

Three white Mildliner highlighters are shown diagonally. The top one has a red cap and a red label. The middle one has a blue cap and a blue label. The bottom one has a grey cap and a grey label. All three have 'MILDLINER' printed on the barrel.

科目 Subject	科目等級 Subject Level / Grade	分部等級 Component Level
Category A Subjects		
中文 Chinese Language	CHINESE LANGUAGE	
閱讀 Reading	. Reading	
寫作 Writing	. Writing	
聽與綜合能力 Listening and Integrated Skills	. Listening and Integrated Skills	
英文 English Language	ENGLISH LANGUAGE	
閱讀 Reading	. Reading	
寫作 Writing	. Writing	
聽與綜合能力 Listening and Integrated Skills	. Listening and Integrated Skills	
說話 Speaking	. Speaking	
數學 Mathematics	MATHEMATICS	
必修部分 Compulsory Part	Compulsory Part	
通識教育 Liberal Studies	LIBERAL STUDIES	
生物 Biology	BIOLOGY	
化學 Chemistry	CHEMISTRY	

年份
Year
發出日期
Date of Issue
學校
School
GT (Ellen Yeung) College
考生編號
Candidate No.
身分證明文件號碼
Identification Document No.

2020

22/7/2020

20252

香港中學文憑考試
Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education Examination

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中國語文

香港中學文憑考試
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Part

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香港
Hong K

中國語文

2012

I am not a born-to-be 5**/5*...

卷一 (32)		卷一 (50 分滿分 計算)	卷二 (20)	卷二 (20 分滿分 計算)	平時分 (30)		總分 (100)
題(1)	10 /18	31 /50	15 /20	15 /20	作業 (20)	課堂 (10)	66.5 /100
題(2)	10 /14				10.5 /20	10 /10	
總分	20 /32						

Assessment (80%)	CHP (20%)			Total (100%)
64.1 /80	HW (5)	Learning Attitude (3)	Quiz (12)	79 78 /100
	4.3	2	8.7	
	15 /20			

Written Test(80)		CHP(20)		Total (100)
Section A (30)	Section B (76)	Quiz (15)	Assignment (5)	
26	47	9	5	
73 /106 =		55 /80	14 /20	69 /100

Examination (90)				CHP (10)			Total (100)
Section A (10)	Section B (46)	Section C (22)	Section D (12)	Quiz (6)	LA (2)	HW (2)	
6	45	9	4	5	2	2	
Total 64 / 90				Total 9 / 10			73 / 100

... just like many of you!!

DSE equation :



The diagram illustrates the DSE equation using emojis. The top row shows three people lifting weights, followed by a right-pointing arrow and a blue square containing the number 5. The bottom row shows three people lifting weights, followed by a plus sign, a lit lightbulb, another plus sign, a purple crystal ball, a right-pointing arrow, and a sequence of blue squares containing the numbers 5, *, and /, followed by another sequence of blue squares containing the numbers 5, *, and *.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Weightlifter} \text{ Weightlifter } \text{Weightlifter} \Rightarrow 5 \\ \text{Weightlifter} \text{ Weightlifter } \text{Weightlifter} + \text{Lightbulb} + \text{Crystal Ball} \Rightarrow 5 * / 5 * * \end{array}$$

so YOU are the key to
achieving excellence!



1. Timer / Stopwatch

Timing yourself on EVERYTHING

is *veli veli veli* important



e.g. homework, tasks, practice, quizzes
revision, recitation, rest...

not to race
or be fast...

tell yourself that
you **CANNOT** stop!!
😓 gayan!!!! 😓



2. Highlight pen



Your study
footprints



make up

Your study
milestone!!



sense of
direction

satisfaction

Find a way to deal with those bulky blocks and chunks of word!!

