

ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER 1

PART A

Reading Passages

8:30 am – 10:00 am (1½ hours)
(for both Parts A and B)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- (1) There are two parts (A and B) in this paper. All candidates should attempt Part A. In Part B, you should attempt either Part B1 (easier section) OR Part B2 (more difficult section). Candidates attempting Parts A and B2 will be able to attain the full range of levels, while Level 4 will be the highest level attainable for candidates attempting Parts A and B1.
- (2) After the announcement of the start of the examination, you should first write your Candidate Number and stick barcode labels in the spaces provided on the appropriate pages of the Part A Question-Answer Book and the Part B Question-Answer Book which you are going to attempt.
- (3) Write your answers in the spaces provided in the Question-Answer Books. Answers written in the margins will not be marked.
- (4) For multiple-choice questions, you are advised to blacken the appropriate circle with a pencil so that wrong marks can be completely erased with a clean rubber. Mark only **ONE** answer to each question. Two or more answers will score **NO MARKS**.
- (5) Supplementary answer sheets will be supplied on request. Use separate supplementary answer sheets for Part A and Part B. Write your Candidate Number, mark the question number box and stick a barcode label on each sheet, and fasten them with string **INSIDE** the relevant Question-Answer Book.
- (6) No extra time will be given to candidates for sticking on barcode labels or filling in the question number boxes after the 'Time is up' announcement.
- (7) The two Question-Answer Books you have attempted (one for Part A and one for Part B) will be collected together at the end of the examination. Fasten the two Question-Answer Books together with the green tag provided.
- (8) The unused Question-Answer Book for Part B will be collected separately at the end of the examination. This will not be marked. Do not write any answers in it.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART A

- (1) The Question-Answer Book for Part A is inserted in this Reading Passages booklet.
- (2) Attempt ALL questions in Part A. Each question carries ONE mark unless otherwise stated.

PART A

Read Text 1 and answer questions 1-19 in the Question-Answer Book for Part A.

Text 1

Tai Kwun: The Big House is Finally Open



1 [1] For 179 years, the former Victoria Prison and Central Police Station compound stood aloof in the heart of Hong Kong, visible yet inaccessible – unless you enforced the law or fell on the wrong side of it. Now everyone has a chance to step inside its walls. After a long and arduous conversion into a centre for art and heritage, Hong Kong's most significant heritage conservation project
5 is finally complete.

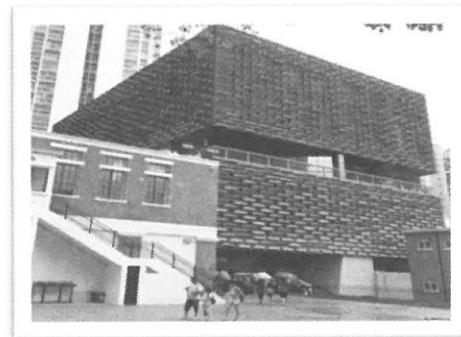
10 [2] Officially re-christened with its former nickname, Tai Kwun, the Cantonese equivalent of ‘the big house’, the compound now includes art galleries, exhibitions on local history, shops, restaurants and bars. “The philosophy has been very clear from day one,” says Winnie Yeung, Tai Kwun’s head of heritage. “We’re trying to turn a closed-off site that Hong Kong people were familiar with but never had a chance to go inside into a site that is open to the public with easy access.”

[3] That was a challenge like nothing Hong Kong had seen before. The first iteration of Victoria Prison was built in 1841. It was the first permanent structure built by the British in their new colonial possession. With 18 different buildings, three of which are declared monuments – a designation that imposes legal restrictions on how a building can be modified – the restoration work was destined to be particularly complicated.

15 [4] The Jockey Club, which was asked to lead the restoration project, spared no expense, hiring renowned Swiss architectural firm Herzog & de Meuron to design a new arts pavilion for the site, along with a master plan for how to convert the historic site into its new role as a public facility. Their first proposal called for a spindly tower inspired by bamboo scaffolding – and it was furiously rejected by nearby residents, who said it would ruin their views and overshadow the venerable old buildings. Eventually, the architects came up with a plan for two boxy structures that floated above parts of the old prison courtyard. One houses a 200-seat auditorium, the other an art gallery. Both are clad in black aluminium blocks that give them the appearance of leather jewellery boxes.

20 [5] When Jacques Herzog and Pierre de Meuron visited Hong Kong last December to inspect Tai Kwun, they still seemed disappointed their original vision for the site had been rejected. “We were honestly a bit shocked to find that Hong Kong has neighbourhoods worse than Switzerland, that they would complain about such a radical transformation,” said Herzog. But the feedback made them realise that what people valued about Tai Kwun was its low-rise character in a high-rise city. “It’s a horizontal oasis,” he said. “It has always been an attractive space just waiting to be discovered by the public.”

