

HKDSE Liberal Studies Briefing Session on 2013 Practice Papers

Paper 2



Sample Scripts on Paper 2

Question 1

Sample 1 – Paper 2 Q1 (a)

a) 我認為實際上跟下數似的重建樓宇計劃
會在那五對的持份者之間造成衝突。

首先，在政府和整件大眾市民之間，會因為重
建前的預備的諮詢過程而引發誤會。
根據如資料所示，政府會收集不同階層的
市民的意見，聆聽他們的聲音，但政府不能
保證這五對持份者的想法便是香港和
商人的想法，~~又將會~~ 還有可能忽視了大多
數市民和市民的意見，特別是一些社會地位
較低的市民，他們根本沒有機會參與諮詢過程。
因此，即使政府展開諮詢過程後作出決定，
~~諮詢~~ 諮詢的結果亦有可能會與大部份市民的
意見相違背或有出入，令市民不滿政府的決定，
引發誤會。

清楚指出相
持分者及其衝
突所在

嘗試指出持
分者背後的一
些想法，
但欠具體指
出兩者不同
的價值觀，
例如市民與
政府於發展
重點之不同
(社會利益與
個人利益的
矛盾)



Sample 1 – Paper 2 Q1 (a)

此外，在政府與商界之間，重建樓宇後的經濟發展價值與重建兩者之間的衝突。如前所述，政府方面希望樓宇重建後能將地鋪賣給原先的商戶，~~並給~~以作出補償，~~或使~~又能利用土地提供更多用途社區設施。然而，在商界的角度而言，他們自然希望政府

將重建後的新土地賣給他們，並用利益最大化的方式發展~~建築~~，其他商舖，甚至~~重新興建~~期望政府將下區的土地~~重新~~舊式樓宇拆卸，興建其他更具價值的新型摩天大廈。兩者之間會對樓宇重建後的用途的期望有所不同，甚至，商界企圖與政府談判但卻得不到他們想要的~~結果~~結果，為從而引發衝突。

不但指出政府及商界之間的關注，也能指出其背後不同的價值觀，但欠缺例子作詳細說明。



Sample 1 – Paper 2 Q1 (a)

第二，在政府和保育人士之間，他們會為推行和
 推行部後應~~推行~~為保育什麼的問題有爭論。
 政府~~推行~~大部份的~~推行~~推行建議項目都是
 筆治化或保留某一部份~~推行~~推行~~推行~~，其
 他則再進行治化或重建，以提高其商業價值，
~~在保育之間取~~在經濟和保育上取得平衡了。然而，
 保育團體往往會忽略經濟重要性，認為保育
 有上才是最重、最受關注的事務。所以，
 在政府談判時，會~~推行~~要求更多保育
 是多面性，希望維持真正的保育團體，可與
 以保育。但這~~個~~方法是不可以~~在~~在政府眼
 中實行的，因為~~在~~在政府眼中，如經濟和
 保育是取得平衡，而非任何一方凌駕之
 上，~~推行~~正如，~~推行~~何事花園保育一事，

能夠清楚
 指出及解
 釋衝突點
 (經濟/保
 育)，但欠
 缺例子作
 詳細說明。



Sample 1 – Paper 2 Q1 (a)

雖然保留官一紙~~文~~遺產是非常奇怪的，
但若要以預償~~的~~公市帶來保留~~中~~有是~~不~~
過大的代價了，所以政府~~不~~最後亦
放棄保留。由於兩者均對「保留」一詞有
不同的理解，他們便苦爭辯了很久。

第四，在政府與受影響居民之間，由於樓宇
重建令~~的~~當地居民帶來很大的不便，~~即使~~
~~政府~~居民~~不~~然是不幸~~是~~高層被拆~~而~~部。
被迫搬遷。即使政府~~會~~如次月~~次~~中
派員~~的~~補償或~~可~~安置安排，如何作出補
償或作出什麼的~~的~~補償~~對~~不同的居民也
有不同的意義。有居民可能~~的~~補償~~一~~個
地方~~的~~位~~不~~足夠，但也有居民會~~以~~為補
償~~一~~座別墅也不能~~的~~補償他~~的~~對舊屋的
感情，在補償和~~的~~安置安排下，又~~不~~

能夠清楚
指出及解
釋衝突點
(經濟補償
安排)，但
欠缺例子
作詳細說
明。

Sample 1 – Paper 2 Q1 (a)

第五，支持重建的市民和反对重建的市民必然有衝突。反对重建的市民可能并非如~~他们所说~~未必单只是受影响居民，亦可包括其他注重集体回忆或文化遗产价值的市民。正如资料所述的报导中，有些是战前档案，这些战前档案均见证着地区的历史改变，是香港人自力自强的集体回忆。但反对重建市民却没有注重保育的价值，有可能大多为较後辈的人士，因为他们没有一起经历过，所以他们不知道这些档案的重要性。故此，两者之间可能会引发衝突。

能指出政府以外，其他持分者可能出現的矛盾點及衝突。



Sample 1 – Paper 2 Q1 (a)

总的来说，政府与广大市民、商界、保有人、
 和居民，均会同意为~~建设~~建计划的意义，理念
 和~~目标~~期望不同而引发的冲突。
 但我认为只要政府和市民之间能作出协调，
 同意经济发展和保护环境应取得平衡，不
 宜只考虑一方，由这类建设计划负责是
~~可行的~~切实可行的。

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Sample 1 – Paper 2 Q1 (a)

評語:

- 根據香港現時的情況，能充份理解及恰當運用有關知識，例如：「政府與商界之間的衝突指出了商界希望利益最大化、政府和保育人士之間指出了政府只希望保留一少部份，在經濟和保育上取得平衡，但保育人士卻忽略經濟的重要等」，當中亦能察覺當中的矛盾點
- 但解說中未有提出類同的重建計劃例子以作說明
- 部份論點未能清晰指出當中的價值觀的不同，例如：第一點未有清楚指出背後的價值觀，如社會利益與個人利益的矛盾



Sample 2 – Paper 2 Q1 (a)

There are many problems that might arise among stakeholders. Stakeholders include residents, shop operators, hawkers, conservation experts.