32.3 Formation of urine

What you'll learn

Processes of urine formation

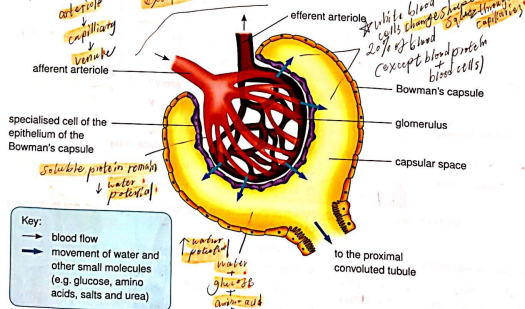
Nephrons in the kidneys filter blood in a way similar to a sieve. They **remove metabolic waste (mainly urea)** from the blood and at the same time **retain useful substances in the blood**. Formation of urine involves two processes: **ultrafiltration** and **reabsorption**.

A. Ultrafiltration

Ultrafiltration is the **first step** in urine formation. It takes place in the **glomerulus** inside the **Bowman's capsule**. The **blood** inside the glomerulus is under **high hydrostatic pressure** due to the **pumping action of the heart**. The **wall of the glomerulus** is **thin** and **differentially permeable**. The **thin walls of the glomerulus** and the **Bowman's capsule** serve as the **filter** for ultrafiltration. Under the **effect of high hydrostatic pressure**, **water** and other **small molecules** in the blood reaching the glomerulus are **forced out** through the walls of the glomerulus and the **Bowman's capsule** to form a **fluid called glomerular filtrate** in the capsule.



Fig. 32.7 Scanning electron micrograph showing the glomerulus in a Bowman's capsule (x330)



Key:
→ blood flow
→ movement of water and other small molecules (e.g. glucose, amino acids, salts and urea)

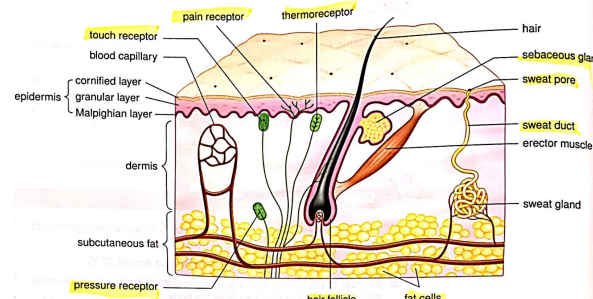


Fig. 33.3 The structure of human skin

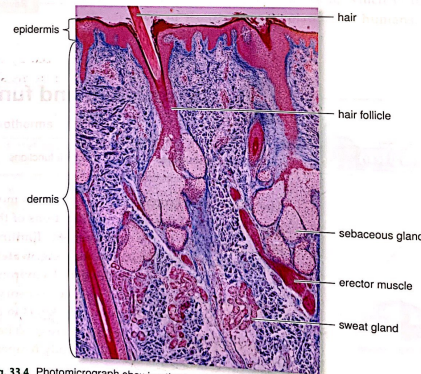


Fig. 33.4 Photomicrograph showing the longitudinal section of human skin (x60)

Learning Tip

Gradually rising level of oestrogen inhibits FSH secretion by the pituitary gland. This **negative feedback** prevents other follicles from developing so that only one ovum is released in each menstrual cycle.

Learning Tip

Oestrogen, which exerted a negative feedback on the pituitary gland earlier, changes to **positive feedback** shortly before ovulation. The high level of oestrogen stimulates FSH and LH secretions by the pituitary gland to trigger ovulation few days later.

Learning Tip

The combination of oestrogen and progesterone exerts a **negative feedback** on the pituitary gland. FSH and LH secretions are inhibited.

One or two days after menstruation starts, the **pituitary gland** begins to **secrete more FSH**. The level of FSH in blood rises (Fig. 35.2 (d)). FSH stimulates follicle development in the **ovary** (Fig. 35.2 (e)). The **developing follicle** secretes **oestrogen**. The level of **oestrogen** in blood rises (Fig. 35.2 (f)). The **rising level of oestrogen** stimulates the uterine lining to thicken (Fig. 35.2 (g)).

