

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
The candidate:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● describes clearly and in detail the pattern of acceptance by Hong Kong ethnic Chinese of different ethnic groups as shown in Source A, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ There were discrepancies in the levels of acceptance of various ethnic groups. Generally speaking, Japanese received the highest level of acceptance (from 71.6% to 92.9%) while Africans the lowest (from 18.6% to 70.3%); ■ Local Chinese showed greater acceptance of people from developed countries (e.g. Japan, America and European ones) than people from developing countries (e.g. African or South Asian ones); ■ It was most acceptable to be friends with (the highest 92.9% and the lowest 70%) and least acceptable to get married to ethnic minorities (the highest 71.6% and the lowest 18.6%); ■ The acceptance was lowest in the contexts involving the highest intimacy. Local Chinese were less willing to accept ethnic minority groups in the private sphere, e.g. marriage (18.6% and 21.7% for African and South Asian respectively), etc. 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● makes appropriate and full use of the sources 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● identifies the pattern but only describes it briefly, making limited use of the source; or neglects some key features when describing the pattern; or describes the percentages in the columns/ rows separately 	2-3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● makes use of some points of relevance in the sources, but not comprehensively 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● describes briefly some of the figures, but some of the descriptions may not be correct 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● makes use of the source in a limited manner or sometimes inappropriately 	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● makes no attempt to answer the question 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● gives an answer which is not relevant to the question 	0

1. (b)

Suggested Marking Guidelines	Marks
The candidate:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● identifies and explains clearly two factors that might affect the aspirations for the future of ethnic minority youths 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"> ■ Interpersonal/ social acceptance/ influence of the social circle (Sources A and B): Ethnic minority youths in Hong Kong may have dreams of/ want to plan for/ worry about their future life, such as where to live, whom they will fall in love with, whether they are accepted by peers. The lower overall acceptance of Africans and South Asians by Chinese (Source A) may limit the ability of these minority youths to make friends (Source B) or get married in Hong Kong; ■ Acceptance in the workplace (Source A): Source A showed a lower level of acceptance of African and South Asian colleagues, which may limit the job opportunities and career plans of minority youths; ■ Sense of belonging (Source A and B)/ cultural differences/ language barrier (Source B): Chinese culture is the dominant culture in Hong Kong as Chinese are the majority ethnic group and Chinese is one of the official languages. Ethnic minority youths in Hong Kong may feel confused about their identity due to cultural 	5-6

	differences and language barriers in communicating with the majority (Source B) or may lack a sense of belonging/ feeling of stability, thus discouraging them from making plans for their future here. The influence of these factors may vary with ethnicity. Europeans, Americans or Japanese, who are more accepted by the ethnic Chinese (Source A), may have more friends and a greater sense of belonging, thus being more inclined to make long term plans in Hong Kong;	
■	Educational opportunities (Source B): Opportunities to receive tertiary education help young people to develop their potentials/ talents, and broaden their career prospects. Source B showed how ethnic minority youths may worry about their chances of entering university, which makes them hesitate in pursuing their dream careers, etc.	
●	makes appropriate and full use of Sources A and B	
●	provides a well-structured, clear and in-depth elaboration	
●	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	3-4
●	makes use of some points of relevance in the sources, but not comprehensively	
●	provides a well-structured elaboration, though it might lack clarity/ detail in parts	
●	attempts to offer one brief explanation for the aspirations for the future of ethnic minority youths in Hong Kong; or explains briefly the meaning of aspirations for the future; 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;	1-2
●	uses the sources in a limited manner or sometimes inappropriately, e.g. by showing discrepancies between the factors and the sources	
●	gives a superficial answer with little organisation/ without focus; expresses his/her ideas vaguely	
●	fails to identify any factors / makes no attempt to answer the question	
●	gives an answer which is not relevant to the question	0

1. (c)

Suggested Marking Guidelines	Marks
The candidate:	
● presents his/her stance clearly and consistently ● explains and justifies clearly and logically the extent to which 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. social strata, open-mindedness, plurality, quality of life, cultural integration, identity, interpersonal communication, etc.); 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.	7-8
<i>Points of agreement: (Hong Kong is an ethnically integrated society.)</i>	
■ Different ethnic cuisines (or cultural activities, e.g. music, dance performances in the Cultural Centre) can be found in Hong Kong and are loved by Hong Kong people (Source C). This shows Hong Kong people, regardless of their ethnicities, accept different cultures; ■ School admission is non-discriminatory to ethnic groups. All ethnic groups are considered as Hong Kong people. (According to the Basic Law, all Hong Kong residents shall be equal before the law (Article 25)). Also, young people can study with any ethnic group, which acknowledges plurality in society and further promotes ethnic integration (Source C); ■ Chinese as the majority ethnic group show little discrimination towards other ethnic minorities in the workplace and on social occasions (the percentages of acceptance were all over 50% as shown in Source A); ■ Different ethnic groups are welcome to reside in Hong Kong (Source C). People of different ethnic groups coexist peacefully in Hong Kong and conflict between ethnic	

