



Name: _____

Date: _____

Part I Reading Comprehension (33 marks)

Passage A (20 marks)

Read the following passage carefully then answer the questions in complete sentences in your own words.

The Man Who Hears Colour

1 **[1]** Artist Neil Harbisson is colour-blind. Colour blindness is the reduced ability to distinguish
between certain colours, most commonly where red and green are confused, but Harbisson is
completely colour-blind. Until he was 11, he didn't know that he could only see in shades of
grey. He thought he could see colours but that he was confusing them. "When I was diagnosed
5 with achromatopsia [a rare vision disorder], it was a bit of a shock," says Harbisson, "but at least
we knew what was wrong. Doctors said it was impossible to cure."

[2] When he was 16, he decided to study art. He told his tutor that he could only see in black
and white, and his first reaction was, "what the hell are you doing here then?" He told him that
he really wanted to understand what colour was. He was allowed to do the entire art course in
10 greyscale - only using black and white. He did very figurative art, trying to reproduce what he
could see so that people could compare his vision with what they saw. He also learnt that
through history, there have been many people who have related colour to sound.

[3] At university he went to a cybernetics lecture by Adam Montandon, an inventor from
15 Plymouth University, and asked if collaboratively, they could create something that would allow
him to see colour. He came up with a simple device, made up of a webcam, a computer and a
pair of headphones and created software that would translate any colour in front of Harbisson
into a sound. The colour red, for example, sounds a note that is in between F and F sharp in the
Western musical notation system. Red is the lowest-frequency colour and the highest is violet.

20 **[4]** Harbisson started using the camera 24 hours a day, carrying it around in a backpack and
feeling that the cybernetic device, the 'eyeborg', and his brain were completely connected. "I

25	haven't taken it off my head since 2004, except to change the equipment when it breaks," he says. It looks like an antenna that comes out from his head and goes up to the front of my face. At the back of his head there's a chip which transforms the light waves into sound, and he hears the colours, not through his ears but through his bone. At the beginning he had some strong headaches because of the constant input of sound, but after five weeks his brain adapted to it, and he started to relate music and real sound to colour. He also started dreaming in colour.
30	[5] It has changed the way Harbisson perceives art. Now he has created a completely new world where colour and sound are exactly the same thing. He likes doing sound portraits by getting close to someone's face and taking down the sound of the hair, the sounds of the skin, eyes and lips, and then creating a specific musical chord that relates to their face. Harbisson has set up a sound portrait gallery of famous faces which began with Prince Charles, who came to Dartington College of Art, where he was studying in 2005. "He asked me, 'what's this that you're wearing?', so I asked him if I could listen to his face, and he sounded very harmonic." Some people might
35	be very beautiful but they might not sound very harmonic, although harmony is subjective.
40	[6] "When people see someone with something electronic sticking out of their head, they automatically laugh or they ask you what you are doing. Sometimes they don't allow me into places because they think I'm doing something strange," he says. Last year he was attacked by three policemen at a demonstration who thought he was filming them. He told them that he was listening to colours, but they thought he was mocking them and tried to pull the camera off his head.
45	[7] At the moment, he can see 360 colours and has extended this to infrared and ultraviolet, colours that humans can't detect. Seeing ultraviolet will be a particular breakthrough because it can damage our skin.
	His favourite colour is aubergine. It looks black but it is actually violet or purple, and it sounds very high-pitched. Harbisson's experience has amazing implications, not only for helping people with disabilities but for extending humans' capacity for sensory experience. [Sourced from http://www.bbc.co.uk , 15 February 2012]

Refer to the passage and answer questions 1 to 8 on the Answer Sheet. (10 marks)

1. What were Harbisson's motivations in becoming an artist? (2 marks)
2. According to paragraph 5, how did being able to hear colour transform his art? (1 mark)
3. How has the camera changed his idea of what makes a person's face beautiful? (1 mark)
4. How has his new eyeborg created problems for him in everyday life? (2 marks)

5. What does the word 'it' refer to in paragraph 4, line 7? (1 mark)
6. Why did the policemen try to pull the camera off his head? (1 mark)
7. What does the word 'breakthrough' in paragraph 7, line 2 mean? (1 mark)
8. Why might it be useful to 'hear' colours that the human eye can't see? (1 mark)

True (T) or False (F)? (5 marks)

9. Harbisson went colour blind when he was 11.
10. Harbisson became an artist before he and Adam Montandon invented the eyeborg.
11. The eyeborg device translates sound directly into Harbisson's ears.
12. Harbisson thought Prince Charles's face sounded very beautiful.
13. The colour aubergine sounds very low to Harbisson.

