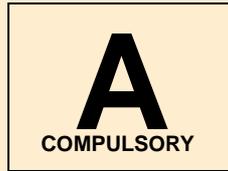


Candidate Number

Please stick the barcode label here.

**HKME 2016/17
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 1-3. (6 marks)

1. Match the fitness apps with the logos below. Write the number of the app on the line. The first one has been done for you. (2 marks)



e.g.

4

i)



ii)



2. Answer the following questions by writing the number of the fitness app on the line. (3 marks)

- i) Which app would the users' results of workout be saved on the Internet? _____
- ii) Which app will recommend restaurants to the users? _____
- iii) Which app can the users' locations of running be detected? _____

3. Which of the following is an app about dieting?

- A. iFitness Pro
B. iTreadmill
C. Lose it
D. Women's Health Workouts

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

Read Text 2 and answer questions 4-21. (34 marks)

4. According to paragraph 1, which of the following is **NOT TRUE**?

- A. The standard of beauty is a casual look.
B. The standards of beauty are now being challenged.
C. Some celebrities have spoken out against the body images promoted by Hollywood.
D. The standards of beauty start a cultural conversation.

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

5. According to paragraph 3, why does Chan think that it is hard to let Hong Kong people understand her message?

6. From the context of paragraph 4, "crop tops", "jumpsuits" and "off-the-shoulder blouses" are probably examples of clothes for _____.

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.

7. A person who became “anorexic” (line 17) had got a particular _____ .
- A. body shape
 B. mental illness
 C. physical training
 D. diet plan
- A B C D

8. How has Chan changed after she had left the hospital for 10 years? (2 marks)
- i) _____
- ii) _____

9. Find a word in paragraph 4 with the same meaning as “increasing”.
- _____

10. What does “beefy” (line 24) refer to?
- A. powerful
 B. heavy
 C. ugly
 D. trendy
- A B C D

11. According to paragraphs **3-5**, put the following in the correct order of Bertha Chan’s experience by writing 1-5 in the boxes provided.

Step	Order (1-5)
Became anorexic	
Searched for clothes at wholesale stores	
Created a platform to champion body positivity	
Rethought and changed her life	
Stayed in hospital	

12. Complete the summary of paragraph 6 by writing ONE word to fill in each blank. You should not use words from the original passage. You should make sure your answers are grammatically correct, paying attention to word form, plurals, etc. (5 marks)

John Wu is an **(i)** _____ man, who has been **(ii)** _____ at because of his **(iii)** _____. He argues that people always have **(iv)** _____ against fat people but actually everyone **(v)** _____ their rights to be beautiful.

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

13. According to paragraph 8, in what two ways have Wu’s customers changed in their tastes? (2 marks)

i) _____

ii) _____

14. In paragraph 9, another word which can replace “rising quickly” is _____.

15. Why do people show their “A4 waists”?

16. Based on the information given in paragraphs 9 and 10, decide whether the following statements are **True**, **False**, or the information is **Not Given**. Blacken ONE circle only for each statement. (3 marks)

	T	F	NG
i) The government does not do anything to promote physical health.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
ii) More and more Chinese are overweight.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
iii) All pharmacy and beauty stores in Japan sell medicine and make-up.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

17. Sentences are missing from paragraphs 11 to 14. Choose one of the sentences from the list below (A-G) to complete each blank in the passage. Write the letters in the space provided. You can use each letter ONCE only. (5 marks)

- A. or someone who wants to bang everyone in sight
- B. It garnered more than 480,000 views on social media
- C. Many people think this is attractive
- D. which explores how the media objectifies and sexualises women
- E. who do not conform to stereotypical beauty standards
- F. that no one appreciate them
- G. who already harbour stereotypes of overweight people

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

v) _____

18. Why doesn’t Fung think Joyce Cheng makes Hong Kong teenagers accept body diversity?

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.

19. Fill each gap with ONE word. The words may or may not come from the original passage. Make sure the answers are grammatically correct. (5 marks)

Paragraph 14	Joyce Cheng keeps i) _____ women to discover their natural beauty.
Paragraph 15	In general, the youngsters ii) _____ appreciate the character of Joyce.
Paragraph 15	The iii) _____ of this story is being doubted.
Paragraph 16	Many Hong Kong people are still in fear of gaining weight and being iv) _____.
Paragraph 16	Makayla has not been trained v) _____ in the field of design.