2. At ovulation (day 14)

The level of oestrogen continues to rise and it **peaks** just before ovulation (Fig. 35.2 (h)). This stimulates the **pituitary gland** to **secrete FSH and LH**. The **peaks of FSH and LH** appear just after that of the oestrogen (Fig. 35.2 (i)). A high level of LH stimulates ovulation to occur on around day 14 (Fig. 35.2 (j)). The **mature follicle** ruptures and **releases an ovum** into the oviduct.

3. After ovulation (from day 15 to day 28)

A high LH level causes the ruptured follicle to **develop into a yellow body** (also known as the corpus luteum) (Fig. 35.2 (k)), which **secretes oestrogen and progesterone**. Oestrogen and progesterone levels in blood rise accordingly (Fig. 35.2 (l)). Progesterone (together with oestrogen) **maintains the thickness of the uterine lining** and stimulates blood supply to the uterine lining in order to **prepare it for the implantation of an embryo** (Fig. 35.2 (m)). The high levels of oestrogen and progesterone also **inhibit the secretions of FSH and LH** from the **pituitary gland**. This prevents development of another follicle and further ovulation during that period.

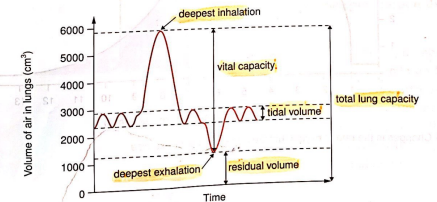
If fertilisation does not occur, the **low LH level** causes the **yellow body** to degenerate on around day 24 (Fig. 35.2 (n)). Degenerated yellow body **stops secreting oestrogen and progesterone**, leading to low levels of oestrogen and progesterone (Fig. 35.2 (o)). Because of the low levels of progesterone and oestrogen in blood, the **uterine lining** cannot maintain its thickness and soon **breaks down** (Fig. 35.2 (p)), i.e. menstruation occurs. Also, **low levels of oestrogen and progesterone** no longer inhibit the **pituitary gland**. The **pituitary gland** can **again increase its FSH secretion** and a new cycle begins.

- Let the student sit quietly for five minutes.
- Start recording the breathing rate at rest. Record data for two minutes.
- Let the student run on the spot. At the same time, start recording the breathing rate during exercise for two minutes.
- Ask the student to stop running and sit down. At the same time, start recording the breathing rate after exercise for two minutes.
- Use the graph display function of the software to display the data and print the graph plotted by the software.
- Find out the minimum, maximum and mean breathing rate before, during and after exercise.

Further Reading

Volumes of air in lungs

The amount of air entering and leaving the lungs during each normal breath is called the **tidal volume**. We can increase the amount of inhaled and exhaled air by taking a deep breath. The maximum volume of air that we can exhale after the deepest inhalation is called the **vital capacity**. The vital capacity varies from person to person, and depends on the gender, fitness and activity level of the person. Even after forced exhalation, there is still air remaining in the lungs which cannot be expelled. This volume of air is called the **residual volume**. The total amount of air that can be held inside the lungs after the deepest inhalation is called the **total lung capacity**. It is the sum of the vital capacity and the residual volume.



A graph showing the changes in lung volumes

3. Schedule book / To-do list

! Give yourself a !
SENSE OF CRISIS



the outcome doesn't
really matter
that much... 🐱🐱🐱



MONTH	MON	TUE	WED
April 2020			1st 元周編 通識13 English paper 2 2016 English paper 2016
	6th 通識17 Biology ch. 1-2 sentence structure 中2期17(2)	7th 通識18 Chemistry ch. 1-3 preposition 中2期18(2)	8th 通識19 Biology ch. 13-15 profocation 中2期19(10)
	13th 通識17 English paper 1 2016-2019 maths mock review	14th 通識18 English paper 2 2018 通識18 1-5	15th 通識19 English paper 2 2019 通識19 6-10
	20th 通識17 Chemistry paper 2 2016-2019 通識17 2016-2019	21st 通識18 Chemistry paper 2 2018-2019 Chemistry cone	22nd 通識19 Chemistry paper 2 2016-2017 Chemistry electives
	27th Liberal Studies paper 1 & 2	28th English language paper 1 & 2	29th English language paper 3

