

香港中學文憑考試
通識教育科 試卷一及二
練習卷

HONG KONG DIPLOMA OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION
LIBERAL STUDIES PAPERS 1 AND 2
PRACTICE PAPER

卷一，第一題
Paper 1, Question 1

Sample 1

Level 5

- (a) Interpret the cartoon with reference to Source A. (4 marks)

~~Since China~~ The mainland media recently reported that some rice samples contain excessive amounts of cadmium which may harm to our bones. The man in cartoon ~~is going to~~ had meal in restaurant with his family and he brought his own rice. As most rice in HK ~~are~~ is imported from China, the man is was afraid of that they may eat the rice which contained heavy metal and harm to their health. Many Hong Kong people has higher awareness of their health, as they have higher educational level and income (The family more beautiful and new clothes). The cartoon shows that there is closer relationship between HK and China and the rice with heavy metal in China may harm to HK citizens' health.

- (b) Some people say that industrial and agricultural development brings about negative impacts on our quality of life. Explain how this point of view can be supported by using Source A. (6 marks)

To start with, the industrial development brings out more pollution problems, especially some polluting industries. ~~At~~ In the mainland, there are more and more ~~more~~ factories and have rapid industrial development. They many emits many sewage, pollutants, chemical substances and harm to our environment. For example, in Jiangxi, Hunan had worse soil or quality due to more set up of chemical plants according to Source A. They polluted the soil and agricultural products are polluted also. If when people eats these foods, they may harm to our health. Also, our environment is deteriorated.

Moreover, many industries moved ~~to~~ inland from coastal regions. Many agricultural activities are focused in the inland regions. The set up of industries may emit pollutants and spread the soil ~~pollute~~ pollution to more provinces. More crops and agricultural products are polluted and reduce the food supply. The beautiful scene in inland regions is also damaged. More food we eat is polluted and lower our quality of life. According to the Source A, the rice may contains cadmium which is a heavy metal and cause more problems.

In addition, peasants use more chemical ~~to~~ in agricultural activities, refer to Source A, including fertilizers and pesticides. ~~The~~ The excessive use of chemicals may ~~also~~ leads to further

soil degradation and pollution. It lets the rice and crops absorb heavy metal more easily. In Jiangxi, Hunan, southern China, the crops absorb cadmium easily and fastly. More food ~~it~~ may be polluted and hurt our food supply and cause more health problems, thus leads brings negative impacts on our quality.

- (c) Using information from the above sources and your own knowledge, suggest and explain ways to reduce the risk of Hong Kong people consuming rice from the mainland containing excessive levels of cadmium. (8 marks)

I think both China government, Hong Kong government and citizens should be responsible to reduce the risk of consuming rice containing excessive levels of cadmium.

To start with, the China government should set up strict regulation and legislation to regulate the level of ~~pollution~~ pollutants or chemicals emitted from industries. It should limit the amount of heavy metal sewage or pollutants emissions by ~~to~~ strict law. It can effectively lower the pollution to the soil and rice. As less heavy metals are stored in the soil or water, rice may absorb less and won't contain excessive levels of cadmium. It helps to solve the root of problems and decrease the levels of cadmium contained in rice. As less rice is polluted, the risk of consuming rice with heavy metal decreases.

Furthermore, the HK government should have regular check of rice imported from China ~~to~~ and report the results to the public. When the rice is transported to Hong Kong, the government should check the level of heavy metals contained in it, including cadmium, with advanced technology. It should report the result and index to the public on websites. If there is excessive level of heavy metal, the government should forbid them to import to Hong Kong market. As rice in HK is checked, the risk of consuming rice with heavy metals may reduces.

In addition, the awareness of polluted rice among the public should be raised through promotion on TV. Citizens should buy rice carefully and be more aware of the quality of rice. They should check that whether they are the rice are checked by government and understand where they produced in. If they are imported from some areas with rapid industrial growth, citizens should buy less as they have higher opportunities to contain more heavy metals.

To conclude, government can check more and solve the root of problems and citizens should buy rice carefully.

Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Used the sources as supporting evidence to explain the cartoon and the negative impacts clearly, demonstrating his/her analytical skillsExplained the negative impacts from different perspectivesWas able to draw on relevant knowledge and make use the data to respond to the gist of the questionsPut forth a variety of feasible suggestions with regard to the roles of different stakeholdersWas able to discern the sources of the problem and explain clearly how the suggestions could alleviate the problem, fulfilling the requirements of the question

樣本二

第三級

(a) 參考資料 A，詮釋漫畫的內容。

(4 分)

有一家庭自備食米到XXX香港酒家吃飯，丈夫說為了安全起見，應自備食米。參考資料A指出內地不同省份的大米含過量的重金屬，若攝取過多會導致骨骼問題。故此漫畫反映出香港有食米由內地進口，而內地食米的品質引起市民的擔心。

(b) 有人表示工業及農業的發展會為我們的生活素質帶來一些負面影響。解釋可如何利用資料 A 支持這個觀點。
(6 分)

工业的發展，不少化工廠等高污染工業由沿岸遷移至內陸，以致土壤污染出現地區性扩散，工廠所排出的污染物被土壤吸收，令農作物也從泥土中吸收收到污染物而受到污染，使我們對食物的信心大減，影響生活素質。另外工廠所排出的廢氣亦會污染環境，破壞空氣質量，從而影響生活素質。

農業的發展，不少農民為增加收成會使用過多殺蟲劑和肥料，以致土壤污染出現。而在受污染的土壤上種植，農作物亦會受到污染，繼而影響我們健康。另外基因食物的技術用在農業上所得的農產品，為我們帶來未知性的危害。

(c) 利用以上資料及就你所知，提出一些方法以減低香港市民進食鎘含量超標的內地大米的風險，並加以說明。
(8 分)

我認為香港市民可以如漫畫般自備食米到餐廳吃飯，這樣市民可自行購買所需的食米，自行了解產地來源，事先查清楚食米的安全性，自然吃得放心。

另外政府可加強監管內地大米進口，在每次進口的大米中抽查大米有沒有超標，繼而發出安全食用的標籤，提醒市民。

評語

- 嘗試詮釋資料內容及利用資料作證據，回應題目要求
- 嘗試以一些相關知識，回應題目
- 但部分答案十分簡單，只是把資料重複引錄
- 嘗試提出減低風險的方法，但沒有詳盡解說所提出的方法如何可以解決題目所示的問題。其中也包括不可行的方法，反映分析問題的能力不足

樣本三

第二級

(a) 參考資料 A，詮釋漫畫的內容。

(4 分)

參考資料 A，來自內地不同省份的大米樣本接種含有過量的鎘，而攝取過多的鎘會產生骨骼問題。

在漫畫中，香港食客帶全家去吃飯，不過怕 ~~在~~ 在渡船上，在渡船上，香港食客帶全家去吃飯，不過因酒家的半飯含有過量的鎘，所以自備食半，也不願意。

(b) 有人表示工業及農業的發展會為我們的生活素質帶來一些負面影響。解釋可如何利用資料 A 支持這個觀點。(6 分)

在 A 的資料中，袁平由於化工商拿高污染工業由沿岸遷移至內陸，以致土壤大範圍受污染，而過酸的土壤，稻半的鎘吸收率便會增加。我們可利用 ~~此~~ 此事例的過去引證工業之物半變過鎘，打擊我們生活，如資料一樣。

其次，資料 A 表示，使用過多殺蟲劑和肥料亦會促進稻半過鎘的問題。利用此，可證明農業加快令稻半吸收鎘。

而以上兩點如 A 資料的袁平一樣，會 ~~引起~~ 引起骨骼問題，打擊健康，直面地影響我們的生活。

- (c) 利用以上資料及就你所知，提出一些方法以減低香港市民進食鎘含量超標的內地大米的風險，並加以說明。
(8分)

我會利用資料和述我所知，提出兩個可行方法以減低香港市民進食鎘超標的內地大米風險。

首先，我們可加強內地大米的人口配額和限制，令內地農民互相競爭。

改善大米質量。而我們是叫胡國接好的一半大米，而另一半就由東如泰國，印度，中國等，久而久之，內地農民會因生計發展而改善大米質量，此舉絕對有效能減少香港市民鎘鎘的吸收。

我們亦可聯合內地，利用法律要求工業發展的同時，不可污染太多的土地，特別是化工廠此類高污染工業。同時希望農業量產減少使用過量的殺蟲劑和肥料。如玉米升高的情況，以上做個總計可減少鎘超標大米的出現。

總括而言，以上方法可減低鎘對港人的影響。

評語

- 尚明白題目要求，但未有利用資料和相關概念作解說
- 答案偏向簡單，只抄錄部分資料回應
- 嘗試提出減低風險的方向，但欠具體方法，也欠解釋

卷一，第二題
Paper 1, Question 2

樣本一

第五級

- (a) 利用資料 A，指出與年齡介乎 18 至 22 歲香港青年人有關的統計資料所顯示的趨勢。
(4 分)