20. Which of the following can best describe Ng Sze-nga's mood and feeling in paragraph 16?

- A. cheerful
- B. indifferent
- C. complimentary
- D. critical

A B C D

21. According to paragraphs 16 and 17, which of the following best describe Makayla Ng?

- A. She is confident in herself.
- B. She has wrong-shaped thinking.
- C. She believes that starvation is useful if one wants to lose weight.
- D. She is fat so no one thinks she is pretty.

A B C D

END OF PART A

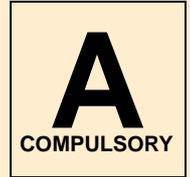
Answers written in the margins will not be marked.



2016/17-ME
ENG LANG

PAPER 1
PART A

HOK YAU CLUB
HONG KONG MOCK EXAMINATION 2016/17



ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER 1

PART A

Reading Passages

2.15 pm - 3.45 pm (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. Write your Candidate Number, mark the question number box and stick a barcode label on each sheet and fasten them with string **INSIDE** the 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 not be collected 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.

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Not to be taken away before the
end of the examination session

PART A

Read Text 1 and answer questions 1-3 on page 1 of the Question-Answer Book for Part A.

Text 1

Top Fitness Apps

1 **Lose It**

[1] It allows you to make records on how many calories you should consume for each meal throughout the day. It also has a wide database of food, and allows you to set up your own recipes.

Calorie Counter & Diet Tracker

- 5 [2] Ideal for tracking your meals and eating habits, this app contains more than 525,000 foods and restaurant menu items to choose from. Based on how much you work out, it will calculate your calorie needs for each day.

Smoothie Selector

- 10 [3] Featuring more than 100 smoothie recipes, which target everything from muscle building to weight loss—perfect for pre/post workouts, meal replacements and health boosts.

RunKeeper Pro

[4] RunKeeper tracks your runs, walks, bike rides, hikes, and many more activities using your smartphone’s GPS. Also measures your heart rate with a variety of sensors.

iTreadmill

- 15 [5] This app will accurately measure your step count, walking/running distance, calories burned, average speed, time elapsed and much more.

Daily Workouts App

[6] Contains six different categories, focusing on abs, arms, butt, cardio and legs—there’s even yoga! Comes with videos and a timer, making it easy to follow and understand.

20 **GymGoal**

[7] This workout app has several cool features, including the animated exercise database with step-by-step instructions.

iFitness Pro

- 25 [8] With hundreds of exercise instructions, you can log your workouts, view progress graphs, email your results or back them up online.

Women’s Health Workouts (and Men’s)

[9] Focusing on arms, abs and getting a “beach body”, this app is ideal both in and out of the gym. New workouts are available for purchase as they become available.

