

Unit 5

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PART 1 READING (6% of the subject mark)

1. C (See lines 7-9, 'Last year alone, over one thousand people committed suicide in Hong Kong.')
2. A (See lines 16-18, '... and they keep questioning what drives these youngsters to take their own lives.')
3. B
4. B
5. D
6. C
7. C (See lines 49-51, '... Chinese people find it difficult to exhibit emotions ... not naturally inclined to discuss their feelings ...')
8. D (See lines 75-76, 'But depression won't just disappear if they put on a brave face ...')
9. B
The expression 'take/taking the easy way out' means 'end/ending one's life'. It can be replaced by 'do/doing away with oneself'. It can also be used to mean 'doing something without effort'.
e.g. When some people have problems they cannot solve, they try to take the easy way out.
do away with themselves.
Rick has no patience in revising for the exams — he always chooses the easy way out.
10. A (See lines 102-104, 'And even if a child is not depressed — he/she may just be feeling down in the dumps ...')
11. C
12. B
13. A (See lines 106-111, 'Indeed, parents who can successfully keep the lines of communication open with their teenaged children ... a better chance of spotting any serious problems early on ...')
14. C
15. D (See lines 134-136, '... and will herald a more accessible approach towards emotional well-being in the future.')
16. B

PART 2 LANGUAGE SYSTEMS (12% of the subject mark)

Cloze Passage

17. B
'Is hoping' can be replaced by 'hopes'.
e.g. Jane is hoping to get a promotion soon.
hopes
18. A
When referring to the country, 'China' should be used in the singular, but when referring to the team (of players), 'China' is usually used in the plural.
e.g. China is a vast and populous country.
China have won the soccer semi-finals, scoring four-nil.
19. C
20. D

21. A
 'Chances' and 'likelihood' should not be confused in usage, although they are similar in meaning. 'Chances' here refers to 'possibility' (of winning). 'Likelihood' means 'probability'. Compare these examples:
 e.g. What are our chances of winning the inter-school basketball championship?
 The chances are that we will win.
 There is a chance/likelihood that we may win.
 In all likelihood, we will win.
22. B
23. C
24. A
25. C
26. B
27. D
28. C
 'Upwards of' means 'over or more than'.
 e.g. Upwards of a million Americans took to the streets to denounce terrorism.
 'Upwards' without 'of' means 'towards what is higher'.
 e.g. The missile rose upwards into the sky.
29. A
30. A
 'In time' and 'on time' should not be confused. 'In time' means 'not late', while 'on time' means 'punctual/punctually'.
 e.g. I always come to class on time, but this morning, I came just in time for the roll call.
 I admire Romy — he's always on time when he has appointments.
31. B
32. D
33. C
34. C
 'Indispensable' means 'absolutely essential'.
 e.g. A good dictionary is indispensable for learning a foreign language.
 The computer is now considered an indispensable equipment in most establishments.
35. B
36. D

Sentence Completion

37. B
38. A
39. D
40. C
41. D
42. D
43. A
44. B
45. A
46. C
47. C
48. C

Summary Cloze

49. taken care
50. be insensitive to
51. fast-paced, profit-oriented
52. oneself/themselves
53. retirement
54. both
55. heavily reliant/dependent/relying heavily
56. separate/apart
57. source of pride
58. regarded/seen/viewed as
59. their parents
60. registering them under
61. blind
62. deterioration
63. happened/occurred/resulted
64. plight
65. someday
66. like them
67. attention/love (love/attention)
68. insecurity, anxiety ... loneliness (any order)

Matching Items

69. J
70. F
71. A
72. K
73. G
74. B
75. L
76. C
77. D
78. H
79. I

Proofreading

Overcoming Loneliness

Dr Dan Rivers, an eminent American psychiatrist, ✓
says that it is activity, ^{not} no people, that is the real key
to ~~be~~ overcoming loneliness. In general, people think
that if one suffers from loneliness, ^{one/he/she} needs the company
^{urgently} of other people very urgent. But Dr Rivers says that,
^a as ~~an~~ matter of fact, the quest for new, stimulating
companionship often makes people more lonely. ✓

Over the ^{past} passed 16 years, Dr Rivers has interviewed
^{many} as much as 3,000 people on the question of loneliness.
As a result of the interviews, Dr Rivers has ~~been~~ come
to the conclusion that, in general, ^{active} action people are less
^{to} likely ~~to~~ feel lonely.