	<p>groups is very infrequent, etc.</p> <p><i>Points of disagreement: (Hong Kong is not an ethnically integrated society.)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Local Chinese might not want to develop close relationships with certain ethnic minority groups, e.g. South Asian and African. It is difficult to have any ethnic integration if people do not know each other in the first place (Sources A and B), let alone get married to a Chinese individual; ■ Hong Kong is branded as Asia's World City. However, local Chinese show a high level of acceptance of Japanese (Source A), but not other Asians; ■ Lack of proficiency in Chinese creates great obstacles for ethnic minorities in studying in local schools. Ethnic minorities might choose to study in schools that are dedicated to them, preventing the promotion of ethnic integration between local Chinese and ethnic minority groups (Source B); ■ The low level of acceptance of South Asians and Africans in the neighbourhood (Source A) may cause these groups to rely on their own communities to find a living place. As a result, they might reside in the same district (e.g. Nepalese most likely in Yuen Long, Africans most likely in Tsim Sha Tsui) and gain communal support from their ethnic group, which further prevents ethnic integration between ethnic minorities and local Chinese and among different ethnic minority groups, etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● provides a well-structured, in-depth discussion, demonstrating a high level of critical analysis 	
● presents his/her stance consistently		5-6
● 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		
● provides a well-structured discussion, demonstrating some evidence of critical analysis, though this might lack detail in parts		
● presents his/her stance, but possibly with insufficient clarity	3-4	
● 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 and some of the evidence might be irrelevant or used inappropriately; tends to generally explain the interactions among different ethnic groups from a particular viewpoint (e.g. the cultural aspects) 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		
● provides a somewhat shallow and poorly structured discussion, and does not always articulate his/her ideas clearly		
● presents no clear stance and may put forward contradictory arguments	1-2	
● attempts to explain ethnic integration/ points out some pros and/or cons of a society with different ethnic groups, but fails to explain whether ethnic integration exists in Hong Kong; 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 social strata/ open-mindedness/ plurality/ quality of life/ cultural integration/ identity/ interpersonal communication; uses irrelevant/ inappropriate examples/ information for illustration		
● gives a superficial answer with little organisation/ without focus; expresses his/her ideas vaguely		
● makes no attempt to answer the question		0
● gives an answer which is not relevant to the question		

2. (a)

Suggested Marking Guidelines	Marks
The candidate:	
● using Source B, elaborates on the phenomenon of income inequality as reflected in Source A clearly and in detail, e.g.:	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The cartoon shows social/ income inequality by contrasting the life of rich and poor people in China. In the cartoon, the rich enjoy sumptuous meals and find life to be good in China, while the poor are suffering from hunger; ■ In both rural and urban areas, a considerable income disparity between the rich and the poor can be found. The average annual income of the top 20% of families was 21.8 times that of the bottom 20% of families in rural areas. (The difference is 135 485 RMB.) The average annual income of the top 20% of families is 11.6 times that of the bottom 20% of families in urban areas. (The difference of 215 534 RMB is more significant.); ■ The disparity between rural and urban areas is also great. The difference between the average annual income of the bottom 20% of families in rural areas and that of those in urban areas was significant (13 842 RMB). (The average annual income of the bottom 20% of families in the urban areas is 3.1 times that of those in rural areas.) The difference between the average annual income of the top 20% of families in rural areas and that of those in urban areas was more significant (93 891 RMB). (The average annual income of the top 20% of families in urban areas is 1.7 times that of those in rural areas.) , etc. 	
● makes appropriate and full use of the sources	
● describes the phenomenon briefly	
● makes use of some points of relevance in the sources, but not comprehensively	2-3
● describes briefly the cartoon, but some of the description may not be correct	
● makes use of the sources in a limited manner or sometimes inappropriately, or is not able to relate Source B to a plausible interpretation of the phenomenon	1
● makes no attempt to answer the question	
● gives an answer which is not relevant to the question	0

2. (b)

Suggested Marking Guidelines	Marks
The candidate:	
● identifies and explains clearly one impact that poverty reduction might have on the environment in China; 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.	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ China's manufacturing and industrial development as a means to reduce poverty might lead to air, water, and land pollution, etc.; ■ The emergence of the middle class as a result of poverty reduction and their consumption habits and lifestyles, such as the use air conditioning and private cars, might lead to air pollution and heat island effect, etc.; ■ The damaging factors, such as unreasonable development and over-exploitation, leading to further degradation of environmentally fragile areas would be removed after relocating the rural poor. The degree of soil erosion and desertification, etc. in these areas would therefore be alleviated. 	
● makes appropriate and full use of Source C to provide a clear explanation of the relationship between the source and the impact identified	
● identifies and explains one impact that poverty reduction might have on the environment in China with reference to Source C, but does not explain it fully or with sufficient clarity; applies relevant knowledge and concepts, but the analysis might lack detail in parts	2-3
● makes use of some points of relevance in Source C, but not comprehensively	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> may attempt to describe briefly the situation of poverty reduction; or makes no attempt to explain with reference to the sources/ from the environmental perspective uses the sources in a limited manner or sometimes inappropriately, e.g. by showing discrepancies between the impacts and the sources 	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> fails to identify any impacts/ makes no attempt to answer the question gives an answer which is not relevant to the question 	0

