

- more likely to want to come. So yes, put that in as one of the reasons for holding the event too.  
 Good thinking!
- T: OK. Let me make a note of that... "to select the best project for the competition run by the Development Bureau and to raise funds for the GSSHK".
- L: Absolutely.
- T: OK. About the details of the talk, what should I include here? Should I include all the details on the flyer in the email?
- L: Hm... I think it's a good idea to attach the flyer, so keep this part of the email brief. Just mention the venue for the event is Nathan College.
- T: OK.
- L: I don't think he needs to stay for the whole event. Ask him to come at 3 o'clock to give a 20-minute talk on the theme of skyscrapers of Hong Kong. Then he will present the award for the best project.
- T: Arriving at 3 o'clock and a 20-minute talk. Skyscrapers of Hong Kong, present the award. Got it.
- L: He will then be receiving a cheque from us for the GSSHK.
- T: OK, the cheque presentation. Do I need to put in all the times and things?
- L: No, I don't think so. Just keep it short. Ask him to refer to the flyer for details.
- T: OK, great. I'll attach the programme flyer with the email.
- L: You should also give him your mobile number so that he can contact you if he needs any more information.
- T: Yeah, I've already made a note of that.
- L: Thanks, Terry. I'll look forward to reading the email when you've finished it. By the way, have you started writing the article for the newsletter yet?
- T: Not yet. I've made a plan for it and I've been collecting data but that's all so far.
- L: OK. Well, would you mind showing me what you've got so far?
- T: Sure. This is my plan. I'm going to do an introduction then talk about the disadvantages of skyscrapers and finally conclude with something on the skyscrapers of tomorrow.
- L: This sounds great, Terry. OK, so what kind of information will you put in the introduction?
- T: I thought I'd start with a definition of a skyscraper, you know... what a skyscraper is and then just briefly mention the reasons why human beings keep building high structures both in the past and now. The reasons are basically the same now as they were then!
- L: OK, sounds good so far.
- T: Then I'll just go through some of the disadvantages of skyscrapers.
- L: This sounds fine. Give a few examples. That'll make your argument clearer.
- T: I know there are a lot of examples and I think two should be enough.
- L: Yes.
- T: Then I'll write a bit about the skyscraper of tomorrow, like what skyscrapers will be like in the future and what we can expect them to be like. You know, three times as big as the skyscrapers we have now, green buildings, green walls, roof gardens, gardens everywhere... you know, that kind of thing.
- L: I think for this section, you could also mention the role of different stakeholders, like the government, the architects and the people who use the skyscrapers.
- T: OK, this is also mentioned in one of Professor Liu's interviews. I'd include that in this part of the essay as well. I've been collecting some information to help me. I'm keeping it in a folder, so I'll be able to start writing the article soon.
- L: You are so well organised, Terry, very impressive. Shall I look at it before you send it off?
- T: Yes, that would be really helpful. Thanks, Mrs. Lee.

## 2012 HKDSE English Language Practice Paper

## Paper 1

## PART A

## Vocabulary &amp; Phrases

## Reading Passages

## Subtitles

aquariums	水族館
foster	促進
conservation	保護
unethical	不道德的

## Paragraph 1

long-standing	長久的
stewardship	管理

## Paragraph 2

academy	學院
remote	偏遠的
advocate	倡議

## Paragraph 3

polls	民意調查
inspire (s)	啟發
unanimous	一致的
acclaim	讚揚
replicate(d)	複製

## Paragraph 4

behavioural	行為(學)上的
retain(ed)	記住
echo	呼應

## Paragraph 5

satellite	衛星
vital	必需的

## Paragraph 6

biodiversity	生物多樣性
ambassadors	大使
thrill	興奮

**Paragraph 7**

grab(bed)	抓住
thrash(ed)	猛烈晃動
sympathy	同情心
deliberate	故意的
sterile	消了毒的 / 枯燥乏味的
concrete	混凝土
confinement	關押 / 監禁 / 限制

**Paragraph 8**

drown(ed)	淹死
autopsy	屍體解剖

**Paragraph 9**

premeditated	有計畫的
captivity	囚禁
traumatic	創傷的 / 痛苦的

**Paragraph 10**

akin to	類似
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**Paragraph 12**

circuses	馬戲表演場
deplorable	糟糕的
undercover	暗中進行的

**Paragraph 13**

impressonable	易受影響的
amusement	娛樂

**Questions**

**Question 21**

emerge(d)	發現
speculate	推測

**Suggested Solutions**

- D "For all these people, zoos and aquariums are a resource for wildlife education, motivators for environmental stewardship and a place for family recreation." (lines 9-12) suggests the various functions that zoos, aquariums and marine parks serve.

2. 600 million visitors to zoos and aquariums worldwide  
 "Worldwide, good zoos and aquariums host over 600 million visitors each year, and in Hong Kong alone, close to 5 million people visit Ocean Park annually." (lines 6-9) Here, the demonstrative pronoun "these" refers to the whole group of people visiting such facilities as the word "all" precedent to "these people" implies the follow statement is applicable not only to people visiting Ocean Park.

3. B The meaning of the word can be determined by looking at the word "education" (line 11) that follows. When a "resource" is used in the education context, it refers to materials that provide information.

- (Ocean Park Academy) courses (line 15)
- animal encounter programme (line 18)
- restaurant information panels / information panels in restaurants / restaurant displays (line 20)

Paragraph 2 describes the ways that Ocean Park promotes wildlife education. Just a point to note is that the answers have to be in noun form for grammatical accuracy in responding to the question.

5. A The word "sustainable" in "...which advocate wise seafood choices in support of sustainable agricultural and fisheries practices" (lines 21-23) gives clues to the answer. "Sustainable" refers to being able to continue for a long time without causing damage to the environment, hence only option A "not endangered" corresponds to the issue of sustainable development.

a)	NG	Paragraph 3 mentions "declining ocean environments" (lines 27-28) but the causes are not given.
b)	F	The statement contradicts to "They also retained what they had learned". (lines 44-45)
c)	T	"These findings (study by Dr Lance Miller) (line 35) echo those of a study conducted at Ocean Park..." (lines 45-46)

7. C The description "nearly unanimous" in "A poll taken in 2005 found that the public was nearly unanimous in ..." (lines 28-29) suggests that almost all respondents agreed to a certain statement.

8. (Suggested Answer)  
 Yes - By visiting the zoos in person, one can have close interactions with the animals.

20. C

The text consists of two articles. One from Suzanne Gendron, who is in favour of zoos, aquariums and marine parks and another from Peter Singer, who is against the operation of amusement parks and circuses where animals are subjected to performance. The word "Apart" meaning 'two things are separated from each other' best summarises the two texts.

- a) tragedy (line 75) e) separation (line 103)
- b) two (line 83) f) swimming (line 109)
- c) captivity (line 100) g) stress (line 79)
- d) tank (line 80) h) premeditated / deliberate (line 97/78)

22. (Not the same because...)

- Pets are much smaller than most animals in zoos and are not enclosed in small cages.

"In most zoos, visitors see bored animals pacing back and forth in cages..." (lines 116-118) suggests that animals in zoos are kept in cages without much freedom.

- Zoos are commercial enterprises while keeping a pet is personal interest.

"Such enterprises are part of the entertainment industry." (lines 131-132) and "...the businesses that profit from keeping animals captive..." (lines 143-144) suggests that zoos are profit-making businesses.

23. Suzanne Gendron // first text / argument // first writer  
(Any two of the following)

- It is educational as it helps with the learning about animals (e.g. providing courses, interaction with animals). (line 4)
- It helps conservation as it encourages environmental conservation. (lines 59-61)
- It connects people with animals // helps people get close to nature / wildlife. (line 58)

OR

Peter Singer // second text / argument // second writer  
(Any two of the following)

- Animals are confined to live in small spaces. (lines 122-123)
- Animals are forced to perform tricks. (line 124)
- It is for commercial purpose as the prime concern is to make profit. (line 131)
- It is unethical as it teaches people that keeping animals in confinement for human amusement is acceptable. (lines 134-135)

**PART B1**

**Vocabulary & Phrases**

**Reading Passages**

<b>Title</b>	
on the mend	正在好轉

**Text 2**

<b>Paragraph 1</b>	
viciously	惡意地
pit bull	鬥牛狗
teary	含淚的 / 淚眼盈盈的

**Paragraph 2**

savagely	野蠻地
----------	-----

**Paragraph 3**

arrest	逮捕
--------	----

**Paragraph 4**

charged	控訴
fault	過錯

**Paragraph 5**

Labrador	拉布拉多獵犬
cane	手杖

**Paragraph 6**

yard	院子
yell(ed)	喊叫
Maltese	馬爾他犬

**Paragraph 8**

wounds	傷口
bleeding	流血的

**Text 3**

<b>Paragraph 1</b>	
endorse	通過

**Paragraph 2**

disposal	棄置
landfill	垃圾堆填區

**Text 4**

**Paragraph 1**

mugs	大杯
------	----

**Paragraph 2**

mats	墊子
china	瓷器

**Paragraph 3**

wilt(ed)	枯萎
soak	浸

**Paragraph 4**

Styrofoam	發泡膠
-----------	-----

**Paragraph 5**

leftover	剩菜
meat trimmings	肉碎

**Paragraph 7**

bulk	大量的
------	-----

**Suggested Solutions**

24. 3 / three

"...she (Lucy Poon) recalled how her two dogs were viciously attacked by a blood-thirsty pit bull..." (lines 1-3) suggests there were totally three dogs involved, two being the sufferers and the pit bull the attacker.

25. C

The word "grateful" means feeling or showing appreciation and thanks for something done or received. "I am getting all teary because I can't even begin to thank all the people who helped." (lines 5-7) Lucy said she wanted to thank people who "came out to try and stop the attack" (lines 4-5). Therefore option C is the only correct answer describing Lucy's feeling.

26. The pit bull appeared out of nowhere without making a single sound (as it attacked her dogs).

One would feel surprised when something unexpected happened. Here Lucy was not aware of the accident as she mentioned "...the pit bull appeared out of nowhere..." (lines 8-9) and "The pit bull didn't make a single sound as it savagely attacked her screaming dogs..." (lines 10-12)

27. savagely

"Violently" means to hurt, damage or kill someone or something with strong force while the word "savagely" means to attack ferociously. "Violently" is an adverb and identifying the part of speech helps narrow down the choices.

28. B

"If I could've killed the dog with my bare hands, I would've" (lines 12-14) suggests that Lucy was angry to the extent that she wanted to kill the pit bull. Option A "pity" means showing sympathy for a person or animal that is suffering yet it is irrelevant as Lucy is the owner of the suffering dogs so using "pity" to describe her feeling would weaken her emotion.

