



BEACON COLLEGE  
KENNETH LAU

HONG KONG ADVANCED LEVEL EXAMINATION 2009

USE OF ENGLISH AS-LEVEL SECTION C  
READING AND LANGUAGE SYSTEMS  
Question-Answer Book

Q.P. Code: 5013

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Write your Candidate Number, Centre Number and Seat Number in the boxes provided on this cover **AND** on the multiple-choice answer sheet.
2. Read carefully the instructions on the multiple-choice answer sheet and insert the information required (including the **Q.P. code**) in the spaces provided.
3. **ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.** This Question-Answer Book contains the questions for Parts 1 and 2.
4. **Answers to all of Part 1 Questions 1–16 and to Part 2 Questions 17–48 should be marked on the multiple-choice answer sheet. Answers to Part 2 Questions 49–96 should be written in this Question-Answer Book.**
5. For multiple-choice questions, mark only **ONE** answer to each question. Two or more answers will score **NO MARKS**.
6. Marks will not be deducted for wrong answers.
7. Supplementary answer sheets will be supplied on request. Write your Candidate Number on each sheet and fasten them with string inside this book.
8. You are advised to spend approximately 20 minutes on Part 1 (Reading) and approximately 70 minutes on Part 2 (Language Systems).

Please stick the barcode label here.

Candidate Number									
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Checker's Use Only	
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Read the following article and then answer questions 1 – 14. From the four choices given, choose the option which best answers each question. **You should mark your answers to questions 1 – 14 on the multiple-choice answer sheet.**

### Shadow of past disasters hangs over nuclear power renaissance

[1] Global warming and rocketing oil prices are making nuclear power fashionable, drawing the demonised industry out of the shadows of the Chernobyl disaster as a potential shining knight of clean energy. Britain is the latest nation to recommit itself to the energy source, with its government last week announcing support for the construction of new plants. Nuclear power supplies about 20 per cent of Britain's electricity, but all but one of the plants are due to close by 2023.

[2] However, as the nuclear industry appears set for unparalleled growth, there is concern that countries hopping on the bandwagon have questionable safety and corruption records. Of the more than 100 nuclear reactors in the pipeline, about half are in China, India and other developing nations. Argentina, Brazil and South Africa plan to expand existing programmes; and Vietnam, Thailand, Egypt and Turkey are among those considering building their first reactors. The mainland has 11 nuclear plants and plans to bring more than 30 others online by 2020. A Massachusetts Institute of Technology report projects that it may need to add as many as 200 reactors by 2050.

[3] The concerns are hardly limited to developing countries. Japan's nuclear power industry has yet to recover from revelations five years ago of dozens of cases of false reporting on the inspections of nuclear reactor cracks. The Swedish operators of a German reactor came under fire last summer for delays in informing the public about a fire at the plant. And a potentially disastrous partial breakdown of a Bulgarian nuclear plant's emergency shutdown mechanism in 2006 went unreported for two months until whistle-blowers made it public. Nuclear transparency will be an even greater problem for states such as mainland China that have tight controls on information. Those who mistrust the nuclear revival are still haunted by the 1986 meltdown of the Chernobyl reactor and the Soviet Union's attempts to hide the full extent of the catastrophe. Further back in the collective memory is the partial meltdown at Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania in 1979.

[4] The revival, the International Atomic Energy Agency projects, means that nuclear energy could nearly double in two decades to 691 gigawatts—13.3 per cent of all electricity. "We are facing a nuclear renaissance," Anne Lauvergeon, CEO of the French nuclear energy firm Areva, told an energy conference. "Nuclear's not the devil any more. The devil is coal." Philippe Jamet, director of

nuclear installation safety at the IAEA, described the industry's record as 'second to none'. He said that countries new to or still learning about nuclear power 'have to move down the learning curve, and they will learn from [their] mistakes'. The Vienna-based IAEA, a UN body set up in 1957 in large part to limit such trial and error, provides quality controls and expertise, and oversees pacts binding nuclear nations to high safety standards. But the agency is stretched with monitoring Iran and North Korea over their suspected nuclear arms programmes, and IAEA chief Mohamed ElBaradei said it could not be the main guarantor of safety. The primary responsibility, he said, rested with the facility's operators and their governments.

