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1. (a) Identify and elaborate on two difficulties for the Hong Kong government to govern Hong Kong, as reflected by the demands shown in the two photographs in Source A. (4 marks)

   The first difficulty would be the low credibility of the Hong Kong government which makes it difficult to govern Hong Kong. According to source A, the protest held by civil human rights, the protestors hold banner of calling for the deceasing Chief Executive to step down and no cheating government. This show that the government’s work does not gain recognition and support from citizen, the low credibility may make it hard to carry out and implement policy while governing Hong Kong.

   Second, the difficulties in governing may be there are lots of voices from different stakeholders which makes the government can’t act decisively and strike balance when implementing policies. In source A, some protestor demand to unite youth power and back up Hong Kong with concerted effort. It show the demand from citizen for the government to put effort in enhancing the competitiveness of the youth. While they are also lots of other livelihood problems for the government to deal with, it may be difficult for the government to prioritize and deal with problems from stakeholders.
(b) Which two core values of Hong Kong society are in conflict as reflected in Source B? Are the consequences of the conflicts over the two core values becoming more serious? Explain your answer with reference to Source B.

The two core values reflected is the freedom of express and demonstrate and the need to maintain social order. In Source B, the number of public order event shows that citizens is safeguarding the core value of freedom of express through protest and assembly. Also, the people prosecuted during the events shows the value of maintaining the social order when the protest is too radical and situation is out of control. Thus, the 2 core values is reflected.

The conflict of the 2 core value is indeed becoming more serious. In Source B, the number of public order event hold is increasing sharply from 1974 in 2004 to 7579 in 2012 by almost 7 times, which shows that more and more people are practising the right to express through protest. At the same time, the number of people prosecuted increases from only 2 in 2004 to 22 in 2012, which shows the protest may becoming less peaceful and more radical that the need for maintaining social order is increasing greatly. While protestor may think it's their right to protest and it's legal to do so, but the disciplinary department like the police may think it's their responsibility to maintain the social order, which is the core value of Hong Kong. Thus, from the figure of both the protests and prosecution is increasing sharply, we can see that the conflict between core value of freedom of express & maintaining social order is becoming more serious.
16(b) For consequences, for example, in the
protest to stop government from moving our
private high-railway project
situated in Chor Yuen Estate protestor
crowed outside the legco to safeguard
their right, while the police may use
irritating spray to maintain social
order. Thus they crush against each
other and casualties may be resulted.
The consequence thus may be more
serious.
(c) ‘Expressing demands through processions and demonstrations helps to improve the quality of life of Hong Kong people.’ To what extent do you agree with this view? Explain your answer with reference to the sources and your own knowledge. (8 marks)

To a large extent I agree with the view.

First, in terms of the quality of life in social aspect and livelihood, expressing demand through protests can help. According to Source C, these are protests demanding standard working hour and retirement protection scheme, which is directly related to the livelihood and welfare given to the citizens to improve their living. For example, the protests would pressurize the government to see the possibility in implementing the standard working hour. If it's launched, workers may have more leisure time to socialize with family and friends and relieve pressure through these means. They will be less stressed and depressed because of the pressure from working having better mental health and thus quality of life. Also, if they work extra hours, they will be paid with compensation which relieve their living cost burden and allow them having higher living standard. Thus, through protests, it pressurize the government to implement policy to enhance which benefit citizens to enhance their quality of life.

Second, expressing demand on environmental issue through protests enhance citizen's quality of life. According to Source C, citizens call for the withdrawal of the proposal in expanding L and P in Tseung Kwan O. They express their demand through protests
to draw the attention from the mass media, and by massive reporting of the media, much Hong Kong people are concerned about the issue and urge the government to deal with the solid waste from source tax levy and recycling but not expanding the landfill which may do even more harm to the environment. As a result, last year when the government faces strong protest from citizens in Sai Kung District, it postpone expanding the landfill. Thus, citizens living there are free from more suffering from the poor air quality and chronic disease such as respiratory disease like asthma; their health condition improve and quality of life enhanced through protecting the environment by protest.

Third, their right and core values are protected through protest and enhance their spiritual quality of life. According to sources, they demand for genuine universal suffrage through protest. It shows that they are safeguarding the universal value of democracy and right to elect. Also, in the recent protest of anti-screening for the Chief Executive candidates in the universal suffrage, they have frequent political participation and willing stand out for fairness in the election and the justice. Though none mean, they may have spiritual satisfaction as they fulfill the right as a civil citizen to safeguard the rule of law. Their spiritual quality of life can be raised. Also, if their demand is heard by the government, it may pressure and monitor the govt to build up a system with more transparency and participation from citizens. Living under a fair system. Their right won’t be exploited and their quality of life can be raised.
1. (c) Some may say that the demand from protesters may not be heard and taken into consideration by the government, so it's useless to protest in improving quality of life. But in fact, the Hong Kong government is highly accountable to the citizens, and under the mentor of the fourth estate, the mass media, actions must be taken in response to the demand. For example, the minority group which has long been isolated by the society voice out their demand of difficulties in overcoming the language barrier, the policy address immediately implement a Chinese language curriculum especially for ethnic minority group. It shows the govt is willing to and have to respond to citizens' demand and the ethnic minority group thus can integrate into the community more easily, they can have competitiveness to further their studies and earn more to enhance their quality of life.
Comments