Text 2

The Hongkongers not afraid to challenge stereotypes and say big can be beautiful

- 1 [1] Standards of beauty that emphasise a slim and sleek look are being challenged by plus-size fashion models such as Tess Holliday and Ashley Graham. Celebrities including comedienne Amy Schumer and actress Jennifer Lawrence have spoken out against the body image ideals promoted by Hollywood, starting a cultural conversation about the issue.
- 5 [2] That's in the West. In Asia, however, the "slim equals beautiful" standard remains firmly entrenched, although Hong Kong is not without people willing to challenge convention.
- [3] Bertha Chan is a marketing manager by day and a fashion blogger by night. Weighing almost 82kg, she may not fit the mould of a typical stylist, but dressed in a colour-block romper suit, she exudes style and confidence. In her blog, The Curvasian, she shares advice on fashion, where to buy plus-size clothing, and her personal story. The blog has evolved over a decade into a platform championing body positivity, but Chan says it's a difficult message to hammer home. "I think it's part of Chinese culture for people to openly discuss your physical appearance," she says, "especially if you are fat. It will easily make you a target of verbal abuse."
- 10 [4] Chan was a chubby child and was teased by family and friends. As a teenager, she searched for clothes at wholesale stores, because they were the only places she could find garments that fitted her, and just wore baggy skateboard apparel to hide her size. Under mounting pressure from "fat shaming", Chan became anorexic in her early 20s. She started eating less, lost almost 14kg in six months, and ended up in hospital for two weeks. "I thought if I slimmed down, more people would like me and my world would become a better place," Chan says. A photo taken after she left the hospital shows Chan with a slender figure and leaner face. "When people see the picture, they often say I looked quite pretty when I was thin. But they never understood what kind of life I was leading and how unhealthy my mental state was," she says. The incident made Chan rethink her life, but it took another 10 years for her to come to terms with herself. Nowadays, her design ideas are bold and creative, including crop tops, off-the-shoulder blouses and jumpsuits – garments beefy people often shy away from. She lives a healthy lifestyle, working out 25 three times a week.
- [5] However, Chan says she still encounters haters who accuse her of promoting obesity or just being lazy. "They think it's not right for someone to be fat yet leading a happy life," she says.
- [6] John Wu, a big guy at 104kg, has been poked fun at for his weight. As a teenager, when he tried clothes on in front of a mirror, his brother would say: "You're so fat. No matter what you wear, you won't look good." Wu refuses to be stereotyped by his large build, and aimed to prove his brother wrong. "People tend to think fat people have body odour, are dirty or sweaty. Actually that's not true," he says. "We can eat more than normal people. That's the only difference. We also have the right to be beautiful, to be stylish and to choose our own clothes."
- 30 [7] Most clothing stores in Hong Kong sell trousers with a waist size no larger than 36 inches, so finding chic clothes that fit is difficult. Wu chanced upon a pair of 42-inch Levi's jeans in Japan 10 years ago, and has since been importing and selling quality clothes for other plus-size men. He now has three specialist XSXXXL stores in Hong Kong. The jeans in his shops range from 38 to 50 inches, while voluminous T-shirts are displayed on 60cm, tailor-made clothes hangers.
- 35 [8] Wu appears to have made an impact. He says he now sees far fewer customers who are self-conscious about their appearance and reluctant to try on clothes that might attract others' attention. They are becoming increasingly picky and trendy. "In the beginning, they'd only choose black or other dark colours, but now they'll also wear fuchsia, pink, mint green or royal blue." He has found himself spending more time on the lookout for items that are in vogue, including culottes and jogger pants. He's happy that his customers are also developing their own tastes, because ultimately he wants to let people 40 know that anyone can be stylish, no matter what their shape or size.
- 45

- [9] Professor Anthony Fung Ying-him, the director of the Chinese University of Hong Kong's school of journalism and communication, says while obesity rates in developed countries such as the US have stabilised, they are soaring in China in tandem with growing wealth.
- 50 [10] A slimming discourse has flourished, targeting the rising number of overweight people. "It used to be pushed by the government, for physical health reasons, but it's now driven by the entire commercial industry," Fung says. "And it is happening across the region. In Japan, popular pharmacy and beauty stores that used to sell medicine and make-up now sell predominantly diet pills," he says, adding that he sees the same in South Korea. The discourse was fuelled by a Chinese social media storm earlier this year over internet users competing to show off how thin they are, which featured people showing off "A4 waists".
- 55 [11] In Hong Kong mainstream media, including television, regularly glorifies slim characters and shames people (i). In public, it remains socially acceptable to comment on others' appearances to their face, and remarks about weight gain are common conversation starters.
- [12] "Fat people can only play supporting roles, such as clowns [on local TV]," Fung says. "They are never portrayed as rational or intelligent." He says broadcasters use this as a means to appeal to the wider audience (ii).
- [13] Young film director Nicola Fan agrees. "For local movies and TV shows, when they introduce an overweight woman character, she is usually portrayed as a caricature, or a monster, (iii)," says Fan. "This paints the picture that an overweight person is something to laugh at."
- 65 [14] Fan directed the documentary *She Objects*, (iv). The film is part of a campaign by the Women's Foundation to challenge gender stereotypes in the media. The documentary features local artist Joyce Cheng Yan-ye, one of the rare Hong Kong celebrities who are vocal on the issue. Cheng, who has long been ridiculed for her size, announced in 2014 that she was done with trying to lose weight and wanted to lead a new life. "Don't let your happiness be decided by your body shape," she wrote on her Facebook page. She was not the only one embracing her newfound identity. Her single *Goddess*, released in April, encouraged women to appreciate their own natural beauty. (v) within a day and topped local music charts. Her page was flooded with comments from fans, praising her for her courage and beauty.
- 70 [15] Although it may seem that Hong Kong is taking a first step towards body positivity, Fung thinks the younger generation merely admire Cheng for her authenticity and have yet to genuinely accept body diversity.
- 75 [16] Plus-size fashion designer Makayla Ng Sze-nga agrees that skinny as a body image ideal is so deeply ingrained in society that it won't be easily erased. The 23-year-old built her own online start-up, Fashion Corner HK, selling large-size womenswear she designs. Although she has never received formal training, her parents work in the clothing industry and offered her guidance. During her high school years, Ng says, her peers shared lunch boxes or bought diet pills over the internet. "I asked them why they abused themselves like that and they replied, 'We want to be pretty'," Ng says. "They said if they wanted to lose weight, they'd have to starve themselves." Ng has no doubt the fear of weight gain and being chubby persists in Hong Kong society. Her friends still firmly believe they have to be thin to be beautiful and are paranoid about getting out of shape, she says.
- 80 [17] But being plus-size herself, Ng thinks the thin ideal is wrong-shaped thinking, and hopes others will come to realise it. "Maybe because I am fat, I've come to understand that whether or not you are pretty has nothing to do with your physical appearance. Only when you are true to yourself will people like you."
- 85

