

專題

1. 負面影響——最直接的想法

- 國民飽受安全威脅困擾、憂患情緒增加

- 大型事故頻生，無遠弗屆，防不勝防。今天看似安全的社區，可能已埋下很多「計時炸彈」，一觸即發。下一樣發生的會是土地下陷？樓房倒塌？列車相撞？廠房再爆？活在這不安全的環境裏，心理健康或多或少受到影響。

- 影響經濟

- 短期而言，大型事故對所屬地區構成經濟損失。因生產或貨品存放地受破壞、人員傷亡等，故地方經濟需要時間重拾正軌。
- 中長期而言，投資者(尤以國外為甚)對中國整體的生產安全(如生產過程、貨物儲存狀況等)存有疑問，並對中國工人的艱苦及危險工作環境有所同情(畢竟與先進國家存在極大差異)。面對自己利潤考慮或國內人權份子示威反對，或會壓低採購價格，甚或取消訂單。凡此種種，對中國長遠經濟帶來深遠影響。

- 影響國際形象

- 除對經濟構成影響外，中國在國際上的形象亦大受打擊。貴為世界第二大經濟體，綜合科技水平超英趕美，能上太空下深海，卻在基本工人權利及生產安全上淪為第三、四線國家，為國際詬病。

- 影響國民身份認同

- 成為國際笑柄固然令國民失去民族自尊，但即使放開國際形象不顧，國民對於因政府失職或貪污腐敗所導致的大型事故亦深感悲痛。一個在談中國夢、民族復興的泱泱大國，卻接二連三發生重大事故，不禁令國民慨嘆國家到底什麼時候才能洗掉過往的劣根性，國民對政府信心盡失。當國民連基本生活的安全也不保障，更談不上民族自豪了。

- 引發群眾不滿並舉行集體行動

- 當大型事故持續發生，政府又無力阻止，最終會引發各地群眾不滿。集體示威抗議行動最初只會零星地發生於受影響之地區，但長此下去，當人民的忍耐到達極點，各地聲援之聲會陸續浮現，對當權者發出呼喊和挑戰，導致社會不穩。

- 人才及資金外流

- 國民當然不會只因單一因素便選擇離開家園，但當他們不但因各種原因(如貧富懸殊、貪污腐敗、政治改革滯後等) 未能受惠於國家的發展成果，而且連生活最基本的需要 – 安全 – 亦未能得到滿足，有能力的中上產甚至高官們便會再三思索中國是否他們建立家園及基業的樂土，人才及資金流失變得在所難免。

正面影響—— 有危必有機，事故災難可帶來轉變

- 提升市民安全意識

- 透過各種媒體及互聯網的報導，市民對社會上存在的各類安全風險的認識均有所增加。
- 有些市民會對各種場合的安全逃生路線有更多思考，有的更在家中增添安全用品(如藥物、口罩、電筒等)及設備(如小型滅火筒)，也有要求大廈、廠房或政府安排危難演練。

- 市民生活上的安全或得到更多保障

- 由於安全問題常常出於政府監管不力，市民開始更多更主動要求政府對各存在安全問題的企業及活動嚴例執法，也要求政府對相關法例上的漏洞作出檢視。長遠而言，市民生活上的安全或得到更多保障。

2. 短期措施 – 解決生活所需，並挽回民心

- 深入調查事故原因
 - 還受影響者公道
 - 增加社會整體的安全意識、避免意外再次發生
- 勇於承擔責任
 - 將相關失職(監管)官員撤職
 - 懲處相關企業
 - 政府(或企業)對受災人民作出合理賠償，以解決他們燃眉之急(如失去家園或失去家庭經濟之柱等)。
- 各級政府表達關注
 - 讓在事故中受傷或身亡人士的家人心靈得到慰藉

