



Unit	Theme	Listening skill
1	Helping others (p.2)	Listening for main ideas (p.4)
2	Healthy body, healthy mind (p.16)	Listening for details to support main ideas (p.18)
3	Drugs Social Issues (p.30)	Listening for specific information (p.32)
4	Travel (p.44)	Listening for responses: positive, negative or neutral (p.46)
5	Entertainment (Popular Culture) (p.58)	Listening for the use of literary devices Poems and Songs (p.60)
6	Technology (p.72)	Listening for a connection between ideas (p.74)
7	Law and order (Social Issues) (p.86)	Making inferences (p.88)
8	Work (Workplace Communication) (p.100)	Integrated skills (p.102)
Glossary	(p.114)	

Exam Strategies

Mock Papers

Mock Paper 1 — Pre-HKDSE Examination Mock Paper 2 — Territory-wide System Assessment

Answer Key

= Elective module covered = key vocabulary listed in **Clossary**



Reading skill & text type	Writing text type	Speaking skill
 Noting references (p.7) Story Short Stories (p.8) 	Biography (p.11)	Starting and ending a presentation (p.14)
 Making inferences (p.21) Agony Aunt letters (Popular Culture (p.22) 	Informal letter (p.25)	Starting and ending a discussion (p.28)
 Working out the meaning of unfamiliar words (p.35) Information leaflet (p.36) 	Article (p.39)	Engaging the audience (p.42)
 Recognising literary devices Poems and Songs (p.49) Poem (p.50) 	Informal email (p.53)	Asking for and giving clarification (p.56)
 Identifying facts and opinions (p.63) Film review Popular Culture (p.64) 	Blog entry (p.67)	Showing preferences (p.70
 Scanning and skimming (p.77) Poster and information sheet Popular Culture (p.78) 	Speech (p.81)	Encouraging others to speak (p.84)
 Paraphrasing (p.91) Article (p.92)	Formal letter Workplace Communication (p.95)	Making suggestions (p.98)
 Identifying the writer's tone, mood and views (p.105) Blog (p.106) 	Letter of advice Popular Culture (p.109)	Keeping a discussion going (p.112)

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A. Put the vocabulary below in the appropriate categories.

Entertainment

• Reminder • Cinema, which is used in British English, refers to the same place as movie theatre, which is more often used in American English.

cast	action	cinema	comedy	director	horror		
performer	pianist	romanc	e reviev	ver stag	e theatre		
						_	
Film genre		Pe	erson		Place		