END OF READING PASSAGES

Sources of materials used in this paper will be acknowledged in the *Question Papers and Examination Report* published by Hok Yau Club at a later stage.

Candidate Number

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**HKME 2016/17
ENGLISH LANGUAGE
PAPER 1 PART B1
QUESTION-ANSWER BOOK**



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

Read Text 3 and answer questions 22-41. (40 marks)

22. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. To introduce Chinese taboos
 - B. To tell readers not to send embarrassing gifts to their friends
 - C. To help readers avoid embarrassment
 - D. To suggest nice gifts
- A B C D
○ ○ ○ ○

23. What does "it" (line 12) refer to? _____

24. What does "resembles" (line 16) mean? _____

25. What is a homophone in line 18?
- A. a word which sounds like another word but has a different meaning
 - B. a word which sounds different with another word but has the same meaning
 - C. a word which has the same spelling with another word
 - D. a word which has the same spelling but a different meaning
- A B C D
○ ○ ○ ○

26. Identify 3 reasons that giving shoes to others as gifts is not a good idea. (3 marks)

- i) _____

- ii) _____

- iii) _____

27. Look for words or expressions in paragraphs 6 and 7 which are the **closest** in meaning to: (4 marks)

- i) foremost _____
- ii) ancestors _____
- iii) unselfishness _____
- iv) sadness _____

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.

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

28. Which two human-shaped objects do Westerners think that they carry a sense of horror? (2 marks)

i) _____

ii) _____

29. Find a word in paragraph 8 with the same meaning as “occupied”. _____

30. What does “one” (line 35) refer to? _____

31. Why is giving “a knife wrapped in ribbon” (lines 37-39) unsuitable for visiting others’ home?

32. Find a word in lines 36-42 with the same meaning as “bordered”. _____

33. Which of the following gift is regarded as something bad because of its Chinese pronunciation?

- | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| A. Hat | | | | |
| B. Chrysanthemum | | | | |
| C. Handkerchief | | | | |
| D. DIY glass with four Chrysanthemums on it | | | | |

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

34. What is the significance of the following things from the perspective of Chinese? (5 marks)

- i) Fourth Floor _____
- ii) Green Hats _____
- iii) White Chrysanthemums _____
- iv) Pears _____
- v) Umbrellas _____

35. Find a word in paragraph 10 with the same meaning as “goodbye”. _____

36. What does the author mean by “break the curse” in lines 47-48?

37. According to the passage, what can you do if you really want to give your Chinese friend something regarded as a taboo?

- | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| A. double your gift | | | | |
| B. get a dollar from your friend | | | | |
| C. ask your friend to give you the same gift in return | | | | |
| D. ask for a red pocket from your friend | | | | |

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

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

38. Does the author think that a dollar can make a gift ‘not a “gift” anymore’ (lines 48-49)? Give a reason for your answer. (2 marks)

39. Based on the information given in Text 3, decide whether the following statements are **True, False** or the information is **Not Given**. Blacken ONE circle only for each statement. (5 marks)

	T	F	NG
i) The mayor of Taipei did not like the gift given by Baroness Kramer.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
ii) Pears are regarded as something unlucky because of its Chinese meaning “to separate”.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
iii) Chinese people think that receiving human-shaped objects means bad spirits will be brought into the receivers’ houses.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
iv) Handkerchiefs must be given out during the farewell party.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
v) Your friends will not hate you when you send them something regarded as ‘bad luck’	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

40. Complete the summary of Text 3 by writing ONE word to fill in each blank. The words may or may not come from the original text. You should make sure your answers are grammatically correct, paying attention to tenses, plurals, etc. (6 marks)

Every (i) _____ has its own taboos. Let’s take the Chinese society as an example. The Chinese think it is a (ii) _____ if you give a clock to your friend as a gift. The reason is that the (iii) _____ of the action ‘song zung’ is a (iv) _____. There are still (v) _____ taboos in the Chinese culture like number 4. Thus, think (vi) _____ before sending gifts to Chinese.

