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Education Bureau
Territory-wide System Assessment 2013
Secondary 3 English Language
Reading
Question Booklet

Instructions:

1. There are 11 pages in this Question Booklet.
2. Time allowed is 30 minutes.
3. Do not write anything in this Question Booklet.
4. **Answer all questions in the Answer Booklet provided.**

Part 1

You are writing poems in your Language Arts class. Your English teacher has given you a poem written by an American poet to read.

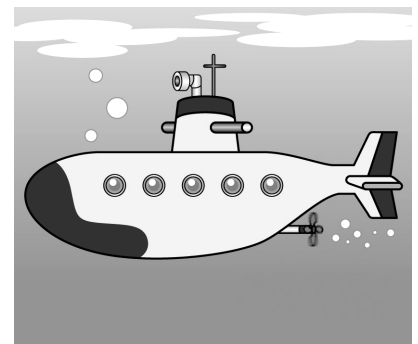
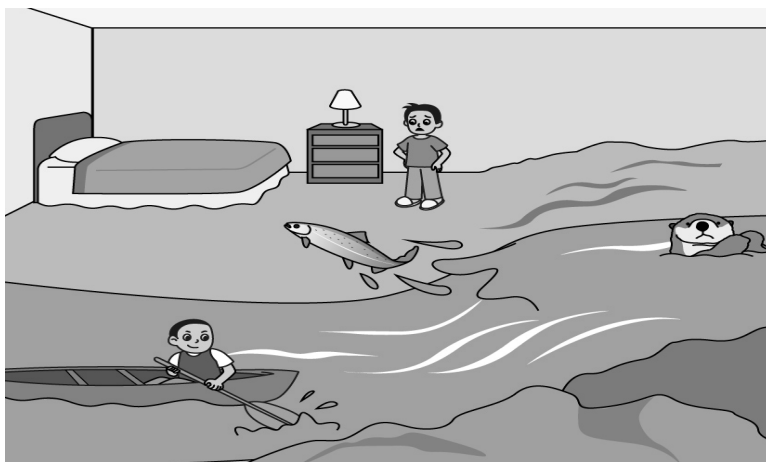
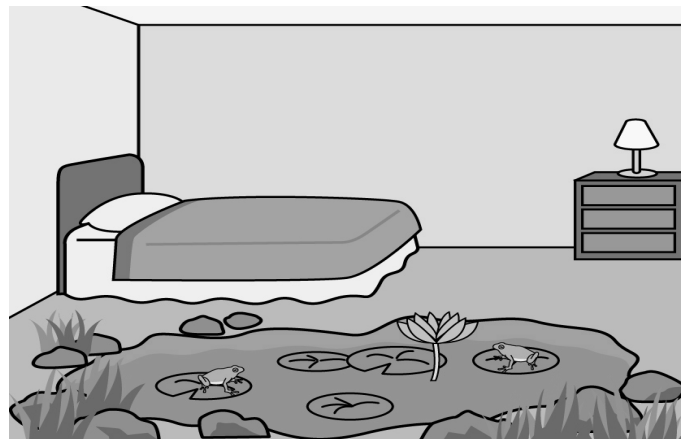
Read the poem and answer the questions.

It's Raining in My Bedroom



- 1 It's raining in my bedroom.
It's been this way all week.
I think the upstairs neighbor's plumbing
might have sprung a leak.
- 5 They may be on vacation.
They must be out of town.
And, all the while, my bedroom rain
continues pouring down.
My shoes have gotten soggy.
- 10 My bed is growing mold.
A pond is forming on my floor.

- It's all so wet and cold,
that frogs have started spawning.
An otter wandered through
with salmon splashing upstream,
and some guy in a canoe.
- 15 Now waves are growing larger.
The weather's turning grim.
A tide is rising rapidly.
I'm glad that I can swim.
My parents called the plumber.
He's nowhere to be seen.
Does anybody know where I
can buy a submarine?



Choose the best answer and blacken the circle in the Answer Booklet.

1. The poem is about _____.
 - A. how to get a pond and a canoe into a bedroom
 - B. what to do when the pipes break
 - C. an otter hunting the salmon
 - D. a boy complaining about the water

2. The bedroom is wet because _____.
 - A. the pipes are broken
 - B. the pond is full of frogs
 - C. there is a submarine
 - D. an otter is in the stream

3. The neighbors are probably _____.
 - A. at home
 - B. in the canoe
 - C. buying a submarine
 - D. on holiday

4. 'Soggy' shoes (line 9) are _____ shoes.
 - A. dry
 - B. wet
 - C. large
 - D. moldy

5. 'My bed is growing mold.'(line 10) Mold grows best in _____.
 - A. dry weather
 - B. a pond
 - C. hot weather
 - D. wet conditions

