

Attempt *all* questions in this paper.

1. Study Sources A and B.

SOURCE A

The following table shows statistics for the percentages of patients opting for Chinese and Western treatments and the number of operations in Tung Wah Hospital (a member hospital of the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals) in the period 1912-36.

Year	In-patients*			Out-patients^	
	Chinese treatment	Western treatment	No. of operations	Chinese treatment	Western treatment
1912	63.20%	36.80%	86	91.27%	8.73%
1916	49.31%	50.69%	244	86.47%	13.53%
1920	45.49%	54.51%	311	84.76%	15.24%
1924	45.75%	54.25%	366	75.65%	24.35%
1928	41.68%	58.32%	171	89.02%	10.98%
1932	46.22%	53.78%	701	84.46%	15.54%
1936	38.22%	61.78%	1,586	83.08%	16.92%

* In-patients: patients who stay in a hospital to receive medical treatment

^ Out-patients: patients who receive treatment at a hospital but are not hospitalised

SOURCE B

The following is a picture that shows the opening ceremony of the Kwong Wah Hospital (a member hospital of the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals) on 9 October, 1911. Standing in the middle with a high hat is Sir Frederick Lugard, Governor of Hong Kong at the time, and the Chinese people around him include members of the Legislative Council, directors of the Tung Wah Hospital, and committee members of the Kwong Wah Hospital.



- (a) Describe *one* trend in medical development in Hong Kong as reflected in Source A. Support your answer with clues from Source A. (2 marks)
- (b) Cite *one* clue from Source B, and explain how the clue you cite reflects that the Kwong Wah Hospital enjoyed high social status at the time. (2 marks)
- (c) 'In the first half of the 20th century, Hong Kong was a city where tradition and modernity co-existed.' Do you agree? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)