The first ~~problem~~^{conflict} is the conflict on land use issue i.e. how the land should be used, where each new building should be situated. These ^{land} usage affects the quality of life of the ~~res~~ original residents, as well as the business of the hawkers and the shop operator.
their living environment is affected because.

Only gave a simple explanation of the possible impacts on different stakeholders, instead of explaining the conflicts.



Sample 2 – Paper 2 Q1 (a)

The candidate showed some awareness of the differences in concerns of the stakeholders.

shop operator. Their living environment is affected because. For the residents, many of them are forced to move out from their original homes and are relocated to live elsewhere, because their original residential buildings i.e. the ones built in the ~~1950s~~ 1950s, 1960s and the pre-war buildings are under poor condition and have to be repaired, ~~and~~ conserved and put into new use. ~~That~~ Although they may receive compensation and may be re-housed, their living environment and living style may undergo drastic changes, which may not be welcomed by some of them, especially the elderly or the physically handicapped ones, which may find ^{it difficult} to adapt to changes in living environment. Thus they may be unsatisfied with the new land use arrangement of the government. Thus resident-government conflicts may arise.



Sample 2 – Paper 2 Q1 (a)

For the shop operators, they may also be dissatisfied about the new land use i.e. some of their shops may have to be relocated to the new market trade complex or the old shop street. They may feel dissatisfied because the position of their shops may become less accessible to the pedestrians when compared to before. Their business might be affected and hence they may not welcome the changes. There may be conflicts between them and the government.

Only gave a simple explanation of the possible impacts on different stakeholders, instead of explaining the conflicts.



Sample 2 – Paper 2 Q1 (a)

The conservation experts may also be dissatisfied about the new landscape of the region, because the adoptive reuse of the buildings ~~may~~ ^{will} change the landscape of the region, thus the historical buildings may not be preserved in a realistic and natural surrounding environment. For example, if a ^{new} market trade complex is built close to the old residential buildings, it may affect the original ~~scene~~ ^{city} ~~for~~ landscape of an old residential building.

Another conflict that may arise is that the redevelopment plan affects the social quality of life of the original residents. Some residents inevitably have to move away from this residential area. The ^{community} bonding between the residents will be affected, as



Sample 2 – Paper 2 Q1 (a)

they may be separated from neighbors that they have known for years. They may enjoy less time spent with their neighbors, thus their quality of interpersonal relationship and bonding may decrease. They may be dissatisfied with this new arrangement and blame other stakeholders ~~to~~ that may possibly gain from the renewal of the region eg. shop operators that may gain new customers that are attracted to shop in the region.

Residents ^{still remaining in the area} may also be dissatisfied because the new landscape affects their ^{daily} convenience. For example, no parking area will be provided and only a loading bay, which is unrelated to them, is provided. They may feel very inconvenient and conflicts may arise.

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Sample 2 – Paper 2 Q1 (a)

Comments:

- The candidate showed some awareness of the differences in concerns of the stakeholders. e.g. “For the residents, their living environment is affected because they are forced to move out from their original houses and are relocated to live elsewhere... although they may be replaced ... thus they may be unsatisfied”, “ For the shop operators, they may also be dissatisfied about the new landuse.”
- The candidate only gave a simple explanation of the possible impacts, instead of explaining the conflicts



Sample 3— Paper 2 Q1 (b)

1b)

青年人可透過這課程學習分析有關重建的政策。明白了解到為何要重建，重建的目的是什麼。還有分析那些地方是有需重建的價值。

我認為讓青年人了解重建的政策能給他們對該地建立出一個是有價值的地方，讓他們知道有這地方的存在，讓他們能出一分力為香港作出貢獻。

如果政府只默默地，把其地方重建了，而青年人又不知道的話，再下一代的人就會不知道其地方原本的樣貌。

而且讓青年人也參與這課程亦可提升他們對香港的歸屬感。和能讓他們親眼看到整個改變過程。

有嘗試解釋對青年人可能帶來的影響，但解釋不足。



Sample 3— Paper 2 Q1 (b)

另一方面，青年人是社會上的一班新力軍，他們有其獨特的想法，有活力、有創意、敢於嘗試的。如果讓青年人也參與重建計劃則可提升他們的責任感。和能成為下一代或下任的重建計劃的‘一班’新力軍，不會因上一任的離去，而變得沒人負責這計劃。

從而使香港的社區能定期更新，和使下一代能了解重建的目的，以及能透過上一代的參與者作一位導師講述其地方的‘原有風貌’，從而使這地方的風貌，源源不絕的重現不同時代的人面前。

因此如果青年人參與重建計劃不但能增加他們對重建的認識...等，還因而成為香港社區的‘一班’新力軍。

有提出影響，但欠缺解釋。

對青年人及對社區的影響未能分別清晰指出，說明亦未見清楚。

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Sample 3 – Paper 2 Q1 (b)

評語:

- 有嘗試解釋對青年人可能帶來的影響，但解釋不足，例如，指出了「青年人也參與這課程亦可提昇他們對香港的歸屬感，和能讓他們親眼看到整個改變過程」… 未見有清楚說明。
- 對青年人及對社區的影響未能分別清晰指出，說明亦未見清楚。



Sample 4 – Paper 2 Q1 (b)

1(b) To young people their participation in redevelopment projects will increase their social awareness and help them have a more all-rounded personal growth. Personal growth is a broad concept including the development of self-esteem, self-value and the propelling force for self-actualization of dreams.

When they participate in redevelopment projects, they get involved in making plans for the community around them. ^{Young people} They may feel that they are contributing to the society. Thus ~~the~~ they may feel more satisfied with themselves as they feel of use to the society. Their self-esteem may be boosted.

