

HKDSE 7 科 5**狀元

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HKDSE 通識科題型精讀

(中英文版俱備)

【必須配合線上教學】

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Type Question (The Most Type Question crossover with Reason Type Question)

12.1 特別注意事項 General Reminder

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12.2 答題步驟：如果因素 X 是主因 IF X is not the main reason/ root cause

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3. Suggestion Type Question

3.1 4-Step Approach

Step 1: State the current problem

1. comparison between the present and the past
2. divide the problem into several aspects
3. e.g. Give suggestions to solve the governance crisis of the Hong Kong government.
 1. Current Problems:
 1. Low legitimacy
 2. Insufficient public consultation
 3. Unfair structure of the LegCo (Members in the geographical constituency are directly elected by citizens so they are more recognized than those in the functional constituency who are elected by a particular group of people only)
 2. With reference to each small problem → give one suggestion (3 suggestions in total)

Step 2 (SAD): Stakeholder + Actual Suggestion + Details (How)

- Be as concrete as possible (time, venue, stakeholder (s), objects)

e.g. [Stakeholder] The government should [Suggestion] provide more social welfare to the rural residents, [How: the longest part] such as reducing their tax payment and providing them with medical service subsidy. They should set an income line, say for

example if the household income is less than 500 RMB per month, they will be granted with a sum of extra subsidy and income tax will be waived. Education subsidies may also be provided to children living in rural areas, such as exempting their school fees and subsidizing them to purchase text books, so that they may have a higher chance to climb up the social ladder in the future.

Step 3: Effectiveness of the solution

- how can the suggestion CHANGE the current situation?
- Keyword: By this means, as a result, in this way
- Aspects:
 - Long term/ short term
 - Can it tackle the root problem
 - What are the advantages
 - Actively/ Passively tackling the problem
 - Side effects
 - Comprehensiveness (e.g. how many stakeholders can the suggestion cater to?)
 - Sustainability

e.g. In this way, the net income after subsidy of rural residents will increase and they will feel that the government does not turn a blind eye to their problems, but instead attempts to help them. The income gap between the rural areas and the urban areas will be narrowed, alleviating the problem of social dissension and polarization.

Step 4: Feasibility/ Limitation

- Mention about the feasibility and limitations to demonstrate that you have the ability to critically assess your own suggestion
- BUT: remember not to write more than 3 sentences, or you will be contradicting yourself
- Aspects
 - Time
 - Geographical location
 - Opposition from the public
 - Availability of resources
 - Enforcement
 - Technological Constraints

e.g. This measure is feasible because it only requires little resources. However, the government needs to promote through education for a long period of time, otherwise citizens may forget the importance of environmental protection easily without constant reminders.

3.2 Stakeholders/ Levels + Corresponding suggestions

1) Public

- Increase awareness
- Fulfill citizen responsibilities

- Monitor the government
- Increase socio-political participation

2) NGOs

- Monitor the government
- Organize activities and initiate the public to join
- Raise funds and use the fundings to subsidize the groups in need

3) Media

- Monitor the government (act as the fourth power)
- Spread information to the public
- Helps promote certain values

4) Legislative Council

- Monitor the government
- Vote to represent public's opinions so that the government can make better policies to respond to the public's needs

5) Government

- Set guidelines and rules
- Use tax and subsidy as an incentive to motivate the public to do something
- Legislation and enforcement
- Collect public's opinions

6) National

- Support Hong Kong's plans by providing her with more funds and resources
- Promote exchange with other countries

7) Global Organizations

- Set guidelines
- Carry out research
- Facilitate international communication
- Assist countries in need

3.3 Common Areas of Problems + Corresponding Solutions (HERSIS)

1a) Human Problems

- low awareness
- values
- attitude
- opposition
- cultures

1b) Human Solutions

- Increase training

- Consultation

- Increase awareness

2a) Execution Problems

- timing

- feasibility

- the deterrent effect is not strong enough

2b) Execution Solutions

- increase the penalty

- tighten the law

- increase inspection

3a) Resource Problems

- human resources

- money

- space

- technology

3b) Resource Solutions

- Increase subsidy

- Improve technology

- Provide space for operation

4a) Strategic Problems

4b) Strategic Solutions

- learn from other countries
- focus more on precautionary tasks

5a) Incentive Problems

- Insufficient financial benefits/ penalty
- Insufficient motivation due to low awareness

5b) Incentive Solution

- Tax/ Subsidy
- Education

6a) System Problems

- flaws in existing laws
- unclear guidelines
- implementation

6b) System Solutions

- monitoring
- new guidelines

- laws and regulations

3.3 Sample Essay Demonstration (with explanation)

For each social problem you identified in (b), suggest and explain one measure that could deal with it. Explain your answer with reference to the sources provided and your own knowledge. (2015 DSE Paper 1 Question 1c)

Firstly, regarding the problem of more social dissension and polarization, the government should provide more social welfare and subsidies to rural residents. Due to the household registration system, rural residents cannot move to urban areas easily while the welfare and subsidy provided to rural farmers is low, and the taxation is high, which leads to the low net income of farmers as reflected in source C. The government should provide more social welfare to the rural residents, such as reducing their tax payment and providing them with medical service subsidy. They should set an income line, say for example if the household income is less than 500 RMB per month, they will be granted with a sum of extra subsidy and income tax will be waived. Education subsidies may also be provided to children living in rural areas, such as exempting their school fees and subsidizing them to purchase text books, so that they may have a higher chance to climb up the social ladder in the future. In this way, the net income after subsidy of rural residents will increase and they will feel that the government does not turn a blind eye to their problems, but instead attempts to

help them. The income gap between the rural areas and the urban areas will be narrowed, alleviating the problem of social dissension and polarization. Therefore, the government should provide more social welfare and subsidies to rural residents.

Secondly, regarding the food shortage problem, environmental NGOs should educate farmers to use more sustainable methods to cultivate crops. The current problem is that the land and water resources are over-exploited and farmers excessively rely on chemical fertilizers. Farmers in rural areas are usually poorly educated and have no idea about how to reduce environmental impacts. Environmental organizations such as Green Peace may send volunteers to rural areas to educate farmers about the correct methods of agriculture, such as using shifting cultivation method so nutrients in farmlands will not be depleted and farming will be more sustainable. Farmers may also be educated to use more organic fertilizers instead of chemical fertilizers, so as to reduce leaching and soil erosion, and just as mentioned in the previous point, the effect will be even better if the government can subsidize farmers to use organic fertilizers. Moreover, advanced farming equipment may be provided and farmers may be use technologies in farming so that productivity will increase. With better farming methods, the quality of land will gradually improve and the productivity will improve as well.