- 中長期措施 – 改善社會整體安全系數

- 政策及資源

- 預防在各省市內可能發生的不同(大型)事故，並製定相關政策(如城市規劃的考量)，配合資源調配(如政府建設的安全設施)，以建設更安全的社區和國家。
- 國家機構及國營企業要起示範作用，提供安全的工作環境，也避免對設施附近地區構成安全威脅。
- 立法及執法層面
 - 檢視國家對各類安全事宜的監管制度，若制度中有低效或失效的部份(如部門工作重疊、分工及問責不清)，或有涵蓋不足之處(如有某類安全事宜完全沒有部門跟進及監管)，必須作出制度上的改革。
 - 檢視現時所有相關法例，堵失漏洞。
 - 若法律滯後，未能配合時代轉變(如對新科技及新興產業的規管)，必須盡快製定相關法律。
 - 進行全國性檢視，並嚴格執法及懲處，以儆效尤。
- 加強媒體及網絡監督 (提出此論點時必需指出中國對媒體及網絡審查的現況，讓閱卷員明白你有考慮建議的可行性)
 - 充分運用第四權的力量及網絡的快而廣特性，讓監督效果能事半功倍。
 - 在媒體及網絡監察的同時，市民從相關報導及討論中對安全會多作思考，其安全意識將有所提升。
- 提供經濟或稅務誘因令企業改善工作安全環境
 - 中國工業化進程尚短，好些企業技術仍落後，政府必需投放資源協助企業改善工作安全環境。政府可透過直接撥款、免息或低息貸款作出支援。政府亦可透過提供稅務優惠，鼓勵企業逐步改善。
- 教育層面
 - 在中小學開始加入有關安全意識的教育，令新一代在未來工作時減少因輕視或魯莽而造成的危險陷阱或事故。
 - 在大學商科及整體社會層面提升有關企業良心及道德的教育，不能只為謀利而置別人生命及安全於不顧。

1. 港人浪費食物跟其生活及消費的行為如下：

- 港人去超市頻密，多買易腐食品，促使食品吃不完，因而浪費丟掉。
- 港人因優惠和價格而過度消費，以致容易浪費食物。
- 港人眼闊肚窄，以致食物過期或變壞而浪費。

2. 針對香港超市及其消費者浪費食物的情況，五項減廢建議如下：

加強廢物宣傳

- 在店內與環保團體舉辦活動宣傳減少及珍惜食物訊息，正確選擇新鮮食物的方法及善用資源。
- 在網頁上提供能善用剩食的食譜和食物儲存貼士。

改善超市貨架存貨

- 在保質期較短的食品類型上實行寧缺勿濫的「零存貨」政策，減少丟棄未能出售的食品。
- 將開放式冷藏展示櫃改為封閉式，延長易腐食品保質期，亦減少能源。
- 在臨近超市關店時增加將近到期食品的減價幅度(尤其是易腐食品)，增加消費者購買意慾，如於下午四時展開第一輪減價，於關店前再減至半價至二五折不等。

增設減價食品專區

- 設置減價在特定的折扣區，方便消費者集中選購。
- 設指示標誌指出減價食品區在分店內的位置。

改善食品包裝

- 以大及更清的字體標示食品有效日期，方便消費者一目了然。
- 在新鮮食品的包裝上貼有「最佳儲存方法」的招紙，教導消費者如何在家中正確地存放品，減少因錯誤儲存而導致加速變壞的浪費。

時事二

1. 正面影響

提升自尊感、變得自信：在青少年的成長過程中，他們往往會變得自覺及開始建構自我概念，包括現實中的自我，和理想中的自我。當外表的不足使期望和現實有落差時，年青人便會想依賴整容去拉近差距，使自我感覺更加良好和得到自信心，確立起在社會立足必要的自尊。

有助建立人際關係：年青人整容不只是從自己的審美觀出發，而是希望迎合社會期望，例如公眾或朋輩之間對美的定義或潮流，去建立自我形象。整容能使青少年感到自己是被社會和朋輩接納的，從而在群體中能夠有更高的安全感，有助主動建立良性的人際關係。

負面影響

朋輩壓力：大陸學界現時流行整容，在朋輩之間整容已是平常事，甚至是開學的準備之一。這會變相使朋輩之間的外貌比較更形激烈和合理化，增加朋輩壓力，例如有些外表欠佳同學被排斥或更形自卑。

成長的價值觀扭曲：在成長過程中，若青少年只依賴整容來提升自己的自尊，漸漸變會養成了「重外表不重內涵」的錯誤價值觀，不能學習到內在美比外在美重要的價值。

反效果得不償失：根據資料中的專家所言，有時整容在長遠而言可能會引起不良的心理影響，例如抑鬱和焦慮等；如果整容失敗，更會承受心理陰影，例如因效果未如理想而使自信心更形低落，甚至因成癮一整再整，演變成病態心理。

無助解決根深柢固的心理問題：年青人整容大多是出於自信心過於低落，以及人際關係的糾紛，但這些問題歸根究柢是心理問題，而並非外貌問題。因此治根方法並非整容，而是尋求心理輔導，又或培養抗逆力。

