Medium-term Review of Liberal Studies
Independent Enquiry Study

Structured Enquiry Approach

June 2014
Four Steps for Conducting IES

Step 1
• Problem Definition

Step 2
• Relevant Concepts and Knowledge/ Facts/ Data

Step 3
• In-depth Explanation of the Issue

Step 4
• Judgement and Justification
SAMPLE 1
SAMPLE 1

- Problem Definition
- Relevant Concepts and Knowledge/Facts/Data
- In-depth Explanation of the Issue
- Judgement and Justification

Table of Contents

- Introduction
- Research Objectives
- Research Methodology
- Literature Review
- Findings and Analysis
- Conclusion
- Reflection
- Bibliography
Eco-tourism or Eco-terrorism: Do Ecotours in Hong Kong Contribute to Sustainable Development of the Natural Environment Through Education?

Objectives: (P.5)

a. To find out reasons for people joining ecotours.
b. To investigate the effectiveness of ecotourism in Hong Kong contributing to sustainable development of the environment.
c. To explore the impact of ecotourism to the natural environment.
The research defines ecotourism as tourism which “premise responsible travel and the concept of sustainable development for both enjoyment of tourists and conservation of nature.”\(^1\) Participants should leave only footprints but nothing else at the spots and take away memories but nothing else from the environment.\(^2\)


• Clearly explained the significance and the purpose for conducting the study (P.3 & 4), relevant concepts/ knowledge (P.6) and the methodology (P.7)
### Performance Level (Marks)#

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem Definition and Identification of Concepts/ knowledge (Weighting: 3)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outstanding Achievement (7 – 9 marks)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Defines and explains clearly the focus and scope of the enquiry; articulates clearly the significance of the issue</td>
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<td>• Clearly identifies necessary and highly relevant concepts/ knowledge and explains the relevance and applicability to the enquiry</td>
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Objective a:
To find out reasons for people joining ecotours

Highly relevant findings and analysis
C.2.2 Obtaining knowledge

The will to obtain knowledge is the second reason for people to join ecotours. Over 30% of respondents choose this as the reason. They wish to learn more about the ecology of the environment and ways of environmental protection. This shows that the participants are interested in the natural environment. However, it is notable that most respondents want to learn theoretical ecological knowledge and only very few of them (less than 10%) wish to learn practicable environmental protection skills. This shows that the environmental conservation awareness of people is low, and it is also mentioned by the interviewee. They are indifferent in protecting the environment.

- Analysed the reasons in detail
- Assessment of the limitations of ecotourism
Objectives:

b. To investigate the effectiveness of ecotourism in Hong Kong contributing to sustainable development of the environment.

c. To explore the impact of ecotourism to the natural environment.

D • Judgement and Justification

• Responded to the focus questions
• Analysed from multiple perspectives (e.g., concerns/ conflicts of the stakeholders)
• Supported arguments with relevant information, concepts/ knowledge
ecotours. But soon, when they are back to their work and normal lives, the incitement fades. Some participants are not willing to change their usual living habits to more environmental friendly ones. The level of activism among participants cannot be raised. They may not be enthusiastic and effective agents of conservation. It is notable that from C. 1.1 and C. 1.2, only less than 10% participants join ecotours because they want to acquire ways to preserve the environment (Figures 2 and 3). This may be a reason why
Influx of tourists to the preserved areas would damage the natural environment. Over 55% of participants agree that the activities of ecotour damage the environment (Figure 8). As mentioned previously in D. 1.1, some ecotours are not environmental friendly as participants can impair the environment. They take things such as rocks and plants at the sites. I have observed an ecotour participant taking away seashells at Hoi Ha Wan but the tour guided did not stop her (Photo 2). The action disturbs wildlife. Furthermore, an environmental group, Friends of Hoi Ha Wan claims that “as a government-listed ‘Site of Special Scientific Interest,’ Hoi Wa Wan suffers from busloads of tourists on busy weekends, as well as uncertified eco-tourist guides who assessed the values and impact of ecotourism with evidence from different sources.
The findings and analysis were highly relevant to the research objectives, such as reasons for people joining tours; the effectiveness of ecotourism and the impact of ecotours on the environment.