[5] Developing nations insist they are ready for the challenge, but worries persist that past bad habits could reflect on nuclear safety. Xinhua reported last week that nearly 3,800 people died in mainland mine accidents last year. While that is about 20 per cent less than in previous years, it still leaves its mines the world's deadliest. A Finnish study published in 2005 said India's annual industrial fatality rate was 11.4 people per 100,000 workers and the accident rate 8,700 per 100,000 workers. Overall, Asian economies, excluding the mainland and India, have an average industrial accident fatality rate of 21.5 per 100,000 and an accident rate of more than 16,000 per 100,000 workers, said the report by the Tampere University of Technology in Finland. It lists a fatality rate of 5.2 per 100,000 for the US and 3 per 100,000 for France.

[6] Separately, the mainland and India shared 70th place in the 2006 Corruption Perceptions Index, published by the Transparency International think-tank that ranked 163 nations, with the least corrupt first. Vietnam occupied the 111th spot, and Indonesia—which, like Vietnam, wants to build a reactor—came in 130th. "Are there special concerns about the developing world? The answer is definitely yes," said Carl Thayer, a Southeast Asia expert with the Australian Defence Force Academy. Corrupt officials in the region could undermine the best of IAEA guidelines and oversight, Mr Thayer said. "There could be a dropping of standards and that affects all aspects of the nuclear industry."

[7] Issues of national pride may also come up. A Vienna-based diplomat whose portfolio includes nuclear issues said that in the 1990s the Canadian government offered India troubleshooting information for its reactors, but the Indians 'did not want to know about it'. The diplomat said: "It

105 reflected the attitude that national pride is more  
important than safety.” Indian authorities would  
not comment on the claim.

[8] Storage of radioactive waste—which can remain  
toxic for tens of thousands of years—is another  
110 major problem, as is shutting plants that are no  
longer safe. On the mainland, permanent dump  
sites are not expected to be operational before 2040,  
according to a report by the US Department of  
Energy. So it, like India, has interim sites,  
115 usually close to reactors, where the waste is more  
Source:

<http://www.scmp.com/portal/site/SCMP/menuitem.2af62ecb329d3d7733492d9253a0a0a0/?vgnextoid=808fe47259877110VgnVCM100000360a0a0aRCRD&ss=Insight&s=Opinion>

1. What does the ‘potential shining knight’ (line 4) refer to?
  - A. global warming and rocketing oil prices
  - B. nuclear power
  - C. the Chernobyl disaster
  - D. Britain
2. In line 13, ‘hopping on the bandwagon’ means .....
  - A. which are advanced.
  - B. which are the world’s leaders.
  - C. in need of nuclear power.
  - D. following the trend.
3. Which of the following countries does the writer suggest are developing countries?
  1. China and India
  2. Argentina, Brazil and South Africa
  3. Vietnam, Thailand, Egypt and Turkey
  - A. 1 only
  - B. 1 and 2
  - C. 2 and 3
  - D. 1, 2 and 3
4. ‘The concerns’ in line 25 are concerns over .....
  - A. Japan’s nuclear power industry.
  - B. nuclear reactor cracks.
  - C. the code of ethics.
  - D. the possibility of a fire at the plant.
5. In paragraph 3, the writer includes the example of the Chernobyl disaster to show that .....
  - A. some countries cannot be trusted.
  - B. the Soviet Union has tight controls on information.
  - C. nuclear disasters can happen.
  - D. it is difficult to hide nuclear disasters.

vulnerable to theft and is a greater environmental risk.

[9] Nuclear proponents say new generations of reactors now on the drawing board come with better  
120 fail-safe mechanisms and fewer moving parts. But even some of these supporters are sceptical about creating the foolproof reactor. Hans-Holger Rogner, head of the IAEA’s planning and economic studies section, said he was “suspicious when people  
125 say the next [reactor] generation will be safer than the one we have”.

