



# 福建中學

## FUKIEN SECONDARY SCHOOL

S6 Mock Examination (2020-2021)

English Language Paper 1

Reading

Question-Answer Book

(1 hour 30 minutes)

Date: 4<sup>th</sup> January 2021

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Time: 8:30a.m.-10:00a.m.

Class: \_\_\_\_\_ No.: \_\_\_\_\_

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Write your Name, Class and Class Number in the spaces provided on this page and on the cover page of the Reading Passages booklet.
2. There are two parts in this paper. Answer **ALL** questions in Part A. In Part B, you should choose **EITHER** Section 1 (easier) **OR** Section 2 (more difficult).
3. The reading passages are in a separate booklet. Write your answers clearly and neatly in the spaces provided in this Question-Answer Book. You are advised to use a pencil to write your answers. **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**.

Part	Marker's Use Only	
A	42	
B1	42	
B2	47	

**Each question carries ONE mark unless otherwise stated.**

**Part A (42 marks)**

Read Text 1 and answer questions 1–23.

**Text 1**

1. Find a word in paragraph 1 that can be replaced by 'situation'?

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2. Which of the following best summarises the main idea of paragraph 1?
 

A. Life in Hong Kong can be quite dull.	A	B	C	D
B. Many Hong Kong people go to work by MTR.				
C. Most Hong Kong people work in office towers.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
D. Much of Hong Kong life takes place in tall buildings.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
  
3. In line 8, 'The numbers speak for themselves.' means that the numbers ...
 

A. are clear.	A	B	C	D
B. must be checked.				
C. show a difference.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
D. need to be explained.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
  
4. Complete the summary of paragraph 2 by selecting the best option from the choices below. (3 marks)
 

Hong Kong ranks (i) only to Moscow as the city with the most (ii). Hong Kong also stands out among the world's most vertical cities because of the average height of its buildings. In total, Hong Kong has 315 buildings that stand 35 metres or taller. In this respect, Hong Kong (iii) both New York and Dubai.

i)	A. first	A	B	C	D
	B. second				
	C. third	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	D. fourth	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
ii)	A. buildings				
	B. land mass				
	C. residents	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	D. skyscrapers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
iii)	A. beats				
	B. doubles				
	C. equals	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	D. is below	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

5. What does 'them' (line 14) refer to?

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6. Which word in paragraph 3 highlights the fact that New York had tall building before other cities?

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7. According to paragraph 3, are the following statements True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG)? (4 marks)

Statements	T	F	NG
i) Hong Kong has more residential high-rises than most other cities.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
ii) All New York neighbourhoods contain high-rises.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
iii) New York has a larger population than Hong Kong.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
iv) In Hong Kong, residential high-rises are concentrated in one area.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

8. What does 'them' (line 21) refer to?

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9. What do Jonathan Solomon, Adam Frampton and Clara Wong mean by Hong Kong's 'condition of groundlessness' (line 23)?

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10. With reference to paragraph 6, give ONE reason why Hong Kong became a vertical city?

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11. Complete the following sentence by writing ONE word taken from paragraph 6 in each gap. (2 marks)

During the industrial boom, the New Territories offered (i) \_\_\_\_\_ for housing development, but travelling there was too inconvenient and (ii) \_\_\_\_\_.

12. Name ONE example of a composite building mentioned in paragraph 7.

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13. In lines 41–42, what does ‘this issue’ refer to?

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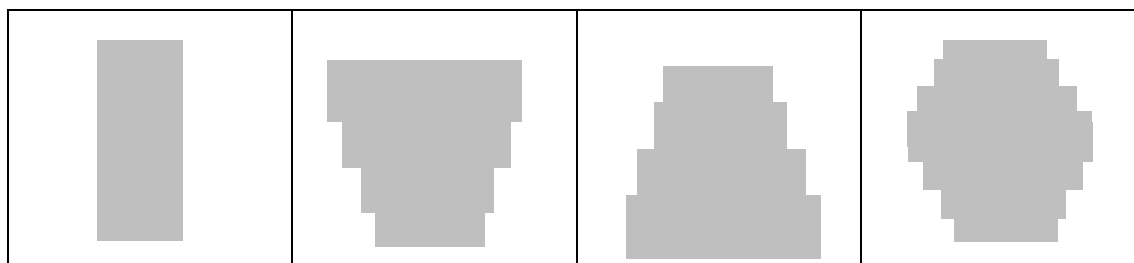
14. Which of the following best shows the shape of many buildings after the government started regulating new builds in Hong Kong?

A.

B.

C.

D.



A B C D

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

15. Below is a summary of paragraphs 8–9. 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)	Many of Hong Kong’s old high-rises were very big, which led to	
e.g.	the <u>shops</u> below them lacking sunlight. Thus, regulations were brought	streets
ii)	in for old buildings. However, the regulations led to a tapering of the	
iii)	upper floors of buildings, so the government created the rules again. As	
iv)	a result, many tall, wide towers known as ‘pencil towers’, were built.	

