

**MOCK TEST 34**  
**ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER 1**

**PART A**  
**Reading Passages**

1 hour 30 minutes  
(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 write your Candidate Number 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 and mark the question number box on each sheet.
- (6) No extra time will be given to candidates for 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.
- (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 after this Reading Passages booklet.
- (2) Attempt ALL questions in Part A. Each question carries ONE mark unless otherwise stated.

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

## PART A

Read Texts 1 and 2 and answer questions 1–22 in the Question-Answer Book for Part A.

### Text 1

#### Classified Ad 1

##### **Yoga classes where and when you want them**

I am a yoga and Pilates teacher with over 10 years' experience. I teach children and adults and hold classes either in my studio in Central, or in my clients' place of work or school. Love teaching beginners. Discount available when you book 5 or more classes. Able to speak English/Cantonese/French.

If interested, please call 1212 3456 for free trial lesson.

#### Classified Ad 2

##### **Walking group for the elderly**

We are a friendly group of over-60s. We meet every Tuesday morning for walks and hikes across Hong Kong, followed by lunch and a chat. Free to join. Walks generally range from 30 minutes to 4 hours.

To sign up, email [tom@silverramblers.org.hk](mailto:tom@silverramblers.org.hk)

#### Classified Ad 3

##### **Ballroom and Latin dance classes**

I offer dance classes for all levels, from beginners to expert, and can help you prepare for dance exams. Qualifications from Hong Kong and Japan. My modern and well-equipped studio is located in TST. Improve your fitness, coordination and stamina.

Call 4657 1324 to book your first lesson for just \$50.

### Text 2

#### **How physical exercise makes your brain work better**

*Research shows different activities have quite specific mental effects – here's how moving your body could sharpen your ideas*

- 1 [1] The brain is often described as being 'like a muscle'. It's a comparison that props up the brain training industry and keeps school children hunched over desks. We judge literacy and numeracy exercises as more beneficial for your brain than running, playing and learning on the move.

5 [2] But the brain-as-muscle analogy doesn't quite work. To build up your biceps, you can't avoid flexing them. When it comes to your brain, an oblique approach can be surprisingly effective. In particular, working your body's muscles can actually benefit your grey matter.

[3] Scientists are showing that the runner's high and the yogi's tranquility have profound effects on your brain. Moreover, specific physical activities can markedly alter its structure in precise ways.

### **Boost your memory**

[4] The part of the brain that responds strongly to aerobic exercise is the hippocampus. Well-controlled experiments in children, adults and the elderly show that this brain structure grows as people get fitter. Since the hippocampus is at the core of the brain's learning and memory systems, this finding partly explains the memory-boosting effects of improved cardiovascular fitness.

[5] As well as slowly improving your memory hardware, exercise can have a more immediate impact on memory formation. German researchers showed that walking or cycling during, but not before, learning helped new foreign language vocabulary to stick. So exercise while you revise. Don't push it too hard, though: vigorous workouts can raise your stress levels, which can scupper your memory circuits.

### **Improve your concentration**

[6] Besides making memories stickier, exercise can help you focus and stay on task. The best scientific evidence comes from testing school children, but the same most likely applies to us all. Interspersing lessons with 20-minute bouts of aerobics-style exercise improved the attention spans of Dutch school pupils. Meanwhile, a large randomised controlled trial in the US looked at the effects of daily after-school sports classes over a school year. The children, of course, got fitter. Less predictably, their executive control improved. They became more adept at ignoring distractions, multitasking, and holding and manipulating information in their minds.

### **Improve your mental health**

[7] Love it or hate it, bouts of physical activity can have potent effects on your mood. The runner's high—that feeling of elation that follows intense exercise—is real. Even mice get it. It may not be due to an 'endorphin rush', though. Levels of the body's homemade opiate do rise in the bloodstream, but it's not clear how much endorphin actually gets into the brain. Instead, recent evidence points to a pleasurable and pain-killing firing of the endocannabinoid system: the psychoactive receptor of cannabis.

[8] What about yoga? Does it really help with stress? When anxiety levels rise, you tense up, your heart races and your attention narrows to a slit. This shift to 'fight or flight' mode is automatic, but that doesn't mean it's wholly out of your control. Yoga teaches the deliberate command of movement and breathing, with the aim of turning on the body's 'relaxation response'. Science increasingly backs this claim. For example, a 2010 study put participants through eight weeks of daily yoga and meditation practice. In parallel with self-reported stress-reduction, brain scans showed shrinkage of part of their amygdala, a deep-brain structure strongly implicated in processing stress, fear and anxiety.

## Slowing cognitive decline

50 [9] The evidence that staying physically fit keeps your brain healthy into old age is especially compelling. Most concrete is the link between aerobic fitness and cognitive preservation. Workouts needn't be extreme either: 30–45 minutes of brisk walking, three times a week, can help fend off the mental wear and tear and delay the onset of dementia. It pays to get used to regular exercise early, though. The protective effects are clearest before the cognitive signs of old age kick in.