6. What does ‘such trial and error’ (line 59) refer to?
  - A. the industry’s record
  - B. mistakes
  - C. quality controls and expertise
  - D. pacts
7. The writer considers the International Atomic Energy Agency .....
  - A. powerful.
  - B. Unreliable
  - C. Important
  - D. arrogant
8. In paragraph 4, the writer quotes which person to support his view?
  - A. Anne Lauvergeon
  - B. Philippe Jamet
  - C. Mohamed Elbaradei
  - D. All of the above
9. According to paragraph 5, when it comes to industrial safety, the mainland and India .....
  - A. are typical of Asian economies.
  - B. have a satisfactory record.
  - C. have the worst record in Asia.
  - D. cannot give people confidence.
10. According to paragraph 6, which of the following statements is FALSE?
  - A. The mainland and India were equally corrupt.
  - B. Indonesia has no reactors at present.
  - C. Indonesia is more corrupt than Vietnam is.
  - D. Carl Thayer thinks that the developing world is special

11. According to paragraph 7, the diplomat believes that the Indians refused help from the Canadian government because they .....
- were too proud.
  - thought that it was troublesome.
  - did not want to build reactors.
  - had no problems.
12. What does 'as is' (line 110) stand in place of?
- can remain toxic for tens of thousands of years
  - are not expected to be operational before 2040
  - is another major problem
  - is a greater environmental risk
13. The word 'where' in line 115 refers to .....
- the mainland
  - India
  - reactors
  - interim sites
14. Paragraph 9 implies that the writer .....
- denies the contributions of nuclear energy.
  - simply opposes building any reactors.
  - opposes creating the foolproof reactor.
  - considers it vital to improve the safety standards of reactors.

**PART 2 LANGUAGE SYSTEMS** (12% of the subject mark)

From the four choices for questions 15 – 32 on page of the test booklet, choose the option which would best complete the article if inserted in the blank. **You should mark your answers to questions 15 – 32 on the multiple-choice answer sheet.**

**Depression risk 'highest in 40s'**

Data analysis on two million people from 80 countries found a remarkably consistent pattern around the world. The risk of depression was lowest in younger and older people, with the middle-aged years associated (15) the highest risk for both men and women. The study, by the University of Warwick and Dartmouth College in the US, (16) in *Social Science & Medicine*. The only country which recorded a significant gender difference was the US, where unhappiness (17) a peak around the age of 40 for women, and 50 for men.

Previous research has (18) that the risk of unhappiness and depression stays relatively constant throughout life. (19), the latest finding—of a peak risk in middle age—was consistent around the globe, and in all types of people. Researcher Professor Andrew Oswald, an economist at the University of Warwick, said: "It happens to men and women, to single and married people, to rich and poor, and to those with and without children." He said the reason why middle age (20) a universally vulnerable time was unclear.

However, he said: "One possibility is that individuals learn to adapt (21) their strengths and weaknesses, and in midlife quell their infeasible aspirations. "(22) possibility is that a kind of comparison process is at work in which people have seen similar-aged peers die and value more their own (23) years. Perhaps people somehow learn to (24) their blessings."

Professor Oswald said for the average person, the dip in mental health and happiness comes on slowly, not suddenly in a single year. Only in their 50s do most people (25) from the low period. "But encouragingly, (26) you are 70, if you are still physically fit then on average you are as happy and mentally healthy as a 20-year-old. Perhaps realizing that such feelings are completely normal in midlife might even help individuals survive this phase better."

Marjorie Wallace, chief executive of the mental health charity Sane, said: "This study (27) intriguing questions about the processes that lead to depression in midlife, as well as indicating what a common experience it is (28). Depression is a complex and challenging (29) that remains poorly understood, with as many as one in ten people with severe depression (30) their own life. We welcome any scientific contribution to our understanding of this illness, particularly if the (31) can aid the development of better treatments, both therapeutic and pharmaceutical."