16. Find a word or phrase in paragraph 10 which has a similar meaning to ‘happening’.

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17. Which word in paragraph 10 highlights the importance of Choi Hung Estate in Hong Kong’s history?

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18. According to paragraph 10, how did Choi Hung Estate and other high-rise public housing estates affect Hong Kong's building industry?

Choi Hung Estate and other high-rise public housing estates encouraged \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

19. Why were private developers and architects allowed to lower minimum size standards in new housing?

- A. Small flats were a housing trend in Hong Kong.
- B. Smaller room sizes reduced the cost of building flats.
- C. The government was expecting more mainland refugees. A   B   C   D
- D. There were so many people who required housing in Hong Kong. ☐   ☐   ☐   ☐

20. Complete the following information about two housing estates by using a word or phrase taken from paragraphs 10–11 for each gap. Write no more than THREE words for each gap. (6 marks)

	Choi Hung Estate	Mei Foo Sun Chuen
<b>History</b>	It was opened in 1964 to replace housing used in the resettlement of (i) _____ who were homeless.	It was opened between 1968 and 1978, and was the first ever (ii) _____ in Hong Kong.
<b>Size</b>	-----Not stated-----	99 (iii) _____ residential towers
<b>Units</b>	Residents lived in practical but (iv) _____ units (from 280 to 450 square feet in total).	Residents enjoyed accommodation that was nicer, better equipped and provided a (v) _____ living area.
<b>Local facilities</b>	-----Not stated-----	It had supermarkets and recreation facilities, which created a (vi) _____ for residents.

21. Find the metaphor the writer uses to describe a 'tiny flat' in paragraph 12.

\_\_\_\_\_

22. Number the following events from the text in chronological order with '1' as the earliest. Write (2–4) in the boxes provided. The first one has been done for you as an example. (3 marks)

Composite buildings begin to appear in Hong Kong.

i)

--

Hong Kong's population increases after World War II.

e.g.

1

Private developers start to build housing estates in Hong Kong.

ii)

--

The Hong Kong government begins to regulate new buildings.

iii)

--

23. Use the information given in paragraphs 2–10 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. One comment is NOT used. Each letter can be used ONCE only. (4 marks)

A. Composite buildings were very practical because there were no limits on their internal use.	B. It is remarkable that Hong Kong has so many buildings over 150 metres tall.	C. The change in building regulation benefited many small-scale developers.
D. Unfortunately, the drawbacks to residential towers outweigh the benefits.	E. What makes Hong Kong special is that you often don't see an important axis on its streets.	

i) Jason Carlow		iii) Eunice Seng	
ii) CTBUH		iv) Jonathan Solomon	

**END OF PART A**

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

**Part B****Choose Either Section 1 (easier) OR Section 2 (more difficult).****Part B1 (42 marks)**

Read Texts 2–3 and answer questions 24–48.

**Text 2**

24. 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 item
... ask a question about the website.	e.g. <u>Contact us</u>
... get a second-hand telescope.	i) _____
... look for next month's stargazing activities.	ii) _____
... share your experiences of stargazing.	iii) _____

25. Using the information in paragraph 1, complete the following sentence by using ONE word taken from paragraph 1 for each gap. (2 marks)

Stargazers look at the sky at (i) \_\_\_\_\_ to search for objects that are far away in (ii) \_\_\_\_\_.

26. What does 'this' (line 6) refer to?

---

27. Complete the following sentence using ONE word taken from paragraph 2.

The amount of haze in the \_\_\_\_\_ is affected by how hot the weather is.

28. Complete the following tips from paragraphs 2–3. Write ONE word taken from the paragraphs in each gap below. (2 marks)

There are two best times for stargazing:

- The best time of year is during the (i) \_\_\_\_\_ months.
- Choose nights when there is very little or no light from the (ii) \_\_\_\_\_.

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

29. According to paragraphs 2–5, are the following statements True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG)? (4 marks)

**Statements**

**T F NG**

- |   |                       |                       |                       |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| i) Sunlight has no effect on stargazing.                        | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| ii) The writer stargazes only when there is no moon in the sky. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| iii) Most phones keep track of the user's GPS coordinates.      | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| iv) The sky is the same no matter where the viewer is located.  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

30. Find a word in paragraph 5 that means 'goal'.

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31. In line 17, what does 'This' refer to?

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32. According to paragraph 7, why is red filtered light better than ordinary light for stargazing?

Red filtered light is better because 

---

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33. Complete the following sentence using ONE word taken from paragraph 8.

Before trying out stargazing equipment, stargazers should get used to looking at the stars with just their

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34. According to paragraph 8, using a telescope is suitable for ... stargazers.

