

2025-DSE
ENG LANG
PAPER 1
PART A
+ B1/B2



THE 14TH HONG KONG DIPLOMA OF SECONDARY EDUCATION MOCK EXAMINATION 2025

A
COMPULSORY

B1
EASY SECTION

B2
DIFFICULT SECTION

ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER 1

2025 DSE Reading Mock

*Answers with detailed explanations
& New question-type analysis*

試題答案詳解及 最新題型分析 (Part A + B1 + B2)

General Notes for Teachers on Marking:

** This symbol indicates a common wrong or unacceptable answer.*

() Bracketed words, figures or ideas are not essential for the candidate to be awarded the point.

/ A single slash indicates an acceptable alternative within an answer.

// A double slash indicates an acceptable alternative answer.

** Correct spelling / grammatical accuracy required.*

Part A 文章大意

Text 1 這篇文章描述了香港大南街上的一个场景，當時群眾聚集觀看一輛送貨卡車被改造成流動壁畫。在活動期間，一位日本藝術家在巷子的混凝土牆上繪製了一個蛋形面具。這個活動是由 HKWalls 舉辦的街頭藝術節的一部分，吸引了本地和國際藝術家前來參與。他們將深水埗的空白牆面、店鋪的捲閘和小販攤位作為畫布進行創作。

然而，這次活動也引發了有關深水埗地區貧困問題和藝術節對該地區可能造成的士紳化（即原居民被迫遷移，社區變得高檔化）的討論。音樂家兼活動家 Ah Kok Wong 在 HKWalls 的 Facebook 頁面上批評這次活動加劇了貧困社區的困境，認為藝術家們成為了士紳化的工具。依據歷屆 DSE 程度及長度改編，長約 339 字，此部份作答時間應為 15 分鐘。

Text 2 這篇文章主要討論了香港城市景觀的變遷以及街頭文化的消退問題。文章首先提到了 1972 年開始的麥理浩斯十年公共住房發展計畫，這一計畫旨在改善生活條件和減少貧困，但也導致了香港街頭生活活力的逐漸流失。接著，文章強調了街頭文化的重要性，將街道視為社區和社交互動的場所，反映了城市的精神。文章還探討了現代化進程中對傳統街道生活認知的轉變，以及如何在未來的城市規劃中保留和重新啟動街頭生活的必要性。最後，文章呼籲在香港未來的大規模發展中，兼顧現代化和傳統街頭社區的優勢，創造一個既現代化又能維繫文化遺產和社區活力的城市環境。依據歷屆 DSE 程度及長度改編，長約 987 字，此部份作答時間應為 30 分鐘。

Part A 答案及題解

文章建議閱讀時間為 5 分鐘。

Text 1

1. (i) C. The smell (氣味) (line 1)
(ii) B. bystanders (旁觀者) (line 1)

題目重點是必須要了解兩個生字的意思，從中找出其同義詞，並以回答問題。

2. Jason Dembski felt it was time for the event to move to Sham Shui Po because it offered a unique, vibrant environment different from the places they had used before on Hong Kong Island. (line 7-9)

在第 2 段中，Dembski 表示“深水埗有很多活動，這裡非常本地化，但你也有這個創意社區，黃金電腦中心，鴨寮街——一些瘋狂的事情。”這說明他認為深水埗是一個充滿活力和創意的地方，與之前在上環和赤柱市場舉辦的街頭藝術節不同，這次他希望將活動帶到一個更加本地化和多樣化的社區。

3. The shop owners in Sham Shui Po (line 10)
答案只需回答「shop owners」，不必提及「landlord」。
4. Ah Kok Wong's criticism suggests that the HKWalls street art festival may have negatively impacted the Sham Shui Po community by potentially contributing to gentrification and failing to provide cultural context to non-local artists. (line 18-19)
5. (i) T (line 5-6)
(ii) F (line 18-19)
(iii) T (line 17-18)
6. C