The candidate was able to explain the possible impacts on the young people themselves, but the analysis might lack detail in parts



Sample 4 – Paper 2 Q1 (b)

The candidate was able to explain the possible impacts on the young people themselves

Secondly, they may develop 'a sense of social awareness which may propel them towards the development of aspiration and the self-actualization of dreams. When they analyse policies ~~to~~ on redevelopment, they may gain more understanding of the ^{poor} living conditions of the people in the old urban regions. They may develop more compassion towards people in those parts of Hong Kong. They would also gain a ~~better~~ fuller picture of certain social issues in Hong Kong e.g. the increasing income disparity, the lack of infrastructure in certain areas etc. Especially when Hong Kong young people are often accused of being ~~socially~~ ^{selfish}. Thus they may develop an aspiration for ~~the~~ ^{the} society in the future, thus have a driving force towards self-actualisation of dreams. Thus participating in such projects ~~boosts~~ ^{helps} the ^{healthy} personal growth of young people.



Sample 4 – Paper 2 Q1 (b)

For the Hong Kong community, the participation of young people in such projects may inject new ideas into the suggested redevelopment plan, thus improving the final decision of the plan. Young people are usually the ^{more} creative population. They can come up with innovative ideas for redevelopment for consideration. These ~~new ideas~~ ^{can} improve the decision-making of the plans, and may eventually benefit the part of the Hong Kong community living or working in those areas.

The candidate was able to explain the possible impacts on the HK community, but the analysis might lack detail in parts

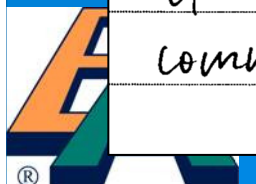


Sample 4 – Paper 2 Q1 (b)

Secondly, the participation of young people improves the social cohesion in Hong Kong. Recently, the older people in Hong Kong may hold a poor ~~image~~ opinion towards young people in Hong Kong, labelling them as "Hong Kong kids" that are self-centred, well-taken care of by parents and never caring about social issues. When young people participate in such plans, they demonstrate that they care about the Hong Kong community and would like to contribute to its improvement. This may lessen some of the prejudice ~~and~~ that the older ^{Hong Kong} people have towards them. When this intergenerational misunderstanding is reduced, it improves ~~facilitate~~ the social harmony and social cohesion of the Hong Kong community. Everyone in the community will feel more happy.

The candidate demonstrated some evidence of critical analysis

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Sample 4 – Paper 2 Q1 (b)

Comments:

- The candidate was able to explain the possible impacts on the young people themselves and the HK community, but the analysis might lack detail in parts, e.g. “increased their social awareness and help young people have a more all-rounded personal growth”, “young people feel that they are contributing to the society”, “develop a sense of social awareness which may propel them towards the self-actualization of dreams.”
- The candidate demonstrated some evidence of critical analysis, e.g. “the suggest redevelopment plan thus improve the final decision”, “young people improves the social cohesion in HK”.... Labeling them a HK kids.... they care about the HK community...”



Sample Scripts on Paper 2 Question 2



Sample 1 – Paper 2 Q2 (a)

飲食文化
多元與逆
主流的可
能性

清楚顯示立場

2a) 我並不同意「在香港，逆社會主流而行是不可能的說法。」

首先，香港作為一個國際大都會，它能包容多種不同的文化。多元文化的社會，逆社會主流而行是可行的。以香港食內的習慣為例，香港人一向都以肉食為主，原因包括了西式飲食文化的引入，銅扒類、漢堡包等都成了港人的飲食習慣的一部份，成為了香港的主流飲食文化。然而其他地區的文化如素食文化亦漸漸傳入香港，愈來愈多市民都以素食為主，可見不同文化的傳入都會令社會主流習慣有所改變，逆主流而行並非不可行的。

例子

普世價值？

其次，香港市民的普世價值會隨時間而改變，現時港人都十分着重其個人健康狀況，部分人亦逆主流而行，^(長期)食素，而食素者廣泛的支持和認同呢，可見在香港，逆主流而行並非不可能。亦經



Sample 1 – Paper 2 Q2 (a)

再者，香港人一向都不關注環保議題，他們都以經濟發展為先。然而近年來，不少環保份子和環保組織出現，以提高市民對環境保護的關注，新興的當中亦有提倡素食的人士，他們逆主流而行，且嘗試把素食的概念帶給大眾，引起大眾對環保飲食、綠色生活的關注。

(他們提倡素食是因為素食能緩慢資源消耗的速度，且舒緩溫室效應的問題。)

雖然有人認為逆主流而行會引致歧視問題，是不可行的，但以素食文化為例，不少素食者都被視為愛惜健康，崇尚綠色生活的群，令很多市民都爭相仿效，並沒構成歧視的問題。而所謂的逆主流——(素食者逆主流而行，不食肉，只食菜)——素食漸漸亦從

因此我並不同意這看法。

環保角度
未有解說
吃素與環
保的關係

嘗試從對立
立場解說，
但「歧視」
概念運用解說
不清晰

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Sample 1 – Paper 2 Q2 (a)

評語：

- 考生理解題目討論點並清晰顯示立場。
- 考生能從香港都會文化的多元、健康及市民對環境問題關注度等不同角度解說「在香港逆主流是可能」的立場，所引用的例子尚能配合論點，但應用例子作解說的能力一般。
- 解說不同角度的過程中，其推論較粗疏，只說明逆主流的可能性卻未有分析為何可能。
- 考生能考慮素食者可能遇到的阻礙從而提出現時社會的包容性，顯示能從不同的立場作討論。



Sample 2 – Paper 2 Q2 (a)

Clear indication of stance

Concrete examples from daily lives

Tried to elaborate but a little unclear

(a) I agree that in Hong Kong it is impossible to go against dominant trends. There are a number of possible hindrances to go against dominant trends, for example, meat-eating in Hong Kong.

