

Section A Listening

(32 marks)

There are three parts in this section. In Part 1, you will hear an advertisement. In Part 2, you will hear an interview. In 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 only ONCE.

Section B Reading

(B-1)

(12 marks)

Leo is reading a leaflet introducing some aquatic animals. Read it carefully and choose the best answers for Questions 17-22.

All about Aquatic Animals

Whales

Whales live in all major oceans in the world. A group of whales is called a pod. Whales usually hunt in pods. As one of the biggest animals in the world, whales eat a lot. They can consume up to 3600 kg of food every day.

Whales have a body temperature similar to humans, about 37°C. To say that whales are a kind of fish is a mistake. Though they live underwater, they are mammals and warm-blooded.

Octopuses

Octopuses, often recognised by their eight legs and a large head, live mostly in warm tropical waters. Due to their looks, octopuses are also known as 'the monsters in the sea'. They usually live inside rock caves or near corals.

Octopuses feed on small fish and shrimp. In summer, they swim towards deeper areas to live there and find food. When the weather gets cold, they **migrate** to shallow waters.

Sea horses

Sea horses are small and weigh only 200 g. They're as light as a small chocolate bar! Though they may look small, they can eat up to 3000 shrimp daily.

Sea horses have special ways to protect themselves. Their eyes are very helpful in looking out for other sea animals and dangers. **They** do not need to look in the same direction. One of them can look forward and the other can look backward.

Sharks

Sharks can be found in waters around the world. Since they are often hunted by humans for their fins, some species of sharks are endangered.

Sharks are fish but not mammals. There are different species. For example, great white sharks have big sharp teeth that make them great predators in the ocean. Basking sharks find food by just opening their mouths and waiting for small fish, shrimp and seaweed to come near them!

(B-2)

(12 marks)

Leo is reading an article called 'Trees for the Future'. Read it carefully, choose the best answers for Questions 23-27 and complete Question 28.

Trees for the Future

What is Green Aid?

Green Aid is a charitable organisation which was founded in 2000. Its mission is to combat deforestation and air pollution by planting trees. Professional hikers called Tree Savers search for areas that need tree planting. Green Aid hopes to protect nature and promote an environmentally friendly lifestyle in Hong Kong.

What does Green Aid do?

- Plants trees in areas affected by wildfires and deforestation
- Removes weeds in the countryside for tree planting
- Educates the public about the impacts of deforestation, such as environmental issues and loss of animal habitat
- Holds activities to raise public awareness of the importance of trees and forests

Who can be Tree Savers?

Tree Savers are devoted volunteers who love the environment and are willing to spend time conserving it. Experienced hikers are preferred because they have to visit the countryside and walk along rocky trails. Tree Savers use their own hiking equipment, like hiking sticks and waterproof clothes. They are provided with GPS devices and small trees to plant from Green Aid when they are working on tree planting projects.

Who are Green Pioneers?

To educate the public about nature conservation, Green Aid has launched a volunteer programme called Green Pioneers for people of all ages. Green Pioneers will learn about the need to protect our trees and to have green habits. Then they can either volunteer at Green Aid activities, or receive more training to work as a Tree Saver in the future.

How can you help?

If you think Green Aid does meaningful work, you can join and share the activities so that more people will know about Green Aid.