Indeed, loneliness is just a state ^{of} in mind. When
it attacks ~~to~~ us, the best thing we can do is find
something to do to ^{away} while the time. The trouble is
that when we feel ^{bored} boring, many of us immediately
seek ~~to~~ the company of other people who, we are
^{aware} not awared, are just as bored as we are. Having their
company, therefore, will not help us at all. In fact, ✓
that may aggravate ~~to~~ the situation. So far, the best
means of breaking free from loneliness is getting ✓
involved ^{involve} in an activity that we enjoy doing. It takes
effort, but we may be surprised at ~~that~~ how effective
it really ⁱⁿ is ~~is~~ helping us overcome loneliness.

Unit 6

PART 1 READING (6% of the subject mark)

1. B (See lines 7-9, '... when Beijing lost out to Sydney by just two votes in the final round of the selection process.')
2. D (See lines 18-20, '... to illustrate to the rest of the world how rapidly its society has progressed and embraced modernity.')
3. C (See lines 28-31, '... China's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ... is likely to grow by 0.3 % ...')
4. A
5. B (See lines 48-49, '... thus pouring foreign capital into the local economy.')
6. B (See lines 50-51, '... argue that the economic benefits of the Games have been exaggerated.')
7. C
8. D (See lines 61-67, '... the impact of the Games on GDP has been miscalculated ... 'We believe that the net benefit to the national economy will be quite moderate.'')
9. B
10. D (See lines 77-79, '... one benefit that cannot be doubted is the prestige ...')
'Kudos' means 'honour, glory or credit'.
e.g. She did most of the work, but all the kudos went to her boss.
11. C
12. A
13. B
14. D (See lines 108-109, '... neither the Olympic bid nor the Games are intended to be politicized'.)
15. A
16. C

PART 2 LANGUAGE SYSTEMS (12% of the subject mark)

Cloze Passage

17. B
'Intriguing' means 'full of interest especially because it is fascinating'.
e.g. The life of Princess Diana has been the intriguing subject of many biographies.
18. C
'Plausible' means 'reasonable or believable'.
e.g. Investigators are trying to find a plausible explanation for the mystery.
19. B
'Lay out' is a phrasal verb (verb + particle) meaning to 'spread out ready for use or so as to be seen easily'.
The past/past participle form is 'laid out'.
e.g. She laid out all the clothes she wanted to take on holiday.
I laid out a fortune for that car.
20. A
21. D
'Repressed' means 'suppressed or prevented from breaking out'.
e.g. All protests were repressed by the dictatorial regime.
Repressed emotions may contribute to depression.

22. A
23. D
24. C
The expression 'in the dead of' means 'in the quietest or least active period of'.
e.g. The burglars sneaked into the house in the dead of night.
In some countries, the temperature can be as low as -40 degrees in the dead of winter.
25. A
26. C
27. C
28. B
'Presumably' means 'it may be taken for granted' or 'supposed to be true'.
e.g. Mary has been absent for almost a week. Presumably, she is ill.
I think you have overfed your dog — presumably, that's the reason why it feels sick.
29. C
30. B
31. D
'To be substantiated' means 'to be supported by facts or evidence'.
e.g. The allegations that the official was corrupt had not been substantiated, so the case against him was dismissed.
32. C
The expression 'hold water' means 'to be valid or believable'.
e.g. Your claim that overeating before bedtime can cause nightmares does not hold water.
The idea that women have a longer life-span than men, generally, holds water.
33. B
34. A
'Relevance (to)' can be replaced by 'bearing on'.
e.g. What you are doing has no

relevance to
bearing on

 my life.
The evidence presented in court had no

relevance to
bearing on

 the case.
35. C
'Preposterous' means 'unreasonable or contrary to reason or common sense', 'absurd' or 'outrageous'.
e.g. Your accusations are simply preposterous!
Where did you get such a preposterous idea?
36. B

Sentence Completion

37. D
38. B
39. D
40. C
41. C
42. B
43. B
44. C
45. C
46. B
47. C
48. B

Summary Cloze

- 49. fifth largest country
- 50. being killed/murdered
- 51. law enforcers
- 52. behind
- 53. mercenaries/killers
- 54. rich/wealthy businessmen
- 55. cleanse/rid
- 56. young/juvenile
- 57. comprise
- 58. survival
- 59. commit crimes
- 60. escape punishment/get off/go free
- 61. prosecuted
- 62. approval
- 63. menace/threat to society
- 64. attitude/feelings
- 65. their parents
- 66. believed
- 67. just/only
- 68. rehabilitate them

Matching Items

- 69. H
- 70. I
- 71. B
- 72. K
- 73. A
- 74. J
- 75. E
- 76. G
- 77. C
- 78. D

Proofreading

Curable Blindness

According to the World Health Organisation, there are seven to ten ~~millions~~ ^{million} blind people in China. There are estimated to be three times ~~of~~ ^{are} this number of visually impaired people, all of whom ~~are~~ ^{are} at risk of becoming ~~become~~ completely blind. Yet tragically, over 80% of these individuals could have had their sight restored if they had been attended to ~~X~~.

