Sample scripts of Paper 1
Sample 1 – Paper 1  Q1 (a)

The cartoon was saying that the rice’s quality is unsafe, thus in order to be safe, people would bring their own rice to the restaurant. With reference to source A, a recent survey clearly showed that rice from various mainland provinces contained excessive amounts of cadmium, which are harmful to people’s health when excessive amount is taken. Hong Kong and mainland is greatly affected in all economic and social aspects. Even people who are having dinner at Hong Kong are suspicious to the rice’s safety, thus, they bring their own rice as shown in the cartoon.

Identified key message

Attempted to point out the relationship between Mainland and HK but no further elaboration
Sample 1 – Paper 1 Q1(a)

Comments:

• Attempted to interpret the cartoon with reference to economic and social aspects, but the explanation was inadequate

• Identified the key message of the cartoon, i.e., the problem related to food safety and people’s worries on the problem but a shallow discussion

• Failed to explain in detail with reference to the source

• Attempted to draw linkage between the Source A and the cartoon, but unable to explain clearly with specific reference to the issue of food safety
First, in social aspect, people’s health can be threatened under the adverse effect of the industrial and agricultural development. With reference to Source A, many rice from mainland contains cadmium, which harm people’s health when excessive amount are taken in. Thus, people’s health is threatened, eventually, people’s quality of life is threatened.

Second, in economic aspect, adverse effect on people’s economy is brought by industrial and agricultural development. With reference to Source A, many agricultural produces (e.g. rice) is contaminated by polluted...
the excessive use of pesticides and fertilizers formed by industrial development. Those produce who are already sold to Hong Kong cannot be sold to the public anymore. The economy is threatened due to a great loss in capital. As a result, our quality of life is also threatened under a poor economy.

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

Three perspectives provided but vague explanation
Sample 1 – Paper 1 Q1(b)

Comments:

• Attempted to explain the negative impacts on the quality of life from different aspects, e.g., health, economic and social aspects
• But the explanation is too general and superficial
• Unable to support the views by evidence
By using information from the source and my own knowledge, different ways can be adopted in different levels in order to reduce the risk of Hong Kong people consuming rice from the mainland containing excessive levels of cadmium.

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

Second, in local level, the Hong Kong government can pass legislation to ban the...
Sample 1 – Paper 1 Q1 (c)

Role of govt
Cooperation, reliance
Relevant info
Effectiveness

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

Third, in regional level, the mainland government can test on the amount of cadmium in various rice and ban the export of those rice to HK. With reference to source A, a survey on rice samples from various mainland provinces are conducted and 60% rice samples contain much cadmium. The mainland government can then ban the export of these rice to HK and from entering the HK market. This could greatly reduce the risk of HK people consuming rice from the mainland containing excessive levels of Cadmium.
Forth, in international level, the International non-governmental organizations, e.g. WHO, can continue to announce the information about this issue. This monitoring system can raise the awareness of the Hong Kong people and alert them from buying polluted rice from mainland. This reduced the risk of HK people consuming rice with excessive levels of cadmium.

All in all, the above are ways can be adopted in different levels in order to reduce the risk of Hong Kong people consuming polluted rice from mainland.
Sample 1 – Paper 1 Q1(c)

Comments:

• Showed a good understanding of the demand of question
• Suggested a wide-range of feasible ways, e.g., ways that could be adopted by individuals, Hong Kong and the mainland, demonstrating analytical skills
• Explained clearly and logically how the suggested ways might reduce the risk
有一家歎自備食米到 XXX香港酒家吃飯，丈夫說為了安全起見，應自
備食米。參考資料 A 指出，內地不同省份的大米含過量的重金屬，若攝
取過多會導致骨骼問題。故此漫畫反映出香港自食米由內地進口，
而內地食米的品質引起市民的擔心。
評語：

- 答案十分簡單，只是把資料重覆引錄
- 嘗試詮釋漫畫內容，但只能提出市民的擔心（食米品質），沒有充分解釋所示問題
工業的發展，例如化工廠等高污染工業由沿海遷移到內陸，以致土壤污染出現地區性擴散，工廠所排出的污染物被土壤吸收，令農作物也從泥土中吸收到污染物而受到污染，使我們對食物的信心大減，影響生活素質，另外工廠所排出的廢氣亦會污染環境，破壞空氣素質，從而影響生活素質。
農業的發展，不少農民為增加收成會使用過多殺蟲劑和肥料，以致土壤污染出現。而在受污染的土壤上种植農作物亦會受到污染，繼而影響我們健康。另外基因食物的技術用在農業上所得的農產品，為我們帶來未知性的危害。
評語:

- 利用資料回應題目要求，就工農業發展引致的污染推論生活素質方面的影響
- 明白及利用資料A，解釋工業、農業如何對健康及環境造成負面影響
- 但可就這些影響與生活素質的關係多作解釋
我認為香港市民可以如漫畫般自備食米到餐廳吃飯，這樣市民可自行購買所需的食米，自行了解產地來源，事先查清楚食米的食品安全性，自然食得放心。

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

• 只提出具方向性的方法
• 未有解釋方法如何可以有效地減低風險
Sample 1 – Paper 1 Q1(c)

評語:

- 有提及一些相關知識，例如監管、標籤等，但沒有詳盡解說這些方法如何可以解決風險
- 其中包括不可行的方法，例如自備食米
Using Source A, the percentage with tertiary education have gradually increased from 7.46% in 1981 to 39.75% in 2006. However, the percentage of unemployed also increased from 3.87% to 11.84% in 2006. In 1991 to 1996, there was a significant increase of percentage unemployed from 5.86% to 10%.

The median earnings of young people compared to the median earnings of general working population have widened since 1981 to 2006, from 0.80:1 to 0.56:1, which have almost less than half of the earnings of general working population the young people now earn.
Sample 3 – Paper 1 Q2(a)

Comments:

- Able to identify the trends related to tertiary education and employment
- Described the trends with figures
- But unable to clearly and accurately describe the data about median earnings
With reference to Source A, in 2006 young people aged 18-22 have to face the challenges of being unemployed and the income is less than the general working population.

Although nowadays higher percentage of young people received Tertiary Education, however due to the change of economic structure in HK, less good job vacancies are available to young people. HK now have changed into a knowledge-based economy.
and receiving. Tertiary education becoming the minimum requirement for young people. As more people graduate from universities, the competition between fighting for jobs. And HNC aim at providing tertiary service and professional service, which need less labour than previously in industrialization. Some less educated young people are less competitive in job market that led to a higher unemployment rate due to their low occupational mobility.

The median earnings of the young people have becoming less and less compared to the general working population. It mainly due to the top and the high position in the corporation have been already posed by the older ones which
Sample 3 – Paper 1 Q2 (b)

Blockage the young people to get promotion in the
near future which affected their earning.
The problem of inflation also contribute to
such phenomenon, the purchasing power of
as the freshly employee (young people)'s wage
remains due to the economic recession recently.
At under the effect of inflation their actual
purchasing power decrease which make a contra
@ to the earnings of general working population &
Sample 3 – Paper 1 Q2(b)

Comments:

- Tried to explain the challenge arising from low occupational mobility, but the explanation was not clear
- Unable to make full use of the data to project the challenges
- The answer focused mainly on the causes of low occupational mobility, rather than elaborating on the challenges that can be deduced from the source
To a large extent, I disagree the viewpoint of principal officials on the actions of the post-80s youngsters outlined in Source B. The violent clashes happened recently indeed have become a controversial topic. However, the post-80s youngsters not aim to attract attention and create a greater impact only.

The post-80s youngsters engaged in more radical form of social political participation as they highly recognized themselves as Hong Kong people, their sense of belongings to Hong Kong motivate them engage in the protests to protect public rights and freedom. The
The effects of the Star Ferry and Queen Pier incident, post-80s started their hunger strike and occupation at the site for several months as they treasure the site with their collective memory a lot. They understand economic development has already become less have already override the cultural conservation so they wanted to raise public awareness on the heritage conservation which is a long-term consideration. And their actions are actually supported and by the public as they have the same collective memory towards the 2 piers.
Sample 3 – Paper 1 Q2 (c)

The post-80s youngsters participated in radical form of demonstration owing to the universal suffrage on electing the Chief Executive among HK people was deprived for many years. Through the legislative council, no longer effective enough to pass the message and urge to the government. To protect the fundamental human rights of HK people, they use more violence way to ensure the government heard their opinions and the public. These actions shown post-80s youngsters are acting for the whole society’s political modernization but not only to disturb the harmony in the society. Though the official expressed public are
Though the official expressed public are generally tend to accept peaceful and rational ways, the government tokenism consultation and bureaucratic had stirred many discontent in public which trigger off the annually July 1st demonstration. Not only post-80s youngssters is on confrontational acts, the general public used to it as well.

