov.hk

54. _____

- A. Equally popular is the room next door.
- B. The ratio of Chinese to English books is 4:1.
- C. They gave advice and helped to select many of the toys.
- D. For those who think that libraries are just about books, think again.
- E. Library services enquiries: 2921 0208.
- F. This is situated on the second floor and has toys, CD-ROMs, cassettes and books.
- G. And the bad news?
- H. Designed for those aged three months to eight years, it consists of a large play area complete with a doll’s house, fancy dress wardrobe and padded area for toddlers.
- I. This is a place where families can sit down with comics, magazines and newspapers.
- J. Like the normal books in the lending library, these can be borrowed for two weeks.
- K. Like the toy library, it is very popular so advance booking is a must.

Source: Adapted from an article by Kate Whitehead, *Education Post*, 18 August, 2002.

Marks:

| | |
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| | |
|--|--|

Your younger sister has just finished writing the first part of the fairy tale 'Cinderella'. She has asked you to help proofread it. Correct the mistakes in the numbered lines without changing the meaning. Do not make unnecessary changes or changes to punctuation. There is only one mistake in each numbered line. Corrections must be done as follows: (17 marks)

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

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

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

Examples:

| | | |
|----|---|----|
| a. | Most young people these days are ^{interested} <u>interesting</u> in fashion and care | a. |
| b. | about how they are look. This is not very surprising when you consider the importance society places on personal appearance. Magazines are | b. |
| c. | full ^ movie stars and pop singers in 'designer' clothes. | c. |

| | | Marker's Use Only |
|----|---|-------------------|
| 55 | Once upon a time there is a beautiful and clever girl called Cinderella. She lived with her stepmother and her three lazy stepsisters in an enormous house. Her stepsisters hated | 55 |
| 56 | Cinderella. They treated her like a servant and made her to do | 56 |
| 57 | all of housework. | 57 |
| 58 | The prince who ruled the land wanted to married but | 58 |
| 59 | could not find a suited bride. He decided to hold a huge party | 59 |
| 60 | and invited everyone to come. When Cinderella hears about the | 60 |
| 61 | party, she was very sad because she did not have beautiful dress | 61 |
| 62 | or proper shoes to put them on. Her cruel sisters had bought | 62 |
| 63 | expensive new clothes for the party and laughed at when they | 63 |
| 64 | saw poor Cinderella crying, dressing in her plain, dirty rags. | 64 |
| 65 | But, soon after the sisters had leaving for the party, a fairy | 65 |
| 66 | suddenly flew into the room and said, 'Cinderella, I'll grant you three wishes. You can have anything what you like.' | 66 |
| 67 | First, Cinderella asked the fairy change her | 67 |
| 68 | rag into a long white silk dress. After this, the fairy waved her | 68 |
| 69 | magic wand and a dazzling pair of glass shoes was appeared. Finally, Cinderella asked the fairy how she could got to the palace. With another | 69 |
| 70 | wave of her magic wand the fairy turned a pumpkin into a carriage. 'Be careful, though,' warned the fairy. 'At midnight, | 70 |
| 71 | all these things will be change back into what they were before. So don't come home lately!' | 71 |

Marks:

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
|--|--|

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. (22 marks)

Bullying goes on every day in every school. Almost 73 per cent of students interviewed in a recent survey had been (a) in the past six months.

The survey of 2,142 students (b) between 10 and 19 was carried out by Caritas Outreaching Social Work Team and revealed the extent of (c) problem.

The interviewers defined bullying as including beating (72) others, name-calling, speaking angrily, asking for money or cigarettes, and forcing others to do things (73) their will.

About 60 per cent said they had been subjected to nasty language, and 40 per cent had suffered violence. (74) of these high figures, bullying has (75) a lot of attention recently. Schools are finally starting to (76) the problem very seriously, with the topic being incorporated into class activities.

