

HKDSE Liberal Studies Briefing Session on 2012 Practice Papers



Sample scripts of Paper 1



Sample 1 – Paper 1 Q1 (a)

Identified key message

The cartoon was saying that the rice's quality is unsafe, thus, in order to be safe, people would bring their own rice to the restaurant. With reference to source A, a recent survey clearly showed that rice from various mainland provinces contained an excessive amounts of cadmium, which are harmful to people's health when excessive amount is taken.

Hong Kong and mainland is greatly affected in all economic and social aspects. When people who are having dinner at Hong Kong are suspicious to the rice's safety, thus, they bring their own rice as shown in the cartoon.

Attempted to point out the relationship between Mainland and HK but no further elaboration



Sample 1 – Paper 1 Q1(a)

Comments:

- Attempted to interpret the cartoon with reference to economic and social aspects, but the explanation was inadequate
- Identified the key message of the cartoon, i.e., the problem related to food safety and people's worries on the problem but a shallow discussion
- Failed to explain in detail with reference to the source
- Attempted to draw linkage between the Source A and the cartoon, but unable to explain clearly with specific reference to the issue of food safety



Sample 1 – Paper 1 Q1 (b)

Stated negative effect clearly

Use of data

Firstly in social aspect, people's health can be threatened under the adverse effect of the industrial and agricultural development. With reference to source A, many rice from mainland contains ^{excess} cadmium, which harm people's health when excessive amount are taken in. Thus, people's health is threatened, eventually, people's quality of life is threatened. Secondly in economic aspect, adverse effect on people's economy is brought by industrial and agricultural development. With reference to source A, many agricultural produces (eg. rices) is contaminated by polluted



Sample 1 – Paper 1 Q1 (b)

the excessive use of pesticides and fertilizers formed by industrial development. Those produces who are already sold to Hong Kong cannot be sold to the public anymore. The economy is threatened ~~as~~ due to a great loss in capital. As a result, our quality of life is also threatened under a poor economy.

Third, in social aspect, it ~~may~~ reduces the choices for consumers. With reference to source A, many rice are polluted under the excessive use of industrial products. Those polluted produces can no longer be sell in the market. This harm people's quality of life as choices for consumers are reduced.

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Three perspectives provided but vague explanation



Sample 1 – Paper 1 Q1(b)

Comments:

- Attempted to explain the negative impacts on the quality of life from different aspects, e.g, health, economic and social aspects
- But the explanation is too general and superficial
- Unable to support the views by evidence



Sample 1 – Paper 1 Q1 (c)

Adequate understanding of question

By using information from the above sources and my own knowledge, different ways can be adopted in different levels in order to reduce the risk of Hong Kong people consuming rice from the mainland containing excessive levels of cadmium.

Suggested feasible & specific ways to reduce risk

First, in individual level, people in Hong Kong can carefully read the ~~the~~ food labels on the packages of the food and be alert to the information given by the mass media. Before buying the rice, HK people can check ~~the~~ where the food is produced and be alert to the food that have a great chance of containing excessive levels of cadmium. With reference to source B, people are well alerted to rice ^{safety}.

Secondly, in local level, the Hong Kong government can pass legislation to ~~regulate~~ ban the



Sample 1 – Paper 1 Q1 (c)

Role of govt

Cooperation, reliance

Relevant info

Effectiveness

rice from the mainland that contain excessive levels of cadmium. Legislation can ensure an effective and quick response on the banning of polluted rice and prevent those rice from entering the markets. As a result, the risk of HK people consuming polluted rice from mainland can be reduced.

Third, in regional level, the mainland government can test on the amount of cadmium in various rice and ban the export of those rice to HK. With reference to source A, a survey on rice samples from various mainland provinces are conducted and 60% rice samples ~~shows~~ contain much cadmium. The mainland government can then ban the export of those rice to HK and from entering the HK market. This could greatly reduce the risk of HK people consuming rice from the mainland containing excessive levels of cadmium.



Sample 1 – Paper 1 Q1 (c)

Explained different ways clearly & logically

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forth, in international level, ^{Cadmium.} the international non-governmental organizations, eg. WHO, can continue to announced the information about this issue. This monitoring system can ~~exist~~ raise the awareness of the Hong Kong people and alert them from buying polluted rice from mainland. This reduced the risk of HK people consuming rice with excessive levels of cadmium.

