

卷二，第一題
Paper 2, Question 1

樣本 1

每次推行以上資料的重建計劃時，在香港會有不同的持分者發生一些衝突。好像保育專家和居民代表，因為居民代表住在建於50年代及60年代所建成的樓宇，但日久失修，令他們所住的環境十分惡劣，缺乏足夠的社區設施。但保育專家卻覺得那些建築是單前建的所以很有歷史，應保留，就上述相方，居民代表抱著自己才擁有全新的環境居住，但保育專家卻阻止重建計劃使相方發生衝突。而市區重建局卻會和道路使用者發生衝突，因在新的發展藍圖中為了舒緩該區的交通情況而不設置任何私家車停泊位，令他們無法把車停泊一會兒。而貝反者也會和居民代表有衝突。新發展藍圖中提及保留露天市集和濕貨店舖，為甚麼會有衝突？因為露天市集在早上到深夜營業，令到當地的住戶常常聽到嘈音，難入睡眠，或是被嘈醒。但每次營業後經常留下很多垃圾，影響了市容。而濕貨店舖有每天營業時卻把自己的貨品放到行人專用區上，阻礙了行人。以上就是居民代表對發展的看法。

5

評語

- 簡單解釋對青年人及香港社區帶來的影響，但有欠清晰，例如指出了保育專家和居民代表及市區重建局的衝突，以及販商和居民代表的衝突，但只作了粗略的說明
- 另外，在提出的可能衝突中，亦見對重建及保育一詞未有充份的理解，例如指出居民代表住在50年代及60年代的樓宇所建成的樓宇，但日久失修，但保育人士卻會認為是有歷史價值，應予保留。但考生在論述中未能指出持分者於重建計劃中有什麼不同

我認為應該讓香港的年青人學習重建及分析，因為當中他們要把自己代入別人的處境，好像：舊樓居民，政府官員，貝反商和其他人等。當他們代入了各方面去思考後便了難當中的難處，從而一把困難解決，甚至能把自己想到的建議提供出來讓參考。讓年青人參與重建計劃使政府和市民更易接納意見，讓討論的氣氛更容恰和隱定，因年青人更容易與市民交談，不會像官員一樣一話出來便讓人覺得他言而無信和此一篇見。在最後，讓年青人參與重建計劃可以令到討論的過程更快更有效力。減輕市民對政府的一些磨擦。

2

評語

- 只點出了一些對青年人及對香港社區的表面影響，解說過於簡單。例如只指出「讓討論的氣氛更『容』恰和『隱』定」而沒有作進一步的說明
- 討論表面而含糊

a) 我認為實際上類似於重建樓宇計劃
 會在不同的持份者之間造成衝突。

首先，在政府和整體大眾市民之間，會因為
~~重建前~~ 重建前的預備的諮詢過程而引發衝突。
 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，但政府卻不能
 保證這些持份者的想法便是香港和
 商人的想法，~~又會~~ 又會忽略了大多
~~數中~~ 數中市民的意見，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。
 故此，即使政府~~亦~~ 展開諮詢日後作出決定，
~~諮詢~~ 諮詢的結果亦會與大部份市民的
 意見相違背或有出入，令市民不滿政府的決定，
 引發衝突。

此外，在政府與商界之間，重建樓宇後的
 經濟發展價值~~則~~ 兩者之間的衝突。如資
 料上所說，政府~~亦~~ 短期會將重建後所得
 地鋪賣給原先的商戶，~~會~~ 以作出補償~~或~~
 及或利用土地提供更多用途社區設施。
 然而，在商界的角度而言，他們寧願希望政府
 將重建後的新土地賣給他們，並用利益最大
 化的方式發展~~經濟~~，其他商舖，甚至~~新~~
 期望政府將~~不~~ 舊式樓宇拆卸，
 興建其他更具價值的新一層大廈。兩者之
 間會對樓宇重建後的用途的期望有所不同，
 甚至，商界會與政府談判但卻得不到他
 們想要的~~結果~~ 結果，從而引發了衝突。

第二，在政府和保育人士之间，他们会为保育部应该承担多少保育工作的问题是有所争议的。政府的大部份的保育措施主要是建设公园和自然保护区或保留某些部份的森林和野生动物，其他则再进行绿化或重建，以提高其生态价值，~~在保育之间~~在经济和保育上取得平衡了。然而，保育团体往往社会忽略经济重要性，认为保育工作才是最主要、最受关注的事情，所以，~~在政府谈判时~~，会要求更多保育更多面积，希望维持真正的保育生态，可实际上保育。但这个方法是不可行的，在政府眼中是执行的，同时也在政府眼中，经济和经济和保育应是取得平衡，而非任何一方凌驾之上，~~而且~~，~~对于~~何事在园保育一事，

虽然保育官一般认为这是非常重要的，但若要以环境为代价带来保育多中是不大的代价了，所以政府最后亦放弃保育。由于保育团体对「保育」一词有不同的理念存在矛盾，他们便常常发生冲突。

第四，在政府与受影响居民之间，由于保育重建会为当地居民带来很大的不便，~~因此~~居民当然是不希望家园被拆掉。被迫搬遷，即使政府可能会如次月次到中流费作补偿或安置安排，如何作出补偿或作出什么样的补偿对不同的居民也有不同的意义。有居民可能影响补偿一个地方居住是足够的，但也有居民管认为补偿一座位型也不能补偿他如对其居住或1表不补偿和安置之下。

第五，支持重建的市民和反对重建的市民必然有衝突。反对重建的市民可解作是~~反對重建的市民~~未必單只是受影響的居民，亦可包括其他注重集得回憶或~~或~~文化的人

種價值的市民，正如資料所述的博克中，有些是戰前檔案，這些戰前檔案均見證着地區的歷史改變，是香港人白手起家的回憶。但反对重建市民卻沒有注重保育的價值，有可能大多為較後輩的人士，因為他們沒有一起經歷過，所以他們不知道這些舊樓的重要性。故此，兩者可以會引起衝突。

總結而言，政府與太平市民、商界、保育人士和居民，均會同為~~重建~~重建計劃的意見，理念和目的~~不同~~期望不同物引起衝突。但我認為只要政府和市民可以作出協同，同意經濟發展與保育文物取得平衡，不宜單是某一方，~~而~~這類的重建計劃應是~~一切可行的~~切实可行的。

9

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，說明不同持份者之間的衝突，例如政府與商界之間的衝突，指出了商界希望利益最大化，而政府希望利用土地提供更多社區設施；政府和保育人士之間指出了政府只希望保留一小部分完本面貌，務求在經濟和保育上取得平衡，但保育人士卻不認同等，當中亦能指出持份者之間的矛盾點
- 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，例如在第一點中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

b) 首先, 對於青少年而言, 在自覺感方面, 青少年學習分析香港新聞的政策, 可表現青少年在處理事務上有一定的能力, 從而提升他們在自覺感基本理論中的能力感, 提高自尊。同時, 青少年參與政治事務多和去開文, 使他們有能力貢獻社會, 如為思銘高水階梯中, 貢獻社會, 社會成就正反映他們已能爬到最高層, 以他們的自尊亦有助提升。

再者, 而讓青少年學習分析有關政府的政策亦可讓青少年是社會上的一分子, 提升他們對祖國的歸屬感和對祖國在地區內的身份認同。這樣便有助推動青少年更加關注社會和參與更多社會事務, 從中建立更高的自覺感, 形成良性循環。

其次, 青少年亦可就此學習其他生活上的技能, 並建立較為廣闊的人際關係, 而這些技能是日青年應有的能力, 青少年可透過參與組織而認識: 不同學校的朋友, 甚至不同年齡階層的人士, 建立較為廣闊的人際網絡, 令他們能藉此學回自己的自覺, 學習

與及相处。如此則, 青少年亦可以從中學取不同的技能, 例如: 如何與人一起分析政策, 或團隊合作的溝通, 學習溝通技巧, 並提升自己這方面的能力, 為將來投入社會作好準備。

然而，参与制定计划亦可能会令青少年不学习的时间减少，时间分配不均，~~令青少年不学习~~，此容易导致或令下流情况，青少年亦有可能在参与计划时遇到挫折或阻碍，从而降低他们对自己信心和能力感，从而降低自尊。

而对于香港社会而言，~~青少年参与社会事务~~是有助提升社会价值和能力的。在青年人参与制定计划的过程中，政府可以而得知青少年的意见和声音，并令计划变得更民主，更符合民意，有助推展~~青少年参与社会事务~~的想法，从而推行一个更美好的改革。~~这是对社会有帮助的，因为这社会是自助的，能~~青少年利用道德批的渠道表达其意见，是有助促进社会知识，从而在日后

但是，青少年的扶持亦未必能令~~青少年~~顺利地分析和推行计划。从而令计划不如理想。因为青少年思想亦未到成熟，他们不~~能~~此年远之见视野也较狭窄，~~所以~~未能考虑开天不取真正的需求，作出真正的决定。这样青少年有可能作出不合道的决定，影响了香港地局人的建设计划，影响社会发展。属就

总的来说，青少年参与社会事务可为~~青少年~~他们的自尊心，但一方面亦会影响他们的学业。因而对香港整体社会方面，更多声音被聆听可利于社会向长远，促进社会知识，但青少年切勿参与~~社会事务~~，否则只会生出~~出不道道的决定~~。