Text 2

7. aimed to **address the overcrowded tenements and shantytowns** that plagued the city's landscape. (line 3-4)
8. (i) C (line 8)
(ii) B (line 10)
(iii) B (line 10)
9. The feeling of disconnection and loneliness that arose from the urban transformation in Hong Kong. (line 9-11) 題目要求學生需要譯寫「separation」和「isolation」的意思。
10. the streets (line 14)
11. Chris Law implies that the street shows the true life and culture of the city. (line 18-19)
窗口的意思其實就是用來展示街道的作用及顯示城市的真實生活和文化。
12. (i) committed (line 17)
(ii) existing (line 21)
13. Chris Law emphasizes learning from Hong Kong's existing street-oriented neighborhoods because they show the city's unique character and foster creativity and innovation, which can guide better future developments. (line 21-22) 題目重點要求學生回答現在以街道為主的社區能夠顯示城市的獨有個性及培養創意。
14. Kennedy Town // Mongkok // Kowloon City (line 21-22)
15. (i) T (line 26)
(ii) F (line 28)
(iii) T (line 25-26)
16. (i) stagnation > rise//increase (line 30)
(ii) ancient > modern (line 33)
(iii) disarranged > regulated (line 35)
(iv) ✓
(iv) rough > streamlined // smooth (line 34)
17. (i) incorporate (line 43) (iii) equitable (line 47)
(ii) essential (line 44) (iv) large-scale (line 42)
18. the historic street neighborhoods (line 39)
19. Chris Law's attitude towards streets in Hong Kong is positive, as he underscores their inherent value in fostering creativity, community, and social interaction. (paragraph 7)
20. Integrating traditional street markets or dai pai dongs into new urban designs to enrich future development while reflecting Hong Kong's past is mentioned in paragraph 5.
題目重點要求學生回答現在以街道為主的社區能夠顯示城市的獨有個性及培養創意。可以引述第 5 的例子，例如將大排檔放在未來的發展中以反映香港的過去。
21. Social interaction ensures street-level vibrancy by bringing people together in public spaces, fostering a lively atmosphere and a sense of community that defines the essence of street life in Hong Kong. (line 50-52)
因為把人們放在一起就能夠培養人與人的交流及提升社區的認同感，這對於街道文化是必須的。
22. It fosters cultural identity, community interaction, and a vibrant urban atmosphere that enhances livability and reflects the city's unique character.
23. (i) E (iv) B
(ii) D (v) G
(iii) F

Part B1 文章大意

Text 3 這篇文章討論了吸引『Z 世代』人才進入職場的挑戰和策略。文章指出，傳統的招聘方法通常無法有效吸引“Z 世代”，因為他們具有數位優先的思維方式和獨特的價值觀。出生於 1997 年至 2012 年間的『Z 世代』被描述為精通科技、重視工作靈活性、職業晉升和經濟激勵的數字原住民。他們還重視潛在雇主在多樣性、包容性以及社會責任方面的表現。瞭解這些特點對於希望有效吸引和留住“Z 世代”人才的組織至關重要。

Text 4 這些文章討論了隨著 Z 世代進入職場而帶來的挑戰和不斷演變的優先事項。Z 世代，出生於 1997 年至 2012 年之間，帶來了獨特的自信和價值觀，包括全面的福祉、社會活動主義和個人成就感。他們重視工作與生活的平衡，尋求與自己價值觀一致的透明工作環境。文章呼籲雇主們適應變化，提供有意義的工作、全面的健康福利和招聘及工作實踐的透明度，以吸引和留住 Z 世代的人才。Z 世代的影響和期望將繼續塑造未來的勞動力市場。

Part B1 答案、題解及答題技巧

文章建議閱讀時間為 5 分鐘。

Text 3

24. strategies (line 4)
25. 28 (line 8) $2025-1997=28$
26. Generation Z (line 8)
27. C (line 13-15)
28. hybrid (line 15)
29. B (line 19-20)
30. Gen Z prefers employers who actively include diversity and inclusion in their company culture because they believe in fairness, equality, and creating a supportive workplace where everyone feels respected and valued. (line 23-24)
31. A: 3
B: 4
~~C: X~~ D -> C
D: 6
- | |
|------|
| A: 3 |
| B: 4 |
| C: 6 |
32. C

Text 4

33. successful in attracting and engaging Gen Z. (line 4)
34. (i) T (line 5-6)
(ii) F (line 5)
(iii) T (line 5-6)
(iv) NG
35. (i) define: crystallize (line 5)
(ii) includes: encompasses (line 12)
(iii) weakness: fragility (line 8)
36. (i) demands (line 16)
(ii) swiftly (line 20)
(iii) unclear (line 25)
(iv) share (line 26)
(v) transparency (line 25)
(vi) attract (line 22)
37. Generation Z's
38. (i) challenge (line 38)
(ii) retain (line 40)
(iii) evolve (line 42)
39. (i) T (line 17-18)
(ii) F (line 18)
(iii) T (line 16)
40. (i) D
(ii) B
(iii) A
41. (i) B. The Traditional Playbook for Recruiting
(ii) D. Work-Life Balance and Holistic Well-being
(iii) G. The Pragmatic Approach of Generation Z
(iv) F. Challenges for Employers in Recruiting Gen Z
(v) E. The Role of Social Media in Gen Z's Job Demands
(vi) C. Generation Z's Demand for Transparency
42. Yes, Generation Z presents a significant recruitment challenge because of its large and growing share of the global population, which demands new approaches from employers to meet their expectations effectively with additional resources. 由於 Z 世代的要求，僱主需要額外資源去迎合他們的需求。

No, Generation Z doesn't impose a significant recruitment burden because their large and growing numbers in the workforce present an opportunity for employers to adapt and effectively meet their expectations and it can help companies to improve the recruitment tactics.