25 [6] Herzog describes the final design as “less radical”, but with the same goal of opening up a space that had long been sealed off to the general population. But even the toned-down aluminium-clad additions have been controversial. “Many people feel they are totally out of place and I personally think they’re too heavy. They dominate the entire site,” says neighbourhood activist Katty Law, who is the convenor of the Central and Western District Concern Group.



45 [7] Others defend the new additions. “When we talk about heritage conservation now, we talk about adaptive reuse – giving a building new life. There’s only so much you can do with the existing buildings,” said architectural conservationist Fredo Cheung last year. “The point is not to mimic the old but to distinguish the old from the new,” he said. “It’s about authenticity.”

50 [8] There have been some missteps. In 2016, a wall in one of the site’s oldest buildings collapsed during an attempt to reinforce it. And the Jockey Club has been criticised for failing to preserve some of the non-architectural elements of the site’s heritage, like graffiti that had been scrawled by prisoners on the walls of their cells. “The renovation is sometimes excessive, overly new, leading to a loss of the original patina of the heritage buildings,” says Law.

55 [9] That criticism is echoed by art critic John Batten, who sat on one of Tai Kwun’s advisory committees. “But, over time, the buildings will evolve into a new appearance and function,” he wrote in a magazine column last May. And that new function will be one markedly different from its past role. “What we’ve noticed is that neighbours will just drop by in the evening to meet up with their friends because Central doesn’t have many open spaces,” says Yeung.

60 [10] Tai Kwun’s new life as a public gathering space was one of the reasons its inaugural heritage exhibition, *100 Faces*, focuses on its presence in the surrounding neighbourhood. The history of Tai Kwun itself is conveyed through eight storytelling spaces scattered throughout the site. Some of that history deals with well-known figures like Vietnamese Communist leader Ho Chi Minh, who was jailed in Victoria Prison as he used Hong Kong as a base from which to plot his revolutionary war against France. But other stories are more humble in scope. One of Yeung’s favourites is from the owner of a Sheung Wan printing press.

65 [11] “When the owner was still a very young boy, he cried a lot when he was sleeping at night,” she says. “His father had to get up early the next morning, so what his mother did was to bring him all the way to Chancery Lane next to the prison and get them to sleep there – because Victoria Prison after lights off was the quietest place in Central. It gives you a sense of how the site has always had this very strong connection to the community even though it was surrounded by walls.”

70 [12] The walls are still there, but now the gates are open – and a new chapter of history has begun. More than just a museum, or an art gallery, or an historic site, Tai Kwun is a place that brings many different threads of Hong Kong life together. “Never have we done such a large scale conservation and revitalisation project all in one go,” says Yeung. “In Hong Kong, in the past, we always just conserved one building and then another. This is conserving an entire site – a place.”

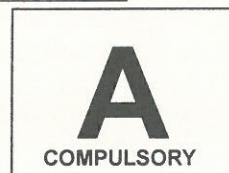
END OF READING PASSAGE

Sources of materials used in this paper will be acknowledged in the *HKDSE Question Papers* booklet published by the Hong Kong Examinations and Assessment Authority at a later stage.

Candidate Number

Please stick the barcode label here.

**HKDSE 2020
ENGLISH LANGUAGE
PAPER 1 PART A
QUESTION-ANSWER BOOK**



Write your Candidate Number and stick a barcode label in the space provided on this page.

Read Text 1 and answer questions 1-19. (42 marks)

Text 1

1. Complete the summary of paragraph 1 by selecting the best option from the choices below. (3 marks)

Tai Kwun was previously a prison but now it is (i) and anyone can visit. It took (ii) to make the modifications to the buildings. Now the work in Tai Kwun is (iii); it has become the most important project of its kind in Hong Kong.

- (i) A. a law court
B. a heritage site
C. a police station
D. a residential house

A B C D

- (ii) A. 179 years
B. a long time
C. not too long
D. very little time

A B C D

- (iii) A. starting
B. ongoing
C. finished
D. cancelled

A B C D

2. Find a word or phrase in paragraph 1 which has a similar meaning to ‘enter’.

3. What does ‘fell on the wrong side of it’ (line 3) mean?

- A. broke the law
B. fell off a wall
C. made the wrong decision
D. put something in the wrong place

A B C D

4. Find a word or phrase in paragraph 1 that suggests the Victoria Prison and Central Police Station was disconnected from the daily lives of Hong Kong citizens.

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.