29. He feared that the police would arrest him.

The line following "...seeing a man running from the scene..." (lines 18-19) is "...police confirmed there hadn't yet been an arrest..." (line 20) A reasonable guess is he ran away to avoid being caught by police as an offender.

30. A

Lucy was angry and she said "This person (the owner of the dog) should be charged." (line 25) There does not exist any correlation between freedom of press and what she wanted to say, so option D is irrelevant. Option C is incorrect as she wanted to say something yet she dared not to say for the sake of politeness. And she thought the person "should be charged" so option B cannot stand.

31. (the pit bull) owner

"Is the dog at fault? No. It's the owner's fault." (lines 25-26) clearly shows the dog (pit bull) owner should be responsible for the accident.

32. (the) walking cane

The pronoun "it" denotes an inanimate (non-living) entity. Tracing back to "Three men were beating the dog while an elderly woman passed her walking cane to Lucy, who used it to ..." (lines 29-31), it can be found that Lucy used the walking cane given by the old woman to hit the pit bull.

45. higher disposal fees

"Restaurants can do a lot to minimise these potential cost increases..." (lines 7-8) The cost refers to the money aspect and what relating to money has been mentioned is the disposal fees in "Ultimately, businesses and residents will have to pay higher disposal fees." (lines 6-7)

46. a) (help) (business) save money (line 9)  
 b) extend the life of landfills (lines 9-10)  
 c) save (valuable) energy (line 10)

47. D "Wilted" describes a plant that bends over because of heat or loss of water. Only option D is a possible explanation for the bending of the plant (vegetables).

48. paper packaging (Tip 4, line 2)  
 Styrofoam (Tip 4, line 1)

it uses less space when thrown in the rubbish / it reduces the volume of rubbish (being) produced. (Tip 4, lines 2-3)

49. a) slipping (Tip 2, line 2)  
 b) bulk / bulk form (Tip 7, line 1)

50.

Tip 5	C	For the preparation of soup stock.
Tip 6	B	Regarding the handling and storage of food items.
Tip 7	E	"Buy ... in concentrate or bulk form."
Tip 8	A	For the cleaning of fryers.

**PART B2**

**Vocabulary & Phrases**

**Text 5**

**Title**

scrapheap	廢棄
frown(ed)	皺眉(表示不滿)

**Paragraph 1**

be (is) accused of	被指責
naked	實質的

**Paragraph 2**

entrepreneurs	企業家
ubiquitous	普遍

**Paragraph 3**

Styrofoam	發泡膠
ply	不斷往來
pensioners	補助金領取人
grammies	老奶奶
commuters	乘客
discarded	丟棄的
rag men	買賣破爛的人
cast-offs	舊衣服
conspicuous consumption	擺闊 / 炫耀性消費
clog up	塞滿

**Paragraph 4**

bicker	爭吵
--------	----

**Paragraph 5**

trash pickers	拾荒者
---------------	-----

**Paragraph 6**

uber-chic	超級時尚
concession	營業場所
vulnerable to	易受影響
peddlers	小販

**Paragraph 7**

irony	諷刺
purge	掃蕩
pavilions	展示館

**Paragraph 8**

savage(d)	打擊
languish	疲弱 / 偏軟

**Paragraph 9**

outskirts	郊區
shack	簡陋木屋
strewn with	佈滿
scrap	殘餘
twine	麻繩

**Paragraph 11**

a big blow	沉重打擊
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**Paragraph 12**

brigade	隊
eyesores	礙眼的東西 / 眼中釘

**Paragraph 13**

miniscule	狹小的
redeem	兌換
trinkets	小裝飾品

**Paragraph 14**

dispute(s)	辯駁
priciest	最昂貴的

**Paragraph 15**

legitimate	合理的 / 合法的
overflowing	填滿的
by-products	副產品
itinerant	四處奔波的
dismantle (dismantling)	拆解

**Paragraph 19**

all-out	竭盡全力
---------	------

**Text 6**

**Paragraph 1**

spring (sprang)	躍起
bristle (bristling)	聳立
recurrent	重覆的 / 周而復始的
long-drawn	持續很久的
howl	吼叫
swift	快捷的
hind	後面的
lean	精瘦的

**Paragraph 2**

hedge(d)	包圍
suspicious	猜疑的
dart(ed)	飛奔而逃
leapings	跳躍
frenzy	瘋狂
whirl(ing)	旋轉

**Paragraph 3**

sniff(ed)	抽鼻子
belie	掩飾
stretches	連綿的土地

**Paragraph 4**

whine (whining)	哀號
mournful	悲傷的

**Paragraph 5**

scramble (scrambling)	爬過
lick(ing)	舔

**Suggested Solutions**

51. C "China is often accused of all but destroying its environment in the name of economic growth." (lines 1-2) "In the name of" is similar to "for the sake of". That means China develops its economy at the expense of the environment, which is the meaning of option C.

2012 HKDSE English Language

Paper 1

PART A

Vocabulary & Phrases

Reading Passages

Paragraph 1

sigh of relief	鬆一口氣
unplugged	不具備電子擴音裝置
hotrods	高速汽車

Paragraph 6

stack(ed) with	堆滿了
pastimes	消遣娛樂

Paragraph 7

specialising	專門
parlour games	(猜謎、答問比賽等)室內遊戲

Paragraph 10

pioneer	先驅
prestigious	有聲望的

Paragraph 11

dreary	沉悶的
boost	提高

Paragraph 13

think twice	三思
-------------	----

Paragraph 14

utterly	徹底地
---------	-----

Paragraph 15

chum	好友
immersed in	埋首於

Paragraph 18

trump(s)	勝過
----------	----

Paragraph 19

vague	模糊
-------	----

Paragraph 20

perspectives	看法
stretch(es) their minds	開拓思維

Questions

Question 19

comeback	重整旗鼓
----------	------

Suggested Solutions

1.

Expressions	Polar Cafe	Internet Cafes
switched off	✓	
race virtual hotrods		✓
play alone		✓
unplugged	✓	

"...a cafe at the Crystal Design Centre is low-tech, switched off, unplugged." (lines 2-3)

"Patrons don't sit at computer terminals and race virtual hotrods..." (lines 4-5) contrasts Polar Cafe with the characteristics of Internet Cafes.

"Kids today have their computer games and console games, but they play alone." (lines 91-93)

2. C

"Patrons don't sit at computer terminals and race virtual hotrods..." (lines 4-5) suggests that people visiting Polar Cafe do not engage in the tense computer games with a strong drive to win and therefore they can relax in the Cafe.

3. A

The last sentence of paragraph 1 "...they sit at tables and play board games." introduces the term board games. Paragraph 2 provides a follow-up explanation on the term "...cardboard and little pieces of plastic you move around, maybe a pair of dice too." (lines 7-9)

4. the time when board games were popular

Computer games are products under technical advancement and societal progress while board games are considered rather ordinary. However board games regained popularity these days so the writer thought that we were going back to the past when board games were popular.

15. C

The two questions in paragraph 21 are hints on the writer's doubtful tone, especially the second one in which the writer wonders if the latest iPad and Xbox Kinect (a high-tech video games using sensors but not controller) can compete with board games.

16. To get the family together through involving their children in interactive activities.  
 "They're trying to get back into more interactive things now...Activities like this that get families together can only be a good thing." (lines 124-128)

17. A

This article compares the ordinary board games with the latest high-tech computer games, drawing evidence that board games are (re)gaining popularity in Cafe with a list of advantages cited by different patrons.

18. Crystal Design Centre (line 130)

specialising (line 28)

40 (line 37)

drink (line 36)

comfy (line 23)

dice (line 9)

cards (line 10)

low-tech (line 3)

at home (line 55)

Friday, 9pm (lines 131-132)

Saturday, Sunday, 11am (line 132)

website

19. People prefer a game that they can enjoy with friends and family as they can gain greater satisfaction from playing against human opponents.

In paragraph 14, one of the cafe patrons Benson said "There's a lot more satisfaction in playing against human opponents...I prefer a game you can enjoy with friends and family." (lines 74-76) Board games involving quite a number of players are thereby cherished by cafe patrons and other people.

20. Yes: People can play with friends and family.

"There's a lot more satisfaction in playing against human opponents...I prefer a game you can enjoy with friends and family." (lines 74-76)

No: People enjoy high-tech products.

## PART B1

## Vocabulary &amp; Phrases

## Reading Passages

## Title and Subtitle

patch	補釘
quilt	被單

## Paragraph 2

depicting	描繪了
stewardship	管理職責

## Paragraph 4

yarn	紗線
------	----

## Paragraph 5

thread	線
mingle	結合
crafts	手藝
quilting	縫被子
embroidery	刺繡

## Paragraph 6

intrigued by	對...很感興趣 / 著迷
--------------	---------------

## Paragraph 7

embellished	裝飾
bedspread	床單

## Paragraph 8

pledge	誓言; 承諾
--------	--------

## Paragraph 9

appeal(ed) for	要求
----------------	----

## Paragraph 11

shoe-string	小成本的
-------------	------

## Paragraph 15

leftovers	殘羹剩菜
-----------	------

## Paragraph 22

ultimate	終極的
----------	-----



39. C The whole passage is about the climate quilt. It starts with the introduction of the campaign, followed by the involvement of the Chubins and then sharings from a number of participants. The vision for future development of such a campaign is given at the end. So option C best summarises the passage.

40. international (line 3)  
 Crafteria (line 17)  
 fabric (line 33)  
 pledge patches (line 10)  
 ages (line 68)  
 water (line 69) / food (line 74)  
 7,500 (line 118)  
 Earth Day (line 120)  
 world / environment (line 123)

**PART B2**

**Text 3**

**Vocabulary & Phrases**

**Reading Passages**

**Paragraph 1**

superior	優越
spark	激起
excerpt	摘錄
memoir	回憶錄

**Paragraph 2**

relentless	不間斷的
mandatory	強制的
vacationing	度假

**Paragraph 3**

stunned	驚訝
hard-line	強硬的
shaming	羞辱
insults	侮辱
envy	羨慕

poise	儀態
ironically	諷刺地
cautionary	警戒的
tale	故事

**Questions**

**Question 44**

metaphor	隱喻
----------	----

**Question 45**

lenient	寬鬆
---------	----

**Suggested Solutions**

41. Raising their kids / Parenting / Forcing their children to achieve greatness in musical, athletic and academic attainment.  
 "...that sharply contrasts so-called 'Eastern' and 'Western' styles of parenting..." (lines 3-4) shows that the subject of comparison is styles of parenting and parenting means raising their kids.  
 "Forcing their children..." is an elaboration on the comparatively superior parenting of Chinese mother and can be found in paragraph 3  
 "...their poise and musical, athletic, and academic accomplishments." (lines 13-14)
42. About whether Chinese mothers are superior.  
 Paragraph 1 writes "The Wall Street Journal's provocative January 8 headline alone - 'Why Chinese Mothers Are Superior' - would have been enough to spark intense discussion." (lines 1-2) The assumption is Chinese mothers are more capable of rearing better children. The headline alone is enough to stir up controversy because the people cast doubt on the assumption - whether Chinese mothers are superior.
43. C  
 Thriller refers to a novel, play, or film with an exciting plot. The book 'Battle Hymn of the Tiger Mother' is "...a deeply personal story about her (Amy Chua's) two daughters..." (lines 7-8) and so it cannot fall into this category.  
 Meanwhile it can be classified as autobiography as it is an account from Amy Chua. The theme of the book is child rearing and so it can be put under parenting manual. The word 'manual' refers to a book giving instructions.  
 It is not a story, so it is non-fiction.