55 [10] Nor is it all about your heart and lungs. Exercises to improve balance, coordination and agility made a clear impact on the brain structure and cognitive function of a large group of German elderly people. Twice weekly sessions of weightlifting can have a visible neurological impact. Dancing may also be restorative for ageing brains. Just an hour of dance a week, for six months, did little for elderly participants' aerobic capacity, but the physical and social stimulation bolstered their cognitive wellbeing.

### 60 Don't sit still

[11] The cognitive spillover from exercise reminds us that our brains don't operate in isolation. What you do with your body impinges on your mental faculties. Sitting still all day, every day, is dangerous. So don't dither about what form of exercise you do. Find something you enjoy, then get up and do it. Right, I'm off for a jog.

### 65 Comments

**Jason** 12 May 2018 09:03

I just don't have time for exercise! How am I supposed to do all my schoolwork **and** do exercise?

**Bella** 12 May 2018 10:11

70 I get this! I love running and I always feel so much better after I've been out for a run. This has inspired me to exercise more. Maybe one day I'll do a marathon!

**Alison** 12 May 2018 12:58

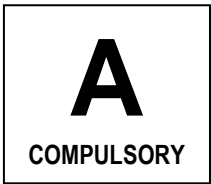
I hate exercise! I'm not good at it, I look stupid when I exercise and I hate getting sweaty. I'd rather revise for an exam!

## END OF READING PASSAGES

Candidate Number									
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**MOCK TEST 34**  
**ENGLISH LANGUAGE**  
**PAPER 1 PART A**  
**QUESTION-ANSWER BOOK**



Write your Candidate Number in the space provided on this page.  
 Read Texts 1 and 2 and answer questions 1–22. *(42 marks)*

**Text 1**

1. For each word given below, find a word which has a similar meaning in the specified classified ad. *(3 marks)*

- (i) 'reduction' (Classified Ad 1): \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) 'welcoming' (Classified Ad 2): \_\_\_\_\_
- (iii) 'provide' (Classified Ad 3) \_\_\_\_\_

2. Which of the classified ads do the following statements refer to? Select ONE classified ad for each statement. If the statement does not match any ad, select 'X'. *(3 marks)*

**Statements**

This ad ...

- (i) indicates how long sessions last
- (ii) mentions how long the teacher has taught for
- (iii) states the teacher's age

Ad	Ad	Ad	
1	2	3	X
<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"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

3. Some of the comments below are from the people in the classified ads. Match each comment with a classified ad in Text 1. *(3 marks)*

- (i) The activity involves socialising as well as exercise.
  - A. Ad 1
  - B. Ad 2
  - C. Ad 3
  - D. Does not match any ad

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

- (ii) I can teach classes wherever suits you.
  - A. Ad 1
  - B. Ad 2
  - C. Ad 3
  - D. Does not match any ad

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.

(iii) I have taken exams overseas.

A. Ad 1

B. Ad 2

C. Ad 3

D. Does not match any ad

A B C D

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

## Text 2

4. In paragraph 1, what does the writer imply about the brain training industry?

That it is ...

A helpful in making our bodies stronger.

B useful only if combined with physical exercise.

C a cause of back problems in young people.

D not really based on scientific fact.

A B C D

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

5. Find a word in paragraph 1 which has a similar meaning to 'bent'.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. When the writer says 'an oblique approach can be surprisingly effective' (lines 6–7), he/she means ...

A you need to focus on exercising your oblique muscles.

B you need to exercise your brain, like you exercise your biceps.

C the brain has just as many muscles as other parts of the body combined.

D you can exercise other parts of the body in order to improve the brain.

A B C D

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

7. What does 'your grey matter' (lines 7–8) refer to?

\_\_\_\_\_

8. According to paragraph 3, some types of exercise can ...

A change the shape and size of the brain.

B make people feel overexcited.

C only benefit people who are very precise.

D be more effective when done in a tranquil place.

A B C D

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

9. Complete the summary of paragraphs 4 and 5 by writing ONE word in each blank. You should make sure your answers are grammatically correct. (7 marks)

**The hippocampus**

This part of the brain reacts directly to (i) \_\_\_\_\_. It is a (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ part of the brain involved with learning and memory.

**1. Improving your brain's ability to store memories**

If you increase your physical fitness, your hippocampus (iii) \_\_\_\_\_.