5. Based on the facilities mentioned in paragraph 2, which of the following can people NOT do in Tai Kwun?

- A. eat lunch
- B. sleep in a prison cell
- C. meet friends for a drink
- D. learn about Hong Kong history

A	B	C	D
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

6. According to paragraph 2, are the following statements True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG)? (3 marks)

Statements

- (i) The compound is officially named Tai Kwun.
- (ii) The compound was unknown to the public previously.
- (iii) The compound displays traditional Hong Kong art in the art galleries.

T	F	NG
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

7. With reference to paragraph 3, state ONE reason why the building work was especially challenging.
-

8. What does 'the other' (line 25) refer to?

- A. the art gallery
- B. a leather jewellery box
- C. one of the boxy structures
- D. the venerable old building

A	B	C	D
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

9. Find a word in paragraph 4 to highlight the fact that it took time to find a solution.
-

10. What phrase is used in paragraph 5 to describe Tai Kwun as a wide-open relaxing place?
-

11. Complete the following information about the new arts pavilion by using a word or phrase taken from paragraphs 4-6 for each gap. Write no more than THREE words for each gap. (6 marks)

	Initial design:	Final design:
Distinctive appearance	Inspiration taken from (i) _____	Buildings look like (ii) _____
Facilities	-----Not Stated-----	a) a large hall b) (iii) _____
Residents' response to the design	Residents argued that the tower would obstruct their (iv) _____	Some believe the new structures are out of place.

Architects' response	The architects were surprised as they expected this type of reaction in (v) _____ but not here in Hong Kong.	After seeing that their initial design may have been too radical, they toned down their new design without changing their original (vi) _____.
-----------------------------	---	---

12. Complete the summary of paragraph 8 by using ONE word taken from paragraph 8 for each gap. (4 marks)

During the project, a number of (i) _____ were made by the Jockey Club, for example, while working on one of the buildings in the compound, part of it (ii) _____. Also, in the prisoners' (iii) _____ the Jockey Club did not preserve the graffiti. As a result, they were (iv) _____ for losing some of the buildings' original atmosphere.

13. Give an example, from paragraph 9, of how John Batten's prediction in paragraph 9 has come true.

As Central lacks _____

14. Below is a summary of paragraph 10. In three of the lines there is ONE mistake. If you find a mistake, underline it and replace the word with one that expresses the correct idea. Write the word in the box on the right. Both grammar and spelling must be correct. In one of the lines there is no mistake; put a tick (✓) in the box. One has been done for you as an example. (4 marks)

	Summary	Correction
(i)	The final exhibition held at Tai Kwun was chosen to celebrate	
(ii)	its new private role in the community. This was staged at	
e.g.	<u>all</u> locations around the entire compound. Called <i>100 Faces</i> ,	eight
(iii)	it told the stories of both famous and more ordinary people	
(iv)	whose lives had been disturbed by the prison and police station.	

15. According to paragraph 11, why did the mother decide to spend the night at Chancery Lane, next to the prison?

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

16. Who or what do the following words from paragraph 11 refer to? (2 marks)

- (i) 'she' (line 63) _____
 (ii) 'the site' (line 66) _____

17. Find the metaphor the writer uses to describe a 'fresh start' in paragraph 12.

18. Number the following events from the text in chronological order with '1' as the earliest. Write (2-5) in the boxes provided. The first one has been done for you as an example. (4 marks)

Tai Kwun opens.

(i)	
e.g.	1
(ii)	
(iii)	
(iv)	

Victoria Prison is established.

Mother and child sleep in Chancery Lane.

Local residents come by to socialise.

New buildings are designed for the site.

19. Use the information given in paragraphs 4-12 to match each of the following comments with a person or organisation mentioned in the text. Write the letter of the comment on the line next to the person / organisation given. The first has been provided for you as an example. One comment is NOT used. Each letter can be used ONCE only. (5 marks)

A. Although the renovation was quite heavy-handed, Tai Kwun will take on a new life as a result.	B. The size of this kind of project is unheard of in Hong Kong.	C. Almost everyone spoken to doesn't like the design.
D. The design of the new buildings is not appropriate for the site.	E. It was important to recognise the needs of the community.	F. It was important to get the restoration right, which meant we had to be willing to spend.
G. Sticking to the original building design is too limiting.		

The Jockey Club (i) Winnie Yeung (ii) Herzog & de Meuron	e.g. (ii) Fredo Cheung	F (iv) John Batten	(iii) Katty Law (v) John Batten

END OF PART A

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER 1

PART B2

Reading Passages

8:30 am – 10:00 am (1½ hours)
(for both Parts A and B)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- (1) Refer to the General Instructions on Page 1 of the Reading Passages booklet for Part A.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART B2

- (1) The Question-Answer Book for Part B2 is inserted in this Reading Passages booklet.
- (2) Candidates who choose Part B2 should attempt all questions in this part. Each question carries ONE mark unless otherwise stated.
- (3) Hand in only ONE Question-Answer Book for Part B, either B1 or B2, and fasten it with the Question-Answer Book for Part A using the green tag provided.

