

HKDSE Liberal Studies Briefing Session on 2013 Practice Papers

Sample Scripts on Paper 1



Paper 1 Question 1

Sample 1 – Paper 1 Q1 (a)

1. (a) 比較資料 A 所示兩天的一氧化碳水平數據。 (4 分)

比較
平均水平

引用數據

比較
最高水平

在實施空轉車輛引擎禁令後，旺角通菜街和銅鑼灣馬克道晚上7時至9時的一氧化碳平均水平有下降現象，例如通菜街由7469微克下降至5252微克，下降約2000微克，但旺角花園街則有輕微上升，由3034微克上升至3851微克。總括而言，實施禁令後，晚上的二氧化碳有曾下降。

在另外，在晚上7時至9時的一氧化碳最高水平方面，旺角通菜街的一氧化碳的最高水平，則由19139微克，大幅下降大約一半至10853微克，而銅鑼灣馬克道同樣亦有下降，但旺角花園街的最高水平則上升約一倍，由4668微克上升至8902微克。總括而言，實施禁令後，部分地區的一氧化碳含量有明顯下降，例如通菜街，但有些地區反而一氧化水平有上升，如花園街。

4



Sample 1 – Paper 1 Q1 (a)

評語：

- 考生比較了各街道在政策實施前後的一氧化碳水平(平均及最高水平)，也作街道之間的比較
- 答案也引述數據資料，並處理了改變幅度，展示其分析能力。



Sample 2 – Paper 1 Q1 (a)

1. (a) Compare the carbon monoxide level data on the two days shown in Source A. (4 marks)

According to source A, the average carbon monoxide level in Mong Kok on the first day was higher than that of the second day. On 14th December, the highest average carbon monoxide level calculated was in Mong Kok. Same goes for 16th December. While Fa Yuen Street in Mong Kok had the lowest average level reading. The highest calculated maximum carbon monoxide level on 14th December was 19,139, which was resulted from Tung Choi Street, Mongkok. The highest level calculated on 16th December was 10,853, from the same area. However, the maximum carbon monoxide level of Fa Yuen Street, Mongkok remains the lowest. Lockhart Road, Causeway Bay has a higher carbon monoxide level than Fa Yuen Street, but lower than Tung Choi Street. These results indicate that the highest carbon monoxide level was found in Tung Choi Street, Mongkok.

Used figures

Tried to compare among the streets

2

5



Sample 2 – Paper 1 Q1 (a)

Comments:

- **Just pointed out the average and maximum carbon monoxide levels of the same day among the three sites**
- **But the comparison of the changes at the three sites on the two days was weak**



Sample 3— Paper 1 Q1 (b)

(b) 「空轉車輛引擎禁令是『無牙老虎』。」你在多大程度上同意這看法？參考資料 A 和資料 B 及就你所知，解釋你的答案。(8分)

對於「空轉車輛引擎禁令是『無牙老虎』」這一看法，我在很大程度上是同意的。

根據資料 B，司機是「每當看見警務人員靠近時，即會關掉引擎」。也就是說，當沒有警務人員時他們照樣是會空轉車輛引擎的，他們根本不理會禁令。而一名本地商店東主表示未見到司機的行為有明顯改變，有的司機更利用用膳時段留在車內享用空調。而且該法例在酷熱天氣或暴雨警告生效期間豁免所有司機，試問在夏季中又有多少天不是酷熱天氣警告？所以說該法例並不適用於夏季。

立場

引述
資料內容



Sample 3 – Paper 1 Q1 (b)

再根據資料A，旺角花園街的一氧化碳含量照樣是有增無減，且一氧化碳精標含量有時更升至2倍左右，由12月14日的4668微克每立方米上升至8402微克每立方米。

且就我所知，有部分司機更因為此禁令而暈迷於車內，而大部分的司機都反對此禁令。

因此，在很大程度上我同意「空轉車輛引擎禁令是『無牙老虎』」這一看法。

而很大程度上我並不同意此看法。因為，根據資料A數據所示，旺角通菜街和銅鑼灣德輔道的一氧化碳水平是有所下降的。且根據資料B，環境保護署表亦已作出180次警告。因此，禁令還是有一点点作用的。

引述
資料內容

就自己所
知簡單
說明

提及
相反論據

4



Sample 3 – Paper 1 Q1 (b)

評語：

- 考生利用了資料內多項相關論據
- 惟未能緊扣題目焦點「無牙老虎」，討論禁令的阻嚇作用和效力
- 嘗試利用資料，列舉相反的論據，惟沒有就其立場作批判分析，解說較薄弱



