



**Mock Test 1**  
**ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER 1**  
**PART A**

**Reading Passages**

1 hour and 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 first write your Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the appropriate pages for 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) No extra time will be given to candidates for filling in the question number boxes after the 'Time is up' announcement.
- (6) 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.
- (7) 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**

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 Text 1 and answer questions 1–26 on pages 1–4 of the Question-Answer Book for Part A.

### Text 1

#### **Fake food everywhere**

The small family gathered together for dinner like they did every Sunday, talking about their day. The TV was on in the background, although no one paid any attention until the  
5 newscaster started talking about the recent growing number of deaths.

‘The number of deaths from food poisoning since the beginning of the year is now at a shocking 428,’ the newscaster said. ‘Most  
10 deaths have occurred because of food contamination. A few incidents have also been caused by the consumption of fake food. The government has prosecuted 12 restaurants and fast food shops up till now...’

15 ‘How terrible!’ Karen said. ‘I feel that this is becoming more and more common. What can we do?’

‘I know,’ responded Adam, her husband. ‘Fake food has been a growing problem over the last  
20 few years but people are only starting to pay attention now. Our food is not as safe or clean as we think it is.’

‘And the availability is not as good either!’ Rose added. ‘Remember last time we went to  
25 the market, Mum? Finding certain types of seafood is no longer a certainty and even if we find what we want, its size is a lot smaller than what it used to be.’

‘We must be careful about what we eat,’ Adam  
30 concluded. ‘It’s up to us to take responsibility and make sure that our food is safe to eat.’

The next Sunday, Adam ordered takeaway for the family over the phone. Before putting in his order, he asked about the food and safety  
35 standards.

‘Nothing to worry about, sir,’ the girl at the other end of the line assured him with her sweet voice. ‘We have had no complaints and are not associated with the recent illnesses that  
40 are all over the news.’

An hour later the doorbell rang, and the delivery boy handed over the food. Adam again brought up the scary food poisoning situation haunting the area. ‘Yes, people are  
45 being very careful now, as fake food is almost everywhere,’ the delivery boy agreed. ‘A lot more people are ordering takeaways, and they are not confident in spotting the fake from authentic foods. Here is your food, sir.’

50 ‘Has the food come, Daddy?’ a voice shouted from inside the house.

‘Yes, it has! Wash your hands, honey,’ Adam shouted back, and then to the boy, ‘Thanks! Here you go... and an extra dollar as a tip.’

55 ‘Thank you, sir.’ The boy waved goodbye. ‘Bon appétit!’

The family sat down to have their treat of the month. Adam had ordered from a restaurant that had a good reputation for the quality of  
60 their seafood. In addition to fish, squid and

seaweed, they had also ordered an expensive jellyfish dish which they all enjoyed.

After dinner, Adam suddenly turned pale and started shivering. He sat down, holding his stomach. Every time he tried to get up, he felt too dizzy and nauseous, and had to sit down again. Karen and Rose did not feel as bad, but they both felt shaky and a little disoriented. Before she passed out, Karen called for the ambulance.

Due to so many similar cases before, the nurses knew exactly what was happening when they saw the family. Karen and Rose quickly had their stomachs pumped, slept overnight, and were allowed to go home. However, Adam was in much worse shape. The doctor advised him to stay in the hospital for another day.

‘But what was it?’ Karen asked the nurse when she was coming over to check Adam’s vitals.

‘Fake food,’ the nurse replied briskly. ‘We found a lot of plastic in his system. I suppose you ate jellyfish the night before? We have had a lot of cases like this these past few months. Haven’t you heard the news? Some restaurants substitute plastic for jellyfish in order to cut costs. We surely need to be more careful about what we put in our mouths.’

Karen did not know how to react. How could it be? It was an expensive and supposedly reliable takeaway restaurant!

When the family got Adam back home, finally, they turned on the TV immediately. The

channel was showing a news clip made several years ago. ‘A large sperm whale died earlier today. In him, around 22 pounds of plastic was found where food should have been...’

