

## Marking Guidelines

The marking guidelines will only list a set of suggested marking criteria for each question for markers' reference. They should not be regarded as sets of model answers. Alternative answers are also acceptable as long as they are reasonable.

### Paper 1

1. (a)

Suggested Marking Guidelines	Marks
<b>The candidate:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● identifies and clearly describes the trends in agriculture in Hong Kong as shown in Source A, e.g.           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the cultivated area decreased continuously from 1995 to 2013, with a sharp drop of 1 240 hectares (60%) from 1995 to 2005, followed by a gradual decrease;</li> <li>- the production of local vegetables decreased continuously from 88 000 tonnes to 16 000 tonnes (decreasing by 82%) while total vegetable consumption increased from 515 000 tonnes to 827 000 tonnes (increasing by 61%) from 1995 to 2013;</li> <li>- the demand for vegetables was much higher than local production with the difference increasing, etc.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● makes appropriate and full use of the source</li> </ul>	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● describes the trends in both graphs briefly; or describes the trend in one of the graphs clearly</li> <li>● makes use of some points of relevance in the source, but not comprehensively</li> </ul>	2-3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● describes briefly some of the figures, but some of the descriptions may not be correct</li> <li>● makes use of the source in a limited manner or sometimes inappropriately</li> </ul>	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● fails to identify any trends/ makes no attempt to answer the question</li> <li>● gives an answer which is not relevant to the question</li> </ul>	0

1. (b)

Suggested Marking Guidelines	Marks
<b>The candidate:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● identifies and explains clearly two factors that might be influencing the current development of agriculture in Hong Kong; shows an in-depth understanding and an appropriate application of the relevant knowledge and concepts; may draw upon some of the points below or any other appropriate alternatives, e.g.           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Low economic returns: farmland might be given over to urban development. Land owners may prefer selling the land to developers than farming or leasing the land to other farmers because of the higher economic return, which may lead to a reduction of farmland (Sources A and B);</li> <li>■ Low wages: earnings from farming are not attractive and young people are not willing to do manual farm work (Source B);</li> <li>■ Market competition: local production of vegetables cannot fulfill the demand in Hong Kong (Sources A and B). Vegetables imported from the mainland have come to dominate the market. A possible reason is that the production cost of vegetables from the mainland is cheaper;</li> <li>■ Rising demand for vegetables: as local production cannot meet rising demand for vegetables, and people increasingly want local food, local vegetable production may increase (Sources A and B);</li> <li>■ Green lifestyle/ alternative lifestyle: some young people may advocate a green/ alternative lifestyle and opt for a career in the farming industry, like Mr. Chow (Source B), and thus, bring new blood to the industry, etc.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● makes appropriate and full use of Sources A and B</li> <li>● provides a well-structured, clear and in-depth elaboration</li> </ul>	5-6

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>attempts to generalise two factors from the sources, but does not explain fully or clearly; or identifies and explains fully only one factor; applies relevant knowledge and concepts, but the analysis might lack detail in parts</li> <li>makes use of some points of relevance in the sources, but not comprehensively</li> <li>provides a well-structured elaboration, though it might lack clarity/ detail in parts</li> </ul>	3-4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>attempts to offer one brief explanation for the current development of agriculture in Hong Kong; or one of the factors identified is irrelevant; or points out one/two factors but is not totally correct and makes no attempt to explain with reference to the sources;</li> <li>uses the sources in a limited manner or sometimes inappropriately, e.g. showing discrepancies between the factors and the sources</li> <li>gives a superficial answer with little organisation/ without focus; expresses his/her ideas vaguely</li> </ul>	1-2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>fails to identify any factors / makes no attempt to answer the question</li> <li>gives an answer which is not relevant to the question</li> </ul>	0

1. (c)

<b>Suggested Marking Guidelines</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<p>The candidate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>makes appropriate and full use of the sources available to explain how they support the claim</li> <li>explains and justifies clearly and logically in what ways the sources support the view; shows an in-depth understanding and an appropriate application of the relevant knowledge and concepts (e.g. quality of life, sustainable development, modern lifestyle), in view of the current situation of Hong Kong; may draw upon some of the points below or any other appropriate alternatives, e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The demand for vegetables has been on the rise (Source A). Urban farming gives a means for Hong Kong people to access fresh and locally-produced vegetables, which Hong Kong people are longing for (Source B);</li> <li>Some people enjoy manual farm work; yet, the career prospects of being a farmer are not attractive and the land available for cultivation is decreasing (Sources A and B). Urban farming is an alternative for people who are passionate about farm work/green lifestyle;</li> <li>Green roofs reduce the urban heat island effect (Source C) as they provide shade. Temperatures of the roof surface and the surrounding air are reduced, thus enhancing the living environment and reducing the expenditure on energy consumption for cooling;</li> <li>Urban farming improves the aesthetics of the city by turning barren concrete landscapes into “green spaces” (Source C), beautifying the living environment, etc.;</li> <li>The increasing number of roof-greening projects shows that there are more opportunities for Hong Kong people to practise urban farming (Source C). By growing their own food, family members and students share the joy of farming, and enjoy fresh and nutritious food, promoting harmony in families/ schools and healthy living. Urban farms provide open space for social interactions and learning in the community, enhancing harmony in the community, etc.</li> </ul> </li> <li>provides a well-structured, clear and in-depth elaboration</li> </ul>	7-8