Sample 4 – Paper 1 Q1 (b)

(b) 'The idling engine ban is "a toothless tiger".' To what extent do you agree with this view? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B and your own knowledge. (8 marks)

I agree with this view to a large extent. Firstly, from source B, it is said that after the implementation of the idling engine ban, there is no penalty tickets have been issued so far. This means such law does not have enough power to restrict drivers from switching on the engines when idling. Secondly, it is also noted from source B that no noticeable change in drivers' behaviours has been observed. This means drivers are not willing to follow the law as switching off the engine during idling creates a great deal of inconvenience to them, especially when the weather is hot and people, particularly children, cannot stand tolerate the hot and stuffy environment inside the car. ~~Thirdly,~~

Stance

Used the source

Used the source



Sample 4 – Paper 1 Q1 (b)

Thirdly, also from source B, it is shown that under the law, there are many exemptions for vehicles, all others are exempt when very hot weather or rain storm warnings are in force, ~~or~~ vehicles operated by welfare agencies to carry elderly ^{are} also excluded. In this scenario, this implies there are many grey areas ~~to~~ under the law and in terms of the feasibility of implementation of this ~~policy~~ policy, it is difficult for the police officers to charge or give penalty tickets to the drivers, who are considered as violating this law.

However, from source A, there is a general trend that ~~there~~ more drivers switch off their engine during idling as the average carbon monoxide level decreases. Although people may argue that the idling engine ban is somewhat effort, the

the source

Explained the argument

Counter-argument

Explained with reference to the counter argument



Sample 4 – Paper 1 Q1 (b)

The date of the test conducted was in December. This means during winter season, drivers are more likely to follow the ban as the inconvenience caused is not that big compared to the time in summer. Therefore, the results of this ban may not be that accurate.

In conclusion, I agree with the large effect that the idling engine ban is a toothless tiger which is not effective to tackle with the greenhouse level of carbon monoxide gas from vehicles.

7



Comments:

- Presented the stance clearly and justified with reasonable arguments
- Able to explain clearly why the idling engine ban is a toothless tiger, with regard to the feasibility and impact brought about by the law as evidenced in both sources, demonstrating a good understanding of the statement
- Considered counter-arguments that might be formulated by using the source, though the rebuttals could have been more clearly elaborated



Sample 5 – Paper 1 Q1 (c)

(c) 提出三個方法，以加強空轉車輛引擎禁令在香港的成效，並加以解釋。(8分)

首先，我認為要先加重罰款，提升此禁令的阻嚇性。現時此禁令的建後果，是罰款港幣320元，對於大部份車主而言並不看在眼里。因為大部份擁有私家車的人士皆是中產或以上的人士，有一個穩定和較雄厚的經濟能力，因為320元並不能起阻嚇作用。所以有建議加重罰款至由1500元，提升此禁令的阻嚇性，避免車主因有經濟能力而作僥倖，而忽略了其他人的健康風險。

清楚提出第一個方法

明確有理據解釋



Sample 5 – Paper 1 Q1 (c)

第二, 我认为在加强罚款后, 同时
 要加强对执法的效能。有个说法, 有些
 事主在警方人员进行了平日的访问才
 立刻交指引等~~材料~~, 却同样是不守
 的行为, 因为~~这些~~此等令能增加成效,
 我建议作为地区的警人员更应~~加~~
 以便有是察, 令守法的防不胜防,
 这情况易能控制一些不守法的车
 主。另外, 我建议册月的进行在不同地方
 一司的~~水~~的水平检测。如果地者的
 水平上升, 下月便立刻多派人守到该地方
 查看, 令控制不守法的机会上升, 增
 加成效, 同时能改善问题。

清楚提出
第二個
方法

具體解釋

第三, 教育同样是重要的一环。
 有数教育大案, 不更指引等的指示提
 升人们又对保持空气的清洁。例如
 政府可和环保团体加製作一些小

清楚提出
第三個
方法



Sample 5 – Paper 1 Q1 (c)

整个的内容。另外，一些... 一些... 公司
了... 一些... 公司... 汽车...
考... 一些... 公司... 汽车...
一... 汽车... 排放... 一... 汽车...
提... 汽车... 排放... 一... 汽车...
以... 汽车... 排放... 一... 汽车...