在資料 A 中，年齡介乎 18 至 22 歲香港青少年從 1981 年至 2006 年的曾接受專上教育的百分比不斷上升，由 1981 的 7.46% 至 2006 年的 39.75%，更有一直上升的趨勢。而失業百分比，由 1981 年的 3.87^{青年(18-22)}升至 2006 年的 11.84，雖然 2006 年的失業百分比^{青年(18-22)}比 2001 年輕微下降 0.08 個百分點，但仍十分高企，可相信未來青年失業百分比持續徘徊 11 個百分點左右。

另外，青年人的入息中位數比總體勞動人口的入息中位數，從 1981 年的 0.80:1 至 2006 年的 0.56:1，情況每 5 年便跌 0.05:1 左右，雖然 2006 年是 0.56:1，而 2005 年是 0.55:1，比 2005 年增加，但此比數仍不佳，在未來，此比例應會徘徊在 0.56:1 左右。

- (b) 從資料 A 所反映，年齡介乎 18 至 22 歲的青年人在 2006 年可能面對什麼挑戰？解釋你的答案。
(6 分)

從資料 A 中，年齡介乎 18 至 22 歲的青年人在 2006 年會面對不少挑戰，當中包括經濟方面，家庭方面和個人心理方面。

首先，於經濟方面。失業的 18 至 22 歲的青少年眾多，他們沒有經濟能力，卻可能要負擔不少因讀專上教育的借貸又要支付日常開支，令他們入不敷支。而幸運的一群，需有工作，但入息仍然低，面對昂貴的通車費用，生活費，也容易入不敷支。他們面對理財的挑戰。

另外，在家庭方面，失業或不失業的 18 至 22 歲的青少年都可能面對收入不敷支的

經濟困難，往往需要父母的幫助。假如討論未如理想，容易發生口角，破壞家庭和諧。而失業的青少年更甚，傳統中國思想的父母認為他們不應無所事事，應工作賺錢養父母，這些期望令失業青少年不滿，家庭很大機會出現口角，或暴力問題，破壞和諧。他們要面對家庭相處的挑戰。在個人方面，青少年情緒不穩定，容易作出不理智的行為。在失業的青少年而言，他們會羨慕旁人得工作機會，加上父母的責罵，令這些青少年自信低落，能力差，脫離追求亦低落，容易出現負面行為，如自殘等。在職的青少年要面對工作上極大的壓力，一旦情緒發洩不善，也有可能出現偏差行為，甚至自殺等。他們要面對管理情緒的挑戰。

- (c) 你在多大程度上同意資料 B 中引述該主要官員對 80 後青年人的行動的觀點？解釋你的答案。(10 分)

我在很大程度上認同資料 B 中引述的主要官員對 80 後年青人行動的觀點。這位官員對 80 後青年人的行動的觀點是：比較出格；一直守衛個人權利而忽略個人責任；不太尊重他人想法和意見。

首先，我很大程度上認同一直守衛個人權利而忽略個人責任一點。作為香港市民，遵守法律內的行為是責任，法律以外的就是權利。但現時青年人過份追求權利，而不理會應有責任。好像高鐵事件，葵園村事件等都反映出，不少青年人破壞治安，打傷衝入立法會等，推倒公職人員，打擾治安等，都是完善不遵守個人責任的行為。無錯，追求權利是沒有錯，但

應同時遵守個人責任。

而很大程度認同，如後年青人不尊重其他人的想法與意見。在西方思想成反的青少年，往往追求自由，自我，但卻有些偏激。例如，早前於無線新聞台中，播出李克強訪港時，造成混亂的片段，一名10後年青人不理想警方勸動，一直反駁警方的話，甚至都沒有理會警方意見等。如後青年人喜歡「我行我素」，發展成不尊重，接受他人意見和想法，即使是勸阻亦不為所動。

我亦很大程度上支持如後青年人的行為過於激進，例如在公路上隨意，擾亂交通，造成極大的不便，亦影響他人，以作抗爭。這是不理智，有危險，不守法的行為，亦過於出格，忽略他人感受。

但是，我亦在很大程度上反對上述的觀點。因為，往往出格的，不守法的是個別例子，不能以偏蓋全。我亦相信有許多如後青年會用和平手法發洩自己不滿。以我個人作例子，我亦會發電郵於不同機構，政府部門，發表個人心聲，這是一種不犯法，又理智的行為。同時，如後在爭取不少權益的出發點是好的，起码他們亦盡了部分市民責任，發起個人見解，只是行為上的確有所偏激。

總括而言，我很大程度上認同這宣發的法。

評語

- 清楚描述資料
- 能分析資料，從不同角度，並以相關概念加以解說及推論，展示其高階思維能力
- 立場解說清晰
- 深入分析資料所示的觀點，並就香港的現況，以恰當的例子，有條理及合邏輯地論證

Sample 2

Level 3

- (a) Using Source A, identify the trends as shown in the statistics on Hong Kong young people aged 18-22.. (4 marks)

From Source A. The ~~few~~ Trends of percentage with tertiary education. ~~in~~ in 1981 to 2006. In 1981 the number is 7.46. In 2006. the number is 39.75. It can find the the Percentage Tertiary Education trend was increasing:

From Source A. The Trends of ~~people~~ percentage Unemployed in 1981 - 2006. of 18-22 years old. In 1981 it is 5.87 and 2006 is 11.84.

It can ~~find~~ that the trend is also increase in Unemployed. years old.

From Source A. The ~~few~~ ratios of median wage of 18-22 to Median of General Workers population. In 1981 the ratio is. 0.80:1 in 2006. is 0.56:1. It can find that the trend was also ~~also~~ decreasing.

In conclusion. the Percentage of Education, Unemployment and the ratio. Three of them, the ~~trend~~ were increasing. and the ratio was decreasing.

- (b) What might have been the challenges for young people aged 18-22 in 2006 as reflected in Source A? Explain your answer. (6 marks)

From Source A, the challenges of young people age 18-22 in 2006. they are facing. Unemployed. it is a big challenge of 18-22. In 18-22 years old. they are ~~in~~ the education period. young people aged 18-22 should be studying in secondary school or university. But some 18-22 teenagers didn't study and go for working. Based on the society change to knowledge oriented. those 18-22 teenagers are not easy to find job, or easier to be fired. So Unemployment rate was increasing. So they are facing Unemployed challenges.

Also they are facing a big competitive condition. From Source A, we can find that more and more people ~~have~~ with Tertiary Education. In 1981 - 2006 period. are increasing sharply. Because of knowledge

orientated in society. People are facing a big competitive condition because of ~~most~~ many people ~~can~~ can with Tertiary ~~education~~ education.

D) Also people only care of education, they are lack of working experience.

Also in 18-22 years old teenagers ~~are~~ against the working population.

Generation is decreasing. So, job opportunity also become challenge if age 18-22.

- (c) To what extent do you agree with the viewpoint of the principal official on the actions of the post-80s youngsters as outlined in Source B? Explain your answer. (10 marks)

To a large extent I agree the view point of principal official.

First, Since I said that some ~~teenagers~~ post 80s were ~~interested~~ think in radical way. It's based on the growing period. In Erikson Theory. It has said that people in that period was thinking about the main point of their life. And their main point was what does they do and where they are belong. Also the ~~concept~~ concept of conformity. They are affected by their peer and the ~~social norms~~ social norms to establish they value. So it is the point that I agree the viewpoint of the principal official.

I identify.

Second. The ~~sense of belonging~~. As I mention before. The growth period are concerning about the question that 'what they should do and what they are belongs to'. It have mentioned in Erikson Theory. So they think they should have sense of belonging ~~in the~~ in HK and society so they are try to keep their autonomy to reflect their opinion to improve HK. So they attack HK public ~~area~~.

But some people said people claim to use violent. It is not part of HK ~~area~~. Because of the ~~concept~~ concept of conformity. Teenagers ~~will~~ build up a bad value by imitating people behaviour.

But I think that they are ~~just~~ on their own growth and ~~they~~ post 80s are building up their own sense of belonging. In a big extent I agree to principal official.

Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Showed a basic understanding of the data and tried to use the data to respond to the questions• Tried to respond to the major arguments of the principal official• But used theories/concepts inappropriately in an attempt to explain the phenomena• Unable to use the source and draw on examples from the Hong Kong context as justifications, resulting in a superficial discussion

樣本三

第二級

- (a) 利用資料 A，指出與年齡介乎 18 至 22 歲香港青年人有關的統計資料所顯示的趨勢。
(4 分)

在資料 A 中，分別列舉出年齡介乎 18 至 22 歲香港青年人有关的統計資料所顯示的趨勢。

首先是關於曾接受專上教育的百分比的趨勢。在 1981 年介乎 1959 至 1963 年出生的青少年只有 7.46% 接受專上教育，但有時代的發展，在 2006 年介乎 1984 年至 1988 年出生的青年就愈來愈多人接受專上教育，有 39.75%，引證了接受專上教育的數據有持續上升的情況。

相反地，這年間的失業的百分比卻持續下降。在 1981 年的只有 3.81% 的人失業，一直到 2006 年都下降，有 11.84% 的人失業。

最後是 18 至 22 歲青年的入息中位數，比總體勞動人口的入息中位數情況。在 1981 年和 1986 年都是無明顯，到了 1991 年至 2001 年開始下降至 0.55-1，但在 2006 年的有稍有上升至 0.56-1。

- (b) 從資料 A 所反映，年齡介乎 18 至 22 歲的青年人在 2006 年可能會面對什麼挑戰？解釋你的答案。
(6 分)

依資料 A 所反映，年齡介乎 18 至 22 歲的青年人在 06 年可能面對知識型經濟及金融海嘯等問題。

首先，18 至 22 歲的青年人面對高知識、高技能、高學歷的挑戰，使他們要一直培訓和提升自己的技能，不能像往常一樣，沒有一技之長就沒有人聘請。時代發展日漸迅速，沒有倚靠知識型經濟的人就易被他們淘汰，因此那时候的青年須加倍努力才可以立足社會而生存。

然後，正所謂「今天不知明天事」，突然來一個金融危機使許多青少年都失業，而且年年沒有接受專上教育的人在 06 年就變成失業人士，面對重大的挑戰，唯有都要嘗試日趨繼續生活。

最後，因金融危機一事使不少人失業，導致沒有收入，因此入息中位數也較少。

- (c) 你在多大程度上同意資料 B 中引述該主要官員對 80 後青年人的行動的觀點？
解釋你的答案。
(10 分)

我在很大程度上同意資料 B 中引述該主要官員對 80 後青年人行動的觀點。我在 方面解釋我的看法。

首先，在家庭方面。品嚐年往往做得行為是較比較出格，但他們都是想表達個人的意見，才作出這樣的行为。現在時世許多壓力都集中在青少年，當然也包括品嚐，例如香港物價高企、樓價亦比去年貴，現今香港就真是「三高」也未必找到工作，有些更是大學生出生但都只能做清道夫，面對多個挑戰，青少年又對家庭應如何取捨呢？現今人口老化帶來懶散車，老人多了，青少年為高齡人士負擔也多了，種種困難有挑戰當然讓他們感到無比大的壓力。

然後，在政府方面。出現「仇富」的關係只因政府對富人關外開恩，自然在他人也認為政府是偏幫富商人，到底品嚐的青少年在社會上如何站立？沒有錯，資料 B 提及到，我們應該有包羅的胸襟，尊重他的想法和意見，品嚐青少年都有自己想表達的意見，香港是一個言論自由，難道這都有錯嗎？雖然行為有些突兀，但這都是他人最誠心的意見，做那隻鷹多都是想各界人士能關注他們，然後作出幫助。

總括而言，我認同主要官員對品嚐青年人行動的觀點。

評語

- 未能充分理解資料
- 嘗試分析資料，但分析並不深入，也未能利用資料及相關概念加以解說及推論
- 沒有直接回應主要官員的觀點，只泛論八十後的心路歷程，顯示其對資料所示觀點的理解片面，只就其中一小部分的觀點作解說
- 立場解說及論證亦比較片面，未能運用香港的現況以支持其論點

卷一，第三題
Paper 1, Question 3

樣本一

第五級

- (a) 描述資料 A 所顯示的理想工作與生活比例的形態。 (4 分)

根據資料 A 行字，~~大部~~佔最多百分比的理想工作與生活比例為 50% : 50%，可見人們多數認同工作應貨個人時間或成一半的比例，而其次人們則較多偏向 60% 工作及 40% 個人時間和 40% 工作及 60% 個人時間，可見人們較偏向兩端者均為分佈於平均的立場。

但較極端的比例如 10% 工作，90% 個人時間及 80% 工作，20% 個人時間則較少，不信 5% 及 95%，可見人們不偏向贊同此極端的時間分配比例。

但實際的比例則為 82.7% : 17.3%，可見實際及理想仍存在差距，未能達到人們心目中的比例。

- (b) 提出及說明兩個可能導致資料 A 所顯示理想及實際工作與生活比例的差異的原因。 (6 分)

首先，人們的起時工作令理想與實際工作比例出現異，香港人普遍工作時間為「朝九晚五」，但不少工作人士每天也需要起時工作以完成工作，加上科技發達後，手提電話，個人電子手帳什麼至電話也可上網與外界接觸，而導致工作人士會到家中並身可以這些高科技產品工作，令工作時間增多，可見起時工作令工作與個人時間的比例有做成差異，故以遠致資料 A 中行提及的 50% : 50% 比例。

再者，工資過低也會令人們的工作與生活比例有差異。雖然最低工資已經立法，但不少家庭的日常生活都難以維持，他們的生活水平未達標，故此不少人會選擇多份工作來維持正常的生活質量，例如在長食住行中得到保障，故此工資低而令人们找尋更多工作，導致生活與工作的比例出現差異，他們難以尋找個人時間以進行休息，做成差異。

(c) 你在多大程度上同意資料B內勞工組織的觀點？解釋你的答案。(10分)

很大程度上同意資料B內的勞工組織觀點。

首先，勞工組織認為要將工時定為每天八小時，以便僱員得到足夠的休息。根據資料A所示，大部分員工較贊成50%:50%的工作與生活比例，他們理想可得到平均分佈的工作時間及個人活動，故此定立最多八小時工作，可避免員工的過時工作，減輕他們的壓力及增加個人活動時間。

再者資料B內提及工時長而僱員身體感疼痛，影響健康，故此立下工作八小時為工人爭取標準並維持他們的生活質量中有體健康的範圍，以減少他們的疼痛及不適。

其次僱員亦指出長時間工作會令僱員人情遞減，長時間來看會減少衝突便會增多，不少家庭(如)斗紛也因為缺少對話而發生。而且父母若子女對話會令子女偏離父母的印象變差，父母亦難以管教子女，容易令子女缺乏指教，從而搖育出不良行為，例如吸食，網上罪行，不少青少年問題衍生。故此勞工組織指出要訂下工時法例則可解決以上問題。

而勞工組織亦指出這樣的經營方法下會導致商界的成本增加，因最低工資的立法下，工人每小時薪金為28元，如遇上最高工時，則會加重商界在聘請員工的壓力，這樣不少企業也會選擇裁員或倒閉，從而令工作失去工作或將二人工作合併成一人工作，加重工人負擔。

但在通貨膨脹的情況下，不論物價或是成本價也上升了不少，故此商界即使不調整工時也會難避免成本上升，而工作壓力也會因日薪開支增大而增加，故~~此勞工組織~~工人也會在工餘時間找尋工作，難以避免造成身體上的傷害。

但基於以上種種因素，勞工組織的觀點也可理解，但基於人與爭取應有權利及利益，故很大程度上同意資料B的觀點。

評語

- 能準確描述數據呈現的特徵，展示其數據理解與分析能力
- 能利用數據作描述
- 能以香港社會現況，清楚解說資料所示現象的成因
- 能明確表明立場，就不同持分者的關注點有條理地解說其論點
- 嘗試正反論述，惟駁論的理據較弱

樣本二

第三級

- (a) 描述資料 A 所顯示的理想工作與生活比例的形態。 (4 分)

根據資料 A 最高的為 50% 工作, 即 50% 生活, 50% 有工作, 達至約 27% 的人理想的工生活比例的形態。最低的為 9% 工作, 10% 为生活和 10% 工作, 70% 为生活, 這 2 个都只有約 1% 以下。
當然最高的為 40% 工作, 60% 生活的有約 21% 和 60% 工作, 40% 为生活達至四分之一。即不少人都想工作与生活比例为一半或六四的分差。

- (b) 提出及說明兩個可能導致資料 A 所顯示理想及實際工作與生活比例的差異的原因。 (6 分)

由香港与中国不同, 不是一孩政策。不是每个家庭都有 1 个以上的孩子。他们的支出較为大, 需要不少资金去平衡生活。这些家庭都希望家庭以外也工作同时赚取金钱養家糊口。
由於工时長, 薪金自然的少, 但是工时長導致工作与生活比例为很大的差距, 与實際的工作与生活 ~~差距~~ 相約。

此外, 現时的商界都力求降低經營成本,
此外, 現时沒規管工作的時數, 商界的
只会为求降低成本, 聘請較長工时的人
導致工时長, 生活正常生活較短。

不少人理想的工生活比例都不会超过
一半, 更不想在現时實際工时与生活比例的。
所以以上 2 原因都会導致資料 A 所顯示不理想。

實際工作与生活比例有~~有~~差異。

比

(c) 你在多大程度上同意資料 B 內勞工組織的觀點？解釋你的答案。 (10 分)

