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**Education Bureau**  
**Territory-wide System Assessment 2024**  
**Secondary 3 English Language**  
**Reading**  
**Question Booklet**

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Instructions:

1. There are 16 pages in this Question Booklet.
2. Time allowed is 35 minutes.
3. Do not write anything in this Question Booklet.
4. **Answer all questions in the Answer Booklet provided.**

**Part 1**

*The Home Economics Club is going on a field trip to a local cafe. Your Home Economics teacher has given you a pamphlet to read.*

Read the pamphlet and answer the questions.

**Pamphlet Page 1**



# The Story of Coffee



Do you drink coffee? Do you make it at home or buy it from your local coffee shop on the way to school or work? Do you know where coffee comes from?

## HISTORY

There are lots of stories about who first discovered coffee.

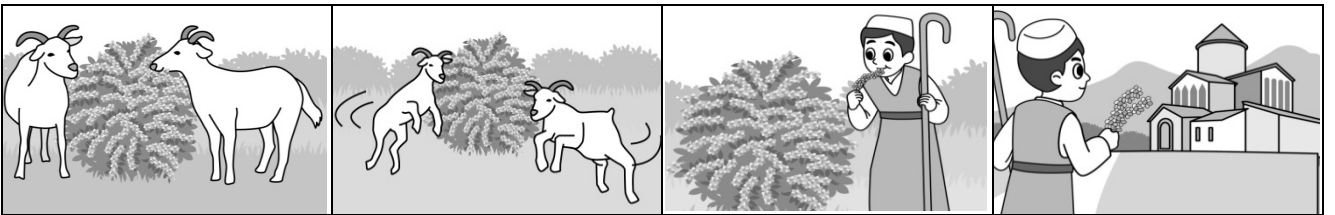
One story is about a man called Omar.

Omar was forced from the city and **exiled** to the desert. He had to live there in a desert cave. Starving, he chewed the red berries from a shrub growing near the cave. The berries were bitter. He made a fire and roasted the berries hoping the heat would improve the taste. The heat only made the berries hard. To soften them, he tried boiling them. Boiling the berries in water produced a brown liquid that had a **fragrant** smell. He drank the liquid and it gave him lots of energy. Omar was recalled from his exile after news of the special drink reached the city.



Another story tells us that the world's first cup of coffee was discovered because of goats.

A goat herder noticed his goats eating bright red berries from bushes when they were grazing. Eating the bitter berries seemed to make his goats more energetic and lively. He tried chewing on the fruit himself. He was so excited by the results that he took the berries to the monks in a nearby monastery.



Some of the monks disapproved of the effects of the berries and threw them into a fire. The burning berries gave off a lovely smell which attracted other monks. They took the roasted berries and ground them up. Then they dissolved them in hot water. That became the world's first cup of coffee!



## COFFEE FACTS & FIGURES

- **WORLD COFFEE PRODUCTION**

**7 million**

tonnes per year

- **WORLD COFFEE CONSUMPTION**

**500 billion**

cups per year

- **CAFFEINE**

**100 mg**

per 150 ml cup

- **COUNTRIES GROWING COFFEE**

**50+**

employing around 25 million people

- **COFFEE TREES**

**4 billion**

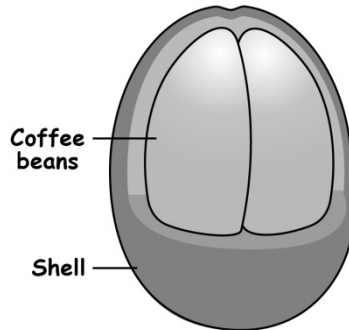
in Brazil

- **LARGEST COFFEE PRODUCER**

**2.25 billion**

tonnes per year in Brazil

## TYPES OF COFFEE BEANS



There are 25 or so coffee species, but only two account for almost all of the commercial coffee production. These species are called Arabica and Robusta.

## FEATURES

### Robusta

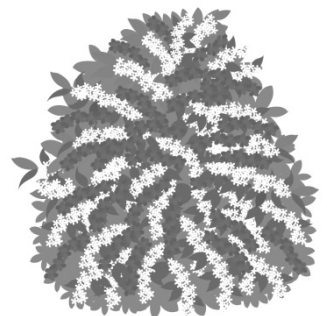
- Hardier and more disease-resistant bean
- Bitter tasting bean that contains more caffeine
- Less expensive

### Arabica

- Grows best in shade
- Berries are oval and have flat seeds
- Produces higher quality, better tasting coffee

## COFFEE TREES

- Grow up to 4 – 6 metres
- Mature and produce beans at around five years of age
- Have small white blossoms
- Berries are ripe when they are red



Choose the best answer and blacken the circle in the Answer Booklet.