具體解釋

8



Sample 5 – Paper 1 Q1 (c)

評語：

- 考生作出三項相關建議
- 就阻嚇力、執法情況及市民的意識評估禁令的成效，能詳細及清晰地解說建議可怎樣提升成效



Sample 6 – Paper 1 Q1 (c)

(c) Suggest and explain THREE ways to enhance the effectiveness of the idling engine ban in Hong Kong. (8 marks)

There are three ways to enhance the effectiveness of the idling engine ban in HK: providing subsidies to the drivers, education and publicity and harsher penalty.

Made clear the 1st suggestion

Government can provide subsidies to the car drivers to change the engines of the cars to more environmentally friendly engines to reduce its carbon emission. Subsidies can ~~be~~ also be given to improve the facilities in minibuses and taxis to reduce the uncomfortableness when engines were turned off during extreme weather. According to some B, someone reflects that especially if there are children in the car, you can't turn off the engines on a hot day while waiting. If subsidies is provided in improving the facilities on the car or the engines, the effectiveness of the idling engine ban will be increased, since the CO₂ emission will be reduced more effectively, while the drivers' incentive to follow the ban will increase.

Explained, but unclear about its relevance



Sample 6 – Paper 1 Q1 (c)

Education and publicity should also be adopted by the government in increasing the effectiveness of the ban in Hong Kong. The reason why drivers do not follow the ban is due to the lack of knowledge on the poor air quality in Hong Kong's harmfulness. With more advertisement and educating the public the incentive behind the idling engine ban, the public will have more understanding on the implementation of the ban, is to improve HK citizens' living environment and health, hence improving quality of life. They will hence have higher incentive in following the ban and make the ban more effective due to their cooperation.

Made clear the 2nd suggestion

Explained, but vague



Sample 6 – Paper 1 Q1 (c)

Thirdly, making the penalty harsher will increase the threat of the idling engine ban. According to source A, the fine of drivers leaving an engine switched on for more than 3 minutes is HK\$320. The current penalty is not threatening enough since the drivers believe that the good driving environment for themselves and passengers is more important, and the period of 3 minutes is long enough for them to stop the car. Besides, many cases are exempted from the ban. With making the penalty harsher, it will increase the threat of the ban, people will put more awareness on the idling engine ban.

Made clear the 3rd suggestion

Explained, but vague

4

20



Sample 6 – Paper 1 Q1 (c)

Comments:

- Put forward 3 suggestions on the changes to the law itself, but the explanation was not clear enough
- Some suggested measures were irrelevant, e.g., providing subsidies to the car drivers to change for engines with lower carbon emissions
- Besides, the answer tended to comment on the 3-minute waiting time and exemptions rather than discussing how the suggestions may improvement the effectiveness of the ban



Paper 1 Question 2

Sample 1 – Paper 1 Q2 (a)

2. (a) 就資料 A，指出及解釋三個因素導致在內地有非法買賣人類器官的情況。（6分）

就資料 A，首先，內地有不少鄉僻壤，
在消費及物質主義盛行下，便有人出售器官以滿
足其毒物慾。如資料 A 中，少年出售腎臟以購買
智能手機及平機電腦，則可見他們因貧困而
未能購買，但通過售賣器官，便能掙取金錢，
甚至不用付出勞力。這反映在跨國公司及資
訊科技發展的影響下，人們對物質追求上升，
尤其是青少年因渴望同輩認同，人有所為勇氣
愈重，故便渴望通過出售器官以掙取足夠金錢，
有供應下，便有非法買賣器官的情況。



Sample 1 – Paper 1 Q2 (a)

另外，內地合法的器官供應不足，是需要移植器官的病人轉而投向黑市市場以取得器官。據資料A，內地於07年禁止非法買賣器官，但每年合法進行器官移植僅1000宗，但有150萬人需移植器官，這些生命懸危的病人均轉向黑市市場。於此龐大的需求下，而中國又地大人多，執法檢控極為困難，使內地買賣人類器官的情況更為嚴重。

其次，互聯網的發展及交通方便令別國亦能到中國購買器官。互聯網的興起令不少中介公司抬頭，而更能在網絡向外國宣傳中國買賣器官的生意。而交通便捷令別國人民能旅遊至中國，向黑市購買非法器官。這些導致黑市公司可能於網絡接訂單，在需求增加下，非法買賣人類器官問題應運而生。



Sample 1 – Paper 1 Q2 (a)

評語：

- 能根據資料A，清晰地指出和解釋導致非法買賣人體器官的因素
- 答案結構嚴謹，深入說明這些因素怎樣導致非法買賣人體器官



Sample 2 – Paper 1 Q2 (a)

2. (a) From Source A, identify and explain THREE factors that are contributing to the illegal trading of human organs on the mainland. (6 marks)

The huge demand of organ transplants, wrong materialistic values and the high popularity of electronic products are contributing to the illegal trade of human organs.