資料 B 內勞工組織的觀點是絕對的。
引用第二句，由於市民的工時過長，不少較為年長的掃人都造成身體上的毛病的。加上，現時大部分家庭都缺乏了午子女溝通，使他們兩代產生了隔離。這與社會非常注重溝通，甚至是教育家長教子是必然的，如果父母都不能在家教育子女，又會影響子女的發展，降低香港的可持續發展。

此外，工時如規定於每天八小時，那公司就更難聘請較多的員工上班，這使香港的失業率降低，使更多的人能夠有收入，促進香港的經濟。

雖然聘請多員工人會增加經營成本，但如果以上能夠促進香港的經濟，那經營成本不是一個太大的問題。

雖然規管工時會增加經營成本是絕對的，因為香港已經設立最低工資，如果商企單以

正常工資聘請多員的員工，那經營成本自然隨着增加。有些又是非

評語

- 大致理解題目要求
- 簡單描述數據，但未能指出數據呈現的特徵
- 沒有引用相關例子說明
- 沒有清楚表明立場
- 嘗試從不同角度回應題目和論證其觀點，但解釋尚欠清晰

Sample 3

Level 2

- (a) Describe the pattern of preferred work-life ratio as shown in Source A. (4 marks)

According to Source A there's a majority of people that prefer 50 - 50% of work life, splitting up their time in equal amounts.

- (b) Suggest and explain two possible reasons for the difference between preferred and actual work-life ratios as shown in Source A. (6 marks)

According to the sources many workers have families and relationships which tend to need more time to built and people just want to have a good relationship with their loves ones since they are working, most of the workers because of too much work develop illness and some limbs that could lead to be un-curable in a certain extend, Some others have other activities to attend that think are more important than work but still need the money.

- (c) To what extent do you support the view of the labour organisation as stated in Source B? Explain your answer. (10 marks)

According to Source B working hours should at least be 8 and less to prevent fatigue and other things, family should be more often seen and spend time with, people who develope sour limps should stop working till they get better or switch jobs to more comfortable ones which won't wore out the body.

Without a healthy mind or body the person is incapable of doing work as wish because of fatigue or depression which can be cause at home or by workload.

work should be balanced and not exceed no matter how much money you want to earn is not good working to the extend of ill or exhausted.

Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Weak in analysing data• Provided brief answers and failed to use the source for a detailed description• Tried to make use of the source in his/her arguments, but the answers were superficial, indicating a lack of understanding of the issue• Unable to present a clear standpoint and discuss the issue in the question in depth• Showed a weak understanding of the demand of the questions

卷二，第一題

Paper 2, Question 1

樣本一

第五級

(a) 我很大程度上認為在情人節時送花反映了香港社會上的性別定型。性別定型即是男或女必須按其既定的角色行事，如男方必須是強壯，有男子氣概，女方必須是柔弱，需要保護的角色。

情人節送花即是反映女士需要男子給予禮物，因女士無能力去取得，要借助和需要男士的力量才能獲得。這反映了女方永遠是弱者，需要男子的保護和愛護，才有自己的存在價值，而男子藉着給予女士們的能力來證明自己的存在價值。一旦女子沒有在情人節沒有收到花，便被諷為**悽慘**，過情人節，一旦男子沒有送花，便會被人諷為無能力送花。所以在情人節送花給女子的人一定是男子，而收花一定是女子。從不會女子送花給男子。這就反映了香港社會的性別定型。

另外，情人節送花若收到或送出殘花，則被人定型為女方是殘花敗柳，男方為吝嗇的人。根據資料提及那名網梗陳先生就將是次殘花事件比喻一個象徵，這顯示出女士的身份一般較低，願意收殘花就表示、

她本身殘花敗柳，年齡稍大但未出嫁就視為「中丈」，女子一定要被男士評頭品足，依靠男士才能肯定自己的價值。而男士買殘花是因為吝嗇，普遍認為男士應該是大方，懂得照顧身邊的女士才算得上真正的男士，故此反映了香港社會定的性別定型。

情人節送花反映着男方是主動的一方，而女方是被動的一方。在情人節男方都會主動的去送花給心儀的女士或女朋友，而女士們則等候着男士所送的花。性別定型將男方塑造成主動的一方，而女方則是被動一方，正如反映了香港社會性別定型。

但我在很小程度上同意在情人節送花反映了香港社會性別定型。

情人節送花是西方人的習慣，香港人受到西方情人節的氣氛感染，所以亦沿用西方情人節的傳統，在情人節當天買送玫瑰花，代表真愛，所以情人節送花亦代表男子表達愛意的舉動。

此外，香港商家在情人節前大肆宣傳，企圖增加營業額，故此情人節送花亦有小部分屬於商家的營銷商手法。令不少女子都渴望情人節收花，而男子受到宣傳的壓力和為女子爭光的原因，亦會在當天送花。

綜合而言，情人節送花舉動很大程度受社會性別定型的影響，在很小程度上情人節送花亦反映男士對女方的愛和商家的宣傳手法所致。

(b) 我很大程度上同意，在香港，西方情人節較元宵節更為普及是因為香港人認同西方文化多於中國文化，這說法。

首先，香港97年以後長期受到西方的統治，故比較認同西方文化。西方文化較開放及多元化，有黑人及白人的文化，但中國文化比較傳統，在現代人認為較落後。而且香港人曾受西方統治，不少亦沾染了一些西方文化的氣息，當中國重新統治香港，中國文化傳入香港，香港以中西文化比較，會發現中西方文化較摩登、而且多元化，所以會較認同西方文化。

其次，中國人不及西方人重視節日，如大多數知道聖誕節，2月14日情人節、萬節萬聖節，但很少人知道重陽節、元宵節和七姐節。因為西方人重視節日，他們對每一個重要日子都牢記於心，不僅僅是傳統節日，那些重要日子如結婚週年紀念日，這些在中國是沒有的，香港人受到他們的西方的影響，除了過傳統大節日，亦會過一些對自己重要日子。西方對傳統節日和對自己重要日子如茲重視和發揚光大，香港人當然偏於西方的節日和文化多於中國節日和文化。

錯，但是在很小程度下，我不認同這說法。

西方情人節較元宵節更普及有時是因商家的大力宣傳，每逢西方情人節前一兩個星期，電視，街邊都能看到情人節的宣傳，西方情人節一般予人浪漫的氣氛，故此商家的大力宣傳令到西方情人節更廣為人知，而中國元宵節因較小宣傳，多很多人都不知元宵節是何時慶祝，因此導致西方情人節比中國元宵節更普及的原因之一。

另外，西方情人節一向有男士向女士送花的傳統，然而中國元宵節並沒有特別的傳統作為特色，故此西方情人節比中國元宵節顯得更有特色，導致香港夫過西方情人節較元宵節更為普及。

總括而言，我很大程度上同意西方情人節較元宵節更為普及是因為香港人認同西方文化多於中國文化，而很小程度上不認同該說法，因為西方情人節較元宵節更為普及亦會因為商家的宣傳和西方情人節較元宵節的特有特色。

評語

- 提出清晰立場，能從不同角度加以闡釋，對性別定型概念也有充分認識
- 能從女方需要男方給予禮物、收花及送花等行為解釋與性別定型的關係
- 能說明節日的普及與中西文化認同的關係，惟說明不太清楚，部分觀點也未有充分證據支持
- 能提出反論，並能指出很小程度上不同意的原因

Sample 2

Level 3

(a) To a large extent, I agree that flower-giving on Valentine's Day reflects gender stereotyping in Hong Kong society.

First, flower-giving on Valentine's Day reflect a stereotype that it is a responsibility for men to make women happy. In the source, it was said that 'to make their girlfriends smile on Valentine's Day, men ordered flowers from Internet florists in advance'. This shows a stereotype that men are suppose to make women happy. And they should buy presents, especially flowers, for their girlfriends. It shows people generally thinks that there are gender differences in a relationship which contributes to different responsibilities and rights.

Second, it reflects that girls in Hong Kong are materialism. On Valentine's Day, girls believe that they must receive flowers, and rotten flowers are also not acceptable. In the source, it was said that 'only this kind of girl would accept boyfriends who try to save money even when buying them flowers on Valentine's Day'. This shows that Hong Kong girls are materialistic, which emphasize on money more than love.

Third, this also shows a stereotype that girls must be beautiful to attract men. People believe that beauty can attract men. So girls must be attractive. In the source, it said that 'If a girl continues to go out with the boy who sent her rotten flowers, she must be as unattractive as those flowers'. It shows that attractiveness is strongly required among girls, but not men.

However, some people may argue that flower-giving on Valentine's Day could not reflects gender stereotyping in Hong Kong society as it is only one of the case between men and women. It would not thoroughly reflect gender stereotyping in Hong Kong society as they may only be the exceptional case.