2. (c)

Suggested Marking Guidelines	Marks
The candidate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> explains and justifies clearly and logically one argument supporting the claim, and one argument opposing the claim; draws appropriately upon the relevant evidence from the sources to justify the argument; shows an in-depth understanding and an appropriate application of the relevant knowledge and concepts (e.g. sustainable development, reform and opening-up, caring for the living and non-living environment, living standards, etc.), in view of the situation in China; may construct arguments by drawing upon some of the points below or any other appropriate alternatives, e.g. 	6-7
<i>Supporting argument: (Relocating the rural poor will help China to reduce poverty significantly.)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are a significant number of people suffering from poverty (70 million in Source C) and most of them live in places with a fragile environment, and lacking fertile soil for farming (Source C). Moving these people to other places will enable them to improve their living conditions, raise their earnings from farming and stabilise food supplies, solving the problem of hunger shown in Source A, etc.; The Chinese government will inject a capital influx of 600 billion RMB in the next five years (Source C) in the migration project. A significant number of people will be relocated to the cities (3.7 million according to Source C), where they can enjoy basic infrastructure and better living conditions, and their wages will be higher than that in rural areas (Source B), etc.; 	
<i>Opposing argument: (Relocating the rural poor will not help China to reduce poverty significantly.)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only ten million people would be moved in the relocation project (Source C), while there are far more people suffering from poverty (70 million in Source C). Such a small number of poor people involved in the relocation project will not help to reduce poverty significantly, etc.; Moving the poor people in rural areas to cities will not help because the income inequality is also great in cities (Source B). These poor people might still suffer as they may not find jobs easily with their low level of education/ skills and they cannot afford expensive housing, food, and other daily necessities in cities (Source A), etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> makes appropriate and full use of the sources to provide a clear explanation of arguments provides well-structured, logical and in-depth arguments 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> explains one argument supporting this claim, and one argument opposing this claim by drawing on much of the relevant evidence from the sources, but may not fully utilise them and may provide a slightly limited justification of the arguments; or clearly and fully explains one argument (either for or against the claim) with reference to the sources; or one of the arguments put forth may be irrelevant; applies relevant knowledge and concepts; explains the arguments by drawing upon some of the points above or any other appropriate alternatives, but may not explain the arguments with sufficient reference to the situation in China makes use of some points of relevance in the sources, but not comprehensively provides well-structured arguments, though these might lack clarity/ detail in parts 	3-5

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● identifies or attempts to elaborate on one argument (either for or against the claim), but the explanation is partial; or points out one or two arguments but makes no attempt to explain them with reference to the sources; or may attempt to describe briefly the plan to relocate the rural poor/ ways to reduce poverty ● uses the sources in a limited manner or sometimes inappropriately, e.g. by showing discrepancies between the arguments and the sources ● gives a superficial answer with little organisation/ without focus; expresses his/her ideas vaguely 	1-2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● fails to establish any arguments/ makes no attempt to answer the question ● gives an answer which is not relevant to the question 	0

3. (a)

Suggested Marking Guidelines	Marks
The candidate:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● makes a clear and comprehensive comparison of the levels of happiness (Graph A) and patterns of satisfaction with quality of life (Graph B) in Singapore and Hong Kong with reference to various dimensions of quality of life, e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ From graph A, on a 10-point scale, the average level of happiness as expressed by respondents in Singapore in 2015 was 7.56, whereas that of Hong Kong was 6.98. This shows that Hong Kong respondents on average expressed a lower level of happiness than those from Singapore; ■ From graph B, respondents in Hong Kong rated each of these dimensions lower than the rating given by respondents in Singapore, showing that respondents in Hong Kong were less satisfied with these 6 categories of conditions than their Singaporean counterparts; ■ The ratings given by Singaporean respondents were over 7 on all the dimensions of quality of life. In Hong Kong, the satisfaction levels were lower for all dimensions and more divergent. ■ In Singapore, the rating for environmental conditions was the highest (7.85) and that of political and social conditions the lowest (7.11). In Hong Kong, the entertainment and recreational conditions were rated the highest, though with a lower mean (6.7). The following 3 dimensions were all rated lower than 5 by Hong Kong respondents (i.e. poor ratings on a 10-point scale): housing conditions, political and social conditions and environmental conditions, showing that in general, respondents were least satisfied with these conditions. Among these, housing conditions were rated the lowest (4.22), much lower than the lowest rating in Singapore (7.11); ■ For the 3 least satisfactory conditions in Hong Kong, the difference between Hong Kong and Singapore was substantial: housing conditions (3.05), environmental conditions (2.95) and political and social conditions (2.7), etc. 	4-5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● makes appropriate and full use of the sources 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● provides a brief comparison of the two places shown in the two graphs, but may neglect some key features of the patterns; or compares the levels of happiness and identifies the patterns shown in Graph B but tends to describe the data for the two places separately; ● makes use of some points of relevance in the sources, but not comprehensively 	2-3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● describes briefly some of the figures, but some of the description may not be correct ● makes use of the source in a limited manner or sometimes inappropriately 	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● makes no attempt to answer the question ● gives an answer which is not relevant to the question 	0