評語

- 以相關知識及概念解釋對青年人及香港社區帶來的影響，但分析略欠詳盡，例如第二段指出青年人在處理事務上有一定的能力，從而提升他們在自尊心、青年人也學到生活技能，擴闊人際關係、青年參與社會事務能促進和諧等，但卻未能清晰說明當中的影響與青年人參與重建計劃的關係
- 能指出正面及反面的影響並作出論述，例如說青少年在學的時間減少和青少年未必一定能準確地作出分析

1.(a) ~~在類似似例為上資料~~ 在資料中是上環重建計劃。類似的重建計劃中也有很多不同的持分者，例如受影響的當地居民，當地的經營的販商，保育人士，經常使用該區道路的馬車人士，發展商，政府等持分者，當中不同持分者的意見也不一定相同，例如當地居民會為這項目不設置任何私家車停車泊位而不滿但當地的道路使用者大會因為該區的交通擠塞被舒緩而支持，可能政府認為現時的保育方式足夠，而保育人士就認為不足夠等，也可能有當地居民認為補償不止和滿意安置安排等衝突，因為不同持分者也是要保障和爭取自身的利益，所以就很容易引發衝突，如遊行示威，利用法律等。

2

評語

- 考生未能充份考慮類似重建計劃中可能出現的持分者的衝突
- 指出個別持份的意見，但沒有總結成衝突

(b) 青年人參與重建計劃對他們和香港社區可能帶來的影響很多的影響，例如青年人在參與重建計劃時可以令他們對香港的舊區增加認知，知道香港舊有的建築等，增加他們對香港人的身份認同感，也能對重建計劃的流程增加了解，幫助他們學習，令外青年人參與重建計劃可以把青年的新思想帶到重建，令重建從過去的只是不同持分者的決定變成了一個公開的活動，青年人是香港社會的支柱所以應該在青年時參與這些跟香港發展有關的活動。

2

評語

- 考生簡單地描述了一些對青年人的影響，例如只指出讓青年人學習重建計劃及分析，但卻未有深入解釋政治參與及對青年人影響的關係
- 考生回應題目時只提出了為何政府應讓青年人參與，而非清楚回應對社區及對青年人的影響

Sample 4

(a) Due to the implementation of redevelopment plans in Sheungwan proposed by the Urban Renewal Authority to ease the situation of the poor general living environment and the lack of community facilities and public open space, conflicts might have arisen among different stakeholders. There might be conflicts between conservation groups and the government, the tenant and the government, the affected residents and the government and between the general residents and government respectively in different perspective.

First, ~~there are~~ conflict between conservation groups and the government (Urban Renewal Authority) might have been arisen due to the conservation of historical buildings.

According to the source, there will be a preservation and adaptive re-use of the ⁴pre-war buildings included in the project, which means among the 33 buildings involved in the project, only 4 of the oldest would be able to survive, the remaining ones which were built in between 50s and 60s will be scrapped or destructed in the project. Though four of the buildings are conserved in the area; however, for the conservation groups, these groups of historical buildings should not be awarded with different gradings according to the year they were constructed. All of these historical buildings have their own value in cultural, that are unique and valuable for conservation.

Keeping four buildings out of 33 would be a percentage that is too small, ∴ buildings should be conserved in a sustainable way so as to conserve their cultural value for Hong Kong

people, since it is a part of the collective memory of the people. However, for the government (Urban Renewal Authority), the state of disrepair of the buildings would be the most worrying factor that urges the redevelopment plan. The general living environment is poor and it lacks community facilities and public open space in the area involved in the plan. Since the disrepair state of building would pose dangers like collapse of buildings for example had been happened in Hung Hom before, as a result, there is a need to refurbish these buildings or redeveloped the area so as to activate the economy within the area and to attract people to reside in order to ease the housing problem. As a result, there is a conflict between the conservation groups and government on the redevelopment plan due to different values on the development of these buildings.

Secondly, there are conflicts arisen between the tenants in Sheungwan and the government. Since the buildings within the area of the redeveloped plan will be removed, residents of these buildings will have to move out. As a result, the tenants in Sheungwan will lose their business opportunities and so as the customers. The loss of customers will pose them loss economically. Moreover, during the construction and redeveloped period, the tenants will have limited earnings since the area is blocked for construction. Tenants also have to spend extra money for the promotion and attract customers once the redevelopment is done and people are residing in the area. Therefore, there will be a huge loss on their financial part. Though the government has arranged compensation for the affected tenants; ^{according to the source} however, the compensation may not be an effective aid for the loss of the tenants. Tenants either have to suffer the redevelopment period wht...

寫於邊界以外的答案，將不予評閱。

have limited money makings, or they have to give up their original business they had and start a new business in somewhere else. Both solution requires much more efforts and money that the compensation can cover. As a result, there may be conflicts in between tenants and government.

Thirdly, conflicts may have arised between the affected residents. According to the source, the government will arrange compensation and re-housing for the affected residents to ease and smooth the redevelopment process. However, to the affected residents, the compensation and rehousing may not be able to heal and aid them effectively. The affected residents have to give up their old living environment that they had got used to. They also have to give up the relationships that they have built up in the communities, like with neighbours, with the nearby shop operators and to the surroundings. This may pose harm to the residents mentally, especially to the elderly, who have experienced a lot in the community and have memories about the places. Solely by compensation and rehousing may be neglectful to the needs of the affected residents. Besides, rehousing may also affected the residents daily life ~~and~~ like go for work or school routine, which requires them spend more on their daily expenses. As a result, there are conflicts between government and the affected residents on the implementation plan, with the government ~~is~~ decided to implement while the affected residents do not feel happy with it.

General and Affected Residents may also have conflicts on whether the area should be ~~de~~ redevelop or conserve, to attract new residents or keeping collective memories for old residents.

寫於邊界以外的答案，將不予評閱。
Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Able to explain the conflicts arising from the implementation of redevelopment plans in HK with some knowledge and concepts applied. e.g. “conflicts between the tenants and the government.... Tenants lose business opportunities and so as to customers.... spend extra money for the promotion...” • The answer lacks details in some parts, e.g. “conflicts between conservation groups and the government, conservation groups conserve their cultural value for HK people since it is a part of the collective memory.... Government may think that would pose dangers... so as to refurbish these building”, which do not clearly explain the conflicting perspectives of different stakeholders

<p>(b) There are impacts on young people and on the Hong Kong community with the young people's participation in redevelopment project in different perspective.</p>	<p>寫於邊界以外的答案，將不予評閱。 Answers written in the margins will not be marked.</p>
<p>Politically, lack of participation of young people in redevelopment project will lower their incentive to get in touch with the current politics of Hong Kong, which will further develop into a situation that there are little socio-political participation of young people. Young people participate in the redevelopment projects can get to know more about the ways the government handle their proposal and their reaction to the public consultation. Therefore, they will have chances to know about the Hong Kong government, and thus able to know what have to be improved and express it through protests or public consultation. These can also train their social awareness to the current affairs in Hong Kong and can development a mindset with critical thinking on the ruling of HK government. As a result, the socio-political participation of young people can also accordingly be developed to HK's society.</p>	
<p>In the perspective of the Hong Kong government, if there are little participation of young people or citizens in their plans, they may create a sense that is promoting policies in a less</p>	

democratic way, from Tokenism to Consultation of people ~~political~~ socio-political participation. Since citizens esp. young people, do not have the incentive of participate in the political decision, Hong Kong government may consider as useless to have consultation or consider not to adopt it since it will smoothen the implementation process. As a result, if young people do not participate in redevelopment projects or

other projects of the Hong Kong government. The government may have wrong perspective of citizens would like to the government to take the control, which may cause the situation of HK's socio-political participation turns from Tokenism to consultation.

Socially, with the consequences of the above situations conflicts may be arouse between citizens and Hong Kong government about its ruling to discuss the ^{extent of} socio-political participation of HK citizens. As a result, the society will be chaotic with government do not hear people's voice, and people focus on whether their voice are heard or not only and neglected the policy of HK govt, which further worsen the situation.

To conclude, young people may have little incentive to participate in politics and have knowledge about while this poses danger on people's political participation and the ruling of HK govt because of the participation of young people in the redevelopment projects.

寫於邊界以外

的答案將不予評閱。 Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

3

Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The candidate attempted to give a brief and inadequate explanation of the impacts on young people and the community. e.g. "young people participate in the redevelopment projects can get to know more about the ways the government handle their proposal and their reaction to the public consultation" Some impacts on the young people community could not be clearly stated, e.g. "if there are little participation of young people or citizens in their plans,... young people do not have the incentive of participate...."

Sample 5

1 a.)

Conflicts will arise among the residents living in the area for the redevelopment plans against the government; since the buildings mentioned in the source were built in the 1950s and 1960s, the buildings might have been of cultural and historical value to the residents, particularly the elderly who may even refuse to reallocate because of the duration that they have been in those buildings, despite the fact that the re-development project claims to provide a multi-purpose community hall and more public space. This ~~does not~~ ^{would} not diminish ~~the~~ ^{the} value some residents would have for the building ~~project~~.

Other conflicts that can arise are ^(with) the stakeholders who own ^(a) small business in the area of redevelopment, who might end up having to pay a higher rent for their shop, in the source it mentions of wet market operators getting accommodation from the project. Conflicts will rise as they may be unwilling to have their original stores demolished and relocated elsewhere where they might have to suffer due to the rent.

3

Comments

- Only identified some general concerns of two types of stakeholders in the re-development projects respectively
- Showed a limited understanding of the question and narrow perspective in analysis

1b.)

