1. Look at the expression ‘a mug’s game’ used in the introduction to this article. Decide which of the definitions below is closest in meaning.
   A. a pointless activity
   B. a person who is easily deceived
   C. a large drinking vessel
   D. a physical assault

   What will Hong Kong look like in 2047?
   Come back and ask me in 40 years...

   Predicting the city’s future can be a mug’s game unless you take a close look at how New York and London have developed, writes Jake van der Kamp

4. Find words in lines 1-8 which could be replaced by the following: (4 marks)
   a. summary __________________________
   b. appeared __________________________
   c. order ______________________________
   d. shout ______________________________

1. The e-mail command popped up on the screen. ‘Tell us,’ said the boss, ‘what the future is likely to hold for Hong Kong in 2047, and make it forward-looking, will you? We don’t want just a recap of past events.’

2. So I decided to get it deliberately wrong and look back to 1947 instead. Well, why not? The boss needs someone to yell at, doesn’t he?

8. Find expressions in paragraphs 4-5 which mean the opposite of these words or phrases: (2 marks)
   a. look back to __________________________
   b. Absolutely right! _______________ ___________ ___________ ___________ ___________
I think I would have looked around me and come to the conclusion that there really wasn’t much future for the place. It was poor, people had deserted it throughout the war and even the Royal Navy hadn’t much use for it any longer. Perhaps there was still some potential for China trade, but otherwise agriculture and fishing would have to do. Hong Kong and the Falklands – backwaters of the Empire, both. How wrong can you get?

Now let’s shift forwards to 1977 and I shall imagine myself with the same assignment. What will Hong Kong look like in 2007? I look around me and I say, ‘Well, I got it wrong last time, but it’s pretty obvious where we’re heading this time.’

13. What can ‘Yet’ in line 58 be replaced by?
   A. Although
   B. Furthermore,
   C. However,
   D. Until

[9] OK, let’s do it a different way. Let’s look at two cities that are ahead of us on the path we are treading – London and New York. They are still financial centres and will probably continue to have a stronger position in finance than we can ever hope to have. But they have lost their port business, lost their manufacturing business and become weaker in trading businesses. Yet they are clearly wealthy cities and becoming even wealthier. Banking and finance alone cannot have done this. Then what has done it?

44. Which words in message ‘A’ mean the same as the following: (4 marks)
   a. changed  
   b. frequently
   c. visitors
   d. full of energy

A.
We spent 6 years in HK: 3 years before the handover, and 3 years after. It is surprising just how little HK has altered. We continue to visit HK often, and the only important change we have seen is the great influx of tourists from the Mainland. HK remains a fabulously vibrant place, which continues to develop at the leading edge of Asia and world commerce. It remains the safest major city I have ever visited!

H. S. (Germany)
45. Look at how ‘jewel’ is used in message ‘B’ and decide which of the definitions below is closest in meaning.

A. a small valuable stone
B. a small part used in the machinery of a watch
C. someone who is very important to you
D. the best or most valuable component

A  B  C  D

46. What can ‘It’s’ in line 12 be replaced by?

A. It has
B. It is
C. It was
D. Its

A  B  C  D

48. Look for words or expressions in message ‘D’ which are the opposite in meaning to:

a. negatively

b. independently

c. admit

(3 marks)

49. I was born in HK, and now live in Canada. Over the past 10 years I have visited HK quite a few times and witnessed the changes it has endured. In my opinion the British did a marvellous job with HK. It’s now up to China to preserve this jewel, and allow the people of Hong Kong to continue its growth. My hope for HK is that it will not be ruined by conflicting political ideals, but rather it will continue to prosper and be an example to China of what the rest of the country could be.

J.E. (Canada)

52. Look at how ‘fancy’ (line 34) is used in message ‘G’ and decide which of the definitions below is closest in meaning.

A. to like or want something (verb)
B. to be attracted towards somebody (verb)
C. ornate and flowery (adjective)
D. complicated and needing a lot of skill (adjective)

A  B  C  D

G.

There has been much fancy rhetoric about progress in Hong Kong from both local administrators and British politicians involved in the handover. Many of these perspectives are filtered through heavily rose-tinted glasses. As a doctor I want to protect the environment, and would say the lack of universal suffrage and the increasingly closed government are leading to poor decision-making and a lack of essential action in these areas. We will pay a heavy price in quality of life for this.

P.N. (Hong Kong)
63. Look through ALL the verses of the poem, for words or expressions to match these definitions: (3 marks)

a. \((v)\) showed a sign of respect that a woman made to a more important person by bending her knees with one foot behind the other

b. \((n)\) mathematics

c. \((v)\) to wish you had someone else’s possessions, abilities, etc.

We were first equal Mary and I
with same coloured ribbons in mouse-coloured hair
and with equal shyness,
we curtseyed to the lady councillor
for copies of Collins’ Children’s Classics.
First equal, equally proud.

Best friends too Mary and I
a common bond in being cleverest (equal)
in our small school’s small class.

I remember
the competition for top desk
or to read aloud the lesson
at school service.
And my terrible fear
of her superiority at sums.

Ten years later on a Saturday
I am coming from the library
sitting near me on the bus,
Mary
with a husband who is tall,
curly haired, has eyes
for no one else but Mary.
His arms are round the full-shaped vase
that is her body.

Oh, you can see where the attraction lies
in Mary’s life
not that I envy her, really.

71. To rewrite this report in a more formal way, give ONE word to replace each of the following colloquial expressions. (2 marks)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Word / Expression</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>matey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>shaky</td>
<td></td>
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