- was able to identify two difficulties highlighted in Source A, namely “low credibility” of Hong Kong government and “not easy to strike balance” among various voices in society
- was able to make use of the sources to explain his/her arguments
- gave a detailed explanation of the difficulties facing the government: it is hard “to carry out and implement policy” and “prioritize among various stakeholders”
- identified clearly the two core values in conflict: “freedom of expression” and the “need to maintain social order”
- was able to explain in detail the implications of protest, maintaining social order, the consequences of the conflicts such as increasing instances of prosecution
- commented on the seriousness of two conflicting core values by citing relevant data in Source B
- presented his/her stance clearly with rebuttals to counter-arguments
- cited appropriate examples from different perspectives such as the social, economic and spiritual/political ones
- described the relationship between expressing demands, protests, government’s response and the influence of quality of life from different aspects, displaying a high level of multiple-perspective thinking
- however, it would have been better to elaborate more on the rebuttals
2. (a) 'The costs of wind power outweigh the benefits.' Do Sources A, B and C support this view? Explain your answer. (8 marks)

The costs may refer to the annual financial input and expenses while benefits may refer to desirable outcomes. Sources B and C generally support this view.

Firstly, the cost-effectiveness of wind power is very low. According to Source B, the capacity of it is only 34% for onshore, 37% for offshore, which are significantly lower than other sources like coal (85%), one of the most popular sources. Apart from not being able to generate much electricity practically, the cost is high, which is $87/MWh for onshore and surprisingly $222/MWh for offshore. The figure for the latter is much higher than other sources like $108/MWh for nuclear. This reflects that during the operation of wind power, electricity generation, the energy output can be much lower and the cost is high. Thus reflects the low cost-effectiveness of wind power and must support the statement that cost outweighs benefits.

Secondly, the annual benefits can be low. According to Source C, the farm costs $1.5 billion to $7 billion. Despite the high cost, it can only produce 1% of the city's electricity. This reflects that although the wind farm takes up a lot of spaces and can utilize natural resources in 'offshore wind farm' so that the input can be free, still the output is very low. Because it can only meet the demand of 17,000 people in the city, they have to rely on other sources for electricity generation. Thus, it is supported by the source that wind power after all cannot benefit us much as the demand for other sources is still high.

Thirdly, the environmental cost is huge. Some may argue that wind
power is cleaner. This is true as 
instance, CO₂ emission is low, only 264/66/lbm/ 
very less than 1/10 of natural gas. It also alleviates our pollution, since in source C, 
SO₂, NOₓ, particulate produced can be reduced. However, in source E, we can 
see problems behind. The worms, representing the negative impacts include 
filling of species, ecological destruction, turbine noise. This shows wind power 
needs to bear tremendous environmental cost of loss of biodiversity, noise, 
pollution and so on. These are irreversible and unaccountable as in source D, 
outweights the water, which is only 1/3 full, resuming the benefits brought. 
Source E just supports the view by saying the proportion of clean and renewable energy
is of small amount, while leaving terrible impact on environment. This 
shows the sources agree with the vast larger than the benefits.
In comparison with building an offshore wind farm, do you think that each of the two suggestions by the concern group in Source C would be a better choice for Hong Kong? With reference to the sources and your own knowledge, explain your answer.

The concern group suggested buying nuclear power from the mainland or educating the public about energy saving habits. I believe both would be a better choice for the following reasons:

**Fristly, buying of nuclear power is cheaper than developing a wind farm.**

According to Source C, building of the farm is costly, of over $73 billion, yet it can produce only 1% of the city’s energy. In this scenario, the fruits of capital investment in wind power is high. However, for nuclear power, since the plant is located on the mainland, there is no need to pay for the building cost but only the electricity cost. At the same time, from Source B, it is seen that nuclear energy is cheaper. For an offshore farm, it costs $2.22/kWh but only $1.23/kWh for nuclear energy. This reflects that by importing nuclear energy, it allows the citizens to enjoy a cheaper energy source no matter during operation or in the construction.

**Secondly, the environmental impact is less serious.** It is true that in case of accidents, nuclear plants may damage the environment as radioactive sources leak and make mutations of cancers. Due to the close assistance with HK, it may also be affected. However, I believe safety can be ensured as long as strict supervision is done in the mainland. The impact due to wind farm is immediate and unending. Source B suggests noise pollution, destruction of habitats will follow this means HK will suffer from environmental consequence once the farm is being built. But the rise due to nuclear energy import is potential only. This shows when considering environment, nuclear energy remains a better choice.