PART B2

Read Text 4 and answer questions 42-62 in the Question-Answer Book for Part B2.

Text 4

Graham Norton: “The letters I can never forget”

- 1 [1] As the Telegraph newspaper’s longstanding agony uncle, he has heard it all over the last decade. Comedian and chat show host Graham Norton reveals why his personal brand of tough love often proves effective.
- 5 [2] I’m not sure who it was that once claimed there are no problems, only solutions. All I can say is they’ve never opened my Pandora’s postbag of woes. Broken hearts, family troubles, work traumas, embarrassing body functions, I’ve seen them all, in a manner of speaking, and sometimes, let me tell you, it’s a pretty disturbing sight.
- [3] And as a result, I do feel as though I have my fingers on the throbbing pulse of the Telegraph readership and a soothing ice pack at its pounding temple.
- 10 [4] Am I properly qualified for this vocation? Well not really, my calling has been thrust upon me. But I am ready to serve, smelling salts in one hand, a sticking plaster for the soul in the other.
- [5] Let me make no bones about it: my tough love diagnosis isn’t for everyone and I’m aware that there are those who have written to me in the expectation of a kind word and a couple of aspirin and have instead received a tongue-lashing and a slap in the face.
- 15 [6] But I’m not sure the doctors’ Hippocratic Oath was tailored to some bloke huffing because he was going to have to share the stage during his best-man speech. And in a way, it’s this sort of self-obsessed whingeing that makes the genuine, urgent cries for help stand out all the more.
- 20 [7] Because there are ‘problems’ and there are problems. And then, I’ve discovered, there are problematic problems. Sometimes, where it’s clear that my correspondent is so low or so grief-stricken by bereavement they could be suffering from clinical depression, I see my role simply not to make it any worse and gently refer them on to an expert who can give them what they need.
- [8] Then there are letters like the one when a librarian from Manchester says, “I am going to marry a young Italian farmer half my age and my friends all think I’m crazy,” and I think to myself well, they are right, probably – but not definitely, because, who knows, hers could be the one young Italian farmer scenario that ends happily ever after. So all I can do is point her in the direction of the potential pitfalls and wish her luck.
- 25 [9] Some issues come up again and again and it’s difficult to rummage around in my medical bag and come up with a prescription that is constructive and original. When someone is lonely or distressed about being single, the obvious, banal advice is to tell them to get out there, find an interest and meet like-minded people.
- [10] But then part of me thinks there are some individuals who just don’t make friends, and they are lonely. And some individuals never find a partner and wish they could, and beyond that there’s not much more to say about it.
- 30 [11] That would be a bit brutal though, so I sort of skirt around it and hope that the letter to me will be a starting point, a springboard to some sort of positive action.
- [12] On a physician-heal-thyself note, I have found that thinking about other people’s troubled lives has stopped me being so reactionary and self-righteous, which, believe you me, is a good thing.
- 35 [13] Telegraph readers, I know you are perceptive enough to take my wisdom in the spirit in which it is intended (pass the whisky). I really want to help and I think I do, but, in truth (and I think you all know this) as often as not you need to search deep inside yourself for your own solution (and no, before you ask, bile doesn’t count).
- [14] I understand some of you feel battered and bruised, like you’ve been in the wars. But you haven’t. Unless you actually have, in which case you should really call the Healthcare Advice Line.

[15] As for the rest of you, go on, out of the clinic with you. You might be wounded, but you're walking, so pack up your troubles in your old kit bag and smile, smile, smile. Chuckle at adversity, wink at disaster, laugh at your problems. God knows everybody else does.

Serious to silly, two letters from my postbag

Dear Graham,

45 [16] I'm an American getting ready to take up a job offer in Sweden. I'm 19 and have no idea what I want to do with my life long-term, but I still have an idea in my head that if things don't work out with this move I'll have failed in some way. I'm going all in for it, however, because it's a chance that doesn't come around a whole lot.

[17] Still, I've never been away from home for this long before and I'm terrified. I know this is the right move for me. But I love my family and I don't want to leave them behind. I have friends in Europe but it's a pretty big place. What advice can you give me?

David, Illinois, USA

Dear David,

[18] You have a ticket to Sweden in your hand. You aren't embarking on the first manned mission to Mars. So take some deep breaths and calm down. Obviously things will be very different when you get to Sweden; but that is why you are going.

[19] I'm not saying it will be all plain sailing. There will be lonely nights when you miss your friends and family, but this is 2020 so you have the luxury of calling or Skyping them. Before long you will be having so much fun you wish the people back home could be with you to share it all.