Andy Bell, of the Sainsbury Centre for Mental Health, said mental health problems were extremely common—but he stressed they (32) at any time in life.

Source: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/health/7213387.stm>

15. A. with  
B. by  
C. for  
D. to
16. A. to feature  
B. to be featured  
C. will feature  
D. will be featured
17. A. became  
B. reached  
C. touched  
D. arrived at
18. A. believed  
B. said  
C. suggested  
D. show
19. A. Nevertheless  
B. Moreover  
C. While  
D. However
20. A. is  
B. is being  
C. was  
D. has been
21. A. to  
B. into  
C. from  
D. on
22. A. The other  
B. Another  
C. Other  
D. Others
23. A. remaining  
B. remain  
C. remains  
D. remainder
24. A. add  
B. estimate  
C. calculate  
D. count
25. A. will emerge  
B. emerged  
C. are emerging  
D. emerge
26. A. during  
B. by the time  
C. until  
D. before
27. A. rises  
B. raises  
C. arises  
D. arouses
28. A. in the worldwide  
B. in worldwide  
C. worldwide  
D. the worldwide
29. A. situation  
B. trend  
C. condition  
D. event
30. A. taking  
B. damaging  
C. hurting  
D. killing
31. A. investigation  
B. guess  
C. claim  
D. research
32. A. could occur  
B. could be occurred  
C. would have occurred  
D. occur

The following article consists of six paragraphs. The beginning of each paragraph is indicated by ¶. For each question, choose the best option to complete the article. You should **read the whole text** before beginning to make your choices.

Mark your answers to questions 33 – 44 on the multiple-choice answer sheet.

### Hospitals suffering from nurse shortage

¶ An acute shortage of nurses is causing delays in admission to private hospitals where non-emergency patients face a weeklong wait for a bed. The situation may worsen if the government does not

- (33) A. provide better training for nurses  
B. raise the salaries of nurses  
C. reduce the workload of nurses  
D. map out a central policy on the supply of nurses

to ease the shortage, according to both the Hong Kong Private Hospitals Association and nursing professors from Hong Kong University.

¶ The shortage has already led to hospitals resorting to poaching staff, they said. “The wards, medical facilities and all the hardware

- (34) A. are lacking.  
B. are there.  
C. are our greatest concern.  
D. make everything perfect.

Many hospitals are even expanding

- (35) A. but they cannot open their wards without hiring enough nursing staff to run the services,”  
B. but it is difficult for them to hire so many employees,”  
C. and they can satisfy the needs of all patients,”  
D. so that they no longer have to cope with so many patients,”

said Alan Lau Kwok-lam, chairman of the association, which represents all 12 private hospitals. “Sometimes non-emergency patients

- (36) A. are scolded by nurses, who face heavy work pressure.”  
B. are ignored by nurses, who are too busy.”  
C. have to wait seven or eight days for admission.”  
D. die as a result of being looked after by inexperienced nurses.”

¶ Hong Kong does not have a central policy on nursing supply. The three universities—Hong Kong University, Chinese University and Polytechnic University—

- (37) A. offer nursing students high-quality training.  
B. refuse to increase the number of nursing degrees.  
C. conduct a lot of medical research.  
D. train about 500 degree-holder nurses a year on government funds.

The Hospital Authority and several private hospitals also run their own nursing schools to help ease the severe human resources shortage. “Each hospital is struggling to train more nurses to ease their own shortage—

- (38) A. the result has been quite satisfactory so far,”  
B. but training doctors is important too,”  
C. no one has a full picture of the exact supply of nurses or any forecast on demand,”  
D. many new nurses are now ready for the challenge,”

Lau said.

¶ The Hospital Authority, Hong Kong’s biggest employer of medical workers with 19,000 nurses, last December

- (39) A. launched a mass recruitment drive.  
B. held a conference to discuss the issue.  
C. established one more nursing school.  
D. dismissed nurses who had a poor job performance.