‘Of course, how could I have forgotten Ben!’ Karen exclaimed. ‘He was a very promising worker of ours. His sudden death shocked us all, remember, Adam? We had a day off work because of this ... I hope somebody is doing something about the situation...’

‘Here is some good news from the human world. On 1 April in Hong Kong, the full plastic shopping bag levy started,’ the newscaster continued. ‘Everyone will have to pay at least 50 cents for one plastic bag. The government hopes people will produce less waste as a result, and less marine life will be killed because of the plastic being thrown away...’

‘At least that is good news,’ said Rose. ‘Poor Uncle Ben may be gone, but with humans starting to pay attention, there may be hope for the rest of us. Hopefully we will never have this sort of health scare again!’

Thinking about the ‘jellyfish’ and other ‘seafood’ they had had not long ago, Karen shivered.

‘Yes,’ she replied. ‘We turtles and all marine life surely need to stick together and get the message out that we are under attack from too much plastic in the sea.’

## END OF READING PASSAGE

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**Mock Test 1**  
**ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER 1**  
**PART B1**

**Reading Passages**

1 hour and 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) Candidates who choose Part B1 should attempt all questions in this part. Each question carries ONE mark unless otherwise stated.
- (2) Hand in only ONE Question-Answer Book for Part B, either B1 or B2.

## PART B1

Read Text 2 and answer questions 27–41 on pages 1–2 of the Question-Answer Book for Part B1.

### Text 2

#### Hong Kong's airport and its people deserve a third runway

[1] Every year Hong Kong and Singapore compete for their airports to be judged the best in the world, and for good reasons. Hong Kong International Airport (HKIA) is clean and efficient, has an IMAX theatre, many duty-free shopping options and is a prime location for flying to mainland China and many other Asian, South Pacific and Middle Eastern destinations. Currently, HKIA has two runways. However, many believe that a third runway will help Hong Kong in many ways, and in March 2015, the Executive Council approved the construction of a third runway. This extra space will surely add to the nearly 300 retail stores, and increase the number of airlines and destinations currently served by HKIA, which currently stands at 100 airlines and over 180 destinations, 45 of which are in mainland China.

[2] The third runway will help better serve the steadily increasing number of visitors to Hong Kong. In 2012, over 56 million people came through HKIA. In 2013, this number increased to nearly 60 million; and in 2014, it was over 63 million. With the new runway, the airport will be able to accommodate up to 102 million travellers. The general public agrees with the idea of a new runway. Before the government approved the third runway, a public opinion poll was taken and 73% supported building another runway.

[3] It is the right decision for many reasons. One of the main reasons is that another runway will keep Hong Kong in the lead of airport competition. Hong Kong is also in an ideal location as a gateway to mainland China, Eastern and Central Asia, and even Europe. The runway is needed to maintain Hong Kong's status as an innovator and leader for travellers and airlines alike.

[4] Many questions need to be addressed to ensure the safe construction of this runway. While the airport enforces strict noise pollution rules, there is still the question of how having an additional runway will affect the air quality. However, the runway will 'encourage direct landing instead of a gradual descent, cutting emissions by 15 per cent,' according to Professor Alan Lau Kin-tak, Associate Dean of the Faculty of Engineering at PolyU. Additionally, having the runway in Hong Kong rather than Macau or Guangzhou means that Hong Kong can keep a closer eye on environmental impact.

[5] Undoubtedly, this runway is a necessity to keep Hong Kong ahead of the competition, to bring in many new tourists annually, and to bring in additional revenue in the future.

Text 3

[1] After hearing so many positive comments on the construction of the third runway at HKIA, I thought I would show the other side of the situation and question what others seem to ignore. While I don't disagree that the expansion will help employ local people, push Hong Kong into first place against other airport competition, especially with Singapore building a fifth runway, and bring in a lot of tourists and money, I fear we are not asking the right questions and won't until it's too late.