Firstly, in the economic point of view, quitting the habit of meat-eating can be expensive. In Hong Kong, a diet with meat is often cheaper than a vegetarian diet. For example, a vegetarian have to consume ~~a~~ various kinds of food such as legumes, beans, cabbages, carrots, etc., in large quantities in order to maintain a balanced diet, especially the protein intake. However, the price of vegetables is on the rise due to inflation, and a catty of choy sum may cost \$20 already. On the contrary, meat has a much higher protein content and can be consumed in much less amounts. Therefore, the cost of ~~a~~ vegetarian diets are more expensive than diets with meat, so normal people are hindered from having ~~a~~ vegetarian diet for an extended period of time.



Sample 2 – Paper 2 Q2 (a)

Discussed
from
different
perspectives

Use of abstract
cultural norms

Examples from
daily lives

Secondly, in the cultural aspect, meat is often more preferred than vegetarian diets, and this hinders people from going against meat-eating. The two main ^{streams} ~~source~~ of culture in Hong Kong, namely Chinese and Western, prefer meat-eating to vegetarian diets. In the Chinese culture, meat-eating signifies affluence and vegetarian diets can mean one is in poverty. On the other hand, in Western cuisines, meat is often served as main courses, such as steak and fish fillets. Under such influence of ~~old~~ deep-rooted cultures, people who can afford to eat meat will do so naturally. Therefore, it is hard for people to go against cultural ~~to~~ hindrances to quit meat-eating.



Sample 2 – Paper 2 Q2 (a)

Counter-argument

Use of examples

Thirdly, in the social aspect, the ^{low} ~~un~~popularity of vegetarian diets makes people even harder to go against meat-eating trends. Although it is true that there have been a rise in the consumption of vegetarian or half-vegetarian diets due to its acclaimed benefits to one's well-being, such as a slimmer figure, healthier body and less diseases, There has also been an increase in ^{number of} vegetarian restaurants in Hong Kong, reflecting the growing acceptance and popularity of vegetarian diets. However, meat-eating is still the most dominant ~~to~~ eating habit in Hong Kong. For example, in TV programmes about food, most of them focus on meat- or seafood-eating. The number of restaurants providing vegetarian diets is still very low. This reduces the chance of people getting in touch with the food ~~sets~~ cultures other ~~to~~ than meat-eating, and it is hard for them to go against this dominant trend.



Sample 2 – Paper 2 Q2 (a)

Use of
concepts

Also, in the ^{social} institutional level, the ^{people} government are not used to ~~advocate~~ the habit of ~~meat~~ vegetarian diets. ^{due to effect of social norms} People are accustomed to eating meat since they are small, due to the socialisation by parents, school and mass media. For example, if parents are meat-eaters, then normally children will eat meat as well. Since meat-eating is the dominant eating habit in Hong Kong for decades, in the process of socialisation, this habit will be passed on from one generation to the other. This hinders people from going against ~~now~~ meat-eating and opting for ~~a~~ a vegetarian diet.

In conclusion, there are hindrances from economic, cultural, ^{aspects} social ~~factors~~ that hinder people from going against the dominant ~~of~~ meat-eating habit. Thus, I agree to the statement that it is impossible to go against dominant trends in society.



Sample 2 – Paper 2 Q2 (a)

Comments:

- The candidate was able to approach the question from different perspectives, namely economic, cultural, and social considerations.
- The illustrations and examples used in the answer are realistic and can be seen in daily lives. Concrete examples like the kinds of vegetables, social norms, TV programmes, etc. were used to support the arguments.
- However, there are still some glitches in the answer, e.g. while the example of “choi sum” is a bit rudimentary, the discussion on vegetarian diets as a symbol of poverty also needs some more elaboration.



Sample 3— Paper 2 Q2 (b)

以政府為主導
不同持份者的配合

16) 香港政府可採取的措施可針對三個不同的持份者，分別是市民，食品生產商及一些環保組織。

* 針對市民，香港政府可以利用大眾傳媒的訊息力量，宣揚環保的飲食習慣——素食。政府可以透過社教化（潛移默化地把某些資訊、價值灌輸給大眾）的方式來提高市民對環保、飲食習慣的關注。例如，政府可製作一段有關素食文化的宣傳短片，於黃金時段在電視台中播放，並把宣傳片放在網絡上，這能夠喚起市民對素食的興趣，從而嘗試素食。

方法可行
未有解釋
如何達至
效用

其次政府可以搜集一些素食的良讀放在衛生署的網頁內，讓市民查閱，這可以教育市民煮食且增加他們對素食的了解，排除他們對素食會導致營養不良的疑慮（部分市民認為素食會致營養吸收不平衡）。

提供
資訊



Sample 3— Paper 2 Q2 (b)

再者政府可以訂立一天素食日，鼓勵市民當天食素，不食肉類。政府亦可能於當天於網絡上發佈素食的好處，這只參考如一個食肉者他耗用的資源相等於二十個食素者所需要利用的自然資源。有調查顯示素食者包括了很多成功人士如愛因斯坦和沙比亞等。這些資訊平日市民不會留意或搜集的，若政府於素食日當天發佈，便可以令市民深思素食文化的好處，從而選擇素食。

針對食品生產商，政府可以設包裝稅，規定食品生產商不可過度包裝其產品如零食、醃製的產品等。這能令生產商減少於食品上花巧的包裝。減少包裝，可以減少浪費紙張——紙袋；減少用膠——膠袋包裝。因為有些膠製的包裝不能進行回收，而且一旦廢棄，便需很長的時間才能分解食品，而分解的

有效性？

例子
相關度低



Sample 3— Paper 2 Q2 (b)

過程中更詳釋放有毒的化學物質，污染土壤。所以減少產品包裝亦屬環保飲食的一環。

對環保組織如食德好，——食德好是香港一間非牟利的環保志願團體，它自發性地於每天到鄰近的菜市場收集菜販賣剩的蔬菜，利用那些搜集回來的蔬菜製作晚飯給社區護工場的人吃，而那些賣剩的蔬菜若已腐壞，不能吃，食德好的義工會用作施肥用。政府應撥款支持這類型的環保組織，助他們擴闊其規模，把剩食，文化帶到香港各區域培養大眾環保飲食的概念。