[20] The most important thing to remember is that you are 19 and no decisions you make now are forever. Come to Europe and explore all it has to offer, knowing that you could still return to the States and build a whole life and career there. You are a very lucky young man. You have opportunities and time, two things that most people long for.

[21] I would also strongly suggest that when things are proving challenging in your new home, you don't give up at the first hurdle. Persevere and make sure that if or when you leave it feels like a decision you are in charge of rather than simply running away.

[22] This is an exciting time for you, full of anticipation, but also trepidation. Feeling fear doesn't mean that you aren't brave. Doing something that frightens you is the very definition of courage. Go and embrace the differences. There may be ketchup on the table – but don't forget to try the lingonberry jam!

Dear Graham,

[23] The past 40-odd years have for me been an often fruitless search for a barber who can do a good job on my challenging hair. Now I have found one with whom I am perfectly satisfied, but while he cuts my hair, he continually picks his nose. I would appreciate your advice.

P Smith, Bracknell, UK

Dear P,

[24] What comes out of the top of your head? Steel wool? But you aren't driving a car or operating heavy machinery, so next time, why not do this thing I've discovered when confronted with something I don't want to see – shut your eyes! A longer fringe may also help.

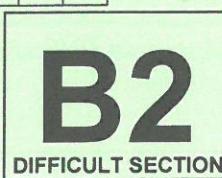
END OF READING PASSAGE

Sources of materials used in this paper will be acknowledged in the *HKDSE Question Papers* booklet published by the Hong Kong Examinations and Assessment Authority at a later stage.

Candidate Number

Please stick the barcode label here.

**HKDSE 2020
ENGLISH LANGUAGE
PAPER 1 PART B2
QUESTION-ANSWER BOOK**



Write your Candidate Number and stick a barcode label in the space provided on this page.

Read Text 4 and answer questions 42-62. (42 marks)

Text 4

42. What is suggested when the text states ‘he has heard it all’ (line 1)?
Norton...

- A. is tired of being an agony uncle.
- B. is rarely surprised by any problems.
- C. wants to read more exciting problems.
- D. enjoys chatting about people’s problems.

A B C D

43. Norton _____ with the statement ‘there are no problems, only solutions’ (line 4).

- A. agrees
- B. disagrees
- C. neither agrees nor disagrees

A B C

44. Why do some readers receive a ‘a tongue-lashing’ (lines 12-13) instead of ‘a kind word’ (line 12)?

45. According to paragraphs 4-5, are the following statements True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG)? (5 marks)

Statements

- (i) Norton planned to become an agony uncle.
- (ii) Norton is reluctant to offer people advice.
- (iii) The advice Norton provides may be unpopular with some people.
- (iv) Norton often gives medical advice.
- (v) Some of Norton’s readers might be surprised by his advice.

T F NG

46. Use ONE word to complete the following statement based on the information in paragraph 6.

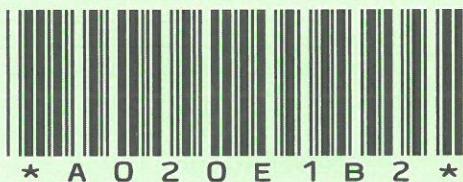
It’s the _____ noticed by readers between the serious and silly that makes the serious problems stand out.

47. Who or what does ‘they’ (line 22) refer to?

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.



48. Based on the information in paragraph 8, suggest ONE of the factors that might lead to 'potential pitfalls' (line 24).
-

49. What conflicting ideas did Norton have to consider when responding to the problem in paragraph 8?
-

50. Why does Norton consider such a response to the issues described in paragraphs 9-10 to be 'a bit brutal' (line 30)?
-

51. Below are statements summarising the main ideas of paragraphs 12-15. Match the most appropriate idea (A-E) with each of the paragraphs. Write the letter of the main idea next to the paragraph number given. Use each letter ONCE only. One of the ideas is not used. (4 marks)

Main Idea

- A. Positivity is the key.
- B. Being a better person.
- C. Misunderstanding someone's motives.
- D. Helping yourself is the best approach.
- E. People believe problems are worse than they really are.

Paragraph	Main Idea
12	(i)
13	(ii)
14	(iii)
15	(iv)

52. What does Norton imply when he says 'God knows everybody else does' (line 41)?

- A. Do not take yourself so seriously.
- B. Make jokes with your friends and family.
- C. Try not to laugh at the misfortune of others.
- D. Consider religion as a help to your problems.

A B C D

53. In the letter from David in Illinois (paragraphs 16-17), David is...

- A. keen to leave Sweden.
- B. unhappy with his friends.
- C. reluctant to move away from family.
- D. shy about speaking a foreign language.