The Chongqing Eye Bank ~~was~~ ^{is} currently working to hard ~~reduce~~ cases of curable blindness in China. Over 100,000 people in Chongqing ~~are~~ ^{are} suffering from corneal disease, which can be cured ~~by~~ through the transplant of corneal tissue from a donor. But until recently, transport problems ~~have~~ ^{have} prevented doctors from using donors ~~residing~~ ^{residing} outside the area of the Eye Bank.

Fortunately, earlier this year, the Eye Bank was ~~giving~~ ^{given} by a vehicle ~~from~~ the Standard Chartered Community Foundation. This vehicle will allow doctors to harvest corneal tissue outside ~~X~~ the immediate vicinity of the Eye Bank, and therefore ~~restores~~ ^{restore} the sight of an increased number of people.

The vehicle will also ~~be~~ ^{used} to promote a campaign to raise awareness of corneal donation ~~to~~, and hopefully ~~create~~ ^{create} ~~creating~~ more opportunities for patients to have the gift of ~~the~~ sight restored by doctors. Blindness is a terrible tragedy, but ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ most cases it can be avoided, thanks to the commendable work of doctors ~~in~~ ^{from} the Chongqing Eye Bank.

Unit 7

PART 1 READING (6% of the subject mark)

1. C
2. B (See lines 11-12, 'Is this the price we have to pay for progress?')
3. B
'Concomitant' means 'accompanying or happening together'.
e.g. Crime is concomitant with poverty.
4. B
'Bullish' is often used to refer to the stock market when it is strong and expecting or causing a rise in stock market prices. It also means 'optimistic or confident', as opposed to 'bearish'.
e.g. The bullish economy of the United States is targeted by terrorists.
Despite the economic downturn, most Hong Kong people remain bullish about the future of the territory.
5. D
6. B
'Thanks to' means the same as 'due to' or 'owing to'. Sometimes, it is used sarcastically.
e.g. Kevin was able to land a good job, thanks to his uncle's political clout.
We nearly missed our flight, thanks to the heavy traffic.
7. C
8. B (See lines 46-48, 'Now is the time to start paying the same attention to the way in which we look after the environment ...')
9. D
10. C (See lines 59-62, 'Residents ... complain about the unbearable stench coming from factories ...')
11. B
12. B
13. D (See lines 84-85, '... but, sadly, only a very small fraction of the shopping public take it seriously ...')
14. B
15. C
16. D

PART 2 LANGUAGE SYSTEMS (12% of the subject mark)

Cloze Passage

17. C
'(Be) pressed' means 'have barely enough of something'.
e.g. Hong Kong is undeniably pressed for space.
Please hurry — we're pressed for time!
18. C
19. A
20. D
21. A

22. B

'Spectrum' means 'full or wide range or sequence'. It should not be confused with 'spectre' which means 'ghost' or 'unpleasant and frightening mental image of possible future trouble/misfortune'.

e.g. Zoos include a wide spectrum of animal species.

The spectre of terrorism has plagued people's minds after the disaster of September 11, 2001, in America.

23. B

'Habitat' means 'natural environment of an animal or plant'.

e.g. The jungle is the habitat of wild animals.

24. C

'Live' (pronounced 'laiv'), used here, is an adjective, meaning 'having life' or 'actual, not pretended'.

e.g. We saw a real live gorilla in the zoo.

The world boxing championship was shown live on TV last night.

25. D

The verb 'access' means 'get information from, or put information into a computer file'.

e.g. Myla accessed three different files to find the correct information.

Often 'access' is used as a noun, meaning 'means of approaching or entering a place'.

e.g. The only access to the bolted warehouse is through the rear window.

Students must have access to a good library.

Sometimes, 'access' is used in the expression 'easy/difficult of access', meaning 'easy/difficult to reach'.

e.g. I seldom visit my grandparents because their place is difficult of access.

26. A

27. C

28. B

29. B

30. D

31. C

'It cannot be denied' means 'everyone must admit that ...' It can be replaced by 'There's no denying that ...'.

e.g. It cannot be denied that
There's no denying that | terrorism is causing panic almost everywhere.

