

Part 1

Read Passage One and answer questions 1-7 on the Question-Answer Book.

Passage One:

- 1 [1] We've all at some point been told, "Don't get mad". This is because most people think that anger is a negative emotion and that being angry is bad for ourselves and others. But scientists are now beginning to suggest that anger, used in the right way, can actually improve our health, job prospects, relationships and even societies.
- 5 [2] From road rage to riots, nobody is arguing that anger cannot be enormously destructive. Nevertheless, the idea that it is also sometimes beneficial is **gaining ground**. One particularly influential study came in the wake of the September 11 attacks on the US in 2001. Jennifer Lerner, now at Harvard University, gathered information on the emotions and attitudes of almost 1,000 American adults and teenagers just nine days after the attacks, with follow-up studies in subsequent years. She found that people who felt angry about terrorism were more
- 10 optimistic about the future than those who were apprehensive about it.
- [3] Andrew Livingstone at the University of Stirling, UK, found that anger, more than any other emotion, helps unite people with a shared conviction, and prompts them to take action. If the desired reward is, say, better working conditions or broader social change, anger can play an enormous role in helping you achieve these goals. Mahatma Gandhi and his passive resistance is a beautiful example of controlled anger. There are many
- 15 other prominent figures in human history who were incredible leaders because they used their anger to fight for change and transform nations. But these people channelled and directed their anger to heal, rather than using it to hurt others.
- [4] But what about your life at home? Surely when it comes to your nearest and dearest it is always best to keep calm and avoid an altercation? Not according to Ernest Harburg, emeritus professor at the University of
- 20 Maryland School of Public Health in Washington DC, US. He believes that a fight with your partner might actually be healthy. His team has found that people who generally suppress their anger in a dispute with their partner die earlier than those who just let their anger out and resolve conflicts. But it must be cautioned that when getting angry in a relationship, we have to be respectful.
- [5] Showing and controlling your anger is a lifelong art, and perhaps we can all gain insights from the Greek
- 25 philosopher Aristotle, who wrote more than 2,000 years ago: "Anybody can become angry, that is easy; but to be angry with the right person, and to the right degree, and at the right time, and for the right purpose, and in the right way, that is not within everybody's power, that is not easy."

Read Passage Two and answer questions 8 -14 on the Question-Answer Book.

Passage Two:

Hong Kong's dai pai dong

- 1 [1] For many Hongkongers, a meal at a dai pai dong is the ultimate "comfort food" experience. Nothing sounds better than a warm and hearty bowl of noodles or congee washed down with a cold glass of dong ling cha (Hong Kong-style iced lemon tea), while sitting on a stool, crouched over your meal, listening to people chat and laugh.
- 5 [2] While dai pai dongs are popular lunch spots, they are on the brink of extinction. There are only 25 such open-air food stalls left in Hong Kong: 11 in Sham Shui Po, 10 in Central, three in Wan Chai and one in Tai O, according to the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department which manages the licences.
- 10 [3] These eateries were first set up after the Second World War. The government began issuing licences to families of deceased or disabled civil servants, allowing them to operate small street-side restaurants to make a living. Dai pai dongs – which literally means "big-licensed stalls", referring to the size of the licences that they display – offered quick, cheap meals and a place to socialise. They were usually tucked away in small alleyways, next to the city's high-rises.
- 15 [4] But their popularity led to noise, traffic and hygiene complaints from people living nearby. So in 1956, the government stopped issuing new licences and prohibited the transfer of existing ones. Nearly two decades later, in 1975, the first cooked food centre opened, commencing a process of trying to shift dai pai dongs into a more controlled and hygienic environment.
- 20 [5] In 1983, the government began to buy back the "big licences", offering up to a few million dollars to speed up the process of getting the stalls off the street. Most of the dai pai dong owners were the elderly, and the licences were only legally transferable to their spouses. As a result, many owners were willing to return their licences for compensation, which led to a rapid decline in the trade. Some successfully converted their outlets into air-conditioned restaurants.
- [6] But some districts lost all their old street-side eateries. Kowloon City, for example, which had once been home to 68 dai pai dongs, had none by 1984. The numbers have dropped sharply in other districts, too.
- 25 [7] In May 2005, the existence of dai pai dongs in Hong Kong received renewed public attention. There was a huge uproar when Man Yuen Noodles, a dai pai dong in Central, faced closure due to the death of its licensee. Many Hongkongers called on the government to save the eatery. They said that dai pai dongs were an important part of the city's heritage and a valued part of people's collective memory.
- [8] But their pleas went unanswered and the stall closed in July that year. The Hong Kong government was criticised for not making more effort to preserve local culture.
- 30 [9] So the next time you find yourself walking along a busy Hong Kong street and notice a traditional dai pai dong, make sure to have a meal there and enjoy the food, atmosphere and unique history it has to offer.