A B C D

54. In paragraphs 18-19 what metaphors does Norton use to describe... (2 marks)

- (i) a very easy task: _____
- (ii) a very challenging task: _____

55. What does 'it' (line 57) refer to?
-

56. Norton says leaving Sweden as part of ‘a decision you are in charge of’ may be better than ‘simply running away’ (lines 63-64). What fear of David’s is Norton responding to here?
-
-

57. Complete the following diagram which summarises Norton’s advice to David (paragraphs 18-22). Use a maximum of FOUR words in each gap. One has been done for you as an example. (4 marks)

David’s Situation**Norton’s advice**

Right now...

(i) _____

Go on your trip but when you feel lonely...

(ii) _____

While you are there...

explore all you can.

If you find things start to get tough...

(iii) _____

In the worst case scenario...

(iv) _____

58. What does Norton imply when he says ‘A longer fringe may also help’ (line 76)?
-

59. What is the tone of Norton’s response to P Smith?

- A. bitter
- B. amusing
- C. reflective
- D. supportive

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

60. Throughout the text a number of problems are described. Norton classifies his readers’ problems into categories. Complete the table below using the examples of problems listed. Write the letter of the problem in the correct gap. Some categories have more than one example. One has been done for you as an example. (5 marks)

Problem mentioned in the text	
A. Italian farmer	E. Barber
B. Bereavement	F. Loneliness
C. Best-man speech	
D. Travelling to Sweden	

Norton’s Category	Example(s)
‘Problems’	(i) _____ and (ii) _____
Problems	e.g. <u>A</u> and (iii) _____
Very Common Problems	(iv) _____
Problematic Problems	(v) _____

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

61. Based on the information in paragraphs 16-24, complete the two conversations between the letter writers and Graham Norton by writing a letter (A-H) in the appropriate gap. Use each letter ONCE only. ONE option is not used. (7 marks)

A. longing for this	B. ignoring him	C. leaving loved ones
D. doing long term	E. moaning about this	F. taking the job
G. thinking of problems	H. getting other opportunities	

Conversation 1

➤David:

Honestly, I don't know what I'll be (i) _____ but this feels right. Having said that, if this falls apart I'll find it hard to shake off feeling lonely. So, I'm just going to forge ahead before I have time to dwell on any regrets like (ii) _____.

➤Norton:

Just remember why you're (iii) _____, it will be an adventure! And you know what, I envy you, because if it doesn't work out you'll be (iv) _____ in your future.

Conversation 2

➤P Smith:

A great haircut at last! You've no idea how I've been (v) _____. And what happens? The hairdresser keeps picking his nose.

➤Norton:

Why are you (vi) _____? You've got what you wanted. You should really be (vii) _____.

62. Throughout the text Norton often compares himself to a medical doctor. Why do you think these comparisons help to describe Norton's role as an agony uncle?

END OF PART B2

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER 1

PART B1

Reading Passages

8:30 am – 10:00 am (1½ hours)
(for both Parts A and B)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- (1) Refer to the General Instructions on Page 1 of the Reading Passages booklet for Part A.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART B1

- (1) The Question-Answer Book for Part B1 is inserted in this Reading Passages booklet.
- (2) Candidates who choose Part B1 should attempt all questions in this part. Each question carries ONE mark unless otherwise stated.
- (3) Hand in only ONE Question-Answer Book for Part B, either B1 or B2, and fasten it with the Question-Answer Book for Part A using the green tag provided.

PART B1

Read Texts 2-3 and answer questions 20-41 in the Question-Answer Book for Part B1.

Text 2

http://www.nationalkitemonth.com/professor-kite-and-the-secret-of-kites/					
	National Kite Month 1 st – 30 th April				
Home	For Teachers	Events	Forum	Find a Store	Contact Us

How to fly a kite

- 1 [1] Kite flying is great fun and it's easy if you know some of Professor Kite's secrets. So grab your kite and join in the fun, the sky is big enough for everyone!



Professor Kite's rules for picking the best days for flying a kite

- [2] Because we don't control the wind, we learn to watch for the right kite-flying conditions.

5 Wind

[3] Wind that is too strong or too light is nearly impossible to fly in. A flag or windsock is handy to help you see the wind. About 8-40 kph is best for most kites (when leaves and bushes start to move, but before it really starts to blow). Diamond and dragon kites are the best to fly in light to medium winds while box kites fly better when the winds get a little stronger. [CLICK HERE](#) to find a store.

- 10 [4] Flying is most fun when the wind is medium so you can do more than just hold on. You can make your kite dance across the sky by pulling in and letting out the line. Be sure your kite is put together correctly, or it may not fly at all. [DOWNLOAD](#) a handy step-by-step guide here to help you build your own kite.

Flying space

- 15 [5] This should be a clear, open area. Stay away from roads, power lines and airports. Open fields, parks and beaches are great for flying kites. The more room you have, the more line you can let out.