There are many impacts on young people's participation in ~~the~~ redevelopment projects, with participating in redevelopment projects they can have a better sense of belonging to society because through their participation they will feel like they are contributing to society and will receive acknowledgement or praise for doing so. ~~Another~~ ^(Another) positive impact they may have ~~is~~ by ~~participating~~ participating in redevelopment projects ^(is that) they can learn a lot about their abilities or traits, and can ~~also~~ build themselves more as an individuals in the process and with the point I just mentioned it not only is an impact that they could have on themselves but ~~as~~ it is a positive impact on the Hong Kong community as well.

Young people's participation in redevelopment projects helps them build themselves as individuals and the more youth in the community we have focusing on their well-being, the more well-built adults will exist ^(for) Hong Kong's next generation of leaders.

Their participation in redevelopment projects can have an impact in the long run, as they as people, ~~can~~ can aspire the generation after them, which is another impact affecting Hong Kong community in terms of ~~the~~ the building of our society.

Another impact affecting the Hong Kong community, is the fact that because younger people ~~are~~ have much more free time on their hands in comparison to ~~the~~ ~~more~~ adults, the ~~are~~ contribution level coming from the youth should be at an active rate. ~~and~~

~~Through~~ ^(also) their participation they can learn more about how to contribute to society, which is a win-win situation with the impact it would cause, ~~the~~ their ability to attain the knowledge of contributing to society will impact both themselves and the Hong

With their understanding of how to contribute to society, availability to do so, their building of themselves as individuals, their awareness and sense of belonging to society are all factors ^(impacting) both them and the Hong Kong ^{CC} community, simply because they are a part of the community and are the next generation of adults. So with their early practice of analysing policies on redevelopment, they will become ~~then~~ treasured and valued members of society which will ~~in~~ end on a positive note for both their well-being and the overall Hong Kong ^{CC} community.
(development)

5

Comments

- Tended to explain the situations and possible consequences of young people taking part in redevelopment projects
- The impacts on the young people and the community were not well articulated and elaborated
- Skills in concept application and using of examples should have been strengthened

Sample 6

(a) Hong Kong ~~is~~ has a long history which some districts contain buildings or other facilities that needs renewal for different purposes, such as safety purposes or economic development purposes. Thus, redevelopment plans are implemented in Hong Kong. Such implementations of redevelopment plans, such as the plan in Sheung Wan proposed by the Urban Renewal Authority, would lead to conflicts among different stakeholders.

Firstly, it is the conflict between the local residents ^{who reside} in the certain district ^{for a long time} which needs to undergo the redevelopment plan and the Urban Renewal Authority. Local residents concerns their living environment, and they are well-attached to their ~~residential area~~ own residential area. They do not want to have their living environment changed so they would refuse to renovate or even move out from their living area. On the other hand, the Urban Renewal Authority concerns the whole development of land in Hong Kong. ~~that~~ They care more about the future opportunities and benefits of redeveloping the district. With the different values and concerns of the two different stakeholders, conflicts would arise.

Secondly, it is the conflict between the conservation experts and the Urban Renewal Authority. Taking the redevelopment plan in Sheung Wan as an example, there are historical relics and heritage involved in the redevelopment. Conservation experts who values the heritage conservation would ~~not~~ hope to have them being at the original site without any ~~of~~ destruction as it is the collective memory of the district or even Hong Kong. However, the Urban Renewal Authority would

rather concern whether those cultural heritage is still useful and safe to be kept. Moreover, ~~these~~ the Urban Renewal Authority would focus on the benefits of replacing the district by other community facilities, etc. ~~the different focusing points poses the conflicts in between.~~

Thirdly, it is the conflict between the ~~hawkers~~ local shopowners and the Urban Renewal Authority. Local shopowners would probably be replaced or moved into ~~se~~ wet market trade complexes. With more competition, the local shopowners would disagree with the redevelopment plan. ~~Originally, local shopowners for them or hawkers would~~ ~~could~~ local shop owners too fear that moving out their original site of selling would affect their original sales and thus earn less profit. Moreover, they would also lose the ties with frequent customers. On the other hand, the Urban Renewal Authority would think that concentrating the shops or hawkers into a single complex building could make their planning of land use of the particular district ~~more~~ easier and more effective. ~~With one focusing on their income and one focusing on the city planning, conflicts arise.~~

~~Fourthly, it is the ^{local} community leaders and the District Council members. Local community leaders concerns their own to~~

Fourthly, it is the local resident who reside in the ~~district~~ ^{for a long time} and the house owners who rent their own apartments out. The local resident concerns their collective memory and traditional value of living in their original place. On the other hand, the house owners who rent their own apartment out do not care about

the trees or memories attached. They care not about their profit that could be earned through compensation and the rise in flat ~~and~~ property prices in the certain district. They could then earn more after the redevelopment plan. With local residents valuing their attachment to the original living place while house owners renting out their flats, valuing the profit gained, conflicts would then arise.

Lastly, it is the conflict between the ~~property~~ younger generation of local residents and ~~the~~ older generation of local residents. ^{the} Younger generation tend to be more open-minded and have liberal thinking. On the other hand, the older generation tend to be more conservative and know more about the history of Hong Kong. Consequently, the younger generation would care more about the ~~recreational~~ new benefits that could be brought after redevelopment. ~~For example~~ As urban development aim to provide a more diverse landuse, the younger generation would accept the redevelopment as recreational facilities, institutional landuse, etc would be provided. However, the elder generation would prefer everything not to be changed and hold firm that compensation would not be able to replace their ~~resident~~ place of residential. ~~There~~ As they have a deeper understanding and attachment towards the certain district, while the younger generation may not understand much, conflicts would arise.

All in all, with different beliefs and values of different stakeholders, conflicts would therefore easily arise.

Comments

- The core conflicts among different stakeholders were clearly identified
- The reasons for the conflicts among the stakeholders were clearly explained by using appropriate examples and illustration
- But the value orientations, expectations and vested interests among the stakeholders should have been more conceptually articulated

(b). With young people participating in redevelopment projects ~~course & analysing courses~~, there would be impacts on themselves and on the Hong Kong community.

Firstly, for young people themselves.

In terms of ~~the teenagers~~ young people's own personal growth, they could know more about ~~analysing~~ the skills of analysing and balancing different points of views of different stakeholders. As redevelopment plans involve different conflicts, young people could learn how to resolve problem. ~~with~~ ~~so~~ The skills of problem-solving could make them know how to interact with peers and other people and thus establish a better interpersonal linkage. This could help them ~~to~~ have better self-esteem when interacting with others.

In terms of young people's knowledge gained during the redevelopment projects, they can learn more about the problems ~~to~~ and constraints in Hong Kong. Then, they could attain practical knowledge about their own living place. The knowledge gained could be applied in their schoolwork or discussions in class or workplace. Being able to apply what they have learnt could improve their self-efficacy and ~~thus~~

Secondly, for the Hong Kong community.

Towards urban development

In terms of young people's concern, increased, more voices could be heard and it could help improving the community more effectively. The Hong Kong community also involves the younger generation. With young people knowing more about the urban development, ~~the opinion towards different issues or argument~~ they would soon be ^{more} concerned about different issues beside urban development in Hong Kong. Then, the opinion towards different issues or argument would then be more diversified and of an even multi-perspective dimension.

In terms of young people's increased knowledge about the problems in Hong Kong and opportunities given for exposure, ~~it~~ they would feel more responsible to help the community also. Thus, teenagers would be more obliged to help others, for example, doing more community service. Then, the community would be more harmonious.

~~In terms of the ad~~

However, in terms of young people having a higher frequency of participation, ^{with the raised sense of belonging to Hong Kong, and lack experience} as young people are more pompous, it may lead to more conflicts in the community. Then, hatred and prejudice would be posed if young people do irrational acts to try to solve the problems or ~~conflict~~ ~~conflict~~ conflicts. This would risk the community having even more hatred.

All in all, there are different impacts of young people's participation in redevelopment projects on both themselves and the Hong Kong community.