32. A

33. D

'Interfere' is commonly misused. Observe the usage patterns below:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| — Interfere in something | : Don't interfere in matters that don't concern you. |
| — Interfere with somebody | : Don't interfere with me! |
| Stop interfering with my plans. | |

'Interfere with something' can also be used to mean 'obstruct or hinder'.

e.g. Poor communication facilities interfere with progress in any country.

34. B

35. B

36. C

'Insight' means 'deep understanding'.

e.g. Her actions reveal an insight into human character.

The experience has given me an insight into the plight of the homeless.

Sentence Completion

37. B

38. B

39. D

40. A

- 41. C
- 42. D
- 43. B
- 44. B
- 45. A
- 46. C
- 47. C
- 48. C

Summary Cloze

- 49. internationally released (released internationally)
- 50. starring/featuring
- 51. 70-year-old Chinese novel
- 52. record
- 53. Best Art Direction
- 54. overwhelming
- 55. former/previous
- 56. from/by
- 57. internationally/overseas/abroad
- 58. movie map
- 59. all-time low
- 60. factors/problems
- 61. dramatic
- 62. damaging
- 63. success/popularity
- 64. boosted/helped
- 65. producing/making films/movies (movie/film making)
- 66. highlights/stresses
- 67. fueling
- 68. rejuvenate

Matching Items

- 69. J
- 70. A
- 71. G
- 72. B
- 73. K
- 74. C
- 75. H
- 76. D
- 77. L
- 78. F
- 79. I

Proofreading

A Thing Called Tea

To most Asians, particularly the Chinese and the Japanese, tea is the most popular beverage. In fact, in Japan, the tea pouring ~~is~~ ceremony is regarded ^{as} an art which ladies are expected to perform ^{especially} in welcoming guests, ^{specially} the revered ones, and it is supposed to be done with the utmost dexterity ^{and} grace. But come to think of it, tea is not a modern drink. In fact, it is more ~~longer~~ than four thousand years old.

During the 18th century, Europe and America ^{began} began to cultivate the custom of tea drinking. Consequently ^{the} tea trade of China flourished. Special sailboats known ^{as} 'tea clippers' were built to ^{delicately} carry the delicate flavoured leaves to North America and Europe.

Did you know that the British are among the ^{world's} world greatest tea drinkers? The average Englishman consumes about nine pounds of tea a year, contrasted with the Americans who use only ~~X~~ 10 per cent of that amount. In the 19th century, the British ~~have~~ ⁱⁿ built large tea plantations at India and Ceylon (now Sri Lanka). In Ceylon, tea growing has ~~had~~ become the chief industry, giving the Chinese steep competition in the quantity of tea ^{for} in exports. Tea is also extensively grown in Java, Sumatra and Taiwan.

There are two main varieties of tea plant. The one ^{from} of China grows only about three feet high, while the ^{Indian} India plant reaches a height of over 20 feet. ^{Whatever} Whoever the variety, the fact is that ~~the~~ tea is a very saleable commodity and accounts for a large portion ^{of} the national revenues of tea-growing countries.

Unit 8

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PART 1 READING (6% of the subject mark)

1. C (See lines 11-14, 'Back in the 17th century, IP rights were primarily enforced to protect ... manufacturing processes ...')
2. B (See lines 4-6, 'IP rights protect an artist from having his/her knowledge or ideas copied by another.')
3. A (See lines 22-28, 'In those days, IP rights were easily protected ... However, a huge array of IP ... can be downloaded today free of charge using the Internet.')
4. C
The expression 'take something or somebody by storm' means 'have great or rapid success with something or somebody'.
e.g. The play 'Miss Saigon' took Hong Kong audiences by storm, as it did in many other countries.
'Take something or somebody by storm' can also be used to mean 'capture something or somebody by a violent and sudden attack'.
e.g. The rebels took key cities by storm and eventually overthrew the government.
5. B
6. D
'Qualms' means 'feeling of doubt or misgiving, especially about whether what one is doing is right or not'.
e.g. The man felt some qualms about reporting the incident to the police.
I have no qualms about telling him he is a liar.
7. C (See lines 40-42, '... why would I fork out for something when I can get it free on the Internet?')
8. B (See lines 45-48, 'These people claim ... that most of the original works were produced long before the notion of intellectual property was reinforced.')
9. A
10. C
11. D (See lines 74-76, '... many people ... deem it unjust that the company has been deprived of that revenue.')
12. D (See lines 79-85, 'File-sharing ..., single-handedly, has the power to inflict incalculable damage on record, film and publishing industries ... its influence is virtually unstoppable ...')
13. A
14. C
15. B
16. C
17. D

PART 2 LANGUAGE SYSTEMS (12% of the subject mark)



Cloze Passage

18. C

19. D

20. A

'Horizon', used literally, means 'the line at which the earth and the sky appear to meet'.

e.g. The sun sank below the horizon.