**Pamphlet Page 1**

1. Omar was 'exiled'. This means he \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. chose to live in the cave in the desert
  - B. moved to the desert to grow shrubs
  - C. was forced to live in the cave in the desert
  - D. moved from the cave to the city
  
2. Omar discovered that berries from the shrub were \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. bitter
  - B. tasty
  - C. hard
  - D. soft
  
3. Lots of things happened before Omar made the first coffee. Put those things into order.
  1. he chewed the berries
  2. he boiled the berries
  3. he drank the liquid
  4. he roasted the berries
  - A. 1→2→3→4
  - B. 1→4→2→3
  - C. 2→4→3→1
  - D. 4→3→1→2
  
4. The goat herder took the berries to the monastery because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. he was worried about the behaviour of his goats
  - B. he loved the smell of the berries
  - C. the monks disapproved of the berries
  - D. he was excited by the effects of the berries
  
5. The first cup of coffee was made by the monks who \_\_\_\_\_ the beans.
  - A. ground and dissolved
  - B. roasted and dissolved
  - C. chewed and ate
  - D. roasted and ate

**Pamphlet Page 2**

6. There are around \_\_\_\_\_ coffee trees in Brazil.
- A. 7 million
  - B. 2.25 billion
  - C. 4 billion
  - D. 500 billion
7. The Robusta variety of coffee is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. more expensive
  - B. cheaper
  - C. difficult to grow
  - D. of a high quality
8. The Arabica coffee is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. not expensive
  - B. bitter tasting
  - C. easy to grow
  - D. of a high quality
9. Coffee trees will start to produce beans when they are \_\_\_\_\_ years old.
- A. 2
  - B. 4
  - C. 5
  - D. 6

**Pamphlet Pages 1 and 2**

10. Coffee beans come from \_\_\_\_\_.
- |           |                 |
|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. trees  | 2. coffee shops |
| 3. bushes | 4. shrubs       |
- A. 1, 2 and 3
  - B. 1, 2 and 4
  - C. 1, 3 and 4
  - D. 2, 3 and 4

11. The title of the pamphlet could also be \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. Coffee Stories and Statistics
- B. The Bitter Taste of Coffee Production
- C. How to Grow Coffee with Goats
- D. Exiled Because of a Love for Coffee

12. The information in this pamphlet could also appear in/on a \_\_\_\_\_ .

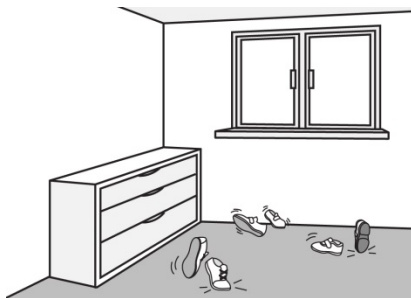
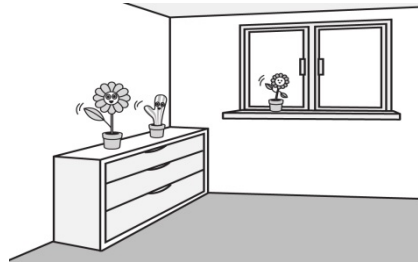
- A. fashion magazine
- B. coffee shop poster
- C. dictionary
- D. book review

## Part 2

*You are going to write a story about strange events. Your English teacher has given you a poem to help you get started.*

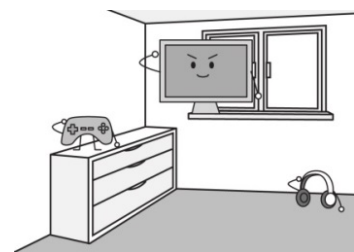
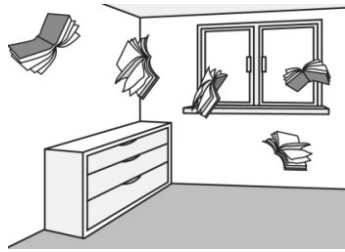
Read the poem and answer the questions.

