

PAPER 1 PART B1 HONG KONG EXAMINATIONS AND ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY
HONG KONG DIPLOMA OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION 2015



ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER 1

PART B1

Reading Passages

8.30 am – 10.00 am (1½ hours) (for both Parts A and B)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

(1) Refer to the General Instructions on Page 1 of the Reading Passages booklet for Part A.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART B1

- (1) The Question-Answer Book for Part B1 is inserted in this Reading Passages booklet.
- (2) Candidates who choose Part B1 should attempt all questions in this part. Each question carries ONE mark unless otherwise stated.
- (3) Hand in only ONE Question-Answer Book for Part B, either B1 or B2, and fasten it with the Question-Answer Book for Part A using the green tag provided.

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Not to be taken away before the end of the examination session

PART B1

Read Text 3 and answer questions 32-41 on pages 1-2 of the Question-Answer Book for Part B1.

Text 3

Witness Statement

1 I, Anna Rossi, of 3 Arthur Street, Yau Ma Tei, housewife, state:

On 1 December 2014 at about 3:30pm, I was about to get into my car in the car park next to the shops on Wood Road, Wan Chai.

I noticed that a silver car was driving down the aisle behind me.

5 I saw a green sports car reverse out of a car space and collide with the silver car. The silver car was moving at the time of the collision.

My car was parked opposite where the accident happened.

Both the drivers got out of their cars. Neither of them seemed to be hurt and I went over to them to see how they were.

The driver of the green car said "Did you see the accident?" I said words to the effect "I saw it". He then said "Can you give me your contact details, just in case I need a statement from you?" I replied "Yes". I then gave him my contact details.

It was a sunny day.

The speed limit in the car park was 20km per hour. The silver car was travelling at about 40km per hour.

I noticed damage to the back left side of the green sports car.

I believe that the contents of this statement are true and correct.

Signed: A. Rossi

Dated: 7 December 2014

Read Text 4 and answer questions 42-55 on pages 2-4 of the Question-Answer Book for Part B1.

Text 4

Will cars with no drivers catch on?

- 1 [1] Some day in the near future, cars will drive themselves. Traffic jams and deadly accidents will become a thing of the past. Driving to work will be less stressful, as riders can sit back with their coffee and let computers handle the trip.
- [2] That's the dream of many, at least. And it's not totally unrealistic. Google is developing "autonomous vehicles" that are improving rapidly each year. A future of completely self-driving vehicles doesn't seem too far off.
 - [3] And yet, according to a new report by the Eno Center for Transportation, there are still many obstacles to overcome before self-driving cars take over our highways.
- [4] "Self-driving cars have the potential to transform transport as we know it," explained report co-author Daniel Fagnant and bring billions of dollars' worth of benefits. But getting to that point won't be easy.

The benefits of self-driving cars

- [5] It's easy to list the benefits of a world with self-driving vehicles. Safety is the biggest. Right now, more than 30,000 people die each year in the United States from automobile crashes. And roughly 40 percent of fatal accidents are caused by alcohol, distraction, drugs or fatigue. Letting robots take the wheel would save lives.
- [6] Or take congestion. Cars driven by robots could travel closer together at steadier speeds. They wouldn't bunch up in traffic jams caused by a ripple of brake lights. More cars could squeeze onto the road and move more quickly, and a lot of time and fuel would be saved.
- 20 [7] If just 10 percent of the vehicles on the road were self-driving cars, the authors estimate, the country could save more than \$37 billion a year fewer deaths, less fuel, more free time. If we reached a point where 90 percent of the cars on the road were self-driving vehicles, the benefits would rise to around \$450 billion a year.
- [8] Now, as Fagnant pointed out in a presentation, these are "ballpark, rough estimates...guesses, really." So don't get too fixated on the numbers. They're meant to be illustrative, not definitive.
 - [9] The authors also didn't try to quantify any of the *costs* of self-driving vehicles. What's the price tag on these gadgets? How does that compare to the benefits?
- [10] And what about unforeseen consequences? Researchers can't predict how, exactly, self-driving cars might reshape society. Maybe the vehicles will induce even *more* travel and congestion will get worse. Or maybe they will lead to an increase in air pollution. It's impossible to know at this point. Still, the advantages are tantalizing.

The problems of self-driving cars

- [11] Even if the benefits are many, self-driving vehicles have a lot of hoops to leap through. First, the technology is still very pricey. By one estimate, the first wave of autonomous vehicles could cost over \$100,000 five times the cost of the average new vehicle. Even that might be an underestimate: the 3-D sensors alone on Google's autonomous car cost about \$70,000.
 - [12] Those costs would presumably come down over time, but no one knows how rapidly. And that's a big hurdle. One survey found that only 20 percent of Americans would "definitely" or "probably" buy a car with self-driving capabilities even if the price dropped to \$30,000.
- 40 [13] What's more, while the technology is rapidly improving, it's far from perfect. Google's self-driving cars have now traveled more than 435,000 miles in California, but the cars have yet to be fully tested in urban environments.
 - [14] Most likely, self-driving technology will emerge gradually, piece by piece. But even intermediate features pose unique challenges.
- 45 [15] Early autonomous cars will likely require their human drivers to take the wheel during especially complicated situations. But as one car maker is discovering, it's difficult to get people to drift in and out of attention while driving and the process of switching back and forth between robot and human could well make these cars less safe, at first.
- [16] The Eno report also notes that there's still a ton of research yet to be done about the prospect of self-driving cars. "As long as crucial questions go unanswered," the report concludes, "the nation will be hampered in its ability to successfully plan for and introduce [autonomous vehicles] into the transportation system."

END OF READING PASSAGES

Sources of materials used in this paper will be acknowledged in the Examination Report and Question Papers published by the Hong Kong Examinations and Assessment Authority at a later stage.