44. A firestorm "Firestorm" originally means a very intense and destructive fire. Figuratively, it describes situations in which there are a lot of argument, complaints or protest. Here it implies that Chua's book is highly controversial and the sentence "What resulted was nothing less than a firestorm" (lines 4-5) can actually be rewritten as "what resulted was a discussion as vigorous as a firestorm".

45. A In the review, it writes "Readers may be stunned by Chua's explanations of her hard-line style." (line 10) Chua's parenting style is described as "hard-line", i.e. strict. Option D is its antonym and so it is eliminated. That readers may be shocked (stunned) by the story suggests that people thought that the cost for achievement is too high and Chua's practice is far from the moderate or common parenting practice.

46. Western children have less pressure of getting straight As. According to Chua's book, Chua has 'relentless insistence on straight A's'. (lines 8-9) Chinese parents, though not as extreme as Chua, tend to jam-pack their children's schedule with academic, music or / and sports lessons. Children are pressured to strive for not only academic excellence, but also non-academic achievement. Meanwhile, western children can learn at their free will, with less emphasis on grades. Therefore, some people think that western children need to bear less stress and hence are happier than their Chinese counterparts.

47. Because there may be potential adverse effects brought by intensive parenting which aims to help children achieve excellence in various aspects. "...this may be read as a cautionary tale that asks just what price should be paid for achievement." (lines 14-15) suggests that forcing children to have great achievement involves cost which means negative (adverse) effects may result.

**Text 4**

**Vocabulary & Phrases**

**Reading Passages**

**Title**

backlash

反擊

**Paragraph 2**

descent	血統
upbringing	教養

**Paragraph 3**

startling	驚人的
clincher	關鍵
bilingual	雙語的
looser	較寬鬆的

**Paragraph 5**

eye-opening	大開眼界
outperform(ed)	勝過
contenders	競爭者
hands-down	輕易而舉
thrive(s)	蓬勃

**Paragraph 6**

excel academically	名列前茅
aggregate	匯集
dynamic	有活力的

**Paragraph 7**

a glut of	大量的
net-savvy	精通網絡
churn(ing) out	大量生產
clueless	一無所知的

**Paragraph 8**

expat	移居國外者
flummoxed	狼狽失措
rep	代表
hapless	不幸的
tellingly	顯著地
rite	慣例

**Paragraph 9**

swirling	圍繞
conducive to	有利於
rote learning	死記硬背
authoritarian	專制的
ossified	僵化的
stifle(d)	窒礙
father-knows-best	至高無上的
repressive	壓抑的

**Paragraph 10**

lament	哀嘆
cutting-edge	尖端
wooing	招攬 / 吸引
clout	影響力 / 權勢
hybrid	混合
lair	穴

**Questions****Question 66**

anecdote	趣聞軼事
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**Suggested Solutions**

48. B

In paragraph 2, it gives supplementary information on the author of the book that triggered controversy- "...Amy Chua is of Filipino-Chinese descent and lives in the U.S., not in China." (lines 6-7) Here the "what should surely be the Wild Kingdom of 'tiger moms' ..." (line 4) implies that 'tiger moms' are mostly found in China. Amy Chua in the U.S. is just a single case and the word "surely" emphasizes the 'China' sense.

49. Because the way / form of parenting that most Chinese mothers render or support is not as strict as Chua, which is different from the assumption that the parenting method of Amy Chua is agreeable to most Chinese moms.

In the lead under the heading, it writes "All the controversy over Amy Chua's new book has missed the fact that mothers in China aren't raising their kids this way anymore..." And after "...might surprise you." (line 4) is a paragraph citing the response from Guo Jing, a real Chinese mom without adopting Amy Chua's parenting style. Combining the information gives you the answer.

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50. C

"One real Chinese mom is 39-year-old Guo Jing, a government office-worker in Beijing ..." (line 5) and it contrasts with the personal particulars of Amy Chua (lines 6-7) who is not wholly of Chinese descent and does not live in China and thereby is not considered a 'real' Chinese.

51.

Statement	True	False	NG
1			✓
2	✓		
3			✓

For statement 1, there is only information on the descent of Amy Chua (line 6) but the place of birth is not given.

Statement 2 is true. "Chua's strict parenting guidelines, including the long hours of piano practice, the endless rules, the homework..." (lines 17-18) provides evidence to the statement.

For statement 3, it is true that Guo's sons learn painting and weiqi but the feelings of Guo are not mentioned.

52. English / Chinese (or Chinese / English) classroom environment(line 15)

53. D

The word "exemplary" describes something that is worthy of imitation or serves as a model for others to follow. Option B "traditional" refers to some long-established and habitually done practices. Option C "efficient" indicates something that works well with minimum wasted effort or money. Option D "permissive" means somebody or something being not strict and even tolerates misbehaviour. Chua's parenting style is highly authoritarian and restrictive. Therefore, Guo's style is considered rather lenient.

54. Chua is not an isolated case as strict parenting guidelines are familiar to and adopted in many other Chinese families.

The first three lines (lines 17-19) of paragraph 4 cite the example of Chua's strict parenting guidelines. The latter part (lines 19-22) reports the findings of an online survey that most Chinese mothers saw their children as inferior to others. Both parts depict how strict the Chinese mothers are.

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2013 HKDSE English Language

Paper 1

PART A

Vocabulary & Phrases

Reading Passages

Title

terra-cotta warriors	兵馬俑
<b>Paragraph 1</b>	
dazzling	令人讚歎的
spectacle	壯觀場面
clay	黏土
archaeologists	考古學家
armed with	裝備

Paragraph 2

earthen pit	土坑
persimmon orchard	柿園
hunched	弓著身子
jagged	參差不齊/有缺口的
callused hands	生繭的手
piece(ing)	拼合/修補
celebrated	聞名的
burial	墓葬

Paragraph 3

a heap of	一片/一堆
fragments	碎片
unearth(ed)	挖出
sculpted	雕塑
reassemble	重新組合
sheathed in	被...覆蓋/保護著的
hues	色彩

Paragraph 4

monochrome	單色的
grandiose	宏大的

mortal realm	凡人的領域
earthly reign	在世時的統治
tyrannical	專橫的/暴君的

Paragraph 5

somber	(色彩)黯淡的
crucible	嚴峻的考驗
excavation	挖掘
lacquer	油漆
flake off	剝落

Paragraph 6

serendipity	意外所得
adorned with	有...作裝飾

Paragraph 7

artifact	手工藝品
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Paragraph 8

trench	壕溝
strewn	散落
quivers	箭筒/箭袋
bristling with	佈滿
skirt	繞過
remnants	殘骸
chariot	戰車
find	考古發現

Paragraph 9

unveil(s)	揭露
rot(ted)	腐朽
imprint(ed) on the earth	印在泥土上
intact	完好無損
crimson	深紅色
linen textiles	麻布紡織品
artistry	藝術性
palette	調色板(暗示色彩)
infuse(d)	注入

**Paragraph 11**

flanks	側面
mound	土丘
exploratory	勘探的
mind-boggling	令人非常驚訝的

**Paragraph 12**

straps	帶子
bead(ed) with	佈滿
fissures	裂隙

**Paragraph 13**

fractures	裂縫
plaster(ed) over	用(灰泥)把...填塞

**Suggested Solutions**

1. B  
The text is a feature article introducing the terra-cotta warriors. Options C and D, which mean being analytical with criticisms and being careful respectively, can hence be ruled out. 'It was a dazzling spectacle' (line 1) is quite an exaggerated statement yet it does not involve any element that would induce laughter. Therefore, option A is not the answer.
2. The earthen pit is a place where part of the terra-cotta army built by the first emperor of China, Qin Shi Huang Di can be found.  
Students can guess the answer by combining the information in lines 8-9 and lines 14-16 as the former tells what was so special about the pit-with jigsaw puzzle hidden under while the latter reveals what the puzzle is. Reading on, students can find out more information about the 'burial complex' (lines 18,48) to make the answer more complete.
3. The 'ancient jigsaw puzzle' refers to the fragments/jagged pieces of the terra-cotta warriors.  
'Jigsaw puzzle' literally means a picture printed on cardboard is cut into pieces and the player needs to fit them together to see the original picture. It is like a metaphor comparing the 'fragments' (line 22) or 'jagged piece' (line 10) of the terra-cotta warriors to 'jigsaw puzzle.'

4. The task refers to transforming a heap of clay fragments into a full-size warrior.  
For questions of finding referenced objects, the answer usually can be traced in nearby sentences. To-infinitives usually indicate something to be done. The task is just mentioned in the front part of the sentence 'to transform a heap of...full-size warrior.' (lines 21-22)

5. The farmers were digging a well for their orchard.  
Searching similar words from the stated paragraph can help locate the answer. '[W]hen farmers ...while ...for their orchard.' (lines 25-27) is where the answer lies. The conjunction 'while' is a keyword signifying two actions being done at the same time.

6.

i)	Not Given	Only the age of Yang Rongrong is mentioned. (line 10) There is insufficient information and the answer is thereby Not Given.
ii)	True	The statement is in line with the words 'and still dimly understood.' (line 17)
iii)	False	The statement contradicts 'It usually takes...many days to transform...'. (lines 20-21)
iv)	Deleted question	

7. C

The descriptions in options A, B and D can be found between lines 29 and 32. Option C is wrong as it is mentioned that the 'brilliant hues that hint at the original glory of the terra-cotta warriors.' (lines 31-32)

8. Monochrome

The word 'monochrome' (line 33) refers to something in one colour, usually grey or in black and white. In case this word is not to students' prior knowledge, they can still get the clues from the prefix 'mono-' which implies one or single.

9.

It tells us that during his reign, he had many accomplishments which still exist and carry importance in the present world.  
'Earthly' is the keyword. From the expression 'on earth', we can infer that 'earthly' refers to having connection with the present world or human life. However, the emperor Qin is the ancients and hence only his great works can be remained.