[6] Remember that as the wind goes over and around trees and buildings, it gets bumpy and difficult to fly kites in. Watch out for 'kite-eating' trees!

Beware

[7] Never fly in rain or lightning. Electricity in clouds is attracted to damp kite lines and foolish kite fliers.

20 **Professor Kite says:**

[8] "Never be a danger to yourself or others. Most of all... slow down, take it easy, and enjoy!"

[9] "Many wonderful people, just like you, enjoy the pleasures and fellowship to be found at the end of a kite line. Try sharing the experience to make the fun even greater. See you in the sky!"



Text 3

THE GROUNDING OF HONG KONG'S KITES

Kite-flying culture falls victim to urbanisation and regulation

- 1 [1] It is a Sunday morning and Thomas Shum and his daughter have spent an hour travelling to Tai Mei Tuk where the primary school student will experience her first kite-flying experience with her dad. Shum holds the string while his daughter pulls the kite, running as fast as she can to get it to take off. As the kite soars towards the sky, father and daughter share an unspoken happiness.
- 5 [2] Kites have a special place in Shum's heart, as they were one of the few toys he had during his childhood. It is a different story for his daughter, whose leisure hours are filled with television and electronic games. Now, he wants her to know more about this fading culture in Hong Kong.
- 10 [3] "Flying kites was quite a fun activity back then," says Shum, "when I was a child, there would always be at least eight to ten kites flying together at the same time."
- 15 [4] Kite flying was one of the most popular leisure activities for children in Hong Kong in the 1950s and 1960s. Back then, there were no restrictions on kite flying and kites could be seen in every corner of the city's sky and even beyond — from the rooftops of Sham Shui Po to the corridors of Shek Kip Mei Housing Estate.
- 20 [5] Shum says kite flying was popular because it was so easy to do. Kids could assemble a few bamboo sticks and pieces of paper to make a kite that could be flown in the neighbourhood. "We didn't have to go as far as the countryside to fly kites. We could always go kite flying in our housing estates instead," Shum says.
- 25 [6] Recalling those days, So Chi-chiu, 59, the vice-chairman of Hong Kong Kite Fighting Club, who has flown kites for more than 30 years, says most people aged 50 years or over must have flown kites in their childhood.
- 30 [7] However, as Hong Kong's economy started to boom in the 1970s, kite flying started to fade. The rapid urban development and bustling air traffic led to the implementation of the Articles of the Air
- 35 Navigation (Hong Kong) in 1970. This limited the space where people could fly kites to areas at least 60 metres away from any vehicle or building. It made flying kites unfeasible in a city cramped with skyscrapers and crowded with vehicles.
- 40 [8] Currently, the Civil Aviation Department only recommends three main spots for flying kites. They are Shek O, Tai Au Mun and Tai Mei Tuk. Mr So says these restrictions limit the development of kite culture.
- 45 [9] As interest in kite flying fades, businesses that make and sell kites also face a gloomy future. We collected the details of the kite manufacturers listed in Hong Kong and tried to contact them by telephone or in person. We discovered most of the factories have either ended their business in Hong Kong or will end their business very soon.
- 50 [10] Kite enthusiast Haiven Woo Ka-hei started an online kite shop with his brother a few years ago. Although the shop, HK Kite, is still up and running, Woo says selling kites has now turned into a niche market and they can only run their business on a part-time basis.
- 55 [11] "Occasionally we used to go kite flying with some of our regular customers, but now there are only one to two people," Woo says. "When we wanted to look for people with similar interests, there were really not many."
- 60 [12] It seems kite flying may only survive in Hong Kong as a niche interest, or an occasional outdoor activity. Woo says even his own son and daughter have little interest in it. "When I ask my son to go flying kites, he turns me down and prefers to sit at home and play computer games," laments Woo. "Children are rarely 'educated' to fly kites as a kind of collective activity."
- 65 [13] As for So, his kite-flying days may not be over but he has low expectations of the future for this tradition in Hong Kong. All he can do, he says, is "hope for a miracle."

END OF READING PASSAGES

Sources of materials used in this paper will be acknowledged in the *HKDSE Question Papers* booklet published by the Hong Kong Examinations and Assessment Authority at a later stage.

Candidate Number

Please stick the barcode label here.

**HKDSE 2020
ENGLISH LANGUAGE
PAPER 1 PART B1
QUESTION-ANSWER BOOK**

B1
EASY SECTION

Write your Candidate Number and stick a barcode label in the space provided on this page.

