

2013 香港中學文憑考試

通識教育科 試卷一

練習卷

HONG KONG DIPLOMA OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION 2013

LIBERAL STUDIES PAPER 1

PRACTICE PAPER

卷一，第一題

Paper 1, Question 1

樣本 1

1. (a) 比較資料 A 所示兩天的一氧化碳水平數據。^{各街道} (4分)
- 從兩天内，一氧化碳的平均水平來看，普遍呈下降的趨勢，只有旺角花園街有所上升，從12月14日的3034上升至12月16日的3851。
- 而從兩天内，一氧化碳的最高水平來看，各街道普遍呈下降的趨勢，也是只有旺角花園街有所上升，而且上升近2倍之多，由12月14日的4668上升至12月16日的8402。

2

評語

- 考生比較了眾街道在這兩天的一氧化碳的平均及最高水平
- 簡單點出了一些數據的變化及轉變幅度
- 只引用了部份數據以支持論點，沒有充分利用數據作比較

- (b) 「空轉車輛引擎禁令是『無牙老虎』。」你在多大程度上同意這看法？參考資料 A 和資料 B 及就你所知，解釋你的答案。 (8分)

對於「空轉車輛引擎禁令是『無牙老虎』」這一看法，我在很大程度上是同意的。

根據資料 B，司機是每當看見警務人員靠近時，即會關掉引擎，也就是說，當沒有警務人員時他們照樣是會空轉車輛引擎的，他們根本不理會禁令。而一名本地商店東主表示未見到司機的行為有明顯改變，有的司機更利用用膳時段留於車內享用空調。而且該法例在酷熱天氣或暴雨警告生效期間豁免所有司機，試問在夏季中又有多少天不是酷熱天氣警告？所以說該法例並不適用於夏季。

再根據資料 A，旺角花園街的一氧化碳含量照樣是有增無減，且一氧化碳最高含量有時更升逾2倍左右，由12月14日的4668微克每立方米上升至8402微克每立方米。

且就我所知，有部分司機更因為此禁令而暈迷於車內，而大部分的司機都反對此禁令。

因此，在很大程度上我同意「空轉車輛引擎禁令是『無牙老虎』」這一看法。

而很大程度上我並不同意此看法。因為，根據資料A數據所示，旺角通菜街和銅鑼灣裕光道的一氧化碳水平是有所下降的。且根據資料B，環境保護署表示已作出 180 次警告。因此，禁令還是有一点点作用的。

4

評語

- 考生利用了資料內多項相關論據
- 惟未能緊扣題目焦點「無牙老虎」，討論禁令的阻嚇作用和效力
- 嘗試利用資料，列舉相反的論據，惟沒有就其立場作批判分析，解說較薄弱

(c) 提出三個方法，以加強空轉車輛引擎禁令在香港的成效，並加以解釋。 (8 分)

對加強禁令在香港的成效，我提出三個方法：

第一，「加大罰款金額及執行力度」，正所謂「針不刺到肉上不知痛」，只要有司機收到罰單自然就會有所改善了。

第二，「多種植物綠化環境及降溫」，做長期打算，多種植物可以吸收熱量，只要可以令司機感覺不那么熱，他們自然就會停車熄匙了。

第三，「加大執法力度及次數」，資料B中也說到有警務人員靠近時，司機會熄掉引擎。因此，只要加大執法力度多派人循邏，對禁令執行還是有所幫助的。

2

評語

- 考生簡單列出了三項方法，但沒有詳細解說這些方法可怎樣加強禁令的成效
- 第二項所提及的「綠化」與司機的熄匙習慣的關係並不明確，未能掌握問題焦點

樣本 2

1. (a) 比較資料 A 所示兩天的一氧化碳水平數據。

(4 分)

資料A中所示的兩天(12月4日以及12月6日)中, 12月4日為「宵禁車輛」之禁令未實施前, 而12月6日則為禁令實施後第一天。

首先, 12月16日的晚上7時⁴至8時的, 一氧化氮平均水平較12月14日有明顯的下降, 其中旺角彌敦道的一氧化碳平均水平由7469下降至5252 (以每立方米空氣所含微克為單位)。

其次, 12月16日的晚上7时至9时的, 氯化砷最高水平较, 4日的有所下降, 如路旁道的由8753微克下降至7353微克 (每立方米)

其次, 12月16日的花園街最高一氧化碳水平不降反升, 由 4668 上升至 8402 (每立方米所含微克)

最后，三个地点中以田角涌录得下降比率最高，例如平均水平中，下降的比达 29.7%，而最高水平更下降了 43.3%。

3

評語

- 考生比較了各地點在這兩天的一氧化碳的平均及最高水平變化及變化幅度
- 也引用數據作佐證
- 惟部分論點較混亂(例如在第二段，考生沒有清晰指出平均水平有所下降的地點)；也忽略了其中的數據(例如花園街的平均水平)

(b) 「空轉車輛引擎禁令是『無牙老虎』。」你在多大程度上同意這看法？參考資料 A 和資料 B 及就你所知，解釋你的答案。 (8 分)

(8分)

我在很大程度上同意这看法，原因如下：

首先,有很多情況下部份車輛可獲豁免。根據資料B,的工地的工和小型巴士總站的兩道小型巴士,福利機構的車輛又在特殊天氣警告生效時的所有車輛均能獲得豁免。在這廣為情況下有車輛能獲得豁免。那以這例的實際實施時間和實施對象就不多,因此可以控制,減少廢氣排放也實際上很少。

其次，法例的阻嚇力太弱。根據資料B，法例實施後^{半年內}~~至今~~未有發出罰款通知書，只作出警告，實際上警告的阻嚇力不大，因為各司其見實施時只口頭警告而不落實地發出罰款單，便可能認為事情不嚴重，進而而不重視此項法例，出現只在警務人員靠近時才关掉引擎。而這種短暫性的熄關引擎對減少排放廢氣幫助不大。

再者，禁例的實行困難，亦有一些特殊情況如小孩或是者在車中時，我們很少在炎熱天下关掉引擎，因為小孩和長者對炎熱環境的負荷可能不能忍受。雖然道理是必須遵守法例的，但放情我們也必須關心小孩和長者的健康。這個衝突可能導致部份私家車和的士的关掉引擎情況減少。

雖然以上種種因素抵銷了禁令是「無牙老虎」，但實際上我們有很大程度上同意這些說法。根據資料A，比較實施前後的一氧化碳排放量，我們可以發現平均各空車引擎熱點檢測到的一氧化碳污染水平有明顯下降，反映禁令仍是有效的。因為即使時段少，有實施總比未實施的情況有所改善。

禁令 排污

但總括而言，我在很大程度上同意此禁令是「無牙老虎」。

6

評語

- 考生利用資料 A 及 B 的相關部份作佐證
- 也能作概念化的論述(例如考生清晰地討論禁令的阻嚇作用和效力，以論證禁令為「無牙老虎」)
- 但有關「實行困難」一項的解說不太清晰
- 雖嘗試利用資料，提出相反的論點，但批判分析不足

(c) 提出三個方法，以加強空轉車輛引擎禁令在香港的成效，並加以解釋。

(8分)

我認為以下三個方法有助加強空轉車輛引擎禁令的成效：

其一，加強執法力度。禁令實施的情況不如其中一個原因就是阻嚇力不大。資料B中提到，由前實施至半年後均未發出罰款通知書，而只作出口頭警告。但警告的阻嚇力不大，當警務人員離開後，司機很有可能立刻重開引擎，因此最有效的方法是提升執法的嚴謹度。執法人員應在見到空轉引擎超過三分鐘就立刻發出罰款通知書，告誡司機以後不要再犯。大眾見此戒例是在實際執行後，就會遵受守。