All in all, the above are ways can be adopted in different levels in order to reduce the risk of Hongkong people consuming polluted rice from mainland.



Sample 1 – Paper 1 Q1(c)

Comments:

- Showed a good understanding of the demand of question
- Suggested a wide-range of feasible ways, e.g., ways that could be adopted by individuals, Hong Kong and the mainland, demonstrating analytical skills
- Explained clearly and logically how the suggested ways might reduce the risk



Sample 2 – Paper 1 Q1 (a)

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

只描述了市民憂慮，未能歸納及詮釋漫畫內容，例如：食物安全、監察機制

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Sample 1 – Paper 1 Q1(a)

評語：

- 答案十分簡單，只是把資料重覆引錄
- 嘗試詮釋漫畫內容，但只能提出市民的擔心（食米品質），沒有充分解釋所示問題



Sample 2 – Paper 1 Q1 (b)

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

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

能全面運用資料從不同層面，例如：健康、環境等層面解釋工、農業發展對生活素質的負面影響

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Sample 1 – Paper 1 Q1(b)

評語：

- 利用資料回應題目要求，就工農業發展引致的污染推論生活素質方面的影響
- 明白及利用資料**A**，解釋工業、農業如何對健康及環境造成負面影響
- 但可就這些影響與生活素質的關係多作解釋



Sample 2 – Paper 1 Q1 (c)

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

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

- 只提出具方向性的方法
- 未有解釋方法如何可以有效減低風險



Sample 1 – Paper 1 Q1(c)

評語：

- 有提及一些相關知識，例如監管、標籤等，但沒有詳盡解說這些方法如何可以解決風險
- 其中包括不可行的方法，例如自備食米



Sample 3 – Paper 1 Q2 (a)

Using Source A, the percentage with Tertiary Education have gradually increase from 7.46% in 1981 to 39.75% in 2006. However the percentage of unemployed also increased from 3.87% to 11.84% in 2006. In 1991 to 1996, there was a significant increase of percentage unemployed from 5.86% to 10%.

The median earnings of young people compare to the median earnings of general working population have widened since 1981 to 2006, from 0.80:1 to 0.56:1, which have almost less than half of the earnings of general working population the young people now earn.



Sample 3 – Paper 1 Q2(a)

Comments:

- Able to identify the trends related to tertiary education and employment
- Described the trends with figures
- But unable to clearly and accurately describe the data about median earnings



Sample 3 – Paper 1 Q2 (b)

With reference to source A, in 2006 young people aged 18-22 have to face the challenges of being unemployed and the income is less than the general working population.

Although nowadays higher percentage of young people received Tertiary Education, however due to the change of economic structure ~~of~~ in HK, less ~~are~~ job vacancies are available to young people. HK now have changed into a knowledge-based economy,



Sample 3 – Paper 1 Q2 (b)

and receiving tertiary education becoming the minimum requirement for young people. As more people graduate from universities, there ^{is} ~~has~~ been ~~between~~ fighting for jobs. And MNC aim at providing tertiary service and professional service, which need less labour than previously in industrialization. Some less educated young people are less competitive in job market that led to a ~~high~~ higher ~~un~~ unemployment rate due to their low occupational mobility.

The median earnings of the young people... have become less and less compare to the general working population. It mainly due to the top and the high position in the corporation have been already posed by the older ones which



Sample 3 – Paper 1 Q2 (b)

blocked the young people to get promotion in the near future which affected their ~~earn~~ earnings. The problem of inflation also contribute to such phenomenon, ~~the purchasing power of~~ as the freshly employee (young people)'s wage remains due to the economic recession recently, ~~are~~ under the effect of inflation their actual purchasing power decrease which make a contrast to the earnings of general working population.



Sample 3 – Paper 1 Q2(b)

Comments:

- Tried to explain the challenge arising from low occupational mobility, but the explanation was not clear
- Unable to make full use of the data to project the challenges
- The answer focused mainly on the causes of low occupational mobility, rather than elaborating on the challenges that can be deduced from the source



Sample 3 – Paper 1 Q2 (c)

To a large extent I disagree the viewpoint of the principal official on the actions of the post-80s youngsters outlined in source B. The violent ~~stage~~ clashes happened recently indeed have ~~create~~ become a controversial topic. However, the post-80s youngsters not aim to attract attention and create a greater impact only.