Part 1 – Reading Comprehension (30 marks)

For each multiple-choice question, darken the appropriate circle. Otherwise, no mark will be awarded.

Passage One (14 marks)

1. In paragraph 2, what phrase can best replace ‘gaining ground’ (line 6)?

- A. becoming more popular or accepted
- B. becoming more important
- C. being debated
- D. being criticised

A B C D

2. According to paragraph 2, when did Jennifer Lerner conduct the first study?

3. Find one word in paragraphs 2 to 4 which shares the same meaning with each of the phrases below. (4 marks)

- i) worried _____
- ii) belief _____
- iii) very famous and important _____
- iv) a loud argument _____

4. Is it always harmful to have a quarrel? Why or why not?

5. Use the information from paragraphs 3 to 5 to decide whether the following statements are True, False or Not Given. (4 marks)

- | | T | F | NG |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| i) Holding back emotions is good. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| ii) Anger always ruins people’s relationships. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| iii) Anger leads to an increase in blood pressure. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| iv) The idea that anger can be useful is completely new. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

6. Choose the best title for this passage.

- A. Be angry at all times
- B. Keep calm and hide your emotions
- C. The benefits of anger
- D. How to start an argument

A B C D

7. Using Passage One and your own knowledge, do you think anger is a positive or negative emotion? Explain your answer. (2 marks)

Passage Two (16 marks)

8. The phrase 'comfort food' (line 1) refers to the food you eat when you...

- A. are celebrating an event or achievement.
- B. feel stressed or upset.
- C. are spending time with friends.
- D. want to eat something of very high quality.

A B C D

9. Decide whether the statement below is true, and provide a phrase from paragraphs 1-3 to support your answer.
'Dai pai dong will likely remain in Hong Kong in the future.'

10. Find a word or expression in paragraphs 3-4 which has the same meaning as each of the words or expressions below. (3 marks)

- i) dead _____
- ii) earn money _____
- iii) beginning _____

11. Use the information from paragraphs 1-5 to decide whether the following statements are True, False, or Not Given. (4 marks)

- i) People have to line up for hours to get a seat at a dai pai dong. T F NG
- ii) Many dai pai dong owners were reluctant to return their licences because they loved their job. T F NG
- iii) The food provided at a dai pai dong is affordable. T F NG
- iv) Dai pai dongs get their name from the size of the stall. T F NG

12. Number the following events in chronological order, with 1 as the earliest. The first has been done for you as an example.

The government suspended the distribution of licences.	
Citizens in Hong Kong asked the government not to close down local dai pai dongs.	
The Second World War ended.	1
The first cooked food centre was opened.	
Man Yuen Noodles stopped operating.	

13. Samuel is writing an article on dai pai dong in Hong Kong. Please help him complete the introduction using words from paragraphs 6-8. Use only ONE word in each blank. Make sure your answers are grammatically correct. (4 marks)

Central, one of the busiest districts in Hong Kong, is (i) _____ to the famous dai pai dong Man Yuen Noodles. The fate of the food stall has caught the (ii) _____ of many Hongkongers who asked the government to (iii) _____ the old, street-side eateries. However, the government declined to respond to their (iv) _____.

