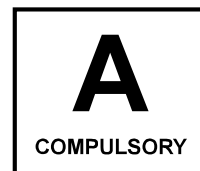


2023 – DSE

ENG LANG

PAPER 1
PART ATHE 12TH HONG KONG DIPLOMA OF SECONDARY EDUCATION MOCK EXAMINATION 2023

ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER 1

PART A

Reading Passages

(1.5 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 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.
- (9) Contents of the examination answered by students may be used for certain purposes such as teaching and data analysis.

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.

HKDSE Power Team for English Language

PART A

Read Text 1 and answer questions 1-20 in the Question-Answer Book for Part A.

Text 1

[1] Fun fact: It is believed that, in America, there are more wild animals that live in ordinary households than those that are cared for in zoos. The situation spikes many controversies among the nation. Experts and activists are criticizing the situation, believing that it is both dangerous and cruel. However, to people like Leslie-Ann Rush, 57, owner of at least ten wild animals, the issue is really not that complicated.

5 **[2]** Rush lives on a seven-acre farm in Florida. While she is a horse trainer by profession, her farm also houses three male kangaroos, four lemurs, a muntjac deer, a potbellied pig, and a raccoon-like kinkajou called Kiwi. All these unique and rare animals, from all over the world, live in a wire enclosure on the farm. Do they have problems getting along? Apparently not. “The thing is, they play together,” was Rush’s comment. She has uploaded videos of her animals playing with each other, and the viewers absolutely
10 adored these videos.

[3] Owning exotic pets cost a substantial amount of money, which is why Rush lives a humble life on her farm. She also puts countless hours into caring for her unusual pets. “They’re 24/7,” she says, “but they’re my family. People always let me down, but my animals never have.”

15 **[4]** Some people think keeping wild animals as pets can help them connect with the natural world. They believe their unconventional pets make them special. Since keeping wild and unpredictable animals means these people often live in social isolation, their relationship with animals and nature itself became more intense. “Yes, of course my exotics make me feel unique,” Rush says. Exotic-pet owners are proud to possess an animal that, for hundreds of thousands of years, has never been domesticated. It is almost their proclamation of power.

20 **[5]** Michelle Berk, another owner of exotic animals explains that she had wanted something different, when she decided to buy her pet kinkajou, Winnie. “We didn’t get a dog because owning a dog is not cool or special. A kinkajou sounds untouchable. And of course, everyone wants the untouchable. Whenever people tell you not to touch something, it just makes you want to touch that something even more!”

[6] While all seems swell for the exotic pet owners, this issue is far from simple.

25 **[7]** In some of the states in the US, privately owning exotic animals is not only permitted, but also has essentially no restrictions. In a country where people need a license for their dogs, purchasing wild and dangerous beasts like lions or baboons are allowed freely. This circumstance baffles Adam Roberts, a representative of Born Free USA. His organization stands against private owning of wild animals. They believe wildlife belongs only in the wild, not in someone’s backyard.

30 **[8]** “Should I name some of the cases we have on record?” Roberts asks heatedly. “In Texas, a four-year-old was mauled by a mountain lion his aunt kept as a pet. In Connecticut, a woman’s face was permanently disfigured by her friend’s chimpanzee. An old man was attacked by a 200-pound kangaroo in Ohio. Oh, there was also that man in Nebraska, who was strangled to death by his pet snake!”

35 **[9]** A tragic incident in Ohio had triggered the concerns of the entire nation. In the city of Zanesville in 2011, a man let 50 of his privately owned wild animals out of their cages before committing suicide. Those animals included lions and tigers, and they were roaming freely all over the city. The police had no choice but to shoot and kill most of them, since they were a threat to the public. Since then, the state of Ohio has become ground zero for the debate over wildlife ownership.

[10] However, the private owners of wild animals also have a noble reason to want to own the exotics.

40 **[11]** In Leslie-Ann Rush’s case, she owns four lemurs, Liam, Lolli, Poppi, and Charlie. The ruffed lemurs are endangered in the wild. She believes that by keeping these creatures, she is doing her part to help preserve the lemur population on Earth. She cares for her animals with a strong commitment that takes all of her time. She loves these creatures so much that she would even let them share her bed in her house.