6. In lines 7 to 10, the boy feels _____.
 - A. relaxed
 - B. excited
 - C. worried
 - D. happy

7. The pond is home to _____.
- A. the boy's shoes
 - B. a plumber
 - C. the boy's parents
 - D. frogs
8. In line 13, it mentions that 'frogs have started spawning'. Spawning happens when _____.
- A. the weather is wet and warm
 - B. the weather is dry and freezing
 - C. the weather is wet and cold
 - D. pipes leak
9. In the poem, the water starts as a leak and turns into _____.
- A. a pond, the sea, rain and a stream
 - B. rain, a pond, a stream and the sea
 - C. a stream, rain, a pond and the sea
 - D. rain, the sea, a pond and a stream
10. The words in lines 17 to 24 that show things are getting worse are _____.
- A. waves, glad, plumber
 - B. grim, rapidly, submarine
 - C. parents, plumber, tide
 - D. now, anybody, buy
11. The pipes remain broken because the _____.
- A. neighbors are on holiday
 - B. boy likes having a canoe in his bedroom
 - C. boy is getting a submarine
 - D. plumber hasn't come to fix the pipes
12. The boy in the poem wants to buy a submarine because _____.
- A. the weather is getting worse
 - B. he wants to explore the pond
 - C. the water level is rising
 - D. he cannot swim

Part 2

The principal has received an email complaint and passed it on to the Student Council to get their opinion.

Read the email and answer the questions.



TO: **mrlauprincipal@frgklss.edu.hk**

SUBJECT: **Noise while we are doing our exams**

SEND 

Dear Mr. Lau,

We are a group of Form 3 students who wish to complain about the behaviour of the primary school students at the school next door.

As you know, we had exams last week and all we could hear was the screaming of the students and the yelling of the teachers. The noise was very loud and it happened every day during our exam period. We got very frustrated because we were not able to concentrate. Each time the noise died down, another group would start shouting and screaming. It was really bad when the primary school students had their recess and at lunchtime. We could barely hear each other when we were in our English oral exam and kept saying ‘Can you repeat that please?’ to each other.

We asked our teachers to do something but now the noise is worse, not better! That is why we are writing to you. When we have exams, we need **peace and quiet** to be able to focus. Is there something that you can do to help us? Could you talk to the principal or can our Student Council members do something? Can we get some noise barriers to stop their noise coming across? Can we build a wall to stop the noise?

We are worried that if it is so noisy every time we have exams, we will not be able to do well, to think or concentrate and some of us might fail. We know that the senior students are also very worried about this as they are going to sit for their final exams soon.

Please help us to solve the **noise pollution** problem from the school next door!

Yours sincerely,

Form 3B Students

Choose the best answer and blacken the circle in the Answer Booklet.

1. The email complaint was written by _____ school students.
 - A. upper primary
 - B. senior secondary
 - C. junior secondary
 - D. lower primary

2. The primary school students have been _____.
 - A. singing
 - B. screaming
 - C. laughing
 - D. complaining

3. The noise was loudest when the primary school students were _____.
 - A. in their classrooms
 - B. enjoying their recess
 - C. leaving school
 - D. arriving at school

4. When the students were doing their oral exam, they had to _____.
 - A. speak quietly
 - B. repeat themselves
 - C. build a noise barrier
 - D. all of the above

5. The students need 'peace and quiet' when they do their exams so that they can _____.
 - A. speak to each other
 - B. yell at each other
 - C. concentrate
 - D. fail

6. The students suggest building a wall to _____.
 - A. keep the primary school students out
 - B. keep the teachers out
 - C. reduce the noise
 - D. stop the primary school students from screaming

7. The students are worried that if the noise continues, they will _____.
- A. not pass their exams
 - B. yell at the primary school students
 - C. yell at the teachers
 - D. none of the above
8. 'Noise pollution' here is the noise made by the _____.
- A. primary school students
 - B. Form 3 students
 - C. senior students
 - D. students sitting their oral exams

Part 3

Your school is promoting *Technology Awareness Week*. Students have been given a pamphlet to read before the special morning assembly.

Read the pamphlet and answer the questions.



The Dangers of Technology



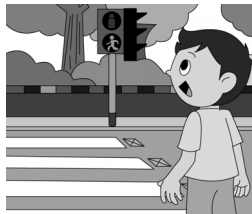
Texting and Walking – a Deadly Combination



Distracted walking is dangerous! Research conducted in the United States, Australia, Japan and England shows increases in this trend.

One study found:

- Teenagers using smartphones took up to 20% longer to cross the street than those who were not using a smartphone;
- Slow-crossing teenagers with smartphones were up to 43% more likely to be hit by a car while crossing the street;
- Teenagers crossing the street looked both ways 20% fewer times while using their smartphones.



An experiment was done in London's busy Brick Lane area, identified as a hot spot for London's 68,000 texting accidents in one year.



Lampposts were wrapped and padded to reduce injury to pedestrians who texted and talked while walking.

Cameras recorded and counted the number of accidents. If the trial is successful, the idea may be rolled out to other **texting hot spots**.

Reducing the Public Safety Risk

Public awareness and education

Increasing public awareness of the dangers of distracted walking is key to preventing the many injuries and deaths. Programmes targeting young and middle aged persons, the two groups most affected, are important.