Firstly, the huge demand ~~and~~ of human organs and the lack of legally available organs is contributing the most on illegal organ trade, people are willing to pay a large amount of money to get ~~their~~ human organs they need for extending their life, so they go to ~~to~~ the black market and get what they need.



Sample 2 – Paper 1 Q2 (a)

Secondly, wrong materialistic values cause people to sell their own organ to fulfill their will of buying ~~new~~ stuff such as electronics and high-end clothing.

Lastly, the high popularity of electronic products which are priced beyond the reach of many young people are ~~causing~~ causing them to sell their organs as the large sum of money provides an incentive for them to give up their organs and get those new electronic products.

The three factors above are contributing together to the ~~increase~~ increasing illegal trade of human organs.



Sample 2 – Paper 1 Q2 (a)

Comments:

- Identified two to three factors as mentioned in Source A but the explanation lacked detail
- Some points raised were rather general
- The last but one paragraph seemed to be an elaboration on a factor similar to that in the third paragraph, i.e., materialistic values



Sample 3— Paper 1 Q2 (b)

(b) 「非法買賣人類器官是全球化的陰暗面。」資料 A 和資料 B 如何支持這看法？試加以解釋。(8分)

從資料 A 所見，少年之所以~~購買~~^{購買}電子產品，~~也是~~^{也是}在~~購買~~^{購買}電子產品。而大部分~~的~~^的電子產品~~的~~^的原產地~~來自~~^{來自}外國，例如 SAMSUNG 來自~~韓國~~^{韓國}，APPLE 來自~~美國~~^{美國}，NIT 來自~~日本~~^{日本}等，加上又有中國的品牌，例如~~联想~~^{联想}，都會~~出售~~^{出售}智能手機、平板電腦、遊戲機等~~電子產品~~^{電子產品}，透過~~全球化~~^{全球化}來自各地的~~產品~~^{產品}流~~入~~^入內地~~或~~^或其他國家，宣傳其好處及方便性，吸引~~更多~~^{更多}青少年，令一些~~報章~~^{報章}環境~~轉~~^轉負~~窮~~^窮的人~~因~~^因而使用~~不~~^不正當的~~方法~~^{方法}賺取~~金錢~~^{金錢}購買~~是~~^是危險的。正如資料 A 提及的~~手機~~^{手機}。

可
公
變



Sample 3 – Paper 1 Q2 (b)

其二是資訊全球化，^{問題}在互網中提及到，隨着互網使用量的增加，增加其他國家的人員~~更~~更密切接觸到其目的途徑方法，以致非法負責人類語言的對象是以互網為對象，透過網路宣傳其真實的好處，引導互網人員。例如非法下載也是全球化的陰暗面，透過網路可以非法下載其他的國家的檔案，甚至偷國家的機密文件，形成跨國家犯罪。

最後是批撥資料，一些已發展國家為了增加收入及創計劃，會以發展中國家為對象，透過媒體的傳播及到當地改革~~性~~，真實的地方，吸收擁有許多市人員的發展中國家，例如中國是地大人多的國家，全國擁有約13億人口，因此吸引有許多的國家爭相到發展中國家進行交易，以求達到更高的成功率。

3



Sample 3 – Paper 1 Q2 (b)

評語:

- 適當地運用資料中部分相關要點，但未能充分解釋
- 對資料B的理解不足
- 對全球化有基本認識
- 但沒有將全球化、非法買賣人體器官、陰暗面三者結合加以聯繫和分析



Sample 4 – Paper 1 Q2 (b)

- (b) 'Illegal trading of human organs is the dark side of globalization.' Explain how Sources A and B support this view. (8 marks)

First, according to Source A, one of the factors contributing to the illegal trading of human organs is the increasing convenience of communication in the world. Under globalization, boundaries among nations are blurred. People can get access to information of other countries or visit to other countries more easily. Although this can facilitate the building of relationships among countries, this can also facilitate the flow of bad and evil information. For example, according to Source A, foreigners can use the Internet or travel to China directly to purchase organs. This reflects that globalization provides offenders a ~~channel~~ channel to make use of loopholes to commit crimes. Since the offenders are not living in that country, it is difficult to arrest these criminals. Illegal trading of human organs is one of the examples demonstrating this problem.