2. 不同持份者應為青少年整容負上的責任：

家長方面：他們為了子女的前景，可能會推波助瀾，鼓勵子女整容，以提升他們在一個看外貌的社會中的競爭力；但事實上，家長應擔當一個比子女成熟的角色，讓他們了解到外貌不是一個人價值的全部，又或聆聽他們內心的心理壓力，例如自信心低下的問題，以激勵的方式取代整容。

醫院方面：在醫德上，醫生有責任為年青人及家長講解手術的風險，並且了解病人整容的動機及原因，以確定年青人在動手術之前有恰如其份的心理準備。

學校方面：老師不應只重視學生的學術成績，也應注重正面的成長教育，例如美的價值教育，教導他們美的意義為何，以及內在美及外在美的價值。

朋輩方面：朋輩間的群體壓力可能會迫使或鼓吹年青人整容，但其實朋友之間不在乎外表的吸引，應更注重心靈的交流，年青人不必以整容迎合他人。

時事三

1. 公私分工為醫療體系帶來的好處：

緩解公院的壓力：公私分工即將病人分流，將為舒減公院人滿為患的情況，大減公院的醫療的壓力，以提升醫療服務的素質。

減低病患輪候時間：病患者按病情之緩急輕重分流公院及私院，較能及早得到適切的治療，避免有些急症輪候時間過長而延醫惡化。

2. 能

- 港府 02 年 11 月引入急症室收費 100 元，跟私營市場的門診收費差異一度縮窄，導致前往急症室的市民減少，但十多年後的今日，百物騰貴，私醫收費不斷加價，如公院加價言成成理，或多或少也能改善醫療服務，如人手、設施。
- 隨著自願醫保快將落實，公院更有望在不增加市民太多負擔的情況下，增加收費，在一定程度上能提升公營醫療服務的質素。

不能

- 現時公共醫療收費的總額只佔醫管局開支 6%，即使加價一倍，相對於一年 500 億元開支，只是小數目，未必能改善醫療服務。
- 現時社會 貧富懸殊，公立加價也趕不走基層，且會導致中下階層百上加斤。何況，現時中產亦向下流，負擔不起私營醫療，即使公院加價，他們都未必去私家，所人公院仍沒有空間因加價而改善醫療服。

Teacher' s Worksheet

(a) Describe the trends in obesity shown in Source A and suggest the public health risk that might arise from the trends. Explain your answer.

(4 marks)

There is an increase in the obesity rate for both boys and girls. The overall obesity rate of Hong Kong primary students increased from 16.4% from 1997-98 to 20.9% in 2011-2012 which had been increased by one-fourth. The obesity rate of boys increased from 19.4% in 1997-98 to 25.6% in 2011-2012 and the obesity rate of girls increased from 13.3% in 1997-98 to 15.9% in 2011-12. Each got an increase by 30% and 20% respectively.

Obesity may have a negative effect on health, leading to reduced life expectancy and increases the likelihood of various diseases such as heart disease, diabetes. This will worsen the medical burden of Hong Kong.

Mark ranges	1	2-3	4
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Suggested marking guideline	Marks
The candidate:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● identifies and clearly describes the trends of obesity rate in Hong Kong as reflected in Source A, e.g. <i>an increase in the obesity rate for both boys and girls</i> etc. with the support of data; ● explains clearly and logically the public health risk as deduced from Source A, e.g. obesity may have a negative effect on health, leading to reduced life expectancy and increases the likelihood of various diseases such as heart disease, diabetes. This will worsen the medical burden of Hong Kong etc. ● provides a well-structured and clear elaboration 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● identifies the trends but describes briefly with the source ● identifies the public health risk from Source A, but does not explain fully or with sufficient clarity 	2-3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Describes briefly some of the figures, but some of the descriptions may not be correct ● does not identify any public health risk and the explanation is too partial, and may not draw a relationship with the source 	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● makes no attempt to answer the question ● gives an answer which is not relevant to the question 	0

(b) Identify and explain TWO causes of obesity suggested in Source B.

(4 marks)

The first cause of obesity as suggested in Source B is the change in eating habits brought about by the spread of fast food culture. According to Source B, the boy is eating hamburger, pizza, popcorn and having soft drink. These are all junk food which are high-fat, high-calorie, high-sugar. Eating too much fatty junk food may would have excessive amount of fat gain and leads to overweight or obesity.