Fill in each blank with ONE word only. The words may or may not appear in the passage. (5 marks)

Neil Harbisson was diagnosed with achromatopsia (colour-blindness) but was determined to become an __14__. At first he could only paint using __15__ and __16__ but since the invention of the eyeborg he has been able to perceive __17__ through sound. He now relates colour entirely to sound and likes painting sound __18__ of famous people.

Passage B (13 marks)

Read the following passage carefully then answer the questions in complete sentences in your own words.

Amanda Palmer and the Dark Side of Crowdsourcing

1 [1] Amanda Palmer, a popular American rock star, has an interesting way of funding her musical career. Rather than having a record label to back her, she puts her music online and allows her fans to pay for it what they think it is worth. She has utilised social media masterfully and has been able to turn these projects into a great success, raising \$1.2 million for one album using
5 this technique, known as 'Kickstarter'.

[2] Palmer took this a step further on a recent tour, which she posted on a social network a plea for free musicians to back her band on its current tour. But this has led some people to ask whether she had **mis-stepped**, and questioned whether it was right to ask for and to use free labour? Several commentators accused her of trying to get something for nothing, and found it
10 particularly **galling** that having raised so much money from Kickstarter, she still felt the need to ask musicians to play unpaid.

[3] Palmer wrote that she needed "professional-ish horns and strings for EVERY CITY to hop up on stage with us for a couple of tunes." The pay for a quick rehearsal and performance? "Beer, hug, high-five you up and down, give you merchandise, and thank you mightily for adding to the
15 big noise we are planning to make," she wrote. This post and the blowback from it renewed a debate as to how **ethical** it is to get free or nearly-free work out of people, especially in these hard economic times.

[4] One person who commented on Palmer's site, Chris Siebert, who described himself as a professional musician, was clearly not amused: "With all due respect, your request for free
20 labour sounds like a promotional gimmick dreamed up by a corporate republican who has no concept of the history of working people in this country. You raised a million dollars through Kickstarter. That's a lot of money. And the best you can do is come up with a scheme to take advantage of desperate musicians by reinforcing everything that's wrong with the music business and the modern American economy?"

25 [5] Some said her request was so **tone-deaf** she must have written it on purpose to provoke the controversy.

Palmer did have her defenders among the people who commented, one of whom pointed out that the Kickstarter campaign funded her new CD, not the tour. Others praised her for playing
30 free concerts, for instance during the Occupy Movement.

35	<p>[6] But the issue of wangling free or really cheap labour goes way beyond music. Unpaid internships in businesses of all types, the rise of user-generated content in media, and crowdsourcing across the board are all part of the same bigger picture. And blowback as evidenced by the comments on Palmer’s proposal is likewise growing. For example, Ryan Carson, founder and CEO of Treehouse, has expressed his anger at the way in which computer programmers are treated as “trained monkeys.”</p>
40	<p>[7] If you doubt that this is a touchy subject, just try asking an artist what they think about the ‘99designs’ website, or ask a reporter how they feel about ‘Journatic’. Then duck. As GigaOM’s Mathew Ingram pointed out in his post about Journatic, it’s important to maintain professional standards – including pay – but it’s also important to face facts – and the facts are that crowdsourcing, in some form, is a now a reality. [Sourced from http://www.gigaom.com, 13 September 2012]</p>

Refer to the article and answer questions 19 to 28 on the Answer Sheet. (10 marks)

For questions 19-25, write the letter of each answer only. (1 mark each)

19. The word ‘mis-stepped’ in paragraph 2, lines 3 means
- A. Amanda Palmer has deliberately provoked controversy.
 - B. Amanda Palmer has made a badly judged decision.
 - C. Amanda Palmer has made a brave career decision.
 - D. Amanda Palmer has taken a risk.
20. The word ‘galling’ in paragraph 2, line 5 means
- A. hard-nosed.
 - B. unnecessary.
 - C. provoking.
 - D. malicious.
21. Amanda Palmer has used Kickstarter and social media to promote her music
- A. skilfully.
 - B. distastefully.
 - C. amateurishly.
 - D. unsuccessfully.
22. The word ‘ethical’ in paragraph 3, line 5 means
- A. feasible
 - B. difficult
 - C. moral
 - D. wise