其二，加強對市民的教育。市民很多都不知道空轉引擎會引致什麼環境問題或對自己有什麼健康影響才會不关掉引擎。因此加強對市民的教育，教導他們遵守禁令能對自己帶來什麼好處。政府可以通過學校的教育，駕駛學校的課程，公眾的講座、活動等，向市民宣傳禁令的好處，務求令市民更多的遵受禁令，減少排放廢氣，以加強成效。

4

評語

- 考生提出了兩項可行的方法
- 也大致清晰地解說方法可怎樣加強禁令的成效

1. (a) 比較資料 A 所示兩天的一氧化碳水平數據。

(4 分)

在實施空轉車輛引擎禁令後，旺角通菜街和銅鑼灣馬路晚上 7 時至 9 時的一氧化碳平均水平有下降現象，例如通菜街由 7469 微克下降至 5252 微克下降約 2000 微克，但旺角花園街則有輕微上升，由 3034 微克上升至 3851 微克，即實施空轉引擎後，晚上的一氧化碳有曾下降。在另外，在晚上 7 時至 9 時的一氧化碳最高水平方面，旺角通菜街的一氧化碳的最高水平，則由 19139 微克，大幅下降大約一半至 10853 微克，而銅鑼灣馬路同樣亦有下降，但旺角花園街的最高水平則上升約一倍，由 4668 微克上升至 8902 微克。總括而言，實施禁令後，部分地區的一氧化碳含量有明顯下降，例如通菜街，但有些地方則反而一氧化碳水平有上升，如花園街。

4

評語

- 考生比較了各街道在政策實施前後的一氧化碳水平(平均及最高水平)，也作街道之間的比較
- 答案也引述數據資料，並比較了改變幅度，充分展示其數據分析能力

(b) 「空轉車輛引擎禁令是『無牙老虎』。」你在多大程度上同意這看法？參考資料 A 和資料 B 及就你所知，解釋你的答案。(8 分)

我很大程度上同意這看法。

首先，在實施层面上而言，警務人員在執項上有困難和難以完美。根據資料 B 環境保護處指出當司機看見警務人員靠近時，即會关掉引擎。可見，再現在的車主對於空轉車輛引擎禁令是被動的行為。這暗示了，當警務人員不在附近車主未必會主動关掉引擎。因此此禁例未能切實解決車主不关掉引擎問題，只會見一步走一步。

另外，資料 A 中可見雖然立法後一些地區的一氧化碳的水平有明顯下降，但相同一些在立法前一氧化碳水平較低的地方，例如沙田花園街，其一氧化碳最高水平上升近一倍更甚於一些原先立法前含量較高的地方如銅鑼灣，可見立法後，在某些地方的一氧化碳含量更加高企，所以禁車此禁令未必完全改善問題。

再者，香港警務人員人手有限，實在難以安排在那一個月的每一個月落卻安排足夠的人手去監察是否有合規。因此，有些車主會選擇在警務人員較少的地方不守法，以滿足的慾望。從資料 A 中可見沙田花園街的一氧化碳水平（升）升的原因就是這樣。

然後，從資料 B 根據資料 B 理由有司機

認為炎熱天氣下難以執法禁令早前更有一條小巴利用月夜在等候乘客時停車更停 51 等，在沒有足夠的情況下，因天氣炎熱而中暑，結果如下，可見禁車輛外禁禁令會增加一些駕駛交通工具的司機和乘客的健康風險，~~車主是~~計同時令社會引來極大迴響，可見，禁車令實在難以實行。

然而，此禁令實行後的確令大部分地方的一氧化碳含量下降，同時亦能阻止司機們因一時的便利而升動引擎。

評語

- 考生利用資料，討論禁令對一氧化碳水平的影響，以論證禁令為「無牙老虎」
- 也嘗試討論資料 B 內的相關論據與「無牙老虎」之間的關係，但解說並不清晰
- 只簡單列舉相反的論據，沒有深入討論

(c) 提出三個方法，以加強空轉車輛引擎禁令在香港的成效，並加以解釋。

(8分)

首先，我認為要先加重罰款，提升此禁令的阻嚇性。現時此禁令的罰款是，~~是罰款港幣320元~~，對於大部分車主可能並不看在眼里。因為大部分擁有私家車的人士皆是中產或以上的人士，有一個穩定和較雄厚的經濟能力，因為320元並不能起阻嚇作用。所以有建議加重罰款至1500元，~~提升此禁令的阻嚇性~~，避免車主因有經濟能力而恃強為力，而忽略了其他人的健康風險。

第二，我認為在加強罰款後，同時要加強執法的效能。有個情況，有些車主在警察人員巡邏時遵守規則，不立刻更換引擎~~等~~，都同樣是不當的行為，~~因為此禁令能增加成效~~，我建議作為執法的警察人員應加強，以便更易察覺不守規則的不當行為，這將會易於檢控到一些不守規則的車主。另外，我建議冊月的巡邏在不同地方一點也不樣的水平檢控。如某地車的水平上升，下月便立刻多派人手到該地方查看，令檢控不守規則的機會上升，增加成效，同時能改善問題。

第三，教育同樣是重要的一环。加強教育大眾，不更換引擎的不當行為，提升人們對保護空氣質量的意識。例如政府和環保團體加製作一些小冊子~~冊子~~，給予車主，讓他們清楚了此

禁食的內容。另外，^大市「多辦一些廉價座，^{公司}
 了打第一班車（^上一些奇車牌的公司和賣汽車的
 考後車牌和購買了新車的人士所來源
 一下汽車排氣的一氣化不壓的呼聲
 提升車主們~~排氣~~美觀引等的表現
 以提出此禁食的成功。

8

評語

- 考生作出三項相關建議
- 以阻嚇力、執法情況及市民的意識作評估成效的準則，詳細及清晰地解說建議可怎樣提升成效

Sample 4

1. (a) Compare the carbon monoxide level data on the two days shown in Source A.

(4 marks)

According to source A, the average carbon monoxide level in Mong Kok on the first day was higher than that of the second day. On 14th December, the highest average carbon monoxide level calculated was in Mong Kok. Same goes for 16th December. While Fa Yuen Street in Mong Kok had the lowest average level reading. The highest calculated maximum carbon monoxide level on 14th December was 19,139, which was resulted from Tung Choi Street, Mongkok. The highest level calculated on 16th December was 10,853, from the same area. However, the maximum carbon monoxide level of Fa Yuen Street, Mongkok remains the lowest. Lockhart Road, Causeway Bay has a higher carbon monoxide level than Fa Yuen Street, but lower than Tung Choi Street. These results indicate that the highest carbon monoxide level was found in Tung Choi Street, Mongkok.

2

Comments

- Compared the average and maximum carbon monoxide levels among the three sites on the same day
- But the comparison of the changes at the three sites on the two days was weak

(b) 'The idling engine ban is "a toothless tiger".' To what extent do you agree with this view? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B and your own knowledge. (8 marks)

According to source A, the highest carbon monoxide level calculated was in Tung Choi Street, Mongkok. Which means that the air quality in that area is very poor, and may pass to other areas too. To prevent that from happening, the Environment Protection Department has thought up the idling engine ban. Which in my opinion is a very effective way to improve the environment. But the drivers have their own negative views as well, as stated in source B. I mostly agree with the Environmental Protection Department because it's obvious that the Earth is becoming weaker and we should take action to improve the environment that we live in. Source A indicates

that the carbon monoxide level is increasing rapidly because of the gas released from the engines of vehicles, which causes air pollution. If this continues, there will be no more fresh air left in the world to breathe. Eventually people will die because of less oxygen and no fresh air. The population may drop instantly. We can all imagine what our world would be like if pollutions continue to increase.