Comments

- Relevant impacts were identified and the discussion of the impacts on the community was relatively more in-depth
- Analytical perspectives should have been broadened so that the complexity of the issue could have been explained
- Negative impacts were mentioned but lacked a detailed elaboration

樣本 1

a. 在香港，社會主流食肉的文化，然而，逆社會主流而行，減少吃肉，多食素，是並非不可能，所以我不同意這說法。

首先，香港文化多元，世界各地的飲食文化和菜色都可以在香港找到，在例如日本菜、東南亞菜色、泰菜，而並不是每種菜色和飲食文化均以吃肉為主，例如印度菜，多以不同的豆類作主菜，肉只是伴菜。此外，新式的飲食文化提倡素食，只進食大量蔬果、水果和蛋，以達到排毒、瘦身功效，這飲食文化特別受女性歡迎。近月，香港某大學中開設了一所素食自助餐廳，鼓勵學生素食和減少肉食，可見，多元的飲食在港改變了港人吃肉習慣，增加了飲食選擇。

其次，香港政府近年大力宣傳多菜少肉的健康飲食方式。例如為「3+2+1」的食飲食份量計劃，在學校和社區推廣了份數蔬菜、2份雜糧類，1份肉類，環伴團體和食肆，以及午餐供應商亦紛紛響應。例如大型連鎖飲食集團「大家樂」推出了「周一營養套餐」，提供素食的餐單，此外，愈來愈多食肆亦推出了「低碳」，即低碳排放的套餐，餐中較少高碳足斤的肉類，有指此舉

年輕一族的消費群，所以飲食文化
將發展這「新形食年」。

最後，港人近的環境意識提高，知悉
肉類的碳足印高，所以減少吃肉。
政府和環保團體在港大力宣傳減少
吃肉，例如以電視廣告，地鐵站
內的廣告牌，均以簡單圖示文字
指出肉類的碳排放量高，提高市民
的環境意識，可見，港人吃肉的文化
在政府大力改善下得到遏止，吃肉量
減少。

然而，有人說中國傳統社會的吃肉
文化對港人影響根深，港人吃
肉文化難以改變，逆社會主流是不
可能。我認爲，特別是中國人
認爲「大魚大肉」是高貴豪華的
象徵。不過，我倒認爲港人
的飲食文化並不獨受中國傳統
思想影響，尤以港香港殖民地
的身分，香港中西文化薈集，新舊文化
融合，飲食的文化態更普及。

港人接受外國和新形形的飲食
文化程度大，近年亦開始流行
綠色新食法主義，在飲食習慣、
交通、生活習慣方法以環保著，
可見，港人在香港逆社會主流
而行，無不可能。

評語

- 考生清楚題目的討論焦點，能從不同角度，包括香港多元文化、香港人飲食習慣及環保意識的提高來分析在香港逆主流不吃肉的可能性
- 考生能有條理及具邏輯作解說及推論，例如是香港飲食文化多元，出現不同國家的特色菜式，從中透過多元與改變的概念解釋香港人可以改變吃肉習慣的可能性
- 考生在不同論點中能引用恰當且相關例子作解說，例如香港人的環保飲食意識的提高與政府宣傳產生的協同效應，能提高香港人改變吃肉飲食習慣的可能
- 考生能從中國傳統飲食吃肉文化可能成爲逆主流不吃肉的阻力作爲另一角度的考慮點，但因香港是不同文化的匯聚地及發揮影響，可以平衡中國傳統飯食文化的主導位置

6. 香港政府可以從教育和宣傳入手，
 家庭和學校的環境教育提高市民
 的意識。~~此外，政府可以從立法~~
~~限制~~這才是較長遠和正確的方法。

在社區方面，政府可以和環保團體
 合作，加緊宣傳環保飲食方式，例如
 透過社區講座、電視廣告等宣傳
 環保飲食的重要性和好處，以鼓
 勵市民效法。此外，可以效法国外的
 做法，在社區開設公共廚房，鼓勵
 市民減少外出吃快餐和餐館，多進食
 新鮮食物，因為快餐食物的製造過程
 和運送均是高碳排放。此外，可以在
 社區廚房中提供環保飲食的菜單，因
 為很多人對環保飲食的食物和煮法
 不認識，無從入手，政府便可以輔導市民

在家庭方面，政府可以發出蔬菜優惠
 券和購買蔬菜現金回贈券，鼓勵
 市民購買和進食蔬菜和水果此等低
 碳排放的食物，同時又提供經濟誘
 因去改善市民飲食習慣。此外，

政府還可以成立專小組，專門改善和
 協調市民的飲食習慣，可以定期
 派小組人員到各家庭作抽樣
 家訪，了解市民的飲食方式和習慣，
 並提供環保飲食的「提示」和
 輔導，明確就家庭的飲食菜單提
 出改善措施，不過計劃應該是自願
 性，使市民不感壓力，對環保飲食
 不會反感。

最後從學校方面，政府可以監察各供應商的菜單，加大力度推行環保計劃，確保學生得到環保的飲食。政府亦可以推行環保飲食計劃，以減少浪費和碳排放。近年，政府積極資助中、小學興建環保或環保飲食。學生以自助餐方式午餐，量入為出，以控制食量，減少廚餘。以我「就讀」的中學為例，該校去年得到政府的資助也建立了食區，新的環保飲食成功減少了大量廚餘。可見政府的計劃已見成效。

政府應鼓勵各間學校推行，以作更大成效。學校在課堂上的環保飲食教育亦十分重要。直接灌输有關知識，能少培養學生環保飲食習慣，是長遠和根本的方法。

政府應從社區、家庭、學校入手，三管齊下，教育市民，特別是下一代的市民環保飲食。集体的飲食方式改善才可以互相影響，培養香港人健康飲食習慣。

5

評語

- 考生能從不同層面提出措施以培養香港人環保飲食習慣，例如社區、家庭及學校，分析向度清楚
- 考生解說措施內容較粗疏，未有指出及解釋措施內容如可能令香港人培養環保飲食習慣的關係
- 考生提出部分措施與香港社會脫節及可行性不高，例如是政府派研究小組人員家訪查考市民飲水方式和習慣從而提供輔導，這措施較個別性而未能關顧全港市民的需要，而且亦有違市民選擇飲食習慣的自由

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，它能包融多^的種不同的文化。多元文化的社會，逆社會主流而行是可行的。以香港內地的習慣為例，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，餛飩類、漢堡包等都成了港人的飲食習慣的一部份，成為了~~是~~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^的社會主流習慣有所改變，逆主流而行並非不可行。

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^的注重其個人健康狀況，部分人亦逆主流而行——食素，而食素者廣泛的支持和認同^的，可見在香港，逆主流而行並非不可能。

再者，香港人一向都不關注環保議題，他們都以經濟發展行先。然而近年來，有不少環保份子和環保組織出現，以提高市民對環境保衛的關注，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，且紓緩溫室效應的問題。)

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，崇尚綠色生活的一群，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。

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「不逆主流是可能」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

16) 香港政府可採取的措施可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播放並把宣傳片放在網絡，這能夠喚起市民對素食的興趣，從而嘗試素食。

其次政府可以搜集一些素食的良議放在衛生署的網頁內，讓市民查閱，這可以教育市民並且增加他們對素食的了解，來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）。

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。政府亦可於當天於網絡上發佈素食的好處，市民只參考如一個食肉者他耗用的資源相等於二十個素食者所必需用到的自然資源。素食者包括了很多成功人士如愛因斯坦和沙比亞等。這些資訊平日市民是不會留意或搜集的，若政府於素食日當天發佈，便可以令市民深思飲食文化的好處，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。這能令生產商減少在食品上花巧的包裝。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，而且一旦發棄，便需很長的時間才能分解食品，而分解的

過程中更釋放了有毒的化學物質，污染土壤。所以減少廚餘是屬環保飲食的一環。

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抽護工場的工人吃，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。

(素食可以減少因養餉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。

5

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，且能配合香港實際情景來討論
- 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

(a) 「在香港，逆社會主流而行是不可能的。」我很同意這句。香港的父母們都很重視孩子的發育，一定要多吃肉。而且市民時的飲食習慣也是多肉少菜，很多餐廳都是提供肉類套餐的多，很少人吃素。而且多數學校的同學吃飯時都會剩下很多蔬菜，把肉吃完。更有很多人喜歡吃街邊的煎炸小食，這大部份都是由肉製成。再加上喜愛吃山珍海味的人，真是多不勝數。以香港這種飲食習慣來看，要一下子逆社會主流而行真是不可能。

2

評語

- 考生雖能展示立場，但解說立場時只列出與吃肉習慣較瑣碎的日常生活例子，未有歸納因素解釋為何在香港逆主流不吃肉的可能性較低
- 考生不太清楚題目要求，解說及推論能力較弱，未有利用例子論證立場

(b) 雖然香港不能一下子改變香港人的飲食習慣，但可以慢慢去適應。

政府可以實施肉食日和蔬果日，當蔬果日時街市只可以賣蔬果不能賣肉類，當肉食日時街市可以賣肉類食物和蔬果，而且每個人只可以買一定份量的肉食以防止個人大量購買留作後備食用。~~這樣~~不食肆方面在肉食日也不能提供肉類食物。~~這樣至少減少一半的溫室氣體，同時又可以培養環境。~~

另外市場上應加量生產和推廣素肉，令素肉普遍香港。政府還可以請高級廚師在電視節目上教大家如何烹調蔬果更美味更健康，增加市民對蔬果的熱愛程度。這樣至少可以減少一半的溫室氣體，同時又可以培養市民的飲食習慣，做到環保的效果。

2

評語

- 考生提出的措施可行性不高，例如建議政府推出蔬果週不可賣肉類，不符合香港實際社會環境，有違市民食品選擇自由
- 考生能簡單解說措施內容，卻未有指出及解說措施能達至環保飲食習慣的理據

(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.

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 ~~a~~ 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 ~~a~~ hindrances to quit meat-eating.

Thirdly, in the social aspect, the ^{low} ~~un~~popularity of vegetarian diets makes people even harder to ~~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

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 ~~on~~ 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 ~~eat~~ cultures other ~~to~~ than meat-eating, and it is hard for them to go against this dominant trend.

Also, in the ^{social} institutional level, ^{people} the 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 ~~of~~ 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 ~~as~~ 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.

Comments

- 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

(b) The Hong Kong government can adopt a ~~new~~ number of ~~to~~ cultivate environmentally friendly eating habits, which 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 ~~the~~ terms of effectiveness, ~~if~~ 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. 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.

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. 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.

Thirdly, an official labelling scheme on environment friendly foodstuffs can be implemented by the government. In this scheme, labels will be given to food that is certified to have a low 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 food once they can ~~no~~ 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.