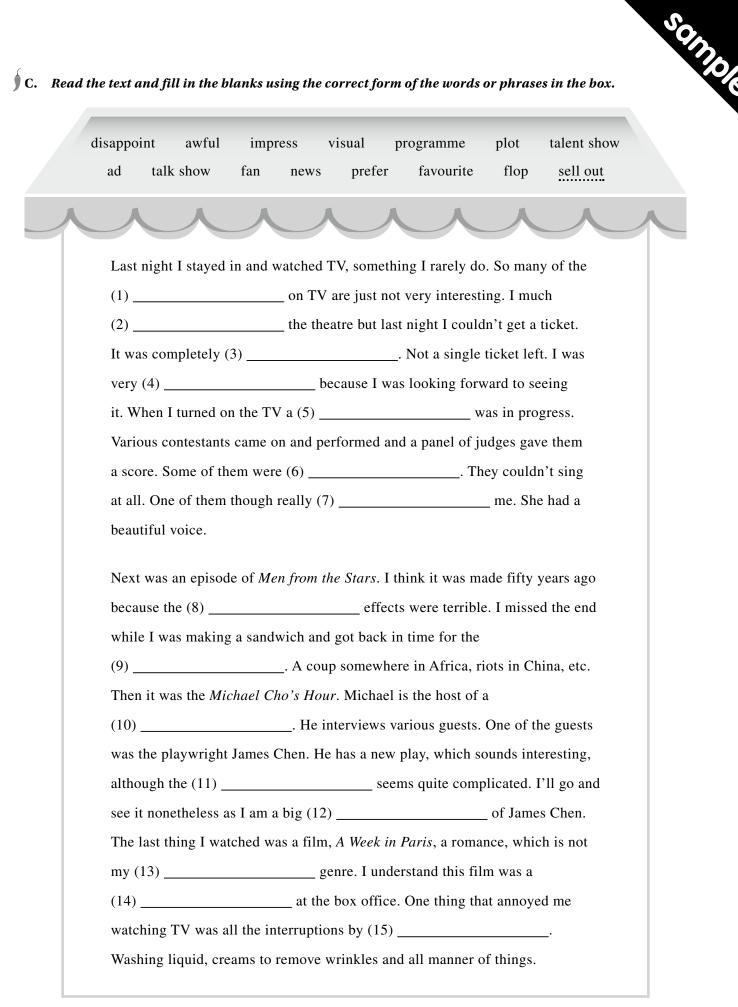
Popular Culture

B. Solve the riddles using the vocabulary above.

- 1. Actors walk on me and perform.
- 2. People get scared when they watch me.
- 3. People come here to watch films.
- 4. There are ten of us in this play.
- $\mathbf{\hat{j}}$ 5. People read what I write to decide which films to see.
 - 6. When people see me they want to see boy meets girl and they fall in love.
 - 7. People laugh when they see me.
 - 8. I tell the actors what to do.
- 9. I play in a trio with a cellist and a violinist.
 - 10. People watch me because they like car chases and fighting.
 - 11. I might be an actor, a singer or a musician.
 - 12. People come here to watch plays.



floor C. Read the text and fill in the blanks using the correct form of the words or phrases in the box.





🔕 Skill: Listening for responses: positive, negative or neutral 🥥

When listening you may have to listen for somebody's response. This may be in response to:

- a *wh*-question
 - e.g. A: What do you like to do when you are on holiday?
 - B: I like travelling during my holiday.
- a yes/no question
 - e.g. A: Have you been to Korea?
 - B: No, but it's a place I would like to visit.
- a statement (not a question)
 - e.g. A: Hitchhiking is a great way to travel.
 - B: Are you serious? You can spend hours waiting for someone to pick you up.

You may need to work out whether the response is positive, negative or neutral. Sometimes this is made easier by the use of 'yes' or 'no'. Other times you need to listen for other things. Below are some common expressions when giving a positive, negative or neutral response.

Positive	Negative	Neutral		
Of course.Absolutely.Definitely.	 No way. Are you serious? Absolutely not. Definitely not. 	I'm OK/easy.Either way is fine.Not bad.Nothing special.		

Ø Exercise Ø

A. Listen to the conversation between Keith and May. Keith asks three questions. Is May's response positive, negative or neutral in each of them? Tick (✓) the correct boxes.

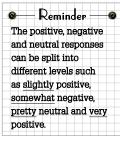
		\odot	$\overline{\mathfrak{S}}$	
1.	Travel			
2.	Hostels			
3.	Travelling by bus			





B. Listen to the conversation again. What words or phrases does May use when giving her response?

Positive	
Negative	
Neutral	



Yo	ask 10 are doing a project about travel. Your friend James has just come back from	a holidav d	ind va	ou are	
	sing to him about it.	······································	. Je		
	en to the conversation and answer the questions. The conversation will be played \underline{o}	<u>nce</u> only. You	1 now	have 3	0
	onds to read the questions.	i s aka		OTrac	
1					
9 I.	Regarding his US trip James is	í a	R		
	A. slightly positiveB. very positive				
	B. very positive	٨	п	C	т
	C. neutral	A	B	C	I
	D. negative	0	0	0	(
E					
3.	James is about the New York subway.				
	A. somewhat positive				
	B. very positive				
	C. somewhat negative	А	В	С	Ι
	D. pretty neutral	0	0	0	(
4.	In New York they do maintenance on the subway				
5.	The beaches in Miami are				
6. 55E	Why didn't they go hiking in the Grand <u>Canyon</u> ?				
7.	Visiting hotels in Las Vegas was fun even though some of them wereA. old				
	B. pretty excessive				
	C. expensive	А	В	С]



)) @ Task 2 @

HKDSE Sam's cousin Lucy has a new job. She is telling him about it.

Listen to the conversation and complete the notes. The conversation will be played <u>once</u> only. You now have 30 seconds to study the task.