I woke up this morning  
and what did I see?  
My houseplants were waving  
good morning to me.



I thought this was odd so  
I looked all around.  
My sneakers were tap-dancing  
down on the ground.

My clothing was strolling.  
My books flew like birds.  
My games were patrolling  
my bedroom in herds.



My toys and my backpack  
were having a fight.  
They looked like they must have  
been at it all night!

If anyone needs me  
just tell them I said  
it's too weird today so  
I've gone back to bed.

Choose the best answer and blacken the circle in the Answer Booklet.

**Stanza One**

1. One of the rhyming pairs in this stanza is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. see and me
  - B. good and were
  - C. woke and houseplants
  - D. morning and me

**Stanza Two**

2. The word that rhymes with 'around' is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. thought
  - B. ground
  - C. looked
  - D. sneakers

**Stanza Three**

3. A simile is used to compare one thing with another. The simile in this stanza is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. clothing moving in herds
  - B. birds patrolling the room
  - C. games that are flying
  - D. books flying like birds

**Stanza Four**

4. The toys and the \_\_\_\_\_ are fighting.
- A. night
  - B. games
  - C. backpack
  - D. books

**Stanza Five**

5. The word that rhymes with 'said' is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. needs
  - B. weird
  - C. today
  - D. bed



**Stanzas One to Five**

6. A lot happens in the poem. Put what happens into order.
- |                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. the child goes back to bed | 2. the houseplants are waving |
| 3. the child wakes up         | 4. the books are flying       |
- A. 1→2→3→4  
B. 2→4→1→3  
C. 3→2→4→1  
D. 4→1→3→2
7. The poem doesn't have a title. A suitable title could be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. I Went Tap-Dancing  
B. I Woke up This Morning  
C. My Clothes and Games Are Dancing  
D. Fighting All Night in My Bedroom
8. The strange things happen in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. bedroom  
B. garden  
C. library  
D. playground

## Part 3

*The Environment Society has arranged for a series of activities to celebrate Save The Earth Week. Read the extract from the society's newsletter and interview to find out more about the topics and the speakers.*

Read the newsletter extract and interview and answer the questions.

### Newsletter Extract

## **FREEGANISM & BEING A FREEGAN!**

### **What is freeganism?**

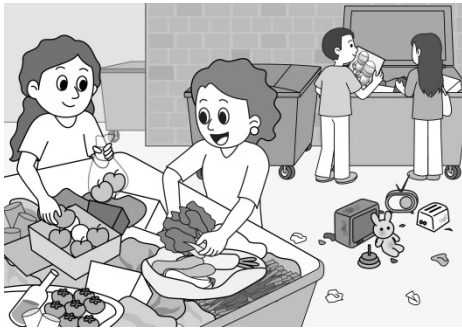
Freeganism is a movement that has developed as an answer to the waste of food, clothing and materials in our society.

The people in the movement are called freegans. A freegan is an environmentalist who lives on what others throw away.

Freegans mostly live in cities. There they can search through the rubbish that is thrown away daily.

### **Where do freegans look for food?**

Freegans look for food in the dumpsters or big rubbish bins that are behind shopping centres or in the lanes behind buildings.



### **When do they search for food?**

Freegans come out at night, after the supermarkets and shops have closed. The out-of-date food or damaged goods are usually thrown away shortly before or after closing time.

### **Is this legal?**

It can be illegal, because the rubbish bins are mostly on private property, so the freegans are trespassing. If they are caught, they can be arrested.



### **Is it dangerous?**

Yes, it can be dangerous, but not only because of the out-of-date food. The most dangerous thing freegans can do is look in a rubbish bin. If they are not careful, they could fall in head first and injure themselves!

### **Are there freegans in Hong Kong?**

The answer is yes, but exact numbers aren't known. The big chain supermarkets and shops have stopped throwing away food. Now they donate it to food banks, so there are not many choices for Hong Kong freegans.

Freegans have started to post their finds on social media, highlighting not only the waste, but also the benefits of freeganism!

## MARIELA'S STORY

Mariela & her children – freegans in New York



I became a freegan after I lost my job. The company closed suddenly after we had moved to New York. My husband was also very ill and couldn't work. I had a sick husband and three children to support. All of the money from the government went to paying the rent. I had nothing left for food.