8

Comments

- 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
- 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 5

2a) To a large extent, I disagree with the view going against dominant trends in society is impossible in Hong Kong. For example, meat-eating habit is one of the dominant trends in Hong Kong.

Firstly, with the increasing awareness to the health, more people adapt vegetable-eating habit. Nowadays, people learn more about concepts and knowledge about health, disease and nutrient. They know eating meat may cause obesity, and increase risk of heart disease and high blood pressure. They understand eating vegetables and fruit can make them healthy, and it is beneficial. Hence, people may go against the dominant meat-eating trend in Hong Kong.

Secondly, refer to the source, the webpage stated that meat-eating, like eating lamb and beef, is environmentally unfriendly, but eating vegetables, bean and milk, is environmentally friendly, because meat production process may generate carbon emission and emit greenhouse gases, which could cause greenhouse effect and hence lead to problem of global warming. Some environmental organisations in Hong Kong, like Greenpeace, put many effort to promote environmental conservation and protection, and they usually promote "green" lifestyle and also eating habit, like eating less meat, eat more vegetables and organic food, to make ourselves healthy and save and protect our environment. This may go against to the dominant meat-eating trend in Hong Kong, because more people start being concerned to the environment and increase their awareness, and they would like to take action, and change their habit to eat vegetables instead of meat.

Furthermore, there are some religions and belief having regulations on eating meat. For example, belief of

Buddhist⁽¹⁴⁴⁾ people who have the belief have to follow the rules and not allowed to eat meat. They are many people in Hong Kong have this belief, and they would like to stop eating meat and eating vegetables only, some of them also not allowed to eat seafood or milk. This shows that it is possible to go against the dominant meat-eating trends in society in Hong Kong.

However, there are also some people refuse to stop eating meat. And they don't care about the effect to the environment.

In conclusion, to a large extent, I disagree the view.

5

Comments

- The stance is in general clear and consistent
- The first point is valid and well-elaborated
- However, overall speaking the answer lacks concrete examples and illustrations
- The second point seems to be explaining the factors leading to the consumption of vegetarian diets, which is slightly off-focus

2b) To cultivate environmentally friendly eating habits, there may be few suggestions and measures might be adopted by the Hong Kong government.

Firstly, the government could enhance the promotion of environmentally friendly eating habits, through several ways, like TV, radio, newspaper, school education and different activities. Through mass media, people could easily understand the benefit of "green" eating habits, like make us healthy, protect the environment and lessen greenhouse effect and global warming problem. Education can help to transfer the concepts of being "green" and "green" eating habit to the next generation. The government could also hold some promotion activities, like talks, cooking workshop,

Secondly, the government could encourage people to eat more fruit and vegetables, by introducing program or scheme, like encourage restaurants selling and providing more "green" food, including tomatoes, milk, dried beans, bean curd, broccoli and vegetables and fruit mentioned in the source, and government could give a "green" food logo or label to these restaurants. So that people could recognize those restaurants could provide "green" food for customers. Also, the government could set up a prize or funding to support these "green" restaurants, to encourage people to eat green and cultivate environmentally friendly eating habits.

Moreover, the government could set some limitations and regulations to the import of the meat. This could help to reduce supply of the meat, and people may change their eating habits to eat vegetables and fruit instead, because with limited supply of meat, the price of meat may grow high and people may have less incentive to eat meat. They may try to change their eating habits to eat vegetables instead. This could really help to reduce extensive consumption of meat.

Furthermore, the government could work with some ^{experienced} "green" and environmental organisations, to discuss about the environmentally friendly eating habits, in order to make better measure to cultivate "green" eating habits, and find better way to promote environmentally friendly eating habits.

In conclusion, there are several ways and measures that the Hong Kong government to cultivate environmentally eating habits.

Comments

- The candidate was able to name a few measures that are relevant to the question with some elaboration.
- However, the candidate seemed to have mixed up “environmentally friendly” eating habits with a “healthy” one. The two concepts may sometimes be related but candidates are expected to distinguish between them
- The second and third measures are not very feasible. Yet they showed the candidate’s efforts in pointing out and elaborating on them
- The last point needs more elaboration

Sample 6

a) I don't agree with the view that going against dominant trends in Hong Kong society is impossible.

Taking the habit of meat-eating in Hong Kong as an example, recently there are more people becoming vegetarian due to the reasons like health, beliefs, etc. Meat-eating ~~is~~ ^{is} not a "trend" anymore. Those people who are vegetarian or resisting to meats still can "survive" in HK society. Like they can enjoy ~~vegetarian~~ full courses ~~of~~ for vegetarian, easy to buy vegetables at everywhere. And most importantly, people who don't eat ~~eat~~ meat are not discriminated by those who eat. Both meat-eater or non-eater respect each other. Some families even have both vegetarian and meat-eater but they still can live and eat together. From ~~the~~ ^{the above} example, we can see that ~~although~~ ~~the habit of meat-eating is a dominant trend in Hong Kong, those who aren't meat-eater still can be accepted by others and it is possible to going against dominant trends in Hong Kong society.~~

Taking another example, ~~in nowadays~~ using Facebook, Twitter, etc online social networks is very common in nowadays, it seems that we can get a lot of information ^{and gain friends} from those ^{at Hong Kong} social networks. However, people who don't use or resist to use them still can receive ~~the~~ the information that they want ~~and~~ ^{and} communicate with others. And those people who resist to use the social networks actually are not being discriminated or look down at. Instead, they can live their desire life without following the dominant trend. And it is possible to go against the dominant trends in Hong Kong ^{thus} society.

Meanwhile, some people claim that it is impossible to go against dominant trends in Hong Kong society. As they think that the power from the public and the level of influence are very big, it is difficult to not follow the dominant trends in Hong Kong society. However, everyone has his/her own choices, there are no right or wrong of following the trends. And we have our own determinations, if we stand firm, there are nothing impossible to go against. In addition, HK is a well-

educated society and ~~also~~ welcome different types of ~~and~~
 thus I don't ~~that~~ agree that going against dominant people ~~is~~
 different cultures and trends. Thus I don't agree that it is ~~imp~~
 To ~~go~~ go against dominant trends in Hong Kong society.

Comments

- Able to point out a few arguments to support the views, but the elaborations are too simple in general
- The first and third points are too general. The use of words with loose meanings like "survive" only makes matters worse
- The second point that used social media as an example is irrelevant to the question, which explicitly requires candidates to use the habit of meat-eating as an example

2b) In order to ~~gain~~ arouse public's attention and gain general acceptance. Firstly I think that the HKSAR would make more advertisement through different media like TV, magazines, newspaper, etc. Advertisement like promoting low-carbon life and eat less beef and lamb will be made. As advertisement can easily gain public's attention in a short period of ~~the~~ time. Thus it might be adopted by the HKSAR.

Secondly, govt. might give ~~subsidy~~ subsidies to those farmers who farm organic food or feed the cattle in a organic way. So that those organic food can be sold in a relatively low prices and more citizens would try more organic food. ^{So that} Environmentally friendly eating habits can be more popular and common among HK citizens. As there are only a few farms in HK that are willing to farm organically. Thus I think that HKSAR might adopt the subsidy method and support those farms.

Thirdly, HKSAR might ^{lower the no. of} ~~and that~~ some imported food like beef, lamb, etc. so as to lower the carbon emissions during the process of feeding and transporting. At the same time, HK citizens will eat less environmentally unfriendly food. By launching this, HK citizens can know more about the disadvantages of those environmentally unfriendly food and how they can choose the environmentally friendly food in the future.

~~Fourth~~ Fourthly, HKSAR might invite some foreign businesses which promote environmentally friendly eating habits to HK and invest. So that some foreign capital and technology can be brought to Hong Kong.

Hong and ~~exp~~ extend the opportunities of investing towards area. By welcoming more foreign "professionals", HK citizens have higher chances in contact with them and may want to copy their environmentally friendly eating habits. So that the message of eating environmentally friendly can be planted deeply in HK citizens' hearts.

However, methods like inviting foreign businesses to come and invest in HK so as to cultivate environmentally friendly eating habits may not be accepted ~~by the general~~ or ^{receive} ~~give~~ the expected results from the public. In that condition, I ~~suggest that~~ still think that the HKSAR should ~~try~~ try those methods. Maybe at first the govt. can collect opinions from the public towards the issue and then depending on the level of acceptance, the govt. can spare ^{corresponding amount of} ~~some money to~~ capital to attract foreign investments. If the ~~res~~ outcomes are not satisfactory in long term, the ~~past~~ plans can be stopped. But at least I do think that the HKSAR should try to adopt the above methods, not just ~~just~~ ~~in on the mouth~~ doing some "surface work" ^{like} distributing leaflets.