22. D  
 '...yield "mind-boggling discoveries" which will amaze everyone, predicts Wu Yongqi' (lines 128-130) The word 'amaze' means to surprise someone greatly usually by being impressive while 'mind-boggling' also implies amazement.

23. C  
 Students can deduce the answer from 'Now, reflecting the evolution of the museum's views on historical accuracy, a new army is forming on the pit's west end, cracks and all.' (lines 140-143)

Paragraph Nos.	(A-F)	Clues
2-3	B	'It usually takes Yang and her co-workers many days to transform...' (lines 20-21)
4-5	A	'...but a supernatural display of bold colors...' (lines 50-51)
6-7	C	'...to develop a preservative known as PED...' (lines 75-76)
8-10	D	'...but the shield's delicate design and brilliant reds, greens...' (lines 97-98) 'With so much color and ...' (line 108)
11	F	'More extensive excavations will yield "mind-boggling discoveries"...' (lines 127-129)
12-13	E	'...with all of the cracks and fissures he received during his 2,200 years underground.' (lines 136-137)

25. C  
 'Feature article' refers to a text which contains pictures and stories or information of a particular topic. This text is not reporting something but introducing something. The descriptions are vivid but objective without individual preferences or bias. Hence this text should be categorised into the genre 'feature article'.

**PART B1**  
**Text 2**  
**Vocabulary & Phrases**  
**Reading Passages**

**Paragraph 1**  
 originate(d) 起源於

**Paragraph 2**  
 turbulent 動盪的

**Paragraph 4**  
 exotic 異國的  
 accomplishment 成就

**Paragraph 6**  
 tuition 教學

**Paragraph 7**  
 comprise 由...組成  
 string 弦線  
 plucking 撥動  
 posture 姿勢

**Paragraph 10**  
 aptitude test 能力傾向測試  
 intake 招生

**Text 3**  
**Vocabulary & Phrases**  
**Reading Passages**

**Paragraph 2**  
 unwittingly 不經意地  
 reveal(ing) 顯露  
 personal traits 個人特質  
 self-esteem 自信心

**Paragraph 6**  
 rarer 較罕見

<b>Paragraph 7</b>	
disclosures	披露

<b>Paragraph 8</b>	
indication	暗示

<b>Paragraph 9</b>	
desperation	絕望
edge towards	傾向
nocturnal	夜間的

<b>Paragraph 10</b>	
counterproductively	反效果
bombard(ing)...with	不斷攻擊
tidbits	軼聞趣事
likeable	討人喜歡的

#### Suggested Solutions

26. The guzheng became popular during the Qin Dynasty.  
The answer is stated clearly in '...first became popular during the Qin Dynasty.' (lines 4-5)
27. B  
The word 'symbol' echoes with 'representative' in '...recognised as a representative of traditional Chinese culture around the world.' (lines 9-11)
28. Turbulent. (line 6)
29. Chinese people want to learn the guzheng because they have been exposed to its sound since childhood.  
'Chinese people are attracted to [learning] the guzheng because they have been exposed to its sound since childhood.' (lines 12-14) The phrase following 'because' is always the reasoning part.
30. exotic (line 18) ... relaxing (line 18) // relaxing ... exotic
31. i) social activity  
ii) sense of accomplishment  
iii) artistic expression  
'...playing the guzheng bring many benefits, such as artistic expression, sense of accomplishment, stress relief, social activity and physical

- activity.' (lines 19-22)  
'...meet new and interesting friends.' in bubble i) means one's social circle can be enlarged through playing the guzheng. Hence it is an illustration of 'social activity'.  
'...allows me to feel that I have learned something new.' in bubble ii) is the main idea which implies one feels happy with the progress during the learning process.  
'...outlet for creativity.' in bubble iii) is similar to the saying that one can reveal his/her artistic talent through the playing.

32.

i)	True	'The school offers guzheng classes to children and adults taught by Zou.' (lines 32-34)
ii)	Not Given	Insufficient information to determine whether the guzheng is Zou's favourite.
iii)	False	'Zou, born into a family of guzheng musicians who go back four generations...' (lines 23-24)
iv)	True	'She has played for celebrities and politicians who include...' (lines 25-27)

33. ✓ the correct use of both hands  
✓ how to pluck the strings  
✓ how to sit properly while playing the instrument  
'Each focuses on the basic skills of string plunking, correct body posture while playing and proper use of both hands.' (lines 39-41)
34. children (line 33) ... adult (line 34) // adult...children  
Zou Lumlun (line 15)  
North Point (line 32)  
Beginner (line 43)...\$420 (line 44)  
Advanced (line 43)...\$550 (line 44)  
group (line 37)  
eight / 8 (weekly) (line 38)  
45 minutes (line 38)  
HK \$1,680 (line 39)  
Skype (line 45)
35. The Leisure and Cultural Services Department selects students based on an interview and a music aptitude test.  
'Acceptance is based on an interview and a music aptitude test with the next intake in August.' (lines 55-57) The latter part of this sentence is irrelevant to the question though as it is asking 'how' but not 'when'.

## PART B2

## Text 4

## Vocabulary &amp; Phrases

## Reading Passages

## Title

triumph	勝利
dystopian	反烏托邦

## Paragraph 1

authoritarian	獨裁的
oppressive	高壓的
avert(ed)	迴避
inhabit	存在

## Paragraph 2

autonomy	自主權
footloose	不受束縛的
hovered-over	空中盤旋的 (受監視的)
preteens	十一二歲的小孩

## Paragraph 3

trilogy	三部曲
fervently awaited	熱切期待的

## Paragraph 4

spin(ning) out	拉長
intricately	複雜地
wiped	消除
labyrinth	迷宮
cliff-hangers	緊張懸疑
half-mocking	半嘲笑
protestations	抗議
agony	痛苦
torture(ing)	折磨

## Paragraph 5

condition	制約
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overlords	最高統治者
wicked	災害性的
strain	種/型
preoccupations	關注
speculate	猜測

## Paragraph 6

arc	故事綫
disaffection	不忠/背叛
enclave	領土
blandly	溫和
tranquil	寧靜
misfit	不適應環境的人
stumble(s) on	偶爾發現
incongruity	不協調
crack	裂縫
facade	表面
drain(ed) of	耗盡
terrain	地帶

## Paragraph 7

predecessors	前輩
grimmer	更灰暗
protagonist	主要人物
admonitory	告誡性的
extrapolate(s)	推斷
deplorable	糟糕的
equivocate	含糊其辭
delusions	錯覺
apocalypse	啓示

## Paragraph 8

feckless	無意義的
hedonism	享樂主義

## Paragraph 9

sting	(心靈上的)刺痛
didactic	說教的
indictment	控告



outlandish	古怪的
extravagant	放肆的
conduit(s)	渠道/管道

**Paragraph 10**

incite(d)	激起
conceive	想像
quaint	古老/怪異

**Questions****Question 51**

synopsis	概要
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**Suggested Solutions**

46. C

...it is a version of what's already happening in the world they inhabit.' (lines 6-8) implies dystopia is not unfamiliar to readers. In case students are not sure about the meaning of 'inhabit', they can still answer by elimination. The definition of 'dystopia' is clearly stated in the first sentence. Option D is wrong as 'dystopia isn't a future to be averted.' (line 6)

47. 'It' refers to 'dystopia'.

The punctuation mark semicolon (;) denotes the two clauses are closely related ideas. Here, the two clauses share the same subject, i.e. dystopia.

48. (i) Rebecca Stead (line 9)  
 (ii) crime rate (lines 19-20)  
 (iii) freedom (line 18) // autonomy  
 (iv) safer (line 22)  
 (v) protected (in context)

49. It is because the own worlds of many teenagers are less conducive to adventure. Thereby they favour adventure stories like The Hunger Games.

'Perhaps that's why so many of them are reading The Hunger Games...' (lines 24-25) hints at where the answer is located – the last sentence of the previous paragraph. The conjunction 'but' (line 22) is also an important indicator marking the focus of a sentence.

50. They are currently in print more than 2.3 million copies of the previous two books.

Sales figure is always a strong piece of evidence as it is in positive relationship with the popularity of a commodity. Relevant information can be found in lines 35-38.

51. (i) first (deduced from '...the previous two books: The Hunger Games...' (lines 36-37))  
 (ii) future (derived from the word 'futuristic' (line 27))  
 (iii) each (line 28)  
 (iv) outdoor arena (line 31)  
 (v) on television (derived from the word 'televised' (line 30))  
 (vi) wins (derived from the word 'winner' (line 32))

52.

i)	False	'Collin's trilogy is only the most visible example of a recent boom in dystopian fiction...' (lines 39-41)
ii)	True	'In the popular Uglies series...to conform to a universal standard of prettiness...' (lines 43-46)
iii)	Not Given	Only the content of discussion is briefly mentioned in lines 51-56 yet there is no information on the participants.
iv)	False	'...the twentieth century's dystopian classics for adults, such as Brave New World or 1984.' (lines 78-80)

53. It is because the books are exciting and tend to end in cliff-hangers. Having to wait for the next book to find out what happens next is like a torture to the readers/fans.

'Half-mocking' refers to comments that are not ridicule by nature, but just said in a relaxing and somehow joking tone. Hence, the torture in the comment is not a real torture but simply implying the readers are desperate to read on.

54.

i)	The White Mountains	'...in which alien overlords install mind-control caps on...over the age of thirteen...' (lines 65-67)
ii)	The Maze Runner	'...teenage boys wiped clean...' (lines 47-49) 'previous lives wiped clean...' (lines 47-49)
iii)	The Giver	'...the drawbacks of engineering a too harmonious social order...' (lines 73-74)
iv)	House of Stairs	'...the story of five teenagers imprisoned in a seemingly infinite...to condition their behavior.' (lines 60-65)

H: What, in a cell? You mean the hotel guests are locked up for the night in a prison cell?

K: No, you are not locked up. You sleep in a cell but I mean, (17) you do have a key for your room. It's really good fun.

H: Em...I'll have to take your word on that one, I think, Kelly. Well, let's move swiftly on to maybe a more serious topic. It certainly seems that more people are travelling. But what are the effects on the countries they visit? What about the local people? I mean are there any negative effects from tourism?

K: Well, yes, of course there are always negative effects. Some studies show that increased tourism brings increased crime, local people carrying out crimes against tourists.

H: What kind of crimes? Serious or...

K: Em...things like stealing cameras or iPhones from tourists is very common. And they are relatively easy to steal. But I think it's important to emphasize that millions of tourists travel safely every year.

A: Yes, I tend to agree. There're some very positive effects of tourism as well. H: Such as?

K: (18) Well, of course tourism brings in money.

A: Yes, if we think about the number of people who are travelling, lots more money is going to countries, and it comes from tourists.

H: But what are the effects of money?