23. Chris Siebert
- A. respects Amanda Palmer’s promotional gimmick.
 - B. thinks it will combat what’s wrong with the American economy.
 - C. respects her for raising a million dollars through crowdsourcing.
 - D. thinks she should use the money to pay her musicians.
24. ‘Tone deaf’ usually means unable to hear the difference between different musical notes. How is it used in paragraph 5, line 1?
- A. To suggest that Amanda Palmer’s request was badly pitched to her audience.
 - B. To suggest that Amanda Palmer’s request was made without prejudice.
 - C. To suggest that Amanda Palmer’s request was spoken rather than in the form of a song.
 - D. To suggest that Amanda Palmer’s request mocked people who weren’t musicians.
25. The word ‘wangling’ in paragraph 6, line 1 means
- A. asking for something with mock sincerity.
 - B. earning something by merit.
 - C. undervaluing something.
 - D. getting something by manipulating someone.

Give the following questions SHORT answers only. (3 marks)

26. Find a two-word phrase in paragraph 6 which refers to people who are undertaking a repetitive job using skills they have learned but lack individuality.
27. What argument did the people who defended Amanda Palmer use?
28. Why does the writer think you might need to duck after asking an artist about ‘99designs’ or a reporter about ‘Journatic’?

Part II Grammar Usage (34 marks)

A. MC Cloze (12 marks)

Choose the best answer for each of the blanks.

The Baka, __1__ in the Congo as Bayaka, are an ethnic group inhabiting the southeastern rainforests of Cameroon, northern Republic of Congo, northern Gabon, and southwestern Central African Republic. They are sometimes called a subgroup of the Twa, but the two peoples are not closely related. Likewise, the name 'Baka' is sometimes mistakenly applied to other area peoples who, like the Baka and Twa, have been historically called pygmies (this term is no longer considered respectful).

The Baka are a hunter-gatherer people. Groups __2__ temporary camps of huts constructed of bowed branches covered in large leaves (though today more and more homes are constructed following Bantu methods). The men hunt and trap in the surrounding forest, using poisoned arrows and spears to great __3__. They sometimes __4__ honey from beehives in the forest canopy. The men also fish using chemicals obtained from crushed plant material. Using fast-moving river water, they __5__ the chemical downstream. This non-toxic chemical __6__ fish of oxygen, making them __7__ to the surface so they can be easily collected by Baka men. Another method of fishing, performed only by women, is dam fishing, in which water is removed from a dammed area and fish are taken from the exposed ground. Women also gather wild fruits and nuts or practice beekeeping while __8__ to the children. The group remains in one area until it is hunted out then abandon the camp for a different portion of the forest. The group is communal and makes decisions by consensus.

The Baka live relatively symbiotically with their Bantu neighbours. They often set their camps along roadsides to better __9__ trade; the Baka provide forest game in exchange for produce and manufactured goods. Nevertheless, exploitation of the Baka by other ethnic groups is a grave reality, especially since the Baka are still largely __10__ to the cash-based economy. Non-Baka sometimes hire Baka as labourers, for example, but pay them virtually nothing for a full day's work. Or, __11__ of the tourism potential, some non-Baka arrange visits or stays in Baka villages or arrange Baka guides for visitors to forest reserves, often with little compensation to the Baka. Rates of Baka-Bantu intermarriage are also on the __12__. Baka who marry outside their ethnic group typically adopt the

1	A. called B. known C. named D. believed	2	A. constitute B. enact C. endow D. establish	3	A. effect B. result C. outcome D. consequence
4	A. achieve B. obtain C. accomplish D. complete	5	A. disperse B. dislodge C. split D. break	6	A. stops B. prevents C. reduces D. deprives
7	A. drown	8	A. looking	9	A. smooth

	B. float C. hang D. skim		B. cultivating C. tending D. teaching		B. speed C. forward D. facilitate
10	A. unaccustomed B. unfamiliar C. incompetent D. inexperienced	11	A. savvy B. alert C. conscious D. sentient	12	A. grow B. rise C. expand D. multiply

B. Article (10 marks)

In the following passage, write a, an, or the as necessary. (10 marks)

John Lennon was __1__ English musician, singer, and songwriter who rose to worldwide fame as one of __2__ founder members of The Beatles, one of __3__ most commercially successful and critically acclaimed acts in __4__ history of popular music. With Paul McCartney, he formed one of __5__ most celebrated songwriting partnerships of __6__ 20th century.

Born and raised in Liverpool, as __7__ teenager Lennon became involved in __8__ 'skiffle craze'; his first band, The Quarrymen, evolved into The Beatles in 1960. As his group disintegrated towards __9__ end of __10__ decade, Lennon embarked on __11__ solo career that produced iconic songs such as Give Peace a Change and Imagine. In 1980, he released __12__ album with his wife, Yoko Ono, but he was murdered three weeks after it was released.