14. Does the author think that dai pai dong can be replaced by other restaurants? Explain your answer by quoting a word from paragraphs 7-9. (2 marks)

Part 2 – English Usage (70 marks)

A. Phrasal Verbs (8 marks)

Fill in the blanks with the phrasal verbs provided in the table below. You may need to change the form of the verbs. Each phrase can be used once only.

make up	write down	put down	get over	stay up
put up with	wake (somebody) up	get up	set off	sit down

The first day of my trip

“Sweetheart, it’s already 8:30 a.m. You’re going to have to hurry if we’re going to catch our flight at 11:00 a.m.,” said my mother. I quickly got up and rushed to the bathroom to freshen myself up. I (1) late the night before and hadn’t slept well, so was in a bad mood. “Mum, can you (2) your phone and start packing? You’re just sitting there and doing nothing,” I yelled. As soon as I had said the words, I immediately regretted shouting at her. It was not my mum’s responsibility to (3) and do all the packing. I was old enough to take responsibility for myself. Her face fell and she quietly put everything into the suitcase.

After five minutes of awkward silence, I couldn’t bear it anymore. I wasn’t ready to apologise, so instead suggested a plan of action. “If we leave by 9 o’clock, we’ll still be fine,” I told my mother. “I’ll just put on my coat and we can (4).”

Unfortunately, when we arrived at the check-in counter at the airport, we discovered that we were late and could not board our flight – the gates had closed. We asked the ground staff if there were any available seats on other flights that day, but they were all fully booked. All we could do was find the waiting list, (5) our names and go home to wait. When we got home, my mum and I (6) at the kitchen table and I finally apologised to her. She said it was fine, but still looked sad. Last time, it took my mother three months to forgive me for breaking her favourite plate. I wonder how long it will take for her to (7) this. I should probably do something to (8) to her.

1.	2.	3.	4.
5.	6.	7.	8.

B. Multiple-choice Cloze (9 marks)

Read the following text. Decide which of the choices would best complete the text if inserted in the blanks. Write the letter of each answer in the space provided.

Somali pirates in the dock - Germany holds first piracy trial in 400 years

The first pirate trial to take place in Germany in 400 years opened on 22 November 2010, with 10 Somali men in the dock accused of attempting to hijack a German container ship in April. The Somali (1), made up of men aged between 17 and 48, faces a maximum sentence of 15 years after a trial that is due to last several months. They are charged (2) attacking the MS Taipan some 900 kilometres east of the Somali coast.

Dutch naval forces (3) the ship after a brief exchange of gunfire and handed the pirates over to Germany. The crew hid in a so-called 'panic room'.

(4) is a (5) problem off the coast of Somalia, with both the number of attacks and the ransoms demanded spiking over the past two years, according to the London-based International Maritime Bureau.

Some 23 vessels and 500 seafarers are currently being held (6) by Somali pirates, the bureau said.

Dieter Berg, who works at Germany's Munich Re, the world's leading reinsurance company, said the trial was unlikely to deter others from rushing to join Somalia's most profitable business.

"It's a high-profit, low-risk game" for pirates, he said. "It's important pirates should face trial," but too (7) countries are prepared to deal with such difficult cases, he added.

"There's little risk involved for would-be pirates" as most of them are simply captured and then released, he said.

Another expert, Anja Shortland, who studies piracy at the German Institute for Economic Research, said that the trial would not stop the pirates. "Spending three, five, even seven years (8) a European or American jail followed by political (9) - you can't do much better as a Somali man," she said.