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

• Clear stance presented and justifications was made with reference to some concrete examples

• However the arguments were one-sided, lacking a detailed and critical analysis of the viewpoints shown in the source
在按受專上教育的擔份比上呈有上升的趨勢，根據資料A，在1959年起，按受專上教育的學生只有7.96百份比，但是按受專上教育的學生比持續上升至1988年的39.73百份比，所以預料將會有上升的趨勢。

而在失業的擔份比上亦有上升的趨勢，根據資料A，在1989年起，失業的百份比只有3.87，但是失業百份比一直持續上升，至1988年的11.84，所以預料失業百份比將會有上升的趨勢。

而在青年一人數中位數比總勞動人力中位數會有下降的趨勢，根據資料A，在1959年起，中位數的比是0.80比1，但是中位數中位數會有下降的趨勢。
Sample 4 – Paper 1 Q2(a)

評語:

• 能指出各趨勢
• 但錯誤引用資料提供的數據，例如：年份
Sample 4 – Paper 1  Q2 (b)

31

31

4

Sample 4 – Paper 1  Q2 (b)

31

31

4
評語:

• 有利用資料簡單指出青年人面對的不同問題
• 但未能展現有能力把資料所示問題加以概念化，並作更詳細的闡述，而利用數據方面亦稍不足
Sample 4 – Paper 1  Q2 (c)

我在很大程度上同意，该主要官员对80后青年人的行为感到担忧。我认为这不仅是理念、表率，更是对80后青年的分析。

在理念方面，虽然有新的法律，但理念相同。根据资料，虽然新法通过，但没有看到有任何实质的改变。目前的现状是，主要是希望舒适安逸和稳定。这是一个好的方法。

在执行方面，根据当前政府政策，虽然立法上80后的要求可能有所不同，但结果却是基本相同的。这就导致了目前的社会现象，即缺乏创新和活力。政策停滞，如资料所示，关键问题是，如何改变现状，追求未来。
Sample 4 – Paper 1  Q2 (c)

是因为香港人一直支持和平理性。遇到暴动时，方式很重要。因为影响警察及政府注意力的吸引，我认识到需用到衡警的手段，因为往往平静也可以吸引注意力。问题是在信任问题一个政策问题引起反骚，越多人参与，代表问题越要解释，即使少数人使用衡警方法，法律也可以打击衡警。香港二十三条立法，大部分港人适合，但以理性和平方式也有效，所以衡警虽不是唯一方法。但能在心方而，增加B提及到香港的安心比较重视个体，但也不一定，就好像离港，发生事件，一些抗议的青年不是居住于那里，只是自言自语不公，要为他们争取权益才出来，所以社会重心在于个人。
比较上来，虽然得于事业引起一些走势

意力，但并不是绝对能影响到题标准确方面，

种人也常吵闹是因为自己的利益而失去平衡，但他

外在有些时候也给人一种重心方个体力的思考。

总之而言，我认为大体上同意，官员生产80后

观点。
Sample 4 – Paper 1 Q2(c)

評語:

- 答案比較空泛，雖有表示同意的立場，但沒仔細縷述其同意的觀點，顯示考生未能完全理解官員的觀點
- 雖嘗試用例子解釋官員的一些說話，但與其立場的關係並不明顯，例如第三段有關抗爭手法的討論
样本5-论文1 Q3 (a)

根据资料A所示，大都数最多的百分比的理想工作与生活比例为50%：50%，可见人们多数倾向于工作与个人时间成一半的比例，而其次人们则较多偏好60%工作及40%个人时间和40%工作及60%个人时间，可见人们较偏向于两者的平均分布及平均的立场。

但较极端的比例如10%工作，90%个人时间及8%工作，20%个人时间则较少，不足51%，可见人们不偏向赞同此极端的时间分配比例。

但现实的比例则为82.7%：17.3%，可见现实及理想仍存在差距，未能达到人们心目中的比例。
評語:

• 準確描述數據呈現的特徵
• 能用數據支持形態的描述
首先，人們的超時工作比例遠遠超於實際建工比例出之
異。香港人普遍工作時間為「朝九晚五」，但不少工作人士
每天也需要超時工作以完成工作，加上科技發達後，平
板電腦、個人電腦手帳什麼至電話也可上網與外界
接觸，而導致工作人士會到家中亦算可以這些高科技
產品工作，令工作時間增多，可見超時工作工作
受個人時間的比例差做成差異，難以達致資料中所提及的50%－60%比例。

