HONG KONG ATTAINMENT TEST

Pre-Secondary 1

English

Mock Paper

Instructions:

- ♦ There are eight pages (including this cover page) in this question booklet.
- The test has Sections A to C.
- ♦ On the cover of the answer booklet, write your Name, Class and Class Number.
- ♦ Write all your answers in the answer booklet.
- ♦ For multiple choice questions, choose only ONE answer for each question. Write your answers (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) in the boxes in the answer booklet. Two or more answers will score NO MARKS.

Time Allowed for the Test:

Section A (Listening) : 15 minutes

Sections B–C (Reading and Writing) : 35 minutes

Pre-Secondary 1 English HKAT Value-added Mock Paper (P.5)

Section A Listening

(32 marks)

There are three parts in this section. In Part 1, you will hear a radio advertisement. In Part 2 and Part 3, you will hear a conversation. **Write all your answers in the answer booklet.** For each part, you will have 30 seconds to study the questions in the answer booklet. The recordings will be played ONCE only.

Section B Reading

(38 marks)

Part 1

(12 marks)

Leon is reading a leaflet about desert animals. Read it carefully. Choose the best answers for Questions 17–21 and complete Question 22.

Animals in the Desert

Camels

Camels are tall and brown with a small head and a long neck. Their wide feet help prevent them from getting stuck in the sand.

Camels have two humps on their backs to store fat which can be turned into water if there is nothing to drink.

Camels can go without food for a long period of time and withstand high temperatures.

Spiders

Spiders are round and have eight long legs. They have many small round eyes and a claw-like mouth. They feed on insects and other small animals.

Some spiders are good at digging holes. They close these holes off with their web. Spiders use these **burrows** to protect themselves from other animals.

Snakes

Many desert snakes have light brown skin, so that predators and prey cannot easily recognise them. They generally grow no longer than 2 metres. Most of them prefer not to attack people and would rather hide.

Snakes living in the desert drink very little water. They get their water from the prey they eat, which mostly includes lizards and birds. They also dig tiny caves to hide from the hot sun.

Lizards

Lizards look like snakes, but they have four legs. Most lizards feed on insects and even mice.

They bask in the sun to warm up their bodies, and stay in caves to keep warm during cold desert nights.

When lizards are chased by predators, they often break off their tails.

These would attract the attention of predators, which helps the lizards

escape!

Par	t I (12 marks @ 2 marks)		
17.	Interpreting information Which of the following is TRUE above.	out camels?	
	A. They are short.		
	B. They need to drink a lot of water.		
	C. Their humps can store water.		
	D. They can walk on the sand easily.		
18.	Unfamiliar words or expressions In 'Spiders', 'burrows' means		
	A. animals	B. insects	
	C. tunnels	D. desert	
19.	Interpreting information Most snakes in the desert CANNOT		
	A. be seen easily by other animals P	redators and prey co	unnot easily recognise them.
	B. bite humans They prefer not to attack people	ple.	
	C. drink too much water The text states t	they drink very little	water only.
	D. hide in caves		
20.	Referencing In 'Lizards', what does 'These' refer	to?	
	A. Predators	B. Caves	
	C. Lizards	D. Broken ta	iils
21.	Interpreting information: Snakes <i>dig tiny caves to hid</i> What do snakes and lizards do to stay		
	A. They drink lots of water.		
	(B.) They rest inside caves.		
	C. They hide from their predators.		
	D. They break off their tails.		
22.	Rephrasing Match the following characteristics wo on P.2 and write A, B, C or D in the I		
	(i) They can keep from eating for n	nany days.	Remarks for Q22:
	(ii) They heat themselves up with the	ie sun.	- 1 mark for any 2 correct answers- No half mark should be given
	(iii) They dig holes to hide from pred	dators.	
	(iv) They receive water from their for	ood.	
	A. Camels (i)	B. Snakes (iv)
	C. Spiders (iii)	D. Lizards (ii)

Part 2 (12 marks)

Leon is reading an article called 'Bringing Hope to Children'. Read it carefully. Choose the best answers for Questions 23–27 and complete Question 28.

Bringing Hope to Children

What is Kids House?

Kids House was set up in 1995 to care for children who do not have parents. It provides these **orphans** with a warm home at its centre in Happy Valley. To do this, Kid House trains volunteers called Lovely Angels to take care of the children.

(i)	

- Checking the children's health every week
- Making sure the children receive help with their studies
- Making sure the children have clothes that fit them
- Raising money to keep Kids House running

(ii)

As well as Lovely Angels, Kids House also enlists the help of Super Parents.

They are often parents with experience in raising kids, because they know how to teach children to behave. They also teach the children to keep themselves clean. Super Parents are an important part of the children's lives, as the children do not have their own parents to teach them these things.

(iii)

Once the children have grown up and left Kids House, they are encouraged to return to visit regularly as House Friends. Since they have lived through the same things, they can share their experiences with the children at Kids House. The children can learn that they are not alone. House Friends also play with the children during their visits.

(iv)

You are welcome to donate supplies to the children at Kids House, such as toys, books and clean clothes. Let the children feel your love.