K: (19) Well, we can see the effects of money in countries which can start to develop their infrastructure. And it's through...

H: Sorry, what do you mean by developing an infrastructure in this context?

K: Well, (20) like building good roads and hospitals. Everyone benefits.

H: Right, building good roads and hospitals is obviously important but...

A: Yes, and another positive effect of tourism is that countries (21) maintain their traditions. Some countries have kept up some of their customs because it brings in the tourists.

K: Yeah, I think this can be true. Er... I mean like in Thailand, before international tourism, some of the traditional dances like the Nora dance.

H: The what dance?

K: (22) The Nora dance. The name doesn't really matter. It's a traditional dance and it had almost totally disappeared by the 1980s. But it's so spectacular that hotels started putting it on for all the tourists. And now there are Nora dance festivals and competitions all over Thailand.

H: Right, well! That's a positive way to end the programme. I'd like to say a big thank you to our guests Kelly and Adrian this week. And we'll see you all next week. Bye.

## 2014 HKDSE English Language

## Paper 1

## PART A

## Text 1

## Vocabulary &amp; Phrases

## Reading Passages

Title	
apologies	道歉

Lines 1-19	
get rid of	擺脫
squat	矮胖的
plain-looking	平平無奇的
synthesize(d)	合成的
couch	長沙發

Lines 20-39	
sleeve	衣袖
beep(ed)	發出「嗶」的聲音
whirr(ed)	旋轉
unfurl(ed)	展開

Lines 40-50	
bot	機械人
lick(ed)	舔
hotshot	高人

Lines 51-73	
scoundrel	壞蛋
stalk(ed)	怒氣沖沖地走
miserable	悲慘的
poke (poking)	戳
magic wand	魔杖
underneath	下面

Lines 74-82	
catch up	敘舊

**Lines 83-101**

deliver	傳達
scratch(ed)	刮
hover-bike	氣墊車
blink(ed)	閃爍

**Lines 102-119**

recharge(d)	再充電
tease(d)	嘲笑
emerge(d)	浮現

**Lines 120-131**

unplug(ged)	拔去插頭
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**Lines 132-150**

recite(d)	大聲說出
driveway	馬路
porch	門廊
tablet	平板電腦

**Questions**

**Question 23**

exasperated	憤怒
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**Suggested Solutions**

1. C  
 ‘“Oh look!” Rachel shouted. “There’s a robot at the door.” (lines 1-2)’ shows that Rachel is the one who shouted. Option D can be ruled out as the robot is mentioned in Rachel’s saying and it is known that Winston Sinclair and Elizabeth is the husband and the wife respectively from lines 13-14 ‘his wife Elizabeth called from the living room’. The answer is C because in line 24, Rachel calls Winston ‘Daddy’ which reveals that she is the daughter.
2. It is because the sales robots are nearly impossible to get rid of. The answer regarding the reason can usually be found in the nearby sentences. ‘Winston Sinclair hoped it wasn’t one of those sales robots,’ indicates that he dislikes the sales robots and the reason is explained in the next sentence. ‘They’ in the next sentence refers to the sales robots. ‘They were nearly impossible to get rid of’ shows that they are annoying as people want to get rid of them.

3. Elizabeth thinks that the robot is trying to sell something. ‘“Honey, don’t buy anything,” his wife Elizabeth called from the living room.’ (lines 13-14) is a hint to the answer. The action following the word ‘don’t’ is a possible act of her husband in Elizabeth’s mind. It means that she thought that the sales robot was trying to ask them to buy something. As the question is asking what Elizabeth thinks the robot is trying to do, the answer should be the contrast of ‘buying something’, which is ‘selling something’.

4. Winston and Karl worked together at CommaTech. The character, Karl, is first mentioned in line 21. ‘We worked together at CommaTech.’ explains how they knew each other. ‘We’ in the sentence refers to ‘Winston and Karl’.

5. Future Industries  
 For questions of finding referenced objects, the answer can usually be traced in nearby sentences. ‘I applied to work there, but they never called back.’ (lines 27-28) In the sentence, ‘there’ also refers to Future Industries, which is mentioned in the previous sentence.

i) True	‘Plain-looking’ (line 7) is used to describe the appearance of the robot and it means not remarkable. It is in line with the words ‘the robot does not appear to be very impressive’.
ii) False	The statement contradicts ‘Rachel pulled at his shirt sleeve. “Daddy, who’s Karl?”’ (lines 24-25)
iii) True	The statement is in line with the words ‘We worked together at CommaTech, then he got a great job at Future Industries. I applied to work there, but they never call back.’ (lines 26-28)

7. Winston’s identicard  
 ‘Winston pulled his card from his wallet and waved it over the reader.’ (lines 34-35). The reader refers to the identicard reader mentioned in the previous sentence ‘An identicard reader on its side lit up.’ (line 32) and ‘it’ in line 35 refers to the card mentioned in the same sentence, which is Winston’s identicard.

8. A  
 ‘The robot whirred as a small video screen unfurled into where its head might have been.’ (lines 36-38) ‘Unfurl’ means to open something that is rolled up. The relative pronoun ‘where’ indicates the description in the relative clause is related to a place – ‘its head might have been’. Option A is most likely to be the place where the head of a robot is.

28. Everyone has committed mistakes that may hurt others, and accepting apologies from others or making apologies for our own faults makes us feel better and relieved. Also, before blaming someone, we should reflect upon our mistakes as well.

The question requires an overall understanding of the passage. Students can first look at the title of the passage, which is 'Apologies all around'. Usually the title summarises the whole passage and highlights the theme, which is 'apology' for this text. As the mission of the robot is to record and deliver an apology of a person to another, every receiver has to apologise to somebody else after they accepted the apology. The process will go on and on, suggesting that everyone actually has committed mistakes and the robot gives people a good chance to reflect on themselves. Moreover, 'Winston felt good, lighter somehow.' (line 128) shows that one would feel relieved after making apologies and admitting the faults, which is another message behind the story.

29. (i) Karl Anderson

Everyone who receives an apology has to record one for another person. Karl sent an apology to Winston in the story. Therefore, students can deduce that he must have received an apology from somebody else before he made his own to Winston.

- (ii) Winston Sinclair

The answer lies in the sentences 'Winston Sinclair, do you accept the apology?' He sat down on the couch and reached for Elizabeth's hand. "Yes, I do." (lines 74-76)

- 30.

Characters	Explanation
i) The robot	It is what the robot will say when it sees the receiver of an apology and tries to confirm his or her identity. A similar saying of the robot can be found in the passage, "Winston Sinclair, born February 18, 2000?" (lines 9-10)
ii) Elizabeth	The word 'dear' is a hint showing that the character is talking to someone whom she has intimate relationship with, as 'dear' is usually used between couples or family members. Another hint is that Elizabeth 'saw the big picture' as mentioned in the passage (line 71) and therefore she is likely to comfort and give advice to Winston.

iii) Cherrisse Deveraux	'I(Winston) was scared of being close, and I ran away.' (lines 124-125) suggests that Winston left Cherrisse and broke her heart. Cherrisse might feel very sad and she was likely to cry.
iv) Rachel	'He(Winston) picked up Rachel' (line 5) suggests that Winston picked up Rachel and Rachel is the one who may want to be put down on the floor. Also, as Rachel is only a little girl, she may want to play with the robot.
v) Karl Anderson	Karl admitted in his apology to Winston that he spread the rumour to hurt Winston so that he could get the job at Future Industries while Winston still had to stay in CommaTech for another miserable year. Therefore, Karl is the one who ruined Winston's career.

## PART B1

### Text 2

#### Vocabulary & Phrases

#### Reading Passages

##### Paragraph 2

depression	憂鬱
loneliness	孤獨
reach out to	接觸

##### Paragraph 3

make(making) somebody's day	令某人很快樂
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##### Paragraph 4

struggle(d)	盡力
tuck(ed)	把...塞入/收藏
slip(ped)	偷偷放置

##### Paragraph 5

scribble	草草地寫
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#### Suggested Solutions

31. The World Needs More Love Letters  
The answer is clearly stated in 'The website *The World Needs More Love Letters* aims to...' (lines 1-2)

iii) True	'Sometimes, they write letters that people have requested to order, to people who are lonely and down and just want someone to tell them that everything will be OK.' (lines 42-45) The words 'letters that people have requested to order' are in line with the statement.
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43.

Order (1-5)	
1 (given)	'After college, she moved to New York City...' (lines 11-12)
4	'...there were love letters hanging from the trees.' (lines 39-40)
2	'So she started writing letters. Letters to complete strangers.' (lines 14-16)
3	'...she talked about a university student who slipped letters around her campus.' (lines 37-38)
5 (given)	'Last year, she was invited to speak at a global conference.' (lines 30-31)

Note: It should be noticed that Hannah mentioned the event of the university student at the global conference and therefore it is known that the event happened before the conference was held.

44.

i) Don't	The statement contradicts the words 'Not through emails' (lines 2-3).
ii) Do	The statement is in line with the words 'they (the letters) are full of kindness, telling people how special they are.' (lines 6-7)
iii) Don't	The statement contradicts 'These letters don't say "I love you" ...' (line 5) as 'I love you' is deemed to be romantic words.
iv) Do	The statement is in line with 'Letters to complete stranger.' (lines 15-16) and 'leave them (the letters) somewhere unlikely, for somebody to find.' (lines 46-47)

**Text 3**

**Vocabulary & Phrases**

**Reading Passages**

**Paragraph 1**

touchy-feely	肉麻、矯情
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**Paragraph 2**

journalistic	新聞業的
notepad	記事本

**Paragraph 3**

self-conscious	緊張
ruin	徹底破壞
browse	瀏覽
inspiration	靈感
cheesy	俗氣

**Paragraph 4**

afresh	重新
attempt	嘗試

**Paragraph 5**

nail(ed)	做得完美
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**Paragraph 6**

slip	悄悄把...放進
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**Paragraph 7**

gesture	舉動
lunatic	瘋子
weird(er)	(更)奇怪
bunch	一伙

**Paragraph 8**

scrawl	草草地寫
lil'	小的(little)的美式縮寫

45. British

The answer lies in 'I'm not sure that's something we British do well.' (lines 3-4) 'British' is in apposition with 'we'. Therefore, the nationality of the writer is British.

46. Put a smile on my face

'Put a smile on my face' (line 5) means 'make me happy'. 'But I know that if I received such a letter, it would put a smile on my face.' Replacing the phrase 'put a smile on my face' with 'make me happy', the sentence becomes 'But I know that if I received such a letter, it would make me happy' which is correct in sense.

46-48) shows a contrast to 'I'd like to think they would appreciate the gesture' (lines 45-46).