[2] First is the question of the environment. One of our local and beloved animals is the Chinese white dolphin, which has been in danger from land reclamation and increased boat traffic in recent years, and this new construction will only serve to harm them. The underwater drilling needed to reclaim land releases toxic gases, badly affecting not just the dolphins but all of Hong Kong's sea life. And it's not just the animals either — if the animals get sick or move on to cleaner waters, what will happen to locals who fish for a living? If this is not a big enough problem, think of it in terms of money: the negative effect on the fishing industry will cost around HK\$48 million. This new runway could potentially hurt a large group, from the significant number working in Hong Kong fisheries down to the smallest animal trying to survive in polluted waters.

[3] Let's look at the situation from another angle: airspace. We may be able to reclaim land and make the airport bigger, but we

cannot make the sky bigger. Our airspace is already crowded, and adding more flights will add delays. Take Guangzhou's airport as an example. They added a new runway in February this year, but the final numbers aren't impressive. They have only been able to add 10 new flights a day because the Pearl River Delta's airspace is too crowded. The third runway is built to accommodate up to 30 million more travellers, but will we be able to give them all the flights they need with the sky already so full? We do not yet know if China will let us use their airspace. Without extra airspace, the expansion plan will fall apart. How can we move forward with a plan without all the answers?

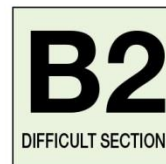
[4] Finally, there is the price. The project will cost HK\$141.5 billion, financed partly through airport fees. Hong Kong's current fees are very low, and raising them will only raise people's anger because this means that everyone buying a ticket, whether they live in Hong Kong or not, has to contribute to the airport runway bill. Many foreigners may not feel this is right and choose to fly somewhere else.

[5] I understand the need for a new runway, but we as a society need to look after every cent and make sure it is going where it should be going. We need to check that the fishermen, the dolphins and the community at large will at least not be negatively affected by this, and at best benefit from the new runway.

**END OF READING PASSAGE**

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**Mock Test 1**  
**ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER 1**  
**PART B2**

**Reading Passages**

1 hour and 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) Candidates who choose Part B1 should attempt all questions in this part. Each question carries ONE mark unless otherwise stated.
- (2) Hand in only ONE Question-Answer Book for Part B, either B1 or B2.

## PART B2

Read Text 4 and answer questions 57–77 on pages 1–4 of the Question-Answer Book for Part B2.

### Text 4

#### Lee Kuan Yew's Singaporean Legacy

[1] Today, Singapore is known for being safe, prosperous and stable. The tiny city-state has attracted powerful businesses from all around the world and has established itself as an economic powerhouse. This is despite the fact that Singapore has almost no natural resources. The Singapore we know today is all thanks to one man: Lee Kuan Yew, Singapore's founding father and first Prime Minister.

[2] Lee, a fourth-generation Singaporean, was born on 16 September 1923. His first language was English. Later in his life, Lee admitted that his father had a terrible temper and it affected his family badly. As a child, Lee learnt to control his temper, something that served him well throughout his political career. Lee's ability to work hard also started when he was young. With a lot of effort, he beat his classmates for a scholarship to Raffles College.

[3] His education was interrupted by the Japanese occupation of Singapore during the Second World War, from 1942–1945, during which he learnt Japanese and worked as a Japanese translator. He continued learning afterwards. He went to England to study and became a lawyer, and at the age of 32, he learnt Chinese.

[4] Lee served as Prime Minister from 1959–1990, and then continued working in government as a Senior Minister and Minister Mentor until 2011. When he first got into politics, Singapore was poor, had very few health and safety standards, and crime was a big problem. Lee treated Singapore as another one of his children, helping it grow and become successful under his supervision. From the beginning, Lee had a strong vision of what Singapore could become. Being a pragmatist, he focused only on the practical aspects of running the city-state and on the success or failure of any given situation.