45 **[12]** Same as Rush, many exotic-pet owners and private breeders say they are doing what they do because of their hope to preserve and protect threatened species. “With problems like the climate change and the alarming growth of human population, a species could be wiped out in record time. What we’re doing is like having a backup population. It’s a good idea,” says a private breeder Lynn Culver. She believes that as long as the owners have the sufficient knowledge to care for wild animals, they should have the right to do so.

50 **[13]** In retort, advocacy groups like Born Free USA and the World Wildlife Fund argue that breeding endangered species privately and in captive could actually create a booming market for exotic animals. That could lead to even more dangers to animals who live the wild, since they are now under the risk of being captured and chained. Conservation should focus on protecting wild animals living in their natural habitat, not those in private zoos or common households.

55 **[14]** Advocates press for passing a federal law to restrict the ownership of exotic animals. If the law ever passes, violators could be fined and sentenced to jail, and their animals will be confiscated. That prospect enrages some exotic-animal owners. They point out that comparing to injuries from exotic pets, the number of people who are bitten by dogs is much more significant.

60 **[15]** “Banning wild animal ownership will only motivate the illegal selling of exotic animals,” says Zuzana Kukol. She helped found the Responsible Exotic Animal Ownership (REXANO), aiming to oppose bans on the private ownership of animals. “Bans won’t work. It’s just the same with alcohol and prostitution. We’ve seen it done and failed before.”

65 **[16]** People like Adam Roberts of Born Free USA believe wildlife should be kept in the wild, where it belongs, while private owners believe keeping a number of them in captive is the best for both people and animals. Perhaps we would never have an absolute answer to this debate. What’s certain is that, when humans choose to keep wild animals as pets, they are changed forever. They are not ‘wild’ anymore, and all of a sudden they have no place in nature. Whether the change is for better or worse, it will be up to the future to decide.

END OF READING PASSAGE

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

2023–DSE
ENG LANG
 PAPER 1
 PART B1



THE 12TH HONG KONG DIPLOMA OF SECONDARY EDUCATION MOCK EXAMINATION 2023

ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER 1

PART B1

Reading Passages

(1.5 hours)

(for both Parts A and B)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART B1

- (1) The Question-Answer Book for Part B1 is inserted after this Reading Passage 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.

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PART B1

Read Text 2 and answer questions 21-35 in the Question-Answer Book for Part B1.

Text 2

Jaws: behind the story

[1] Peter Benchley used to write speeches for US President Lyndon B. Johnson. When the President finished his term, so did Benchley quit his job. He was 27 at that time and since then, he had gone off to write something else – thriller stories.

[2] He struggled for a few years before publishing the book which later changed his life, and the lives of many others. It was *Jaws*, a novel about a murderous great white shark tracking and eating the residents of a small island. It was an instant hit, occupying a place in the top list for almost a year, earning him millions. The film adaptation, directed by Steven Spielberg, had pushed it to even greater heights.

[3] This turned out to be his deepest regret.

[4] “A shark that hunts human exclusively for food simply doesn’t exist,” Benchley once said in an interview in 2000. “But I didn’t know back then. Nobody cared about sharks’ well-being, or how fragile they could be.”

[5] Benchley first developed an interest in sharks during summers spent at the seaside as a youth. As if to return a favour, or to repay a debt, he devoted the rest of his life to marine conservation.

[6] *Jaws* has somehow justified the killing of sharks by depicting them as savage, man-eating animals. In reality, humans slaughter approximately 100 million sharks per year, whereas the number of fatal shark attacks might be as few as 10. Within decades, the population of some species has halved.

[7] “For those who grew up reading and watching *Jaws*, it is only natural to be afraid of sharks and want to see them wiped out.” Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute senior scientist Simon Thorrold commented. “However, there are people using this as an excuse to make a profit.”

[8] Compared with other parts of the world where great white sharks live, there are significantly fewer of them along the US coastline. This is a convincing piece of evidence that the US is directly related to the decline in shark numbers.

[9] As is often the case with wildlife, sharks are probably more scared of humans than the other way round. They would steer clear of man-made vessels to avoid human contact. Whether it is basic instinct or a consequence of human activities, it is hard to tell.