Then, for education, it is true that building wind farm solves immediate problems better. Education has the limitation that it takes time to change people’s mindset, thus the energy consumption can remain fairly constant or rise in the coming years after its introduction. But for wind farm, once it starts to work, energy
Comments

- demonstrated a thorough understanding of the demands of the question
- provided appropriate arguments with an in-depth discussion in support of his/her stance
- showed outstanding analytical power by integrating the sources to perform a critical evaluation of the costs and benefits of wind power
- used the sources to conjure up an in-depth cost-and-benefit analysis from different perspectives (e.g. cost-effectiveness, actual benefits, environmental costs)
- was able to discern the parameters (e.g. costs, environmental impact solutions for immediate problems) when comparing the two suggestions with the construction of a wind farm
- made sound rebuttals to counter-arguments (e.g. with regard to the environmental impact of purchasing nuclear power from China in Part (b)), reflecting an ability to think from multiple perspectives
- provided a well-structured and in-depth discussion, demonstrating a higher level of critical analysis
- constructed clear, logical and consistent arguments on the whole, though the discussion of immediate effects vis-à-vis long term benefits brought about by education and wind power should have been made more explicit.
Question 3

3. (a) Describe the pattern of binge drinking among Hong Kong adults as shown in Source A. (4 marks)

Generally, males do binge drinking more than females in all age groups by 2 times, 3 times, 7 times, 10 times and 12 times for age groups 18-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54 and 55-64 respectively. Overall and for male, the maximum proportion of binge drinking occurs in the age group 25-34; the age group 18-24 is second. For female, the maximum proportion of binge drinking occurs in the age group 18-24. For both sex and in overall, the proportion of binge drinking decreases continuously from age group 25-34 to age group 55-64. It shows that people for both sex tend to do continuously less binge drinking as their age increases; and do it most in the time of youth and adolescents (age groups 18-24 and 25-34). The overall minimum and for both sex occurs in age group 55-64, 10.9% for male, 6.7% for female and 5.8% for overall, showing binge drinking decreases for both sex as age increases.
(b) Using Source B, explain the factors that may lead to the pattern of binge drinking described in your answer to (a).

The factors include occupational need, social gathering need, health and safety.

Firstly, occupational needs refer to people need to drink due to their occupation. According to Source B, Mi, who is a marketing officer needs to develop business, thus needs to drink to establish connections with clients. Usually, market officers are people who have this kind of need in their occupation are male and are usually relatively younger (not retired). Therefore, they need to establish connections with clients, they need to follow the social norms, which is drinking with the clients. They may have binge drinking when they drink too much in the course of establishing connections. Thus, it can be seen that occupational needs contribute to a larger proportion of male and a larger proportion of younger adults to do binge drinking.

Second, it is the need in social gatherings. As stated in some B, drinking is a must in social gatherings and celebrations. The fact when people need to attend social gatherings, they need to drink wine to conform to the social norms. Usually, the participants of these social gatherings are relatively younger, contributing to a larger proportion of youth doing binge drinking. Also, some drink in social gatherings to help them relaxed and make friends more easily as stated in some B. As usually these who want to make new friends in social gatherings are younger as well, as they want to gain peer recognition and expand social circle. Some do not want to be seen in front of friends as seen from Source B, as they also do binge drinking due to peer pressure and they want to gain peer recognition. Older females tend to do less binge drinking.
drunk due to social gathering needs as they have time to go to social gatherings as seen from the same. They need to take care of their family, so they may not want to attend social gatherings, so the need of drinking derived from social gatherings is usually lower for older women. This concludes that social gathering needs contribute to a larger proportion of youth long binge drinking and a smaller proportion of older women.

Thirdly, it is a health concern. As mentioned in some B, He who is 50 is advised to drink less. It is because wine may lead to problems with the liver, especially for the elderly, who bear higher health risks. Thus, the elderly may tend to drink less and will do less binge drinking due to health concerns. However, the youth are of lower health risks, and usually younger ones care less about their health as they may value career prospects and social needs over health. Thus, it is reasonable that they drink more than the old. Therefore, health concern leads to a larger proportion of lower age group drink long binge drinking and lower proportion of higher age group drinking so.

Fourthly, female care about their safety. As mentioned in some B, she worries about her safety if she is drunk. It shows that females are usually more concerned about their safety in case they are drunk as there may be male who has bad intentions. Thus, they may tend to drink less to ensure they will not be drunk and have their safety threatened. Therefore, it is less likely for female to do long binge drinking than males as males are less likely to have this concern. Thus, the concern of safety leads to a smaller proportion of female do long binge drinking than males.