再者，工資過低亦會令人們的工作與生活比例有
差異。雖然最低工資已經立法，但不少家庭的日常
生活開銷難以維持，他們的生活水平未達標，故此
不少人家選擇多份工作來維持正常的生括質量，
例如在食肆工作中得到保障，故此工資低而令
人們找尋更多工作，導致生活與工作的比例出現差異，
他們難以尋找個人時間以自行休息，做成差異。
評語:
• 能清楚解說兩項原因
• 但未有引述數字指出比例的差異
很大程度上同意资料B內的勞工組織觀點。

首先，勞工組織認為將工時定為每天八小時，
以令僱員得到足夠的休息。按資料B所言，大部份
勞工乾贊成50%：50%的工作與生活比例，他們理想可
得到平均分配的工作時間及個人活動，故此定立最
多八小時工作，可避免員工的超時工作，減輕他們的壓力
及增加個人活動時間。

再者資料B內提及工時長而使員工身體及疾病，影
響健康，故此立下工作八小時可為工人増取休息
並維持他們的生活質素中身體健康的範圍，以
減少他們的疼痛及不適。
Sample 5 – Paper 1  Q3 (c)

长时工作会令家庭沟通减少，长期来看家庭冲突便会增多。不少家庭因此被问题所影响。此外，父母缺乏对子女的教育，导致子女缺乏对父母的尊重和理解。父母与子女之间产生矛盾，家庭问题也因五数子女而增加。例如，吸毒等不良行为，也使青少年问题涌现。因此，工会组织指出要改变工时法例，问题才可以解决。

而工会组织亦指出这现象的经营方法下会导致商界成本增加。因最低工资的立法下，工人每小时平均为28元。如再加最低工时，则会加重商界在聘请员工的压力。这现象令不少企业也须选择裁员或倒闭，受相工作失业。
但在通货膨胀的情况下，不论物价或是成本都上升不少，故此商界即使不求量工时亦需提高工资，而工人的工作压力亦因此日增而增加，故工人的工余时间亦较易被占用，避免造成身体上的伤害。但基于以上种种因素，劳工组织的权份也可提高但基于人本争取应有权利及利益，故很大程度上同意资料 B 的观点。
評語:

- 立場明確，解說也清晰，並有正反論述，惟駁論的理據較弱
- 未有討論資料中勞工組織的規管建議
Sample 6 – Paper 1  Q3 (a)

根据资料A, 最高的为50比50, 即50%工作, 50%为生活。工作, 除去约23%的人的现工作与生活比例的形態。最高的为90%工作, 10%为生活, 和10%工作, 90%为生活, 这2个都有约1%以下。自然最高的为40%工作, 60%生活。有的的约21%和60%工作, 40%为生活。除去四分之一。即不少的人都想工作与生活比例为一半或大四的分数。
Sample 6 – Paper 1  Q3 (a)

評語:

• 只引錄數字，沒有指出圖表呈現的特徵
样纸6 – Paper 1 Q3 (b)

香港与中国不同，不是一孩政策，家庭都有一个以上的孩子。他们的支出较大，需要不少资金去平衡生活。这些家庭都要在外边工作，多时赚取金钱支援家人。由于工时长，薪水自然的多，但是工时长导致工作与生活比例为很大的差距，与实际的工时与生活相约。

此外，现时的商界都未为降低经营成本，工时长，还为降低经营成本，聘请较长期工时的人导致工时长，正常生活较短。不少人的理想工作与生活比例都不会超过一半，更不想在现时商界工时与生活比例的。所以以上两个原因都会导致资料A所显示理想。
評語:

- 嘗試解說比例的差異，但只有第二段作相關說明，其他解說如一孩政策，並非題目要求
選資料內勞工組織的看法是絕對的。引用第二句，由於市民的年長婦人都造成身體上的毛病的，加上變故大部分家庭都缺乏了女子的溝通。使他們兩代產生了隔膜。現今社會非常重視溝通，尤其是教育，家長教育子女是必然的，如果父母都在家教育子女，只會影響子女的發展，降低自香港的可持續發展。

此外，工時分配穩定在每天八小時，可以減少工時。公部門較多名為工人上班，這使香港的失業率降低，使更多的人能夠有收入，延遲香港的經濟。

雖然，聘用多名員工會增加經營成本，但如果能夠有效的促進香港的經濟，那經營成本不是一个大大的問題。當然，提高工時與增加經營成本是絕對的。因為香港已經處於最低工資，如果香港要

正常工資聘請多名的員工，那經營成本自然隨着增加。
評語:

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