A ship appeared on the horizon.

'Horizons' (usually plural) can be used figuratively, meaning 'a limit of a person's knowledge, experience or interest'.

e.g. Travel broadens one's horizons.

21. D

22. B

23. B

Don't confuse the noun 'prophecy' (pronounced 'profesi') with the verb 'prophesy' (pronounced 'profesai'). 'Prophecy' means 'prediction or statement of what will happen in the future', while 'prophesy' means 'to foretell future events'. Compare the following examples:

e.g. His prophecy of a disaster proved to be true.

No one can accurately prophesy what will happen in the future.

24. C

25. D

Don't confuse 'outdoors' and 'outdoor'. 'Outdoors' is an adverb meaning 'outside or in the open air', while 'outdoor' is an adjective meaning 'existing in the open air' or 'fond of activities done in the open air'.

Compare the following examples:

e.g. In hot countries, people often sleep outdoors.

I am fond of outdoor activities.

My brother is an outdoor type of person.

26. A

27. C

'Notwithstanding' here is a preposition, meaning 'despite' or 'in spite of', and is followed by an object of preposition.

e.g. Notwithstanding

Despite

In spite of

the terrorist attacks, the Americans remain undaunted in spirit.

'Notwithstanding' can also be used as an adverbial conjunction, meaning 'however' or 'nevertheless'.

e.g. John's family warned him not to go sailing in that kind of weather;

notwithstanding,
nevertheless,
however,

he went just the same.

28. B

Note that the expression 'the number of' is always singular, while 'a number of' is always plural. Compare the following examples:

e.g. The number of accidents has risen in the past two years.

A great number of car accidents are caused by drunk driving.

29. A

30. D

31. C

32. D

'Climate' and 'weather' should not be confused. 'Climate' refers to a regular pattern of weather conditions of a particular region.

e.g. Britain has a temperate climate.

Many Americans move to a warmer climate during the winter.

'Climate' can also be used figuratively to mean 'general attitude or feeling'.

e.g. There has been a climate of fear in the United States ever since the terrorist attacks on 11 September, 2001.

'Weather' refers to the condition of the atmosphere at a certain place or time, especially with regard to temperature and presence of rain, sunshine and wind.

e.g. We are expected to have warm and sunny weather over the weekend.

The weather in Hong Kong is unpredictable.

33. B

34. D

'Viable' means 'feasible or workable'.

e.g. Danny's proposal sounds viable.

The government has proposed a viable plan of increasing welfare funds for the elderly.

35. C

Sentence Completion

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 36. A | 37. C | 38. C | 39. B |
| 40. B | 41. D | 42. C | 43. C |
| 44. C | 45. B | 46. D | 47. C |
| 48. B | 49. A | | |

Summary Cloze

50. captivity/imprisonment
51. freedom
52. jubilation
53. airport
54. capture/abduction
55. looked
56. was subjected
57. lost control
58. abductors/tormentors/captors
59. thought
60. have wedded/have married
61. incarceration/captivity/imprisonment
62. languished/suffered
63. broken/worn down
64. between
65. singled out
66. leap/leaping/jump/jumping
67. strong
68. blowing kisses
69. new/fresh start/second chance

Matching Items

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 70. J | 71. A | 72. E | 73. F |
| 74. D | 75. B | 76. K | 77. L |
| 78. G | 79. I | 80. C | |

Proofreading

Hê Jiping

Hê Jiping is one of Hong Kong's most famous playwrights ✓

and, over the years, has consistently ~~and~~ delighted audiences

with both comic ^{and} tragic works. Her superbly-written play

'Tien Xia Diyi Lou' has been widely ^{praised} ~~praise~~ as 'a classic

^{of} work ~~contemporary~~ realist drama', and in less than four

years, it has ~~yet~~ been performed on over 400 occasions

throughout China, Hong Kong, Japan, Singapore and ✓

Korea — a record for modern ^{Chinese} ~~China~~ drama.

Hê won the categories of Best Playwright and Most ✓

Popular Play, at ^{the} 1999 Hong Kong Drama Awards, for

'De Ling and Empress Dowager CiXi', her first ^{work} ~~works~~

as resident playwright ^{for/with/at} ~~by~~ the Hong Kong Repertory

Theatre. She ^{has} ~~have~~ been with the company since 1997,

having moved ^{to} ~~at~~ Hong Kong from Beijing eight years

previously. While in Beijing, Hê ~~was~~ studied at the Central

Academy of Theatre before enjoying ~~for~~ a permanent

residency ~~resident~~ at the Beijing People's Art Theatre.