57. Both are weird because one is writing to a whole bunch of people they'll never meet or never really know. The writer compares writing the letters to writing a Tweet to show their similarities. The first similarity is that the act is weird. The answer can be found in 'It's really not that much weirder...' (line 49) which suggests that the two acts are weird. Another similarity is that the recipients are someone you'll never meet or never really know. '...Tweet a whole bunch of people you'll never meet or never really know.' (lines 52-53) is the clue.

58. Bedroom

The writer leaves her last letter 'under his pillow' (line 56). As pillows are found on beds, it is evident that the writer leaves her last letter in the bedroom. Students should be aware that the answer should be a kind of room instead of the exact position where the letter is hidden.

59. D

The passage is about the writer's personal experience of trying to write love letters to strangers, including the preparation and the act of leaving the letters. Therefore, D is the best option. Option A is incorrect as the passage shows no guidelines or instructions for readers to write a love letter and there are writer's opinions on writing good encouraging words only. Option B is incorrect as the passage is not about the reaction or the feeling of the receivers of love letters. Option C is incorrect in the sense that the passage does not teach readers how to write a letter to impress people.

**PART B2**

**Text 4**

**Vocabulary & Phrases**

**Reading Passages**

**Paragraph 1**

air(ed)	播映
disbelief	懷疑
undeserving	不值得的
autograph(s)	簽名

**Paragraph 2**

newsagent	報刊店
step aside	讓開
despairing	絕望的
grin	咧嘴笑
confer(red)	賦予
anonymous	寂寂無名

**Paragraph 3**

trail(ing)	拖沓行走
change	找贖

**Paragraph 4**

wring	緊握 (wring 的過去分詞)
supremacy	至高無上
delusional	錯覺的
snare	陷阱
entramelled	束縛

**Paragraph 5**

venerate	崇敬
discernible	可辨別的
photogeneity	上鏡
propensity	傾向
disposed	有...傾向的

**Paragraph 6**

cognitive	認知的
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**Paragraph 7**

apoplectic	怒不可遏的
dichotomy/ies	二分法/二元對立

**Paragraph 8**

idolatry	偶像崇拜
stardom	明星地位
short-circuit(ing)	繞過 (一些程序)
tedious	冗長乏味的

## Paragraph 9

unmolested	不受干擾
resentment	憤恨
futile	無用的
fatuous	愚昧的
feeble-minded	愚蠢的
entrails	內臟 (尤指腸臟)
relish	享受
crank(ing) out	粗制濫造

60. A According to the passage, the writer prepared several things to treat those who approached him during his walk, like preparing some pens in his pocket for autographs (lines 6-7). These acts clearly show that the writer was excited when he started his walk as he believed that many would approach him after the airing of *The Cellar Tapes* (line 1).
61. It was because the Cellar Tapes was aired the night before and the writer thought that people would recognise him.  
In paragraph 1, it is mentioned that 'The morning after *The Cellar Tapes* was aired on BBC2...' (line 1) and the writer prepared himself for the people approaching him for autographs. This shows that he believed that he would become famous after the airing and people would know who he was.
62. (i) switched on a sweet gentle smile (line 3)  
(ii) practised a kind of 'Who?...me?' gesture which involved looking behind him and then pointing with questioning disbelief at his own undeserving chest (lines 4-5)  
(iii) prepared some pens in his pocket for autographs (lines 6-7)
- 'How ought I to treat those who approached me?' (lines 2-3) is a rhetorical question that the answer was provided immediately following the question by the writer. These are also the preparation work for the writer's walk.
63. D It was because the couple did not recognise the writer and he believed that they did not know him because foreigners did not watch television often. Therefore, they would not approach the writer as they did not watch the show the writer was in. Options A, B and C are incorrect as the passage has not mentioned any information relevant to what is suggested in these options.

64. It was because the writer thought he would be recognised by television watchers who were also around the television listings magazines at the newsagent.  
Students should know the main message the writer conveyed in the first few paragraphs was that he wanted to be recognised by someone after the airing of the television show. The answer lies in '...obviously, and by definition these persons must have been television watchers...' (lines 12-13). This sentence reveals the identity of the people hanging around the television listings magazines and hints at the answer to this question.
65. Television conferred instant fame.  
As the assumption about television turned out to be not true, students should look for a belief that contradicts the fact the writer had experienced. Therefore the answer should be 'Television conferred instant fame,' which is not true in the writer's eyes. The writer was on a television show but no one around recognised him at all.
66. It was because the writer thought that finally someone recognised him.  
The writer was looking forward to be recognised by someone on the street but no one did so. However, when the writer left the newsagent, someone called to stop him. The writer thus thought that finally, or say, at last, someone recognised him.
67. The cashier of the newsagent  
'You forgot your change.'" reveals the identity of the girl. 'Change' means the money you should get back when you pay more than the exact amount. The worker who performs the task of changing is the cashier. As shown in 'I pulled a compensatory *BBC Micro* magazine from the shelf and left.' (line 16), the writer bought a magazine from the newsagent, the girl should be a cashier in the newsagent.
68. C The answer regarding the reason can usually be found in the nearby sentences. 'Ever since I can remember I had dreamt of being famous. I know how embarrassing an admission this is.' (lines 21-22) is where the answer lies. 'Admission', the noun form of 'admit', refers to the writer's confession of dreaming of being famous.
69. Celebrity  
From the first sentence of paragraph 4, students should know that the writer admitted that he wanted to be famous. 'From the first moment I was aware of such a class of person existing, I had wanted to be a celebrity.' 'Class of person' should refer to 'celebrity' as it fits the



2015 HKDSE English Language

Paper 1

PART A

Vocabulary & Phrases

Reading Passages

Text 1

Paragraphs 1 & 2

adopted home	異鄉的家
in the pipeline	籌備中
geek	呆子, 怪人

Paragraphs 3 & 4

off the radar	不為人知的
mutual	雙向的
oppression	壓迫
all-out	竭力
manic	瘋狂
raucous	沙啞/響嘶力竭的

Paragraphs 5-7

stereotypes	刻板定型
stoicism	堅忍
inscrutable	難以理解的
superficial	表面的、膚淺的
cheeky	調皮放肆的
flashy	浮華的

Paragraphs 8-10

(be) obsessed with	對(某事/人)癡迷
cynical	充滿懷疑/憤世嫉俗的

Text 2

Title

implausible	難以置信的
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Paragraphs 1 & 2

foreign correspondent	駐海外記者
by/line(s)	(發表文章時的)署名
anonymously	匿名地
expat	僑民/移居海外者

Paragraphs 3 & 4

canon	經典名著
indispensable	必不可少的人(或物)
tunnel-like	狹隘的

Suggested Solutions

1. The journalist/reporter who interviewed Daniel Tudor  
 "He speaks to Charmaine Chan about his latest title" (line 3) shows that Charmaine Chan is the one who interviewed Daniel Tudor about his book *A Geek in Korea*. Readers can therefore infer that Charmaine Chan is an interviewer/reporter/journalist who interviews famous and outstanding people and writes stories about them.

2. Several  
 "The 31-year-old has since authored two books based on his adopted home and has several other volumes in the pipeline" (lines 2-3) underlines Daniel's future writing plan. The phrase "in the pipeline" means "in process". Therefore, the quoted sentence tells us that Daniel is planning to write a few more books (several other volumes).

3. His Career (Order 1-4)  
 Started working for *The Economist*  
 3 "When I first joined *The Economist* [2010-2013] I thought, 'Eventually, I'd like to write a book about Korea...'" (line 7) shows that Daniel joined *The Economist* before writing books about Korea.  
 Wrote his first book about Korea  
 4 The thought of writing books about Korea only came after Daniel had joined *The Economist* (line 7), so this should be the last among the list of events in the question.  
 Became an English teacher  
 2 "You started, like so many other Westerners in Korea, teaching English" (line 5) tells us how Daniel started his life in Korea. So "became an English teacher" should come after "studied at Oxford University".  
 Studied at Oxford University  
 1 Given in the question-answer book

4. "they" refers to (other) people, particularly Westerners, who didn't write about Korea.  
 Before the interviewer asked the question "Why weren't they" (line 9), Daniel was talking about his thought to write books about Korea "because nobody else is really doing it" (line 8). As the question is asked in response to Daniel's statement [on works about Korea], "they"



Korea in this case. Also, if there is a long list of must-read books, it is reasonable to believe that there are more well-written books in the issue/subject matter.

29. Daniel's book covers the whole waterfront of South Korean society and the new social and economic territory, including the rising role of immigrants, multicultural families and gay people. In line 5, Evan wrote that Daniel's book is "the first English-language book to cover the whole waterfront of South Korean society." Also, in lines 15-16, it is mentioned that Daniel's work "pushes into new social and economic territory." Both remarks highlight the new contents of Daniel's book that is unfound in Michael's.

30. The contradiction is that the Korean view of what constitutes success remains narrow/limited/tunnel-like despite the unending quest for trendy gadgets and fashion, which brings about unlimited number of possibilities.

31. Daniel's question implies that Koreans should be happier/more content because of all the impressive achievements they have accomplished. Text 2 is concluded with a (rhetorical) question Daniel asked in the past part of his book, "Why aren't people happier with what they've done?" (lines 18-20) The implication of the question is that "what they've done [achieved]" is impressive enough for people to feel happy/happier than they are at the moment. So readers can infer that Daniel wanted to suggest that Koreans should be happier with their accomplishments.

**PART B1**

**Text 3**

**Vocabulary & Phrases**

**Reading Passages**

**Lines 1-5**

reverse out (the car)	倒車
collision	碰撞

**Text 4**

**Paragraphs 1-3**

a thing of the past	已成過去的事
obstacles	障礙
take over	取代

**Paragraphs 4-6**

bunch up	擠在一起
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a ripple of brake lights	成群的煞車燈
fatigue	疲勞
squeeze onto	擠進

**Paragraphs 7-10**

ballpark	約略估計的
fixated	注視，迷戀
illustrative	用作說明／解說性質的
definitive	確切的
quantify	量化
unforeseen consequences	不可預知的後果
induce	誘發
tantalizing	相當吸引的

**Paragraphs 11-13**

a lot of hoops to leap through	還有很多困難要克服
pricey	昂貴的
underestimate	低估

**Paragraph 16**

prospect	前景
hampered	(受到) 妨礙

**Suggested Solutions**

32. Anna Rossi  
The answer can be found in line 1 - "I, Anna Rossi,..."
33. (i) This is the address of the witness.  
The answer can be found also in line 1 - "I, Anna Rossi, of 3 Arthur Street, Yau Ma Tei..."  
(ii) This is the location of the accident.  
The accident took place in the car park that "next to the shops on Wood Road, Wan Chai" (lines 2-3).
34. collision (line 6)  
"Collision" means two moving objects crashing into each other.
35. (i) F (ii) C (iii) E  
As Anna saw the "green sports car reverse out of a car space" (line 5), the car back should be facing the aisle, i.e. C. As the "silver car was driving down [going straight] the aisle" (line 4), it should be F (since F is the only one driving straight down the aisle). Anna's car was "parked opposite where the accident happened." (line 7); it should be E (given C is the green car).