- Analysed from multiple perspectives
- Deployed various relevant data sources such as Websites, news articles, books in the analysis
- Provided insightful ideas and views on assessing the values and limitations of ecotourism
- However, more information as evidence should have been included in the discussion on the effectiveness of ecotourism
# Marking Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
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| **Outstanding Achievement** (7 – 9 marks) | - Deploys highly useful information  
- Provides a highly relevant linkage between the analysis, justification and the information  
- Sharply identifies, clearly and logically articulates factors/impacts/relationships/major viewpoints of key stakeholders, dynamic relationships/disagreements/embedded values in the issue, with highly relevant concepts and knowledge/facts/up-to-date information  
- Fully and logically justifies the standpoint/choices/decision with highly relevant concepts and knowledge/facts/up-to-date information, showing strong logical reasoning and high level of multiple-perspective thinking  
- Provides insightful ideas/views, which are relevant to the issue concerned and the enquiry question, with supportive arguments  
- Addresses well the issue and the enquiry question with a comprehensive analysis from multiple perspectives |
An in-depth and comprehensive study about ecotourism

Clearly acknowledged data sources such as Websites, news articles, books

A clear and systematic presentation of the findings and analysis
# Marking Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
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| Outstanding Achievement (7 – 9 marks) | • Communicates ideas in a concise and well-organised manner, with a coherent structure  
• Clearly and accurately acknowledges sources of information |

8-9
The reasons of the difficulties faced by post 80’s in Hong Kong when purchasing flat and should the government set up policy for helping them to purchase flat?

The objectives of the study are to find out
a. What are the causes of the difficulties faced by post 80’s in Hong Kong when purchasing flat?

b. Should the government set up policy for helping the post 80’s to purchase flat in Hong Kong? (P.3)
Housing supply in Hong Kong

At the end of 2012, there were about 2,613,500 flats in Hong Kong, comprising about 766,300 public rental housing (PRH) flats, 1, 390,600 subsidised sale flats and 1,456,600 private sector flats. About 30% of Hong Kong’s population live in public rental housing flats, and another 17% live in subsidised sale flats. In other words, nearly half of the population requires the housing supply in HK provided by the government. And the...
From the above analysis, we can see the features of the post-80s, the general situation of housing supply and related policies provided by the government, which are some of the factors for the difficulties for the post-80s to purchase flats. In the following, I will further explain different views towards the difficulties of the post-80s and discuss whether the government should provide assistance to them.
Clearly explained the problem to be studied, the objectives of the study (P.3), highly relevant concepts/knowledge (P.5)

Clearly explained how the concepts/knowledge will form the basis of the analysis. (P.8)
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In-depth Explanation of the Issue

The viewpoints to support the government need to address the home-purchasing issue for post-80s:

The DAB\(^1\) expected the government can support the youngsters in academic, jobs finding and flat purchasing as the youngsters nowadays facing strong difficulties and lack of upward mobility. As the price of property market is keep on rising, the youngsters may face frustration and low the sense of belonging to the society of Hong Kong.

Therefore, the government organized the Long Term Housing Strategy Steering Committee\(^2\) to study the long term housing strategy and accepted the suggestion to increase housing supply. The result of the study recommended that the future housing supply be predominated by public housing with a 6:4 public-to-private housing ratio. Public housing includes public rental housing (PRH) and subsidized HOS housing...
Objectives:

a. What are the causes of the difficulties faced by post 80’s in Hong Kong when purchasing flat?

b. Should the government set up policy for helping the post 80’s to purchase flat in Hong Kong? (P.3)

• Responded to the focus questions
The post-80s are now faring worse than their predecessors in their economic fortunes. Another data\(^1\) also illustrated 53.9% of those born in 1976-80 earned salary under HK$10,000 in their early career phase (e.g. aged 21-25) in 2010.

In addition, the percentage of unemployed youths increased from 3.87 of youth aged between 18 and 22 (those who born in 1959-1963) in 1981 to 11.84 in 2006 (for those born in 1983-1988). \(^2\) It showed improved education of the young people did not necessarily lead to more employment opportunities.

- Analysed the difficulties in depth from multiple perspectives
- Supported the analysis by integrating data from different sources
- Clear acknowledgement
Limitations of Current Policies

In the light of difficulties mentioned, Hong Kong government has adopted various measures including Home Ownership Scheme (HOS), Home Assistance Loan Scheme (HALS) and My Home Purchase Plan (MHPP). However, the schemes have their limitations. Such as the HOS which targeted to family, the need of single post’s 80 is not taken into account. As the HOS has been stopped for a few years, the young couples were
Professor Victor Wong of HKBU’s Department of Social Work suggests that the government needs to review the existing housing supply policy. Increasing the supply of Home Ownership Scheme (HOS) flats is one of the ways to address the aspirations of young people. This is because 70%-80% of actual first-time home buyers are aged 39 and below.

- Formulated arguments with respect to the views discussed in Part C
- Supported arguments with relevant data
A multi-perspective, in-depth analysis of the difficulties for the post-80s in flat-purchasing and the related government policy.