3. (b)

Suggested Marking Guidelines	Marks
<p>The candidate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● identifies and explains logically why the two dimensions of quality of life should be given priority to improve the level of happiness in Hong Kong; may assume that an increase in the levels of satisfaction with some of the quality of life dimensions will lead to an increase in the level of happiness ● for each chosen priority, suggests and justifies logically one way by which the level of satisfaction with the quality of life could be raised in Hong Kong; explains clearly and logically how the suggested ways will make the majority of stakeholders in Hong Kong more satisfied; shows an in-depth understanding and an appropriate application of the relevant knowledge and concepts (e.g. quality of life, roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders in Hong Kong); may draw upon some of the points below or any other appropriate alternatives, e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The ratings given by Hong Kong respondents for various conditions of life in Hong Kong show that Hong Kong people were generally not satisfied about specific conditions, and it is believed that an improvement in some of these conditions, especially those given a low satisfaction rate, would raise the happiness level. Housing conditions scored the lowest, followed by political and social conditions among the 6 dimensions of quality of life in Hong Kong. Hence these two dimensions should be given priority; ■ It is possible that a higher level of happiness in Singapore could be explained by higher levels of satisfaction with the quality of life. To raise the level of happiness so that it is as high as that in Singapore, the poorest dimensions in comparison with Singapore should be given priority. In other words, housing conditions and environmental conditions, which showed the biggest differences in the ratings of satisfaction should be given priority; ■ Housing in Hong Kong is provided by the government and private sector, thus both parties can play a role in the improvement of housing conditions in Hong Kong, e.g. reviewing the public (and sponsored) housing policies and schemes to benefit more people who depend on these types of housing; introducing measures (e.g. new ad valorem stamp duty and special stamp duty) to increase the cost of speculation activities of private housing; maintaining housing prices at an affordable level for local residents by increasing land supply and public housing supply; striking a balance between providing a public utility and offering an investment opportunity in a free economic environment, etc.; ■ With reference to the political and social conditions: It is the government's responsibility to maintain good governance and a stable political condition (e.g. by implementing universal suffrage for returning the Chief Executive of Hong Kong, providing a fair, open and transparent channel for community participation in matters that have a positive impact on people's quality of life); various organisations such as political parties, interest groups and NGOs, etc. can play their part in creating an open and transparent channel of communication by establishing good communication between the government and the community, and voicing their opinions to the government on political and social issues (e.g. establishing policies to help low income families), etc.; ■ With reference to the environmental conditions: The government needs to execute effective measures to improve environmental conditions, e.g. by controlling the number of vehicles, establishing more pedestrian zones, further developing the public transport network, taking measures to minimise the environmental impact of development plans. Non-government organisations (NGOs) can play a part and assist in promoting public transport/ environmentally friendly lifestyles to reduce pollution, etc. ● makes appropriate and full use of the sources ● provides a well-structured, clear and in-depth elaboration 	6-8

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identifies and explains briefly why the two dimensions of quality of life should be given priority by referring to the source; may not make comparison among the dimensions or fully justify the priority given to both/ one of the choices suggests and explains two ways by which Hong Kong could raise its levels of satisfaction with quality of life, but does not explain fully or with sufficient clarity; or clearly suggests and fully explains only one way; or one of the ways described may be irrelevant; applies relevant knowledge and concepts, but the analysis might lack detail in parts makes use of some points of relevance in the source provides a well-structured elaboration, though it might lack clarity/ detail in parts 	3-5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> may/ may not identify the two dimensions of quality of life that should be given priority from the source suggests or attempts to elaborate on one way by which Hong Kong could raise its level of satisfaction with quality of life, but the explanation is partial; or suggests one or two ways but the suggestions are not relevant to the majority of stakeholders in Hong Kong; or may attempt to describe briefly the dimension(s) of quality of life in Hong Kong without focusing on how the way(s) suggested can enhance the satisfaction with quality of life in Hong Kong uses the source in a limited manner or sometimes inappropriately, e.g. not linking the two graphs which are part of the same survey gives a superficial answer with little organisation/ without focus; expresses his/her ideas vaguely 	1-2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> makes no attempt to answer the question gives an answer which is not relevant to the question 	0

Paper 2

1. (a)