Lennon revealed __13__ rebellious nature and sense of humour in his music, and some of his songs were adopted as anthems by young people protesting against __14__ war in Vietnam in the 1970s. In 2002, __15__ poll conducted by __16__ BBC voted Lennon eighth on __17__ list of __18__ 100 greatest British people ever to have lived, while in 2008, Rolling Stone magazine ranked him as __19__ fifth-greatest singer of all time. These achievements are fitting tribute to __20__ illustrious career.

C. Vocabulary (12 marks)

Choose from the words or expressions in the box below to complete the sentences. You may have to change the form of the vocabulary.

able	bottle	euthanasia	virus
wish	under	real	delight
catch	around	use	possible

The popular phrase, 'if pigs had wings, they would fly', is used to express __1__ thinking, something totally __2__ that can never happen. But for Chris P. Bacon, an incredibly adorable little pot-bellied piglet who, due to a birth defect, was born without the __3__ of his hind legs, the impossible is becoming a __4__. And while Chris P. Bacon can't fly, using his specially designed tiny wheelchair, he is sure learning how to get __5__ in a hurry.

Chris P. Bacon __6__ my eye the other day when I ran across his photograph and a featured story online. The moment I saw him, I fell in love and just had to learn more about this little cutie. But I am not the only person who fell __7__ his spell, because when Len Lucero, his guardian and caretaker, uploaded his first video of Chris P. Bacon to YouTube, the video went __8__ almost immediately.

I sent Dr. Lucero a message and he graciously accepted my request for an interview. During our __9__ conversation, Dr. Lucero shared that he practices in a small animal hospital in Sumterville, Florida that cares for companion animals and exotics. He told me that several weeks ago a young lady brought the one-day old __10__ piglet to the hospital because she was concerned about the piglets quality of life. She sadly believed that the only option for him was to be __11__. But after agreeing to surrender him, Dr. Lucero brought him home to give him a good and loving life as part of his family.

However, caring for an infant orphaned pig is not an easy task. Having to get up to bottle-feed the hungry baby every two hours, Dr. Lucero didn't get much sleep for several days. Fortunately for Dr. Lucero, Chris P. Bacon weighs 4 pounds and is not fed a __12__ of lamb's milk formula and some baby cereal every 4-6 hours. Lucero also fashioned a mini-wheelchair cart out of some of his son's K'Nex toys so his adopted piglet could learn to get around more easily. This particular piglet is one incredibly lucky guy. [Sourced from <http://www.petside.com>, 7 February 2013]

Part III Proofreading (14 marks)

Correct the mistakes in the numbered lines without change the meaning. Do not make unnecessary changes or changes to punctuation. There is only one mistake in each numbered line. Corrections must be done as follows:

Wrong word: underline the wrong word and write the correct word above it (example a).	
Missing word: mark the position of the missing word with a '^' and write the missing word above it (example b)	
Extra word: delete the extra word with a 'X' (example c)	
proofread	
I have <u>proofreaded</u> the work.	a
have	
Jessie and Kenneth ^ just finished their dinner.	b
Coming to school early without x having breakfast is...	c
Blue Whale	
Blue whales are the largest animals ever known to lived on Earth. These	1
magnificant marine mammals rule the oceans at up to 100 feet (30	2
meters) long and upwards of 200 tons (181 metric tons). Their tongues	
alone can weigh much as an elephant. Their hearts, as much as an	3
automobile.	
Blue whales reach these mind-boggling dimensions on a diet composited	4
nearly exclusively of tiny shrimplike animals called some krill. During	5
certain times of the year, a single adult blue whale consumes about 4	
tons of krill a day.	
Blue whales look true blue underwater, but on the surface their colouring	
is more a mottled blue-gray. Their underbellys take on a yellowish hue	6
from the millions microorganisms that take up residence in their skin. The	7
blue whale has a broad, flat head and a long, tapered body that each	8
ends in wide, triangular flukes.	
Blue whales live in all the world's oceans occasional swimming in small	9
groups but usually alone or in a pairs. They often spend summers feeding	10
in polar waters and undertake lengthy migrations at towards the Equator	11
as winter arrives.	
These graceful swimmers cruise ocean at more than five miles an hour,	12
but acselerate to more than 20 miles an hour when they are agitated.	13
Blue whales are amung the loudest animals on the planet. They emit a	14

series of pulses, groans, and moans, and it's thought that, in good conditions, blue whales can hear each other up to 1,000 miles away.