**2. Improving your brain's ability to form memories**

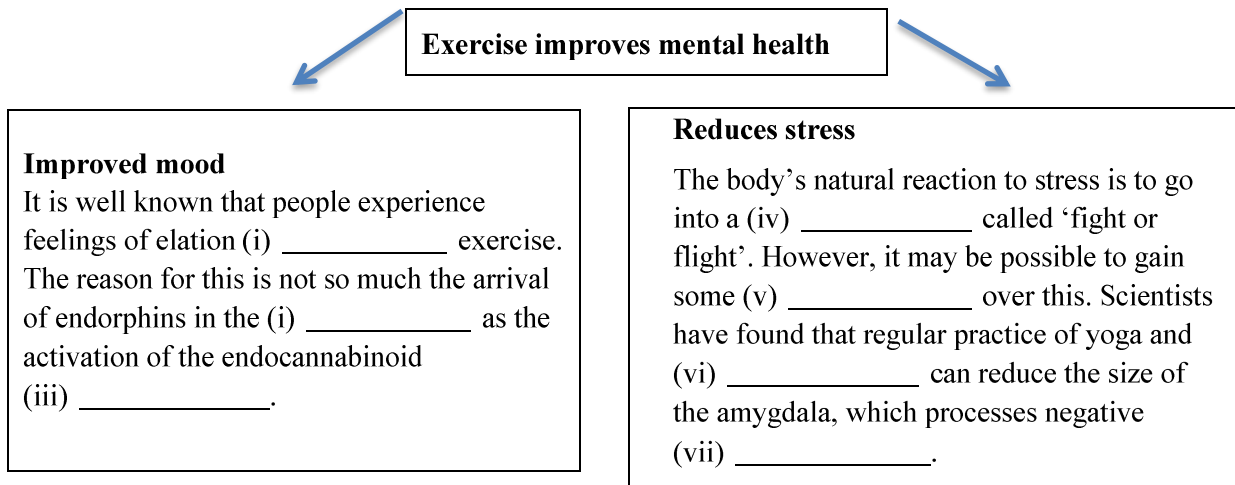
Exercise has an important (iv) \_\_\_\_\_ on how well the brain forms memories. Scientists have found that people who exercise (v) \_\_\_\_\_ the time they are learning form memories more easily.

Although exercise is very beneficial, we should not work out (vi) \_\_\_\_\_ much. If you exercise too vigorously, your memory will be negatively affected by increased (vii) \_\_\_\_\_.

10. Find a word in paragraph 6 which can be replaced by 'skilful'.
- \_\_\_\_\_
11. Find a word or phrase that the writer uses in paragraph 7 to draw the reader's attention to the fact that attitudes towards exercise differ from person to person.
- \_\_\_\_\_
12. What does 'it' (line 35) refer to?
- \_\_\_\_\_
13. Give ONE example of the effect of high levels of anxiety mentioned in paragraph 8.
- \_\_\_\_\_
14. 'This claim' (line 43) refers to \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

15. Based on the information in paragraphs 7–8, complete the mind map about how exercise improves mental health using ONE word from the text. (7 marks)

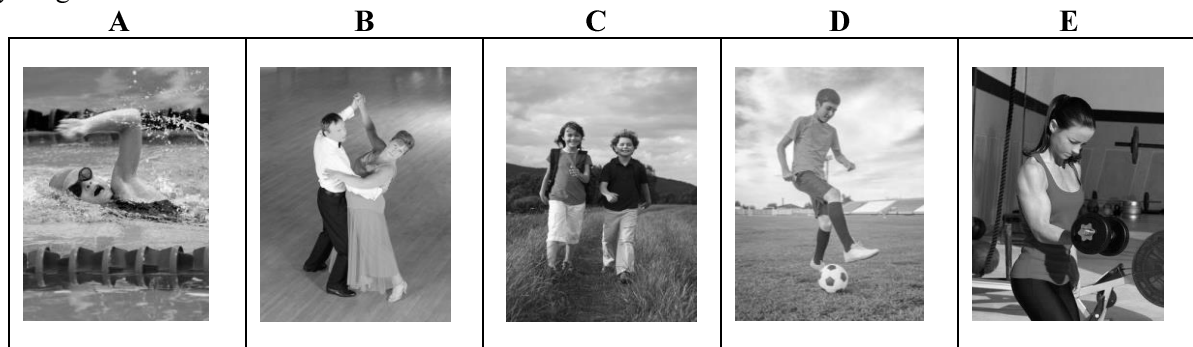


16. What does 'wear and tear' (line 51) mean?

- A obsession with appearance  
 B reluctance to spend money  
 C exhaustion from too much exercise  
 D damage over time

A B C D  
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

17. Which two activities are NOT mentioned in paragraphs 9 and 10 as activities that help keep the brain young? Write the letter for the two activities in the boxes below.



Activity  and activity

18. Explain why the writer says 'Nor is it all about your heart and lungs' (line 54).

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19. Which type of activity is the most damaging for our brain health?

- A jogging without warming up first
- B being isolated for long periods
- C a type of exercise that is not enjoyable
- D working at a desk for long periods

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

20. Which of the following is the best title for Text 2?

- A Why all older people need to exercise daily
- B The link between concentration and mental healthy
- C How physical exercise makes your brain work better
- D How your brain can become stronger than your body

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

21. Which of the following best describes the intention of the writer of Text 2?

- A to encourage readers to share their experiences
- B to criticise a traditional point of view
- C to explain a scientific principle
- D to share a personal anecdote

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

*Read the comments (lines 65–74) and answer question 22.*

22. What is the most likely opinion of each of the four people towards the statement ‘Exercise improves my brain health’? (3 marks)

	Agrees	Disagrees	Neither agrees nor disagrees
(i) Jason	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(ii) Bella	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(iii) Alison	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**END OF PART A**

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

**Do not write on this page.**  
**Answers written on this page will not be marked.**

**MT 34-DSE  
ENG LANG**

**PAPER 1  
PART B1**

HONG KONG DIPLOMA OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION

**MOCK TEST 34  
ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER 1**

**PART B1**

**Reading Passages**

1 hour 30 minutes

(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 after 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.