Hê's other accomplishments ^{include} ~~includes~~ writing screenplays

for movies and full-length television series, and she has ✓

collaborated with ^{talented} ~~talent~~ directors such as Tsui Hark

and Stephen Shin to win ~~so~~ many awards, including the

prestigious 'Flying Asparagus' prize on two separate ✓

occasions. Hê's work has even ^{been} ~~incorporated~~ into

'The Contemporary Chinese Complete Works ^{of} ~~by~~ the

Finest Literature' ^a ~~reflection~~ of her status as one of

today's most talented Chinese ^{writers} ~~writer~~ — a local playwright

the Chinese could truly ^{be} ~~proud~~ of.

Unit 9

LANGUAGE SYSTEMS PART 2

PART 1 READING (6% of the subject mark)

1. C (See lines 6-7, '... a fact that makes it inimical to general health ...')
'Inimical' means 'harmful' or 'unfriendly or hostile'.
e.g. Smoking and drinking are both inimical to one's health.
Western countries have been accused of being inimical to Islam by Bin Laden.
2. C
3. C (See lines 10-11, '... having captured the tastes of people in almost all continents.')
4. B
The expression 'make a go' means 'make a success of something'.
e.g. Loisa is determined to make a go of her career.
The 'Ready to Wear' (RTW) is fast making a go of the clothes business.
5. D (See lines 37-39, '... organization and consistent business practices are of paramount importance ...')
'Paramount' means 'having the greatest importance or significance; supreme'.
e.g. The reduction of unemployment should be the paramount goal of our government.
6. D (See lines 46-51, '... they have prime locations in the heart of the city ...')
7. A
'Plethora' means 'spate, glut, or appearance in great number or quantity'.
e.g. The report you have made contains a plethora of inaccuracies.
The plethora of news about crimes in American cities discourages people from going to the US on holiday.
8. B
'Arresting' here is an adjective, meaning 'attracting attention or striking'.
e.g. Mona Lisa has an arresting smile.
News headlines should be arresting in order to attract the readers.
9. D
10. B
11. B (See lines 69-70, '... view the developments with no little acrimony...')
'Acrimony' means 'bitterness'.
e.g. The dispute between the two families was finally settled without acrimony.
12. B
13. B (See lines 102-104, '... Cafe de Coral looks bent on giving McDonald's and other fast-food chains a run for their money.')
14. A
'Give someone a run for one's money' means 'provide someone with strong competition'.
e.g. John is determined to give his competitors a good run for their money.
15. D (See lines 116-118, '... no one can really tell when the trend will come to a halt.')
16. A. (See lines 34-36, '... there is actually no agreement ... what they think fast food is ...')

PART 2 LANGUAGE SYSTEMS (12% of the subject mark)



Cloze Passage

17. B

18. A

19. D

'Quashed' means 'suppressed or crushed'.

e.g. The rebellion was easily quashed by the government troops.

'Quash' can also be used to mean 'reject or declare not valid legally'.

e.g. The Court of Appeal quashed the earlier verdict of a lower court.

20. D

21. B

22. C

'Fashionable' here can be replaced by 'trendy' or 'a trend'.

e.g. Having long hair is becoming

fashionable
trendy
a trend

 among boys.

23. D

24. A

25. D

26. B

'Conversely' can be replaced by 'On the contrary' or 'However'.

e.g. In the past few decades, girls were not allowed to go out at night alone.

Conversely,

On the contrary, in our modern times, girls enjoy more freedom to do so.

However,

27. B

28. C

29. A

30. C

31. C

32. A

Note the following collocations (right combination of words):

- | |
|-------------------------------------|
| — Issue a warning/statement/warrant |
| — Make/publish/release a report |

e.g. Dr Chen

issued a warning that LSD could have fatal effects.
made/published/released a report saying that LSD could have fatal effects.

33. D

34. D

35. B

36. C

The verb phrase 'steer clear' means 'avoid going to a place or using something', or 'avoid getting involved'.

e.g. We should always steer clear of dangerous drugs.

Always steer clear of trouble.