Read Texts 2-3 and answer questions 20-41. (42 marks)

Text 2

20. When is National Kite Month?

21. Select one of the menu options in the header above paragraph 1 to complete each gap in the table below. Each option can only be used once. The first has been done for you as an example. (3 marks)

If you want to...	Go to the following menu option
...share your kite flying experiences.	E.g. Forum _____
...ask Professor Kite a question.	(i) _____
...find an activity in National Kite Month.	(ii) _____
...buy a kite.	(iii) _____

22. Complete the following sentence using ONE word taken from paragraph 1.

Knowing the _____ of kite flying will make it more enjoyable.

23. Who or what does 'it' (line 7) refer to?

24. Complete the following tips from paragraph 3. Write ONE word taken from the paragraph in each gap below. (2 marks)

There are two methods for kite flyers to check if the wind is suitable for kite flying:

- Either a windsock or (i) _____ can show the wind speed.
- Look at the movement of the (ii) _____ on the trees nearby.

25. According to paragraphs 3-6, are the following statements True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG)? (3 marks)

Statements	T	F	NG
(i) Diamond kites are the most enjoyable type of kite to fly.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(ii) People should avoid flying kites on beaches.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(iii) When the wind is weaker, dragon kites fly better than box kites.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.



26. The sentence “Watch out for ‘kite-eating’ trees!” (line 17) suggests the reader should...

- A. make kites bump into trees.
- B. make sure kites fly close to the trees.
- C. remove kites which are stuck in trees.
- D. take care to avoid kites getting stuck in trees.

A B C D

27. Using the information in paragraphs 2-6, complete the following Troubleshooting Guide. For each gap use ONE word taken from paragraphs 2-6. (5 marks)

Troubleshooting Guide for your New Kite		
Issue	Cause	Solution
The kite is difficult to control.	You may be standing too close to (i) _____.	Move to a location that is clear and open.
The kite does not fly.	There is either not enough wind, or it is extremely (ii) _____.	Wait for better (iii) _____.
	The kite is not assembled (iv) _____.	Refer to the assembly (v) _____.

28. Using the information in paragraph 7, complete the following sentence by using ONE word taken from paragraph 7 for each gap. (2 marks)

Flying your kite in storms is (i) _____ because wet lines attract (ii) _____.

29. According to paragraphs 2-7, when is it best to fly a kite?

A.



B.



C.



D.



A B C D

30. State ONE piece of advice that Professor Kite offers in paragraphs 8-9 to make kite flying more enjoyable.

31. The main purpose of the text is to...

- A. inform.
- B. discuss.
- C. evaluate.
- D. entertain.

A B C D

32. The text is taken from...

- A. a book.
- B. a website.
- C. a magazine.
- D. a weather forecast.

A B C D

Text 3

33. According to paragraphs 1-2, are the following statements True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG)? (4 marks)

Statements	T	F	NG
(i) Thomas has more than one child.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(ii) Thomas and his daughter regularly fly a kite together.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(iii) Thomas and his daughter work together to get the kite into the air.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(iv) Thomas dislikes his daughter playing electronic games.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

34. Complete this sentence using the information in paragraph 2.

The trip to Tai Mei Tuk is important to Thomas because _____

35. With reference to paragraph 5, in what ways was kite flying ‘easy to do’ (line 27)? Complete the sentences below by using ONE word taken from paragraph 5 for each gap. (2 marks)

Reason 1: Kites were easy to (i) _____

Reason 2: Children could fly kites in their (ii) _____

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

36. With reference to paragraphs 4-7, indicate when the following took place.

(4 marks)

Statements	the 1950s /1960s	the 1970s	Not Stated
(i) So Chi-chiu became vice-chairman of the Hong Kong Kite Fighting Club.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(ii) Kite flying began to decline in popularity.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(iii) Kites were seen around housing estates.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(iv) The Government had no control over kite flying in Hong Kong.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

37. According to paragraph 8, what has prevented people from taking up kite flying?

Mr So believes this is because there are _____

38. Which word in paragraph 9 highlights the likelihood of poor business opportunities in the years to come?

39. Who or what does 'we' (line 65) refer to? _____

40. What does 'the grounding' in the title mean?

- A. to prevent a new trend
- B. to create an open space
- C. to stop something from happening
- D. to build something that will last a long time

A B C D

41. Below are comments made by some of the people mentioned in Text 3. Match each person with one comment. Use each letter ONCE only. One comment is NOT used and you should select 'Not Stated'.

(4 marks)

A. Thomas Shum	B. So Chi-chiu	C. Haiven Woo Ka-hei	D. Not Stated
----------------	----------------	----------------------	---------------

Comments

- (i) We've tried looking for other like-minded people. A B C D
- (ii) I'm not hopeful but I have to have faith that the situation could change. A B C D
- (iii) I don't know where to go to fly a kite. A B C D
- (iv) Before, all we needed was some simple materials to get things started. A B C D

END OF PART B1

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.