The authority made better offers to experienced nurses from overseas and the private sector.

¶ Sophia Chan Siu-chee, head of Hong Kong University’s department of nursing studies, warned that the medical sector is under increasing pressure for more

- (40) A. financial support.  
B. medical experts.  
C. frontline workers.  
D. facilities.

There was an urgent demand for such staff to cater to an aging population and the increasing complexity of medical procedures. “When the medical procedures become more complicated and

require more steps,

- (41) A. hospitals need more medical staff,”  
B. the training period becomes longer,”  
C. nurses deserve a higher income,”  
D. nurses become more stressed,”

Chan said.

¶ New graduates from the training schools

- (42) A. may not regard nursing as their  
lifelong career.  
B. can barely replenish the sector.  
C. can always do their job well.  
D. receive a lower salary.

But Chan and associate professor Agnes Tiwari  
Fung-yee are worried about the quality of medical  
services, which could be compromised if

- (43) A. public attention only focused on the  
number of nurses instead of standards.  
B. nurses were suffering from low morale.  
C. nurses could not even make both ends  
meet.  
D. hospitals were seriously understaffed.

“Quantity doesn’t amount to quality. It would be  
better to have five nurses who

- (44) A. are young than 10 who are old,”  
B. are well-paid than 10 who are not,”  
C. know well about drugs than 10 who  
don’t,”  
D. are well trained than 10 who don’t  
perform well,”

Tiwari said.

Source: Adapted from an article by Patsy Moy in *The Standard*, 23 January 2008.

**You should write your answers to ALL the remaining questions (45 – 66) in this Question-Answer Book.**

*The article below has been produced in two versions. Version 2 has some missing words. Read Version 1 and then fill in the blanks in Version 2 for questions 45 – 66 in such a way that the meaning of Version 1 is preserved.*

## Version 1

### Marrying for more than just love

You see loving married couples everywhere, especially on vacation. Summer time and ‘husband-wife only’ vacations, kissing and hugging couples, weddings on the beach, holding hands, cuddling, sex: in short, normal married life. But would you believe that not all married couples you see are in crazy, ‘I-can’t-live-without-you’ love? Some are; some are not. For what other reasons would you get married if you’re not in eternal, ecstatic love with each other? The reasons for getting married are as varied as the couples themselves.

If you asked anyone to describe love, you would get several different descriptions. When you are very young and in the throes of first love, the idea of marrying someone simply because you are so ‘crazy in love’ with them seems reason enough to take that walk down the aisle. Compatibility aside, you think that love will conquer all your problems: financial, in-law, culture, religion...etc. Sometimes it does; most times it is a risk.

Sometimes the happiest marriages are those which are arranged according to same qualities and culture. Having the same traditions, religion, expectations, and goals seems to cement a relationship. It isn’t only people of certain religions who accept and want this type of marriage. Many couples today are entering into a marriage where love is only one of the components.

A marriage which is becoming more and more common is the “mature marriage.” The word mature does not connote age. It is the marriage of two people who have successful careers, independent lives, strong friendships, and a ‘sense of self.’ They are already fulfilled in their lives,

and marriage is the icing on the cake. They are usually looking for someone who has the same outlook on life, similar goals and ideas, financial security of their own, and exact expectations of what they, and their prospective spouse, will bring to the marriage table. While this may sound as if their idea of marriage is comparable to a business deal, it is not as cold as it sounds. If asked, these couples say they respect and love each other. Notice that the word ‘respect’ goes hand in hand with the word ‘love.’ They want a union that is strong and secure, one that complements rather than changes their lives. While a good many of the ‘mature marriages’ are first time forays into the estate of matrimony, some are second marriages. In the case of a second marriage, the idea of a pre-marital agreement may be necessary, especially if children are involved from a first marriage.

Well-established, successful partners do have such an agreement. It is not a sign that divorce is likely to occur. It is a sign that everything you have worked for will be protected. You had a life, before marriage, that you created. Any money or property that you earned from your life before marriage should not automatically become part of the marital pool. While each member is certainly expected to contribute financially to the new marriage, your worth before marrying is something you attained. It is common-sense to protect your assets.