Sentence Completion

37. B

38. B

39. D

- 40. C
- 41. A
- 42. C
- 43. B
- 44. B
- 45. D
- 46. B
- 47. C
- 48. A
- 49. B
- 50. D

Summary Cloze

- 51. outstripping
- 52. overseas/abroad
- 53. wealthy/rich recipients
- 54. potentially devastating
- 55. anticipate
- 56. payment/money/reward/fee
- 57. volunteered
- 58. suggesting/proving/showing/revealing
- 59. without their permission/consent
- 60. discipline
- 61. support/favour
- 62. beneficial/advantageous/profitable/favourable
- 63. chance/opportunity
- 64. point of view/advantages or disadvantages
- 65. rooted/developed
- 66. against
- 67. practised/legal/lawful/legitimate
- 68. followed the example
- 69. aware/realize/understand
- 70. when/after they die/after their death

Matching Items

- 71. F
- 72. H
- 73. B
- 74. J
- 75. A
- 76. K
- 77. L
- 78. D
- 79. I
- 80. E
- 81. G

Proofreading

Monique Au Yee-ha

For those teenagers considering a future career in television, Monique Au Yee-ha ^{is} a good role model, using a combination of ~~the~~ talent and initiative to forge a successful career in the competitive ~~competition~~ world of television.

Monique wanted to work in shows ~~show~~ business from an early age and, as a teenager, she ~~w~~^s accrued experience in the industry by appearing in advertisements and karaoke music videos. On leaving high school, Monique studied ~~study~~ advertising ~~advertise~~ design at the Sha Tin Technical Institute, and once she had graduated, she was able to really ~~set~~^{to} work on achieving her dream, telephoning film directors ~~in~~^{an} attempt to find work. Her resourcefulness paid ~~off~~^{off}, since one of the directors introduced her to the YMC television channel, which then employed her ~~a~~^{as} presenter.

As part of this role, Monique has ~~had~~^{enjoys} to keep up to date with the show's audience, and she enjoyed talking to them whenever she gets an opportunity. But presenting ~~present~~ alone is not enough for Monique, ~~and~~^{who} clearly has high ambitions — she wants to learn more about television production and editing. Although ~~that~~^{she} has certainly got the enthusiasm, she fears that her English language skills might ~~have~~^{hold} her back. 'My English is barely acceptable,' she says ~~on~~^{modestly}. However, with her impressive track record, few ~~the~~^{the} would disagree that this sky is the limit for Monique.

Unit 10

PART 1 READING (6% of the subject mark)

1. D
2. C
'Live from hand to mouth' means 'to live a hard life, satisfying only the present needs without being able to save or provide for the future'. The attributive adjective (i.e. used before a noun) is 'hand-to-mouth'.
e.g. Having only one bread winner in the family, the Chans live from hand to mouth.
Mr Chan is sick and tired of his hand-to-mouth existence.
3. D (See lines 25-27, 'The bottom line ... is man's avarice — his desire to amass a fortune ...')
4. A
The idiom 'make a killing' means 'have a great financial success'.
e.g.

Many people make a killing by	dealing in stocks.
	dealing in gold.
	appearing in movies.
5. B (See lines 36-39, '... people are so bored with their humdrum existence ...')
'Humdrum' means 'uneventful or dull'.
e.g. I'm sick and tired of my humdrum existence; I need something exciting to do.
6. A (See lines 41-42, '... on the pretext that they are just unwinding after a day of hard work.')
'To unwind' means 'to relax after a period of hard work or tension'.
e.g. Going to the cinema is one way to unwind oneself after a busy week.
Having worked for four hours at a stretch, I need to unwind.
7. D
8. C
9. B (See lines 57-59, '... that gambling is inimical to one's life and future.')
10. C (See line 63, '... gambling is addictive.')
11. C
12. B (See lines 72-79, '... may even develop a twisted sense of moral values ... may find himself in touch with the undesirable underworld where ... forms of vice flourish ...')
13. C (See lines 84-86, '... up to the neck in debt to loan sharks or members of the Triad society?')
14. B (See lines 107-110, '... as long as people remain covetous of wealth without sweat ...')
'Covetous' means 'greedy'.
e.g. A covetous person will stop at nothing to amass wealth.
15. B
16. D

PART 2 LANGUAGE SYSTEMS (12% of the subject mark)

Cloze Passage

17. B
The verb 'storm' means 'to move or walk in a violent manner', or 'to express violent anger by shouting loudly'. In this context, 'stormed' can be replaced by 'entered', but without the particle 'into'.
e.g.

The masked men	stormed into	the bank, pointing a gun at the staff.
	entered	

'Get out of my house!' stormed the angry old man.