Suggested Marking Guidelines	Marks
The candidate:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● identifies and explains clearly and in detail the possible environmental impacts of ‘fast fashion’ as a globalized industry, with an in-depth and comprehensive analysis, in view of the current situation in the world; shows an in-depth understanding and an appropriate application of relevant knowledge and concepts (e.g. overconsumption, sustainability, impact of globalization, etc.); may draw upon some of the points below or any other appropriate alternatives, e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Creating waste/ waste disposal problem: The low price of clothes encourages people to keep buying new clothes and dispose of old ones which have been worn for only a few times. The low price of ‘fast fashion’ discourages consumers from repairing or mending their old clothes. An ever changing clothing style also discourages consumers from keeping their old clothes. Retailers have to throw away the unwanted products as quickly as possible to make room for new products, adding to the burden of landfill. The waste disposal from developed to developing countries is a source of land pollution; ■ Pollution: The demand for cotton is increased due to the increasing production of clothing. Organic cotton farming is discouraged as manufacturers aim at keeping the cost of clothing as low as possible. Thus a greater amount of pesticides is used in cotton farming. The production of synthetic materials from petroleum involves the emission of air pollutants and greenhouse gases. Also, the dyeing process of fabrics is chemically intensive. The transportation of raw materials/ products worldwide contributes to high emissions of carbon dioxide; ■ Increase in energy and water consumption: The manufacturing process needs to use extensive amount water and energy, leading to a depletion of natural resources; ■ Impacts on developing countries: To reduce the production cost, the production process of manufacturing industries is generally located in developing countries, where the regulations on environmental pollution are more lax, thus causing them to suffer from the environmental problems, etc. ● provides a well-structured, clear and in-depth elaboration 	6-8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● attempts to offer some explanation for the possible environmental impacts of ‘fast fashion’ with some relevant knowledge and concepts, but the explanation lacks sufficient detail in parts; tends to focus on certain perspectives; lacks reference to the globalized industry ● provides a well-structured elaboration, though it might lack clarity/ detail in parts 	3-5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● tries to describe briefly ‘fast fashion’ or globalized industry, but fails to relate them to each other; provides an explanation which is partial/ may not be completely correct/ relevant; applies a superficial level of knowledge or concepts; provides an answer indicating a lack of understanding of the impacts/ the current situation in the world ● gives a superficial answer with little organisation/ without focus; expresses his/her ideas vaguely 	1-2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● makes no attempt to answer the question ● gives an answer which is not relevant to the question 	0

1. (b)

Suggested Marking Guidelines	Marks
The candidate:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● presents his/her stance clearly and consistently ● justifies clearly and logically the extent to which it is possible for people to resist the culture of disposability in a globalized economy, in view of the current situation in the world; shows an in-depth understanding and an appropriate application of the relevant knowledge and concepts (e.g. consumerism, global culture, sustainability, quality of life, information technology, etc.); formulates his/her arguments on the basis of a detailed and critical evaluation with regard to different perspectives; explains clearly and in detail his/her arguments with relevant and valid examples/ observations of the world; may construct arguments by drawing upon some of the points below or any other appropriate alternatives, e.g. 	10-12
<p><i>It is possible for people to resist the culture of disposability in a globalized economy, e.g.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The implementation of some government measures, such as waste-disposal charges will make people think twice before they throw away something. As more people and organisations are becoming aware of /educating the public on the environmental impacts of overconsumption, sustainable consumption practices, like a sharing economy and collaborative consumption, are becoming more popular; ■ With the education of waste reduction/ recycling programmes promoted by the government, green groups and private corporations, more people know the importance of the 3Rs. With the help of social media/ online platforms, it is easier for people to donate/ swap/ sell their unwanted or unused items to others; ■ Consumption is an individual behaviour and a matter of personal choice. A globalized economy might not have any impact on people's choice of products and ways of living as different types of products are available on the market; ■ People may join campaigns against the dark side of globalization, exerting pressure on transnational corporations to change their marketing strategies that fuel the culture of disposability, and to produce durable and recyclable products or to promote sustainable consumption. These campaigns may also arouse people's concerns regarding the problems with the culture of disposability and encourage them to change their habits, etc. 	
<p><i>It is impossible for people to resist the culture of disposability in a globalized economy, e.g.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ With the intensification of globalization, a globalized economy, which is a system involving a great degree of interaction among economies of various countries, is formed. There is little restriction on the movement of goods and capital across borders. Manufacturers may set up their production lines in developing countries to lower the cost of production and sell their commodities in any market in the world. Consumers enjoy a much wider choice of goods and services with affordable prices. Planned obsolescence is brought about. A product is designed in a way that it will become unfashionable or useless after a certain period of time, or makes repairing impossible, encouraging consumers to buy new products; ■ Consumption is one of driving forces of economic growth. Thus, it is the common interest of governments and corporations to encourage consumerism and throwaway consumption. Global brands have a lot of means to promote their new products worldwide, e.g. via movies and social media. To keep up with the global trend, people are attracted to buy trendy new products and throw away the old-fashioned ones; ■ Chasing after the trends of fashionable products, such as fashion and electronic products in a globalized economy is becoming popular. This may be a result of peer influence. The sharing of experiences of using new products is a common talking point among peers, which may enhance group solidarity and in turn make people less aware of the problems brought about by the culture of disposability; ■ Products are not as durable as before and system updates or repair services are not provided. The cost of repair may be just as much as replacing a product with a new one, encouraging people to buy new products, etc. 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides a well-structured, in-depth discussion, demonstrating a high level of critical analysis 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> presents his/her stance consistently justifies his/her position, basing answer on his/her knowledge, but the range of evaluated for and against arguments 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 provides a well-structured discussion, demonstrating some evidence of critical analysis, though it might lack detail in parts 	7-9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> presents his/her stance, but possibly with insufficient clarity 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 how it is possible or impossible for people to resist the culture of disposability from a particular viewpoint (e.g. cultural gloablization) and does not provide sufficient depth and detail; may lack reference to a globalized economy; 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 provides a somewhat shallow discussion, which is not well structured and does not always articulate his/her ideas clearly 	4-6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> exhibits no clear stance and may put forward contradictory arguments attempts to list some difficulties in resisting the culture of disposability; or describes briefly the culture of disposability/ a globalized economy, but fails to relate them together; 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 consumerism/ global culture/ sustainability/ quality of life/ information technology; uses irrelevant examples/ information for illustration, etc. gives a shallow discussion with little organisation/ without focus; expresses his/her ideas vaguely 	1-3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> makes no attempt to answer the question gives an answer which is not relevant to the question 	0