Z 世代的人職要求能夠正向影響僱主在招聘時提供的福利，並幫助僱主適應當前招聘環境的變化。

Part B2 文章大意

Text 5 斐濟正面臨嚴重的冰毒危機，社會結構被撕裂，傳統社區瓦解。儘管政府努力打擊毒品，但腐敗和跨國毒品販運使問題惡化，墨西哥販毒集團利用斐濟的地理位置進行大規模交易。冰毒流行影響各個階層，家庭破裂，員警資源不足，面對毒品販子的無限資金和供給感到無力。社區、宗教組織和非政府組織如 Noqu Talanoa 計畫正在努力提供支持和預防策略，幫助年輕人遠離毒品。雖然面臨貧困、失業和腐敗等挑戰，斐濟社區仍充滿希望，國際合作和系統性改革是解決問題的關鍵。斐濟必須優先考慮全面干預、康復支援和系統改革，以保護未來一代，避免成為“僵屍國家”。

Part B2 答案、題解及答題技巧

文章建議閱讀時間為 5 分鐘。

Text 5

43. Impact on Society: The crisis is tearing communities apart, threatening the country's social fabric, and turning meth use into a societal norm even among children. (lines 1-2; lines 8-12)

Government Response: Authorities conducted a high-profile raid, seizing nearly 5 tonnes of meth worth an estimated \$1.6 billion, indicating efforts to combat the problem. (lines 5-6)

Community Effects: The crisis has permeated every level of society, with reports of parents supplying drugs to their children and encouraging them to sell meth at schools. (lines 10-12)

Economic Impact: The seizure of meth worth \$1.6 billion indicates the high economic value of the drug trade and its potential impact on the illicit economy in Fiji. (lines 5-6)

44. Fiji is heavily affected by methamphetamine addiction.
45. a recent operation conducted by Fijian authorities 「高規格」即是指政府層面的工作。
46. corruption and lax law enforcement, allowing these operations to thrive in strategic locations. (lines 17-20)
47. (i) Corruption: Corrupt Fijian officials have facilitated the meth crisis by turning Fiji into a key transit hub for drug trafficking operations. (line 17-18)
- (ii) Corruption: Lax law enforcement in Fiji has allowed massive quantities of methamphetamine to be moved through the Pacific, exploited by the Mexican cartels for their operations. (line 19-20)
48. the influence of international drug cartels in Fiji is extensive and impactful
49. (i) lament (line 26)
(ii) losing battle (line 26)
(iii) spiral out of control (line 24)
(iv) bottomless (line 26)
(v) destructive (line 29)
(vi) depression (line 31)
50. Fiji's prospects ahead look very grim and troubling due to the severe impact of the methamphetamine crisis.

51. Fiji's government is intensifying its efforts to combat the methamphetamine crisis.
「戰爭水平」即是指將努力提升到更高的層次。
52. Increased border security: the need for increased border security to counter the transnational drug trafficking facilitated by Mexican cartels. (paragraph 6)
- Drug rehabilitation programs: the government's commitment to drug rehabilitation programs as part of its “war on drugs” strategy. (paragraph 11)
- Education campaigns: the necessity of education campaigns targeting both drug users and traffickers to address the methamphetamine crisis. (paragraph 11)
- Corruption in law enforcement: corruption and limited resources undermine law enforcement efforts against drug cartels. (paragraph 7)
- Impact on traditional community structures illustrates how methamphetamine has devastated traditional community structures in rural villages, eroding respect for authority and social norms. (paragraph 10)
53. the Noqu Talanoa program (line 51)
54. is challenged by pervasive corruption in law enforcement (paragraph 17) //
deep-rooted socioeconomic issues (paragraph 12) //
the influence of international drug cartels (paragraph 6) //
the profound humanitarian toll of methamphetamine addiction. (paragraph 8)
55. peril (line 85)
56. The strategic location of Fiji, which facilitates drug trafficking through the Pacific region (line 68)
必須指出斐濟的策略性地理位置使其成為毒品氾濫的易發地區。
57. (i) diminish > flourish
(ii) benefit > weaken
(iii) ✓
(iv) unimportant > crucial
(v) neglects > confronts
58. ongoing community-driven initiatives, the dedication of faith-based organizations, and the concerted efforts of NGOs and individuals working to combat the methamphetamine crisis and support affected families.
(line 49-50)
59. B
60. The multifaceted nature of the methamphetamine addiction crisis in Fiji, involving various interconnected issues such as poverty, corruption, law enforcement challenges, international drug trafficking, societal impacts, and the need for comprehensive interventions. 需要從多方面探討斐濟受到毒品影響
61. Fiji faces a profound societal crisis due to methamphetamine addiction, where individuals affected by the drug lose their vitality, productivity, and societal contributions, potentially leading to a widespread decline in social cohesion and well-being across the country.

62. (ii) C
(iii) A
(iv) E
(v) F
(vi) D
63. Optimism: Despite the severity of the crisis, there are “pockets of resilience and hope” (paragraph 23) evident in Fiji. Community-driven initiatives like the Noqu Talanoa program and efforts by faith-based organizations demonstrate a proactive approach to combating the crisis and supporting affected individuals and families.

Pessimism: Phrases like “the future of Fiji is bleak” (paragraph 4) and descriptions of overwhelmed law enforcement officers (paragraph 7) suggest a grim assessment of the current situation. The quote from the police inspector, “it feels like we’re fighting a losing battle,” underscores the challenges faced by Fiji in dealing with the well-funded and resourceful drug cartels (paragraph 7).