2: DSE 中文
閱讀+作文

THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
2nd 通識14 Biology ch. 4-6 通識14 1-5 English paper 2 2016 English paper 2016	3rd 通識15 通識15 1-5 English paper 2 2016 English paper 2016	4th 通識16 Biology ch. 7-9 通識16 6-10 English paper 2 2017 sentence structure	5th 通識17 通識17 1-5 English paper 2 2017 sentence structure
9th 通識20 Chemistry ch. 4-5 Hong Kong	10th 通識21 Biology ch. 16-18 Hong Kong	11th 通識22 Chemistry 6-7 Industrial chemistry mock paper 1	12th 通識23 Chemistry 8-9 Industrial chemistry mock paper 2
16th 通識24 English paper 1 analytical chemistry chemistry mock paper 1	17th 通識25 English paper 2 analytical chemistry chemistry mock paper 2 x 2	18th 通識26 English paper 3 Industrial chemistry chemistry mock paper 1	19th 通識27 English paper 4 Industrial chemistry chemistry mock paper 2 x 2
23rd 通識28 Chemistry paper 2 2018-2019 marketing scheme	24th 通識29 Chemistry paper 3 2018-2019 marketing scheme	25th 通識30 Chemistry paper 1 & 2	26th 通識31 Chemistry paper 3 2018-2019 past paper
30th			

A brief plan is more than enough!