On the other hand, I slightly agree with the drivers' views. In source B, the drivers indicate that they disagree with the idling engine ban. However, source B says that a shop owner doesn't seem to ~~see~~ notice any changes in the drivers' behaviour. He also said that some drivers may even stay in their vehicles so that they can enjoy the air-conditioning during their meal breaks. A driver said that the idling engine ban would surely improve the air quality, but is difficult for the drivers to follow. The driver states that people can't turn off the engine on a hot day while waiting, especially if there are children in the vehicle.

After hearing the drivers' views, the law has decided that taxis at stands and the first two minibuses at terminals are exempt.

Vehicles operated by welfare agencies to carry the elderly or operate as mobile clinics are also exempt. And that all drivers are exempt when very hot weather or rainstorm warnings are in force. These rules have satisfied both the drivers and the Environmental Protection Department.

1

Comments

- Attempted to point out some problems of the ban by quoting from the source, for example, the carbon monoxide levels and the exemptions
- Unable to grasp the gist of the question and put forward a clear stance on whether the idling engine ban is a 'toothless tiger'
- Mainly commented on different people's views as shown in the source, which was irrelevant to the question

(c) Suggest and explain THREE ways to enhance the effectiveness of the idling engine ban in Hong Kong.
(8 marks)

As written in source B, not all drivers follow the idling engine ban properly. So I think the law has to get stricter on them. For instance, a driver should be fined \$1,500 if his engine is seen turned on while the vehicle is at a halt for more than five minutes. However, if the engine is turned on for more than three minutes, he or she will be fined a total of HK\$320 as stated in source A. The government should ask for the police or other authorities to patrol the areas and check if any driver isn't following the rules properly. The driver's name and phone number should be kept when fining him/her. If that driver's name is listed for more than three times, he/she will be jailed for not following the law.

2

Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tended to list some suggestions• Was unable to justify how the suggestions might enhance the effectiveness of the ban

Sample 5

1. (a) Compare the carbon monoxide level data on the two days shown in Source A.

(4 marks)

After the implementation of an idling engine ban on 15 Dec 2011, the average and maximum carbon monoxide level between 7pm and 9pm has significantly reduced. In Tung Choi Street, the average CO level dropped 2217 micrograms from 14 Dec to 16 Dec, while the max. CO level has decreased for almost a double. Lockhart Road also shows improvement in the CO level by reducing 1167 micrograms in average and 1518 in maximum within the two days. However, the situation in Fa Yuen Street is worsen on 16 Dec. The average carbon monoxide level increased from 3034 to 3831 while the maximum CO level on 16 Dec has increased for a double. It shows that not all crowded streets show improvement after the banning of engines.

3

Comments

- Used the figures to compare in detail the changes in the average and maximum carbon monoxide levels on the two days for the sites
- Described clearly the magnitude of changes
- However, the comparison among the three sites was weaker and lacked clarity in parts. For instance, at the beginning of the answer, the site(s) with "significant reduction" was not discerned

- (b) 'The idling engine ban is "a toothless tiger".' To what extent do you agree with this view? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B and your own knowledge. (8 marks)

To a large extent I agree with this view.

Firstly, it can only solve the surface problem but not the core problem of the air pollution problem in Hong Kong. According to source B, representative from the Environmental Protection Department insists that drivers turn off their engines once they spot the approach of a police officer. It reflects that the idling engine ban is a "toothless tiger" since the ban itself cannot threaten the drivers but only when the police officer come, they will turn off the engine. The idling engine ban is also ineffective in solving the core problem, since no noticeable change in drivers' behaviour, according to source B. The core problem of the air pollution cannot be solved significantly by the idling engine ban, and the ban is too flexible since many cases are exempted, people will not treat the ban as a threat in reducing the carbon emission. Therefore, the idling engine ban is "a toothless tiger".

Although someone claim that in short-term, the idling engine ban can act as a tool to alleviate the problem of poor air quality. According to source A, the average CO level in peak hours in Tung Choi Street and Lockhart Road also significantly reduced for around 1000-2000 micrograms. Government has also show incentive in tackling the problem. However, in long-term, the idling engine ban is only "a toothless tiger" since the effectiveness will be reduced and cannot really threaten the drivers, due to its low fine of \$320. Drivers will ignore the ban and the penalty and find methods to escape from penalty. Since there are many exempted cases, so it will become

"a toothless tiger" at least.

Moreover, despite on the fact that the air quality in Hong Kong is poor, the ban would improve air quality but it is difficult to enforce, according to source B, when it is hot day, you cannot wait with the engine turned off. It shows the lack of feasibility of the idling engine ban, people will disobey the ban easily due to the humid, hot environment in Hong Kong. The idling engine ban will then become a "toothless tiger" due to its ineffectiveness.

In conclusion, to a large extent I agree with the view that 'The idling engine is a "toothless tiger" due to the ineffectiveness in solving the core problem in the long-term, and the low penalty.

4

Comments

- Attempted to justify the position by referring to the source
- Showed an understanding of the statement
- However, the elaboration on how the idling engine ban is ineffective was inadequate, especially in the paragraphs about the penalty, exemptions and feasibility
- Tended to list counter-arguments by using the sources, instead of critically analyzing the arguments in support of his/her standpoint

(c) Suggest and explain THREE ways to enhance the effectiveness of the idling engine ban in Hong Kong.

(8 marks)

There are three ways to enhance the effectiveness of the idling engine ban in HK: providing subsidies to the drivers, education and publicity and harsher penalty.

Government can provide subsidies to the car drivers to change the engines of the cars to more environmentally friendly engines to reduce its carbon emission. Subsidies can ~~be~~ also be given to improve the facilities in minibuses and taxis to reduce the uncomfortableness when engines were turned off during extreme weather. According to source B, someone reflects that especially if there are children in the car, you can't turn off the engines on a hot day while waiting. If subsidies is provided in improving the facilities on the car or the engines, the effectiveness of the idling engine ban will be increased, since the CO₂ emission will be reduced more effectively, while the drivers' incentive to follow the ban will increase.

Education and publicity should also be adopted by the government in increasing the effectiveness of the ban in Hong Kong. The reason why drivers do not follow the ban is due to the lack of knowledge on the poor air quality in Hong Kong's harmfulness. With more advertisement and educating the public the incentive behind the idling engine ban, the public will have more understanding on the implementation of the ban, is to improve HK citizens' living environment and health, hence improving quality of life. They will hence have higher incentive in following the ban and make the ban more effective due to their cooperation.

Thirdly, making the penalty harsher will increase the threat of the idling engine ban. According to source A, the fine of drivers leaving an engine switched on for more than 3 minutes is HK\$320. The current penalty is not threatening enough since the drivers believe that the good driving environment for themselves and passengers is more important, and the period of 3 minutes is long enough for them to stop the car. Besides, many cases are exempted from the ban. With making the penalty harsher, it will increase the threat of the ban, people will put more awareness on the idling engine ban.

4

Comments

- Put forward three suggestions about the law itself, but the explanation was not clear enough
- Some suggested measures were irrelevant, e.g., providing subsidies to the car drivers to change for engines with lower carbon emissions
- Besides, tended to comment on the 3-minute waiting time and exemptions rather than discussing how the suggestions may improve the effectiveness of the ban

Sample 6

1. (a) Compare the carbon monoxide level data on the two days shown in Source A. (4 marks)

Firstly, from source A, the average carbon monoxide level between 7pm and 9pm in Tung Choi Street is higher on 14 December than 16 December by around 2000 micrograms per cubic metre of air. Secondly, in Fa Yuen Street, the data is opposite, such that the carbon monoxide level on 14 Dec. is lower than that of the data recorded on 16 Dec. by approximately 800 micrograms per cubic metres ^{within the same time period}. Thirdly, in Larkhawk Road, the data show that the ~~lowest~~ carbon monoxide level on 14 Dec is higher than that of 16 Dec by 1200 micrograms per cubic metres. In addition, the maximum carbon monoxide level of these three locations also shows a similar pattern as the average level of carbon monoxide. In general, the carbon monoxide level tends to be a bit lower after the implementation of the ~~ban~~ idling engine ban.