41. Which of the following is the best alternative title for this text?

A. Taboos You Don’t Know				
B. What Have You Sent to Your Chinese Friends?	A	B	C	D
C. The Chinese Gifts – Bless or Curse	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
D. Never sending ‘Bad Luck’				

END OF PART B1

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.



2016/17-ME
ENG LANG

PAPER 1
PART B1

HOK YAU CLUB
HONG KONG MOCK EXAMINATION 2016/17



ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER 1

PART B1

Reading Passages

2.15 pm - 3.45 pm (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 Text 3 and answer questions 22-41 of the Question-Answer Book for Part B1.

Text 3

Don't Give These 10 Things to Your Chinese Family

- 1 [1] Gifting is an art, if not a minefield, in Chinese culture, what with its myriad of superstitions and customs. But not anymore: As long as you stay away from our list of don't-ever, you'll be safe from embarrassment the next time you swing by a Chinese household.
- 5 [2] Clocks - This one tops our chart because of its notoriety in the Chinese speaking world. The action of giving a clock happens to be the homophone, in both Cantonese and Putonghua, of song zung (literally "gift the end"), which means taking care of or ultimately burying a dying relative. This taboo resulted in a small diplomatic crisis in Britain last year, when Baroness Kramer, Minister of State for Transport, gave the mayor of Taipei a pocket watch as a token of friendship. The mayor then responded that he might re-gift it to someone else, or worse, sell it to a scrap metal dealer. Guess he didn't like the gift.
- 10 [3] Pears - If you think you can never go wrong with a good old fruit basket, think again. The Cantonese pronunciation of pears sounds the same as lei, which means leaving. Sharing a pear—fan lei—with your loved one is also a no-no as it sounds the same as the phrase "to separate" in Chinese.
- 15 [4] Shoes - A sassy pair of leather loafers sounds like the best Father's Day present? Bad idea if daddy's a traditional Chinese. This is because "shoe", pronounced xié in Putonghua, is a homophone of "evil", so giving people shoes would mean passing on bad luck; while in Cantonese, the pronunciation of "shoes"—haai—resembles a frustrated sigh. In addition to that, giving people shoes also bears the connotation of making them walk away from you.
- 20 [5] Umbrellas - Umbrella—saan—is the homophone of "separation" in Cantonese. The receiver might take a cue from that and stop keeping in touch afterwards. Definitely not the best gift for an anniversary or Valentine's.
- [6] Hats - Besides the fact that it's pretty hard to buy a perfectly fitted hat for another person, hats don't make it to our "most wanted gift list" for several other reasons. First off, it is a Chinese funeral ritual to wear white, cone-shaped hats when senior relatives die, thus it's considered bad luck to give hats to others. Green hats are also a big no, as the Chinese expression "wearing a green hat" refers to a cuckold: This saying dates back to the Yuan dynasty, when prostitutes had to wear green clothing and headwear to indicate their trade.
- 25 [7] Chrysanthemum - If you're trying to get creative with bouquets, think carefully what you're putting in them. Chrysanthemums, one of the "Four Gentlemen among Flowers" in Chinese art, are a symbol of nobility according to the famous poet Tao Yuanming. However, white chrysanthemums also carry the meaning of grief in Chinese culture, which is why people often bring a bunch of these when they go tomb sweeping. It might be safer to stick to roses after all.
- 30 [8] Human-shaped objects - Thanks to all those horror movies featuring creepy, smiling dolls, you'd think people would be more cautious about giving out dolls. Not only in western culture are puppets and dolls possessed by demons: they are also considered to be siu jan (villains, literally "small man") according to Chinese belief, and offering one as a gift means inviting bad spirits into the recipient's home.
- 35 [9] Sharp objects like knives and scissors - Though we can't really think of a good reason to visit any home with a knife wrapped in ribbon, here's a reminder just in case: There is a Chinese saying jat dou loeng dyun (making a clear break from someone, literally "one knife two breaks"), which would give the receiver the impression that you wish to end your relationship.
- 40 [10] Handkerchiefs - A pocket handkerchief might be a great way to perk up your suit, but it's not such a great idea to present one as a gift. These hemmed square fabrics are often given out at the end of funerals in China, and also mean a final farewell.
- [11] Four of anything - You might've noticed that some buildings in Hong Kong are missing the fourth floor, or any other floors including four. This is because the number four—sei—sounds similar to

45 “death”—also sei—in Cantonese, so it might be wise to avoid the number when you’re choosing your present.

