

**LIBERAL STUDIES PAPER 1**

8:30 am – 10:30 am (2 hours)  
This paper must be answered in English

- (1) This paper consists of three questions. **Answer ALL questions.**
- (2) The Question-Answer Book is inserted into this Question Paper. Write your answers in the spaces provided in the **Question-Answer Book**. Answers written in this Question Paper will **NOT** be marked.
- (3) Do not write in the margins. Answers written in the margins will not be marked.
- (4) After the announcement of the start of the examination, you should first write your Candidate Number in the space provided on Page 1 of the Question-Answer Book and stick barcode labels in the spaces provided on Pages 1, 3 and 5.
- (5) Supplementary answer sheets will be supplied on request. Write your Candidate Number, mark the question number box and stick a barcode label on each sheet, and fasten them with string **INSIDE** the Question-Answer Book.
- (6) No extra time will be given to candidates for sticking on the barcode labels or filling in the question number boxes after the 'Time is up' announcement.
- (7) Candidates are reminded that this subject emphasises the ability to present and support points of view in a clear, concise and logical manner, rather than the ability to recall facts.

## Data-response Questions

Answer *all* the questions in this paper.

1. Consider the following sources:

### Source A

**The percentage contribution of different types of industries<sup>#</sup>  
to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in China (1990-2013)**

Year	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013
Primary Industry (%)	27.1	20.0	15.1	12.1	10.1	10.0
Secondary Industry (%)	41.4	47.1	45.9	47.4	46.7	43.9
Tertiary Industry (%)	31.5	32.9	39.0	40.5	43.2	46.1

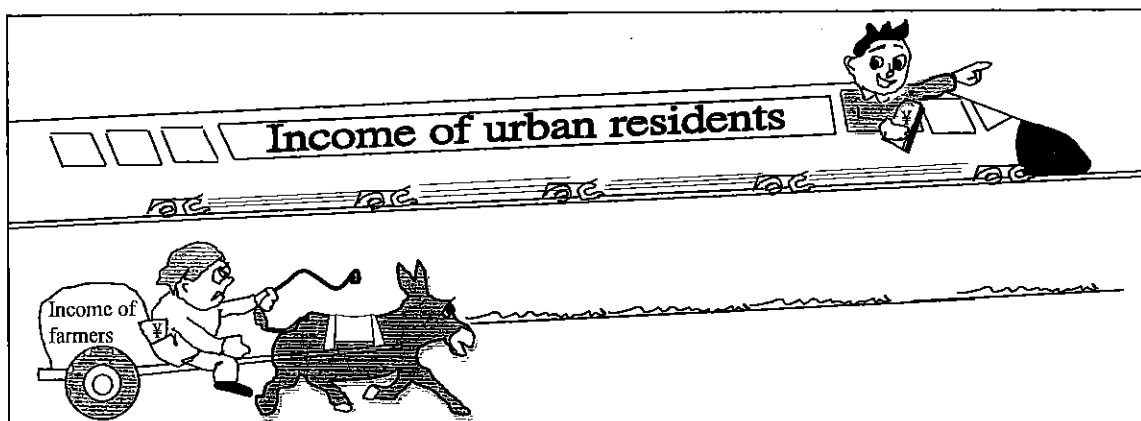
<sup>#</sup> Primary industry includes farming, forestry, etc. Secondary industry includes manufacturing industry, construction industry, etc. Tertiary industry includes retailing, financial services, etc.

### Source B

**The percentage of rural population in the total population of China (1990-2013)**

Year	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013
Percentage of rural population	73.6	71.0	63.8	57.0	50.1	46.3

**Source C:** A cartoon about the incomes in urban and rural areas in China



**Source D:** An extract from a commentary dated 13 August 2014

At present, the resources for food production in our nation are becoming inadequate. Arable land is decreasing by more than 10 million acres on average annually. In some regions, underground water has been seriously over-exploited and problems such as desertification, soil degradation and soil erosion are not improving. In order to ensure a rise in food production, our nation has over-consumed land and water resources and also over-relied on chemical fertilisers. As a result, the quality of arable land has declined and the deficiency of water supply to arable land is becoming more serious. Heavy metal pollution has emerged in farmland in a few areas.