(Adapted from http://student.thestandard.com.hk/junior/ls_content_vpfd.asp?id=182&t=1)

1. A. troop B. tribe C. class D. gang	2. A. of B. at C. with D. on	3. A. boarded B. had boarded C. board D. to board
4. A. Pirate B. Pirates C. Piracy D. Piracies	5. A. growing B. grown C. grew D. growded	6. A. hostile B. hostage C. host D. hostel
7. A. many B. much C. little D. few	8. A. in B. on C. with D. out of	9. A. party B. asylum C. power D. consequence

1.	2.	3.
4.	5.	6.
7.	8.	9.

C. Verb Forms (12 marks)

Fill in the blanks with the words provided in brackets in their correct forms.

English language

English, which (1) (belong) to the Germanic family of languages, is a living language - it (2) (evolve) as a global language should. It is changing as it borrows and learns from other languages to better describe the world around it. New versions of English are becoming languages in their own right.

(3) (Begin) with, there are a huge number of different English dialects. In southern England, people speak with a different accent to people in northern England. But there are global differences too. In the United States and most of Canada, American English (4) (speak). In Australia, people speak Australian English.

There are also variations associated with different cultural, economic and racial groups. In the United States, for example, African-American vernacular English is mostly spoken by people of colour, while British received pronunciation (RP) is often used by people who come from a wealthy background. New forms of the language have come from (5) (mix) it with other languages. These include South American English and of course, Hong Kong English or Chinglish.

The English language (6) (become) the world's first truly global language. It can be argued that this (7) (happen) as a result of the global dominance of the British Empire. British imperial expansion in the 18th and 19th centuries took this Anglo-Saxon language to far-flung destinations like Asia and the Americas. English became useful and interesting to people who (8) (never hear) the language before.

With the emergence of America as a world power, the language (9) (continue) to grow and develop. In the 20th century, America welcomed millions of immigrants from around the world and the number of English speakers around the world increased. With Americanisation and global trade, English has grown into a lingua franca. Hollywood movies have become global teachers of American English. Today, most international conferences (10) (conduct) in English. According to the British Council, two-thirds of the world's scientists (11) (write) reports in English and 80 percent of the world's electronically stored information is in English.

Although English has more speakers than other languages, some people are concerned about its future. In particular, they wonder whether the international dominance of English (12) (continue) in the future. As many people use English as their second language, we expect that the English language will continue to develop and that more linguistic variations will evolve.

(Adapted from http://student.thestandard.com.hk/junior/lst_content_vpdf.asp?id=172&t=1)

1.	2.	3.	4.
5.	6.	7.	8.
9.	10.	11.	12.

D. Vocabulary (11 marks)

Choose the most suitable words from the table below to complete the sentences. You do NOT need to change the form of any words. Each word should only be used once.

antibiotics	guilt	adorable	arrogant
distracting	relieved	ambitious	grumpy
infection	responsible	disappointed	temper
eager	exhausted	timidly	energetic

William and Snowy

William was a (1) boy and he lost his (2) easily. He yelled at people around him when things didn't go his way. To help him with his communication problems, his parents suggested keeping a puppy.

That weekend, William's parents brought him to an animal shelter. But none of the dogs caught their attention. Just when they were ready to give up, they spotted a Westie (3) hiding in the corner. Its hair was as white as snow. It looked at them with its watery eyes and seemed (4) to follow them home. "What an (5) dog! Let's take her home and call her Snowy!" said Mother.

At first, William wasn't interested in Snowy. He left her in the living room and refused to feed her or take her for walks.

One day, Snowy started shivering and refused to eat. Feeling worried, William asked his parents to take Snowy to the vet. On the way there, he burst into tears because he was frightened that something bad would happen to Snowy. Fortunately, the vet said Snowy only had a mild bacterial (6) and prescribed her some (7). After the vet had assured them that Snowy would recover soon, William felt (8).

When they got home, William tried to give Snowy her tablets, but it wasn't easy. Snowy was very smart and would immediately spit out any food that William had hidden medicine in. He then figured out a way to solve the problem – (9) her by singing and dancing. Snowy got very excited when William danced and didn't notice the medicine in her food. At bedtime, William was so (10) that he fell asleep as soon as he got into bed. With William's care and attention, Snowy quickly recovered. William's parents were pleased to see that William finally became a (11) boy.