- Don't walk, talk and text!
- Never cross the street while using a smartphone!
- Don't walk or ride a bike with headphones in your ears!



Legislation

Many countries have laws making the use of a mobile phone while driving illegal. No laws ban texting while walking.

Additional studies and better statistics

... can help determine the impact of distracted walking. Hospital statistics show only some injuries are being reported. Researchers believe this is just **the tip of the iceberg**. Injuries may not be reported because people are embarrassed to seek treatment.



The Effects of Modern Communication



Mobile phones and smartphones put teens at risk of developing different disorders.



New Disorders

Texaphrenia: Hearing texts or imagining the vibration of a mobile phone and constantly checking for text messages.

Textiety: The anxiety felt when time passes and no texts have been received, or when teens are unable to send messages.

Post Traumatic Text Disorder: Physical and mental injuries resulting from texting while walking.

Binge Texting: Sending out lots of texts to boost confidence.

Choose the best answer and blacken the circle in the Answer Booklet.

Texting and Walking – a Deadly Combination

1. ‘Distracted walking’ happens when people _____.
 - A. get hit by a car
 - B. look both ways before crossing
 - C. cross the road
 - D. use their phone while walking

2. Crossing the street using a smartphone takes _____.
 - A. the same amount of time
 - B. less time
 - C. more time
 - D. none of the above

3. Teenagers using smartphones while crossing the street will probably be hit by a car because _____.
 - A. they look both ways before crossing
 - B. the lights for cars will turn green before they are across the road
 - C. they stop cars in the middle of the road to text
 - D. they run between cars

4. Crossing the street is dangerous if teenagers _____.
 - A. look left and right before they cross
 - B. are in London
 - C. stand next to a lamppost
 - D. use a smartphone

5. The Brick Lane area has _____.
 - A. doctors to wrap and pad texting injuries
 - B. 43% more texting accidents than other areas of London
 - C. no accidents due to the measures taken
 - D. a lot of texting accidents

6. The cameras were used to _____.
 - A. record people’s embarrassing moments
 - B. photograph the number of smartphones used
 - C. find out how many accidents occurred
 - D. post pictures in Brick Lane

7. 'Texting hot spots' are areas where _____.
- A. texting is free
 - B. texting is very dangerous
 - C. texters have lots of fun
 - D. everything is wrapped and padded

The Effects of Modern Communication

8. Teenagers can suffer from disorders if they _____.
- A. are confident
 - B. overuse their smartphones
 - C. never text their friends
 - D. get injured while exercising
9. More and more disorders are associated with smartphone use. It means _____.
- A. smartphones should be banned
 - B. teenagers should not use smartphones until they are adults
 - C. teenagers are not using smartphones enough
 - D. people should be aware of the dangers

After reading about the effects of modern communication, some students have asked for advice. Read what they have written and match their problems to the section **New Disorders**.

The first one has been done for you as an example.

Example

Jody: Help me. Why do I always feel my phone vibrating? I feel it in my pocket and also when it is in my bag.

Jody is suffering from _____.

- A. Textiety
- B. Post Traumatic Text Disorder
- C. Binge Texting
- D. Texaphrenia ✓

10. **Jason:** I wasn't paying attention and was hit by a car. I ended up with a broken arm. Jason is suffering from _____.

- A. Textiety
- B. Post Traumatic Text Disorder
- C. Binge Texting
- D. Texaphrenia

11. **Samantha:** My parents are threatening to take away my phone. My messaging bills are at least a thousand dollars each month.
Samantha is suffering from _____.
- A. Textiety
 - B. Post Traumatic Text Disorder
 - C. Binge Texting
 - D. Texaphrenia
12. **Lucy:** I get upset and worried when the internet is down or I cannot access the wireless hot spots. I am scared people are trying to reach me and can't!
Lucy is suffering from _____.
- A. Textiety
 - B. Post Traumatic Text Disorder
 - C. Binge Texting
 - D. Texaphrenia

Reducing the Public Safety Risk

13. Public awareness is important so that people can _____.
- A. learn how to walk and text
 - B. ride their bikes with headphones
 - C. avoid being injured
 - D. learn how to cross the street
14. Most countries around the world have laws about _____.
- A. crossing the street while using a phone
 - B. the use of mobile phones while driving
 - C. lampposts, texting and distracted walking
 - D. the use of mobile phones while walking
15. Only some injuries are being reported. This is because _____.
- A. middle aged people can look after themselves
 - B. teenagers do not get injured
 - C. people are ashamed to admit how they got their injuries
 - D. hospitals do not keep statistics on minor injuries
16. If something is 'the tip of the iceberg', it means _____.
- A. researchers don't need to find out more
 - B. there is much more to be discovered
 - C. there is an iceberg in the hospitals
 - D. researchers need to use ice for treatments

END OF PAPER

Sources of materials used in this paper will be acknowledged in the Territory-wide System Assessment Report on the Basic Competencies of Students in Chinese Language, English Language and Mathematics published by the Hong Kong Examinations and Assessment Authority at a later stage.

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