- Demonstrated a high level of analytical power (e.g. the delineation of sources of difficulties into “internal” and “external” causes)
- Able to make full use of various relevant data sources such as Websites, news articles, books and videos to support the arguments in response to the focus questions
- However, the different viewpoints in Part C could have been further analysed to strengthen the arguments in Part D.
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- Addresses well the issue and the enquiry question with a comprehensive analysis from multiple perspectives |
A coherent study, which made full use of the concepts/knowledge (Part B) and the analysis of views from different stakeholders (Part C) in formulating arguments in Part D

- An in-depth and systematic analysis
- Clearly acknowledged data sources
## Marking Guidelines

### Performance Level (Marks)#

<table>
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<th>Outcomes of Evidence</th>
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樣本3
探究目的及焦點問題

1. 宮崎駿動畫《風之谷》及《崖上的波兒》如何展現其環境保育意識？
2. 宮崎駿動畫《風之谷》及《崖上的波兒》能否有效提高香港觀眾的環保意識以及對日常行為的反思？
3. 宮崎駿動畫《風之谷》及《崖上的波兒》作為宣揚環境保育媒介的可行性會否高？
生態平衡
指當生態系統內每種生物的數量、生物種類的比例，以及養分和能量的輸入及輸出等都處於相對穩定的狀態。宮崎駿動畫《風之谷》及《崖上的波兒》是否能宣揚環境保育，使香港觀眾明白生態系統與生態平衡的重要？以下將作討論。

資料來自 www.hkedcity.net

- 概念相關
- 但有欠缺（例如：環保意識）
- 嘗試連繫這些概念與探究
題目界定和概念／知識辨識

- 訂立探究焦點、範圍
- 簡單解釋相關概念、研究方法（P.4）
- 但欠詳盡（例如：該議題的重要性、動畫分析與探究焦點問題的關係）
### 題目界定和概念／知識辨識(比重:3)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>表現水平 (分數)#</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>嘗試訂立探究焦點、範圍及指出意義，但欠清晰，或對議題的重要性理解不足</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>簡單指出一些概念，但不全然相關；雖嘗試解釋這些概念與該探究的相關性及如何應用在這探究上，但欠清晰；或遺漏一些主要的概念</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
樣本3

深入解釋議題

《風之谷》有什麼以及如何表現環境保育的意念？

人物對白

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>時間</th>
<th>重要對白</th>
<th>意念呈現</th>
<th>畫面</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00:24-01:45</td>
<td>• 猶巴：又一個村莊減亡了</td>
<td>-土地污染</td>
<td>-沙漠化</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 猶巴：走吧，這裡很快就會被腐海給吞沒</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

兩套動畫的故事均涉及環境污染、森林樹木與昆蟲的功能與貢獻及人類活動對生物構成危險等有關環保的信息。

詳細分析對白及畫面
探究目的及焦點問題

2. 宮崎駿動畫《風之谷》及《崖上的波兒》能否有效提高香港觀眾的環保意識以及對日常行為的反思？

3. 宮崎駿動畫《風之谷》及《崖上的波兒》作為宣揚環境保育媒介的可行性會否高？

運用問卷調查結果回應焦點問題
由此看來，宮崎駿動畫《風之谷》及《崖上的波兒》助觀眾提升的環保意識持
續性及影響力偏低，對提高人們環保意識的短期成效偏高而長期成效偏低，而
作為宣揚環境保育媒介的可行性偏低。在動畫作為宣揚環境保育媒介的支持度方面，所有受訪者中，佔九成三人支持
以動畫進行環保教育，可見接近所有受訪者支持動畫作為宣揚環境保育的媒介(圖十四)，而達六成人認為以動畫推動環境保育的成效屬於高（圖十五）。以宮
崎駿動畫《風之谷》及《崖上的波兒》進行環保教育得到接近全數人支持，大
部分人亦對成效抱正面態度。所以對提高人們環保意識的成效及作為宣揚環境
就焦點問題，分析動畫電影及以問卷搜集相關資料

清楚分析有關動畫電影的內容和訊息

但沒有全面運用動畫電影分析回應焦點問題，部分推論有誤（例如：有關以動畫作為宣揚環境保育媒介的可行性（P.22））

建議也並非建基於搜集得來的資料
評分指引

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>表現水平 (分數)#</th>
<th>表達與組織 (比重:1)</th>
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</table>
| 表現滿意 (4 – 6分) | • 運用尚算有用的資料，但或資料份量不足，也或與沒有清晰地把資料與分析及論證連繫起來  
• 簡單解釋因素／影響／關係／主要持份者的看法、動態關係／分歧／議題隱含的價值觀，但欠清晰，也不深入；運用基本／非完全相關的概念及知識／事實／或不準確及／或過時的資料  
• 運用非完全相關的概念及知識／事實／或不準確及／或過時的資料來論證考生的立場／選擇／決定，在部分地方發現邏輯推理有誤及理據欠充份  
• 提供與議題有關的意見／觀點，並輔以尚算有力的論據  
• 就回應議題所作的分析，其範疇及深度均見局限，當中有欠詳盡的地方／傾向單一／集中某些角度 |
能把複雜資料以清晰及有條理的方法展示
清楚分析問卷調查結果
清楚註明資料來源
惟可加強 C 與 D 部分的連繫
<table>
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