(素食可以减少因養飼家畜時所排放的溫室氣體，改善空氣污染的問題)

*由於素食是環保飲食習慣之一，政府在培養、鼓勵市民有環保飲食習慣時，應兼顧素食。

混淆環保飲食
與廚餘的處理

5



Sample 3 – Paper 2 Q2 (b)

評語：

- 考生能從政府對不同相關的持份者，分別是市民、食品生產商及環保組織提出建議措施。
- 所提出的措施具可行性但解釋較簡單，只集中說明措施內容卻未有解說這些措施如何可以培養市民的環保飲食習慣。
- 解釋大眾媒體訊息尚算詳細，能配合香港實際情景。
- 解說廚餘處理的部分欠理想，聚焦於廚餘廢物的處理但不是討論環保飲食，反映考生對環保飲食的概念及理解不太全面。



Sample 4 – Paper 2 Q2 (b)

Details on implementation

Clear use of criteria: feasibility

... and effectiveness

(b) The Hong Kong government can adopt a ~~new~~ number of measures to cultivate ~~a~~ environmentally friendly eating habits, which means eating habits that would pose less harm to the environment.

Firstly, ^{the} Hong Kong government can ~~act~~ as an advocate of environmentally friendly eating habits. It can educate the public about environmentally friendly eating habits by, for example, distributing leaflets to the public about environmentally friendly eating habits. In terms of feasibility, this suggestion is viable because it only involves the production of publications and publicity materials, and the manpower to distribute it. In this way, the cost incurred is quite low. At the same time, the population reached is large, so ~~the~~ many people can receive the message. In terms of effectiveness, the public will have more knowledge about environmentally friendly eating habits. In this case, people will be more alert and can make an informed decision in choosing food.

With elaborations on



Sample 4 – Paper 2 Q2 (b)

Use of
example

For example, the WWF has distributed a leaflet on endangered seafood and this informs the public not to eat endangered fish. All in all, this is a suggestion that can promote environmentally friendly eating habits.

Feasibility &
effectiveness

Secondly, the Hong Kong government can encourage private enterprises, such as restaurants, to promote environmentally friendly eating habits, such as not to waste food. For example, the government ^{further} ~~can encourage people~~ restaurants to provide smaller meals on a regular basis for consumers to choose. This is a feasible suggestion because no special cost is incurred in implementing the scheme.

No concrete
details of plan

This is also effective because restaurants, ^{the} on one hand, can save cost preparing food and dealing with food wastes. On the other hand, this encourages people not to waste food and they are given ~~*~~ lighter alternatives when they are not too hungry. This is a win-win situation for both the customers and restaurants.



Sample 4 – Paper 2 Q2 (b)

Feasibility & effectiveness

Use of parallel example

Thirdly, an official labelling scheme on environmentally friendly foodstuffs can be implemented by the government. In this scheme, labels will be given to food that is certified to have a lower impact on the environment, such as having a low carbon footprint. This is feasible because this is not ~~so~~ much different from the organic food labelling. This only requires a close track on the source and production of the food itself, and it can be done similarly to the US environmental organisation as shown in the source. This is an effective means of promoting environmentally friendly eating habits & because this enables ~~people~~ consumers to have the right to know of what food is environmentally friendly and what is not. This enables people to opt for the more environmentally friendly one and gradually, people will develop a habit of eating and choosing more environmentally friendly food, just like some people are used to choosing organic



Sample 4 – Paper 2 Q2 (b)

food once they can ~~so~~ have a choice.

In conclusion, the Hong Kong government can educate and advocate to the public, encourage restaurants to promote and implement environmentally friendly labelling, in order to cultivate environmentally friendly eating habits.

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Sample 4 – Paper 2 Q2 (b)

Comments:

- The candidate was able to discuss the **feasibility** and **effectiveness** of the suggested measures. **Details** of the measures have been given for illustration. E.g. When discussing promotion methods, the candidate clearly pointed out the use of leaflets and how this could reach the masses in relatively low costs. The WWF's practice of giving out leaflets was also used to augment this measure. This makes the feasibility of the measures more convincing.
- The effects of each measure were carefully described in a **step-by-step** manner.



Sample 4 – Paper 2 Q2 (b)

Comments:

- The candidate's use of keywords like “feasible” and “effective” definitely helped the marker to understand the thoughts behind the answer script. (This, however, must be used sparingly. Arbitrary use of such keywords may often backfire.)
- However, some minor hiccups can be found. In the second point, for example, the details of how the government may “encourage” the restaurants have not been explained clearly.
- Overall speaking, this answer script still clearly exhibits the elements of a high-quality answer with its clear grasp of criteria for good measures and its details in many parts.



Sample Scripts on Paper 2 Question 3



Sample 1 – Paper 2 Q3 (a)

(a) 全球化是未來全球的形勢，國與國之間的連繫也會日趨緊密，而我很大程度不同意經濟全球化對香港人的生活總體利多於弊，現就事實分析如下：

立場
清晰

首先，經濟全球化使香港的貧富差距日漸擴大。香港的貧富差距已經日漸嚴重，根據外国的研究得知，香港的基尼系數已經達0.42，甚至曾經排行全球第一，比美國還要高，這令長期生活在貧窮線下的草根市民生活的素質並不高，他們在物質

嘗試引
用例子



Sample 1 – Paper 2 Q3 (a)

的層面得不到應有享受，導致非物質的層面上例如：精神，心理上常常受到壓抑，使他們在生活的素質上並不高。而每年的「十一」遊行亦不難看見有市民高舉「反貧富差距擴大」、「貧富懸殊」等標語，可見經濟全球化下的香港的貧富差距日漸擴大，生活素質並不高。

有何關係？欠解釋！



Sample 1 – Paper 2 Q3 (a)

另外，經濟全球化亦使香港的經濟全面下降。全球化下的經濟體系只要一个个体受到影响，會牽連全球各國，例如1997年的亞洲金融風暴，2008年的美國雷曼的迷你債券風暴，次按危機和近期歐債危機等對香港人的經濟受到影響，使香港的生活質素下降，如在1997年的亞洲金融風暴中，香港的恒指下降至史上的低位，令香港的經濟大受破壞，幸得前行政長官曾蔭權

欠解釋
!