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>makes appropriate use of some of the sources available</li> <li>justifies how the sources support the view, but the argument may not be comprehensive/in-depth in parts; shows an understanding of the relevant knowledge and concepts and an ability to apply them where appropriate</li> <li>provides a well-structured elaboration, though it might lack clarity/ detail in parts</li> </ul>	5-6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>makes partial use of the sources available but not always appropriately</li> <li>attempts to justify by referring to the sources, but lacks clarity/ consistency; shows partial understanding or is only able to apply relevant knowledge and concepts in a basic way; attempts to explain how urban farming may improve the quality of life of people in Hong Kong, but does not provide sufficient depth and detail from the sources; constructs an argument as to how the sources support the statement mainly by quoting the sources, but the explanation/ justification is partial/ may not draw a clear relationship between urban farming and quality of life of people in Hong Kong</li> <li>gives an answer which is somewhat shallow and poorly structured, and does not always articulate his/her ideas clearly</li> </ul>	3-4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>makes limited/ inappropriate use of the sources to explain how the view is supported; may draw some wrong conclusions from the sources</li> <li>identifies/ lists a few benefits of urban farming or explains briefly quality of life, but fails to relate them; attempts to explain his/her arguments but makes limited/ inappropriate use of information from the sources; the explanation is too partial, and may show a misunderstanding of the concepts of quality of life/ sustainable development/ modern lifestyle; uses irrelevant/ inappropriate examples/ information for illustration, etc.</li> <li>gives a superficial answer with little organisation/ without focus; expresses his/her ideas vaguely</li> </ul>	1-2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>makes no attempt to answer the question</li> <li>gives an answer which is not relevant to the question</li> </ul>	0

2. (a)

Suggested Marking Guidelines	Marks
The candidate:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● clearly describes Hong Kong's performance in democracy and in global competitiveness as shown in Source A, e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hong Kong's performance in democracy – Hong Kong's overall democracy index ranking (66) and Index Score (65%) were above average. Hong Kong enjoys a very high level of civil liberties (e.g. freedom of speech, the right to social welfare) with a score of 94%. However, the score on electoral process was relatively low (48%). Functioning of government and political participation scores (57% and 56% respectively) were slightly higher than average;</li> <li>- Hong Kong's performance in global competitiveness – Hong Kong ranked high (7) in the overall competitiveness index with an index score of 79%. The index scores of basic requirements (e.g. infrastructure) and efficiency enhancers (e.g. higher education) were both high (89% and 80% respectively). Nevertheless, the score on innovation and sophistication factors (e.g. technological knowledge) was relatively low (69%), etc.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● makes appropriate and full use of Source A</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● describes Hong Kong's performance in the two aspects briefly; or describes the performance in one aspect clearly</li> <li>● makes use of some points of relevance in the sources, but not comprehensively</li> </ul>	2-3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● describes briefly some of the figures, but some of the descriptions may not be correct</li> <li>● makes use of the source in a limited manner or sometimes inappropriately</li> </ul>	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● makes no attempt to answer the question</li> <li>● gives an answer which is not relevant to the question</li> </ul>	0

## 2. (b)

	Suggested Marking Guidelines	Marks
The candidate:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● using Source B, explains clearly whether there are any relationships between the rankings of the Democracy Index and those of the Global Competitiveness Index, e.g.</li> </ul>	4	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Generally, some countries with high rankings in the Democracy Index have high rankings in the Global Competitiveness Index e.g. Switzerland and the United States;</li> <li>- Generally, some countries with low rankings in the Democracy Index have low rankings in the Global Competitiveness Index e.g. Ethiopia;</li> <li>- There are anomalies/ weak/ no relationships: regions/ countries with relatively low rankings in the Democracy Index have high rankings in the Global Competitiveness Index e.g. Hong Kong, Singapore and China, etc.</li> </ul>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● makes appropriate and full use of Source B</li> </ul>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● using Source B, explains briefly whether there is any relationships</li> <li>● makes use of some points of relevance in the source, but not comprehensively</li> </ul>	2-3	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● describes briefly some of the figures, but some of the descriptions may not be correct, does not mention whether there are any relationships</li> <li>● makes use of the source in a limited manner or sometimes inappropriately</li> </ul>	1	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● makes no attempt to answer the question</li> <li>● gives an answer which is not relevant to the question</li> </ul>	0	