18. D
 'Thundered' here means 'shouted or uttered loudly'. 'Thundered at' can be replaced by 'told or said to'.
 e.g. The masked man approached the counter and

thundered at
told
said to

 the staff: 'This is a robbery!'
19. A
20. B
21. D
 'Give chase' means 'run after somebody'.
 e.g. After the robbery, the police immediately gave chase.
22. B
23. C
24. A
 'Take/hold somebody hostage' (not hostages) means 'to keep somebody captive to enforce a demand'.
 e.g. The hijackers took the plane passengers hostage.
 The British journalist held hostage by terrorists has finally been released.
25. C
 'Converging upon/at/on' means 'coming together towards a common point'.
 e.g. The demonstrators are converging upon the mayor's office.
26. D
27. B
 Description of age or size when used attributively (used before the noun modified) should be in singular, hyphenated form. However, when the descriptive adjective is used predicatively (following the verb 'be'), it should be plural and not hyphenated. Compare the following examples:
- | Attributive | Predicative |
|--|---|
| Tom is a 20-year-old medical student. | Tom, a medical student, is 20 years old. |
| An 85-year-old man fell into the MTR track and died instantly. | The man who died after falling into the MTR track was 85 years old. |
| We bought a new 20-cubic-foot refrigerator. | The new refrigerator we bought is 20 cubic feet in size. |
28. C
 'A stone's throw' means 'a very short distance from', or 'very near'.
 e.g. My house is just a stone's throw from my office.
 Mila lives just a stone's throw from here.
29. D
30. B
 'Adamant' means 'stubbornly determined, unyielding, or unwilling to change'.
 e.g. The US government is adamant in its stance against terrorism.
 Esther is adamant about not going with us.
31. B
32. A
 'Throng' means 'a crowd of people'.
 e.g. The throng of curious onlookers is beginning to swell.
 The throng was getting unruly, so we had to summon the police.
33. C
34. D
 'Relent' means 'to become less intense, harsh or severe'.
 e.g. Mother relented and finally allowed me to go to the dance.
 The US will not relent in its campaign against terrorism.

35. A

'To be engulfed' means 'to be surrounded or enveloped'.

e.g. The whole house was engulfed by/in clouds of smoke.

The boat was engulfed by/in huge waves.

Engulfed by police officers, the robber finally surrendered.

36. A

'Keep/Hold someone at bay' means 'to prevent someone from coming near'.

e.g. The troops managed to hold the enemy at bay.

The terrorists managed to keep the police at bay by holding an old woman hostage.

Sentence Completion

37. B

38. A

39. B

40. C

41. D

42. A

43. A

44. C

45. D

46. C

47. B

48. B

49. C

50. B

Summary Cloze

51. New Delhi

52. capital

53. hoaxes

54. bitten/attacked

55. doctors

56. masked gang

57. reliable

58. looks like

59. face

60. metal

61. public behaviour

62. convinced

63. fears

64. total darkness

65. superstitious

66. mass hysteria

67. distinguishing

68. television/TV series

69. whether

70. imagination

Matching Items

71. D

72. F

73. A

74. C

75. H

76. B

77. L

78. G

79. K

80. I

81. E

Hong Kong Maids Demand Better Working Conditions

Some of the 200,000 domestic helpers who came to Hong Kong from other countries to work have ~~had~~ been protesting against their working conditions, which they liken to that ^{of} a 'modern-day slave'. The workers, who are predominantly women, ^{held} hold a press conference in Edinburgh Place, Central, ^{earlier} early this week.

Eman Villaneuva, ~~was~~ ^{spoke} secretary-general for United Filipinos of Hong Kong, ^{like/as} spoken on behalf of the members. 'Foreign domestic workers are working ~~as~~ slaves,' she said. 'We will continue the struggle to ~~have~~ oppose attacks on migrant workers.' Indeed, working conditions for maids are sometimes atrocious. They may be expected to work ^{for} up to 16 hours a day for less than ^{the} stipulated minimum wage of \$7.52 per hour. Eni Lestari, president of the Association of Indonesian Migrant Workers, reported ^{sickening} sicken tales of abuse, including evidence of a maid whose employer ~~to~~ scorched her with a hot iron when she fell be~~h~~ind asleep after working non-stop for almost 24 hours. She also outlined the hopeless predicament facing many ^{foreign} foreigner maids. 'As domestic helpers, ~~we~~ we have to struggle. We have no choice. If we go back ^{to} there here Indonesia, it is useless. We have no jobs here. We just have to survive.'

The groups are uniting ^{to} on demand a minimum wage for migrant workers in Hong Kong. Moreover, ^{they} their hope to demonstrate that a network ^{of} from support is available for workers suffering by abuse or exploitation.