

Grammar:

Error Complex verb group Subordinate clause

General Description

Error (19 times)

Singular/ plural noun/ pronoun form: 6 times (designer clothes not only ... *it* has the *brand*; these designer brands ... as *it*; so *that* would be the reasons; when we first saw a person ... their *faces*; different strap ... *strap*)

Subject-verb agreement: 2 times (designer clothes ... that *represents*; that sort of thing, which *are* more fitting)

Inappropriate pronoun: 2 times (how seriously *you* take *your* job ... before they go to work)

Inappropriate tense: 2 times (as I *mention*; when we first *saw* a person)

Inappropriate article: 2 times (the high status of *the* person; should we be in *the* uniform)

Inappropriate verb form: 1 time (designer clothes ... *has* the)

Missing article: 1 time (a lot of ^time, people)

Redundant conjunction: 1 time

Redundant object: 1 time

Redundant verb: 1 time

Complex verb group

Not coded

Subordinate clause (30 times)

Adverbial clause: 15 times

Noun clause: 10 times

Relative clause: 5 times

The Education University of Hong Kong

Lexical Resource:

Less common words Paraphrase Idiomatic expressions Collocations
Appropriacy of the words used

General description

Less common words: **2** less common words/ expressions are identified (well-off; business conventions; first impressions; guidelines).

Paraphrase: 4 paraphrases are coded.

Quite popular → quite common

Certain rules → certain guidelines

Suits → proper suits with different strap

Go a little bit more casual → doesn't even require a tie

Idiomatic expressions: no idiomatic expression is identified.

Collocations: **1** collocation is coded (how seriously you take your job).

Appropriacy of the words used: 4 inappropriate uses of words are coded.

Inappropriate word choice: 3 times (the *cuttings* of the clothes; the *cuttings* may actually be; *wear* a lot more formally)

Redundant conjunction: 1 time

E-Examiner S-Student

E: We've been talking about the type of clothing you like to wear. And I'd like to discuss one or two more general questions with you now. Let's consider designer clothing. Are designer clothes popular in your country?

S: I'm sure designer clothes are quite popular ... popular around there ... around here because people are quite, as I mention, people are quite well-off around here and, you know, a lot of ... [SUB-adverbial clause] [SUB-adverbial clause] [mentioned]

there're a lot of business conventions and a lot of ^time, people need to look quite presentable to [the]

others, so designer clothes are quite pop ... quite common around here.

E: Why do you think people are willing to spend the extra money for designer clothes?

S: That is actually a question I think ... I thought about a, a, a little bit ago because I think that
[SUB-relative clause] [SUB-adverbial clause]

designer clothes not only ... it has the brand that represents the high status of the person, like
[SUB-noun clause] [they] [are] [brands] [SUB-relative clause] [represent] [a]

they ... because they can afford them ... they are more expensive; I also think that these designer
[SUB-adverbial clause] [SUB-noun clause]

brands actually have a better fashion design as it will be significantly different in the cuttings of
[SUB-adverbial clause] [they] [cut]

the clothes and that sort of thing, which are more fitting and makes a person look more
[SUB-relative clause] [is]

appealing. So that would be the reasons why de, designer clothes are actually worth putting more
[these] [SUB-relative clause]

money into it.

E: Do you think they are worth the extra money?

S: Me ... personally ... myself? Not that ... not really, because I think that ... actually a lot of the
[SUB-adverbial clause]

... although the cuttings may actually be better, I think that there're quite a lot of similar products
[SUB-adverbial clause] [cut] [SUB-noun clause]

... we can find quite a lot of similar products with a rela ... much cheaper price,
so I don't think it's worth it.

[SUB-noun clause]

E: Let's turn now to the kind of clothes people wear to work. Do you think people at work make judgments about their colleagues based on the clothes they wear to work?

S: Sure. They often make ... because first impressions are very important so that ... when we first
[SUB-adverbial clause] [SUB-adverbial clause]

saw a person, then a lot of the times we judge them by how they look. And other than their faces,
[see] [SUB-adverbial clause] [face]

the first thing you would notice about a person is their clothing, so it is very important for a person to look presentable in ... at work and also because it shows professionalism and how
[SUB-adverbial clause]

seriously you take your job, so it is very important for a person to dress well before they go to
[SUB-noun clause] [they] [their] [SUB-adverbial clause]

work.

E: Do you think that people should be forced to wear certain types of clothes by their employers?

S: I think it depends, because, um, like ... for example, um, I'm going to be a teacher, I think that
[SUB-noun clause] [SUB-adverbial clause]

there're ... obviously, there should be certain rules that we should follow, but as for ... like, like
[SUB-noun clause] [SUB-relative clause]

certain guidelines for us to follow. But as for like ... should we be in the uniform? For ... as a
[a]

teacher, I don't think so. But, however, for like the fast-food chain ... fast-food shops' waitresses
and waiters, um, that would be quite important for them to wear something, um, like a uniform
because people need to recognize them from the customers so that they know who to
[SUB-adverbial clause]

find to ask for help. So I think sometimes a uniform is important. Yeah.
[SUB-noun clause] [SUB-noun clause]

E: Apart from uniforms, do you think that the way people dress for work in Hong Kong has
changed in recent times?

S: That's an interesting question. I've never really thought about that. But I think perhaps maybe
because, because people used to wear a lot more formally like suits ... like proper suits with
[dress]

like ... with different strap ... strap or that sort of thing. But now people are tend to go a little ...
[SUB-noun clause] [SUB-adverbial clause] [straps]

tend to go a little bit more casual, like ... they don't ... sometimes going to work doesn't even
require a tie for like business investors. So, it has become more casual.

E: Thank you. That's the end of the test.