2. (a)

Suggested Marking Guidelines	Marks
The candidate:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● explains clearly and in detail a range of factors (social, economic, medical, legislation) that might be contributing to the use of e-cigarettes by young people, with an in-depth and comprehensive analysis; shows an in-depth understanding and an appropriate application of relevant knowledge and concepts (e.g. peer pressure, media influence, personal development, etc.); may draw upon some of the points below or any other appropriate alternatives, e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Influence from peer group/ parents: young people may follow peers and parents in using e-cigarettes; ■ The influence of the media/ celebrity effects: young people may think that it is trendy to use e-cigarettes after seeing media coverage; ■ Novelty: the novelty of e-cigarettes and the tendency for young people to try out new social practices; ■ Price: e-cigarettes might offer a less costly alternative to tobacco-based smoking; ■ Perception of health risks: e-cigarettes might be seen as a healthier alternative to tobacco-based smoking; ■ Accessibility: in many countries, e-cigarettes are more easily attainable for young people as compared with tobacco-based products, etc. 	6-8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● provides a well-structured, clear and in-depth explanation of contributing factors 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● offers some explanation for the use of e-cigarettes by young people with some relevant knowledge and concepts, but the explanation lacks sufficient detail in parts; tends to focus on certain perspectives; ● provides a well-structured explanation of contributing factors, though it might lack clarity/ detail in parts 	3-5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● tries to describe briefly e-cigarettes/ characteristics of young people, but fails to relate them to each other; provides an explanation which is partial/ may not be completely correct/ relevant; applies a superficial level of knowledge or concepts; provides an answer indicating a lack of understanding of the factors/ the characteristics of young people ● gives a superficial answer with little organisation/ without focus; expresses his/her ideas vaguely 	1-2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● makes no attempt to answer the question ● gives an answer which is not relevant to the question 	0

2. (b)