## 2. (c)

	Suggested Marking Guidelines	Marks
The candidate:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● presents his/her stance clearly and consistently</li> <li>● explains and justifies clearly and logically whether he/she agrees with the statement in view of the current situation of Hong Kong; draws appropriately upon the relevant evidence from the sources and his/her own knowledge; uses appropriate concepts (e.g. representativeness of the government, election, democracy, quality of life); formulates his/her arguments on the basis of a detailed and critical evaluation with regard to different justifications for and against the statement; explains clearly and in detail his/her arguments with the points of relevance in the sources and relevant and valid examples; may construct arguments by drawing upon some of the points below or any other appropriate alternatives, e.g.</li> </ul>	7-8	
<p><i>Points of agreement: (A more representative composition of the Election Committee for the Chief Executive and the Legislative Council would enhance the global competitiveness of Hong Kong.)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ If the government was more representative, the democracy index would be higher, thus raising the global competitive index as shown in Source B. A more representative Election Committee for Chief Executive and Legislative Council (e.g. a larger election committee for the Chief Executive, including more members from different sectors, all/some members of the Election Committee being returned by citizens through direct elections, more eligible electors from functional constituencies such as changing corporate votes to individual votes, all the members of the Legislative Council being returned by direct elections in geographical constituencies) could increase the legitimacy of the political leaders, who might get more respect and recognition from the general public. Thus political leaders might be able to exercise legitimate leadership in governing and to maintain political and social unity/stability. The government would find it easier to pass and to implement policies which are conducive to economic development (e.g. improvements in infrastructure, financial market development and encouragement of innovative industries);</li> </ul>		

- It could bring more views to the government for consideration. Different views and interests from various sectors could be integrated and deliberated upon in the process of decision-making (e.g. through political participation). As such, policies might be more acceptable by the general public and more interests might be satisfied (e.g. better functioning of the government). Potential strengths (e.g. innovation and sophistication) of the major stakeholders could be unleashed when policies were implemented that took care of their interests and concerns. This could boost productivity;
- The institutions (which constitute one of the indicators for global competitiveness) could facilitate healthy competition among different groups and individuals. A fairer and competitive direct election, such as with the modification or abolition of the functional constituency elections, could result in an increase in the degree of democracy in the electoral process. Mutual checks and balances among political leaders, groups, and individuals could improve the functioning of the government, such as by increasing the transparency of policymaking and implementation. Monopoly of influences and channels of political participation in the decision-making process would be minimised. A level playing field for all could be created to bring more equality, justice, and liberty. An open and fair political structure, as a result, is conducive to an environment for fair competition, which can raise productivity and increase the confidence of foreign investors, etc.

*Points of disagreement: (A more representative composition of the Election Committee for the Chief Executive and the Legislative Council would not enhance the global competitiveness of Hong Kong.)*

- An economy with a high global competitiveness index does not necessarily have a high democracy index as shown in Source B, e.g. Singapore and Hong Kong. Increasing the representation of the composition of the Election Committee for the Chief Executive and Legislative Council may result in the domination of the government by certain groups/individuals who might advocate populism and formulate radical and welfarist policies, thus affecting the functioning of the government, e.g. failing to follow the principle of keeping expenditure within the limits of revenue in drawing up the budget (Article 107, the Basic Law). These radical policies may harm the productivity and economic development of Hong Kong society in the long run;
- It may make the government and the society more divided along different political lines and values. The society may spend too much time on political debates and consensus could be difficult to reach in the policy-making process. Political and social conflicts would be deepened and the direction of social development would be blurred. As such, it would be difficult for the government to exercise strong leadership to initiate policies to facilitate economic and social development (e.g. policies for infrastructural development and technological development). Moreover, a higher degree of representativeness of the two bodies may not guarantee returning a group of political leaders, including the Chief Executive, with a vision on increasing Hong Kong's global competitiveness (such as through innovation and sophistication), whereas more effort may be put on improving short term livelihood issues;
- It would make the government ineffective and the governing process inefficient, undermining the efficiency and normal operation of the government. A higher degree of representation may imply adopting more open elections (e.g. direct elections) for returning the members of the Election Committee and the Legislative Council. With a greater mandate granted by the general public and different groups, it is likely that the members of the Election Committee and the Legislative Council may exercise their powers and exert influence on the election of the Chief Executive and public policy making processes respectively in pursuit of sectoral interests. As a result, it may be more difficult for the executive branch and the Legislative Council to formulate long-term public policies to facilitate competitiveness which would be in the interest of the whole of Hong Kong, etc.
- provides a well-structured, in-depth discussion, demonstrating a high level of critical analysis

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● presents his/her stance consistently</li> <li>● justifies whether he/she agrees with the statement by drawing on much of the relevant evidence from the sources and his/her knowledge, but may not fully utilise it for supporting the arguments and may provide a slightly limited discussion on the issue; shows an understanding of the relevant knowledge and concepts and an ability to apply them where appropriate; explains his/her arguments by drawing upon some of the points above or any other appropriate alternatives</li> <li>● provides a well-structured discussion, demonstrating some evidence of critical analysis, though this might lack detail in parts</li> </ul>	5-6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● presents his/her stance, but possibly with insufficient clarity</li> <li>● attempts to justify his/her position by drawing on some of the evidence from the sources and his/her knowledge, but the argument lacks clarity/ consistency/ consideration of one of the compositions and some of the evidence might be irrelevant or used inappropriately; tends to generally explain the pros or cons of increasing the representativeness of the government from a particular viewpoint (e.g. the economy) and does not provide sufficient depth and detail; shows a partial understanding of the issue or is only able to apply relevant knowledge and concepts in a basic way; attempts to construct arguments by drawing upon some of the points above or any other appropriate alternatives, but the explanation of his/her arguments is superficial</li> <li>● provides a somewhat shallow and poorly structured discussion, and does not always articulate his/her ideas clearly</li> </ul>	3-4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● presents no clear stance and may put forward contradictory arguments</li> <li>● attempts to explain the competitiveness of Hong Kong/ points out some pros and/or cons of the existing composition of the Election Committee for the Chief Executive and the Legislative Council, but fails to relate the two; attempts to indicate his/her position but makes limited/ inappropriate use of information from the sources and his/her knowledge; may not attempt to explain with reference to the sources; the argument tends to be vague and partial, and may show a misunderstanding of the concepts of representativeness of the government/ election/ democracy/ quality of life; uses irrelevant/ inappropriate examples/ information for illustration</li> <li>● gives a superficial answer with little organisation/ without focus; expresses his/her ideas vaguely</li> </ul>	1-2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● makes no attempt to answer the question</li> <li>● gives an answer which is not relevant to the question</li> </ul>	0