2

Comments

- Compared the changes in the carbon monoxide levels on the two days among the sites
- However, weak in using the figures to illustrate the comparison
- Unable to clarify how to draw the concluding remark that the "level tends to be a bit lower"

- (b) 'The idling engine ban is "a toothless tiger".' To what extent do you agree with this view? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B and your own knowledge. (8 marks)

I agree with the view to a large extent. Firstly, from source B, it is said that after the implementation of the idling engine ban, there is no penalty tickets have been issued so far. This means such law does not have enough power to restrict drivers from switching on the engines when idling. Secondly, it is also noted from source B that no noticeable change in drivers' behaviours has been observed. This means drivers are not

Willing to follow the law as switching off the engine during idling creates a great deal of inconvenience to them, especially when the weather is hot ~~and~~ and people, particularly children, cannot ~~stand~~ tolerate the hot and stuffy environment inside the car. ~~Finally~~,

Thirdly also from source B, it is shown that under the law, there are many exemptions for instance, all drivers are exempt when very hot weather or rainstorm warnings are in force, ~~or~~ vehicles operated by welfare agencies to carry elderly ^{are} also excluded. In this scenario, this implies there are many grey areas ~~to~~ under the law and in terms of the feasibility of implementation of this ~~policy~~ policy, it is difficult for the police officers to charge or give penalty tickets to the drivers, who are considered as violating this law.

However, from source A, there is a general trend that ~~other~~ more drivers switch off their engine during idling as the average carbon monoxide level decreases. Although people may argue that the idling engine ban is somewhat effort, the

date of the test conducted was in December. This means during winter season, drivers are more willing to follow the ban as the inconvenience caused is not ~~the~~ that big compared to the time in summer. Therefore, the result of this ban may not be that accurate.

In conclusion, I agree with the large extent that the idling engine ban is a toothless tiger which is not effective to tackle with the greenhouse level of carbon monoxide gas from vehicles.

Comments

- Presented the stance clearly and justified with reasonable arguments
- Able to explain clearly why the idling engine ban is a 'toothless tiger', with regard to the feasibility and impact brought about by the law as evidenced in both sources, demonstrating a good understanding of the statement
- Considered counter-arguments that might be formulated by using the source, though the rebuttals could have been more clearly elaborated

(c) Suggest and explain THREE ways to enhance the effectiveness of the idling engine ban in Hong Kong.

(8 marks)

Firstly, the government should do more education and promotional work regarding the idling engine ban. The government can do the promotion through media, like TV advertisement, or ~~put~~ organise a campaign regarding this ban. In this case, this can increase people's awareness towards the importance of switching off their engine during idling. In addition, it is feasible to ~~may~~ do the promotional work as ~~it is~~ the way is similar to that of ~~the~~ those campaigns regarding reduce air pollution which has been successfully implemented before.

Secondly, the police should employ more people to ~~monitor~~ do the monitoring work in the streets to check ~~what~~ if there is driver violating the law. This helps to increase the effectiveness of the idling engine ban by having more frequent checking. As ~~these~~ drivers know that there ~~are~~ are more police officers doing the monitoring job in the street, they will not take a risk of not following the law.

Thirdly, the punishment of the law should be more harsh. For instance, ~~increasing~~ increasing the amount of fine or even taking the driver's license away from the involved driver if they violate the laws for a couple of times.

Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clearly presented three ways to enhance the effectiveness of the idling engine ban• Was able to explain clearly how the monitoring work could be enhanced to deter people from leaving their engines idling. But the justification on the other suggestions was inadequate.

樣本 1

2. (a) 就資料 A，指出及解釋三個因素導致在內地有非法買賣人類器官的情況。(6 分)

就資料 A，首先，內地有不少鄉鎮偏僻，於消費及物質主義盛行下，便有人出售器官以滿足其物質慾。如資料 A 中，少年出售腎臟以購買智能手機及平機電腦，可見他們因貧困而未能購買，但通過出售器官，便能掙取金錢，甚至不用付出勞力。這反映在跨國公司及資訊科技發展的影響下，人們對物質追求上升，尤其是青少年因渴望同輩認同，人有我有風氣嚴重，故便渴望通過出售器官以掙取足夠金錢，有供應下，便有非法買賣器官的情況。

另外，內地合法的器官供應不足，有需要移植器官的病人轉而投向黑市市場以取得器官。據資料 A，內地於 07 年禁止非法買賣器官，但每年合法進行器官移植僅 1000 宗，但有 150 萬人需移植器官，這是生命懸於一線的病人均轉向黑市市場。於此龐大的需求下，而中國又地大人多，執法檢控極為困難，使令內地買賣人類器官的情況更猖獗了。

其次，互聯網的發展及交通方便令別國亦能到中國購買器官。互聯網的興起令不少中介公司抬頭，而更能在網絡向外國宣傳中國買賣器官的生意。而交通便捷令別國人民能旅遊至中國，向黑市買賣非法器官。這些導致黑市可能於網絡接訂單，在需求增加下，非法買賣人類器官問題應運而生。

評語

- 能根據資料 A，清晰地指出和解釋三個因素
- 答案結構嚴謹，運用相關的概念，深入說明這些因素怎樣導致非法買賣人類器官

(b) 「非法買賣人類器官是全球化的陰暗面。」資料 A 和資料 B 如何支持這看法？試加以解釋。(8 分)

全球化是使地域疆界模糊，各國關係更緊密及相互依賴。

導致
在資料 A 中，舉了兩個非法買賣人類器官：互聯網的蓬勃發展，交通便捷以及物質主義的盛行而這些均與全球化有關。
首先，互聯網的蓬勃發展及交通便捷是推動全球化的因素。通過互聯網，各國無分疆界，世界新聞大事即時廣泛流傳。而這令全球化的速度加快。可是另一方面，互聯網使買賣人類器官變得更容易，以往傳統是單國的交易，如今可「拓展」為海外業務，尤其是兩地聯站如面書、推特等，令買賣人類器官可啟發網上使人查閱。而交通便捷亦令別國人民可外遊追其他國家購買，助長當地黑市交易之興。如美、英、法等國的人民可到中國購買器官，這是導致各國的疆界模糊，交通便利而成一統的，正是全球化的陰暗面。

而資料 B 中，代表已發展國家的人正追逐發展中國家「碗內的食料」，代表着非法買賣人類器官，這反映了於全球一體化下，已發展國家的富人是最得益者，他們可通過資料 A 所舉的兩個因素，一交通便利及互聯網的發展，能發展中國家的黑市器官市場非法購買器官而這也是全球化的陰暗面：由富有的已發展國家作主導，貧窮的發展中國家則被剝削，因為已發展國家對非法買賣器官的執行嚴厲，故富人只能過分到其他發展中國家其中

國、柬埔寨、巴西等），買賣器官，這些都是全球
發展緊密聯繫下的陰暗面。

6

評語

- 能適當地解釋資料 A 和資料 B 如何支持該說法
- 解釋全球化的過程(如「網絡便捷」)與非法買賣人體器官的關係，展示了對全球化的理解
- 惟結構略為鬆散；就非法買賣人體器官怎樣成為全球化的陰暗面，即其帶來的負面影響，但解釋並不深入

樣本 2

2. (a) 就資料 A，指出及解釋三個因素導致在內地有非法買賣人類器官的情況。(6分)