Suggested Marking Guidelines	Marks
The candidate:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● presents his/her stance clearly and consistently ● justifies clearly and logically whether he/she agrees/disagrees with the statement in view of the current situation in Hong Kong; shows an in-depth understanding and an appropriate application of the relevant knowledge and concepts (e.g. legislation, role of the government, maintaining and promoting public health, etc.); the discussion is comprehensive and consistent; provides an informed and balanced argument of the pros and cons of banning certain products as a means of safeguarding the public health of young people in Hong Kong vis-à-vis other means (e.g. education, economic incentives/ deterrents; government sponsored health campaigns, bans on the advertising and promotion of certain products rather than on their sale, etc.); 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. 	10-12
<i>Points of agreement:</i> <i>(Banning the sale of certain products is the best way to safeguard the public health of young people in Hong Kong.)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Certain products pose a demonstrable and significant risk to the health of young people in Hong Kong. Hong Kong young people might lack the necessary maturity or knowledge to ascertain the health risk of certain products; ■ Young people might be easily influenced by their peers and the media. Therefore, banning certain products would protect them from these influences more effectively when compared with educating them about the risks of these products, etc.; ■ Banning the sale of certain products (e.g. the sale of tobacco and alcohol to people under 18 years old) is more efficient and effective (according to the Basic Law, Hong Kong residents and other persons in Hong Kong shall have the obligation to abide by the laws in force (Article 42)) when compared to economic incentives (such as imposing tax) as the latter cannot prevent those young people who can afford it from getting access to these products, etc. 	
<i>Points of disagreement:</i> <i>(Banning the sale of certain products is not the best way to safeguard the public health of young people in Hong Kong.)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ There is not a standardised practice among countries (e.g. the minimum legal age for consuming alcohol varies around the world) in relation to the banning of products. Some regulations (e.g. banning the sale of sweetened soft drinks in elementary schools in the US and the sale of junk food in secondary schools in the UK) could be seen as a violation of the tradition and a deprivation of the rights of individuals to decide for themselves whether or not to use certain products. In this regard, education and propaganda on health awareness and positive values will be a more appropriate means of helping young people to understand the potential health risks and refrain from using these products; ■ The banning of products does not necessarily eliminate their use as it may arouse the curiosity of young people. There would also be a strong desire among young people to consume this kind of product and therefore a possibility of the emergence of a black market in the sale of the banned products; ■ Medical evidence on the health risks of certain products is often inconclusive. Products that might pose little health risk could be banned on the grounds of inconclusive medical evidence or inadequate medical research, etc. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● provides a well-structured, in-depth discussion, demonstrating a high level of critical analysis 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● presents his/her stance consistently ● justifies his/her position, basing answer on his/her knowledge; 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; parts of the evaluation lack sufficient depth and detail; the perspective taken into consideration is not wide enough; may construct arguments by drawing upon some of the points above or any other appropriate alternatives ● provides a well-structured discussion, demonstrating some evidence of critical analysis, though it might lack detail in parts 	7-9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● presents his/her stance, but possibly with insufficient clarity ● attempts to justify his/her position by basing answer on his/her knowledge, but the argument lacks clarity/ consistency/ detail, or might contain inappropriate points, or draw questionable conclusions; provides an argument that lacks a comparison with other ways to safeguard the public health of young people in Hong Kong/ focuses mainly on how other ways might safeguard the public health of young people, rather than clearly justifying why banning the sale of certain products is not the best way; tends to explain the pros or cons of banning the sale of products in general terms and does not provide sufficient depth and detail; shows partial understanding 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 in support of his/her arguments is superficial; lacks reference to the Hong Kong context in the discussion ● provides a somewhat shallow discussion, which is not well structured and does not always articulate his/her ideas clearly 	4-6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● exhibits no clear stance and may put forward contradictory arguments ● attempts to list some measures, which may be irrelevant; attempts to indicate his/her position according to his/her knowledge, but the answer shows a superficial level of understanding and conclusions are inadequate or only partially incorrect; the explanation is too partial and may show misunderstanding of the concept of legislation/ role to the government/ maintaining and promoting public health; uses irrelevant examples/ information for illustration, etc. ● gives a shallow discussion with little organisation/ without focus; expresses his/her ideas vaguely 	1-3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● makes no attempt to answer the question ● gives an answer which is not relevant to the question 	0

3. (a)

Suggested Marking Guidelines	Marks
The candidate:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● explains clearly and in detail in what ways the modernisation of traditional wet markets as described in the source might improve the quality of life of people in Hong Kong with an in-depth and comprehensive analysis, in view of the current situation in Hong Kong; shows the appropriate application of relevant knowledge and concepts (e.g. need to maintain hygiene standard, freedom of choice, quality of life, lifestyles, etc.); may draw upon some of the points below or any other appropriate alternatives, e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Traditional wet markets are favoured by a lot of Hong Kong people because they are areas of concentration of stalls selling different ingredients, often fresh, for daily meals. Modernised wet markets retain some of the characteristics of traditional wet markets, helping to sustain the local way of life in Hong Kong, such as enjoying good relationships with sellers, meeting neighbours in the markets and consuming chickens bought live and some ingredients uncommon in cuisines of other places (e.g. pig lungs); ■ Modernisation of traditional wet markets such as that mentioned in the source keeps the collection of stalls but improves on the hygiene through the introduction of new technology in the sales process. The ‘i-Chicken stall’, for example, reduces the risk of spreading bird flu by separating the customers from live poultry, but keeps the openness and choice through the use of computer screens in showing the live chickens. This is a good example of modernising the process of a traditional establishment, and helping in protecting public health. It helps to attract young people to visit wet markets, contributing to the preservation of cultural heritage/ local culture; ■ Services to customers besides buying and selling are offered. Offering a free Wi-Fi connection in the market and phone battery charging service shows a consideration of the changing times and changing customer needs. As smart phones are used by people from different age groups and backgrounds, the extension of service to accommodate this commonly used device adds to the convenience and the quality of the shopping experience in the wet market (e.g. by aiding instant communication between the customer and family about what items to buy, with visual images transferred instantly); ■ The presence of a customer service centre changes the nature of the wet market, from a loose collection of stalls into a space with centralised management. Free loan of umbrellas, wheelchairs and baby carriages makes it more convenient for different types of customers to visit the modernised wet market. The possibility of accommodating baby carriages and wheelchairs also means a better layout with easy access to different parts of the modernised wet market, serving the needs of different groups of people in society, facilitating them to purchase daily necessities, etc. ● provides a well-structured, clear and in-depth elaboration ● explains how the modernisation of traditional wet markets might improve the quality of life of people in Hong Kong with some relevant knowledge and concepts, but the explanation lacks sufficient detail/ tends to focus on certain perspectives of quality of life/ lacks reference to actual examples ● provides a well-structured elaboration, though it might lack clarity/ detail in parts ● attempts to describe briefly quality of life or some examples of the modernisation works in wet markets, without relating them together; provides an explanation which is partial/ may not be completely correct/ relevant; applies a superficial level of knowledge or concepts; provides an answer indicating a lack of understanding of the issue/ the conditions of life in Hong Kong ● gives a superficial answer with little organisation/ without focus; expresses his/her ideas vaguely ● makes no attempt to answer the question ● gives an answer which is not relevant to the question 	6-8
	3-5
	1-2
	0