Safety	Driverless cars are (1) than regular cars because
	computers (2) more quickly than humans.
	• Most accidents are because of (3)
	• Examples: falling asleep, talking on the phone, (4)
	misjudging distances, (5)
	Driverless cars will not (6) to the car in front so
	will never hit it.
Other driverless	• Many (7) do not have a driver and planes fly on
transport	(8)
er unspor e	 Planes can (9) and land by themselves.
	(10) are flown by people hundreds of miles away.
D	
Benefits	• A driverless car is like having a personal (11) and
	it (12) itself.
	• Rather than (13) a car there will be thousands to
	share.
	• Traffic will (14) better because everything will be
	programmed and in sync.
Issues	• Driverless cars will be (15) at first but prices will
	come down.
	• Government (16) will need to change because few





🛿 Skill: Scanning and skimming 🎯

Sometimes when you are reading you don't need to read everything to find what you need. You can use scanning and skimming instead.

Scanning is when you are looking for a particular piece of information, for example, some specific words or phrases. This could be a name, a date, a price or a specific feature of a product. For example, you are looking for a laptop and you know you need one with at least a 512GB hard drive. When reading the information about different computers, you only need to look for 512GB or higher. You do not need to look at the size, price, etc.

Skimming is getting a general idea, or <u>gist</u> of a text. To do this you might look at the title, subtitle, pictures and captions, the first and the last paragraphs, and the first sentence of each paragraph. You can also look for keywords, which are often nouns or verbs. When you read a newspaper it is common to skim just the headlines to see which articles interest you and then skim the subtitle to see if you want to continue reading.

O Exercise O

1.

Read the leaflet and answer the questions.

Our prices can't be bea	ten! Great new laptops are	now in stock.
Logan Mini J 8GB memory 12-inch screen Only \$2,400	Pacific XK 16GB memory 16-inch screen \$4,000	Cree 200C 8GB memory 14-inch screen A steal at \$3,000
ore opens seven days a we /F Richmond Mall	ek from 9 am to 8 pm.	

В.	An ad for Lucas Electronics Store	А	В	С
C.	An ad for computers at Lucas Electronics Store	0	0	0

2. Sam needs a new laptop but can't afford more than \$2,500. Which one is he interested in?

^{3.} Melanie wants the largest screen possible. Which one is she interested in?



Reminder This poem is written in rhyme, i.e. when the word at the end of one line has the same sound as the word at the end of another line. Examples are time and climb, delight and flight, and stay and hay.

Solitole You are doing a project about travel. Your teacher gave this poem to the class and asked you to read it.

Read the poem and answer the questions.

Travel

- 1 If I had both the money and time I'd head on out and find mountains to climb New cultures to study and great sights to see As happy as a lark I know I would be
- 5 Travel to me is the ultimate delight Watching planes at the airport, awaiting my flight Then arriving far off in a place unknown Whether with my friends, or just on my own

I'm not at all fussy about places to stay

10 Hut, hostel, hotel, I'll even sleep in the hay I've stayed at resorts and lived like a king And in a temple, waking to the bell's ding ding

When I travel it brings out my curiosity Like trying a thousand different types of tea

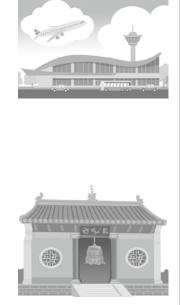
15 And wondering how these monuments were built Or why certain people walk around in a kilt

They say that travel broadens the mind But don't go around like the mouse that is blind Don't just go to the hot spots where all tourists go

20 Get off the beaten track and let your mind grow

I learn so much from the people I meet Whether sat in a restaurant or walking the street In France I met a woman. Michelle was her name Two years later my wife she became

25 It's not all plain sailing I have to admit Like the time that a roommate started throwing a fit Or that hidden gem you so wanted to see Overrun with hordes all shouting with glee





Write the correct answer. Choose the best answer and blacken the circle.

1. In the first stanza, the poet would be happy if he could ______

- A. become a mountaineer
- Β. study more
- C. travel a lot
- D. see better
- 2. Look at the word 'sights' in the first stanza. Now look at the dictionary entry for 'sight' below. Which meaning corresponds to the word in the poem?