3. (a)

Suggested Marking Guidelines	Marks
The candidate:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● identifies and clearly describes the pattern of HIV infection as shown in Source A, e.g.           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- HIV was more prevalent in developing countries (such as those in Africa, South and South-East Asia) with lower GDP per capita than in developed countries (such as those in Western and Central Europe);</li> <li>- In regions with lower adult literacy rates, the percentage of 15 year olds and above living with HIV in the total population and the number of children living with HIV are higher, e.g. the percentage of 15 year olds and above living with HIV was 2.60% in Africa, while it was only 0.14% in Western and Central Europe; the percentage of children living with HIV was 0.34 % in Africa, but 0% in West and Central Europe;</li> <li>- The number of people aged 15 and above living with HIV in Africa (excluding North Africa) was about 25 times that of Western and Central Europe. The figure in South and South-East Asia, though lower, was about 4 times that of Western and Central Europe, etc.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● makes appropriate and full use of the sources</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● identifies the pattern but only describes it briefly, making limited use of the source; or neglects some key features when describing the pattern</li> <li>● makes use of some points of relevance in the sources, but not comprehensively</li> </ul>	2-3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● describes briefly some of the figures, but some of the description may not be correct</li> <li>● makes use of the source in a limited manner or sometimes inappropriately</li> </ul>	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● makes no attempt to answer the question</li> <li>● gives an answer which is not relevant to the question</li> </ul>	0

3. (b)

Suggested Marking Guidelines	Marks
The candidate:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● identifies and explains clearly two difficulties in tackling HIV as a global problem; shows an in-depth understanding and an appropriate application of the relevant knowledge and concepts (e.g. inequality of public health resources, economic development, drug patenting, educational level, development of medical technology); may draw upon some of the points below or any other appropriate alternatives, e.g.           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Inadequate financial resources: according to Source A, the most serious problem of HIV is found in developing countries, which have much lower GDP per capita than those of developed countries (Source A). In Africa, a lot of resources are used to tackle problems like hunger or other diseases and to pay for international debts (Source C). Support from developed countries, such as alleviating debts in developing countries, is not apparent. These problems are not confined to Africa. Some countries in the South and Southeast Asia Region are also facing these problems due to their relatively low GDP per capita (Source A). In these places, the public health expenditure/ resources available for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of AIDS are much lower;</li> <li>■ Low education levels: the literacy rate (Source A) of people in developing countries is lower than those in developed countries. Lower literacy rates may lead to inadequate understanding of the route of transmission of HIV (Source B) and therefore enhance the spread of the virus;</li> <li>■ High prices of drugs: pharmaceutical companies sell anti-HIV drugs for high prices (Source B), which are not affordable for people in developing countries in the world;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	6-7

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Poor governance: poor governance (e.g. due to corruption and poor medical knowledge (e.g. caused by low literacy rate) shown in Source A) in developing countries (like the African countries shown in Source C) may lead to ineffective implementation of public health policies and inappropriate use of public health resources. Since most people with HIV are found in Africa, poor governance in Africa may pose an obstacle to tackling the problem in the world as a whole, etc.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● makes appropriate and full use of the sources to provide a clear explanation of the relationship between the sources and the difficulties identified</li> <li>● provides a well-structured, clear and in-depth elaboration</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● identifies and explains two difficulties in tackling HIV as a global problem with reference to the sources, but does not explain fully or with sufficient clarity; or clearly identifies and fully explains one difficulty with reference to the sources; or one of the difficulties described may be irrelevant; applies relevant knowledge and concepts, but the analysis might lack detail in parts; may not generalise the difficulties from a global perspective</li> <li>● makes use of some points of relevance in the sources, but not comprehensively</li> <li>● provides a well-structured elaboration, though it might lack clarity/ detail in parts</li> </ul>	3-5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● identifies or attempts to elaborate on one difficulty in tackling HIV as a global problem, but the explanation is partial; or identifies one or two difficulties but makes no attempt to explain with reference to the sources; or may attempt to describe briefly the cartoon/ some problems in Africa without focusing on how they pose difficulties in tackling HIV as a global problem</li> <li>● uses the sources in a limited manner or sometimes inappropriately, e.g. showing discrepancies between the difficulties and the sources</li> <li>● gives a superficial answer with little organisation/ without focus; expresses his/her ideas vaguely</li> </ul>	1-2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● fails to identify any difficulties/ makes no attempt to answer the question</li> <li>● gives an answer which is not relevant to the question</li> </ul>	0