The second cause of obesity is the lack of exercise due to a more sedentary life-style resulting from easy access to non-active technology-based entertainment, such as surfing the internet. According to Source B, the boy is sitting in front of a computer and surfing the internet. He just sit there and does not need to move around for a long time. And he may not have time to go out and have some physical exercises. Exercising burns calories. Lack of exercise may decrease metabolism so that calories could not be burnt effectively. People would put on weight easily.

Mark ranges	1	2-3	4
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Suggested marking guideline	Marks
The candidate:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● identifies and explain clearly and in detail two valid causes for obesity suggested in Source B. <i>Causes could include: changes in eating habits brought about by the spread of fast food; lack of exercise due to a more sedentary life-style resulting from easy access to non-active technology-based entertainment, etc.</i> ● provides a well-structured and in-depth explanation 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● identifies two valid causes for obesity suggested in Source B but does not explain fully; or identifies and explains fully one valid cause for obesity suggested in Source B 	2-3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● identifies or attempts to explain one valid cause for obesity, but may not be all correct / relevant; or identifies one or two valid causes for obesity but makes no attempt to explain 	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● fails to identify any causes for obesity / makes no attempt to answer the question ● gives an answer which is not relevant to the question 	0

- (c) Why would the consumers be attracted to consume the products after seeing the TV advertisements shown in Source C? (4 marks)

The reason is the projection of a healthy image by highlighting the nutritious value of the product. According to Source C1, the candy was said to contain 7 vitamins. Vitamins are good for health. By highlighting the nutritious value of the candy would make people willing to buy the product because of the desire to have good health. Moreover, fruity taste would make the consumers think of relating the candy with fruits which is also good for health. The consumers might overlook the high in sugar content of the product.

The desire to strengthen parent-child relationship is another reason for the consumer to give patronage to the restaurant as shown in Source C2. According to C2, the restaurant is a fast-food restaurant selling fatty food such as hamburgers and French fries. But the advertisement highlighted it is a place for family gathering. It is common for people, especially the parents, to have a desire to build up good parent-child relationship and share happy time together. So the consumers would be willing to visit the restaurant as they believe that they could have fun with their family members.

Mark ranges	1	2-3	4
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Suggested marking guideline	Marks
The candidate:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explains clearly and in detail why the consumers be attracted to consume the products with reference to the sources, <i>e.g. the projection of a healthy image by highlighting the nutritious value; the strengthening of parent-child relationship</i> ● provides a well-structured and in-depth explanation 	3-4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● identifies why consumers be attracted to consume the products with reference to the sources but does not explain fully or with sufficient clarity 	1-2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● fails to point out the reasons / makes no attempt to answer the question ● gives an answer which is not relevant to the question 	0

- (d) With reference to the sources provided and your own knowledge, to what extent do you agree that the Hong Kong government should ban junk food advertisement from airing on TV by legislation? Justify your stance. (8 marks)

Points in support of the ban:

- ✧ *Necessity: obesity problem is getting more serious which create health risk and public health risk*

According to Source A, Hong Kong the obesity problem of students in Hong Kong is getting serious in recent years. There is an increase in the obesity rate for both boys and girls. The overall obesity rate of Hong Kong primary students increased from 16.4% from 1997-98 to 20.9% in 2011-2012 which had been increased by one-fourth.

Obesity in young age would cause health problem, leading to the increases of the likelihood of various chronic diseases such as heart disease, diabetes. This will create burden on the medical service of Hong Kong.

- ✧ *Effectiveness: some parents may have low health literacy or media literacy. They may be susceptible to the influence of TV advertisement.*

According to Source D, about 30% of people would have the desire to buy the product when they saw the advertisement. According to Source C, the TV advertisements are usually attractive and consumers may overlook the hidden negative impact on health due to their low media literacy. Legislation has binding force. Banning the advertisement from airing on TV would prevent the consumers from seeing the advertisement and there would be no way to trigger their desire to buy the products which may cause harm to health.

- ✧ *Feasibility: may model on the experience of South Korea or other countries*
According to Source D, South Korea had already introduce similar ban which showed that it is feasible to do so. Hong Kong may study the experience of South Korea and adapt the way of having the legislation with reference to the situation of Hong Kong. Someone may say that it is not easy to define junk food as shown in Source D, but it is reasonable to make reference to the standard of the WHO about the definition of junk food.