Creating a comfortable life with someone whom you respect and admire is an aspect of love that we don’t think about as often as we should. Love is wonderful. Love is a gift we give each other. Combining love with respect, admiration, and the knowledge that marriage completes your already fulfilled life is priceless.

Source: <http://www.bellaonline.com/articles/art34257.asp>

Use **ONE** word to fill in each blank for questions 45 – 66. Note that the most suitable word **MAY** or **MAY NOT** appear in Version 1. You should make sure that your answers are **grammatically correct**, paying attention to tenses, plurals, etc. Hyphenated or contracted words count as one.

**Second  
Marker's  
Use Only**

**First  
Marker's  
Use Only**

**Version 2**

45	Apart from love, there are many (45) _____ why people get married. Therefore, it is possible	45
46	that a (46) _____ is not madly in love.	46
47 48	Love can be (47) _____ in different ways. For (48) _____ people, they may get	47 48
49	married only for love. They may believe that love can help them (49) _____ any difficulties.	49
50	However, it is often very (50) _____ for them to think this way. Sometimes,	50
51	(51) _____ marriages are the best because they bring two people with the same background	51
52	and beliefs together. In fact, to a certain extent, such marriages are still (52) _____ today.	52
53	Some people are already (53) _____ with everything in their lives. For example, they have	53
54	succeeded in their (54) _____ and can live independently. Nevertheless, they still choose to	54
55	marry someone who is similar to them and can therefore live up to their (55) _____. This	55
56	does not mean that they regard marriage as a (56) _____. There is	56
57	respect and love between the partners—as a matter of fact, it is difficult to (57) _____ love	57
58	from respect. This kind of marriage is known as (58) '_____.' If it is a	58
59 60	second marriage, it appears (59) _____ to make an agreement (60) _____ the	59 60
61	marriage.	61
62	Such an agreement is not a (61) _____ of divorce. It only indicates that the life you created	62
63	before marriage is under (62) _____. After all, although both you and your partner should	63
64	make (63) _____ contributions to the marriage, the money or property you earned yourself	64
65 66	belongs to you.	65 66
64	As far as (64) _____ is concerned, respect and admiration are an important aspect. Our	64
65 66	partner should be someone who is (65) _____ and (66) _____ to us.	65 66

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**S.4 Total**

**S.4 Total**

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For questions 67 – 78, pair the statements in Column A with those in Column B so that the second statement follows naturally from the first. The two correctly matched statements from Column A and Column B form a pair, but if all the statements in the exercise are put together, they **DO NOT** form a complete passage. Write the letters of the statements from Column B in the spaces provided in the Answers column as shown in example (a). Each letter should be used **ONCE ONLY**.