[10] Studies have estimated the chance of getting killed by a shark to be 1 in 3.7 million. In fact, horses, cows and hippos take more lives than sharks, not just because of their physical strength, but they are more likely to be encountered as well. Despite all these, the fear of sharks still runs deep in society.

[11] In order to quench our fear of the unknown, we need to learn more about the world we are living in, which is precisely the reason why there are countless organizations dedicated to this cause. For one, OCEARCH is a non-governmental organization aiming to conduct worldwide research on sharks. Their Founding Chairman Chris Fischer on the issue: “We know so little that everybody can make something up and there would be people falling for it. Sharks are at the top of the ocean food chain; if we continue to let them die off at this rate, the balance will break and ultimately, we will suffer.”

[12] Although Peter Benchley lacked the relevant scientific background, he more than made up for it by using his fame to promote marine conservation. He wrote books on the topic, worked with and spoke for various bodies, and

35 hosted television programmes. He would sometimes receive fan mails telling him that his book had inspired them to learn about sharks and the ocean, something he took comfort in.

[13] Following Benchley's death in 2006, his wife Wendy Benchley and environmentalist David Helvarg set up the Peter Benchley Ocean Awards together to carry on his legacy. Instead of charging at the frontier of conservation, the Awards focus on acknowledging those who have made considerable contribution to the field and encouraging more to join the fight. The year of 2017 will mark the 10th anniversary of the Awards. It is yet to be known if there would be any special celebration

[14] *Jaws* itself might be nothing more than a fiction, but it is part of far more captivating story – the real life story of a man who went from fighting sharks to fighting for sharks.

END OF READING PASSAGE

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2023–DSE
ENG LANG
PAPER 1
PART B2



B2
DIFFICULT SECTION

THE 12TH HONG KONG DIPLOMA OF SECONDARY EDUCATION MOCK EXAMINATION 2023

ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER 1

PART B2

Reading Passages

(1.5 hours)

(for both Parts A and B)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART B2

- (1) The Question-Answer Book for Part B2 is inserted after this Reading Passage 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.

HKDSE Power Team for English Language

PART B2

Read Texts 3-4 and answer questions 36-59 in the Question-Answer Book for Part B2.

Text 3

The Acquisition of the Neurology

Section 1

[1] With the astonishing development of modern-day science, it is hard now to imagine that once upon a time, humans had no idea at all of what the brain was or how it worked.

[2] Physicians of the ancient world once believed that the main component of the brain was phlegm; Aristotle describe it as a refrigerator to cool off the impulsive heart; anatomists from Renaissance was certain that all our perceptions and actions were the result of the mysterious beings which live in our heads and travel through our bodies, called the ‘animal spirits’.

[3] It all began to change in the 17th Century. Thomas Willis, a British physician, realized that our entire mental world existed in the brain, the tissue in our head that almost looked like custard. In order to understand how the brain worked, Willis would dissect the brains of animals and deceased patients, until finally, the first accurate maps of our brain were created.

Section 2

[4] Now comes the 21st Century, Jeff Lichtman, a neuroscientist, is continuing the studies of our brains the modern way. In order to answer the endless questions about the nature of the brain, he and his colleagues is creating the three-dimensional images of neurons in an extremely comprehensive way, detailing every bump and stalk that branch from them.

[5] To produce these images, the Lichtman crew used some state-of-the-art technology to slice pieces of mouse brain into thin slices, each less than a thousandth the thickness of a strand of human hair. They then used an electron microscope to take a picture of each cross section. Stacking these images up, a 3D image of a brain began to appear. The virtual brain allowed scientists to explore and travel through the brain however they needed to.

[6] Lichtman was understandably enthusiastic about the result of their efforts. He believes that everything would finally be revealed. The problem is, ‘everything’ is enormous beyond imagination. A mouse’s brain of about the size of a grain of salt transform into a hundred terabytes of digital data, which is the equivalent of the data of 25,000 high-definition movies.

[7] “It’s like a wake-up call,” sighs Lichtman, “the brains are much, much more complicated than the way we used to think of them.”