- (a) With reference to Sources A, B and C, describe the changes in the condition of *sannong* (agriculture, rural areas and farmers) in China. (5 marks)
- (b) With reference to the sources provided, explain *two* social problems that might arise from the changes in the condition of *sannong* in China. (6 marks)
- (c) 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. (6 marks)

2. Consider the following sources:

**Source A:** Adapted from a newspaper report dated 14 February 2011

An increasing number of young people in Hong Kong are undergoing plastic surgery. A 23-year-old female university graduate said she had HK\$40 000 of plastic surgery to enlarge her eyes before starting to seek work. She had an operation when she was just 17 to reshape her nose. "When I was small I thought I was rather ugly and my classmates used to tease me about my appearance. But now I feel more comfortable in social settings," she said. Some of her friends were also considering surgery and had sought her advice.

A Hong Kong plastic surgeon said that in one case a 14-year-old girl had eyelid surgery with her parents' backing. He said some customers opted for plastic surgery because they thought it was a worthwhile 'investment' in their career. Others wanted to look more western. He said that promotion of plastic surgery by celebrities had helped it to become more acceptable.

**Source B:** Adapted from a newspaper report dated 27 February 2014

Taiwan has banned 'medically unnecessary' plastic surgery on under-18s. Operations on minors such as nose jobs, breast enhancement and 'double-eyelid' surgery which makes the eyes look bigger, are prohibited, the Ministry of Health and Welfare said. The government acted following reports of children as young as nine undergoing surgery, some unsuccessfully.

Before the ban, under-18s in Taiwan were allowed plastic surgery if they had the approval of their parents or legal guardians. However, health officials say that some lied about their ages to get treatment. "We are concerned that more youngsters, and even parents, will overlook the risks and consequences of such surgery," an official said. "The ban is necessary as invasive procedures\* have potential risks for youngsters who are still growing." Concerns about the safety of plastic surgery heightened following recent deaths during the surgery.

However, the proposal for a similar ban in Guangzhou has been criticised. "Fostering the personal development of under-18s is the responsibility of schools and families. The law should not be used to restrain juveniles' freedom," said an education expert.

\*An invasive procedure is a form of surgery that penetrates or breaks the skin or enters a body cavity.

- (a) From Source A, identify and explain *two* reasons why an increasing number of young people in Hong Kong are undergoing plastic surgery. (6 marks)
- (b) With reference to the sources provided and your own knowledge, should the Hong Kong government ban 'medically unnecessary' plastic surgery on under-18s through legislation? Justify your stance. (8 marks)