1.	(n) the ability to see	2.	(n) the act of seeing something
	e.g. Although she is seventy years old, her		e.g. The sight of Julian made her very
	sight is very good.		happy.
3.	(n) a famous or interesting place	4.	(v) to suddenly see something
	e.g. Donald showed me the sights of London.		e.g. The boar was sighted near the village
			after getting lost for a week.
A	1		

- Α.
- Β. 2
- C.

3 С D А В D. 4 Ο Ο Ο Ο

3. In stanza 2, what does the poet like to do at airports?

00 4. In stanza 2, there is an example of inversion. What is it?

Which literary device is 'the bell's ding ding' (line 12) an example of? 00 5.

Based on stanza 3, decide whether the following statements are True, False, or the information is Not 6. HKDSE Given. Blacken ONE circle only for each statement.

		Т	F	NG
(i) H	He is very particular where he stays.	0	0	0
(ii) H	He never stays in expensive places.	0	0	0
(iii) H	His favourite place to stay is a hostel.	0	0	0
(iv) H	He once stayed in a temple.	0	0	0

D В С Ο Ο Ο

А

Ο

SCHOOL

1				
J 7.	In stanza 4, h	now many type	s of tea has th	e poet probably tried?

9 8.	A kilt (line 16) is				
	A. something you wear				
	B. a circle				
	C. a square	А	В	С	D
	D. a group	0	0	0	0
9.	What does 'hot spots' (line 19) refer to?				
HKDSE	A. a sunny place				
	B. a kind of stew				
	C. a place people do not go to	А	В	С	D
	D. a popular place	0	0	0	0
) 00 10.	Which literary device is 'off the beaten path' (line 20) an example of?				
11.	In stanza 6, why does the poet like meeting people?				
	In stanza 6, why does the poet like meeting people? In stanza 6, who is Michelle? A. the poet's friend				
	In stanza 6, who is Michelle?				
	In stanza 6, who is Michelle? A. the poet's friend	A	В	С	
	In stanza 6, who is Michelle? A. the poet's friend B. a woman the poet met in a restaurant	-	B	-	D
12.	 In stanza 6, who is Michelle? A. the poet's friend B. a woman the poet met in a restaurant C. the poet's wife D. a French woman What does 'that hidden gem' (line 27) refer to? A. a crowded place B. a very nice place that few people know about 	-	0	-	~
12.	In stanza 6, who is Michelle? A. the poet's friend B. a woman the poet met in a restaurant C. the poet's wife D. a French woman What does 'that hidden gem' (line 27) refer to? A. a crowded place	-	-	-	~

SOLLOIR

14. In the last stanza, there is an example of a metaphor. What is it?





Before you write a speech, you have to know its aim and who your audience is. Most speeches are informative or persuasive. An informative speech gives information to the audience to enrich their knowledge, while a persuasive speech aims to make the audience believe something or change their points of view.

Structure of a speech

•	Introduction
;	Start with an appropriate greeting and a self-introduction. Then tell the
	audience the aim/purpose of your speech.
•	Background information
1	Provide some background information about the topic.
•	Body paragraphs
•	This is where you present your information. Remember to use interesting facts
-	to engage the audience.
• (Conclusion
1	End with a conclusion or a summary. Then thank the audience.

As regards grammar, persuasive language is used to engage the audience's interest. Descriptive adjectives and adverbs can be used to appeal to emotion. Imperatives and modal

verbs can be used to call for action.

O Exercise O

Read the excerpt from a speech about smartphones. Complete the sentences.

Introduction
Good and I am going to
talk about
Background information
Nowadays it seems that everybody, but go back ten
years and smartphones as we now know them

Conclusion

То	, I think smartphones are
and I	

Reminder Some of the steps you take when you write a speech are similar to what you learnt in the speaking section in Units 1 and 3.



Self of B You are interested in music. You have been invited to give a speech at your local youth centre about how the way we listen to music has changed over the past few decades. You received an email from your aunt and she gave you some background information. Read the email and write the speech.

You may use some of the ideas from the email below and/or your own ideas in your writing. Write the speech in about 180 words.