Column A	Answers	Column B
a. This is a 3km piece of country road, paved and white-lined, almost traffic-free—and it ends in a parking lot, with not a house in sight.	<b>C</b>	A. At first glance, the smart car looks like a large toy.
67. With all this artistry, let us not forget what is under the bonnet.	67. _____	B. It gives motorists another reason to buy, as a portion of the sales from this car will go to the arts foundation.
68. Smart car owners have a modern way of thinking and show social and environmental responsibility.	68. _____	<b>C. It's a car-tester's dream.</b>
69. One more surprise is that the latest Citroen, the Grand C4 Picasso, was designed in collaboration with the family of the world famous artist, Pablo Picasso, in support of French arts development.	69. _____	D. Suddenly, I was taking the curves with power and style, enjoying the fairly positive steering.
70. The most amazing thing about the smart car is how quickly you forget it is so small.	70. _____	E. However, I expect owners will want to cruise at a sedate 50 kph, to give more people a chance to appreciate the artistry.
71. The car is designed for comfort, which is good in our congested traffic, but it is also reported to be excellent for the long haul.	71. _____	F. The power source is a two-liter engine with four in-line cylinders, each with four valves.
72. And what about those original attractions we noticed years ago?	72. _____	G. Only in the past year have we seen more of Citroen as it is promoted by Arrow Motors.
73. At 50kph, and with no traffic in sight, I let go the steering wheel and slammed the brakes as hard as possible.	73. _____	H. Well, the new C4 Picasso definitely has self-leveling suspension and front-wheel drive, along with all the others who have now caught up.
74. The car itself is a French design that gives special emphasis to the sense of space and light.	74. _____	I. It is a tiny shock to look over your shoulder and see the back of the car is just 45cm behind your driver's seat.
75. The English may call it a 'Noddy car,' after the human-like toy character in the British cartoon series.	75. _____	J. The windscreen is large, reaching from the bonnet to well past the driver's head.
76. I instantly shifted to Sport mode and the 'mild' Corolla came alive.	76. _____	K. For them, the smart for two is a kind of automotive declaration of independence.
77. Unfortunately, over the past 30 years, this advanced brand has had little promotion in Hong Kong.	77. _____	L. The smart came to a smooth stop, with no pull to right or left.
78. The C4 promises 143 horsepower at 6,000 rpm, and a top speed of 190 kilometers per hour.	78. _____	M. That is reassuring if you have a long commute from Fan Ling to Central.

Sources: Adapted from three articles by Roger Boschman, 'Warning: Spoiler alert,' (17 October 2007); 'The smart choice' (24 October 2007); and 'Fine portrait' (23 January 2008), in *The Standard*.

S.5 Total

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Proofread the following article. There is **one** error in each numbered line. Identify and correct the errors. **Do not make any unnecessary changes.** You **MUST** mark the text **EXACTLY** as follows. Three have been done for you as examples.

**Wrong word:** underline the wrong word in the text and write the correction above the mistake (example a)

**Extra word:** put a line through the extra word (example b)

**Missing word:** mark the position and insert the missing word above it (example c)

Second  
Marker's  
Use Only

## Catch and Release

First  
Marker's  
Use Only

	<i>makes</i>	
a.	Thinking about weddings usually <u>make</u> us smile—even if we haven't had one	a.
b.	of our own. But in <i>Catch and Release</i> , a woman faces <del>the</del> tragedy instead of	b.
c.	joy on the day scheduled for her wedding. Yes, there's ^ ceremony being held,	c.
79.	and it's her fiancé's funeral, not the couple's nuptials. If you expect this film	79.
80.	to be typically romantic comedy, you're in for a big disappointment.	80.
81.	<i>Catch and Release</i> stars Jennifer Garner as Gray, the bereaved	81.
82.	woman seeks comfort from her late fiancé's grieving fishing buddies.	82.
83.	Timothy Olyphant (the steely-eyeing Marshall Bullock in HBO's <i>Deadwood</i> )	83.
84.	portrays Fritz, one of those pals. It's not long before these two who become	84.
85.	attracted to each other. But, of course, there are no obstacles to	85.
86.	this romance—or we wouldn't have a movie now, would us?	86.
87.	Gray has always view Fritz as an irresponsible and	87.
88.	unreliable playboy. On the day of funeral, she watches him	88.
89.	does something deplorable that reinforces this opinion. Also, Fritz happens	89.
90.	to be keeping secrets about his old friend to Gray—secrets involving the	90.
91.	deceased affair and his out-of-wedlock child. When Gray finds out	91.
92.	about that secrets and lies, she's devastated—and angry. Luckily,	92.
93.	there's more to story as well as to Fritz than meets the eye.	93.
94.	Although extremely slow moving and hardly to sit through, <i>Catch and Release</i>	94.
95.	focuses on characters who are genuinely care about each other—a totally	95.
96.	refreshing approach. It also reminds us that nobody were perfect. After all,	96.
97.	a true friend is anyone who knows all our faults and likes us just the same.	97.

Source: <http://theromanceclub.com/authors/bettyjotucker/movies/catchreview.htm>

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**S.6 Total**

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**TOTAL: Ss 4,5,6**

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