Yet, Valentine's Day is the most important festival for valentines. The event happen on Valentine's Day could totally reflects what a man thinks or a girl thinks. What they think could lead to the gender stereotyping in Hong Kong society.

Thus, to a large extent, I think that flower-giving on Valentine's Day could reflects gender stereotyping in Hong Kong society.

(b) To a large extent, I agree that as Hong Kong people identify with Western culture^{more than Chinese culture}, Valentine's Day is more popular than the Yuan Xiao Festival in Hong Kong.

First, as Hong Kong was ruled by British colonial rule before 1997, Western culture was more popular than Chinese culture. Therefore, Hong Kong people will identify western culture more than Chinese culture. Hong Kong people will celebrate Western festival more, like Christmas, Easter, more than celebrate Chinese festival, like Tuen Ng Festival, Mid-Autumn Festival. This cause the rise in importance of Western festival and decline in Chinese festival. Thus, Hong Kong people treat Valentine's Day more popular than Yuan Xiao Festival.

Second, due to cultural globalization, there is global exchange of cultural industry. This cause HK people to identify western culture more. For example, there is global exchange on film industry, and HK people usually watch Hollywood film than local film. Lots of Hollywood film use Western festival as background, and this will promote Western festival in Hong Kong, like Valentine's Day. This cause the rise of Valentine's Day in popularity in HK.

Third, with cultural globalization, local cultures are marginalized. People start to forget our local cultures and only concentrate on foreign cultures.

For example, many people do not know about the origin of Tuen Ng Festival, but they know about origin of Christmas. Also, their living habits also turn to western lifestyle, like eating McDonald fast food, hamburgers, fish and chip instead of eating Chinese food. The emphasis on western cultures, including western festival, cause the decline of local cultures. Thus, Valentine's Day is more popular than Yuan Xiao Festival in Hong Kong.

Some people may argue that people in old generation still celebrate Yuan Xiao Festival in Hong Kong. The importance and popularity of Yuan Xiao Festival could still not being ignored.

However, it is a fact that Valentine's Day is growing to a more important position than Yuan Xiao Festival in people's mind, especially among youngsters. Teens only celebrate Valentine's Day but not Yuan Xiao Festival. Also, there are more celebration for Valentine's Day than Yuan Xiao Festival, and news about Valentine's

Day are far more than Yuen Xiao Festival.

Furthermore, due to globalization, it is believed that more foreign culture will be imported to Hong Kong. Further decline of Chinese culture is expected.

All in all, to a large extent, I agree that Hong Kong people identify with Western culture more than Chinese culture, Valentine's Day is more popular than the Yuen Xiao Festival.

Comments

- Understood the issue and able to grasp the gist of the question
- The stance was clearly presented but more supporting evidence should have been provided
- Viewpoints could have been further elaborated with reference to the concept of gender stereotyping
- Able to provide counter arguments but mainly focusing on the popularity of festivals

樣本三

第二級

(a) 情人節送花是很多香港人的習慣，有人認為這反映了香港社會上的性別定型，性別定型是指社會對不同性別有一些既定的看法。而情人節男士要送花給女士，就反映出送花是男士的責任而不是女士的，所以我在很大程度上同意，情人節時送花反映了香港社會上的性別定型。

香港社會受到西方思想所影響，認為男士必須有風度而且愛護、愛惜女士，所以情人節便要男士送花給女士，這女士們的歡心。而不是女士送花給男士，因為受到性別定型所影響，女士應該是較為被動、內向的一方，所以不應該是女士主動送花給男士的。由此可見，性別定型使人們有了既定的看法，認為男士應主動，而女士則內斂，而形成情人節是男士送花多於女士送花。

此外，性別定型亦使社會認為男士必須有能力養起自己的伴侶，所謂「男主外，女主內」，他們必須要買到又漂亮又貴的花給女士，才能證明自己的能力。而女士則不需要證明出底樣的形像的，因為社會的既定看法是女士們是要持家有道，沒有工作及收入，沒能力買一束很貴的花沒關係。如參考資料中，有網民認為女士是不接受情人節送花並要**回饋**的男朋友，這一般的

就證明了社會上的既定看法是男人要有能力、大方，所以才要送女士又貴又漂亮的花。由此可見，情人節送花反映了社會對男士應有的要求和既定看法。

無疑，情人節送花不過為一種傳統，這是西方傳過來的文化，而送花是不過其中的一項傳統的慶祝活動，情況就如婚禮上拋花球一樣道理，送花只是傳統習慣和活動，這反映不到香港社會上的性別定型的。

總括而言，雖然有人視送花只不過是情人節的一項慶祝活動，反映不到性別定型，但無可否認的是這些活動的出現或多或少都受到性別定型的影響，否則情人節就不會是多數男士送花，而是女士送花，或互相送花等。所以情人節送花，可反映出男士在社會上的角色定位較是有風度、大方，而女士則為內向、被動。因此我在很大程度上認同這個人情人節送花反映了香港社會上的性別定型的說法。

(b) 在香港，西方情人節較元宵節普及，原因是人們認同西方文化多於中國文化。但是，雖然西方情人節的慶祝活動明顯較多和受歡迎，不過這並不代表香港人是認同西方文化多於中國文化，兩者是不相關的，港人在元宵節慶祝活動較少，以致不論與他們認同西方文化多於中國文化是無關的。所以我在很小程度上同意此說法。

無疑，多數香港人喜歡情人節時外出慶祝，以致這個節日頗為受歡迎及普及，他們喜歡這個西方節日亦都反映出他們認同西方文化。有些人更不知中國元宵節是在哪日以及它的來源、典故等，這些都反映出香港人節較元宵節普及是因為他們認同西方文化比較中國文化多。

但是，香港受到中國傳統思想所影響，感情是較含蓄、內斂的，不是像西方國家一樣隨時隨地地展現出來都沒有關係，故此很多重視元宵節的香港人都不會外出慶祝，只會和情人或伴侶靜靜渡過，這就造成了元宵節看以不普及的原因。所以其實情人節較元宵節普及真正原因在於人們受到中國傳統影響，所以不會大肆慶祝所致，而不是認同西方文化多於中國文化所致。

此外，元宵節較西方情人節不普及的原因在於香港人喜愛慶祝活動，傳統的中國元宵節沒有特定的傳統慶祝活動，所以和熱鬧氣氛才會較不普及。香港喜歡西方的慶祝活動不

代表就是認同西方文化多些的。文化認同可以包括了接受、喜歡和支持。從這個觀點可見，香港人對於中國元宵節並沒有不接受和不喜歡，更加沒有不支持而要推翻這個節日的情況，所以我們不可以說情人節比元宵節普及是由於港人認同西方文化多於中國文化所致。

總括而言，雖然港人多數出席慶祝情人節而非元宵節，但是這不代表其原因在於港人認同西方文化多於中國文化，而是香港人亦同樣地認同中國文化，因為他們不出外慶祝不代表這個節日就不普及，而是尊重中國傳統的思想，感情表達較為含蓄而已。所以我在很小小程度上同意西方情人節比中國元宵節普及的原因是港人認同西方文化多於中國文化這說法。

評語

- 對題目理解不足，沒有充分指出情人節中男方與女方的一些行為與性別定型的關係
- 部分內容重複和偏離了題目要求，分析角度亦不足
- 驁論部分與性別定型的關係不大
- 嘗試從正反兩部分提出論點，但與中西文化認同的關係一項則解說不詳

卷二，第二題
Paper 2, Question 2

樣本一

第五級

(a) 多為以上資料，以下為可解釋中國政府建議在第12個五年計劃同時降低經濟增長和能源耗量的一些原因：

首先，在資料中可見，中國政府將國內生產總值由第十個五年計劃的11.2%下降至7%。而且，總理溫家寶更加強了降低目標是為了不會「犧牲環境以换取急速的經濟發展步伐」。由此可見，這建議是和環境有莫大的關係，而且包括其他原因。

然而，第一個原因是中國內部污染問題嚴重。中國在近十年的經濟高達增長，2010年更成為世界第二大的經濟體系，但是，在經濟急速增長的另一方面，就是環境受到嚴重污染。在中國的經濟發展下，工業是最大的支柱之一，在工業上，中國一直都以世界工廠著稱，很多外國大集團和跨國企業都會把訂單送到中國再進行生產，如蘋果等，在生產的過程中，會造成不同的污染；如廢棄的電子零件會受到金屬滲入泥土，造成土地污染。而其他工業如汽車生產和各工廠生產不同的產品，都需要燃燒化石燃料，令到中國的空氣污染問題日益嚴重。所以，降低經濟增長可以使到各地不再為了達到政府的目標而不斷生產，造成污染，而且減低能源耗量，也可以減低中國內部因主要能源來源煤炭產生的二氧化硫等有害身體的污染，減低中國內部的污染，所以同時減低經濟增長和能源消耗。