5

Comments

- Able to name a few measures, but the elaborations on how his/her suggestions help cultivate the habits were weak
- The first point is valid, though little detail has been given
- The second point, for example, calls for the government to provide subsidies to the farmers. Yet no detail was given on how this can be done, thus making it hard for the marker to assess its feasibility. The last two measures have similar problems
- The third measure that suggests the government to limit the import of beef and lamb is not likely to be accepted in a city that advocates free trade in Hong Kong

3(a) 我同意这个看法。香港自七十年代以来，由于土地供应及薪金上升的问题以及大陆的经济改革开放，第一及第二产业包括制造业、纺织业等纷纷离开香港，北上设厂，香港从此向发展第三产业，即旅游业、服务业及金融业进军，发展成知识型的经济社会，依靠对外贸易、交流，使香港发展成国际金融中心。而这个现象也是有赖全球经济一体化，第三产业在全球化下才得以蓬勃发展。香港人近年来的生活素质才得以比十年前不断改善，现就经济全球化如何增加香港人的生活素质论述如下。

首先，经济全球化是包括全球原料一体化、劳动市场一体化及商业一体化等。在经济全球化之下，外国，包括一些已发展国家的公司为了开拓海外市场及业务，会在其他国家中设立分部或将产品倾销到其他的国家，在这个情况下，海外公司^{进驻香港}能够^{为香港}创造就业机会，推动零售业发展。例如不少跨国企业或投资银行都会在香港设立分部，如花旗银行等，这些银行^{凭借}香港低税率的^{优势}，偏好于香港设立分部，从而创造了不少就业机会，能够解决香港的失业问题，从而改善香港市民的生活素质。

其次，经济全球化能保持香港国际金融中心的地位，使香港能够繁荣稳定地发展，因为香港的「第三产业」金融业是香港赖以维生的行业，也是香港经济发展的基石。香港市场经济自由度^{十分大}，资本能自由流通，市场干预少，造就了良好的营商环境，外资的引入能维持着香港政府稳定的税收，当政府收入增加的时候，便能够推出各种社会福利、惠及民众的政策，市民便能得以受惠，如减税、派钱等，从而提升市民的生活素质。

另外，经济全球化引入的外资和外商能^{维持着}香港市场的良性竞争，亦引入了不少的人才。在对外开放下，^{及国际条约下}外资纷纷来港设厂，^中藉其先进及适量的管理技术、生产技术及人才等，^{维持}

擇亦會增加，例如香港市民在經濟全球化下能從來自世界各地的不同產品，而且也能以相宜的價格購得適宜的產品，在選擇眾多的情況之下，亦能減少市場壟斷的情況，~~而~~市民在經濟全球化下，消費選擇增加，貨物價格相對便宜，從而提升市民在物質方面的生活素質。

除此之外，在精神方面的生活素質方面，經濟全球化，使外資紛紛來港投資，資金流入香港，香港便享有「國際金融中心」的美譽，根據資料，香港更被認為是最佳的經濟地，這些名譽及地位能令香港人以生活在香港及自己的身份能引以自豪，引以為傲，更有助提升市民的對身份認同，~~在~~經濟全球化下，香港的国际聲譽及地位提升，市民亦引以自傲、滿足，因此能在精神的生活上提升香港市民的生活素質。

然而，有人認為在經濟全球化下，香港經濟極容易受著外圍波動及其他國家的經濟所影響，如金融風暴、經濟危機及金融海嘯等都曾使香港經濟受到波動。然而，我認為雖然存在著這些不穩定的因素，但由於香港仍有中國內地這個「靠山」，因此受外圍影響亦會相對輕微。在遭遇經濟危機時，香港仍能向中國尋求援助，如在金融海嘯時，香港便得到中國的幫助，與其是訂了一系列的加強合作與全球化，穩定經濟，所以，在經濟全球化下，香港可同時利用背靠中國，面向海外的優勢，發展對外貿易，這遇到任何也能得到中國幫助，減低捲入以及外地波動對本地經濟影響，市民的生活素質得以保持及穩定。

總合以上所論，香港現時的经济是依賴着全球化的條件，保持穩定，配合祖國的支持，香港便能化危為利。因此，我同意「經濟全球化對香港人的生活素質」。

9

評語

- 立場明確，能掌握题目的考核重點，並於第二至四段從不同角度解釋經濟全球化如何有利市民的生活素質
- 第五為反論，能借用背景資料，從中港關係的特性，提出具體的觀點，以增強立場的說服力

3) 香港现时正面对其他地区的竞争及内部的挑战。竞争包括新加坡-上海等地正取代香港国际金融中心的地位。香港的外汇及外资亦在流失。而内部的挑战包括按揭利率上升、香港的收入差距十分广泛、高居亚洲之首，房价高昂，过度依赖第三产业及金融业等问题。现将会分别就面对外部竞争及内部挑战论述香港如何保持其繁荣。

首先，在对外部挑战方面，新加坡、上海等地正取代香港金融中心地位。其原因主要包括香港环境较差、市场渐趋饱和、内地机遇更大等等。为了提升香港竞争力，香港须针对以上的问题作出改善。在环境方面，由于不少外商因香港空气污染严重而纷纷撤厂，政府必须着手改善空气污染的问题，包括发展可再生能源、设立减排法例，加强规管车辆排放污染物、改善空气质量指标、尽快达到减排目标等，改善香港空气质量。

在贸易政策方面，香港应多与外国作伙伴，寻求与其他国家签署贸易协议，更紧密合能互利的契机。香港需利用背靠中国的优势，从而面向国际，例如香港可和中国在转口贸易上，要求增加配额等。对外方面，为了继续让外资留在香港及引入新的外资，香港需要维持金融市场开放、自由和稳定，才能保持「国际金融中心」的地位。

另外，香港亦可以加强在外地的宣传，例如在外地设立广告，吸引外国旅客来香港投资、旅游等，向外宣传自己的优势及地位。香港亦可参考上海、新加坡等地的优惠政策，从而制定一些能增强竞争力的政策，取长补短，巩固香港的贸易及金融上的地位。

另一方面，在应对香港的内部挑战，^{特别是}贫富悬殊。政府应在社会福利保障方面多关注贫穷人士，~~例如~~例如可以增加对富有人士的~~收~~收，从而能够拨出社会福利保障如：增加对长者生活津贴、^{资助}助学贷款等。~~让~~让香港更能共

享經濟繁榮成果。在面對樓價高企時，政府應有政策，儘快落實興建房屋及興建更多公屋，同時又在房屋市場造成太大影響。在兩者之間取平衡，抑制地產霸權，令市民能安居乐业。當香港弱勢社群特別是貧窮人士的生活得到改善時，香港社會便會更趨和諧，保持其繁榮。

前行政長官曾蔭權曾提及，香港除了在發展金融業等固本業外，也需著手發展「六大優勢產業」，以保持香港經濟可持續發展。我認為香港可著手發展「醫療產業」及「設計產業」。在醫療產業方面，政府應儘快落實醫療融資方案，制定一套合理政策，減少政府醫療開支，使其不再成為政府長遠財政負擔，並吸引外國人來港就讀醫療專業醫療產業，政府醫療開支減低，~~香港~~已經中港人老化，香港便能保持繁榮。另外在設計產業方面，香港應撥更多資金鼓勵青年人在企業發展設計，設計屬於香港的商品、品牌業，使香港市場能更有創意更多元化，不再再局限於依賴國外的輸入，能達到可持續發展，也能幫助香港在金融業外，尋找一條新的出路，保持香港的繁榮。

總括而言，香港現時正面對著外部挑戰，包括外地社會競爭及「國際金融中心」地位被~~取代~~自化，內部競爭亦存在高懸殊、社會不平等問題。政府必須針對以上問題，為香港尋找一條新路，保持可持續發展，才能維持香港繁榮。

7

評語

- 能掌握题目的考核重點，內容切題，並能夠從不同角度提出一些建議，惟解釋稍欠仔細
- 未能清晰指出有關建議如何有助香港在面對其他地區的競爭和內部挑戰下仍能繼續保持繁榮，其中第三段有關「香港可要求中國在轉口貿易上增加配額」更屬過時的資料

樣本 2

了。香港~~的~~經濟發展越來越好，據最近~~的~~數據顯示，香港是全球最佳的經濟地，我同意經濟全球化香港人的生活素質利多~~的~~看法。香港有很多的福利吸引了世界~~的~~國家或城市的企業來港經營業務。例如：自由市場和低稅政策，企業可以賺取更多的金錢和擴展他們的~~的~~事業，而且香港是通往中國內地的門戶，可以兩地互相合作，增加客戶，考量此次排名的因素，包括設立業務的成本、幣工及貨物運輸的成本、通脹率及支付情況、中產階級比例、住戶消費支出，以及人均本地生產總值等。

許多企業自願會選擇在這裏經營業務，如美國通用電氣公司和其他國際品牌紛紛將戶香港，匯豐控股及其他金融巨頭也在香港掛牌上市。

許多企業來港經營業務，需要聘請大量人手，~~並~~通過~~的~~稅收~~的~~減低香港的失業率，企業有機會與港人合作~~的~~，資訊較為多元化，~~的~~與市民~~的~~購買東西時~~的~~有更多的選擇。

1

評語

- 立場明確，但首兩段的內容只屬資料的抄寫，未能針對題目的要求進行分析和回應
- 末段雖嘗試提出個人觀點，但欠缺明確的解說，未能指出其與題目的考核重點的關係

6) 面對其他地區的競爭和香港內部的挑戰，我覺得
保持自由市場和低稅政策的優勢吸引企業來港經營業務，
香港是通往中國內地的門戶，他們視香港為據點，以
進入中國內地及其他亞洲地區的市場。所以中港兩地亦
應保持緊密的合作，香港依然要面對許多挑戰——香
港的貧富差距居亞洲之首，可開地發土地少，整體土地
面積 25%，低收入戶的不滿情緒高漲和房價暴升。