**Paper 2**

1. (a)

<b>Suggested Marking Guidelines</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<p><b>The candidate:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● explains clearly and in detail the value conflicts among the various stakeholders involved in the one-child policy with an in-depth and comprehensive analysis, in view of the current situation of China; shows an in-depth understanding and an appropriate application of relevant knowledge and concepts (e.g. human rights, reproductive rights, freedom, Chinese traditional values); may draw upon some of the points below or any other appropriate alternatives, e.g.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Individualism vs collectivism; freedom vs control; traditional culture vs state needs: (families wishing to have more than one child vs the government and others supporting the policy), e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-- Some families would like to have the freedom to have a larger family, whereas the government aims at exerting control to reduce the birth rate and the burden on the government for welfare services, etc;</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Human rights vs government priorities: (people advocating human rights vs the government and others supporting the policy), e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-- Some people may consider that the control of the number of children in families is depriving them of basic human rights. On the other hand, the government considers that the social and economic developmental needs should take a higher priority, etc;</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Priority for economic gains vs sustainable development: (investors/employers vs the government and others supporting the policy), e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-- Some investors/ employers believe that a larger labour force will lower the costs of production and may wish the birth rate to be raised. However, the government believes that a reduction in birth rate will relieve the strains on the environment and resources, etc;</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Preference for baby boys/ rights to determine the survival of their babies/ disrespect for life vs respect for life; cultural values vs state policy: (people who abandon/ abort their second child/ government officials vs people against unnecessary abortions), e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-- Some people may abandon or abort their second child / are forced by officials to abort their second child under the one-child policy, which is considered showing a lack of respect for life by others, etc.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	6-8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● provides a well-structured, clear and in-depth elaboration</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● explains the value conflicts among the various stakeholders involved in the one-child policy with some relevant knowledge and concepts, but the explanation lacks sufficient detail; or tends to describe the values/ interests separately, without explaining/ conceptualising the sources of the conflict</li> <li>● provides a well-structured elaboration, though it might lack clarity/ detail in parts</li> </ul>	3-5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● attempts to explain briefly the views of some stakeholders/ some effects of one-child policy; provides an explanation which is partial/ may not be all correct/relevant, by applying a superficial level of knowledge or concepts, indicating a lack of understanding of the value conflicts/ the current situation of China</li> <li>● gives a superficial answer with little organisation/ without focus; expresses his/her ideas vaguely</li> </ul>	1-2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● makes no attempt to answer the question</li> <li>● gives an answer which is not relevant to the question</li> </ul>	0

1. (b)

Suggested Marking Guidelines	Marks
<p>The candidate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● presents his/her stance clearly and consistently</li> <li>● justifies clearly and logically the extent to which he/she agrees that the two-child policy will facilitate the long-term development of China; formulates his/her arguments on the basis of a detailed and critical evaluation with regard to different justifications for and against the policy and the dilemma that the government may face when implementing the policy; shows an in-depth understanding and an appropriate application of the relevant knowledge and concepts (e.g. social welfare, economic productivity, family and marriage, reproductive rights,) in view of the current situation in China; explains clearly and in detail his/her arguments with relevant and valid examples/ observations in China; may construct arguments by drawing upon some of the points below or any other appropriate alternatives, e.g.</li> </ul> <p><i>The two-child policy would facilitate the long-term development of China:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The two-child policy allows a higher birth rate and will increase the size of the working population. This may reduce the economic burden on the government and the working population to provide social welfare services for/ to take care of the elderly. The government may allocate more resources for economic development, which may in turn raise its global competitiveness;</li> <li>■ The two-child policy will increase the size of the working population, lowering the cost of labour supply. As a result, the manufacturing and export competitiveness of China will be enhanced in the long run. Also, the policy will help boost the internal/ domestic demand, promoting various economic activities and providing business opportunities. In the long run, it facilitates the economic development in China;</li> <li>■ The two-child policy may lead to a more balanced gender ratio because the chance of having both a boy and a girl in a family will increase, thus relieving the labour shortage problem for some industries. This may also alleviate the marriage problem for men, which will help to promote a more harmonious society in China;</li> <li>■ People will enjoy the higher degree of social freedom of having two children, instead of one, which, to a certain extent, may relieve the social pressure. In the long run, the relationship between the people and the government may improve, etc.</li> </ul> <p><i>The two-child policy would not facilitate the long-term development of China:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The two-child policy may increase the dependency population (i.e. both the young and the elderly population), thus increasing the government expenditure on such things as primary to tertiary education, social and medical services. The pressure on the environment may also be increased (e.g. higher energy consumption, greater need for food supply and waste management);</li> <li>■ The new generation couples may not like to have two children even though they are allowed to under the two-child policy because of the consideration of rising costs of living, education and other expenses. Therefore, the policy may not increase the size of the working population or facilitate the economic development and global competitiveness of China;</li> <li>■ There is no guarantee that each family will have both a boy and a girl because gender is determined naturally. Due to the Chinese traditional values and the demand for labour force in the rural areas, the problem of abortion and abandonment of baby girls may persist under the two-child policy. As a result, the problem of imbalanced gender ratio would remain in the long run;</li> <li>■ People's right to reproduction is still restricted under the two-child policy, therefore the social ethical problems, loopholes for corruption and confrontations between some families and the government still remain, hindering the development of a harmonious society, etc.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● provides a well-structured, in-depth discussion, demonstrating a high level of critical analysis</li> </ul>	10-12