A. beginner

B. less enthusiastic

C. more experienced

D. wealthy

**A B C D**

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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

A. evaluate.

B. inform.

C. recount.

D. persuade.

**A B C D**

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.



**Text 3**

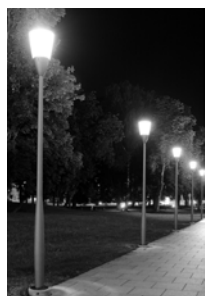
36. In paragraph 1, which of the following is NOT mentioned as a source of light pollution in Hong Kong?

A.

B.

C.

D.



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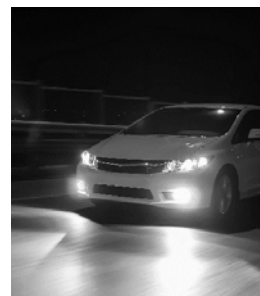


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Pearson Education Ltd



man64. 123rf.com

A B C D

○ ○ ○ ○

37. What is the tone of 'less complimentary' (lines 6-7)?

A. annoyed

B. persuasive

C. negative

D. upset

A B C D

○ ○ ○ ○

38. According to paragraphs 1–3, are the following statements True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG)? (4 marks)

**Statements****T F NG**

i) Hong Kong's bright lights are an attraction to many tourists.

○ ○ ○

ii) It took far more than three years to gather the data for the study.

○ ○ ○

iii) Jason Pun Chun-shing graduated from The University of Hong Kong.

○ ○ ○

iv) The study gathered data from 1,000 cities.

○ ○ ○

39. Which word in paragraph 5 highlights the likelihood that Hong Kong will become a worse place to go stargazing in the years to come?

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40. What does 'in those days' (line 37) refer to?

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41. Where do the following people go to stargaze now? (2 marks)

i) Robert Hung: \_\_\_\_\_

ii) Gemma Lee: \_\_\_\_\_

42. Who does 'we' (line 47) refer to?

\_\_\_\_\_

43. According to paragraph 8, ad signs ...

A. are a good form of advertisement.

B. do not need to be regulated.

C. look very dramatic at night.

D. should be turned off late at night.

A B C D

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

44. Find a word in paragraphs 8–9 which has a similar meaning to each word given below. (3 marks)

i) 'towers' \_\_\_\_\_

ii) 'shine' \_\_\_\_\_

iii) 'live' \_\_\_\_\_

45. With reference to paragraphs 8–9, in what ways is light pollution 'much worse' (line 54) in Hong Kong than in other cities? Complete the sentences below by using ONE word taken from paragraphs 8–9 for each gap. (2 marks)

Reason 1: The (i) \_\_\_\_\_ does not regulate light use in Hong Kong.

Reason 2: Hong Kong has a very high level of population (ii) \_\_\_\_\_.

46. What is the main purpose of paragraph 10?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

47. Why does Gemma Lee says 'time is of the essence' (lines 82–83)? Fill in the gap with ONE word only.

Because she thinks action on light pollution must be taken \_\_\_\_\_.

48. 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. Robert Hung	B. Gemma Lee	C. Jason Pun Chun-shing	D. Not stated
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	Comments	A	B	C	D
i)	I miss being able to stargaze from a park near my home.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
ii)	It's too late to solve Hong Kong's light pollution problem.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
iii)	Our study showed that Hong Kong holds a world record.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
iv)	The government should bring in more laws to fight light pollution.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**END OF PART B1**

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

**Part B2 (47 marks)**

Read Text 4 and answer questions 49–60.

49. In lines 2 – 5, find an expression that suggests that Higgins is in love with Eliza.

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50. According to the text, was Eliza able to convince Mrs Higgins that she was from the upper class? Give **ONE** reason from the text to support your answer.

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51. According to the text, what else has Higgins done to transform Eliza?

---

52. What is Mrs Higgins's tone when she says, 'No, dearest, it would be quite proper' (line 9)?

- A.     sarcastic  
B.     informative  
C.     apologetic  
D.     serious

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

53. What is the simile Higgins uses to describe his use of language? What does it imply? (2 marks)

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54. Who does 'your live doll' (line 21) refer to?

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55. 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
a) Eliza is presentable.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b) Mrs Higgins finds flaws in his son's language.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c) The house in Wimpole Street is quite large.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d) Eliza lives with Higgins and Pickering.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e) Eliza enjoys her English speaking lessons.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

56. In the text, what word or phrase did Higgins use to show that he is annoyed?

A. presentable

B. improper

C. confounded

D. frightfully interesting

A B C D

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

57. Find a word in the text that means 'remove'.

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58. In *Pygmalion*, Professor Higgins is trying to transform a poorly educated flower girl into someone who can talk like a duchess. Find a quote from the text that reflects this.

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59. Higgins's task for transforming Eliza has been difficult because...