然後，第二個原因是面對化石燃料耗盡的問題。畢竟所周知，中國利用工業維持高達增長，在急速的增長下，工業所需要的能源就愈多，所以中國政府都要和全球面對這

同一問題——化石燃料供應有限。在資料中，可以看到計劃^{十一五}也包括發展其他新能源，可見中國同時調和經濟增長與能源消耗量，是希望可以一方面善用化石燃料所提供的能源；另一方面，是希望以發展新能源以扭轉過份依賴化石燃料的情況。

之後，第三個原因是盡大國的責任，以保護地球。在京都議定書和哥本哈根的巴黎性氣候會議和條約的出現，都可以看到全球每一個國家也同樣面對全球暖化的問題，所以中國政府便積極減排，以符合減排目標，減低經濟增長意味着國家的經濟指揮比以往更容易達到，能源消耗也可以減少，而同時減低能源消耗就可以減少使用化石燃料所造成排放的二氣化碳等氣體，就可以加快達致減排，以挽救地球暖化的困境。

最後，第四個原因是發展戰略性工業，以保持國家競爭力。在計劃中，中國會多點發展關乎節能和環保產業，新能源等工業，可見中國政府希望以一些新的能源來以改變以時國家往外地輸入燃料時所受到的價格波动影響，所以希望減低經濟增長，以便發展這些需一段時間發展的工業，而且減低能源消耗量可能會為下一屆爭取使用新能源的作用，讓出行更為。

所以，我認為有以上四個原因可解釋。

(b) 在改革途建議時，不同持分者可能出現一些衝突，以下為不同持分組的可能衝突。

首先，政府和商人的衝突。首先，政府減低經濟增長又減少能源消耗量，會令到作為商人的受到利益嚴重受損。一些依賴高能源消耗的工業會因為沒有以往的供應而生產受減，利潤受到影響，而且經濟增長放慢，對於國家的經濟當然受到影響，以致到商人的利益進一步下降，在環球經濟市場不景氣下，可能會令到商人不滿政府，更以不支持政府為以至不滿，政府在執行這新計劃時也可能會受到商人的反對令到計劃難以完全執行，所以，政府和商人都會出現以上衝突。

然後，商人和僱主也可能出現衝突。在國家調低經濟增長和能源消耗量下，商人的利潤會進一步受打擊，因沒能源和良好的經營環境，公司也會變得較以前保守，故打擊難免，而在利潤減低下，僱主便可能對工人作出剝削，如起扣工資和減少休息時間等，以增加生產和降低成本，來維持自己的利益，工人受到剝削，便可能會出現和之前度未有工人殺死僱主的情況相似，工人會以罷工回應僱主的行為，而僱主作出改善，工人便會以更激烈的行為作出承認，以為並改變，故僱主和僱主之間的矛盾未能化解，便可能出現僱人等衝突。所以，商人和僱主可能會出現以上衝突。

之後，工人與政府也可能會出現衝突。在工人被

僱主可能剝削的情況下，工人可能會埋怨國家的改革，以便令他們無法受到保障，更因為新的改革而受損，所以工人們都會因有可能被解僱和受剝削下，向政府表達不滿，

但是，國務推行這計劃也有它的環境和經濟的因素在內，所以國家當然不會作出讓步，在兩者的立場完全矛盾下，工人便可能上街示威，而丘岳和武豐等政府人員作出衝突，以致雙方堪入衝突的問題中，所以我認為政府和工人可能會出現以上關係。

最後，我認為外國對中國也會出現衝突。中國內地，也有很多工廠是接外國跨國企業的訂單而發展的，如政府推行這計劃，便可能會令到工廠的生產量減少，跨國企業的成本也因時間加長，而增加生產成本，所以外國政府會因為己國自身的跨國企業而向中國政府提出申訴，希望能扭轉這問題，以免影響己國的國家發展，但是這是中國國家的內政，外國無權干涉，所以國與之間便可能以言論互相批評，在經濟上出現衝突。而且，跨過企業也可能因而撤走中國的生產線，而轉向其他國家，這可能會進一步激化中國與其他國家之間的衝突和矛盾。所以，我認為中國與外國其他國家出現衝突。

所以，我認為若要這建議奏效，政府和商企、商企和個體、以及政府和中國民間之間都可能會出現以上的衝突。

評語

- 了解題目要求，能從不同層面解釋中國政府建議同時降低經濟增長和能源消耗量的原因
- 能從內部環境污染、能源供應問題、大國責任（國際形象）、發展戰略性工業（新工業）等不同層面作多角度分析，惟論述較傾向環境角度出發
- 能直接而清楚地指出相關的持分者，恰當地以利益、立場、言論等對衝突作概念化的解說
- 也能重申建議對經濟與環境等範疇的作用，以展示對延伸回應題要求的理解

樣本二

第三級

(a) 首先資料提及國家主席的解釋，降低目標是為了不會犧牲環境换取急速的經濟發展步伐。這顯示了中國越來越重視珍惜資源，重視環保意識，這促使中國有這樣的意是由於「綠化」環保理念跟及理念在近年來越來越普及，在資訊科技發達下，這些意識及理念在媒體及互聯網上迅速擴散，在全球化下，中國政府亦意識到環保的興起，中國自為世界大國不會讓自己落後，繼而提出環保，降低污染的目標。

再者，中國內地本身為世界工廠，設有各種各式各樣的生產廠，而這些生產廠在生產過程中雖然帶動了經濟發展，但同時不停使用能源排出污染物，污染水源土地，破壞生態環境令動植物死亡，亦影響人們的居住環境及健康，令人民的生活質素有所下降，因此中國內地人民漸漸產生不滿而上街遊行抗議，要求生產廠改善或搬遷，在近年來內地常常發生這類事情，在新聞中所能發見，人民的不滿亦是一個原因令計劃的目標下降，務求減低能源使用，減低污染，提升人民的生活質素。計劃目標下降，回應市民訴求是其中一個原因。

另外，中國內地亦漸漸意識到自己的經濟發展，有賴使用大量的能源進行生產，但在這些生產的過程中卻使用着大量的化石燃料，排放大量溫室氣體，令全球暖化，就成不少的生態破壞，並且令天氣失常及不穩，在中國則發生了不常的旱災及雪災，在這些災害前，不但人民生命受損，亦造成沉重經濟負擔，中國漸漸對此有所了解，便降低能源消耗，希望改善不正常的天災。

最後，「持臺灣」這種生活方式漸由全球化傳到中國，在既不害壞社會及經濟發展同時，不損下一代使用能源。這種生活方式在國際環保團體風吹下流入中國。這種方式帶給人良好的印象，在中國調低目標時間接體驗了這種方式，為中國建良好的形象，這是促成中國調低計劃目標的原因。

(b) 首先，落實這建議時由於中國調低能源消耗量及經濟增長，自私人公司及企營的持份者便會站出來反對，由於這些公司及企業皆以圖利為自己目標，他們希望利潤得到極大化，賺取最多的收入，但降低計劃目標下降便與他們所追求的相反。調低能源的消耗及經濟增長正道限制他們進行生產圖利，鼓勵他們減產，這個計劃的目標下降與公司營的持份者納稅票相反，出現分歧，持份者便會站出來抗議，進行反對，甚至而停產或遷移威脅政府。

但是有持份者反對，而有持份者支持環保團體的人士及組織，便會支持計劃目標的調低，因為當中能源消耗的下降能減低用使用能源而排出的溫室氣體及污染物，例如：二氧化硫及懸浮粒子等，繼而減低自然環境的污染及全球暖化的加劇。

因此同時，自平民大眾的持份者亦會支持計劃目標的下降，由於市民大眾的生活環境，與能源消耗所排放的污染物息息相關，污染物會惡化他們的生活環境，令生活質素下降，相反計劃目標下降便能改善問題。

企業公司的持份者及環保人士的持份者及一般市民大眾的持份者，就政府把計劃目標下降有相反的立場，一方反對，一方支持。在價值觀及利益出現分歧，便會有所爭執。企業公司的持份者會上街游行抗議來表達自己的不滿，他們甚至以停產或遷移用經濟利益要求政府更改計劃。與他們相對的環保人士及一般市民大眾則

會出聲反對公司企業的行為，最常見的就是傳媒的壓搣，利用社
會及互聯發聲，繼而促使言語及文字上的爭執，各持仍者會
依自己的立場表達意見，互相指罵。

其次，在企業公司進行抗議的時候，環保人權團體乃至市民
可能因之堵塞性別的不公出來阻止他們進行抗議，或者利用遊行
表達的歧意見，當中容易促成一些團體碰撞的爭執，造成傷亡
或流血事件。這些傳媒的大字報率以進行抗議的爭執，會破
壞社會的兩派安全及穩定，亦破壞社會的和諧。

評語

- 能大致指出能源消耗和經濟發展兩者關係，並能指出中國政府的關注，但部分回應與題目要求的關係不大，解釋建議方面亦欠清晰和詳盡
- 對部分概念（例如「可持續發展」）流於背誦定義而非作恰當運用
- 基本能指出不同持分者間的爭論點及矛盾，但稍欠詳盡
- 能應用概念（例如價值觀、利益等）解釋持分者出現衝突的原因，亦有利用持分者的立場解說其觀點

Sample 3

Level 2

(a) In accordance with China's Twelfth Five-Year Plan, the Chinese government proposed a reduction in the country's economic growth and energy consumption at the same time and there are some possible reasons behind. The reasons will be illustrated below in 4 aspects, which are environmental, diplomatic, health and the social aspect in this essay.