Sample 4 – Paper 1 Q2 (b)

The second problem shown is the developed countries taking advantage of the developing ones in globalization. This is also the dark side of globalization. According to Source B, there is a big, fat man eating ^{small peas} lavishly from a bowl. This symbolises that the ~~the~~ people living in the developed countries, being more powerful, have imported lots of human organs from the developing countries. The people in developing countries are poorer and less powerful; they ~~do~~ do not have bargaining power with the people in developed countries. In the reality, there are also examples showing this phenomenon. For example, many multinational companies originated from developed countries set up factories in the developing countries. People



Sample 4 – Paper 1 Q2 (b)

In developing countries are employed to do ^{low-skilled} jobs and their wages are very low. Illegal trading of human organs is only another example showing that how the developing countries being bullied by developed countries.

7



Sample 4 – Paper 1 Q2 (b)

Comments:

- Provided a clear explanation of how Sources A and B supported the statement that illegal trading of human organs was the dark side of globalization, by elaborating clearly on how globalization leads to illegal trading and the power relationships between developed and developing countries
- Displayed a correct understanding of the gist of the question
- Made appropriate use of points of relevance in the sources
- Provided a well-structured and in-depth explanation



Paper 1 Question 3

Sample 1 – Paper 1 Q3 (a)

3. (a) 你認為表 1 及表 2 所示參與活動的模式，可能會對香港青年人的個人成長帶來什麼影響？指出及解釋兩個影響。 (6分)

表 1. 青少年的生活模式。最多是瀏覽網頁其其次是看電視最少是參加興趣班有 54% 和參與義務工作有 5%。

表 2. 反映出青少年甚少參與社會事務。

青少年甚少參與社會事務，不了解社會發生，不關心的情況出現，主動性不足，影響溝通能力，並常常接觸單資訊如電視及電視，令社會能力減弱，減低長大後的人際關係。

1. 運用資料
2. 引用數據
3. 指出參與活動的模式

4. 嘗試說明對個人成長的影響
5. 惟解釋不足，理據較弱

3



Sample 1 – Paper 1 Q3 (a)

評語：

- 能引用數據，指出青少年參與閒暇活動及公益活動的情況
- 能簡單指出參與情況對青少年個人成長的影響
- 惟解釋不足，理據較弱



Sample 2 – Paper 1 Q3 (a)

3. (a) What do you think might be the impacts of the pattern of participation in activities shown in Tables 1 and 2 on the personal growth of young people in Hong Kong? Identify and explain TWO impacts. (6 marks)

First, ~~from table 1~~, young people's active usage of the internet and mass media will develop them to be ~~as~~ a global citizen with diverse mindsets. From table 1, browsing the internet (65%) and watching television (38%) are the 2 most commonly participated ~~event~~ activities for HK young people. Through both the internet and television, young people can access news and information about other countries or of other cultures & thus, they gain deeper understanding of the different parts of the world, leading to an interest no longer limited locally but spread globally. ~~As~~ Thus, Hong Kong young people's emphasis on internet and mass media, as their leisure activities will promote their growth ~~as a~~ globally - ~~perspec~~ oriented ~~pers~~ person.

For example, instant news from internet media and even from cyber friends / social networks & etc.

Second, HK young people's relative low emphasis on voluntary work or charitable will hinder their grow.

(1) Pattern of participation

(2) Use data to explain

(3) Explain in detail the positive impact on personal growth

(4) Pattern of participation



Sample 2 – Paper 1 Q3 (a)

According to table 1, 'doing voluntary work ~~is~~ has a relatively low percentage (5%) among the ~~most~~ common activities of HK young people; from table 2, only 6.7% of young people often participate in charitable activities and 33% said 'sometimes'. ~~Thus~~ These low figures reflect HK young people care not as much for ~~the~~ grassroots or other ~~or~~ groups needing social ~~care~~ ^{attention} as for entertainment. As a result, they acquire less experience in ~~meeting~~ ^{the} needs or delivering aid where needed. Thus, their ~~care and~~ ^{growth of} ~~compassion~~ ^{compassion} ~~may be hindered~~.