首先，最近青少年需求物質比較大，但國家政策嚴格，使青少年只是非法買賣器官；根據資料 A 所知，這類電子產品在內地非常流行，但定價卻超出許多內地人的負擔能力，這現象在青少年之間大甚，該青少年的愚蠢行為又顯現其物質主義價值觀。

其次，內地自 2017 年起才開始禁止買賣人類器官，內地尚有 150 萬人需要移植器官，但由於合法器官供應不足，導致每年進行移植的人數約有一萬。由此可見，一些病人轉向黑市市場，以取得人類器官。

最後，互聯網愈來愈發達，及又因信託國家的病人會藉旅遊購買器官，互聯網高度發達，導致人與人之間距離減少，從而造成跨國買賣。

3

評語

- 指出三個資料 A 提及的原因
- 抄錄資料較多，沒有詳細解釋這些原因(例如有關物質主義及互聯網)怎樣導致非法買賣人類器官

- (b) 「非法買賣人類器官是全球化的陰暗面。」資料 A 和資料 B 如何支持這看法？試加以解釋。(8分)

以這世界個殘酷世界中，就是一種弱肉強食的世界，已發展國家利用大量金錢幫助發展中國家這是一種道理，為發展中國家沒有任何貨物轉售，那只是買賣更黑暗的一部份，出賣道德，只是有助自己利益，那就是世界的道理，所以不反對，還有非法買賣器官有利益沖鋒自願性就可以了。

1

評語

- 嘗試指出發展中國家與已發展國家的關係
- 未有表達立場，答案含糊，欠缺理據
- 答案沒有回應題問焦點

2. (a) 就資料 A，指出及解釋三個因素導致在內地有非法買賣人類器官的情況。(6分)

根據資料 A，導致內地有非法買賣人類器官的情況有 3 個因素，包括物質主義價值觀改變，政府的改革及資源分配不足及資訊全球化原因。

首先在物質主義價值觀方面，根據資料 A，中國人為了獲得智能手機及平板電腦後才出售其腎臟，其行為的出現，是因為這類電子產品在內地非常流行，為了享有其產品帶來的滿足感外，其次是為了達到身邊人的認同。因為其產品的定價非常昂貴，不是每人都可以擁有，加上青少年在此階段，容易受物質的吸引誘惑，認為擁有昂貴的物質可以帶來更高人的讚美及嫉妒品，提高其自尊感，因此他們在強迫出售其一個腎臟，對自己的健康並沒有任何影響，因此願意出售。

其次是在政府改革及資源分配不足方面，因為政府的改革無從列明可以有許多合法的器官提供者及供應不足，加上政府沒有分配好資源予病人及醫院，無法獲得更高的酬勞及報酬，而病人因顧慮自己的健康問題而選擇到黑市市場買賣。

最後在資訊全球化方面，因為資訊全球化的原因，世界各地的人可透過上網獲得資訊，例如在即時廣播，新聞度等等，加上其器官的數量比較少，因此價格相對比較高，可吸引其他人透過網上平台銷售，獲得更多的收入。

評語

- 嘗試從三方面解釋導致非法買賣人體器官的原因
- 解釋的內容並非與所指出的原因完全相關
- 只有有關物質主義的解說較詳盡；而第三點與第一個因素相似，未能解說為何資訊全球化可作為一個因素

- (b) 「非法買賣人類器官是全球化的陰暗面。」資料 A 和資料 B 如何支持這看法？試加以解釋。(8分)

從資料A可見，^{電子產品}少年之所以~~會~~^{電子產品}會迷上電子產品，~~也是因為用途為購買各種手機。~~而大部分的~~智能手機~~和~~原產地~~皆來自外國。例如 SAMSUNG 來自韓國，APPLE 來自美國，WII 來自日本等，加上又有中國的品牌，例如聯想，都會生產智能手機、平板電腦、遊戲机等電子產品，透過全球化，來自各地的產品流入內地或其他國家，宣傳其好處及方便性，吸引更多人購買。令一些較窮環境較貧窮的人會因而使用不正當的方法賺取金錢購買產品。正如資料A提及的中國手機。

其次是資訊全球化，^{問題}在資料A中提及到，隨著互聯網使用量的增加，~~增加其他國家的人比~~更密切接觸到~~購買~~的途徑及方法，引致非法買賣人類器官的賣家是~~以全球人口作為對象~~，透過網路宣傳其賣器官的好處，引誘更多人購買。例如非法下載也是全球化的陰暗面，透過網路可以非法下載其他國家的檔案，甚至偷取國家機密文件，形成跨國家犯罪。

最後是根據資料B，一些已發展國家為了增加收入及創造就業，會以發展中國家為對象，透過媒體的傳播及到當地改革~~地方~~。賣器官的地方，受影響的有眾多市人民的发展中國家，例如中國是地大人多的國家，全國擁有約13億人口，因此吸引不少外國的爭相到發展中國家進行交易，以求達到更高的成功率。

3

評語

- 適當地運用資料中部份相關要點，但未能充份解釋
- 對資料 B 的理解不足
- 雖對全球化有基本認識，但沒有把全球化、非法買賣人體器官、陰暗面三者結合加以聯繫和分析

Sample 4

2. (a) From Source A, identify and explain THREE factors that are contributing to the illegal trading of human organs on the mainland. (6 marks)

The huge demand of organ transplants, wrong materialistic values and the high popularity of electronic products are contributing to the illegal trade of human organs.

Firstly, the huge demand ~~and~~ of human organs and the lack of legally available organs is contributing the most on illegal organ trade, people are willing to pay ~~a~~ a large amount of money to get ~~the~~ human organs they need for extending their life, so they go to ~~to~~ the black market and get what they need.

Secondly, wrong materialistic values cause people to sell their own organ to fulfill their will of buying ~~new~~ stuff such as electronics and high-end clothing.

Lastly, the high popularity of electronic products which are priced beyond the reach of many young people are ~~are~~ causing them to sell their organs as the large sum of money provides an incentive for them to give up their organs and get those new electronic products.

The three factors above are contributing together to the ~~increase~~ increasing illegal trade of human organs.

3

Comments

- Identified two to three factors as mentioned in Source A but the explanation lacked detail
- The last but one paragraph seemed to be an elaboration on a factor similar to that in the third paragraph, i.e., materialistic values

- (b) 'Illegal trading of human organs is the dark side of globalization.' Explain how Sources A and B support this view. (8 marks)

Source A is showing that the increasing use of the Internet and the willingness of patients in rich countries are contributing to illegal trading of human organs.

Globalization is promoting economical growth, but meanwhile also has a dark side. The easy access of information allows people to sell and buy human organs quickly. Everything can be done on the internet, from matching blood type, finding a buyer/seller to payment and flights. Globalization has made illegal trading a global problem.

Rich people in developed countries are willing to pay ~~for humans~~ poor people in less developed countries for their human organs. The fat ugly man in source B is showing that human organs in developing countries are feeding into the mouth of ~~develop~~ developed countries. This shows the greed in humans caused by globalization. Now that people have a chance of getting easy money, they sell their organs to rich people, who are willing to travel and purchase organs.

~~This also lead to a huge amount of~~

This problem also involves a great sum of money being transferred between the buyer, the agent and the seller, problems evolve on the black market, which ~~health problems and also affects the spread of diseases~~ includes tax evasion and the uncontrolled spread of diseases, causing a worldwide healthcare problem.

Comments

- Showed some effort in using the sources to explain how globalization caused illegal trading
- Made use of some points of relevance in the sources, such as the cartoon
- But the explanation lacked detail and clarity (especially on the negative impact brought about by illegal trading)

Sample 5

2. (a) From Source A, identify and explain THREE factors that are contributing to the illegal trading of human organs on the mainland. (6 marks)

The first factor contributing to the illegal trading of human organs on the mainland is the increasing consumerism culture. After the reform and opening up of China, the economy of China keeps on improving. There are more choices of products for people to choose. This influences the mindsets of the Chinese, especially those ^{youngsters} being born during the period of opening up. They tend to have a materialistic life. However, at the same time, due to a wide wealth gap, many people do not have much money. In order to satisfy their wants, they opt for selling their organs. ^{For example, according to Source A, a teenager sold his kidney for a smart phone and tablet computer} earning quick money. This contributes to the illegal trading of human organs on the mainland.