Firstly, in environmental aspect, the reduction in the country's economic growth and energy consumption at the same time can help to ease the serious pollution problem and the damage of the ecosystem due to the rapid development and high consumption of energy of China. China was known as the 'World Factory' and lots of industrial production take place in the Mainland. Under globalisation, the world is undergoing worldwide division of labour. China, as a developing country, has a relatively low labour cost, that's why many of the foreign industries went into China and set up production line. The heavy industries development emit a large amount of pollutants such as carbon dioxide and sulphur dioxide, which may cause serious environmental problems, including the heat island effect and the global warming which led to the frequent occurrence of extreme weather and the overall increase in temperature, which is detrimental to our globe.

With reference to the source, Premier Wen Jiabao said the reduction takes place in order not to sacrifice the environment to the fast pace of economic development." The Chinese government proposed the reduction based on the idea of sustainable development, which the economic, social and environmental aspect should be balanced. Therefore, with the reduction of economic growth and energy consumption, the above mentioned problem can be eased and fulfill the principle of "sustainable development".

Secondly, in citizens' health aspect, the reduction of economic growth and energy consumption can improve the health condition of Chinese people. Originally, under heavy industries, Chinese citizens suffer from smog all the time and are easily infected by various respiratory diseases such as lung cancer. The emission of pollutants and the burning of fossil fuels when generating electricity may also emit dust particles or green-house gases, which harm the health of the Chinese citizens. Therefore, with the proposal, the cut down energy consumption and economic development can ease the problem, allow citizens to breath in fresh air, but not smog all the time. This can raise the quality of life of chinese citizens and improve the overall living standard of China.

Thirdly, the rapid economic development has caused several diplomatic problem to China. Although the Chinese government has clearly stated that they hope to maintain a friendly relationship with other countries, countries such as U.S and Japan still regard the rapid economic development of China as a threat. Recently, the GDP of China has replaced Japan which has ranked 2nd in the whole world for over 40 years, which has increased tensions in the international community. U.S has also sent representative Hilary to visit Myanmar these days with the aim to cooperate with China's neighbouring countries to isolate China. Therefore, in order to show the sincerity of China to maintain friendly and partnership relations with other countries, as well as to reduce conflicts, the Chinese government proposed the reduction of economic growth and energy consumption at the same time.

Together with the criticism of the 'too fast' economic development of China, the international community also condemn China for emitting too much pollutants with the high consumption level of energy and stated that China should bear the responsibility for causing global warming. Therefore, to maintain its international status and create an image that it is willing to corporate its responsibility as part of the global village, Chinese government proposed the reduction.

Lastly, China mainly focus its economic development on the coastal line after the reform and opening up as Deng Xiaoping proposed 'Let some people get rich first', there are serious social problems in China, especially the wealth gap problem. The difference between the rural and the urban area is very huge, that ~~is~~ the average income of people in the rural area was just about \$300 while those in the urban area have an average income of about \$5000. Social

discontent was caused and may threaten the rule of the Chinese government. Therefore, by slowing down the economic development, the rural area is given time to develop and narrow down the wealth gap between them and those people in the coastal area, which solve the social problem of China and allow the society to maintain social harmony.

To conclude, the Chinese government may hope to ease the short term social problem and go along with the long term development like maintaining good diplomatic relationship and carry out the principle of sustainable development. Thus, the Chinese government proposed a reduction in economic growth and energy consumption at the same time.

(b) Under the Twelfth Five-Year Plan, Chinese government proposed a reduction in economic growth and energy consumption at the same time. If the above policy takes place, a few conflicts among different stakeholders in the world and the society may emerge, which will be explained below.

Firstly, to hold negative view towards the policy, business sector emphasize on their profit and economic growth of their own business. With the reduction of the economic growth of the country, trade with other countries may be reduced. China nowadays are still undergoing huge amount of trade transaction, which is ~~still~~ a very important part of its economy. If those trade are reduced, the business sector may shrink and the investor may turn their attention to other countries such as India, which also has great potential in development, with its huge sum of population. Therefore, by arguing economic interest, businessmen may oppose the proposal.

Secondly, citizens may have diverse view towards the reduction in economic growth and energy consumption. For citizens who support to protect the environment or have low demand in energy, they would support the proposal as it improves the overall living environment, and improve their quality of life. For patients who are suffering from respiratory diseases due to the serious air pollution of China, the reduction would suit them and they will be in favour of it as their diseases may be eased. Related medical expenses can be reduced as well if their situation improves. In this case, both economic and

mental conditions will be improved. The above two types of citizens will support the government's proposal in the reduction.

However, for workers working in factories or electricity companies, they may oppose the proposal as it may harm their livelihood. As the target for the annual growth of GDP will be lowered from 11.2% to 7%, which is a huge sum of amount, the government may impose some restriction to the factories production as well as their emission to suit the principle of cutting pollutants. The factory workers may be laid off and become unemployed, with the decrease in demand of several products or increase in cost in production. Their job will not be secure and may not be able to support their daily expenses as well as the whole family's spending. This will harm these factory workers.

For the electricity companies workers, the situation would be similar or even worse. From the source, the plan also included a development strategy focusing on new industries, such as those related to new energy resources. In this case, the energy demand will switch from the traditional energy resources such as the burning of coal and petroleum to renewable power resources such as wind power or hydro-electric power. Income of the electricity companies nowadays will decrease which affect the employment and the livelihood of the workers as well.

On a contrary, researchers or business in new industries, such as companies specialised in recycling will be benefit and support the

proposal. To carry out the plan, the Chinese government may subsidize those researchers and companies of the new industries and they can gain more resources and authorized recognition to develop their own industries. Government support is essentially important in the development of an industry in China as the government is holding huge power to determine the existence of an industry. Companies can earn more profit and the research can be further developed which becomes an argument for supporting the reduction in the view of those new industry developers.

Besides, in the international aspect, most of the countries like US would support the reduction as China's threat to them seem to be reduced. The 1st ranking of the United States can be secured.

~~Country~~ of China has also contribute to the reduction of pollutants and act as a leading role in environmental protection, which is an encouraging news to small Asian countries. They can follow China's step to enhance its own international status.

However, to some oil producing countries, the proposal of reducing economic growth and energy consumption of China will threaten their interests. As the world's oil distribution is very uneven, even countries as big as China have to import oil from those oil producing countries such as the Middle East. When China has huge demand of energy, those countries can use those oil reserve as oil weapons, to achieve some political goals and bring benefit to their country. With the reduction they may not be able to do so.

To conclude, there are conflicts concerning unemployment, environmental protection, business interest as well as nation's responsibilities and political factors arise with the proposal.

Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Attempted to analyse the issue from different perspectives but the discussion was mainly on the environmental aspect• Able to put forth some general information on pollution but failed to demonstrate how it is relevant to the question• Attempted to identify several individual stakeholders and point out their concerns• Failed to discern the relationship among the stakeholders and discussed the conflicts among them

卷二，第三題
Paper 2, Question 3

Sample 1

Level 5

(a) Personal development which includes development in physical, mental and social. Although Chinese and these ethnic minorities are living under the same shelter, in the same city, prejudice and discriminations against these ethnic minorities are omnipresent. Some point out that the prejudice may pose difficulties for personal development in ethnic minorities while the others perceive it as a catalyst in boosting personal development in them. I do think this prejudice will pose difficulties on their development to a large extent but not to small reservation on exceptional cases. The reasons would be discussed as follows according to self-esteem, sense of belonging and own identity, which are the three important components of personal development.

First, self-esteem plays a very important role in one's personal development, and prejudice may lower one's self-esteem. According to an expert, self-esteem is composed of five building blocks, which are security, selfhood, affiliation, mission and competence. Due to the prejudice for example, prejudicing an Indian's academic performance is poorer than local, may harm one's selfhood due to losing confidence and prevent him to pursue his own life goals, as he is often not recognized by the locals. Prejudice obstruct him to purchase goals and thus result in a failure in establishing his self-esteem, thus greatly obstruct his personal development.