Points against the ban:

- ✧ *Necessity: the main cause of obesity is lack of physical exercise*

Although the obesity problem of Hong Kong young people is getting serious, but the root cause is due to the lack of physical exercise. As reflected in Source B, Hong Kong young people is having more sedentary life-style resulting from easy access to non-active technology-based entertainment, such as surfing the internet. Calories cannot be burnt effectively. According to Source A, there is a drop in obesity rate from 2009-10 to 2011-12. So it is not necessary to introduce the ban. Moreover, after banning junk food advertisement, people could still gain weight if they ate too much food that contain quite fatty food. These food may not be categorized as junk food. According to Source D, fostering the health of children is the responsibility of the parents. Enhancing health literacy and media literacy of parents should be prioritized. It is not necessary to introduce the ban but rather, it is necessary to raise the health and media literacy of the parents and the young people so that they could make a smart informed choices with regard to the food.

- ✧ *Effectiveness: TV no longer popular among young people in Hong Kong and banning TV advertisement doesn't mean banning the advertisements on other media*

Some studies have indicated that Hong Kong young people are spending less and less time on TV. They have less chance to see the TV advertisement. So banning TV advertisement may not be an effective way to address to the problem. As shown in Source B, Hong Kong young people are spending more time on other media such as internet. So banning TV advertisement could not prevent them from accessing junk food promotion on other media which is becoming more popular than TV.

- ✧ *Feasibility: it is difficult to define what is junk food*
Legislation requires clear standard. According to Source D, junk food is not easy to define. It would create difficulty in making the legislation. For example, the ban is applicable to food containing more than 15% fat. Then how about food containing 14.8% fat? Opposition from related business can be predicted which may cause obstacle to legislation.

Mark ranges	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8
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Suggested marking guideline	Marks
The candidate:	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● presents his/her stance clearly and consistently ● explains and justifies clearly and logically the extent to which he/she agrees that the government should ban junk food advertisement from airing on TV through legislation in view of the current situation of Hong Kong; draws appropriate concepts (e.g. legislation, public health, non-intervention); formulates his/her arguments on the basis of a detailed and critical evaluation with regard to different justifications for and against the ban, e.g. Points in support of the ban: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ <i>necessity: obesity problem is getting more serious which create health risk and public health risk</i> ✧ <i>effectiveness: some parents may have low health literacy or media literacy. They may be susceptible to the influence of TV advertisement. Legislation has binding force.</i> ✧ <i>feasibility: model on the experience of South Korea; may make reference to the standard of the WHO about the definition of junk food</i> <p>Points against the ban:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ <i>necessity: the main cause of obesity is lack of physical exercise</i> ✧ <i>effectiveness: TV no longer popular among the children; banning TV advertisement doesn't mean banning on other media</i> ✧ <i>feasibility: difficult to define what is junk food; opposition from related business</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● provides a well-structured, in-depth discussion, demonstrating a high level of critical analysis 	7-8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● presents his/her stance consistently ● justifies his/her position with regard to the ban through legislation, drawing on much of the relevant evidence from the sources and his/her knowledge, but may not fully utilize it for supporting the arguments and may provide a slightly limited discussion on the issue; shows an understanding of the relevant knowledge and concepts and an ability to apply them where appropriate ● provides a well-structured discussion, demonstrating some evidence of critical analysis, though might lack detail in parts 	5-6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● presents his/her stance, but possibly with insufficient clarity ● attempts to justify his/her position with regard to the ban through legislation by drawing on some of the evidence from the sources and his/her knowledge, but the argument lacks clarity/consistency and some of the evidence might be irrelevant or used inappropriately; tends to explain the pros or cons of the ban generally and does not provide sufficient depth and detail; shows partial 	3-4

<p>understanding of the issue or is only able to apply relevant knowledge and concepts in a basic way</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● provides a somewhat shallow and poorly structured discussion, and does not always articulate his/her ideas clearly 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● presents no clear stance and may put forward contradiction arguments ● points out some pros and /or cons of junk food; attempts to indicate his/her position but makes limited/inappropriate use of information from the sources and his/her knowledge; may not attempt to explain with reference to the sources; the argument tends to vague and partial, e.g. explaining with a wrong concept legislation/public health, using irrelevant/inappropriate examples/information for illustration ● gives a superficial answer with little organization/without focus; expresses his/her ideas vaguely 	1-2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● makes no attempt to answer the question ● gives an answer which is not relevant to the question 	0