## Part B1

Read the following texts and answer questions 23–45 in the Question-Answer Book for Part B1.

### Text 3

#### A Guide to Beneficial Insects

- 1 [1] When we think of insects, many of us think of painful wasp or bee stings, or of ugly slugs that eat food we grow. However, there are some insects that play a positive role and are a boon to gardeners.

##### Bumblebee

- 5 [2] One of the most distinctive of all the insects, the bumblebee, is instantly recognizable by its black and yellow stripes and the loud buzzing noise it makes. This is one of the larger insects we can expect to encounter, and for many people the instinct is to flinch when they do so, although in fact these creatures rarely sting unless provoked.

- [3] The bumblebee is a welcome visitor to the garden because it helps to pollinate plants and vegetables such as tomatoes, beans and peas. Unlike other insects, bumblebees do not generally go inside a flower to collect nectar, but instead vibrate in order to dislodge the pollen, which falls out of the flower.

[4] There is growing concern about the drastic decline in the number of bumblebees in recent years. To encourage bumblebees to visit our gardens and thrive, we can grow plenty of flowers year round for them to feed on, and provide areas that are suitable for nesting, such as compost heaps and hollow logs.

##### Ladybird

- 15 [5] The ladybird is a well-known insect thanks to its red body covered with black spots. Ladybirds are a helpful predator in the garden, as they eat aphids and keep their numbers under control. Aphids, which attack and eat crops, can ruin produce within a matter of hours. Ladybirds also prey on other garden pests such as whiteflies and mealybugs, and therefore are to be encouraged.

- 20 [6] To keep ladybirds happy, it is important not to use insecticides on plants they have shown an interest in. It is also a good idea to grow a wide variety of plants and flowers, and to provide nesting areas that are sheltered from rain, wind and frost, such as a log pile.

##### Butterfly

- 25 [7] The butterfly comes in all shapes, sizes and colours and can be found all around the world. Butterflies are another insect that can assist pollination: they visit flowers to drink their nectar, and in the process they inadvertently pick up pollen on their legs and bodies. This then comes into contact with the next flower they visit.

- [8] To attract butterflies to your garden, be sure to provide plenty of plants for the butterfly's young—larvae. They are particularly fond of nettles, holly and thistles. The butterfly is also particularly attracted to a shrub called *buddleia* (butterfly bush) and any flowers that bloom in late summer and contain plenty of nectar.

##### Spider

- [9] Most of us are probably not very keen on spiders, and indeed there are some very poisonous varieties, though thankfully not in Hong Kong. However, in the garden setting, spiders can be hugely beneficial.

- 35 [10] The garden spider spins a web in the garden at night, and then waits for insects to become caught in the web during the daytime. It then catches and eats its prey. Spiders will eat many different garden pests such as mosquitoes and aphids.

- [11] To attract spiders into your garden, grow flowering plants which will in turn attract the insects the spiders want to catch and feed on. You can also grow some shrubs, which are an ideal location for spiders to lay eggs and for their young to grow. Crucially, never use pesticides if you want to provide a favourable environment for spiders: many of them kill our eight-legged friends.

## Text 4

### A garden in the clouds

- 1 [1] Amy Tseung picks through the leaves on a tomato plant, seeking out the ripest fruit for her dinner. She is not a farm worker. In fact, twelve months ago she would not even have known what a tomato plant looked like. Yet today she stands surrounded by produce she has grown herself: aubergines, tomatoes, lettuce, mint and basil.
- 5 [2] 'I read an article about the quality of food in Hong Kong, and I was appalled,' she explains. 'We import over 90 per cent of our fresh fruit and vegetables from mainland China. And we cannot be sure what pesticides have been used to grow that food. The thought of putting chemicals into my body fills me with horror, so I decided to do something about it. That's when the idea for the sky garden struck me.'
- 10 [3] In Hong Kong, where land is at such a premium, growing your own food is no easy task. Less than 1 per cent of the population has a private garden, and Amy lives on the 15<sup>th</sup> floor of a tower block. But this didn't hold her back.
- [4] 'There are so many skyscrapers in Hong Kong, and for the most part their rooftops are neglected spaces,' she explains. 'I thought, why not make use of that space and create a rooftop garden? So I
- 15 approached the residents' committee of my block, and to my surprise the response was overwhelmingly positive.'
- [5] It seems Amy has tapped into a trend: Rooftop gardens are springing up across the city. It is estimated that there are more than 1,400 rooftop gardeners in Hong Kong. Most are keen amateurs with little or no experience of growing their own food, but share a common goal of producing quality,
- 20 organic food that is free from chemicals and pesticides.
- [6] In Amy's sky garden there is a compost heap and all garden waste is recycled. They don't spray any of their crops with chemicals, even when there is an aphid infestation, as happened last year. 'We prefer to encourage parasitic wasps to take care of the problem instead,' explains Amy. 'An adult wasp will locate the aphid and lays an egg inside it. The egg develops inside the aphid, and eventually
- 25 turns into a larva inside the aphid. This kills the aphid, which essentially becomes mummified: just the outer casing is left. Eventually an adult parasitic wasp emerges through a hole in the outer casing.' The method is evidently effective: The garden is bursting with colourful produce.
- [7] Before setting up the sky garden, Amy did not know the names of any of her neighbours. Now she is on speaking terms with young mothers, middle-aged executives and retirees. The sky garden is a
- 30 safe place where residents can chat, relax and escape the craziness at street level. And grow great food.