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● presents his/her stance consistently</li> <li>● justifies his/her position, basing answer on his/her knowledge, but the range of arguments evaluated for and against is not comprehensive; shows an understanding of the relevant knowledge and concepts and an ability to apply them where appropriate, but may not fully utilise concepts/ concrete examples in the discussion; may construct arguments by drawing upon some of the points above or any other appropriate alternatives</li> <li>● provides a well-structured discussion, demonstrating some evidence of critical analysis, though it might lack detail in parts</li> </ul>	7-9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● presents his/her stance, but possibly with insufficient clarity</li> <li>● attempts to justify his/her position by basing answer on his/her knowledge, but lacks clarity/ consistency; shows a partial understanding or is only able to apply relevant knowledge and concepts in a basic way; may make little reference to the context of China/ the long-term development of China in the discussion; attempts to construct arguments by drawing upon some of the points above or any other appropriate alternatives, but the explanation in support of his/her arguments is superficial</li> <li>● provides a somewhat shallow discussion, which is not well structured and does not always articulate his/her ideas clearly</li> </ul>	4-6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● exhibits no clear stance and may put forward contradictory arguments</li> <li>● attempts to explain briefly some effects of the two-child policy; attempts to indicate his/her position according to his/her knowledge, but the explanation is too partial and may show misunderstanding of the concepts of social welfare/ economic productivity/ family and marriage/ reproductive rights; uses irrelevant examples/ information for illustration, etc.</li> <li>● gives a shallow discussion with little organisation/ without focus; expresses his/her ideas vaguely</li> </ul>	1-3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● makes no attempt to answer the question</li> <li>● gives an answer which is not relevant to the question</li> </ul>	0

## 2. (a)

Suggested Marking Guidelines	Marks
The candidate:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● identifies and explains clearly and in detail some factors that might be leading to the decline of local traditional businesses in Hong Kong, with an in-depth and comprehensive analysis, in view of the current situation of Hong Kong; shows an in-depth understanding and an appropriate application of relevant knowledge and concepts (e.g. traditional culture/ customs, modern lifestyles, impact of globalization); may draw upon some of the points below or any other appropriate alternatives, e.g.           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ High rental/ labour costs: high rental and labour costs in Hong Kong make it very difficult for some of these labour-intensive businesses to maintain a profit. Urban redevelopment forces some of these businesses to move or close down as the rents are pushed up;</li> <li>■ New technology/ new products: New technology creates alternative and/or better quality products which are much cheaper, user-friendly and less time-consuming to produce. The availability of new technology also facilitates the attainment of international standards (e.g. safety) and perhaps makes the local traditional products/services redundant/ less competitive. Also, new products which are popular in other parts of the world may make people lose interest in these traditional products;</li> <li>■ Changes in lifestyle/ culture: Due to changes in lifestyle and diminishing traditional culture, some of these products do not appeal to tourists or locals. With the decline in business and cultural significance, the traditional businesses may shrink;</li> <li>■ Lack of successors: Not enough young people are willing to enter these local traditional businesses because they do not recognise the values of the businesses and the job prospects are also not attractive. Without successors, it is very difficult to sustain these businesses;</li> <li>■ Government policy: the Hong Kong government encourages industries like financial services and innovative and creative industries, which may bring about significant contribution to GDP, aiming at improving Hong Kong's global competitiveness. It seems that the policy focus has been put on new products/ services and new ideas rather than preservation of traditional products and services, etc.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● provides a well-structured, clear and in-depth elaboration</li> </ul>	6-8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● attempts to generalise factors and offers some explanation for the decline of local traditional businesses in Hong Kong with some relevant knowledge and concepts, but the explanation lacks sufficient detail in parts; tends to focus on certain perspectives;</li> <li>● provides a well-structured elaboration, though it might lack clarity/ detail in parts</li> </ul>	3-5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● tries to describe briefly the situation of the decline of local traditional business in Hong Kong; lists some incidents of closure of traditional businesses; provides an explanation which is partial/ may not be all correct/ relevant; applies a superficial level of knowledge or concepts; provides an answer indicating a lack of understanding of the factors/ the current situation in Hong Kong</li> <li>● gives a superficial answer with little organisation/ without focus; expresses his/her ideas vaguely</li> </ul>	1-2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● makes no attempt to answer the question</li> <li>● gives an answer which is not relevant to the question</li> </ul>	0