3. (b)

Suggested Marking Guidelines	Marks
<p>The candidate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● evaluates comprehensively and logically the impact of technological innovations on traditional culture in Hong Kong nowadays, with an in-depth understanding and an appropriate application of the relevant knowledge and concepts (e.g. features of traditional culture in HK such as celebrations of festivals, observation of traditional practices and rituals, traditional concepts of healthcare, etc.) 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; may justify stance by drawing upon some of the points below or any other appropriate alternatives, e.g. <p><i>Technological innovations preserve/enhance traditional culture in Hong Kong nowadays, e.g.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Celebration of traditional festivals such as the Chinese New Year, Mid-autumn festival etc. with relatives and friends far away is made possible by the advancement in information technology. People can communicate much more easily and share photographs with friends and family who may be far away using instant communication programmes (e.g. using Skype, Whatsapp to communicate with overseas friends and family over the Chinese New Year and other major festivals). Information about these traditional festivals is also more readily available online, making it much easier to know and to observe the practices; ■ Traditional beliefs and cultural practices such as visiting the temples and paying respect to ancestors are also more accessible because of the availability of information through the Internet and the possibility of participation electronically. Temples and places of worship are well-noted in Hong Kong, and the individual official websites include information about their history, rituals, and meanings of the various practices. It is even possible to participate in rituals online (e.g. drawing divination sticks online, paying respect to ancestors online) through these official websites. The availability of information about these rituals and practices also keeps the traditional culture alive; ■ In daily life, traditional culture in Hong Kong has also been preserved and enhanced in the area of healthcare. Chinese medicine is no longer a time-consuming and complicated way of maintaining health and curing diseases because of the advanced methods of producing Chinese medicine, making it convenient and accessible to more people, and at the same time, research has uncovered its scientific basis, making it a more convincing method for health maintenance, etc. <p><i>Technological innovations reduce the significance of traditional culture in Hong Kong nowadays, e.g.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Despite the fact that the availability of social media and instant communication devices makes it easier for many Hong Kong people to celebrate the traditional festivals together, this form of celebration lacks real face to face contact which for many people is the essence of celebrating traditional festivals. Although participation in traditional rituals and practices is made possible through the Internet, the virtual participation cannot replace real-life interaction among members of the family in some of these occasions (e.g. ‘tomb-sweeping’), or the actual physical experience of visiting a temple or similar places of worship (e.g. being in the midst of joss sticks, being present in the chanting of sutras); ■ Traditional Chinese herbal practice is an approach to understanding the human body, and not just a matter of giving different medicines to the patients. Traditional Chinese medicine encourages a holistic view of the operation of the body, and advocates prevention of disease through healthy lifestyles. Though the advancement in technology makes Chinese medicine easier to prepare and take, it does not preserve the whole belief of Chinese medicine and its major principles (e.g. seeing, listening, asking and touching); ■ The convenient communication by mobile phones and the Internet paves the way for the influx of foreign culture, such as cuisines and festival celebrations, undermining the relative importance of traditional culture in Hong Kong, etc. 	10-12

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides a well-structured, in-depth discussion, demonstrating a high level of critical analysis 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> evaluates the impact of technological innovations on traditional culture in Hong Kong nowadays with some relevant knowledge and concepts, but the evaluation is not sufficiently in-depth/ specific for the situation in Hong Kong; the perspective taken into consideration is not wide enough provides a well-structured discussion, demonstrating some evidence of critical analysis, though it might lack detail in parts 	7-9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> gives a simple explanation of the positive and/or negative impacts of technological innovations on traditional culture in Hong Kong nowadays; provides an explanation which lacks clarity/ judgement on the overall impact/ is unable to evaluate the impact; 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 provides a somewhat shallow discussion, which is not well structured and does not always articulate his/her ideas clearly 	4-6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> attempts to answer the question by pointing out the positive/ negative effects of technological innovations, but the explanation is inadequate or partially incorrect, or may not be relevant to traditional culture in Hong Kong; 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 gives a shallow discussion with little organisation/ without focus; expresses his/her ideas vaguely 	1-3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> makes no attempt to answer the question gives an answer which is not relevant to the question 	0