Hi Linda,

That's very brave of you to give a speech at your youth centre. Your grandparents still have a large collection of vinyl records. These came out in the 1950s and stayed around until the early 1990s. One problem with vinyl is that they scratched easily, although many people, including your grandparents, say that the quality of vinyl is better than digital music. Vinyl records were replaced by CDs, which arrived in the 1980s. I know your parents have a big collection of CDs, as do I. Anyway, sales of CDs declined once MP3 came along in the late nineties. I still like to listen to my

CDs — I know, I'm old fashioned — but I understand how you youngsters like the

convenience and flexibility of digital music. You can create your own playlists and share music so easily. And you can get anything you want from the Internet.



Good luck with the speech.

Aunt Sandra

Think of the speech you will write and fill in the table.

What are you going to write in the introduction?	
What are you going to write in the background information?	
What are you going to write in the body paragraphs?	
What are you going to write in the conclusion?	

Useful vocabulary @ classical music, pop music, vinyl records, quality, replace, decline, collection, available, download, subscription, convenient, flexible

Useful expressions

- Music is...for a lot of people.
- They like nothing more than...
- Back then the only option was...
- ...is/are still popular but...
- You no longer need...

Start with an appropriate greeting and a self-introduction.	
State the purpose of your speech and give some background information about the topic.	
Give details of the changes in two to three paragraphs.	
paragraphs.	
End with your opinion	
about these changes.	

SCHOOL



🛿 Skill: Starting and ending a discussion 🎯

• Reminder • The 8-minute discussion is among 4 candidates. If there are only 3 candidates in the group, the discussion time is 6 minutes. In Part A of the HKDSE Paper 4 exam — group discussion, you are given 10 minutes to prepare for an 8-minute discussion. You will be given a short reading text. You can make use of it to give some background information about the topic. Below are some useful expressions for starting and ending a discussion.

Starting a discussion

Introduce the topic of the discussion	We are organising
Give some background information	First, let's talk about
	Let's start by saying why it is important to
Make a statement	Most people say/agree that
	There are various ways to
Ask for an opinion	What do we all think about?

Ending a discussion

Summarise	It seems we all agree that
State a conclusion	In short / To conclude,

🛛 Exercise 🎯

The following sentences are extracted from a discussion script. The discussion is about some ways that older people can keep their brains active. Put the sentences in the correct order they would appear in the discussion.

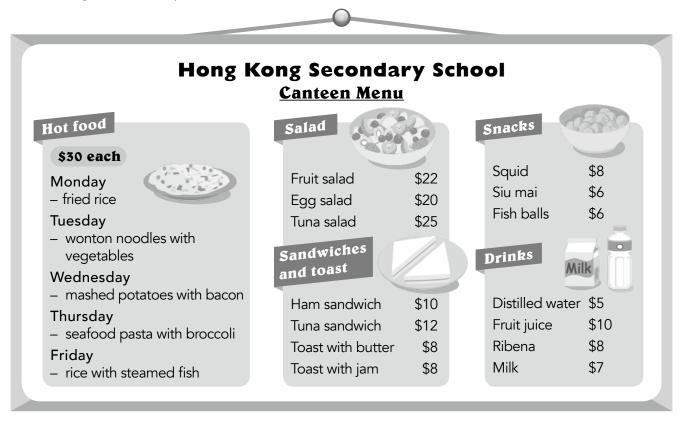
- A. Various studies have been done about this topic.
- B. However, it looks like we agree to disagree about the best ways.
- C. We are organising some activities to help older people keep their brains active.
- D. John, what are some ways you can think of for older people to keep their brains active?
- E. So we are all in agreement that older people need to keep their brains active.
- F. Most people agree that it is important for older people to keep their brains active.

@ Task @

Selitore HEDSE Your principal has decided to change the menu in the school canteen. He is asking the Student Union for

students' opinions.

The following is the menu in your school canteen.



You and three other committee members of the Student Union are talking about the food in the canteen. You will be given 5 minutes to prepare. The time allowed for the group discussion is 4 minutes. You may want to talk about:

- things you like about the current food •
- things you don't like about the current food
- the variety and quality of the food
- what changes you would like to see
- anything else you think is important