In conclusion, occupational need, social gathering needs, health concern and safety are factors contributing to long binge drinking of females than males and higher age groups than lower age groups.
Comments

- demonstrated a clear understanding of the requirements of the question
- described clearly and in detail the pattern of binge drinking among Hong Kong adults with regard to gender and age as shown in Source A, by using the sources appropriately for supporting evidence
- conjured up a well-structured, logical and comprehensive explanation of the possible factors leading to the pattern of binge drinking
- was able to draw extensively and appropriately on the sources to provide a clear explanation of factors leading to the pattern of binge drinking
- demonstrated an in-depth understanding and an appropriate application of relevant knowledge and concepts regarding the factors (e.g. peer recognition), exemplifying a high level of data analysis and conceptualisation skills
I think that in order for China to increase its national strength, political stability is more important than economic development. National strength includes both the hard power and the soft power of the country. Hard power usually refers to the military, economic and technological power, while soft power refers to the influence of the nation over the world. To raise both hard power and soft power, political stability is more important for China.

Political stability can increase the hard power of China in the long term than focusing on economic development at the moment. By improving the political stability of China, its people can thus engage more efficiently in economic activities as the social problems are solved. This raises the overall productivity of China that can contribute to a more sustainable growing economy. However, economic development at the moment neglects the social problems that accrues discontent from its people. In long run, people may explode one day and protest to complain why the government fails to tackle the long ago rooted social problems such as urban-rural disparity. These kinds of political instability
don't just disrupt production, it discourages foreign investment in China. Therefore, political instability is necessary for sound economic development in the long run, as it is the basis for the future development. For example, worker strikes will stop the production of the nation and thus hinder the economic development. It implies that by improving political stability by solving social problems, people would be satisfied and can engage more actively in economic activities. Without solving the corruption problem in China for example will cause resentment of the people working so hard for the economic development of the nation and thus won't work as hard as their profits may go into the pockets of the officials corrupting. In sum, to increase China's hard power in the long run which is to have a strong economy, political stability is more important than needs to be focused on as it is the basis for stable economic development of the future, the economic development at the present is less important.

Political stability as well increases the soft power of China by polishing China's image. China is often criticized to be neglectful to human rights and freedom
The rising status of China causes local issues to turn into international focus. Human rights scandals like Zhao Lianhai and Liangping incidents disgraced China’s image. To improve the national strength of China, China has to tackle the political stability to prevent scandals again across the resentment of other nations. To grow in soft power, China has to have a better image that can exert influence to the world. Economic development can only increase the economic strength of China in the long run and may even deteriorate China’s soft power as polluting economic activities and sweatshops scandals will worsen China’s image. Therefore, political stability is more important than economic development as a politically stable society gains better image for China and to increase its soft power, economic development can’t raise China’s soft power thus the national strength.

Political stability is more important in order to China to increase its national strength as China has already got great power in economic aspect but not other aspect. Political stability increases the soft power of China that has a larger magnitude to increase, in other words,
China can improve its political stability, its national strength can rise by a larger extent than economic development. China has already surpassed the US as the world's biggest trading nation in 2012 and become the world's leading exporter. It seems that China's economic development is already successful. However, China's soft power still has a large room for improvement. For example, most developed countries respect human rights and humanity while China suppressed Rights Defense Movements and cruelly treat animals for fur-made products. There is a larger tendency for improving the soft power of China. Therefore, to increase its national strength more, political stability is more important than by stabilizing the society with granting basic human rights to people, a better image can be created and thus the soft power of China as well as the national strength of China is improved.

Some may say that economic development is more important than political stability as people would be satisfied as long as they have a stable economy. But political stability is thus created. By focusing more on economic development, people can enjoy the fruits of
A growing economy and increased saturation. Therefore, political stability is crucial in both hard power and soft power. Increased economic development is more important. However, I think that the uneven distribution of wealth is not ensured by economic development as political stability is not achieved. We should instead focus on ensuring political stability in China, such as to solve the wealth distribution to fulfill the demands of most people. In this case, people can truly be satisfied as not only the rich can get more profits, the livelihood of the poor is also ensured under economic development. Therefore, political stability is more important to increase China's national strength for both soft power and hard power. Some may also say that economic development is more important as China has to surpass the USA fully to rise as the world leader so as to increase its national strength. China is just a little behind the USA and at the moment, economic development is more important to increase China's national strength. With a stronger economy, China can also contribute more to the world's affairs.
However, in the absence of political stability, China cannot surpass the USA as the world leader to increase its national strength and bargaining power. A world leader needs respect and recognition of other nations while China must improve its political stability to increase its soft power first.

As political stability can increase the soft power of China by polishing its image and increase the hard power of China by having a sound foundation for economic development, political stability is more important in order for China to increase its national strength.
In a large extent, I agree that China’s increasing participation in international affairs will facilitate world stability.

For the aspect of world peace, China has contributed through maintaining world peace by arms control, nuclear weapons limitation, and supplying troops to the United Nations, by maintaining world peace, China facilitates world stability. China has risen as a power country with relatively strong military power backed by its large population of 1.3 billion. However, China has not used its military power to threaten other nations and instead, China has affixed its signature to all the international treaties concerned with nuclear weapons and arms control. China has also proclaimed a nuclear weapons ‘no first use’ pledge. This stance has set an example to the rest of the nations that wars and military power should not be used as instruments to reach goals.