One day I was walking behind our local Ride 'n' Buy supermarket. I saw employees throwing food into large bins. The food was still packaged. I waited until they left and then looked in the bins. I saw enough food to feed my family for the whole week. I grabbed everything I could carry and ran home. I came back with my kids and we carried more food home. Ever since then we have been freegans.



Mariela used her experience to make a film. The film *Freegans in New York* follows some freegans around to see how they live on a day-to-day basis. It will be shown during *Save The Earth Week*. The organisers of *Save The Earth Week* and *The Environment Society* hope this film will highlight what freegans do and why.

Choose the best answer and blacken the circle in the Answer Booklet.

**Freeganism and Being a Freegan!**

1. Freegans generally live in \_\_\_\_\_ and not in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. cities / New York
  - B. cities / the countryside
  - C. the countryside / cities
  - D. Hong Kong / New York
  
2. Freegans find their food in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. supermarkets
  - B. shops
  - C. rubbish bins
  - D. food banks
  
3. Freegans usually do their 'shopping' \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. in the early morning
  - B. in the afternoon
  - C. during the day
  - D. in the late evening
  
4. Goods are generally thrown away because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. they are damaged or old and can't be sold
  - B. food banks need the goods
  - C. shops want people arrested for trespassing
  - D. environmentalists need food too
  
5. The goods freegans find are usually found \_\_\_\_\_.

1. in supermarkets	2. in lanes
3. next to the food bank	4. behind shopping centres

  - A. 1 and 2
  - B. 2 and 3
  - C. 2 and 4
  - D. 3 and 4

6. If you are a freegan, you could \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. be breaking the law    | 2. not shop at a food bank |
| 3. fall out of a dumpster | 4. be arrested             |

- A. 1 and 2
- B. 1 and 4
- C. 2 and 3
- D. 3 and 4

7. Look at the word 'chain'. The meaning that best corresponds to this word here is \_\_\_\_\_.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. (n) a number of similar businesses, such as banks, theatres or hotels under the same management | 2. (n) a series of metal rings passing through one another |
|--|--|

*The Triple Eagle Hotel chain just opened another hotel in Hong Kong.*

*The chain holding the boat anchor was extremely heavy.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 3. (n) a series of things happening one after the other | 4. (n) something that ties or stops someone or something |
|---|--|

*The chain of events was what led to the accident that night.*

*The chain of shyness was what kept him from going out to the party.*

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

8. Freegans in Hong Kong are not able to get as much food as before because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the food is being destroyed by the supermarkets
- B. food is being resold by the food banks
- C. food is not being thrown away anymore
- D. people are eating the food after work

9. The extract focuses on food, but freegans also \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. buy their own dumpsters
- B. reuse clothes and other goods
- C. use food banks
- D. hunt during the day

## Talking to a Freegan

10. Mariela is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sick and out of work
- B. an employee of Ride 'n' Buy
- C. a government employee
- D. a freegan and mother

11. Mariela became a freegan to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. help feed her family
- B. support the government
- C. help the employees of the supermarket
- D. cook meals for the employees

12. Look at the word 'local'. The meaning that best corresponds to this word here is \_\_\_\_\_.

1. (adj) stopping at most or all stations

*The train stopped at all local stations.*

3. (adj) connected to or characterised by place or position

*The local shop was near the apartment building.*

2. (adj) connected to a city or town

*The local bus network was very slow.*

4. (adj) affecting a particular part or parts of a body

*The skin disease was local and easier to treat.*

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

13. 'Freegans in New York' focuses on \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. how people in New York go shopping
- B. what freegans do and how
- C. people who throw away food
- D. where food comes from

14. Lots of things happened to Mariela. Put those things into order.
1. She became a freegan and made a film.
  2. She moved to New York.
  3. The company closed and she lost her job.
  4. She saw the food being thrown away.
- A. 1→2→3→4  
B. 2→3→4→1  
C. 3→2→4→1  
D. 4→2→3→1
15. The newsletter extract and interview indicate that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. awareness of environmental waste is not important
  - B. freeganism is illegal and all freegans will be arrested
  - C. awareness of environmental issues is increasing
  - D. freeganism is only important in New York
16. The next page of the newsletter will most likely contain \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a list of the big chain supermarkets and shops
  - B. details of bin locations in New York
  - C. other ways to reuse and recycle things to save the environment
  - D. information on how to become a famous environmentalist

**END OF PAPER**