Part 2 (12 marks @ 2 marks) The main idea or gist: Training volunteers and 23. What is the main purpose of Kids House? raising money are ways that allow Kid House to serve its main purpose. (B.) To help children without parents A. To build homes for children C. To train volunteers D. To raise money for children Unfamiliar words or expressions 24. In paragraph 1, 'orphans' are _____ A.) children who do not have parents B. volunteers at Kids House C. parents who do not have children D. people who train the volunteers Locating information 25. Which of the following is **NOT** the job of Lovely Angels? A. Getting clothes for the children B. Doing health checks C. Checking the children's homework D.) Paying the children's school fees Connection between ideas: The connective of reason because signals the reason. 26. According to paragraph 3, what is the reason for asking Super Parents for help? A. They are good at bathing and dressing children. B.) They are good at teaching children. C. They can treat sick children. D. They like to take care of children. Interpreting information: When House Friends share their experiences with the children, the children can learn 27. How can children benefit from House Friends? A. Children can keep clean and learn from their experiences. B. Children can receive supplies from them and play with them. (C.) Children can learn from their experiences and play with them. D. Children can learn how to behave and how to keep clean. The main idea or gist 28. Match the following headings with paragraphs (i) to (iv) on P.4. Write A, B, C or D in the boxes in the answer booklet. **Headings** A. Mums and dads help out (ii) Remarks for Q28: B. Responsibilities of Lovely Angels (i) - 1 mark for any 2 correct answers - No half mark should be given C. What you can do to help (iv): Donating supplies is the thing you can do to help the children there.

D. Returning to help (iii)

Part 3 (14 marks)

Leon went to South Africa in during the summer holidays. Read his diary entry carefully. Choose the best answers for Questions 29–34 and complete Question 35.

20th July, 20XX (Thursday)

Sunny

I planned to do volunteer work this summer holiday. At first, I planned to volunteer at a wildlife shelter in New Zealand. However, I missed the application deadline because I was too busy studying for my exams. My teacher Mr Cheung then suggested that I volunteer in a tree-planting programme in South Africa. I thought it was a great idea, as it has given me a chance to learn about trees.

I arrived in South Africa ten days ago. On the first day, the tree-planting team invited me to take a tour of the tree plantation. There were hundreds of baby trees. Alice, the team leader, explained that when the trees grow to about 2 metres tall, they will be planted in the forest. Then she took me to a hut, where I learnt about the different types of trees at the plantation.

The next day, Alice took me to the forest. Before we set off, she gave me a pair of gloves to wear. When we were in the forest, she gave me a spade and a watering can. She patiently taught me how to plant trees in the soil. First, I dug a deep hole in the ground. Then I poured water on the soil. When Alice saw that the soil was firm enough, she helped me put the tree into the hole

and then we planted the root together. Finally, Alice checked that the tree was upright while I watered it. Tree-planting is hard work, and I admire Alice and her team for planting thousands of trees each year. I went back to the forest a week later and found that the newly planted trees were growing healthily.

I can't believe there are only two days left of my stay here. Time really flies, and I've learnt a lot. I'll miss South Africa and I hope to come again soon.

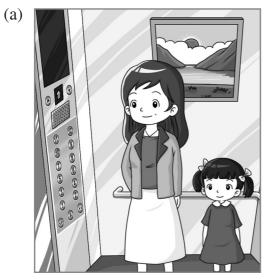


Part 3 (14 marks @ 2 marks) 29. Mr Cheung recommended Leon to volunteer in South Africa because Connection between ideas: Volunteering in New Zealand was Leon's first choice. *However*, he *missed the application deadline*. A.) it was too late to volunteer in New Zealand B. Leon did not do well in his exams C. Leon did not like to work with wild animals D. Leon wanted to learn about trees Interpreting information ____ on his first day. 30. Alice taught Leon about _____ (B.) the trees at the plantation A. protecting trees D. how to plant trees C. volunteering Feelings of the speaker 31. In paragraph 3, how did Leon feel about the tree-planting team? A. disappointed B. excited (C.)respectful D. nervous Visualising & Sequencing 32. Based on paragraph 3, put the following pictures in the correct order. 2. 4. A. $1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 4$ B. $2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4$ $(C.)3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1$ D. $4 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1$ Calculating: Leon arrived in South Africa ten days ago and there are only two days left to his stay. 33. How long is Leon's stay in South Africa? A. Two days B. Seven days C. Ten days (D.) Twelve days Unfamiliar words or expressions: People say *time flies* to express surprise at how fast time passes. 34. Leon said 'Time really flies' because he (B.) felt how quickly time has passed A. felt there were so few activities C. wanted to fly back to Hong Kong D. would miss volunteering there Rephrasing 35. Leon is writing an e-mail to his friend, Judy. Read the diary entry on P.6 and help Leon complete the sentences. Use only **ONE** word for each blank. Make sure your answers are grammatically correct. Remarks for Q35: - 1 mark for each correct answer

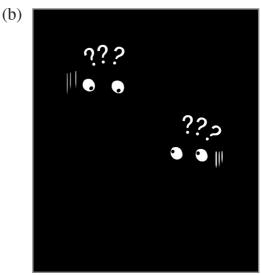
Dear Judy,

Last week, I went to a forest and ______ (i) planted some trees. I just went back today and found that the trees are growing!

- 36. You are Kelly. You and your neighbour Ms Chen were in the lift this afternoon. Based on the pictures below, write an email to your friend Monica about what happened. Write at least 80 words.
 - You may use the words under the pictures to help you.



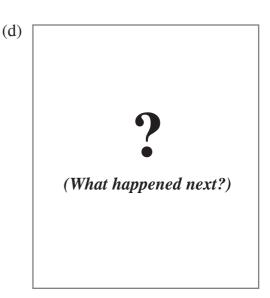
neighbour / lift / go up



sudden / lights / not moving



frightened / hug / calm



Marking scheme:

- You can find the marking scheme for writing in the answer booklet.