50. (i) more traffic congestion  
 (ii) an increase in air pollution  
 "Maybe the vehicles will induce even more travel and congestion will get worse. Or maybe they will lead to an increase in air pollution" (lines 29-30) highlights the two potential problems brought by autonomous vehicles.

51. B  
 "Even if the benefits are many, self-driving vehicles have a lot of hoops to leap through." (line 33) suggests that, despite all the advantages autonomous vehicles can potentially bring, there are many more problems yet to solve. Some of the problems research on autonomous vehicles are facing are then raised, such as "technology is still very pricey" (line 34). Therefore, the phrase suggests there is a long way to go before autonomous vehicles can work as well as people imagined, i.e. option B.

52. C  
 The word "underestimate" means the estimation (of cost) could be lower than the actual price. Therefore, if "the first wave of autonomous vehicles could cost over \$100,000" (lines 34-35) might be an underestimate, the actual cost would likely be more than the amount, i.e. option C.

53. (i) The technology is pricey.  
 (ii) The technology is yet to be fully tested in urban setting.  
 (iii) The process of switching between robot and human to handle complicated situations may pose dangers to driving.  
 (iv) A lot of crucial questions about autonomous vehicles are still unanswered.

The major concerns can be found between paragraphs 11 and 16 - "First the technology is still very pricey" (lines 33-34), "while the technology is rapidly improving, it's far from perfect. [...] but the cars have yet to be fully tested in urban environments" (lines 40-43), "the process of switching back and forth between robot and human could [well] make these cars less safe" (lines 47-48) and "there's still a ton of research yet to be done about the prospect of self-driving cars." (lines 49-50)

54. It would be better for a person to drive the car than robot when there are complicated situations happening near the car, since early autonomous cars may not be able to handle the driving.  
 "Early autonomous cars will likely to require their human drivers to take the wheel during especially complicated situations" (lines 45-46) suggests the likely reason why human drivers would still need to involve in driving.

55. D  
 The phrase "catch on" means to "figure something out", "become popular" or "snag something on something". The article "will cars with no drivers catch on" discusses the benefits and problems that the developer of the car is facing. Based on the main ideas of the article and the meaning of the phrase, option D is the most appropriate answer.

**PART B2**

**Text 5**

**Vocabulary & Phrases**

**Reading Passages**

**Paragraph 1**

triumphantly	耀武揚威地
depraved	墮落的
weary	疲倦的 / 厭倦的

**Paragraph 2**

ponder	琢磨
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**Paragraph 4**

cynicism	譏笑 / 憤世嫉俗
gruel	嚴厲 / 艱苦

**Paragraph 5**

one-upmanship	逞威風的表現
debunker	揭穿真面目者 (美國俚語)
depriving	剝奪

**Paragraph 8**

intertwining	縱橫交錯
in pursuit of	尋求
exuberant	熱情洋溢的
spectator	旁觀者

**Paragraph 9**

fetishizing	盲目迷戀
depleting	耗盡

**Paragraph 10**

pander	迎合
lil'	小的 (little 的美式縮寫)

**Paragraph 12**

hard-nosed	頑固的
alien	陌生的

**Paragraph 13**

pragmatic	務實的
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**Comments**

PUH-LEEZE	表示感嘆 (please 的口語)
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56. D

The first sentence of paragraph 1 "It happens every semester" (line 1) tells the readers that the writer has had the same experience for several semesters and that he must have replied to similar questions for many times. So option D is correct. Options A and C are irrelevant to the question, whereas option B, compared with option D, does not best explain why the writer felt weary of the questions from the students.

57. (i)

Since Rousseau fell into his own criticism of being a depraved animal, the student thought he was undermining himself.

Rousseau's idea that human "who reflects is a depraved animal" is applicable to himself since the statement was made after a considerable reflection on humanity. Therefore, Rousseau, as a philosopher, himself cannot escape the criticism and became one of the depraved animals. Readers can infer the answers after they understood the key argument of Rousseau's statement: The man who reflects is a depraved animal. (line 2)

(ii) The student might feel triumphant because he/she seemed to have pointed out a mistake/contradiction committed by a renowned philosopher.

At the beginning of paragraph 2, the writer wrote, "instead of trying to find mistakes in the texts..." (line 5), which tells us that the student was trying to point out the mistakes in the text he/she read. So he/she might feel triumphant because he/she had achieved his/her purpose.

58. contradiction

In paragraph 1, the common critiques from students on the philosophical texts they read, such as "Rousseau is undermining himself" (lines 1-2) and "Emerson's call for self-reliance is in effect a call for reliance on Emerson" (line 3), are examples of seemingly self-contradictory statements of the philosophers. So the word "contradiction" best concludes the students' criticisms.

59. (i) C (ii) B

The writer concluded paragraph asking "isn't it more interesting to put ourselves in a frame of mind to find inspiration in them" (line 9), which is exactly option C. As for Emerson, the seeming contradiction created by his call for self-reliance may invite discussion on how to achieve self-reliance without shutting ourselves off from the outside world, which corresponds with option B. Option A seems irrelevant to the question.

60. Having good critical skills

The pronoun "it" in line 11 comes with the sentence "It is a sign of sophistication" and this sign of sophistication refers to having strong critical skills, which can be used as a defence against shaky or foolish arguments. So the pronoun "it" is a substitute of "having good critical skills".

61. (i) unproductive (ii) intelligent (iii) cynical

Paragraph 3 elaborated about how having strong critical skills can become a "privilege" and a sign of sophistication (lines 11-12). Then in paragraph 4, the writer described the critical ability celebrated in university campuses as "a thin gruel" and pointed out how the ability would be of little use besides providing "the satisfaction of cynicism" (lines 15-16). Based on these ideas, readers can infer the answers for the question.

62.

(i) The writer thinks that being critical has no use.	F	In line 17, the writer wrote that "the skill at unmarking error, or simple intellectual one-upmanship, is not totally without value". Readers can deduce that the writer admitted that being critical has some values.
(ii) Students could learn more if they were less critical.	T	The writer pointed out that "we may be depriving students of the chance to learn as much as possible" (lines 20-21). In other words, if students are less critical, students can seize the chance to learn as much as possible. Therefore, the statement is correct.
(iii) Students don't enjoy books, music and experiments in the classroom.	NG	The writer just mentioned that students might "close themselves off from their potential to find or create meaning and directions from the books, music and experiments they encounter in the classroom." (lines 23-25) He didn't mention anything about whether students enjoy the books, music and experiments.

## 2016 HKDSE English Language

## Paper 1

## PART A

## Vocabulary &amp; Phrases

Reading Passages

## Text 1

shower upon	降臨 (於)
counteract	抵消、消滅
magpie	鴉、喜鵲

## Text 2

## Section 1

virtually	實際上、實質上
pagan	異教徒 (的)
elicit	引出、誘出
benign	仁慈的、和藹的
warding off	避開、擋住

## Section 2

bizarre	古怪的、怪異的
wanting	缺乏 (某些特質) 的

## Section 3

staring (somebody) straight in the face	對 (某人) 來說顯而易見
insight	洞見、獨到見解

## Section 4

notion	念頭 / 看法
counterfactual	反事實的

## Section 5

debunking	駁斥 / 揭穿 (某事物的) 的真相
scepticism	懷疑 / 批判的心態

Suggested Solutions

1. (i) 6 (ii) 3

2. (i) 9

It is stated that if you spilt the salt, you "must throw some over your shoulder to counteract the bad luck". The word "counteract" suggests that you can undo the superstition.

(ii) 4

It is mentioned that one will be lucky if they catch "falling leaves in autumn". The word "autumn" hints at the importance of season in the superstition.

(iii) 2

It can be cited from the text that breaking a mirror will result in "seven years of misfortune", which indicates bad luck for a long time.

(iv) 5

The statement that meeting a black cat is "a sign of good things to come, but for others, it's a terrible warning" gives a hint of the opposing views on the superstition.

3. B

It is stated in the text that it is bad luck to see a magpie; thus it is a "bad luck superstition". The effects on luck for options A, C and D are not specified in the text as they are either a normal phenomenon or irrelevant to the text.

4. C

It is mentioned that horseshoes should be placed "the right way up with the two ends pointing down" so as to have good luck.

5. Keeping a rabbit's foot // (the pagan ritual of) ("knocking on wood") (to elicit the help of tree gods) // lucky charm  
That keeping a rabbit's foot is described as a "lucky charm" and the purpose of "knocking on wood" to elicit the help of tree gods indicate that they are examples of superstitions.

6.

(i) T	It is mentioned that "people have searched for an effective way of improving the good fortune in their lives for many centuries" (lines 4-6) and that lucky charms are found "throughout recorded history" (line 8). These reflect that superstitions have existed for several hundred years.
(ii) F	The professor states in the text, "Lucky charms... have been found in virtually all civilizations". (lines 7-8) This hints that superstitions do not just exist in some countries but in almost all countries in the world.
(iii) NG	Section 1 of the text only touches on the brief history and representation of superstitions. It does not mention whether they are becoming less popular now.

7. This is because they believe that luck is a strange force that can only be controlled by magical rituals and bizarre behaviours. They in turn attempt to use superstitions to control their destiny by dispelling bad luck and enhancing the good.

The subject of the first sentence of Section 5 is "scientific research", which suggests that the following sentence is related to the research. Moreover, it is said that "it" "demonstrates that much of the good and bad fortune we encounter is a result of our thoughts and behaviour" (lines 87-89), which points to the results of the research presented in previous paragraphs.

16. (i) Move away from superstitious thoughts and behaviour and towards a more rational view of luck.  
 (ii) Initiate changes in our thoughts and behaviour.  
 (iii) Use science and scepticism to increase one's level of luck, happiness and success in life.  
 "It [the research] is about encouraging people to move away from a magical way of thinking and toward a more rational view of luck." (lines 94-96) reveals the first two answers. The third answer can also be obtained from the text that one should use "science and scepticism to increase the level of luck, happiness, and success in people's lives".

17. (i) D

Although it is mentioned that people want to avoid bad fortune, the text does not mention whether people are also afraid of their good and bad fortune. Option B also does not fit in the text, as people believe in superstitions because they notice the existence of good and bad fortune. In the text, the professor also comments that most people do not understand how to enhance their luck. Thus, only option D is valid.

(ii) B

The phrase "take advantage of" means "utilize" and "make good use of". The text mentions in Section 3 that chance opportunities exist but can only be noticed and made use of by people who believe that they are lucky. The phrase "believe in" does not include the implication of taking action, and may not be the most appropriate answer in this case.