## 2. (b)

Suggested Marking Guidelines	Marks
<p><b>The candidate:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● presents his/her stance clearly and consistently</li> <li>● justifies clearly and logically his/her view on whether the Hong Kong government should implement measures to support the survival of local traditional businesses in view of the current situation of Hong Kong; shows an in-depth understanding and an appropriate application of the relevant knowledge and concepts (e.g. respect for different ways of life, policy-making, free trade, preservation of cultural heritage, globalization and local identity); formulates his/her arguments on the basis of a detailed and critical evaluation with regard to different justifications for and against the implementation of measures; explains clearly and in detail his/her arguments with relevant and valid examples/ observations of Hong Kong; may construct arguments by drawing upon some of the points below or any other appropriate alternatives, e.g.</li> </ul>	10-12
<p><i>Points in support of it:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Many of these local traditional businesses involve products or services that require skills and knowledge in specific arts or crafts. The government should assume the responsibility of deploying measures to support their survival (e.g. training craftsmen) and ensure that these specific skills and knowledge be continued and handed down to future generations. It is therefore not just for a continuation of traditional businesses but also for maintaining an important aspect of Hong Kong's cultural heritage and identity;</li> <li>■ To attract tourists and to brand Hong Kong, the government has the duty to support the survival of local traditional businesses by preserving the unique traditional culture of Hong Kong. Preservation of these businesses is a direct way to keep alive Hong Kong's cultural heritage and prevent it from turning into just another global city;</li> <li>■ Government's supportive measures to preserve these local traditional businesses will help to maintain a diversified and healthy range of businesses in Hong Kong. It is the Hong Kong government's responsibility to create a fair environment for different types and scales of businesses to operate. Given the economic reality in Hong Kong, where rent is high and labour is expensive, the government should implement various measures to support smaller local businesses so that they can also find their niche among big international businesses, etc.</li> </ul>	
<p><i>Points against it:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Hong Kong is attractive to many big businesses because of its well-maintained and legally protected free business environment. If the Hong Kong government implements particular measures to preserve local traditional businesses, it may be seen as favouring selected businesses and will cause damage to its reputation;</li> <li>■ If these local traditional businesses cannot sustain themselves, it could mean that the products or services they are marketing are no longer needed or relevant in contemporary Hong Kong. Alternatives may have taken the place of these traditional products. In some cases, the decline of these local traditional businesses is due to a lack of successors – either because the skills and crafts involved are not attractive to young people, or that training is no longer available. It is not the government's responsibility to subsidise failing enterprises;</li> <li>■ In a capitalist society, it is the people in the business who are responsible for maintaining its competitiveness in terms of product quality, career prospects, development and expansion. Government intervention will damage the fairness of the trading environment. Also, the use of public money to support private businesses may be subject to lengthy debates in the government and society, etc.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● provides a well-structured, in-depth discussion, demonstrating a high level of critical analysis</li> </ul>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● presents his/her stance consistently</li> <li>● justifies his/her position, basing answer on his/her knowledge, but the range of arguments evaluated for and against is not comprehensive; shows an understanding of the relevant knowledge and concepts and an ability to apply them where appropriate, but may not fully utilise concepts/ concrete examples in the discussion; may construct arguments by drawing upon some of the points above or any other appropriate alternatives</li> <li>● provides a well-structured discussion, demonstrating some evidence of critical analysis, though it might lack detail in parts</li> </ul>	7-9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● presents his/her stance, but possibly with insufficient clarity</li> <li>● attempts to justify his/her position by basing answer on his/her knowledge, but lacks clarity/ consistency; shows partial understanding or is only able to apply relevant knowledge and concepts in a basic way; tends to explain the pros or cons of the implementation of measures in general terms and does not provide sufficient depth and detail; attempts to construct arguments by drawing upon some of the points above or any other appropriate alternatives, but the explanation in support of his/her arguments is superficial</li> <li>● provides a somewhat shallow discussion, which is not well structured and does not always articulate his/her ideas clearly</li> </ul>	4-6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● exhibits no clear stance and may put forward contradictory arguments</li> <li>● attempts to list some measures, which may be irrelevant; attempts to indicate his/her position according to his/her knowledge, but the explanation is too partial and may show misunderstanding of the concept of respect for different ways of life/ policy-making/ free trade/ preservation of cultural heritage/ globalization/ local identity; uses irrelevant examples/ information for illustration, etc.</li> <li>● gives a shallow discussion with little organisation/ without focus; expresses his/her ideas vaguely</li> </ul>	1-3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● makes no attempt to answer the question</li> <li>● gives an answer which is not relevant to the question</li> </ul>	0

3. (a)