4. Earplugs

0%
distraction 📱 + 1000000000000000%
concentration 📝

= All-day revision ☀️ 🌙

with time
unconsciously go by! 😴



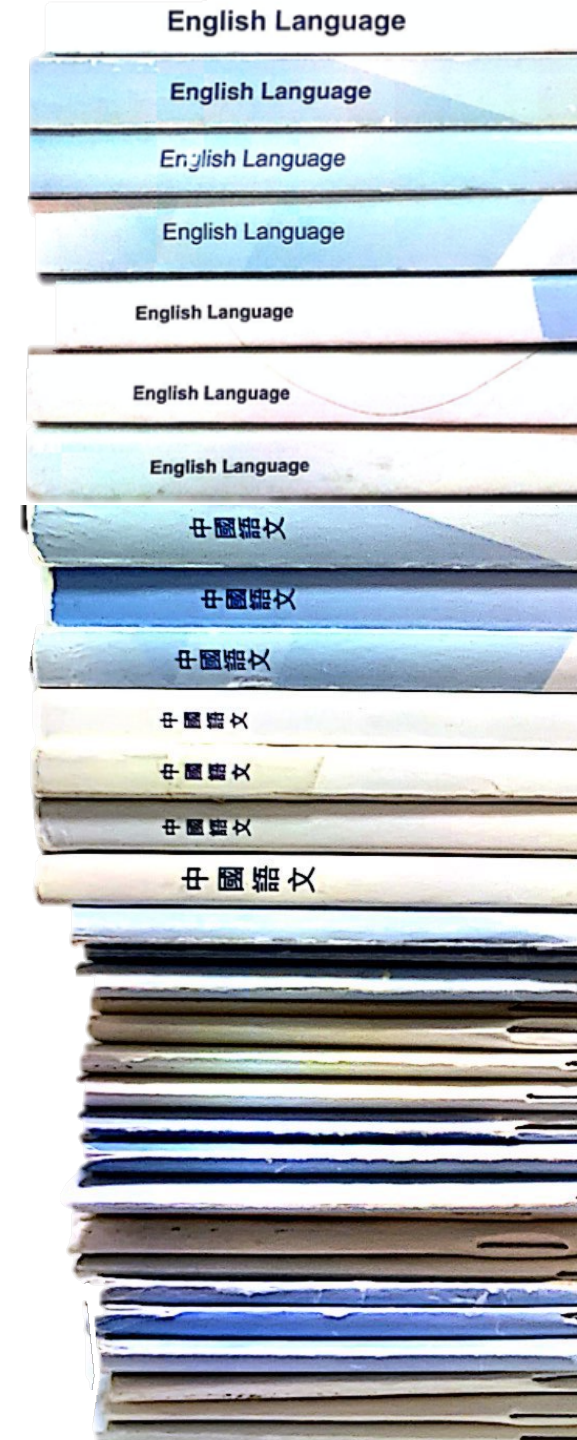
5. Past exam papers

not in fragments
any more

Finish every paper
IN ONE GO



Get into the
exam mood



recitation ≠ regurgitation

Imperceptibly apply the skills into your work!



1

(a) (i) Cracking / Catalytic cracking / Thermal cracking

(ii) This process can produce small molecules from large hydrocarbons to meet the industrial demand.

(a) cracking

To produce alkenes / To produce smaller hydrocarbons from larger hydrocarbons /
To convert heavy oil to petrol

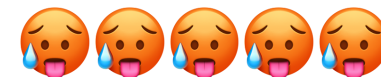
2

- (c)
- B carries the genetic materials (1) coding for the hormone / digestive enzymes
 - transcription takes place in B to produce mRNA (1)
 - which is transported to A for translation / protein synthesis (1)
 - to produce protein hormones / digestive enzymes (1) for discharge / secretions

- (a)
- dogs have many more copies of gene A in the genome than wolves (1)
 - these gene copies will be transcribed into mRNA which, in turn, translated into amylase (1)
 - more amylase will be produced in dogs (1), resulting in higher amylase activity

3

No thinking involved

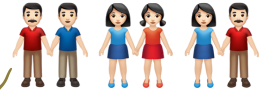


- (c)
- antibodies A and B are already present in Roger's blood (1)
 - these antibodies will act against the antigens of the parents' red blood cells (1)
 - and causes blood cells clumping / hemolysis of blood cells (1) if Roger receive blood transfusion from his parents
- (c) Any two of the following:
- to avoid clumping of blood in case their blood types are incompatible (1)
 - to prevent the entry of some pathogens / toxins from maternal blood directly (1)
 - to avoid breakage of foetal blood vessels by the high blood pressure of maternal blood (1)

6. Companionship



in any kind or form



motivation



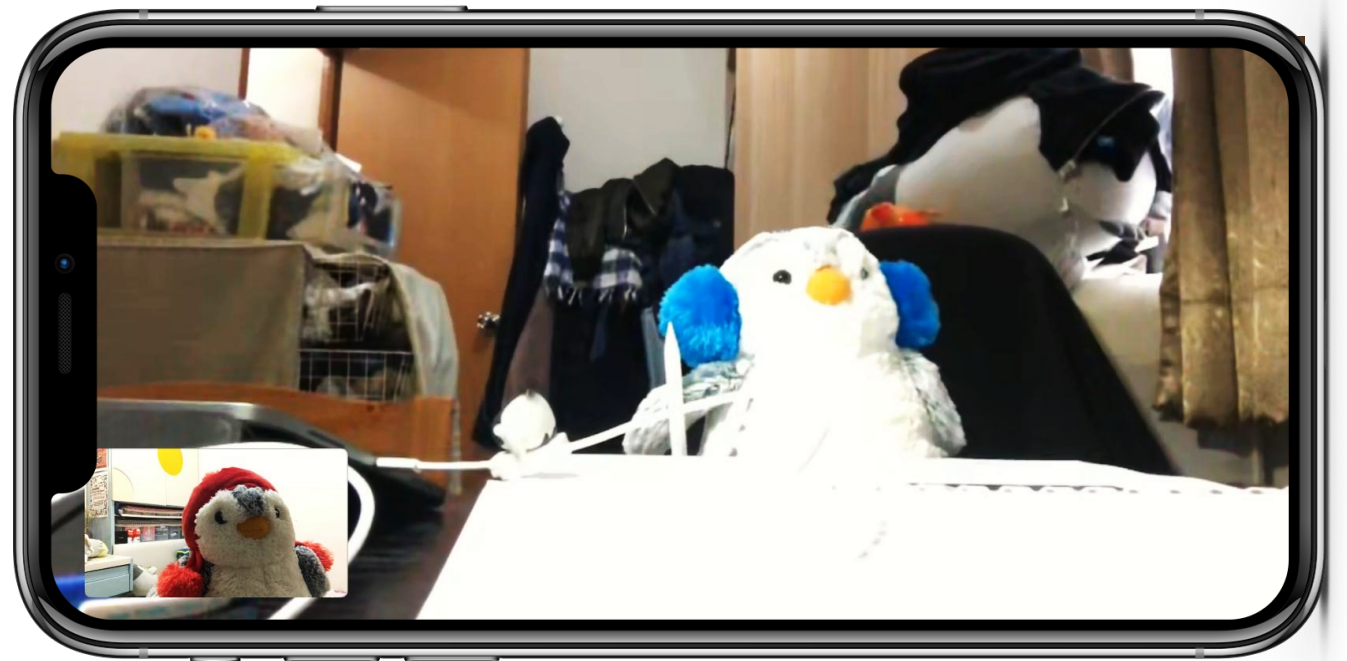
"You are not alone!"