政府可立例實行一些措施以增進不同層員工的福利
例如：提高最低工資，保障他們的利益；房屋資助，幫
助低收入的人士。開發更多土地。

1

評語

- 內容貧乏，只能片面地提出一些建議，卻沒有配合仔細的解說
- 亦未能指出該些建議如何有助保持香港的繁榮

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

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^{海外}國家的研究得知，香港的基尼系數已經達^到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，他們在物質的層面得不到應有享受，而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「七一」遊行亦不難看見有市民高舉「反對貧富差距擴大」、「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。

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個個體受到影響，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均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

和前任金管局總裁梁錦松的帶領下，使香港在經濟全球一體化下，才能走過難關，可見，在經濟全球一體化下，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。

再者，經濟全球一體化後，香港的樓價日漸飆升，外國有不少熱錢為賺取更多錢在短期內，不斷抄賣樓市，使香港樓市的價格日漸上升，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，這也是經濟全球一體化對香港人負面影響。

另一方面，經濟全球一體化使香港成為各跨國企業的集中地，這會使香港缺乏技能的中低下階層的人失業，因為跨國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。

但是，經濟全球一體化下，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，使興建更多例如多興建鐵路網絡，如廣深港鐵路，亦會提升航海的設備，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。

總結而言，經濟全球一體化使香港的貧富差距擴大，缺乏自主性，樓價上升和失業率上升，但是其亦會令香港興建更多的基建，所以，我很大程度同意經濟全球一體化對香港人的生活素質利多於弊。

評語

- 立場明確，格式上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

(b) 面对其他地区的竞争和香港内部的竞争，香港应该加强与外資的溝通，才能保持其繁榮。現分析如下。

首先，在面對其他地區的競爭，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，可以加強對中國的連繫，吸引內地商家來港投資，香港亦會因此保持其繁榮。

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，政府可多設立如科學園和科技園等地來發展高新科技，這一方面可以改善香港的環境，吸引更多外資到香港投資，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，例如以例如行歌、雅虎等，從而藉此加強對不同產業的支援，也可吸引不同類型的外資，以保持香港的繁榮。

除了以上面對其他地區的競爭外，香港內部也存有不少的挑戰，政府也應解決，從而保持香港的繁榮。

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，好好保護資源便能夠有效的發展，例如政府可以多派發金錢，如早前的6000計劃，幫助草根的兩性，另外，可以廢除綜綜，生果金的限制，使更多的市民受惠，令他們的「嘔富」情緒下降，這也是有助於香港的保持其繁榮。所以，要解決內部的貧富差距擴大。

第二，在樓價方面，政府應加大控制樓價。香港人沒有香港地，只會令市民更加「仇富」所以，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，令香港市民能夠更容易「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，使香港的居住問題，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。

~~第二，在就業方面，政府應幫助一些中小企業生存。中小企業在跨國行業的來臨使他們~~

第二，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，政府應行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高科技，可保持香港的繁榮。

總結而言，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。

評語

- 第一和第二段的內容尚能回應题目的考核重點，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
- 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

To large extent, I agree with this view point that economic globalization brings more good than harm to the quality of life of people in Hong Kong.

According to IMF, economic globalization means that ~~the~~ different economies around the globe are becoming more interrelated and more interdependent, with more frequent labour flow, capital flow and product flow among different countries due to advancement in ~~technol~~ information technology. Besides, quality of life of Hong Kong people consist of 5 aspects: social, economic, cultural, political and environmental, in particular, ~~I~~ I believe that economic globalization can enhance the economic, social, and cultural aspect of quality of life.

~~Firstly, the diversity and quality of consumer goods increased in Hong Kong due to economic~~

Firstly, Hong Kong can earn more foreign exchange from export and re-export trading, enhance economic aspect of quality of life. With low taxation policy and its location as a gateway to Mainland China, Hong Kong has an ^{international} re-export port from 1900s, and the logistic industries still developing prosperously at the moment. With economic globalization, different countries have joined World Trade Organization and start to abolish its trade barrier like tariffs and quota in order to facilitate free trade among different

countries and gain much more economic benefits. With products flow and capital flow due to inter-flourishing trade, the volume of exporting and re-exporting^{in HK} also increase because their huge demand, contributing to a huge rise in HK's GDP. In this way, Hong Kong can earn more foreign exchange and improve their living standard by having more wealth to purchase different high quality service and goods.

Secondly, Hong Kong can attract more foreign investment and facilitate economic development. Because of favourable geographical location in Hong Kong (near China and as gateway to China), Hong Kong has a comparative advantage in trading and production activities for those multi-national corporations. (Due to economic globalization, China has become part of the world supply chain and become "world factories".) The goods produced are used to export to other countries, (as China has cheap labour supply), which in turn boost the re-export industries.

Hong Kong has been well known for her low regulation on foreign investment. With economic globalization, China has also attract a lot of foreign investment due to fast capital flow. Therefore, Hong Kong is a good choice for foreign companies to invest in and this can rise Hong Kong's GDP also. For example, in 12th 5-year plan in China, the central government have decided to let Hong Kong to be a offshore Renminbi (RMB) centre to facilitate the exchange of RMB and trading activities. Thus, huge amount of money inflow can bloom Hong Kong economic development and increase the quality of life of people in economic terms.

Thirdly, although economic globalization can lower Hong Kong products' competitiveness in the international market, Hong Kong citizens can also be benefited as they can have more choice in consumer goods, and with economic globalization, one's country's goods can freely enter different market in the world and compete for the

寫於邊界以外的答案，將不予評閱。
Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

foreign market shares, ~~in this~~ And with global sale and
of goods, many different goods ~~from~~ around the globe can be
Hong Kong ~~and~~, like coca-cola and McDonald from USA, we can
easy get access to these popular products and have more variety
~~and~~ of goods and sense for us to choose. Moreover, with competition
the overall quality of goods can raise as this will eliminate those
inferior products. As people in Hong Kong can buy cheap, better
and more diversified goods, ~~the~~ ^{their} social consumption experience ~~can~~ improve
and benefit the economic and social aspect of quality of life of
Hong Kong people.

However, due to economic globalization, Hong Kong economy
is much affected by foreign economic condition. For
example, according to source A, trend of Hong Kong economy
is ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~and~~ ^{frustratingly}, with trough at Asian financial crisis,

US withdrawal storm and Europe debt crisis. During foreign
recession, the demand for export and re-export decrease and the flow
of capital and products is much slower. The economic development of Hong
Kong will be hindered by these event as the global economy
is interrelated under economic globalization, which lower the GDP
and ~~so~~, ~~in short~~, the household consumption expenditure of HK people,
over quality of life, economically and socially as at these time, the
atmosphere in Hong Kong was bad usually.

In short, economic globalization ~~can~~ generally increase the
economic and social aspect of quality of life of people in Hong Kong

6

Comments

- This candidate was able to present his/her stance and explain how economic globalization brings both good and harm to Hong Kong
- The answer is mainly about how economic globalization affects Hong Kong and what the strengths of Hong Kong are, instead of how economic globalization affects the quality of life of people in Hong Kong
- In the second paragraph, the candidate could clearly point out the features of economic globalization. In the paragraph starting with "firstly", he/she explained how Hong Kong economy gained from economic globalization. In the paragraph starting with "secondly", he/she explained the strengths of Hong Kong but failed to explain how economic globalization affected the quality of life. The following paragraph is more related to the question since he mentioned people in Hong Kong had more variety of goods with global sale and distribution of good
- Overall speaking, the candidate could explain the good and harm brought to Hong Kong but weaker in the explanation of how this affected the quality of life of people in Hong Kong

3b) From source B, we can see that we can face the competition from other regions, like Taiwan and South Korea, and also challenges within Hong Kong, such as lack of developable land, discontent of low income group, property prices are soaring and large disparity between the rich and the poor.

So, Hong Kong need to maintain its prosperity, mainly to keep the GDP growth rate ~~at a~~ and ~~at~~ sustainable economic development.

First, to cope with the challenges from different regions, I believe that we can develop 6 special ~~interest~~^{to} advanced industries in Hong Kong, including, education, test and verify, medicine care, creative and cultural industry, ~~and~~ environmentally friendly technology etc. These industries require high technology level and different social facilities, which other countries can't follow easily. The government can put more resource in education and medical care, ~~to~~ for developing ^{international} educational industry and medical tourism. Some lands in Hong Kong should reserved for building university and international school to attract foreign students to choose to study in Hong Kong while ~~we~~ we should increase the number of trainees of ~~the~~ medical staffs, and increase the amount of ~~total~~ ^{total} training they received, so as to increase the quantity and the quality of medical service in Hong Kong. They ~~need~~ Those private hospital can cooperate with tourism industries and ~~to~~ start developing medical tourism, providing some plans for tourists and the relevant bodies check duty free trip to Hong Kong. In this way, Hong Kong can earn more foreign exchange and keep ~~the~~ progress in economic development.

Secondly, concerning the problem of lacking developable land, I suggest that Government should start new reclamation project and some redevelopment project in old town. ~~The~~ ~~to~~ Hong Kong has a high portions of hills and few flat land for development, so it is a fast and effective way to have reclamation project near

the coastal area, ~~the~~ removing the hills and the reclaimed land to increase the supply of suitable land for develop within a short period of time. ~~However, these~~ Although these reclamation project can increase ~~number of~~ demand for construction workers, boosting the economic development, but they will harm the environment and change the habitats of marine life. So, in long run, the shrewd start was redevelopment projects in the old town. We can have four aspects for redevelopment projects, revitalization, redevelopment, renovation and ~~re~~ recreation. After considering the needs of residents there, the government can offer some compensation to them and cooperate with the ^{small business} enterprise there to redevelop the old town, which increase the use value of the land and also increase the supply of suitable land for development in long run.