This contributed to world peace and facilitate world stability. China has also claimed that it will mediate between North Korea and the world to persuade the stop of testing nuclear weapons from North Korea. The limitations on nuclear weapons will contribute to
World peace and stability. The troops supplied by China to the United Nations as well gave the United Nations the power to mediate conflicts between nations. Therefore, the increasing participation of China in world affairs contributes to world stability by promoting world peace.

On the economic aspect, China's increasing participation in world affairs as well facilitates world stability. China has a strong economic with affluent capital to sustain its own and other nations' economy. For example in 2008, the financial crisis caused the collapse of many economies all around the world. China participated in world affairs economically and bought many American bonds and granted loans to countries in need, China has facilitated the world stability by stabilizing other economies. China's push for a major reform of the international monetary system as well demonstrated China's increasing participation in world affairs facilitate world stability as it acts as the mediator to stabilize the financial system on the edge with numerous of struggling economies. Therefore, China's increasing participation will facilitate world affairs' world stability.
Also, for the social aspect, China’s increasing participation in world affairs will facilitate world stability. China has rich resources and it is able to outflow its capital to other societies in the world. For example, China has been investing heavily in Africa and Central Asia, it does not just stimulate the economies of the places, the improved infrastructure and the job opportunities created for the locals also improved the livelihood of society. More, China’s exports to other countries bring diversities to society and people. China at the same time act as a big market for other nations’ exports and sustain the living of people all around the world. China increased its participation in world affairs and traded with more countries, stabilized the living of people in other nations. Therefore, China’s increasing participation in world affairs will facilitate world stability.

Some may say that China’s increasing participation in world affairs may challenge the position of America as the world leader. Tension may be caused between the two superpowers, and caused a split in the world, causing serious instability. For example, China’s island disputes with Japan has arouse the USA’s attention.
and bring joint Island build more frequent, causing tension between the nations and thus, instability in the world.

However, I believe that China and the USA are interdependent, and both nations tend to handle their relations very carefully. The close dependence between the two nations brought by China’s increasing participation in international affairs bring stability to the world. For example, China has brought many American bonds and invested heavily in American enterprises. A sudden split between the two economies would be quite impossible that world is still stabilized by the tight ties between the nations.

Some people may also say China’s increasing international participation in world affairs will threaten neighboring countries with a fear of Chinese expansion and influence, causing world instability. China’s strict censorship on the Internet, for example, is a good example of the authoritarian rule of Chinese government. China’s increasing international participation in world affairs may extend its influence to other nations and its military
was able to present his/her stance clearly
showed sufficient understanding of the political situation in China (e.g. In the second paragraph of Part (a), the candidate explained clearly how the political situation influences economic development and finally hard power. In the third paragraph, the candidate explained how some political problems influence the image of China, which is regarded as a soft power.)
understood the question well and was able to use appropriate examples to support his/her arguments (e.g. In paragraph two of Part (b), he/she was able to explain how China facilitates world stability in the military aspect. In paragraph three, he/she was able to explain how the increasing participation of China in the economic aspect can facilitate world peace, by using the example of China buying American bonds and granting loans to countries in need in 2008.)
made counter-arguments, but these were not so well-grounded in parts (e.g. in Part (a), he/she made a counter-argument by assuming that there is an uneven distribution of wealth when there is economic development)
was able to apply his/her knowledge in making strong arguments and analyse from different perspectives
overall, the candidate was able to demonstrate his/her critical analysis in the answer
Question 2

I agree to a small extent that Hong Kong people want to see the Rubber Duck because it aroused their collective childhood memory.

First, it is fact that rubber duck is a collective childhood memory for adults and those elderly; as in the past, Hong Kong is an industrial city which processing plastic products and clothes, a rubber duck is a common and popular "bathing toy" for them in childhood, as family members in those hard years, and so the children is always being neglected, the only "partner" with them is the rubber duck which can even float on the bathing water and let the children have fun. Therefore, it is a valuable memory for the elder age. However, the collective memory for Hong Kong people have too many and at different age group, there will be different means of collective memory, for example, for post-80s or post-90s; a gamble maybe a memory for boy while doll is for girls. Moreover, for most of the post-90s and post-00, they may not even notice the means of "plastic duck" as the society become more fluent, people usually get richer and richer, and so the toys that parents buy to children have also change to somewhat more high-technology and equipment. "Intelligence quotient" of children, hence the world has changed and the means of collective memory for people has changed. Thus, just put all the HK people keep the Rubber Duck and see it is regard it as "collective childhood memory" but for younger generations.
It may not be the same meaning and therefore, most of the Hong Kong People go to see the "Rubber Duck" is for many other reasons. People go to see the duck may due to commercialization.