Sample 1 – Paper 2 Q3 (a)

和前任金管局總裁梁錦松的帶領下，使用外匯儲備才能走過難關，可見，在經濟全球一体化下，國與國之間的連繫日漸緊密，使香港的經濟日漸缺乏自主性和獨立性，使香港擔心經濟問題，生活素質自然差劣。

嘗試回應題目，但解說欠仔細。

再者，經濟全球一体化後，香港的樓層日漸飆升，外國有不少熱錢為賺取更多錢在短期內，不斷抄賣樓市，使香港屋的價格日漸上升，而一些中低下階層的市民根本無財負擔，在港大的社會工作系的研究指出香港現在樓市比1997年之前還要高，這一方面令香港人的日夜擔心樓價，害怕負擔不起，使香港在心理層面上得不到保障，生活素質自然下降，另一方面，當熱錢流走的時候，香港的經濟也自然下降，這也使香港人擔心。所以，這也是經濟全球化對香港人負面影響。

只集中描述社會現況，未能回應題目重點。



Sample 1 – Paper 2 Q3 (a)

另一方面，經濟全球化使香港成為各跨国企業的集中地，這會使香港缺乏技能的中低下階層的人失業，因為跨国多以一些聘請一些高學歷的人為主，而一些低學歷的人士亦會被棄掉，使社會上有更多失業人士，生活在這樣社會的人的生活素質也不會提升吧。

解說欠仔細，
理據的說服力不足

但是，經濟全球化下，香港的經濟會因而上升，政府為吸引更多外資到港，當時大興基建，使更多例如多興建鐵路網絡，如廣深港鐵路，亦會提升航空的設備，如興建國際機場第三條跑道，這些基建均會令香港人的生活素質上升的。

嘗試進行反論，
但解說欠明確



Sample 1 – Paper 2 Q3 (a)

总体而言，經濟全球化使香港的貧富差距擴大，嚴重缺乏自主性，樓價上升和失業率上升，但是社會令香港興建更多的基建，所以我很大程度上同意經濟全球化對香港人的生活素質利於弊。

嘗試總結
全文，重
申立場。

4



Sample 1 – Paper 2 Q3 (a)

評語:

- 立場明確，嘗試從正反角度對題目進行分析
- 惟考生未能掌握題目的考核重點，全文只集中描述香港的社會問題，沒有說明這些社會問題與經濟全球化之間有何關係。



Sample 2 – Paper 2 Q3 (a)

Clear
stance

(a) Economic globalization means disappearing borders on the economic activities of investment, trade worldwide and quality of life includes three aspects, economic, social and environmental quality of life. To a large extent I agree with this view. ~~Free~~ ^{Free} economic globalization will bring goods to the economic quality of life of people. With the opening up of the market, there is an increasing number of investments and operations of business to HK, such as in some B, the general electric company, and headquarters of different companies, or banks like HSBC etc, that will increase job opportunities for HK people so that they will have more income and has a higher purchasing power. Also,

How the quality of life of people was improved from the economic perspective?



Sample 2 – Paper 2 Q3 (a)

the government can have a higher revenue for taxes such as profit tax ~~to~~ ~~by~~ by the foreign investment companies to increase the revenue so that more money can be spent for the welfare and expenditure on citizen's well-being ~~including the provision of different assistance of comprehensive social security assistance, old age allowances etc to the people in need (in safety net) so that they can have money and economic & quality of life is improved.~~ ^{including the provision of different} Also, HK business can also be opened up to the world including finance and tourism in which HK is renowned as the ~~great~~ ^{international} financial centre with her strategic location in the south of China and good transportation, free market policy etc. so that ~~the~~ ^{it both} attract the investors and help in ~~expanding~~ ~~the~~ spreading the business to the world. HK people can gain more revenue/profits when their business is spread to the world because the market size is larger and the income gained is higher.

Good elaboration with some examples



Sample 2 – Paper 2 Q3 (a)

Secondly, in terms of social quality of life (QoL), ~~the~~ with the economic globalization where businesses can enter HK market such as international brands stated in source B, and examples like Nike, MacDonaldd or other multinational ~~inc~~ corporations (MNCs) ~~for example~~ Samsung, HK people can enjoy ^{greater} a variety ~~of~~ products and services other than local brands ~~sa~~ like for phone products, they can buy iPhone from the US. or Samsung from Korea, with ^{more} ~~greater~~ choices, their social quality of life is improved. Also, as forementioned on the increasing job opportunities, with greater income generated, they can be able to buy more luxurious items and have more cultural activities etc brought by the expansion of business to the world ~~and globalisation of~~ to enjoy higher standard of living.

Improvement of quality of life from the social perspective



Sample 2 – Paper 2 Q3 (a)

In addition, as economic globalisation ~~things~~ involves global division of labour in which ~~people's life~~ MNCs will ~~then~~ outsource or employ people from less developed countries ^(LDCs) like Africa, such as Starbucks employing African farmers for coffee ~~the~~ beans, ~~they~~ the price for the product is cheaper since the production cost in LDCs are cheaper. HK people can enjoy a lower price of products when they are imported to Hong Kong and hence their socio-economic ~~life~~ ^{is improved} as money can be saved, less money is spent but quality of life there are a variety of products. ~~As for environmental qual~~ **Another benefit gained**

However, there are still harms of quality of life.

First, about the environmental quality of life, with economic globalization expanding to the businesses to HK, there are more

Harm from the environmental perspective



Sample 2 – Paper 2 Q3 (a)

Skyscrapers and business companies setting buildings in HK that ~~improve~~ will worsen the street canyon effect and heat island effect in HK. Electric company may produce pollutants such as sulphur dioxide, with the high-rise building obstructing the dispersal of air, the air is not circulated well and the environment is polluted, threatening the ~~the~~ scenery and health of HK people which people may be prone to respiratory disease.