Thirdly, regarding the large disparity between the rich and the poor and growing discontent of low income group, the government should enhance the social mobility of Hong Kong by providing more education opportunity for those disadvantaged students and ~~also providing some~~ low-skilled workers. Moreover, the government should provide more assistance to them, ~~the~~ in forms of money and opportunity. By providing more education and retraining, the educational level of students and the ^{job} skills of workers can rise, which increase their competitiveness in Hong Kong and help them to earn a higher income, and get rid of poverty. In short run, provide assistance can lower their discontent as they earn ^{the} income and they are not able to satisfy their ^{needs} basic needs like food and medical. With short term ^{social} assistance, they can have their needs satisfied and have a better physical health and mental health. ~~As~~ As they are more confident in ~~the~~ government, their discontent should be lowered.

Prosperity, ^{with} property prices are soaring; government should regulate the property market and increase the regulation of speculative activities and legislate to avoid too much hot money inflows. In

In short, Hong Kong should develop the six new industries, reclaim land, redevelop the old community, provide assistance and education for disadvantaged in order to maintain its prosperity.

4

Comments

- The candidate listed what the Hong Kong government did to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity, like "developing six special and advantaged industrie"s. However, how these could help Hong Kong to face the competition from other regions, the challenges within Hong Kong and finally maintain the prosperity of Hong Kong was not explained
- The candidate tried to suggest some ways to cope with two of the challenges within in Hong Kong. Therefore, it shows his partial understanding to the question
- Overall speaking, the candidate has a basic understanding of the question and was able to list a few ways but failed to explain how these ways help Hong Kong maintain its prosperity

Sample 5

a) It is actually both good and bad from Hong Kong.
 Good because it would help those who find Hong Kong as their most suitable place to conduct their businesses to settle here. And Bad because it would come parts of Hong Kong or be affected more often by financial crisis.

Good because it makes Hong Kong easier to settle for multinational companies and businesses. Because of its attributes that makes that people would likely to open businesses. With more people opening their businesses and multinational corporations they increase the flow goods of Hong Kong and help economically develop Hong Kong. ~~Also not only does it~~

But with this good part about globalisation there is also the disadvantages of it.

Also because of globalisation the flow of goods across the world has become easier. Lowering prices of some of our more abundant daily items like in the world market. Because of its' immense cheapness it becomes more profitable to ~~at~~

order some goods than make them locally. This feature of globalisation is especially damaging to a lot of ~~areas like~~ the places one of them Hong Kong. An example would be the ~~global supply produced~~ fish supply produced by Hong Kong. Before Hong Kong it relied on its own for its' supply of fish but with globalisation it would ~~be cheaper~~ have to compete with fish from ~~like~~ its

order some goods than make them locally. This feature of globalisation is especially damaging to a lot of ~~areas~~ ~~the~~ places one of them Hong Kong. An example would be the ~~global supply produced~~ fish supply produced by Hong Kong. Before Hong Kong it relied on its own for its supply of fish but with globalisation it would ~~be cheaper~~ have to ~~be~~ compete with fish from overseas like China and Japan on its own market, ~~also~~ damaging that part of Hong Kong economy. In other words the flow of goods in Globalisation might damage local economy. Another problem caused by globalisation is that off the financial crises. In which Hong Kong was devastated economically during the crisis the sweep the world. Because of the closer of Hong Kong the globalised economy that is why it was more severely damaged compared to China which have a regulated economy. that was able ~~to~~ to minimise the damage ~~done~~ done by the crises.

Both of these would cause new problems or intensity ~~already~~ problems already there like discontent of low-income households and the gap between rich and poor.

In conclusion, it could be said that even though that globalisation cause damage to Hong Kong, Globalisation is still a vital key in Hong Kong prosperity.

2

Comments

- The candidate failed to explain the arguments clearly and could not relate to the quality of life of people in Hong Kong. Take the second paragraph as an example, the candidate tried to explain how multinational corporations brought benefit to Hong Kong but could not relate this to the quality of life in the end. An example was used in the paragraph starting with "also" but that example was inappropriate. Only the part on financial crisis in the same paragraph and "the gap between the rich and poor" of the following paragraph were more related to the question

(b.) With ~~globalization these challenges might show~~
~~in Hong Kong so it~~ In terms of ways to
 help Hong Kong against ~~challe~~ challenges here is a few

~~Firstly~~ To try to be good at what they are good at.
 It is obvious of trend of industries leaving Hong Kong
 for the profitable Zhujiang Delta. and the not so big
 primary industry present. but it is also known that Hong
 Kong is one the most best places to make business.
 Also because of it becoming an international
 financial centre. Even with its failing industries in
 both primary and secondary. It still has
 a very large thriving tertiary industry which
 gought out world wide. ~~Also especially with its~~
 So it can be said even with its other parts diminishing
 it is still ~~in a way~~ able to continue and prosper.

Another way for it to have a more stable economy
 is that more contrroll in the market or more
 safeguards against financial crises. Witha the
 devastating damages done by the financial crisis it
 can be said how much of a danger it is too Hong Kong

So if more safe safeguards to minimise the
 damages done by financial crisis it would help
 Hong Kong guards its prosperity more.

1

Comments

- The argument in the second paragraph is not clear enough. The candidate tried to describe the present economic situation but did not explain how it is related to the question
- The measure mentioned in the third paragraph is not reasonable though the candidate tried to list the suggestions for Hong Kong to maintain its prosperity
- Overall sneaking. the candidate failed to explain how the measures could help to face competition from other

(a) Economic globalisation 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 the view.

First, economic globalisation 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 source 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, the government can have a higher revenue for taxes such as profit tax ~~to~~ 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~~ ^{including the provision of different} assistance e.g. 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. Also, HK business can also be opened up to the world including finance and tourism in which HK is renowned as the ~~the~~ 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~~ 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.

Secondly, in terms of social quality of life (QoL), ~~they~~ with the economic globalisation where businesses can enter HK market such as international brands stated in source B, and examples like Nike, Macdonald or other multinational ~~corporations~~ ^{corporations} (MNCs) ^{greater}

products, they can buy iPhone from the US or Samsung from Korea. With ~~greater~~ ^{more} choices, their social quality of life is improved.

Also, as aforementioned 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 global division of~~ to enjoy higher standard of living.

In addition, as economic globalisation ~~is~~ involves global division of labour in which ~~people's life~~ MNCs will ~~then~~ outsource or employ people from less developed countries like Africa, such as Starbucks employ African farmers for coffee ~~to~~ beans, ~~they~~ 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 ~~is~~ ^{is} improved. quality of life as money can be saved, less money is spent but ^a there are variety of produce products.

~~As for environmental quality~~

However, there are still harms of quality of life.

First, about the environmental quality of life, with economic globalisation expanding ~~to~~ the businesses to HK, there are more skyscrapers and business companies setting buildings in HK that ~~suppose~~ 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 some A, HK is easily affected by the fluctuation of the world's economy as the economy of HK follows the ~~foot~~ ^{course} of Asia financial crisis, US subprime storm and Eurozone debt crisis, when ~~they decrease~~ ^{there is a}

because the economies are interconnected among different regions and countries. It is hard to separate and isolate ~~it~~ oneself with 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. ~~So~~ Since the companies may lay off ~~the~~ workers, the MNCs in HK who hire HK workers ~~will~~ may lay off staff or ~~the~~ 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 ~~from the~~ ~~US~~ ~~for~~ ~~from the~~ ~~US~~ ~~for~~

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 improving the energy efficiency 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 globalization 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~~ without import (25% of land suitable for development); and people will be ~~less~~ ^{less} less wealthy and have fewer choices of products.

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

Comments

- The candidate presented his/her stance clearly and explained his/her points of view on how 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 able to relate it to the quality of life
- The second last paragraph is greatly appreciated as the candidate explained why economic globalization finally brings more good than harm
- Overall speaking, the candidate was able to provide a well-structured, in-depth discussion on the question

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

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

To maintain its prosperity, HK must work on its internal challenges first which is to curb the rising ~~to~~ property price and ~~poor~~ parity and help the lower income people ~~to~~, 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,

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

Although people may argue that ~~it~~ 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.

Moreover, HK should raise the wage level of minimum wage. Even though the Chief Executive has approved the wage level rise to \$30 per hour, this has not been passed in the ^{minimum} legco. To catch up with the inflation, the ~~legco~~ ^{legco} should pass the bill and increase the wage level so that the quality of life of the poor can be protected.

When the minimum wage level is increased, ~~the~~ 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.

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. 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.

Thirdly, for coping with the intense ^{regional and global} competition because of economic liberalisation as economic globalisation, apart from

dealing with internal weaknesses, HK should find her strengths 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 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, Hong Kong should spend Chinese more ~~as~~ 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 ~~and~~ that 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.

• Socially HK should increase the number of subsidised university seats for ~~the~~ 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~~ ~~they~~ 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~~ ~~more~~ to contribute to Hong Kong and at the same time ~~to~~ lower the gap.

Comments

- The candidate tried to suggest some feasible ways but failed to explain how the ways helped Hong Kong 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 mentioned 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
- Overall speaking, the candidate showed his/her understanding to the question but did not express with sufficient clarity