Economically, there are many Rubber Duck related souvenir and produce which increase the awareness of Hong Kong people of the duck and increase the incentive to see the duck. As a part of the showing of Rubber Duck is to increase the revenue of related products in order to compensate the cost of making it. Many shops and stalls have imported lots of rubber duck related toys or accessory to display or shop. When people go shopping, they see the product and so the motivation to see the real one has also been increased as well. That's part of the reasons that more people going to see the duck is because of commercialization of this action.

As the duck displayed in public space, it increases people to visit. Socially, as the Victoria Harbour is one of the most visited places in Hong Kong, people and the area is also regularly visited by HK people, people go to see the duck because it is displayed in some public space, which had no cost of tickets or any additional cost to appreciate the duck. People may just see the duck as a part of their planned trip or during their transport to other places. Placing it in public space can easily gain the attention of people as it is frequently visited by people and as the duck is so large. Therefore, placing the duck on harbour has caught the attention of people and increase their visit.
Again, socially, as the duck is frequently reported in news or different programmes through different mass media, and so easily influence the urban to have a visit as it is well-known reported. Hong Kong people usually get informative through reading newspaper or watching TV news, when there are report on the Rubie duck, people will have the mindset that it must be famous, and have special part so they go to visit the duck under the influence of mass media.

In the view of teenagers, teenagers have a characteristic that is following what general others doing as to find the acceptance or regard belonging. So when other teenagers go to visit the duck, the other peers which notice them will go together as to get recognition as ‘friend’ as doing the same things, and when often visiting or having visiting, they get the chance to communicate the peers.

Second, in the view of environmentalist, the more use of displaying the duck on Victoria Harbour is to show the change of it—getting narrower and narrower due to rapid reclamation. The Rubie Duck had also reminded the people to notice the Victoria Harbour had no longer been the original “clean,” “big,” and “clean” harbour but a “polluted,” “smelly,” and “narrow” one. This raises the interest of those environmental lovers and so they...
go to visit as a show of recognition the purpose of displaying the duck at Harbour and remind them of their polluted harbour.

Finally, in view of these caring parents, other than the duck is their collective memory, it is also a tool to educate their children that life can be happy as the toys are simple. As more and more indulgent parents love their children a lot and provide everything for them, but they reminded that in their childhood, although they are simple but they are happier as they knew — “tastes.” Therefore, parents can educate their children not to take anything for granted by visiting the duck.

Although some may say the duck has collective memory for HK people. But it is just for the older generation. Under today’s materialistic society, the other reasons is that people under commercial society and need to have education so they go to visit the duck last but not least as one of the Hong Kongese, we visit as a show of sense of belonging and sense of local identity towards this bleeding place rather than because of duck is a childhood memory.
2b. I agree to a small extent that collective memory is important in ensuring social cohesion in Hong Kong.

First, it is fact that conserving the collective memory is one of the way to rise the identity and sense of belonging of people to Hong Kong, hence the society can be more cohesive and harmonious. However, different generations have different kinds of collective memory, and they may not recognize each other as collective memory as different people have different standard of judgement. Also, collective memory means to someone that something is meaningful to him/her, but to others that may not. Hence, when the people who see something as collective memory but some did not, they may easily have conflicts and may criticize each other's identity. This shows that collective memory may not always enhance social cohesion but may make it.

From my knowledge, during the destruction of Queen Pier, some of the post-70s have organise an activity to against the Hong Kong government, they go to the pier and sit down with hands crossing with each others as to stop police from taking them away. And this incident had become more and more obvious that the protestor uphold the core value of safeguarding the collective memory while criticising the police during their real
On the other hand, policemen who prosecute and arrest the petitioners for breaching the value of following orders and laws. This incident shows that collective memory may cause conflicts between different stakeholders and hence lead to worsening relationship of 2 groups of people finally lead to harm on social cohesion.

Another thing is that, when government plans to remove some of the old buildings and renew the land use. There are protests and demonstration against the action and said the buildings are our collective memory. They hinder the implementation of policy of government. Also, under the consideration of social and economic development, some of the old buildings should be removed as to provide places for better public housing in demand of public or built commercial sector in response to businessmen, but it leaves it behind with no help on social and economic development. And hence, there may be conflicts arise between these collective memory of people and the general public or the businessmen as it harms their interest. Hence, the social division between this 2 groups may resulted and worsen the social cohesion.

Some may say that conserving, preserving and protecting some of the collective memory are settle down the anger of Hong Kong people towards government, as to improve the social cohesion.
However, the public anger or the social disharmony is a deep-rooted problem that is not only concerning collective memory, but also the rise of collective memory. Lower anti-rich sentiments come from the wide disparity between rich and poor, anti-government sentiments, caused by rising for interior blogging and anti-property hegemony sentiments caused by the sky-high property prices make most people feel home accommodated. All these leads to different interests groups conflicts and it is not possible to solve by any activity related to collective memory.