A. he has only had a few weeks to work with her.

B. she has been behaving like a baby.

C. there is a huge gap between how the different classes speak.

D. she does not know the difference between vowels and consonants.

A B C D

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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

A. Mrs Higgins approves

B. Eliza fails her first test

C. A great Indian accent

D. Months of hard work pays off

A B C D

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Read Text 5 and answer questions 61–75.

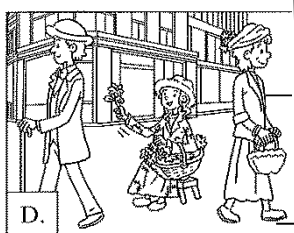
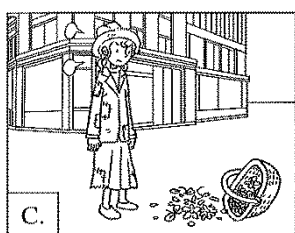
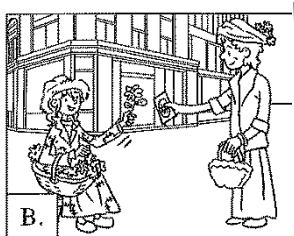
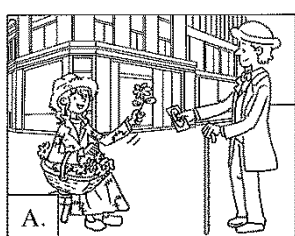
61. According to paragraph 1, which of the following describes Eliza? Put a tick (✓) next to each statement that applies.

(a)	She sells flowers.	
(b)	She lives with her mother.	
(c)	She is a member of the working class.	
(d)	She had a good education.	
(e)	She is taught to improve her accent.	

62. Find a word in paragraph 1 that means ‘to give an example of something’.

\_\_\_\_\_

63. According to the information given in paragraph 1, which picture below best depicts the situation Eliza was in?



A B C D  
○ ○ ○ ○

64. What does ‘This’ (line 18) refer to?

\_\_\_\_\_

65. Look at the following statements and match them with either Old English or Middle English. Put a tick (✓) next to each statement that applies. (5 marks)

Statement	Old English	Middle English
(a) It replaced Celtic.		
(b) It incorporated French.		
(c) It saw the beginning of the vowel shift.		
(d) It is the root of half of the common words in Modern English.		
(e) It underwent a standardisation of spelling.		

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

66. Why is English spelling not always consistent?

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67. Find a word in paragraph 4 with the same meaning as 'most important'.

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68. Below is a summary of paragraph 5. Read the choice of words given and **underline** the best option.

(4 marks)

(a) *Despite / Although / Because* evolving from the same roots, both British and American English have developed (b) *basically / differently / similarly*. American English changed (c) *quickly / less / more* and was more in (d) *collusion / association / common* with the English of Shakespeare's time than British English.

69. Put the events below in the correct order. Write (2 – 6) in the boxes provided. Three have been done as an example. (1 mark)

Celtic is widely spoken in Britain.	1
The Great Vowel Shift.	
Invasion by Germanic tribes.	2
French was spoken by the upper classes.	3
Distinct form of American English arose.	
Introduction of the printing press.	

70. Which subheading below best fits each of the first five sections in Text 5? Write the letter (A, B, C, D, E) for each section next to the correct subheading. One is not used and the blank has been marked with "X". (5 marks)

Subheadings	Sections A, B, C, D, E
From Old to Middle English	_____
Eliza and the Professor	_____
Americans speak like Shakespeare?	_____
The Celtic invasion	_____ X _____
So where did English come from?	_____
And that spelling...	_____

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

71. Find a word in paragraph 6 that has the opposite meaning to 'unintelligible'.

\_\_\_\_\_

72. According to paragraph 6, why might a Texan have problem understanding a Glaswegian construction worker?

- i. English is not spoken in Glasgow.
- ii. Working class people tend to speak less clearly.
- iii. Texans speak Spanish.
- iv. Their dialects are quite different.

A. i, ii

B. iii, iv

C. i, iii

D. ii, iv

A B C D

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

73. What does 'she has a lovely boat with a tiny garden' (line 62) mean?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

74. Complete the summary about paragraph 7 by writing **ONE** word to fill in each blank. (4 marks)

Cockney vocabulary is based on words which (a)\_\_\_\_\_ with each other. It is further complicated when the (b)\_\_\_\_\_ part of the phrase is dropped. Thus, the phrase 'loaf of bread', which actually means 'head', is (c)\_\_\_\_\_ to just 'loaf'. Pronunciation presents further problems to the listener when, for example, 'th' is (d)\_\_\_\_\_ as 'v'.

75. Why do many people consider British English as 'Standard English'? Use the information in the text and give **TWO** reasons to support your answer. (2 marks)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**END OF PART B2**

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

**END OF PAPER**