The second factor is the huge demand of human organs on the mainland. Many people in China need transplants but the ^{number of} available organs is not enough to satisfy the demand. According to Source A, about 1.5 million people on the mainland need transplants, but only around 10 000 transplants are performed annually. This means patients who cannot get transplants can only resort to the black market. This reflects that there is market for trading human organs, thus contributing to the rise of illegal trading of human organs in the mainland.

The third factor is the increasing convenience of communication in the world. This means that people in other countries can get access to information of China and visit China easily. According to Source A, there is an increasing use of the Internet and the willingness of patients in rich countries to travel and purchase organs. This shows that there is a huge foreign market and people can earn great profit through trading human organs, thus gives rise to illegal trading of human organs.

Comments

- Identified and explained three factors contributing to the illegal trading of human organs on the mainland
- Was able to interpret the data provided, and apply relevant information and concepts for an explanation
- Provided a well-structured and in-depth explanation

(b) 'Illegal trading of human organs is the dark side of globalization.' Explain how Sources A and B support this view. (8 marks)

First, according to Source A, one of the factors contributing to the illegal trading of human organs is the increasing convenience of communication in the world. Under globalization, boundaries among nations are blurred. People can get access to information of other countries or visit to other countries more easily. Although this can facilitate the building of relationships among countries, this can also facilitate the flow of bad and evil information. For example, according to Source A, foreigners can use the Internet or travel to China directly to purchase organs. This reflects that globalization provides offenders ~~a~~ ~~channel~~ a channel to make use of loopholes to commit crimes. Since the offenders are not living in that country, it is difficult to arrest these criminals. Illegal trading of human organs is one of the examples demonstrating this problem, and thus revealing the dark side of globalization.

The second problem shown is the developed countries taking advantage of the developing ones in globalization. This is also the dark side of globalization. According to Source B, there is a big, fat man eating ^{small peas} ~~lavishly~~ from a bowl. This symbolises that the ~~people~~ people living in the developed countries, being more powerful, have imported lots of human organs from the developing countries. The people in developing countries are poorer and less powerful; they ~~do~~ do not have bargaining power with the people in developed countries. In the reality, there are also examples showing this phenomenon. For example, many multinational companies originated from developed countries set up factories in the developing countries. People

in developing countries are employed to do ^{low-skilled} jobs and their wages are very low. Illegal trading of human organs is only another example showing that how the developing countries being bullied by developed countries.

7

Comments

- Provided a clear explanation of how Sources A and B supported the statement that the illegal trading of human organs was the dark side of globalization, by elaborating clearly on how globalization leads to illegal trading and the power relationships between developed and developing countries
- Displayed a correct understanding of the gist of the question
- Made appropriate use of points of relevance in the sources
- However, more in-depth analysis of the unethical nature of illegal trading of human organs could have been provided

Sample 6

2. (a) From Source A, identify and explain THREE factors that are contributing to the illegal trading of human organs on the mainland. (6 marks)

1.] Some provinces in the mainland which are ~~poor~~ so poor that it's inhabitants frequently leave to find work and a better life elsewhere, due to this, a lot of people lack income to buy things and have a sustainable life. The lack of money forces the poor people to sell their organs in exchange for money.

2.] Electronic products are highly popular on the mainland, but are priced beyond the reach of many people on the mainland, which pushes people who are very materialistic to sell their organs to buy these technology. This shows the increasing consumerism, particularly among the young.

3.] 1.5 million people on the mainland need transplants, but only around 10 000 transplants are performed annually because of the lack of legally available organs. With no other choice, some patients turn to the black market to obtain human organs.

2

Comments

- Attempted to list some factors contributing to the illegal trading of human organs on the mainland
- The explanation tended to be a narration of the source and lacked depth

- (b) 'Illegal trading of human organs is the dark side of globalization.' Explain how Sources A and B support this view. (8 marks)

Darth Vader proves this as a force not to be reckoned with.

The illegal trading of human organs is the dark side of globalization because it is revoltingly inhumane and uncivilized and ~~that~~ must be stopped. The developed countries have sufficient funds to sustain the lives of its inhabitants but buy organs because of their lifestyle and money, they harm their organs by engaging in activities like drinking alcohol, smoking etc.. They do not need to sell organs, but need to buy them. The developing countries is completely opposite, they need money and income so they sell what they can, which are also organs.

1

Comments

- Displayed a weak understanding of the question
- Attempted to point out some problems of globalization, rather than explaining how the negative impacts of illegal trading of human organs could be related to globalization
- Gave a vague answer with little organization and focus.
- Made a very limited use of the evidence from the sources

樣本 1

3. (a) 你認為表 1 及表 2 所示參與活動的模式，可能會對香港青年人的個人成長帶來什麼影響？指出及解釋兩個影響。(6 分)

頭三位
以資料一所示，最常參與的閒暇活動是瀏覽網頁、看電視及閱讀，根據所示年青人常參與這些活動，不參與其他相關社會活動，以資料二為例，過去三個月內的公益活動及社會參與活動的參與率，公益活動如義工服務、籌款、捐錢、捐血等的參與率是經常只有 6.7%，從不是 22.5%，而社會參與活動如論壇、公眾集會及遊行等經常只有 2.6%，從不是 58.0%，這反映年青人不常與外接觸，很反映他們缺少社交生活，影響他們長大後需面社會的影響，在交友方面可能只是在校的好幾位，長期在小圈子生活，不接觸，使生活圈子縮小，亦有可能面對不認識的人變得怕羞，在溝通方面，使說話不流暢，人際關係很差，有可能將來出外找工作出現問題，使找不到工作，失業。

3

評語

- 利用一些數據描述活動模式
- 也嘗試解釋該模式對個人成長的影響
- 惟解釋欠詳盡，也提出了一些不相關的影響(例如失業)

- (b) 「高中通識教育課程的開展會提升青年人對香港社區事務的參與程度。」你在多大程度上同意這看法？解釋你的答案。（8分）

在高中通識教育課程的開展上可提青年人對香港社區事務的參與程度幫助很大，我不同意這看法，因為現時青年人只沉迷吃喝玩樂，少向外接觸，在邨學校的通識課室可接收在社會區內發生的情況有助將來接觸社會，提升對社會的認知，在課堂上可提升同學對通識教育課程上的興趣，有助同學多方面思考。

1

評語

- 有提出立場
- 簡略指出對社區事務參與的影響卻欠理據
- 未能集中討論題目所列出的看法

3. (a) 你認為表 1 及表 2 所示參與活動的模式，可能會對香港青年人的個人成長帶來什麼影響？指出及解釋兩個影響。(6 分)

表一之活動多為消遣娛樂，^{性質}而從表中數據可知，~~電視網頁~~、~~影視~~以及其~~事物~~是青少年最常參與之~~主要~~閒暇活動。這些活動可~~提高~~~~青少年之素質~~。有藝術性的如文化藝術活動，~~如~~多屬影音娛樂，也有體育性的如體育活動，更有文化性的如閱讀、借閱書籍，可見青少年的閒暇活動較為文化，可增加他們的視野，接觸不同層面的資訊內容。此外，表中的活動如唱歌拉OK、賭博、看電影等，可開闊他們的社交生活，~~並~~增進與同輩間的友誼。可見多種多元化的閒暇活動可使青少年的生活丰富度上升，使他們在成長過程中更全面、健康發展。