(iii) C

With reference to lines 87-89, it is said that "much of the good and bad fortune we encounter" depends quite a lot on "our thoughts and behaviour", which indicates in general a dependence of luck on ourselves.

(iv) B

"Mind" describes one's personal thoughts, while "heart" places greater emphasis on one's feelings and "spirit" describes one's inner quality and the supernatural force that controls one's life. In becoming luckier, the text only touches on the importance of one's thoughts and perceptions about luck.

(v) D

The word "even though" hints at the lesser importance of the way to "change the world around us". Therefore, the latter part of the sentence,

i.e. "the way we look at it", should be of greater importance. The only option that illustrates the meaning is "tremendously".

(vi) A

In the last section of the text, the writer believes that ultimately, "it is about using science and scepticism to increase the level of luck, happiness, and success in people's lives" (lines 97-99). He does not encourage people to depend on luck itself, and thus option B can be eliminated. The writer also does not mention that people should dig into the topic, but what people can do so as to enjoy a luckier life. Thus, only option A is valid.

18. (i) X

Although the text discusses the relationship between people's thoughts and behaviour and the level of luck in their lives, it does not mention the importance of hard work in increasing the level of luck in one's life. Thus, the title cannot accurately illustrate the theme of any of the sections.

(ii) 2

In Section 2, the writer states that superstition "doesn't work in the way most people think it does" (line 16). This shows that the core message of the section is about misunderstanding concerning superstition.

(iii) 4

Section 4 points out that how people deal with ill fortune matters in creating a lucky life. Thus, it echoes with the title of "Dealing with Bad Luck".

(iv) 1

Section 1 narrates the influence superstitions have on people throughout the course of history and around the world. This demonstrates the power of superstitions.

(v) 3

The experiment described in Section 3 is about the reason why some people tend to notice chance opportunities while some do not. It also mentions the way people can notice chance opportunities more easily. Thus, "chance opportunities" best summarizes the content of the section.

## PART B1

### Vocabulary & Phrases

#### Reading Passages

Text 3

huge hit

on the go

非常受欢迎的事物

忙個不停的

Text 4

alfresco

戶外的、露天的

delicacies	美食、佳餚
spectacular	壯麗的、令人驚歎的

**Text 5**

**Paragraphs 4-5**

common sight	常見的景象
culinary	烹飪的、廚房的
fill the same niche	佔據同一個市場

**Paragraphs 6-7**

overlooked	忽視、忽略
scarce	稀少的
discharge	排放
go-ahead	允許、許可
integral	完整的

**Text 6**

in-house	內部的／自設的
remote	偏遠的、偏僻的

**Text 7**

alternative	選擇／替代品
fleet	部隊／車隊

**Paragraphs 12-13**

merits	優點
exaggerating	誇張的、誇大的
eateries	餐廳
cater (to)	滿足、迎合

**Suggested Solutions**

19.

(i) F	It is stated that the food truck "is always on the go, stopping at different locations around town" (lines 4-5). This suggests that it does not park in the same place every day.
(ii) T	It is said that the food truck is a "huge hit all around town" (line 4). This shows that the food truck is very popular.
(iii) T	It is mentioned in paragraph 1 that "Fred's Food Truck serves American favourites" (line 3).

(iv) NG	Although it is mentioned that the food truck sells American food, it does not mention whether the food truck is in America.
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20. It suggests that the food is very mouth-watering / delicious and popular. The phrase "lucky enough to try" suggests that it is not easy to have the chance to taste the food and that the food is very attractive for the taster. Therefore, candidates can derive from the phrase that the food is very delicious and popular.

21. pork sandwich

The phrase "with just the right amount of BBQ sauce on top" modifies the pork sandwich that the writer had bought.

22.

(i) Food trucks will fill a gap in the market for cheap and convenient food.		Tsang does not mention the price and accessibility of food trucks.
(ii) Hong Kong has attractive places for trucks to sell from.	✓	Tsang believes that "Hong Kong has many locations suitable for alfresco dining where visitors can enjoy delicacies and Hong Kong's spectacular scenery at the same time" (lines 12-13).
(iii) Food trucks will add to the choice of restaurants.	✓	Tsang also believes that "their [food truck's] popularity abroad will add to the mix of Hong Kong's existing food scene" (lines 15-16).
(iv) Hong Kong people like food trucks.		Tsang's opinions about the introduction of food trucks do not touch on the views of Hong Kong people.

23. alfresco dining

The word "alfresco" means "located in the open air". Therefore, "alfresco dining" means eating outside.

24. John Tsang hopes to introduce food trucks as early as possible.

Tsang emphasizes that he asked relevant departments to implement the proposal to introduce food trucks "as early as possible".

25. C

Although John Tsang asked relevant departments to introduce food trucks to Hong Kong as early as possible, he does not state that the implementation is urgent for Hong Kong. Neither does he mention the quality of Hong Kong culinary treats nor compare food trucks abroad with those that will be introduced in Hong Kong.

41. B

The writer first quotes people's opinion that "food trucks will cause traffic congestion in crowded areas of the city", then comments that "I have not heard of such complaints regarding the Mister Softee fleet" (lines 64-65). This suggests that Mister Softee is an example of food trucks to illustrate that food trucks will not cause traffic congestion, as opposed to option D. Although people's scepticism is mentioned in the paragraph, the example only aims to answer their queries but not to emphasize them.

42. The writer thinks that food truck hygiene would be similar to those of street hawkers in Hong Kong, and should not be a concern for the introduction of food trucks.

The writer states that readers "see stalls selling fish balls, chicken wings and other snacks. They operate in similar conditions to food trucks". This shows his opinion that the standard of hygiene of food trucks and food hawkers are similar. While Hongkongers are able to accept food hawkers, they should also be able to accept food trucks.

43. Critics of food trucks // People opposing the introduction of food trucks is mentioned in the text that "this proposal appears to be regarded as so controversial by some people". (lines 69-70) Thus, it can be deduced that these people hold an opposite view to the supporters.

44. A

The writer is of the opinion that "critics are exaggerating the problems" created by food trucks (line 70). The word "exaggerating" means "enlarging" or "overemphasizing", which can be used to describe that the critics are making the problems bigger.

45. (i) Food trucks can provide Hongkongers with a wider range of food choices  
(ii) Food trucks can provide good-quality food for the demanding diners in Hong Kong

The answer can be found in the last line of paragraph 13 of the text. Food trucks are said to offer citizens with "a wider range of culinary options" and cater to the needs of "very demanding diners" in Hong Kong.

46. (i) 5

In Text 5, the writer believes that food trucks "would have an impact on a long-standing culinary tradition here - food hawkers", expressing her worries that food trucks may drive out hawkers. In the last paragraph, she also urges the government to "consider the harm they [food trucks] would do to our traditional hawkers", emphasizing that food trucks may drive out hawkers in Hong Kong.

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The writer believes that food trucks "would be popular with young Hongkongers" and would "cater to the demands of the city's very demanding diners", indicating the anticipated popularity of food trucks. (iii) X

Text 5 opposes the view that hawkers would do well with food trucks. Texts 6 and 7 do not discuss the pros or cons of the coexistence of the two. Therefore, the title does not match with any of the texts. (iv) 6

In text 6, the writer provides a situation when food trucks may be useful, which is in remote work areas where fast food shops and in-house canteens are not readily accessible. This fits the title given.

## PART B2

## Vocabulary &amp; Phrases

## Reading Passages

## Text 8

## Paragraph 1

refined	精緻的
attest	證明、證實
nightmare	噩夢

## Paragraph 2

sink (something) into (something)	把大量(資金)投放在(某工作)
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## Paragraph 4

ferocious	殘酷的/激烈的
flood	蜂擁而至/擠滿
crack down (on)	打擊

## Paragraph 5

hustle	忙碌
brick-and-mortar	實體的
complements	補足
volatile	易變的、無常的
tough it out	從(某困境中)挺過來
inclement	酷寒的、風雨交加的
duo	合作的一對

## Paragraph 6

cash cow	搖錢樹、生財工具
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## Text 9

Paragraph 8

per se	本身、本質上
reprehensible	應受指責的
akin	(和某一事物) 相似
albeit	雖然/即使

Paragraph 9

hipster	時髦的
cannibalizing	互相爭奪

Paragraph 10

curbside	路邊
fad	一時的時尚

## Text 10

Paragraph 11

expire	斷氣、逝世
small wonder	不足為奇

Paragraph 12

cap	限制、管制
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Paragraph 13

intrepid	無畏的、勇猛的
nosh	零食、小吃
went to press	付印

Paragraph 14

garishness	眩目、華麗
roach	蟑螂 (cockroach 的非正式簡稱)
sneer	嘲笑、譏諷

Paragraph 15

wrangling	爭論
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Paragraph 16

gastronomic	美食的
roam	漫遊、流浪
chow down (on)	吃掉、大快朵頤

47. nightmare

A "nightmare" means a "very bad or frightening experience or situation", which implies that food truck business can be extremely unpleasant.

48. It is to emphasize to readers the fierce competition that the food truck business faces.

Finding a parking spot is described as "a major factor in food truck success" (line 19). Having to find such spots early in the morning illustrates the ferocious competition food truck operators face with others trying to dominate this factor of success.

49. Thomas Kelly and his partner David Schillace

"Duo" means "two people who are usually seen together, or are associated with each other". In the text, the two people partnering with each other are Thomas Kelly and David Schillace.

50. B

Option A describes how the two spent their money on starting the business, before their success. Options C and D present the difficulties and the state of exhaustion the two face at a later stage of their business, which is not about their success. Only option B illustrates their popularity and the success of their food truck business.

51. Reasons for opening the food truck

- It is cheaper than opening a restaurant.
  - It offers a lower risk than opening a restaurant.
- It is stated that "the truck was cheaper, offered lower risk than opening a restaurant and allowed him and partner David Schillace to test out their concept without having to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars" (lines 9-11).

Reasons for the company's initial success

- People are willing to pay higher prices to reward hard-working culinary entrepreneurs.
- There were less competitors at the beginning due to their early entrance into the market.

The answer can be seen in paragraph 1, "New York... was greeted by a city... willing to pay higher prices to reward hard-working culinary entrepreneurs" and in paragraph 3, "as early adopters, the Mexicue saw explosive growth", showing how entering into the market early gave them an edge as there were fewer competitors.

Challenges faced by the company

- Fierce competition of the food truck business
  - Difficulties in finding good, solid parking spots
  - Regulation and prosecution from the New York police
- The answer can be found in paragraph 4, as the writer states that "competition in New York City is ferocious, and the food truck business is no different" (lines 17-18). He also mentions that "regulators began to crack down on the industry" (line 21).