(77) to Chan Chi-sing of the Caritas team, teachers should handle bullying immediately (78) fairly. 'Schools should promote training in assertiveness, show students how to control their emotions and help (79) develop problem-solving skills and interpersonal skills,' Mr. Chan said. 'Schools should also make (80) that they create a safe environment for reporting bullying. For (81), they could (82) up a direct hotline or an email address (83) that students feel comfortable making complaints about bullies.' He added that it is not (84) schools that have a responsibility to deal with the problem. Parents should also approach the issue in a positive way. They should talk to their (85) and help them report the problem to the school authorities.

a. bullied

b. aged

c. the

72. _____

73. _____

74. _____

75. _____

76. _____

77. _____

78. _____

79. _____

80. _____

81. _____

82. _____

83. _____

84. _____

85. _____

So, what can you do if you are being bullied? Here are some suggestions:

- (86) to ignore the bullying. Send the (87) that you're not afraid.
- Tell the bully that you don't like (88) she or he is doing. (Believe it or not, some people do not realise they are being bullies.)
- Don't cry. Bullies might pick on you (89) they think you're afraid. Try to look confident.
- Since some bullies target children who are on their (90) , try to stay with your friends.
- Tell a teacher or school counsellor what's (91) . It's their (92) to help stop the bullying.

With the help of your friends, teachers and parents, you can put an (93) to bullying.

86. _____

87. _____

88. _____

89. _____

90. _____

91. _____

92. _____

93. _____

Source: Adapted from an article by Juliana Chau, *iSchool*, 6 September, 2000.

Marks:

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TOTAL:

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END OF PAPER

Paper 2 Suggested Answers

Part 1 Reading Comprehension

- | | | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. C (50) | 6. A (81) | 11. B (42) | 16. D (73) | 21. C (35) |
| 2. C (80) | 7. A (77) | 12. D (52) | 17. A (57) | 22. C (52) |
| 3. C (36) | 8. A (52) | 13. B (85) | 18. A (59) | 23. D (58) |
| 4. B (42) | 9. B (77) | 14. A (36) | 19. B (57) | 24. C (72) |
| 5. D (43) | 10. C (37) | 15. A (61) | 20. C (54) | 25. D (72) |

Part 2 Usage

Multiple Choice Cloze

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 26. C (74) | 31. A (69) | 36. B (47) | 41. C (50) |
| 27. B (45) | 32. B (55) | 37. C (75) | 42. A (33) |
| 28. C (28) | 33. A (33) | 38. B (40) | 43. D (41) |
| 29. A (89) | 34. C (67) | 39. B (45) | 44. C (70) |
| 30. D (39) | 35. A (85) | 40. D (21) | |

Matching

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 45. D | 47. H | 49. A | 51. B | 53. I |
| 46. G | 48. C | 50. K | 52. J | 54. E |

Note: Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of candidates choosing the correct answers.

Editing

55. *was / lived*
is
56. ~~X~~
57. *the* *the*
all of housework / all of \wedge housework
58. *get / be* *marry*
to \wedge married / married
59. *suitable*
sited
60. *heard*
hears
61. *a* *clothes / dresses*
have \wedge beautiful / dress
62. ~~them~~
63. *her / Cinderella*
laughed at \wedge / ~~X~~
64. *dressed*
dressing / ~~dressing~~
65. *left*
leaving
66. *that*
what / ~~anything~~ / ~~what~~
67. *to* *that*
fairy \wedge change / asked \wedge the
68. ~~was~~
69. *get / go / travel*
got
70. ~~be~~ / *changed*
change
71. *late*
lately

Open cloze

72. up
73. against
74. Because
75. received / attracted / drawn
76. take / view / treat
77. According
78. and
79. them / to / students
80. sure / certain
81. instance / example
82. set / start
83. so
84. only / just
85. children / child
86. Try / Learn
87. message / signal
88. what
89. if / when / once / because
90. own
91. wrong / happened / happening / up
92. job / responsibility
93. end