## END OF READING PASSAGES

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**Answers written on this page will not be marked.**

Candidate Number									
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**MOCK TEST 34**  
**ENGLISH LANGUAGE**  
**PAPER 1 PART B1**  
**QUESTION-ANSWER BOOK**

# B1

EASY SECTION

Write your Candidate Number in the space provided on this page.  
 Read Texts 3 and 4 and answer questions 23–45. *(42 marks)*

**Text 3**

23. Complete the following sentence using the information in paragraph 2.

We should not be scared of bumblebees because they \_\_\_\_\_

24. According to paragraphs 3 and 4, are the following statements True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG)? *(4 marks)*

Statements	T	F	NG
(i) The bumblebee is too large to go inside a flower.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(ii) The bumble uses its legs to get the pollen out of a flower.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(iii) The number of bumblebees is declining.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(iv) Bumblebees sleep for most of the winter.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

25. Find a word in paragraph 4 that has a similar meaning to 'extreme'.

\_\_\_\_\_

26. According to paragraph 5, why are aphids particularly disliked by gardeners?

\_\_\_\_\_

27. Which paragraph describes how to encourage ladybirds to thrive?

Paragraph \_\_\_\_\_

28. What does 'This' (line 25) 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.

29. Complete the following table. Fill in each blank with ONE word found in paragraphs 5–8. (5 marks)

	<b>Ladybird</b>	<b>Butterfly</b>
Appearance	Black dots on a (i) _____	Many different shapes, sizes and colours
Usefulness in the garden	They reduce the number of (ii) _____ by eating them	They aid fertilisation when they carry (iii) _____ from flower to flower.
How to encourage them to visit our gardens	Never spray plants ladybirds visit with (iv) _____.	Grow plants that are suitable for the (v) _____ of butterflies.

30. What conditions would encourage a ladybird to build a nest?

\_\_\_\_\_

31. Why might our dislike of spiders be irrational, according to the writer?

\_\_\_\_\_

#### Text 4

32. According to paragraph 1, which type of plant does Amy NOT grow?

- A vegetables
- B herbs
- C trees

- A B C
- ☐ ☐ ☐

33. Find a word in paragraph 2 which means ‘horrificed’.

\_\_\_\_\_

34. Find a word or phrase in paragraph 2 that can be replaced by ‘arrived suddenly’.

\_\_\_\_\_

35. What does ‘it’ (line 8) refer to?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.



36. Complete the following summary of Amy's decision to find an alternative source of food with a word or phrase found in paragraph 2. (4 marks)

Amy felt (i) \_\_\_\_\_ when she discovered that Hong Kong imports almost all its fresh food, which may have been grown using (ii) \_\_\_\_\_. She hated the idea of eating food containing (iii) \_\_\_\_\_. Then, the inspiration to create a sky garden (iv) \_\_\_\_\_ her.

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

Statements	T	F	NG
(i) Ninety-nine per cent of people in Hong Kong do not have a garden	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(ii) If you know the basics, growing your own food is quick and easy.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(iii) Amy lives in a skyscraper.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

38. Was Amy expecting the residents' committee to challenge her idea? How do you know?

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39. With reference to paragraphs 1–4, indicate when the following events took place. Number the first event 1 and the last event 4. (4 marks)

(i) Amy learnt how to grow fruit and vegetables.	_____
(ii) Amy found out about Hong Kong's food supply.	_____
(iii) Amy collected ripe tomatoes.	_____
(iv) Amy suggested creating a rooftop garden.	_____