The post-80s youngsters engaged in more radical form of social political participation as they highly recognized themselves as Hong Kong people; their sense of belongings towards Hong Kong motivate them engage in the protests to protect the public rights and freedom. The

Answers written in the margin

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Sample 3 – Paper 1 Q2 (c)

~~The Queen Pier~~ Pier
From the Star Ferry and Queen Pier incident, post-80s started their hunger strike and occupation at the site for several months as they treasure the site with their collective memory a lot. They understand economic development ~~has already become less~~ have already override the cultural conservation so they wanted to ~~area~~ raise public awareness on the heritage conservation ~~is~~ which is a long-term consideration. ~~And~~ ~~And~~ ~~And~~ And their actions are actually supported ~~and~~ by the public as they have the same collective memory towards the 2 piers.



Sample 3 – Paper 1 Q2 (c)

The post-80s youngsters participated in radical form of demonstration owing to the universal suffrage on electing the Chief Executive among HK people was deprived for many years. Through the ^{right of} legislative ^{of} councilors no longer effective enough to pass the message and urge to the government. To protect the fundamental human rights of HK people they use more violence way to ensure the

government heard their opinions and the public. These actions shown post-80s youngsters are acting for the whole society's political modernization but not only to disturb the harmony in the society.

Through the official expressed public are



Sample 3 – Paper 1 Q2 (c)

Though the official expressed public are generally tend to accept peaceful and rational ways, the government tokenism consultation and bureaucratic had stirred many discontent in public which trigger off the annually July 1st demonstration. Not only post-80s youngsters is on confrontational acts, the general public used to it as well.

Post 80s youngsters not only aim to stirred up a noise only, they wanted to bring changes to the society and obtain more freedom.

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Sample 3 – Paper 1 Q2(c)

Comments:

- Clear stance presented and justifications was made with reference to some concrete examples
- However the arguments were one-sided, lacking a detailed and critical analysis of the viewpoints shown in the source



Sample 4 – Paper 1 Q2 (a)

在接獲專上教育的百分比上是有上升的趨勢，根據資料A，在1959年起，曾受過專上教育的青年只有7.46百分比，但是隨着專上教育的百分比持續上升至1988年的39.73百分比，所以預料將會繼續有上升的趨勢。

而在失業的百分比上亦有上升的趨勢，根據資料A，在1959年起，失業率百分比只有3.87，但是失業百分比一直持續上升，至1988年的11.84，所以預料失業率百分比是會繼續有上升的趨勢。

而在青年人總職位數比總勞動力總職位數會有下跌的趨勢，根據資料A，在1959年起，中位數的比是0.80比1，但是中位數與青年人總職位數一直持續下降到只有1988年的0.56:1，所以預料會有下跌趨勢。



Sample 4 – Paper 1 Q2(a)

評語:

- 能指出各趨勢
- 但錯誤引用資料提供的數據，例如：年份



Sample 4 – Paper 1 Q2 (b)

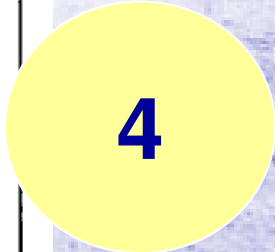
青年人可能會面對著 ~~環~~ 學業, 工作 ~~和~~ 生活的挑戰。在學業方面, 可能面對 ~~的~~ 的問題是, 現時不少的青年都已經接受過專上教育, 根據資料A, 2006年接受過專上教育已達 ~~成~~ 所以學生可能面對 ~~的~~ 價值問題, 應多加進修, 提升學歷, 增加 ~~的~~ 復舊。

而在工作方面, 則可能面對畢業後失業 ~~的~~ 根據資料A, 現時失業率比, 在2006年已有1184年青人失業, 原因也是學歷問題, 由於現時很多人也受過專上教育問題, 不少人也擁有大學或高等學歷, 在工作的競爭上也比較激烈, 可能也要多加時間去找工作面試, 所以現時

青年是一個挑戰。

而在生活方面, 由於現時入息中位數下降, 可能在生活上也面臨挑戰。現時不少工作的薪金也不高。根據資料A, 青年要面對入息中位數下降問題, 可見他們在日常生活上也要多加留意, 並要外努力工作, 而爭取 ~~的~~ 什麼 ~~的~~ 加薪和加薪金的待遇。

總結而言, 現時青年面對著在學業, 工作



Sample 4 – Paper 1 Q2(b)

評語:

- 有利用資料簡單指出青年人面對的不同問題
- 但未能展現有能力把資料所示問題加以概念化，並作更詳細的闡述，而利用數據方面亦稍不足



Sample 4 – Paper 1 Q2 (c)

我在很大程度上程度上同意該主要官員對80後青年人的行動觀點，我覺得從生活理念，表達，重心，層面去分析。

在理念方面，~~使~~使非法和，但理念相同。根據資料B，由於表露材料抗爭的手段有差異，但是都主要是針對社會的現狀不滿。~~他們~~他們進行的目的其實主要是希望舒緩不滿和^或發表意見，是一個好的方法去抗議，檢討現時政府政策。雖然現時80後的表達手法可能有不同，但是最主要都是想表達他們對政策不滿，如資料A所示，失業問題最嚴重，所以不滿社會現狀而出來表達。

而在表達層面方式層面上，~~我~~我認爲抗爭手法是不應以衝擊以吸引注意力，根據資料B也有提及建造社會對對近期一些衝擊手法並持認同



Sample 4 – Paper 1 Q2 (c)

1. 是時香港人一直支持和平理性。表達的方式是很重要，因為影響影響對政府注意力吸引，我認為需要用到衝擊的手法，因為往往平靜也可以吸引注意力，問題是在於人數，一個政策問題引起不滿，越多人平感，代表問題越需關注，即使少數人使用衝擊手法是可行的，例如像香港二十三條立法，大部份港人遊行，但是以理性和平方式有效，所以衝擊是種唯一方法。

而從重心方面，資料B提及到香港的重心比較偏向於個體，但也不一定，就好像高錕事件，一些抗爭的青年都是居住於那裏，只是因為認為不公平，要為他們爭取權益才出來，所以社會重心並不在於個體。



Sample 4 – Paper 1 Q2 (c)

比較上來，其實雖然衝擊引起了暫時注
 意力，但並不是絕對能影響問題，而在重心方面，
 不少人會認為是因為自己的利益而去轉手成，怪地
 所以有些時候也給人社會重心於個人的理解。
 總結而言，我在很大程度上同意官是對80後
 觀點。



Sample 4 – Paper 1 Q2(c)

評語:

- 答案比較空泛，雖有表示同意的立場，但沒仔細縷述其同意的觀點，顯示考生未能完全理解官員的觀點
- 雖嘗試用例子解釋官員的一些說話，但與其立場的關係並不明顯，例如第三段有關抗爭手法的討論



Sample 5 – Paper 1 Q3 (a)

根據資料A所示，~~大約~~佔最多百分比的理想工作與生活比例為50%:50%，可見人們多數認同工作應與個人時間或成一半的比例，而其次人們則較為偏向60%工作及40%個人時間和40%工作及60%個人時間，可見人們較偏向兩者均為分佈平均的立場。

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

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



Sample 5 – Paper 1 Q3 (a)

評語:

- 準確描述數據呈現的特徵
- 能用數據支持形態的描述



Sample 5 – Paper 1 Q3 (b)

首先，人們的超時工作與理想與實際工作比例出差異。香港人普遍工作時間為「朝九晚五」，但不少工作人士每天也需要超時工作以完成工作，加上科技發達後，平板電腦、個人電子手帳什麼至電話也可上網與外界接觸，而導致工作人士會在家中亦可完成這些高科技產品工作，令工作時間增多，可見超時工作與工作與個人時間的比例亦做成差異，難以達致資料A中所提及的50%:50%比例。

再者，工資過低亦會令人們的工作與生活比例有差異。雖然最低工資已經立法，但不少家庭的日常生計亦難以維持，他們的生活水平未達標，故此不少人會選擇多份工作來維持正常的生計，例如在衣食住行中獲得保障，故此工資低而令人們找尋更多工作，導致生活與工作的比例出現差異，他們難以尋找個人時間以進行休息亦做成差異。

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Sample 5 – Paper 1 Q3 (b)

評語:

- 能清楚解說兩項原因
- 但未有引述數字指出比例的差異



Sample 5 – Paper 1 Q3 (c)