In Hong Kong, the reply and materialist society, what general public concerned most is their income and their welfare rather than their collective memory. Serious poverty leads to many people live in poor and unhygienic environment, this had lead to social disharmony but is not enhanced by any collective memory-related things. According to Maslow’s theory, no need to have the basic needs in order to survive than we pursue higher level of needs like the spiritual need. This shows that, the government should first make the poverty come out of poverty line and have better living standard in order to enhance social cohesion. Collective memory is same how higher level and for reaching things that should be considered later. As a man, can live with bread and water but no man can live with collective memory without.
Some may argue that collective memory is a tool to let people tolerate and accept each other with same memory and thus enhance the social cohesion. But facts show that the reality is that even we born in the same place, in HK, when we are in different stigma or different socio-economic status, we can't or it is difficult for us to cooperate and communicate as what we experience and live in is totally in different background.

All in all, I understand collective memory is important to some people and may enhance their relationship. But cases show that many social division and social disharmony is caused by some deep-rooted conflicts which need the help of government policy instead of any collective-related activities. Therefore, I agree to a small extent that collective memory is useful to enhance social cohesion.

Comments

- showed a good understanding of the relevant concepts by providing a detailed description of collective childhood memory for different generations of Hong Kong people
- presented arguments in a well-organised and structured manner, e.g. considering economic and social aspects etc.
- described and analysed different relationships between collective memory and social cohesion
- used different examples to explain how collective memory and social cohesion relate to each other
- demonstrated an ability to analyse from multiple perspectives
a) To a large extent, the impact of night lighting on the quality of life of Hong Kong people is negative. Quality of life of Hong Kong (HK) people refers to the financial status (material life), physical health, mental health and business opportunities affected by overall economic development in HK.

Firstly, in terms of material life of HK people, their financial status decreases due to night lighting. HK is a crowded city with lots of area of multiple land use. Very often, the same area may be used for both residential and commercial use. For instance, from source A, the flat owners of 29-storey The One shopping mall in Tsim Sha Tsui say that the LED advertising sign on top of the shopping mall has scared off potential tenants and led to a 40% drop in rentals. This shows that night lighting poses harm to the material life of HK people as these problems are seen in many central business districts (CBD) such as Tsim Sha Tsui, Central, Causeway Bay and Mongkok.
Secondly, in terms of health, excessive light pollution can cause light pollution so that the physical health and mental health of HK people deteriorates. For instance, from several research teams, a research team found excessive brightness to depresses that could damage human health.

According to a research conducted by the University of Hong Kong, sleeping under bright light will cause stress anxiety of the people and eventually leading to insomnia. When people cannot get sufficient rest after a long day’s work, their brain cannot function well and their biological clock will be disrupted so that normal body function and metabolism cannot be maintained.

The anxiety built also creates a vicious cycle and these people may, in serious cases, develop mental illness in the long term. Also, according to a research by the University of California, insufficient sleep will cause people want to eat more than they actually need. When the energy intake is larger than energy consumption, fat will deposit under adipose tissue of skin of these people and another health problem such as overweight or
even obesity may arise. Thus night lighting, which causes light pollution will harm both physical and mental health of HK people.

Thirdly, the leisure activities used to be enjoyed by many HK people in the past can no longer be enjoyed nowadays. For example, from Sauk C, the research team found that excessive brightness to degrees that called damage wildlife from Tsuen Shan Shui to the remote Sai Kung - countryside as well as interfere with astronomical observations. Many endangered species such as some butterflies, frogs and flowers that are nocturnal animals, i.e. only active at night will not be able to adapt to the changes in the environment - excessive bright light intensity during the night as well as three diurnal animals which are only active during days will not be able to have sufficient rest. The chance of survival of these species may be lowered as they cannot find food or mates to reproduce. HK people cannot enjoy
Watching these precious animals. Moreover, as astronomical observations are interfered, HK people will not be able to enjoy the beautiful clear blue sky with stars and star-gazing activities cannot be held. Thus the HK people cannot enjoy these leisure activities to relax themselves and relieve stress from the hustle-and-bustle of city life. In HK and their mental health may deteriorate.

On the other hand, some people may think that HK is famous for its name of 'Pearl of the Orient' due to its night lighting. For instance, from survey C, in an earlier survey covering 2700 residents, shop owners, customers, building owners and tourists, though that neon and LED lights make the environment look more beautiful and boost Hong Kong's image as a dynamic city and tourist destination. This may bring a lot of business opportunities.
and further boost the economic development
of Hong Kong, which acts as an international
hub for various trade and economic activities.

However, the negative impacts brought
about by night lighting, which cause
light pollution and apparently outweigh
the positive impact brought by night
lighting which only benefits a small
group of people involved in industries such
as tourism, advertising and property trades
(source B), but harms the rest of the
HK population.