40. Find a word in paragraph 4 which means 'uncared for'. \_\_\_\_\_

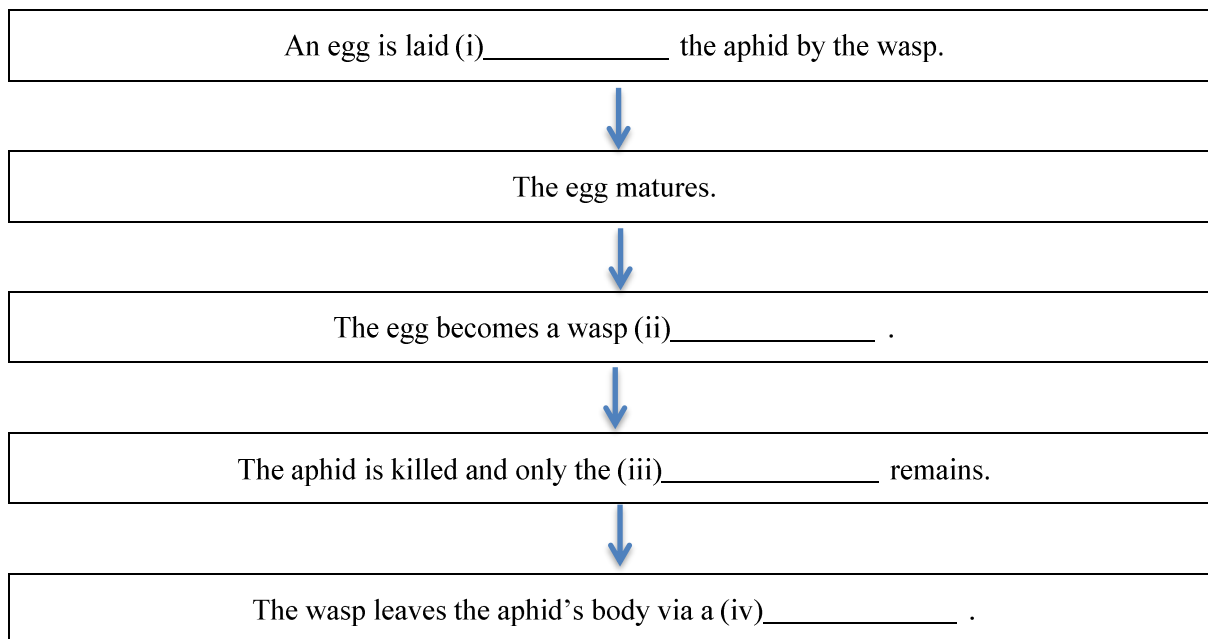
41. According to paragraph 5, what are two characteristics shared by rooftop gardeners? (2 marks)

(i) \_\_\_\_\_

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

- 42 The flow chart below shows the sequence of events described in paragraph 6 when a wasp kills an aphid/ Fill in each blank with a word or phrase from paragraph 6. (4 marks)



- 43 Why is Amy justified in believing in natural pest control?

\_\_\_\_\_

- 44 According to paragraph 7, which of the following actions do Amy's neighbours NOT do in the sky garden?

- A Enjoy the peacefulness.  
B Listen to music.  
C Feel calmer.  
D Have a conversation.

A B C D  
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

- 45 Which of the following is the best alternative title for this article?

- A Hong Kong's hidden rooftops  
B Young and old garden together  
C Taking control of what we eat  
D A cheaper alternative to supermarket food

A B C D  
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

**END OF PART B1**

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

**MT 34-DSE  
ENG LANG**

PAPER 1  
PART B2

HONG KONG DIPLOMA OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION

**MOCK TEST 34  
ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER 1  
PART B2**

**Reading Passages**

1 hour 30 minutes

(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 after 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.

## Part B2

Read Texts 5 and 6 and answer questions 46–71 in the Question-Answer Book for Part B2.

### Text 5

#### Deep-fried scorpions and mealworm smoothies

1 [1] Little Siyu's outstretched hand grabs eagerly at the tasty-looking snack held out by the  
hawker. His eyes light up as he bites into it, happily chewing. He makes fast work of it, then asks  
for another. Siyu is not tucking into fish balls or a satay stick covered in peanut sauce. His treat  
today is deep-fried scorpions covered in dark chocolate and chilli sauce. For the queasy, this is  
5 enough to turn the stomach. But there are many reasons why insect-based food is something  
we should take seriously.

[2] Of course, eating insects is not a completely alien concept in this part of the world. In some  
parts of China, there is a long tradition of catching and cooking insects, originally probably out of  
necessity more than anything else. But more and more, scientists are recognising the nutritional  
10 advantages of eating a diet that includes a dose of bugs.

[3] 'Insects are full of protein, vitamins and fibre,' says Dr Liu, an expert in nutrition who recently  
opened a smoothie bar in TST that includes recipes containing mealworms and crickets.  
'They're low in fat and are highly nutritional. We even suspect that regular consumption could  
help stave off illnesses such as Alzheimer's.' All this sounds impressive and I want to believe it,  
15 but when Dr Liu offers me one of her smoothies, my face betrays me. 'Don't worry, the  
mealworms aren't just picked up off the floor,' she laughs. 'All the insects we use are raised in  
hygienic surroundings—basically a lab.' Nevertheless, I decline.

[4] The green brigade is also jumping on the creepy-crawly bandwagon. An insect-based diet is  
highly sustainable, as farming insects requires far less land than livestock, and insects emit  
20 fewer greenhouse gases. With land becoming more and more valuable, large-scale insect  
farming could be a viable way to feed the earth's overblown and still growing population.