Suggested Marking Guidelines	Marks
The candidate:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● explains clearly and in detail how people's participation in global charitable activities might be raised in a globalized world with an in-depth and comprehensive analysis, in view of the current situation of the world; shows the appropriate application of relevant knowledge and concepts (e.g. interpersonal communications, cultural values, impact of globalization); may draw upon some of the points below or any other appropriate alternatives, e.g.           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Free flow of information and more convenient travelling foster better understanding of global charitable activities, which usually aim at lending a helping hand to people in need around the world (e.g. people suffering from AIDS, cataracts, poverty, children without education) and appeal to different people all over the world. In a globalized world, people share information of problems around the world and travel to take part in these activities more conveniently, faster and at a lower cost (e.g. by donating online, establishing charitable foundations, joining fund-raising marathons in different parts of the world);</li> <li>■ In a globalized world, people may share similar cultural values, ethics and universal values (e.g. participating in online activities/ communication, empathy, care, generosity, altruism, the world as a global village). Therefore, more people around the world may be willing to participate in global activities sharing these values and cultures;</li> <li>■ There are more opportunities for global cooperation in organising and promoting charitable activities (e.g. via multilateral dialogues, mutual understanding and appreciation of the objectives of global charitable activities), no matter whether they are organised by governments or formal/ informal institutions (e.g. Unicef, Medecins Sans Frontieres, Orbix). Some educational institutions are also sponsoring students to participate in such activities, etc.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● provides a well-structured, clear and in-depth elaboration</li> </ul>	6-8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● explains how people's participation in global charitable activities might be raised with some relevant knowledge and concepts, but the explanation lacks sufficient detail/ tends to focus on certain perspectives/ lacks reference to charitable/ global activities in parts</li> <li>● provides a well-structured elaboration, though it might lack clarity/ detail in parts</li> </ul>	3-5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● attempts to describe briefly a globalized world or some examples of participation in global charitable activities, without relating them together; provides an explanation which is partial/ may not be all correct/ relevant; applies a superficial level of knowledge or concepts; provides an answer indicating a lack of understanding of the issue/ the current situation of the world</li> <li>● gives a superficial answer with little organisation/ without focus; expresses his/her ideas vaguely</li> </ul>	1-2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● makes no attempt to answer the question</li> <li>● gives an answer which is not relevant to the question</li> </ul>	0

## 3. (b)

Suggested Marking Guidelines	Marks
<p>The candidate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● evaluates comprehensively and logically the effectiveness of electronic social media in enhancing the socio-political participation of Hong Kong young people, with an in-depth understanding and an appropriate application of the relevant knowledge and concepts (e.g. socio-political participation, interpersonal communications, sense of responsibility, care and concern and rationality) in view of the current situation in Hong Kong; justifies stance on the basis of a detailed and critical evaluation with regard to different perspectives, e.g.</li> </ul> <p><i>Electronic social media are effective: e.g.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Electronic social media (e.g. Facebook) are one of the major platforms for Hong Kong young people to find out about (and then share) current affairs and communicate/interact with their friends. If one is in a social group that is concerned about a particular issue, he/she may receive a wide range of information about this issue and will likely be motivated to participate in related socio-political affairs;</li> <li>■ Many political parties, advocacy groups and opinion leaders in Hong Kong use electronic social media (e.g. Facebook pages) to express their concerns and recruit supporters. By connecting to other groups/parties/activists, young people may get resources/ information/ support to take part in/ organise collective actions. The sense of self-efficacy may be enhanced, which may motivate young people to continue participating in socio-political affairs;</li> <li>■ Hong Kong young people with higher educational level and a strong sense of local identity may want to contribute to the society. However, they may feel that their voices are not heard by the government or by the mainstream media. Electronic social media enable young people to express their views and connect to others who share similar thoughts. It is also a convenient way to set up online concern groups to advocate their ideas and organise social activities, etc.</li> </ul> <p><i>Electronic social media are not effective: e.g.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ When everyone is talking about the same issue on electronic social media, young people may join the event only due to pressure to conform and shared values. Thus, young people may not actively and fully understand the issue and may participate in this particular event only once;</li> <li>■ Electronic social media can serve as a platform for drawing young people with similar thoughts together. However, every individual in a social network is free to join and also free to leave. It may not be easy to maintain group cohesion, which may weaken the social impact of the group. Besides, young people today are described as the “me-generation”. It is likely that no consensus on future action will be reached. Some young people may feel frustrated and lose interest in participating in socio-political affairs when they encounter difficulties;</li> <li>■ Young people may be active in online socio-political participation, such as writing comments, expressing verbal support; yet, this does not mean that young people will take part in socio-political activities in person rather than just keeping participation to electronic social media, etc.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● provides a well-structured, in-depth discussion, demonstrating a high level of critical analysis</li> </ul>	10-12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● evaluates the effectiveness of electronic social media in enhancing the socio-political participation of Hong Kong young people with some relevant knowledge and concepts, but part of the evaluation is not in-depth/ specific for the situation in Hong Kong; the perspective taken into consideration is not wide enough</li> <li>● provides a well-structured discussion, demonstrating some evidence of critical analysis, though it might lack detail in parts</li> </ul>	7-9

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● gives a simple explanation of the positive and/or negative effects of the socio-political participation of Hong Kong young people through electronic social media; provides an explanation which lacks clarity/ judgement on the overall effectiveness/ is unable to evaluate the effectiveness of electronic social media in enhancing the socio-political participation of Hong Kong young people; tends not to refer to the context of Hong Kong in his/ her discussion; shows a partial understanding or is only able to apply relevant knowledge and concepts in a basic way</li> <li>● provides a somewhat shallow discussion, which is not well structured and does not always articulate his/her ideas clearly</li> </ul>	4-6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● attempts to answer the question by pointing out the positive/ negative effects of using social media/ explaining social-political participation, but the explanation is inadequate or partially incorrect; applies a superficial level of knowledge or concepts; provides an answer indicating a lack of understanding of the impact/ the current situation in Hong Kong</li> <li>● gives a shallow discussion with little organisation/ without focus; expresses his/her ideas vaguely</li> </ul>	1-3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● makes no attempt to answer the question</li> <li>● gives an answer which is not relevant to the question</li> </ul>	0