[12] If you’re really really keen to give a Chinese friend something from our list, there is a way to break the curse: you can ask for a dollar—or any small amount of money—in return, so it’s technically not a “gift” anymore.

END OF READING PASSAGE

Sources of materials used in this paper will be acknowledged in the *Question Papers and Examination Report* published by Hok Yau Club at a later stage.

Candidate Number										
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**HKME 2016/17
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 42-65. (40 marks)

42. Why does the writer think that we should know the Cultural Revolution?

43. Find one word in paragraph 2 which can be replaced by “remarkable”. _____

44. Match the campaign on the left with the related consequence presented on the right from paragraphs 3 to 5. Write the letter (A-C) on the line next to the campaign. ONE consequence is not used. (2 marks)

Campaign	Consequence
i) Down to the Countryside Movement _____	A. Red Guards caused disruption anywhere.
ii) Abolishment of “Four Olds” _____	B. Loss of mass amount of potential educated students.
	C. Interference in academic freedom.

45. What does “last” (line 11) mean? _____

46. What does “them” (line 12) refer to? _____

47. Why did Mao form the Red Guard in the Cultural Revolution? (2 marks)

i) _____

ii) _____

48. What did the Red Guards do to propose Mao’s campaigns? Suggest two examples with different perspectives from the passage. (2 marks)

i) _____

ii) _____

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.

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

49. Based on the information given in paragraphs 5 and 6, decide whether the following statements are **True, False**, or the information is **Not Given**. Blacken ONE circle only for each statement. (3 marks)

- | | T | F | NG |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| i) The writer thinks that the Great Leap Forward was the only reason of the decline of China's economy. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| ii) The Cultural Revolution finally terminated after Mao's death. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| iii) The People's Liberation Army (PLA) was organized and led by Lin Biao and Zhao Enlai. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

50. In paragraphs 5 and 6, Lin Biao was once Mao Zedong's designated successor. Why did Mao soon mistrust him?

51. The following is a summary of the situation of Chinese society during the last few years of Cultural Revolution. Complete the summary by writing ONE word to fill in each blank. The words may or may not come from the original passage. You should make sure that your answers are grammatically correct, paying attention to word form, plurals, etc. (7 marks)

After the death of Lin Biao, Zhou Enlai mainly focused on improving China's (i) _____
(ii) _____, (iii) _____ and the development within the
(iv) _____. Besides, the academic freedom slowly (v) _____. However,
because of the (vi) _____ of "Gang of Four", most cultural activities were still
(vii) _____ control.

52. According to paragraph 7, what was Mao's belief on the Chinese culture?

53. In paragraph 7, which word can replace the meaning of "get rid of"?

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. died | | | | |
| B. renovated | | | | |
| C. emerged | A | B | C | D |
| D. purged | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

54. What does "its" (line 57) 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.

55. According to paragraph 8, what is the significance of the following years? (2 marks)

i) 1985 _____

ii) 2005 _____

56. Why are Chinese culture and the history of Communist Party worth preserving?

57. Below is a summary of paragraph 9. There may be a mistake in each line. If you find a mistake, underline it and replace the word with one that expresses the correct idea. Write the word in the space on the right. If there is no mistake, put a tick (✓) in the space. (4 marks)

	Summary	Correction
i)	After the Cultural Revolution, the attempts made in order to restore the Chinese culture were motivated based on the economic perspective.	
ii)	To ignore the Chinese identity, Chinese culture is worthy to be preserved.	
iii)	The traditional culture also helps generating economy profit.	
iv)	The tourism industry rapidly developed into a profitable industry.	

58. Explain the meaning of “cherry picking” in line 73.

59. What is the tone in paragraph 10?

- A. cautious
- B. intense
- C. critical
- D. relief

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

60. In what ways was the cultural life restricted in today’s Chinese society? (2 marks)

i) _____

ii) _____

61. What does Xi Jinping advocate in the Chinese culture?

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.