Also, in terms of economic quality of life, as seen in source A, HK is easily affected by the fluctuation of the world's economy as the economy of HK follows the ~~path~~ ^{course} of Asia financial crisis, US subprime storm and Eurozone debt crisis, when ~~they decrease~~ ^{there is a} drop in their economies, HK will also experience economic downturn because the economies are interconnected among different regions and countries. It is hard to separate and isolate ~~it~~ oneself with one

Another harm from the economic

perspective



Sample 2 – Paper 2 Q3 (a)

Another because of the close relationship in trade in HK with the other countries such as the US, Asian countries and especially when the currency of HK is linked with the US dollars that HK people will experience economic hardship when ~~there~~ when the economies of other countries fall. ~~As~~ Since the companies may lay off ~~to~~ workers, the MNCs in HK who hire HK workers ~~will~~ may lay off staff or ~~de~~ lower the salary / stop ~~paying~~ giving bonus and people will have lower income, and lower purchasing power in ~~the~~ buying products. People who invest in ~~the~~ stock market may suffer loss when the companies go bankrupt such as the bankrupt of a company selling ~~with bond of US~~ ~~for~~ ^(from the)

However, there is still more good than harm because for the pollution problem, there are ways to tackle and economic globalization can help ease the problem as the government gains more revenue on the tax from companies, it can do more jobs on environmental protection ~~so~~ for instance improve the energy efficiency

Overall evaluation



Sample 2 – Paper 2 Q3 (a)

or introduce energy efficient appliances labelling programmes. ~~With~~
~~opportunities~~ And this will not lower the environmental quality
of life of people and at the same time won't compromise people's
socio-economic quality of life. With opportunities come
challenges. If there is no globalisation of opening up the market,
~~the~~ Hong Kong will no longer be a base to reach to mainland

China as a gateway and there will be much less revenue as
HK is too small a place to be ~~suffice~~ self-contained by
local production ~~by the~~ without import (25% of land suitable for
development); and people will be ~~less~~ ^{less} less wealthy and
have fewer choices of products. **Clear and persuasive explanation**

Therefore, to a large extent I agree with the view.

10



Sample 2 – Paper 2 Q3 (a)

Comments:

- The candidate presented his/her stance clearly and explained his/her points of view on how economic globalization affected the quality of life of people in Hong Kong.
- How the quality of life of people in the economic aspect was improved was elaborated from different aspects and in detail.
- In the paragraphs starting with “however” and “also”, the candidate was able to explain the harm of economic globalization from the environmental and economic aspects and also relate it to the quality of life.



Sample 2 – Paper 2 Q3 (a)

Comments:

- The second last paragraph is greatly appreciated as the candidate explained why economic globalization finally brings more good than harm.
- Overall speaking, the candidate could provide a well-structured, in-depth discussion on the question.

Sample 3– Paper 2 Q3 (b)

(b) 面对其他地区的竞争和香港内部的排挤，香港應該加強和外资的溝通，才能保持其繁榮，現分析如下。

嘗試回應題目

首先，在面對其他地區外競爭，香港政府應該興建更多的基建，例如可以興建國際機場第三條跑道和興建廣深港鐵路的香港段，這不但能有效吸引更多外資到港投資，另一方面，可以加強對中國的聯繫，吸引內地商家來港投資，香港亦會因此以保持其繁榮。

嘗試引用例子配合解說，惟欠仔細。



Sample 3— Paper 2 Q3 (b)

再者，政府可以轉變香港的工業結構。由金融業可以漸漸轉變成科技環保產業，政府可多設立如環保園和科技園等進來發展高新科技，這一來可以改善香港的環境，再吸引更多的外商到香港投資，而另一方面可以透過經濟轉型來吸引不同類型的外資到港投資，~~從以~~例如行銀、雅虎等，~~從以~~藉此加強對不同產業的支援，也可吸引不同類型的外商，以保持香港的繁榮。

除了以上面對其他地區的競爭外，香港內部亦存有不少的挑戰，政府也應解決，~~從以~~以保持香港的繁榮。

嘗試引用例子配合解說，解說尚見合理。



Sample 3— Paper 2 Q3 (b)

第一，在草根階層方面，政府應該設法幫助他們。市民是政府的資源，好好保護資源使能夠有效的發展。例如政府可以多派發金錢，如早前的6000計劃，幫助草根的市民，另外，可以廢除綜援，生果金的限制，使更多的市民受惠，令他們的「唔富」情緒下降，這也是有助於香港保持其繁榮。所以，要解決內部的貧富差距擴大。

未能指出上述措施如何能有助保持香港的繁榮。



Sample 3— Paper 2 Q3 (b)

第二，在樓價方面，政府應加大控制樓市的政策。~~香港人沒有香港地~~，只會令市民更加「仇富」所以，~~市民應~~政府應推行更多的措施，例如「港人港地」，「樓價稅」等，這一方面可以壓抑樓價，令港市民能夠更「容易上車」，不但令港人的生活素質上升，亦可減少「仇富」的問題。這長遠來說可以解決保持社會的繁榮。再者，政府亦可多興建新市鎮和推行更多居屋的計劃，使香港的居屋問題，使香港和平穩定地發展，這也使香港在國際上的聲譽上升，保持其繁榮。

解說欠仔細



Sample 3— Paper 2 Q3 (b)

~~第三，在就業方面，政府應幫助一些中小企業生存。中小企業在跨國企業的來臨使他們~~

第三，政府應該幫助一些中小企業生存。跨國企業使他們生存面臨困難，政府應作一些政策來幫助他們生存，例如租金補貼等，使他們得以生存下去，不致失業，更可令香港發展更多的商機，可保持香港的繁榮。

解說欠仔細

總括而言，香港面對其他地區的競爭和香港內部的挑戰，應該推行更多的措施來幫助市民和興建更多的基建來面對其他地區的競爭，長遠來說，這些措施均有效保持香港的繁榮。

未能與引言互相呼應

5



Sample 3 – Paper 2 Q3 (b)

評語：

- 第一和第二段的內容尚能回應題目的考核重點，往後的內容則只能簡略地列舉政府應推行什麼措施以保持社會的繁榮，但沒有明確指出這些措施如何有效保持，甚至促進香港的繁榮。
- 整體而言，表現平平。



Sample 4 – Paper 2 Q3 (b)

(b) First, let me talk about the competition and challenges HK face so that I could elaborate on the ways HK can do to maintain its prosperity.