(5) Use data

5

(6) Related to personal growth
 (7) The impact could have been more clearly elaborated



Sample 2 – Paper 1 Q3 (a)

Comments:

- **Analysed and used the data to explain the pattern of participation**
- **Was able to explain in detail the positive impact on personal growth which may stem from the participation pattern**
- **However, the impact of the “low emphasis on voluntary work” could have been more clearly elaborated.**



Sample 3– Paper 1 Q3 (b)

(b) 「高中通識教育課程的開展會提升青年人對香港社區事務的參與程度。」你在多大程度上同意這看法？解釋你的答案。(8分)

我很大程度上同意。

首先，高中通識教育課程包含及所教導的會能提升青少年人對香港社區事務的認知及參與。

一課程中包括個人成長，這提到青年人個人成長上的身份認同。青年人在通識中了解到自我身份價值的重要，他們有了探討香港 (認同及) 個人身份的認知。 (因此) 他們明白到身份是辨別不同人的方法，每人也有不同身份，而自己身為香港人，應要身臨新香港人的責任及義務，才可享受香港人身份的自榮。

立場清晰

引用通識課程內容

合理解說



Sample 3 – Paper 1 Q3 (b)

因此，青少年培養出要將香港人責任的價值觀，如將(可以)來出來投票，增加給予行示威的權利，發表言論的自，這些均是參與社區事務的一種。在通識科下使青年人明白他們身為香港人身份的義務，使他們成長後能加社區關於香港的(輔助)活動。

初二課程的今日香港介紹了香港缺少的情況及許多的問題，如樓價高，環境空氣污染等話題。青年人在通識科接觸無疑是加深對香港社區的理解。在未來有一些重大事務，如以來的工五條、遷徙等與碼頭等，青年人因上通識科會了解到香港現況，在加上其提倡批評利思，不會盲目跟

扣緊社會參與

引用課程內容

合理例子

充分解說

Sample 3 – Paper 1 Q3 (b)

從，使他們自己思考當中的利弊。若他們覺得當中違反自己權益，便會走出來上街，已屬稀罕示威，或為網上羣組表自己不滿。這些都是（較）上通電話科後青年人學到及明白自己也是香港一份子，要為香港的事務提供意見等。

有人說通識科課程只是書本上的教導，而青年人學習後未必會有決心勳力參與社會事務。但是通識科所教包含批判思維及令青年人更了解香港。青年人有了基本認知及有自己思考，遇到未來一些政府決定也會懂得量成效付，而作出參與社會活動與否。

扣緊社會參與

反論

合理駁論



Sample 3 – Paper 1 Q3 (b)

評語：

- 能引用相關、充分及合理的例子作解說
- 詳細解釋其論據
- 就通識的課程內容及學習目標，緊扣對青少年社會參與的提升作討論
- 能正反立論申述



Sample 4 – Paper 1 Q3 (b)

(b) 'The level of participation of young people in Hong Kong community affairs will be raised through the introduction of the Senior Secondary Liberal Studies curriculum.' To what extent do you agree with this view? Explain your answer. (8 marks)

To a large extent I agree with this view

Nowadays, the liberal studies curriculum have six ~~no~~ modules includes modern China, Hong Kong today. It is all-rounded and we can have a large understanding of the world.

First, from 'Hong Kong Today' module, young people can learn that they have several rights and responsibility. They will think that they should take part in the society to build a better society. In the contents, teachers will teach young people the advantages of participate in Hong Kong community.

Clear Stance

List the topics in LS

Try to correlate participation but weak explanation



Sample 4 – Paper 1 Q3 (b)

List the topics in LS

Second from the module 'Modern China'
They can learn the history of China and what are the bad effects if the government do something wrongs. They may afraid that Hong will become the same. Therefore, they will incentive to participate more in the country to prevent they will be address by the government.

Third from the module 'Globalization'
Young people will understand the effect of globalization and find that Hong Kong doesn't only contain one culture but many cultures. They may want to know more about the society.



Sample 4 – Paper 1 Q3 (b)

List the
topics in
LS

3

Forth, from the (module) Personal Agency
they may learn the importance of communication
and giving opinions can affect
others. If they think that the HK Government have
done something wrong, they may incentive
to give opinions in order to protect
their rights. I think
Therefore, to large extent, that the NSS liberal
Studies curriculum will rise the level of
participation of young people.

Showed a lack of understanding of social
participation



Sample 4 – Paper 1 Q3 (b)

Comments:

- **Just listed the topics in the Liberal Studies curriculum**
- **inadequate explanation of the impact of the introduction of this subject on the participation in community affairs, which is the gist of the question**
- **Showed a lack of understanding of social participation**





Thank You