Second, due to prejudice, ethnic minorities may not be able to build sense of belonging to the society and thus result in a poor social life. Due to prejudice, people are often reluctant to know, get in touch and communicate with ethnic minorities due to difference in languages, cultures. This makes the ethnic minorities failed to be recognized and thus failed to feel he or she is a part of the society. Due to this unsecured and isolated feelings, they may develop a character of silence and rarely disclose themselves to others, leading to incomplete personal development.

Third, when prejudice comes upon ethnic minorities, in order to conform to what the general public prejudgete who they are, they may lose their own identity. For example, according to Viv, Hong Kong people often prejudgete Indians as "Ah-cha" where they often worked as security guard or curry cook. These kinds of stereotypes may motivate the ethnic minorities to conform to these given identities in order to get recognition from the general public. As a result, they may engage in identity diffusion, and fail to establish their own identity and values but ended up fulfilling the general public's prejudiced expectations.

However, prejudice may sometimes act as a catalyst to boost one's determination to combat against these stereotyped ideas; and accelerate one's personal development.

Living in an environment filled with prejudice may train one's ability and courage to be different and find one's own identity and life goals. For example, Vir, dare to stand on ~~✓~~ from the majority and pursue his own job of being freelancer as an ~~speaker~~ orator. The usual practice of being odd in the majority trained him to be brave to stand out and do not blindly follow the crowd of the majority.

In conclusion, prejudice do impose detrimental effects on ethnic minorities' personal development as prejudice reduce self-esteem, sense of belonging and refrain them from finding their own identity. However, I still hold small reservation on its effect, as prejudice may ~~actually~~ sometimes help accelerate one's pursuit of own identity and life goals like Vir ~~✓~~.

(b) In order to promote and enhance ethnic harmony for a more harmonious society, there are actually several measures that can be carried out by the government and youngsters in political, educational, social and cultural aspects. They are discussed as follows.

First in political aspect, the government can strengthen the corporation with the EoZ, an organization dealing with cases ~~✓~~ of discrimination to legislate more detailed laws to combat discrimination against minorities in order to safeguard their interest. For example, the case of

an academic genius, sign from the ethnic minorities failed to find a suitable school even with help of the Education Bureau. This case do raised public concern towards the minorities' education. When laws are better designed and legislature, this can help to balance the interest of different minorities and hence equalize their opportunities on a legal basis to reduce social disputes.

Second, in educational aspect, the government can also subsidize NGOs or even corporate with NGOs to produce more TV programmes and workshops to promote ethnic harmony. Prejudice and discrimination often arise due to lack of education on cultures between different ethnicities. Therefore education through daily channels like TV programmes, workshop can help to convey messages of

ethnic harmony to the general public more effectively and help gradually changing the perception among different ethnicities.

Third, on cultural basis, the government can also work with youngers to set up ^{public} carnivals or little festivals in order to let general public have a better understanding of the ethnic minorities. A good example was a carnival starring dance performances by ethnic minorities and game stalls created by them in Mong Kok District. The district council there ~~had~~ decided to set up such carnival to strengthen communication between different ethnicities within the district. This activity was described as a great success as many of the local

youngsters and ethnic minorities worked together and give local people a precious chance to know more about the ethnic minorities. Some local middle-aged ^{resident} also praises the carnival as a good bridge linking the different ethnicities.

Fourth, youngsters themselves can also give helping hands to the ethnic minorities in their school or even joining volunteer services in MROs to serve ethnic minorities. Ethnic minorities in schools may encounter language barriers which hinder their studies. Youngsters can help them by chatting with them using simple local language. This not only help them in academic aspect, but also help each other to have a better understanding among them. ~~Youngster can even join to~~ Youngsters can even join volunteer services in MROs serving ethnic minorities. For example, some MROs set up small scale tutorial classes for students from ethnic minorities. Youngsters can simply help by taking such volunteer tasks to make the ethnic minorities feel loved and cared. Through ~~senses~~, understanding can even be enhanced.

To conclude, government and youngster can devote their effort in establishing better ~~legal~~ laws against discrimination, education through media, cultural awareness establishment and volunteer services and care to enhance understanding between different ethnicities, ~~in~~ thus facilitate ethnic harmony.

Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Showed a good understanding of the demand of the question • The stance was clearly presented and able to provide a critical evaluation • Put forth a thorough discussion by applying relevant concepts on the difficulties faced by the ethnic minority people in personal development • Able to identify the features of the roles of the government and young people, hence providing justifications to the suggestions

樣本二

第三級

(a) 香港——一個國際大都會，這裏容納了不少世界各地來的人，包括少數族裔人，而這些少數族裔人卻常常被香港人都不能接受他們，甚至常對他們有偏見，例如資料提及的印度人——阿Viv，他的爸爸是商人，而媽媽則是教師，但他卻說自己的爸爸是銀行護衛員、媽媽則在家煮飯而已。他覺得這才符合香港人對印度人的印象，由此可看得出香港人對少數族裔人的偏見甚深，而那些偏見，對他們的成長影響深遠。

不少少數族裔人都會遇到同一的困難，就是旁人對他們的偏見，例如：他們身上的氣味、他們穿著古怪、沒有禮貌等等這種偏見都會影響他們成長的過程，例如上學時同學們疏遠他，因為害怕他們身上的味道，令他們的自我形象下降，又或是嘲笑他們的衣著古怪、令他們自信下降，而一般人卻認為他們的工作能力是低的，可能只會給他們一些簡單的工作去做，讓他們也容易自我能力感下降，這種種的偏見都成為了他們成長上遇到的困難。

而阿Viv能夠不被這些偏見擊倒，只是個別例子。所以我認為偏見會為少數族裔人的成長帶來困難。(在獨特感方面，更可能因想盡快融入我們，所以把自己的生活習慣及自己各方面都跟著香港的主流文化，而因此欠缺自己獨有方面。)

(b) 在促進香港不同族裔的共融方面，政府可以透過電視劇，例如多些播出有關不同族裔的生活方式及文化之類的片段，也能作多些有關和族裔人士和平共處的廣告等，可以讓市民能更了解他們的風土人情，放下對他們的偏見，重新認識少數族裔。

(在宣傳方面)

另外，政府也可以在支援上為他們造一些東西，例如培訓，津貼等可以幫助他們融入社區。

在青少年方面。我們首先要對他們放下成見，試着主動去找他們，例如在溝通方面有困難的，不要就此放棄和他們做朋友，應和他們一起學習一個同一的語言來溝通，又或主動去關心他們，嘗試幫他們解開困難，因為我們主動去了解他解讀他總比他們過主動要結識我們較容易，然後開始和他們交流，互相了解，多給他們介紹本土的文化及生活，讓他們也了解香港，帶領身邊的朋友也接納他們。

評語

- 了解題目要求，扼要提出相關論點；有指出相關概念，但概念應用和運用例子解說方面有待改善
- 討論內容略嫌過簡，應深入討論偏見對少數族裔在成長方面造成什麼困難
- 所提建議，內容過於簡單和片面，應多解釋這些建議如何促進不同族裔的共融
- 討論角度不足，解釋亦欠詳盡和缺乏相關例子佐證

樣本三

第二級

(a) 我同意偏見是給香港少數族裔的個人成長帶來困難。

香港人對少數族裔的人有很重的偏見，認為少數族裔的文化水平較低，知識水準相對較低，導致香港人不喜歡和少數族裔的人融合相處。香港人對許多數族裔的人有所偏見，導致少數族裔的個人成長帶來困難，他們往往在學校受到同學的歧視，難以和同學相處，他們遇到困難時，往往難以找到同學幫助，他們難以在學校認識到新朋友。他們甚至融入同學之中，這樣會令他們的自尊感有所下降，他們不被社會所認同。他們在工作時，他們會被同事排斥，令他們難以和同事融合相處。

(b) 香港政府可以加強宣傳及教育市民認識不同族裔

在宣傳方面，政府在電視中宣傳有關市民和不同族裔的共融，加強市民對不同族裔的認識，減低香港市民對於不同族裔的歧視，令到市民能夠和不同族裔融合相處。

在香港方面政府可以在學校教育學生如何能夠和不同族裔相處，並且鼓勵他們工作時和不同族裔有所接觸，這樣做能夠減低市民對於不同族裔的誤解。

青少年可以接納不同族裔的人，不要對不同族裔有所偏見，勇敢認識及幫助不同族裔的人，而且和不同族裔的人融合相處，這樣做能夠和不同族裔融合。

評語

- 能帶出一些觀點，但較籠統，解釋亦欠詳細，未能有效聚焦和作出深入討論
- 偏見影響少數族裔成長方面的困難著墨較少
- 能提出個別建議，但較表面，未能詳細解釋如何可以促進不同族裔的共融
- 對少數族裔在香港面對的困難，和對族裔共融的特點看來所知不多，以致討論角度較狹窄，建議亦欠具體