Therefore, to a large extent, the
impact of night lighting on the quality
of life of HK people is negative.
b) There are 4 difficulties that the government would encounter in tackling the light pollution problem in Hong Kong (HK)

Firstly, there is conflicting interests between different groups of parties in the society which make it difficult for government to carry out policies on tackling light pollution that can satisfy opposing demands of all parties involved as they cannot reach consensus. The governance of HK government is low so that the discontent of HK people towards the government makes it even more difficult for the government to tackle light pollution through administrative procedures. For instance, from June A, the developers of the shopping mall The One in Tsim Sha Tsui and residents near the shopping malls have opposing views towards tackling of light pollution. People from industries such as tourism, business, advertising and property trades are at using ingit lighting to attract customers, and for advertising to increase...
their income and bring about business opportunities; on the other hand, residents suffering from light pollution from these advertising signs lead an unhealthy lifestyle—suffering from stress, anxiety, insomnia which negatively affect their physical and mental health as well as suffer from economic loss. A drop in rentals as sign’s glare has scared off potential tenants (course 4). Thus, the government is facing different views from the public and cannot carry out policies that satisfy and benefit all people in the society as they have diversified opinions. Hence, the governance of the government further deteriorates. For instance, the consultation process readings in legislative council are much hindered. In legislative council, legislators that represent interest of the different parties such as the businesses enterprises and residents have conflicting interests again. However, due to the fact that the pro-establishment camp represents interests of the businesses
Hold majority votes in the Legislative Council, it is unlikely that the policies carried out by the government to tackle light pollution can be passed or agreed by the pro-establishment camp.

Secondly, most of the people of HK have low awareness on light pollution as well as its harm to their health and environment so that voluntary actions to combat and reduce light pollution are less likely to be taken by the public. According to source B, an approach relying on voluntary actions of stakeholders is doomed to fail. Without a law, nothing can be done. Businesses enterprises and shopping malls which create light pollution by setting up advertising signs with excessive bright light intensity will not have their business interests by lowering the light intensity or removing the signs voluntarily. Residents do not have much power and even they complain to the police, since there
If no laws monitoring light pollution nothing can be done. However, the legislation process requires consultation as well as need to pass through readings in the Legislative Council to set up a law to tackle light pollution. While opinions are so divided and opposing in the society, consensus cannot be made on combating light pollution. In established camps and “nib of the functional constituencies which represents interests of business sector hold the majority of votes and will not allow the passing of the laws to tackle light pollution initiated by the government.

Thirdly, there is much resistance from the people industries such as tourism, advertising and property trades towards the government action in tackling the light pollution. According to some experts, the resistance by vested interests in these above mentioned sectors hampered the work of a government-appointed task force on light pollution. Also, foreign
78% of respondents – 2700 residents, shop owners, customers, building owners, and tourists in a survey believe that night lighting (which is the crux cause of light pollution) help past HK's image as a dynamic city and tourist destination. They oppose actively to the government's dim to tackle light pollution by demonstrations and conferences. Some companies still keep their lights on for a long period of time and neglect the government-sponsored campaign such as Earth Hour and other switch-off lights voluntary campaign. For instance the shops like Forever 21 in Causeway Bay and HSBC – Hong Kong Shanghai Bank of China still keep their lights on at a very high intensity at night. The resistance from these business sectors poses great hindrance to the policy-making process of government of HK to tackle light pollution.

Finally, it is difficult to monitor the degree of light intensity as there is lack of experts on light pollution and equipment.
for measuring light intensity is not popular in H.K. The definition for brightness is different for different people. For example, Tom, the developer of the shopping mall The One in Tsim Sha Tsui, said they have toned down an LED advertising sign on top of building but residents nearby will not be satisfied until it is ‘lights off’. This shows that even after legislation is successfully held and a law is set up for reducing or removing light pollution, the administrative authorities will face difficulties such as lack of manpower to check and monitor all shops and businesses in H.K. This is similar to cases in the prohibition of smoking in indoor areas. Even same citizens report the wrongdoings of some restaurants or smokers in indoor areas, there is insufficient officials in charge and inspecting the cases and it is often too late for the arrival of these officials to get the smokers caught smoking in indoor areas.
Therefore, it is difficult for government to monitor the problem of light pollution of Hong Kong due to lack of sufficient manpower and equipment and the definition of brightness is different for every individuals even if legislation is made.

In conclusion, government face difficulties such as conflicting interests of various parties resulting in less governance. Strong resistance and opposition from tourism industries, voluntary actions are not taken due to low awareness of public on light pollution and difficulty to carry out administrative procedures to combat light pollution.
provided an in-depth analysis of the impact of night lighting on the quality of life of Hong Kong people with regard to different aspects of quality of life (e.g. materialistic life, physical and mental health)

attempted to make an overall evaluation of the impact of night lighting, indicating a clear understanding of the requirements of the question. However, the argument of negative impacts outweighing the positive ones was not clearly developed

analysed thoroughly the different roles that the government may play as well as the strategies adopted by the government while handling the night lighting problem

deployed sufficient relevant examples to support his/her stance and formulated a clear and concise argument

demonstrated a clear understanding of the concepts of quality of life and the government’s role in tackling light pollution in Hong Kong

exhibited a high level of analytical power, especially in Part (b)