Section 3

[8] Of course, Lichtman’s team is far from the only people who are researching the brain. Of all the modern experiments attempting to visualize the brain, the most impressive is probably the one invented by the Stanford neuroscientist and psychiatrist Karl Deisseroth and his colleagues. They decided to make the brain disappear in order to see it accurately.

[9] In Deisseroth’s laboratory, there are rows of beakers which contain mouse brains, in the sizes of grapes, which are as transparent as glass marbles. The biggest advantage of creating transparent

35 brains is that it allows scientist to gaze into its inner working without damaging the organ itself. Together with the researcher Kwanghun Chung, Deisseroth designed a chemical that can replace the opaque compounds in the brain with transparent molecules. They can then douse the brain with glowing chemicals to highlight specific pathway connecting neurons and distant regions of the brain. The chemicals are washable so the brain can actually be reused for the next experiment.

40 **Section 4**

[10] Clay Reid, a former colleague of Jeff Lichtman’s at Harvard, sets his sight on something even more ambitious. He and his colleagues begins a series of experiments they call MindScope. They attempt to understand how a complex task is carried out in the brain.

45 **[11]** Reid’s team has chosen to decipher the vision function of the brain. While scientists have been investigating how we see for decades, they’ve barely scratched the surface. They may be able to map how different regions of the brain specialize in various tasks when we are seeing, but they cannot see how all these regions work together at once.

[12] This is exactly what Reid and his colleagues set out to achieve. They intend to solve that problem by engineering mice so that their visual neurons will release flashes of light when they fire. 50 When a mouse sees a specific object, including predators like cats, snakes, or attractive food like pieces of cheese, the flashes of light will record the neural activity of that mouse. The data collected can then be compiled to create massive mathematical models of vision. If the experiment turns out to be successful, the scientist will be able to literally read the mind of a mouse.

55 **[13]** “We want to reconstruct the images that the mouse sees,” says Reid. “And I think we are on our way of accomplishing that.”

Section 5

[14] Reid’s research on vision has taken neuroscience one step closer towards its ultimate goal: A complete understanding of how the extremely complicated brain really works. With the constant development of the field, human lives could be changed for good. The application of neuroscience is 60 vast and boundless. For example, the neuroscientist, John Donoghue, has developed a microchip brain implant with his team. The microchip can interpret and transmit the signals from the part of the brain that controls a person’s motor system.

[15] It is exactly this invention which saved Cathy Hutchinson’s life. At 43, Hutchinson had suffered a massive stroke, which left her completely paralyzed. Even her doctors in the hospital could not be 65 certain if she was brain-dead or still aware. In 2005, Hutchinson underwent a surgery to have Donoghue’s device inserted into her head. In two years, she was able to control a robotic arm with only her mind. In the end, she successfully used that arm to raise a cup of coffee and drink from the cup.

70 **[16]** “Cathy had the most gorgeous smile when she put down that drink” Donoghue says. “That’s exactly why I do what I do.”

[17] While scientists have come far in investigating the mystery of our brains, it is hard to say how far they still have to go. Whatever lies in the future of neuroscience, it is undoubtedly going to be both unpredictable and awe-inspiring.

Text 4

Snug and Bleak

At school they taught us about the weather.
 Earth is getting heated, they would say,
 But we were young with hearts light as a feather.
 We nodded in understanding, and went out to play.

- 5 We were young, and each thought himself king.
 They said Earth is warm, and we believed.
 Come to think of it, we'd believe anything.
 Who needs the truth when it's so safe, being deceived?

- Except everywhere I go, it is coldness that I feel.
 10 I feel cold, when a child weeps alone on the street,
 While everyone passes by, hearts rigid as steel.
 I, too, walk on, too occupied to stop my weary feet.

- I feel cold, when a beggar raises his palm,
 And I, learned early from the place they called school,
 15 I always ignore cheats like him, and keep my calm,
 Because beggars are liars who only take from a fool.

- I feel cold, when the news plays the same story.
 Over and over, they show the world burning.
 Bullets marred the walls; soldiers fell in fictional glory.
 20 I feel cold, when the world just isn't learning.

They talked about global warming, a fact too old,
 And told us to live our lives responsibly,
 When they should really talk about the cold.
 We could have changed if we knew, surely, maybe, possibly.

END OF READING PASSAGES

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