[5] If you're sold on the benefits, you can now buy a domestic mealworm farm for your kitchen.  
The mealworm harvesting kit includes everything you need to keep and harvest the creepy  
crawlies, including instructions on how to raise mealworms and recipes for mealworm-based  
25 dishes. Manufacturers hope that demand will be strong in Southeast Asia, where consumers are  
more open to the idea of a bug-based diet.

[6] The mealworm farm is not for me, and yet logically I understand and appreciate its benefits.  
But insects have an image problem: they jump, crawl and buzz around us, and I for one recoil  
when I see them. Until the insect evangelists overcome this, I can't really see insect suppers  
30 taking hold. Then again, perhaps I just need to get over myself and, like little Siyu, just focus on  
the flavour, not the yuk-factor.

### Text 6

#### Let's eat bugs!

1 *An introduction to an insect-based diet.*

##### Foreword

[1] 'Mum, what's for dinner?'

[2] 'Well, we've got spaghetti bolognese with crickets and mealworm ice cream.'

5 [3] Today, we may wrinkle our noses at this exchange, but in future this could become the norm.  
In fact, this is my great hope.

[4] Ever since I was a young boy, I have been fascinated by insects. I used to collect worms  
from my garden in the UK and had a fish tank containing stick insects. To my parents' surprise

the obsession never waned and I ended up studying entomology at Staffordshire University. A  
10 second-year module on entomophagy (that's bug-eating) blew my mind and set me off on a  
course that was to become the route map for my life's work: the study of insects as food for  
humans, and the promotion of the insect-based diet.

**[5]** Yes, I had eaten a worm as a child—what young boy hasn't?—but my first real exposure to  
a tasty critter snack was in San Francisco, where I enjoyed a moth larvae taco from a roadside  
15 hawker. Since then, I have travelled the world sampling a multitude of insect delicacies,  
including deep-fried scorpions in China's Yunnan Province and Mopani worms in Africa. And  
my conclusion is this: the non-insect-eaters of the world are missing out. In this book, I attempt  
to explain why.

**[6]** Eating insects is nothing new. People have been eating insects for thousands of years, and  
20 today around 2 billion people in the world eat insects. In some countries insects are considered  
a delicacy, while in other places such as Africa and Australia, tribes eat insects as part of their  
subsistence diet. It is estimated that there are around 2,000 species of edible insects, the most  
common being bees, caterpillars, ants, grasshoppers, crickets and dragonflies.

**[7]** Bug-eating is uncommon and even reviled in the West, but other parts of the world embrace  
25 the concept, and rightly so. If you think about it logically, it's a no-brainer: insects are a viable  
alternative to meat, they are plentiful and you find them everywhere on earth. Farming insects  
is a low-tech, inexpensive business, which means it can be done in even the poorest parts of  
the world. Insects are highly cost-effective to produce and integrate into our food supply. It  
takes less land and feed to cultivate them, yet the end product is bursting with goodness. Put  
30 simply, you get more bang for your buck. If we all regularly swapped a steak for a dinner of  
deep-fried locusts, we could put an end to world hunger. Plus, there is a very low risk of  
transferring diseases from insects to humans, unlike livestock farming, which has been rocked  
by outbreaks of bird flu, swine flu, BSE and salmonella.

**[8]** If you need further convincing, the second half of this book examines the health and  
35 environmental arguments for adding insects to our food. A diet that contains less meat and  
more insects will almost certainly have health benefits. Unlike red meat, insects are not high in  
harmful fats, but instead are packed full of nutrients such as calcium and zinc and are a good  
source of healthy fats such as Omega 3. They are also high in protein and high in fibre. Time to  
swap Jonny's mid-morning bag of crisps for a snack of critters.

**[9]** And then there's the green argument to consider: the world's population continues to grow,  
40 and we are already struggling to feed all the mouths that live on earth. Rearing livestock  
requires vast amounts of land, water and feed. It's a chronically inefficient enterprise. The  
average cow must eat 8 kilograms of feed in order to produce 1 kilogram of body mass. In  
comparison, an insect needs only 2 kilograms of food to achieve the same results. In addition,  
45 insects emit far fewer greenhouse gases and far less ammonia than livestock, both of which  
contribute to climate change. Scale this up and it's clear the impact an insect-diet revolution  
could have on our planet.

**[10]** I hope this book will inspire readers who already enjoy insects to go further on their  
voyage down this culinary path. For the converted, I also offer some guidance for anyone  
50 considering rearing their own insects for food, or anyone farming insects already. For the  
unconvinced, I hope the arguments I put forward will at least encourage them to dip a toe in the  
water and try their first insect-based dish.

**[11]** Keep your mind open, savour the flavours, and let's eat bugs!

Antony McDonald

### END OF READING PASSAGES

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Candidate Number

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**MOCK TEST 34**  
**ENGLISH LANGUAGE**  
**PAPER 1 PART B2**  
**QUESTION-ANSWER BOOK**

**B2**

DIFFICULT SECTION

Write your Candidate Number in the space provided on this page.

Read Texts 5 and 6 and answer questions 46–71. (42 marks)

**Text 5**

46. ‘His eyes light up’ (line 2) means that ...

A he opens his eyes.

B he looks excited.