此外，表二之活動屬公益活動及社會參與活動。由表中數據可得，經常或有時參與公益活動的比率有 39.7%，而經常或有時參與社會參與活動的比率有 14.8%。公益活動以及社會活動的性質均屬社會性較強，而不強調個人。參加此類活動可使青少年更關注社會及大眾市民，如捐血、籌款等可增加他們對於低下層或病患者的關心，論壇及公眾集會可使他們更加關注社會議題，及鼓勵他們表達個人意見，增加他們對社會的關注及歸屬感，~~摒棄~~摒棄狹窄個人主義。然而香港青少年在公益活動及社會參與的參與率均不高，使他們在成長中無法更多接觸社會大眾，缺乏對社會的關注，~~且~~使他們兩層事蹟的敏感度異常，視野得不到開闊，~~其對社會~~對於個人在社會中的角色定位也比較單一及認同感低。

評語

- 理解數據方面有誤，未能分析數據所呈現的活動模式
- 嘗試描述一些對個人成長的影響，但未能解說這些影響與活動模式的關係
- 也有一些前後矛盾的地方

- (b) 「高中通識教育課程的開展會提升青年人對香港社區事務的參與程度。」你在多大程度上同意這看法？解釋你的答案。(8分)

我在很大程度上同意「高中通識教育課程的開展會提升青年對香港社區事務的參與程度」。

首先，高中通識科課程的教學內容主要以討論社會議題為主，可彌補學生日常閱讀不足及吸收資訊的不夠。課堂上的社會議題討論，使學生可更多了解相關社會議題的內容及爭議點等，引導學生也加入對社會議題的討論研究，~~也由此更~~是參與社區事務的體現。

此外，高中通識科的學校要求學生除在課堂討論議題外，也需在課外多閱讀、關注時事，才可在應答作答時提供更多例子以獲取佳績。誠然，有些學生可能只為考試而關注時事，其目的較為功利，但實際上許多學生在閱讀中也引致對社會事務關注以及興趣，以而另覓途徑參與到社會事務中。例如，最近的反國教事件中的初軍亂港一類關注時事及社會的中學生。他們~~因力援~~~~援~~他們當中許多人以前也占是對時事漠不关心的青少年，然而通識科的開展及其他~~相關~~資訊流通的影響，使他們改變心態，積極投身到社會事務中，維護權益。

再者，通識科的宗旨在於培養學生的独立思考及批判性思考能力。在教學中，老師會以同一議題不同持分者的觀點為分析，教導學生從不同角度思考問題。學生在過程中慢慢形成自己对特定議題的看法，他們的看法固然與其他持分者不尽相同，這促使他們去表達個人意見，例如在網上論壇中或社交網站發表意見，與人交流，是參與社區事務的一種。

6

評語

- 能緊扣題目，就通識科對青年人的社區關注度及批判思維的影響，提出合理及充分的解說
- 惟沒有提供多角度及恰當的例子作論證，以解說通識科課程與社區事務參與的關係

3. (a) 你認為表 1 及表 2 所示參與活動的模式，可能會對香港青年人的個人成長帶來什麼影響？指出及解釋兩個影響。(6 分)

表 1 顯示青年人最喜歡瀏覽網頁、看電視、購物等。這些活動模式使青少年成長過於著重自己的享受。

這些活動大多可以不與他人一起去，可以只靠自己完成，而當中與人接觸亦較少。青少年常經常做參與（親身）

這些活動會使他們培養一個只顧自己，以自我為中心的性格。因為青少年看電視、購物及上網都是滿足自己的需要及娛樂自己，他們在這些活動中學不到甚麼生活技能或與人相處技巧，如上述圖中的青少年大多留在家中，靠見看自己喜歡看網頁當中自己為了消閑而滿足，青少年沒有甚麼得著，相反，他們可能因此沉溺於網上世界，只以自己為中心，沒有去接觸他人的想法，這使他們日後成長只會著重自己，忽略了和他人接觸，這便使他們性格較內向。

另外表一點員青年人最少做的是參與義工。表 2 亦有城人最少參加公益活動，8 成人最少參與社會公益活動。青少年甚少參與社會活動及幫助他人，他們不能學到與人相處的技巧及助人為快樂之本等道理，更會忽略社會上的一舉一動，對對自己未來成長的身份認同會出現疑惑。他們現在不會參與社會活動，加強對他人、社會的關注及歸屬感，在未來可能不能認同自己的身份，找不到自己在社會上的位置。這使他們在社會的身份認同下降。

評語

- 能總結數據，指出參與活動的特徵，惟沒有充分引用數據解說
- 有應用恰當概念，清晰地解說兩個對個人成長的影響(例如自我中心、身份認同等)

(b) 「高中通識教育課程的開展會提升青年人對香港社區事務的參與程度。」你在多大程度上同意這看法？解釋你的答案。(8分)

我很大程度上同意。

首先高中通識教育課程包含及所教導的會能提升青少年人對香港社區事務的認知及參與。

一課程中包括個人成長，這提到青年人個人成長上的身份認同。青年人在通識中了解到自我身份價值的重要，他們有了對香港(認同及)個人身份的认知。(明白)他們明白到身份是分辨不同人的方法，每人也有不同身份，而自己身為香港人，應要履行香港人的責任，及義務，才可享受香港人身份的尊榮。

因此，青少年培養出要行香港人責任的價值觀。如將(可以)來出來投票，增加遊行示威的權利，發表言論的由，這些均是參與社區事務的一種。在通識科下使青年人明白他們身為香港人身份的義務，使他們成長後參加社區關於香港的(輔助)活動。

初二課程的今日香港介紹了香港目前的~~社會~~情況及許多的問題，如樓價高，~~環境~~空氣污染等話題。青年人在通識科接觸無疑是加深對香港社區的理解。在未來有一些重大事務，如以裡的工仔條、遷徙電站碼頭等，青年人因上通識課會了解到香港現況，在加上其提倡批判思考，不會盲目跟

後，使他們自己思考當中的利弊。若他們覺得當中違反自己權益，便當走出來上街，示威，或寫信上帶組表自己不滿。這些都是（鼓）上通識科後青年人學到及明白自己也是香港一份子，要為香港的事務提供意見等。

有人說通識科課程只是書本上的教導，而青年人學習後未必會有決心動力參與社會事務。但是通識科所教包含批判思維及令青年人更了解香港。青年人有了基本認知及有自己思考，遇到未來一些政府決定也會懂得量成效付，而作出參與社會活動與否。

評語

- 能詳細解釋其論據，並引用相關、充分及合理的例子作解說
- 就通識的課程內容及學習目標，緊扣青少年社會參與的提升作討論
- 能正反立論申述

Sample 4

3. (a) What do you think might be the impacts of the pattern of participation in activities shown in Tables 1 and 2 on the personal growth of young people in Hong Kong? Identify and explain TWO impacts. (6 marks)

Nowadays, young people prefer staying at home more often. The most common activity is browsing the Internet and second is watching TV.

First, young people will have less opportunities to communicate face to face to other people. They/Nowadays, young don't like going outside because there are many activities they can do at home, like browsing the Internet, watching TV, playing electronic games, ^{from table 1} They seldom have communication with others. Therefore, they may not know how to cooperate with others because they don't have a chance to stay with others.

Second, young people have less participation in the society. From table 2, ^{within 3 month period} only 6.7% people often participate in charitable activities and 2.6% often participate in social activities. More than half of them never or seldom join these activities. Young people prefer not participate in the social activities. They have less incentive to connect with the society, they just think about themselves only but no others. They will become too independent and will not think about the others afterwards, they won't think that they are one of the society. They will not want to cooperate with others.