1.	2.	3.	4.
5.	6.	7.	8.
9.	10.	11.	

E. Verb + Infinitive or -ing Form (12 marks)

Fill in the blanks with the words in brackets in their correct forms.

Buying a present

Tomorrow is Mother's Day. Rebecca would like (e.g.) to buy (buy) her mother a present, so she asks her brother for advice. He suggests (1) (get) her a necklace because their mother just lost her favourite one. However, she cannot afford it as she spent all her money on (2) (buy) bubble tea. Now, she regrets not (3) (save) more money.

Next, he advises her (4) (bake) a cake because their mother likes (5) (eat) dessert. "But I don't want (6) (be) stuck in the kitchen for that many hours," she says. "There's no point in (7) (dedicate) five hours to (8) (make) a cake that will be eaten in five minutes."

"Stop saying 'no' to my ideas! We'd better (9) (think) of a gift soon as we're running out of time," he says. "It's important (10) (give) her something special and memorable. Would you consider (11) (make) a card?" he suggests.

"That's a great idea! Let's (12) (choose) some photos and print them out!" she says.

1.	2.	3.
4.	5.	6.
7.	8.	9.
10.	11.	12.

F. Prefixes (8 marks)

Fill in the blanks with the most suitable words from the table below. You will need to add a prefix to each word to complete the meaning. No word is used more than once.

convenient	paid	cooked	logical
honest	necessary	polite	responsible

1. My work with the charity is _____. I am doing it as a volunteer.
2. The witness was _____ when he testified at the trial yesterday. Nothing that he said was true.
3. Mum scolded Lily for being _____ because she started eating before everyone was ready.
4. I don't understand why they won the debating competition. Their arguments were completely _____.
5. Oh no! The chicken is _____. It's very dry.
6. It is _____ to live in the countryside without a car because there is not much public transport.
7. Mary is really _____. She is the group leader for our project, but she never does any of the work.
8. This new T-shirt is completely _____. You already have too many clothes at home.

1.	2.	3.	4.
5.	6.	7.	8.

G. Proofreading (10 marks)

Proofread the following text (numbered lines 1-10 only) without changing the meaning. No lines have more than one mistake and at least one line is correct. Do not make any changes to punctuation and do not make unnecessary changes. Use ONE word only for each correction. If you think there are no mistakes in a line, put a ✓ at the end of the line (example c).

Corrections must be done as follows:

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

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

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| a | When I was younger, my friends and I would X try to scare each other |
| b | by telling ghost stories. I never got frightened because I did not believe ⁱⁿ ghosts. |
| c | In fact, I would laugh at anyone who said they did. However, I changed my ✓
with |
| d | mind about this last summer when I was staying <u>at</u> my aunt in Guangzhou. |

Festivals in Hong Kong

- 1 Chinese New Year is the most popular festival in traditional China culture. Married couples give red
- 2 packet money to their friends and relatives to wish them fortune and prosperity in coming year.
- 3 Easter is also celebrate in Hong Kong. It takes place in April, usually a little later than Ching Ming. It
- 4 is a religious festival that marks the resurrection of Jesus.
- 5 The Dragon Boat Festival falls in the fifth month of the Chinese calendar. It marks the dead of a famous man
- 6 who love China and wrote poetry. Dragon boat racing is an important part of the festival. People watch
- 7 rowers in dragon-shaped canoes racing to the sound of drums. A food traditionally is eaten at the festival is
- 8 the rice dumpling - sticky rice wrapped in plant leaves and filled with fresh ham and egg yolks.
- 9 Christmas is another Christian festival celebrated in Hong Kong. However, its celebration has become very
- 10 commercialised. People spend a lot of money on big dinners and expensive gifts for their friends and family.