C he has tears in his eyes.

D he cannot see well in the bright light.

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

47. Suggest ONE word to replace ‘alien’ (line 7).

\_\_\_\_\_

48. Why did the writer use the phrase ‘a dose of bugs’ (line 10)?

The writer wants to ...

A highlight that it is easy to add insects to any kind of dish.

B point out that a small quantity of insects contains a lot of nutrition.

C state that it is easy to measure a precise quantity of bugs to add to a dish.

D acknowledge that bugs are healthy, though not necessarily appealing.

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

49. What does the writer mean by ‘my face betrays me’? (line 15)

A She is not sure whether what Dr Liu has told her is true.

B She would like to visit the mealworm lab in person.

C She finds what Dr Liu says very funny.

D It is obvious from her expression that she doesn’t want a smoothie.

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

50. In paragraph 4, what is suggested about the writer’s attitude to global population growth? Explain.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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51. Based on the information in paragraphs 3 and 4, complete the summary by writing ONE word to fill in each blank. You should make sure that your answers are grammatically correct. (5 marks)

Scientists point out that insects are low-fat and are high in (i) \_\_\_\_\_ such as protein, vitamins and fibre. It is also thought that people who eat insects (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ could have a lower risk of developing Alzheimer's. Eating insects is also better for the (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ because insect farming is more sustainable than livestock rearing. Furthermore, cattle produce (iv) \_\_\_\_\_ greenhouse gases than insects. Finally, farming insects on an industrial (v) \_\_\_\_\_ could be the answer to the world's food shortage problem.

52. Is the mealworm kit only for experienced insect farmers? Explain.

---

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53. Find a phrase in paragraph 5 that can be replaced by 'accepting of'.

---

54. What is the meaning of the phrase 'I just need to get over myself'? (line 30)

---

### Text 6

55. Which phrase in paragraph 3 does the writer use to suggest a feeling of disgust?

---

56. What does the writer mean when he says a module on entomophagy 'blew my mind'?

---

57. Find ONE metaphor for 'career plan' the writer uses in paragraph 4.

---

58. What does the phrase 'what young boy hasn't' (line 13) suggest about the writer's experience of eating a worm?

---

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.



59. 'Since then, I have travelled the world, sampling a multitude of insect delicacies' (line 15). When is the author referring to?

---

60. According to paragraph 6, are the following statements True (**T**), False (**F**) or Not Given (**NG**)? (4 marks)

Statements	T	F	NG
(i) No one in Europe eats insects.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(ii) In Australia, tribespeople eat insects in order to survive.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(iii) Flying insects are not edible.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(iv) Insects should always be cooked before they are eaten.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

61. Based on the information in paragraph 7, complete the summary by writing ONE word in each blank. You should make sure that your answers are grammatically correct. (4 marks)

While insect-eating is common in many countries, most (i) \_\_\_\_\_ regard eating insects with something approaching disgust. Yet insect farming makes sense because it costs (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ money, requires almost no technology, and could provide an answer to feeding the world's (iii) \_\_\_\_\_. In addition, diseases are highly unlikely to be (iv) \_\_\_\_\_ from insects to humans.

62. Why does the writer say of insect farming that 'you get more bang for your buck' (line 30)?

---

63. Find a word in paragraph 7 with the same meaning as 'shocked'.

---

64. According to paragraph 8, how are insects different from meat in terms of fat content?

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Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

65. In paragraphs 7 and 8, find two examples of ways we could change our diet in order to eat more insects.

---

66. What does 'It's' refer to (line 42)?

---

67. 'Scale this up and it's clear the impact an insect-diet revolution could have' (lines 46–47). The writer used the word 'this' (line 46) to refer to ...

- A livestock requiring more food and water than farmed insects  
 B insects needing less feed and producing fewer greenhouse gases  
 C the problem of feeding the earth's growing population  
 D adapting a farming method so it is more environmentally friendly

A B C D  
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

68. Is the book only for those who know little about an insect-based diet? Explain.

---

69. What does the phrase 'dip a toe in the water' (lines 51–52) mean?

---

70. According to paragraphs 10 and 11, complete the following summary by writing ONE word in each blank. You should make sure that your answers are grammatically correct. (2 marks)

The author hopes the book will be a source of (i) \_\_\_\_\_ for people interested in insects. He encourages readers to remain (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ and enjoy the flavour of bug-based food.

71. Below are comments made by some of the people mentioned in Texts 5 and 6. Match each person with one comment. Use each letter ONCE only. One comment is not used and you should select 'Not Applicable'. (6 marks)

A. Siyu	B. Dr Liu	C. Mealworm farm seller
D. Chinese peasants	E. Antony McDonald's father	F. Not applicable

Comments	Person
(i) I thought he would grow out of his obsession with insects.	
(ii) At one time, our great-grandparents ate insects because there was little else to eat.	
(iii) I'd like to have one more scorpion.	
(iv) We're hoping for good profits in this part of the world.	
(v) There has never been a better time to start farming insects.	
(vi) Everything is clean and germ-free.	

**END OF PART B2**

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