In terms of the competition, it's fair to say the competition from China internally ~~is~~ including Shanghai because of its lower labour cost and land price and abundant labour supply; and externally, HK faces competition from neighbouring ~~polity~~ ^{South} countries namely Korea and Singapore which have comparable economic development and comprehensive ~~political~~ political policy that favours development for example Singapore welcome quality immigrants to the country to make investment internally.

Able to clarify the competition from other regions



Sample 4 – Paper 2 Q3 (b)

For challenges HK face, ^{internally they} it includes disparity between rich and poor, discontent of low-income households and soaring property prices.

Clarify the challenges within Hong Kong

To maintain its prosperity, HK must work on its internal challenges first which is to curb the rising ~~to~~ property price and ~~for~~ poverty and help the lower income people ~~to~~, ~~is~~ that is to lower the Gini Coefficient.

First, ~~to~~ ~~to~~ cope with property price, HK should build more HOS flats (home ownership scheme) which are of a discounted price so that people with a relatively lower income can buy them instead of waiting for buying the unreachable private houses or live in small dwellings. With increasing supply of the houses,

Able to suggest some feasible ways but didn't explain how it is related to prosperity



Sample 4 – Paper 2 Q3 (b)

and ~~fewer~~ more demands satisfied, it is hoped to ~~to~~ bring down the price for the housing market. **Focus on property market**

Although people may argue that ~~there is~~ it may violate the positive non-interventionist approach of HK government, sometimes this measure is not a panacea and the government should help the people with lower ability to buy a flat so as to improve their social quality of life. **Try to make counter-argument**

Moreover, HK should raise the wage level of minimum wage. Even though the Chief Executive has approved the wage level rise to \$3.0 per hour, this has not been passed ^{minimum} in the legco. To catch up with the inflation, the ~~government~~ ^{legco} should pass the bill and ~~the~~ increase the wage level so that the quality of life of the poor can be protected.



Sample 4 – Paper 2 Q3 (b)

When the minimum wage level is increased, ~~per~~ lower class people who receive minimum wage can enjoy a salary rise and have more income to buy daily necessities and it is hoped that there will be a smaller disparity between the rich and the poor because of the pay rise and less discontent from the lower-income group.

Focus on minimum wage

Some people may argue that the ~~the~~ small and medium enterprises in HK will close down because they may not afford the rising production cost but yet they account for 98% of HK's enterprises and at the same time enterprises need to face competitions from all over the world because of economic globalisation.



Sample 4 – Paper 2 Q3 (b)

However, this wage level is the result of dialogue and discussion and negotiation between the labour and the companies. \$30 should be a reasonable level ~~for~~ with respect to the current economic situation in Hong Kong and to protect the lower income class ~~and~~ as well as maintaining HK's prosperity.

Too narrow scope of challenges

Thirdly, for coping with the intense ^{regional and global} competition because of economic liberalisation or economic globalisation, apart from dealing with internal weaknesses, HK should find her strength and utilise her opportunities and challenges. Under SWOT analysis, HK should utilise her strengths of a few corruption, gateway to Mainland China, low taxation policy, free market policy, spirit of rule of law etc and uphold the 'good name' of HK. HK should develop her ^{six} strategic and advantageous industries such as

The strengths of Hong Kong were mentioned but the candidate didn't explain how to "utilise her opportunities"



Sample 4 – Paper 2 Q3 (b)

research and development, ^{finance industry} Hk has the strength of the proximity to China and this is what Korea and Singapore don't have, and at an advantageous situation of fewer corruption, rule of law, free market policy than mainland cities like Shanghai. Therefore, Hongkong should spend Chinese more ~~on~~ capital and implement the exact measures on the 10 infrastructures and 6 advantageous industries so as to create more job opportunities and revenues to the government and Hk people ~~so that~~ ^{and} Hk can develop its unique characteristics in the industries, just as Korea is famous for mobile e.g. Samsung, Japan is famous for automobile e.g. Toyota etc..

How to further develop these strengths and maintain the prosperity was not mentioned



Sample 4 – Paper 2 Q3 (b)

Socially HK should increase the number of subsidised university seats for ~~local~~ local HK people so that ~~there~~ more people can enter the university and have a higher qualification ~~so that~~ in order to ~~be~~ increase the competitiveness to ~~be~~ ~~stop~~ be employed. It will be easier for them to climb up the social ladder and increase social mobility since they have a higher cultural capital ~~and~~ ~~since~~ as they have a higher educational attainment *. People have a higher chance to be educated and, poor people may be able to get out of the poverty cycle. Therefore, there may be more individuals with greater ability ~~and~~ ~~new~~ to contribute to Hong Kong and at the same time ~~to~~ ~~lower~~ lower the gap.

How these help to face competition and challenges and maintain its prosperity was not explained



Sample 4 – Paper 2 Q3 (b)

Comments:

- The candidate tried to suggest some feasible ways but failed to explain how the ways helped Hong Kong to face competition from other regions or challenges within Hong Kong so as to maintain prosperity.
- He/she explained how the measures helped to solve some challenges within Hong Kong. In the paragraph starting with “thirdly”, the candidate could mention the strengths of Hong Kong and tried to suggest ways to cope with the competition from other regions but the explanation was not with sufficient details.



Sample 4 – Paper 2 Q3 (b)

Comments:

- **Overall speaking, the candidate showed his/her understanding to the question but did not express with sufficient clarity.**

Thank You