accompany



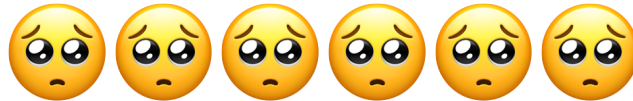
like-minded friends



e.g. facetime, skype, zoom, face-to-face, studygram, common goal...

2020 年香港中學文憑考試
HONG KONG DIPLOMA OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION 2020
考試時間表(2020 年 3 月 21 日修訂版)
TIMETABLE (Revised on 21 March 2020)

日期 Date	時間 Time	Subject / Paper	科目/試卷
四月二十四日 (星期五) Friday, 24th April	8:30 - 12:30	Visual Arts 1,2	視覺藝術 (一) 及 (二)
四月二十五日 (星期六) Saturday, 25th April	8:30 - 10:30	Integrated Science 1	綜合科學 (一)
	11:15 - 12:45	Integrated Science 2	綜合科學 (二)
	8:30 - 11:00	Chemistry 1	化學 (一)
	11:45 - 12:45	Chemistry 2	化學 (二)
	8:30 - 10:10	Combined Science (Chemistry)	組合科學 (化學)
四月二十七日 (星期一) Monday, 27th April	8:30 - 10:30	Liberal Studies 1	通識教育 (一)
	11:15 - 12:30	Liberal Studies 2	通識教育 (二)
四月二十八日 (星期二) Tuesday, 28th April	8:30 - 10:00	English Language 1	英國語文 (一)
	11:00 - 13:00	English Language 2	英國語文 (二)
四月二十九日 (星期三) Wednesday, 29th April	9:15 - 12:10*	English Language 3 (Listening and Integrated Skills)	英國語文 (三) (聆聽及綜合能力考核)
五月二日 (星期六) Saturday, 2nd May	8:30 - 10:45	Mathematics Compulsory Part 1	數學 必修部分 (一)
	11:30 - 12:45	Mathematics Compulsory Part 2	數學 必修部分 (二)
五月四日 (星期一) Monday, 4th May	8:30 - 10:00	Chinese Language 1	中國語文 (一)
	10:45 - 12:15	Chinese Language 2	中國語文 (二)



What would you choose?



?



?



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?

Is it fair that only numbers define us at the end?

中國語文 ． 閱讀 ． 寫作 ． 聆聽與綜合能力	CHINESE LANGUAGE ． Reading ． Writing ． Listening and Integrated Skills	4(Four)	5*(Five*) 3(Three) 5(Five)
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What should I do? Why?

How about—
do your best and don't regret?

*It's your attitude,
not aptitude,
which defines your altitude.*