62. Find one word in paragraph 10 which can be replaced by “obviously”. _____

63. Why was the stealing act of Chiang Kai-shek beneficial to the Chinese culture?

64. With reference to the passage, arrange the following incidents in chronological order.

- A. Artefacts were stolen by Chiang Kai-shek
- B. Students attacked Chinese traditional values and customs
- C. Deng Xiaoping became the leader of China.
- D. Declinations of China’s economy improved slowly.
- E. China’s politic and economy reformed.

____ → ____ → ____ → ____ → ____

65. Which of the following best describes the writer’s intention in writing this article?

- | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. to give the readers hope of the future | A | B | C | D |
| B. to introduce the pros and cons of the revolution brought | | | | |
| C. to suggest a sight-seeing place | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| D. to show Chinese progression after the 10-year revolution | | | | |

END OF PART B2

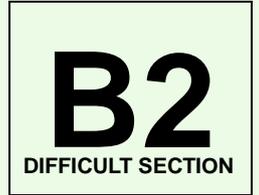
Answers written in the margins will not be marked.



2016/17-ME
ENG LANG

PAPER 1
PART B2

HOK YAU CLUB
HONG KONG MOCK EXAMINATION 2016/17



ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER 1
PART B2

Reading Passages

2.15 pm - 3.45 pm (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 42-65 of the Question-Answer Book for Part B2.

Text 4

Chinese Culture after the Cultural Revolution

1 [1] Why you need to know – Although China caught up economically rapidly after the Cultural Revolution, 10 years of stagnation in the Chinese society's development left gaps in education and knowledge about Chinese history and culture that remain irretrievable.

5 [2] The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, initiated by Mao Zedong as part of China's social and political transformation in 1966, changed the cultural life in the country more than any other event since the assumption of power by the Communist Party. After previous failed campaigns, – the most prominent one being the "Great Leap Forward" – Mao saw the need to strengthen his position of power, believing that the Communist Party had become corrupt and compromised. Mao used culture as a political tool to rectify the Party and to make the system less elitist, but thereby he also irreversibly changed China's culture.

10 [3] The last of Mao's ideological and revolutionary mass campaigns (1966-1976) was aimed at changing the country's cultural values and to replace them according to his own thinking. Mao propagated that the country would have to get rid of the "Four Olds," namely "old ideas, old customs, old culture, and old habits." It was primarily an attack on China's intellectual elite, in which Mao saw his most ardent critics. The revolution and destruction of the old China were carried out by a mass movement of students and even schoolchildren, encouraged and legitimated by Mao. This student movement was called the Red Guards, groups of militant students who were encouraged by Mao to attack all traditional values and to publicly criticize party officials.

15 [4] Teachers, officials, intellectuals, and cadres were persecuted, humiliated in public, beaten, and tortured. Universities and schools had to shut down; theatres and films were banned and books destroyed if they did not comply with official propaganda. The development of the society stagnated for around a decade, particularly in the fields of art, literature, science, research, and education. Allegedly up to 13 million Red Guards destroyed as much as they could, including numerous temples, and shrines. Old culture included also religious customs and the traditions of minorities, in particular in Tibet and Xinjiang. Over 6,000 monasteries were destroyed in Tibet and the Red Guards burned Koran writings and shut down Islamic sites in Xinjiang. The first and most destructive period of the Cultural Revolution ended in 1967-68 as political opposition towards the raging students increased in view of the turmoil in the country.

20 [5] Industrial production, already weakened by the Great Leap Forward, continued to decline and so did China's economy. Mao himself decided to dismantle the Red Guards and to re-organize the party and state institutions. The People's Liberation Army (PLA), led by defense minister Lin Biao – and also Mao's designated successor – was given authority to contain the Red Guards and to take the control over the country again. The second phase of the Cultural Revolution, from 1968 to 1971, was the time when the army was in charge, but the clashes between the PLA and the Red Guards almost escalated into civil war. Mao simultaneously issued a call for the "Down to the Countryside Movement" in which the army forced millions of urban Red Guards to move to the countryside, where they would cause less disruption.