很大程度上同意資料B內的勞工組織觀點。

首先，勞工組織認為要將工時定為每天八或十時，

以令僱員得到足夠的休息。據資料A所示，大部份

員工較贊成50%:50%的工作與生活比例，他們理想可

得到平均分佈的工作時間及個人活動，故此定立最

多八小時工作，可避免員工的超時工作，減輕他們的壓

力及增加個人活動時間。

再者資料B內提及工時長而僱員身體感疼痛，影

響健康，故此立下工作八小時可為工人爭取權益

並維持他們的生活質素中身體健康的範圍，以

減少他們的疼痛及不寧息。



Sample 5 – Paper 1 Q3 (c)

其次僱員亦指出長時間工作會令僱員人溝通減少,長遠來看溝通減少衝突便會增多,不少家庭~~的~~斗紛也因為缺少對話而發生。而且父母與子女少對話會令子女的對父母的~~的~~印象變差,父母再難以管教子女,容易令子女結交損友,從而接觸不良行為,例如吸煙,網上罪行,不少青少年問題滋生。故此勞工組織指出要訂下工時法例則可解決以上問題。

而勞工組織亦指出這樣的經營方法下會導致商界的成本增加,因最低工資的立法下,工人每小時薪金為25元,如更上最高工時,則會加重商界在聘請員工的壓力,這樣不少企業也會選擇裁員或倒閉,後相工作失去工作或將二人工作合併成一人的工作,加重工人



Sample 5 – Paper 1 Q3 (c)

但在通貨膨脹的情況下，不論物價或是成本價也上升了不少，故此商界即便不規管工時亦會難避免成本上升，而工作壓力亦會因日常開支增大而增加，故此勞工組織工人也會在工餘時間找新工作，難以避免造成身體上的傷害。

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



Sample 5 – Paper 1 Q3 (c)

評語:

- 立場明確，解說也清晰，並有正反論述，惟駁論的理據較弱
- 未有討論資料中勞工組織的規管建議



Sample 6 – Paper 1 Q3 (a)

(a) 描述資料 A 所顯示的理想工作與生活比例的形態。

(4分)

根據資料 A 最高的為 50 比 50，即 50% 生活，50% 為工作，達至約 27% 的人的理想工作與生活比例的形態。最高的為 90% 工作，10% 為生活和 10% ~~生活~~ 工作，70% 為生活，這 2 個都只有約 1% 以下。

雖然最高的為 40% 工作，60% 生活的有約 21% 和 ~~約~~ 60% 工作，40% 為生活達至四分之一。即不少的人都想工作與生活比例為一半或六四的分差。

2



Sample 6 – Paper 1 Q3 (a)

評語:

- 只引錄數字，沒有指出圖表呈現的特徵



Sample 6 – Paper 1 Q3 (b)

由於香港與中國不同，不是一孩政策。不是的家庭都有1個以上的孩子。他們的支出較大，需要不少資金去平衡生活。這些家庭都要~~工作~~以外出工作的時賺取金錢養家。由於工時長，薪金自然的多，但是工時長導致工作與生活比例為很大的差距，與實際的工作與生活~~比例~~相約。

~~此外，現時的商界都力求降低經營成本，~~
此外，現時沒規管工作的時數，商界的只會為求降低經營成本，聘請較長工時的人，導致工時長，~~生活~~正常生活較短。

不少人的理想工作與生活比例都不會超過一半一半，更不想有~~現~~現時實際工時與生活比例的。所以以上兩個原因都會導致資料A所顯示理想了

實際工作與生活比例的差異。

2



Sample 6 – Paper 1 Q3 (b)

評語:

- 嘗試解說比例的差異，但只有第二段作相關說明，其他解說如一孩政策，並非題目要求



Sample 6 – Paper 1 Q3 (c)

選資料B內勞工組織的觀點是絕對的。
 引用第二句，由於市民的~~課~~工時過長，不少較為年長的婦人都造成身體上的毛病的。加上，現時大部份家庭都缺乏了父子及溝通，使他們兩代產生了隔膜。現時社會非常注重溝通，尤其是教育，家長教子女是必然的，如果父母都未能在家庭教育子女，只會影響子女的發展，降低其會造的可持續發展。

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

雖然聘請多名員工會增加經營成本，但如果以上的能夠促進香港的經濟，那經營成本不是一個太大的問題。

雖然規管工時會增加經營成本，但是絕對的因為香港已經設立最低工資。如果商店單以正常工資聘請多名員工，那經營成本自然隨着



Sample 6 – Paper 1 Q3 (c)

評語:

- 立場不明確，見第一段觀點是絕對，未明言絕對同意與否
- 嘗試解釋論點，但欠清晰





Thank You