[5] Lee's vision can be described as one focused on security, law and order. Today, everyone knows that Singapore has strict laws and rules, such as no chewing gum or being fined for not flushing the toilet. People may make jokes about these rules, but they may not realize that these are just a small part of the bigger vision of security. Lee's idea of putting needs of the group before the needs of the individual directly opposes some Western democracies, like the United States. Lee's vision — to make Singapore the best it could be — was one he achieved, making Lee a unique figure in politics. With this vision, Lee could and did change everything about Singapore.

[6] Just walking around Singapore, it is possible to see Lee's vision in action: Government housing is everywhere; there is efficient and clean public transportation, wide tree-lined streets, and good medical care is available to all. Lee is credited with helping start the Asian economic miracle and although Singapore is the smallest and least populated of the four Asian dragons (along with Hong Kong, Taiwan and South Korea), it has had the biggest impact in drawing foreign investors and showing the world what Asia has to offer.

[7] Lee has had an undeniable impact on Singapore, Asia and the world at large. He has advised every US president since President Nixon in 1969 and every Chinese leader since Deng Xiaoping in the 1970s, whom he advised when China began to open up in the 1980s. With such a career, it is unsurprising that many came out to give their thought on the leader when he died on 3 March of this year. US President Obama called him a 'giant of history' and Prime Minister Najib Razak of Malaysia, despite the two countries' complicated relationship, complimented Lee's ability to develop a new nation so impressively from birth.

[8] Many Singaporean citizens were equally complimentary. At a memorial that was just as organized as Singapore itself, Mr Gupta, a Singaporean citizen, mentioned that while many foreigners criticize the ‘nanny state’, where the government takes care of its citizens from the cradle to the grave, it is nice to have a system that truly takes care of its people. Mrs Chen, another at his memorial, said, ‘I feel young people today may not realize what he has done for us, so we need to make sure that his memory remains alive.’

[9] Although many made sure to compliment Lee’s memory, others are making sure that we don’t forget Lee’s darker actions. While building up Singapore’s infrastructure and economy, Lee took extra effort to shut down political opposition. Mass demonstrations, like Occupy Central in Hong Kong, are not allowed in Singapore, and members of the press who speak out against the government are often jailed without trial. Political rivals often faced the same situation. While Lee provided Singapore with an efficient government, safety and economic growth, this came at the price of opposing opinions and the ability to publish these opinions or put them on TV or the Internet. These kinds of human rights are taken for granted in other parts of the world, for example in the US, where free speech is in the Constitution and mass protests have led to huge changes for the rights of women, African-Americans and labour unions.

[10] In fact, Lee’s story of growth and restriction is somewhat similar to that of Augusto Pinochet in Chile. Pinochet took power by force from the Communist party in 1973, and was dictator of the country until 1990. He oversaw the greatest economic growth Chile has ever seen, and helped Chilean families get out of poverty. However, political protestors were jailed or killed, and rock music, mass demonstrations and

speaking out against the government were all illegal. Even so, today Pinochet still has many admirers and supporters mainly because he was responsible for Chile’s impressive economic growth. While Chile’s situation was more serious and horrifying, there are some similarities between Chile and Singapore. Many will forgive human rights violations for economic miracles; and people will find a way to highlight the good even when it is clear that the leader did not support free speech.

[11] Lee’s influence on the world will be seen for years to come. He made logical decisions that he felt would best impact Singapore as a whole. The government helps its people with housing, food, medical care and more. Although autocratic with total power, he generously shared the wealth with the people and helped bring them from the third world to the first. His son is the current and third prime minister of Singapore, which raises some interesting questions. Lee helped educate generations of people and took care of them from the beginning to the end of their lives. Now that his son is in power over well-educated, tech-savvy people, will Singapore change? Will people begin demanding free speech and the right to assemble in large numbers? Unlike in China, *Google* and other websites are not banned in Singapore, but like China, Singapore has taken away basic human rights from people it says are dangerous.

[12] Lee was definitely a divisive person, with people either loving him or hating him. However, it is impossible to deny his impact on Singapore and world politics at large. Lee took Singapore and transformed it from a British colony to a first-world destination, and he will remain the face of Singapore for a long time to come.

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