In conclusion, lack of communication skills and less participation are two impacts

3

Comments

- Described briefly the characteristics of the participation in activities without using the figures
- Attempted to explain the impact on personal growth, but the explanation lacked detail
- Tended to explain repeatedly about the same impact -- the "cooperation with others"

- (b) 'The level of participation of young people in Hong Kong community affairs will be raised through the introduction of the Senior Secondary Liberal Studies curriculum.' To what extent do you agree with this view? Explain your answer. (8 marks)

To a large extent I agree with this view.

Nowadays, the liberal studies curriculum have six ~~no~~ modules includes modern China, Hong Kong today. It is all-rounded and we can have a large understanding of the world.

First, from 'Hong Kong Today' module, young people can learn that they have several rights and responsibility. They will think that they should take part in the society to build a better society. In the contents, teachers will teach young people the advantages of participate in Hong Kong community.

Second, from the module 'Modern China' they can learn the history of China and what are the bad effects if the government do something wrongs. They may afraid that Hong Kong will become the same. Therefore, they will incentive to participate more in the community to prevent they will be address by the government.

Third from the module 'Globalization', young people will understand the effect of globalization and find that Hong Kong doesn't only contain one culture but many cultures. They may want to know more about the society.

Fourth, from the module 'Personal Growth' they may learn the importance of communication and giving opinions and can effect

others. If they think that the Hk Government has done something wrong, they may incentive to give opinions in order to protect their rights. I think
Therefore, to large extent that the NSS liberal Studies curriculum will rise the level of participation of young people.

3

Comments

- Just listed the topics in the Liberal Studies curriculum
- Provided inadequate explanation of the impact of the introduction of this subject on the participation in community affairs, which is the gist of the question
- Showed a lack of understanding of social participation

Sample 5

3. (a) What do you think might be the impacts of the pattern of participation in activities shown in Tables 1 and 2 on the personal growth of young people in Hong Kong? Identify and explain TWO impacts. (6 marks)

First, ~~from table 1~~, young people's active usage of the internet and mass media will develop them to be ~~as~~ a global citizen with diverse mindsets. From table 1, browsing the internet (65%) and watching television (38%) are the 2 most (top) commonly participated ~~event~~ activities for HK young people. Through both the internet and television, young people can access news and information about other countries ~~as~~ of other cultures & thus, they gain deeper understanding of ~~the~~ different parts of the world, leading to an interest no longer limited locally but spread globally. ~~As~~ Thus, Hong Kong young people's emphasis on internet and mass media, as their leisure activities will promote their growth ~~as a~~ towards a globally - ~~perspec~~ oriented ~~pers~~ person.

For example, instant news from internet media and even from cyber friends / social networks etc.

Second, HK young people's relative low emphasis on voluntary work ~~or~~ ~~7.6%~~ charity will hinder their growth of care and understanding towards others.

According to table 1, 'doing voluntary work' has a relatively low percentage (5%) among the ~~say~~ common activities of HK young people; from table 2, only 6.7% of young people often 'participates in charitable activities' and 33% said 'sometimes'. ~~Thus~~ These low figures reflect HK young people care not as much for ~~the~~ grassroots or other ~~&~~ groups needing social ~~care~~ ^{attention} as for entertainment. As a result, they acquire less experience in ^{growth of} meeting ^{the} needs or delivering aid where needed. Thus, their ^{care and} ~~care and~~ ^{compassion} ~~compassion~~ may be hindered.

Comments

- Analysed and used the data to explain the pattern of participation
- Was able to explain in detail the positive impact on personal growth which may stem from the participation pattern
- However, the impact of the "low emphasis on voluntary work" could have been more clearly elaborated

- (b) 'The level of participation of young people in Hong Kong community affairs will be raised through the introduction of the Senior Secondary Liberal Studies curriculum.' To what extent do you agree with this view? Explain your answer. (8 marks)

I agree to a large extent. ~~the~~ that 'NSS Liberal studies raises ~~the~~ level of participation in ^{Hong Kong's} community affairs.

Young people ~~is~~ ^{came into}

First, ~~the~~ students ^{with} contact ^{more} social issues through Liberal Studies. The Liberal Studies curriculum encourages topic-based learn, so students can know more about social issues in all perspectives — political, economical, environmental ... They ~~may even be~~ ^{different} ~~the~~ students ~~with~~ can enhance their understanding of ^{different} social issues in Hong Kong and their ~~sense of~~ ^{sense of} own relating to ~~these~~ the community and issues ~~to~~ thus increase. For example, a student may previous not know about poor people living in 'cagehomes', but gain such understanding through LS; he may ~~found~~ ^{found} it touching and, as a result, increase participating in charitable events to help ~~the~~ these people. In the end, student participate more in ~~the~~ community affairs.

^{discuss} [⊗] The NSS LS encourages exploration of issues through lesson ~~discuss~~ ^{discussion}. Second, young people gain interest in social participating through lesson discussions. ~~the~~ Young people who may previously uninterested in ~~the~~ participating in forums due to shyness, disinterest, lack of speaking skills ..., ~~they~~ would gain confidence, or gain urge to express opinions through lesson discussion activities. As a result, their participation in ~~the~~ community affairs such as forums and assemblies concerning social issues will increase.

Third, ~~Students~~ young people can gain direct participation in community affairs through LS. Some schools/teachers favor bringing students to, for example, the City Forum in order to let them understand better the ~~stance~~ stance of different ~~stake~~ stakeholders. Through these activities, the young people ~~increase~~ ^{increase} direct participation in community affairs through LS.

~~He~~ However, LS may also hinder students' desire to participate. ~~The~~ As students read extensively about social issues and discuss in the classroom, they may have a feeling that they also participate much in social affairs. As a result, they may put their leisure time in ~~other~~ aspects other than community affairs.

Also, increased ~~participation~~ knowledge about social issues in class do not guarantee / necessarily lead to higher social participation. Primarily because ~~if~~ students are not required to do so and ~~if~~ they ~~do~~ do not comprehend lesson materials, their understanding and care for community may not increase.

All in all, Liberal Studies tends to favor the young people's community affairs participation as they gain understanding and hands-on experiences.

Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Put forward convincing arguments in relation to the possible impact on both the cognitive and behavioural aspects, demonstrating a good understanding of the concept of participation in community affairs• Multiple-perspective thinking was also displayed in the examination of the limitations of the subject in enhancing the participation rate, though the discussion could have been clearer

Sample 6

3. (a) What do you think might be the impacts of the pattern of participation in activities shown in Tables 1 and 2 on the personal growth of young people in Hong Kong? Identify and explain TWO impacts. (6 marks)

The impacts on young people's pattern of participation activities and personal growth. Young people won't try and help contributing to the society or joining charitable activities. ~~According to the tables 2,~~ According to the tables 2, young people don't join much activities. this will have an impact on their personal growth as well, if they don't try to help others and participate in these kinds of activities they will become selfish and will only care about themselves. Young people should join the events from an early age because after that it becomes an habit of being ~~and~~ helping others.

1

Comments

- Just pointed out that young people did not "join charitable activities"
- Being weak in analysing the data and elaborating on the impact, failed to meet the basic requirement of the question

- (b) 'The level of participation of young people in Hong Kong community affairs will be raised through the introduction of the Senior Secondary Liberal Studies curriculum.' To what extent do you agree with this view? Explain your answer. (8 marks)

I agree with this statement. Liberal Studies helps understand many different types of things. Through Liberal Studies we learn about many things such as personal growth, quality of life, environment and technology. ~~By learning this and relating to the topics, there can be a raise in participation in Hong Kong community affairs. Young people can relate to it and also having the feeling of helping others and contributing to the society.~~

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Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provided a clear stance• Listed a few topics in the curriculum and the impact on the participation in community affairs• Did not provide justification for his/her stance