25 [6] The PLA, but mostly Lin Biao himself, gained increasing influence in domestic politics, which soon led Mao to mistrust him. After Lin Biao died in 1971, Premier Zhou Enlai took the lead to slowly improve China's economic and domestic development again. China's academic and science institutions gradually came back to life; scholars and scientists were rehabilitated. However, most cultural life remained strictly controlled and radical communist forces, under the leadership of Mao's wife Jiang Qing and the so-called "Gang of Four" maintained their power through control of the propaganda. Zhou Enlai focused mostly on improving China's foreign relations again, most notably helping to orchestrate the visit of President Nixon to China in 1972. It was not until Mao Zedong's death in January 1976 that the remaining driving forces of the Cultural Revolution were overthrown, paving the way for China's recovery beginning in 1978 under Deng Xiaoping.

[7] Zhou had managed much of the state affairs until his death, until just a couple of months before Mao Zedong died, after which Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping, who had been purged twice during the Cultural Revolution, emerged again. Deng never held office as head of state but became China's de facto number one between 1978 and 1992, leading the country (successfully) through the much-needed political and economic reforms. The youth on the countryside were allowed to return to their home cities, and starting from the 1980's, the Chinese government slowly began to restore monuments, cultural sites or art artefacts. Universities and schools were renovated and given more autonomy again. In 1985, China signed the UNESCO Convention on World Heritage and established a State Bureau to preserve Chinese culture and heritage in 1988. However, this new care for retrieving and preserving the Chinese culture was – and remains – strongly influenced by the Chinese leadership's new orientation. Instead of destroying China's old culture, as Mao Zedong had advocated, the government was now trying to make better political use of its remains.

[8] This also included the new culture of Chinese communism. Locations of historic milestones of the Communist Party have been transformed into monuments that attract Chinese tourists across the country. Millions of Chinese from all over the country travel each year to Mao's mausoleum in Tiananmen Square in Beijing. Deng in 1985 and the Central Committee in 1994 decided to initiate stronger "patriotic education," and the government in 2005 launched a policy to educate the citizens about their revolutionary past, and to promote tourism in various provinces in China. What became known as the 'Red Tourism' includes visits to heritage sites of the history of Communist China. In short, the Communist Party fostered the preservation of national culture mainly for its own purposes as a means of patriotic education and propaganda.

[9] In addition, any attempts made after the Cultural Revolution and during China's recovery to revive traditional culture again were motivated economically. Both the thousands of years of Chinese culture and the history of the Communist Party are worth preserving if that might serve to emphasize Chinese identity, even foster nationalism. But it also serves to generate economic profit. The tourism industry had not existed in China before the Mao era, but slowly developed into a very profitable industry. Today, more than 100 million Chinese travel abroad.

[10] The Chinese government's cherry picking of cultural memory to either use it as a political or economic tool has not left much room for Chinese society to develop an authentic culture on its own. In addition, the control, restriction, and guidelines of the Communist Party continue to affect the cultural life of Chinese society. Art, books, newspapers and the Internet are subject to increasingly severe state censorship; religious beliefs, traditions, and customs are allowed provided they do not conflict with the principles of the Communist Party or appear to be a threat to the state and society. Which parts of the old Chinese culture are worth retrieving is an ongoing ideological question debated within China, most notably in view to the revival of the old Confucianism ideas. The Chinese government led by president Xi Jinping encourages the revival of Confucianism, but older cadres still see it opposing their Communist ideology.

[11] What kind of Chinese culture is developing from the interplay between historical memory, political propaganda and often driven by economic interests remains to be seen. What appears to be certain is that some of the damage done during the Cultural Revolution can never be undone. Mao led China into ten years of upheaval, inner conflicts, an estimated 8 million dead, and political, economic and social chaos. Although China caught up economically rapidly after the Cultural Revolution, 10 years of stagnation in the Chinese society's development left gaps in education and knowledge about Chinese history and culture that remain irretrievable. Numerous historic sites remain destroyed, temples demolished, books and pictures wiped out. It may be in the area of culture where the fact that the remnants of Chiang Kai-shek's beaten army at the end of the civil war fled to Taiwan has its greatest merits: Chiang Kai-shek stole around 60,000 works of art mainly from the Imperial Palace and brought them to Taiwan — an irresponsibly risky act, yet probably saving them from what one can imagine would have happened to them during the Cultural Revolution. Until today these artefacts are exhibited in Taiwan's National Palace Museum and can be visited – also by tourists from China.

END OF READING PASSAGE

Sources of materials used in this paper will be acknowledged in the *Question Papers and Examination Report* published by Hok Yau Club at a later stage.