3. Consider the following sources:

**Source A**

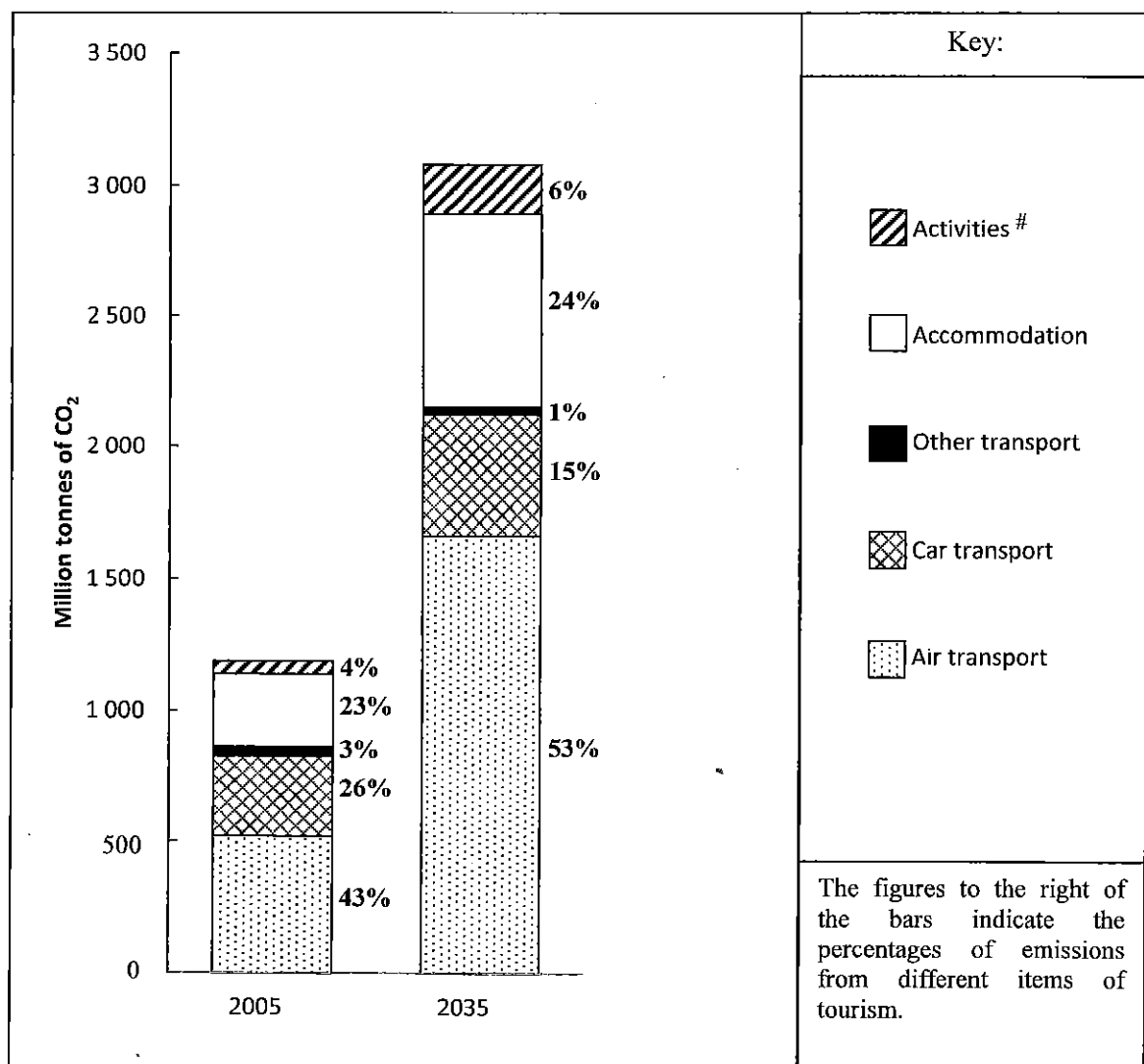
**International tourist arrivals and tourism receipts in the world (1990-2012)**

Year	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012
International Tourist Arrivals (millions)	434	528	677	807	948	1 035
International Tourism Receipts* US\$ (billions)	262	403	476	681	931	1 078

\*International tourism receipts are the earnings by a destination country from expenditure made by tourists from abroad.

**Source B**

**Comparison of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions in 2005 and projections of emissions for 2035 caused by tourism in the world**



# Activities include shopping, visiting museums, theme parks and cultural and natural heritage sites, and participating in events (such as sport events or concerts).

Source C: Adapted from a newspaper report dated 2 October 2013

In May a 15-year-old mainland tourist made international headlines after he carved his name into the stone of an ancient temple in Egypt.

The China National Tourism Administration has just issued a guidebook containing regulations setting out how mainland tourists should behave in a 'civilised' manner while overseas.

Regulations from the guidebook include not spitting on the streets, not shouting in public areas, not forcing locals to help them to take pictures, not littering and not picking their noses.

According to the guidebook, mainland tourists should "observe public order and respect local customs, cultural traditions and religious beliefs when travelling abroad". For example, it reminded mainland travellers not to use the left hand to touch other people in India.

Despite the guidebook, some mainland tourists appeared to have their own set of standards. Outside Golden Bauhinia Square, one of Hong Kong's main tour group hotspots, a mother was seen helping her son to urinate into a plastic bag. There has been growing dissatisfaction among some Hongkongers over the unruly conduct of some mainland tourists.

- (a) Describe the trends in international tourism shown in Source A and suggest *one* potential benefit that might arise from the trends. Explain your answer. (4 marks)
- (b) With reference to the sources provided, identify and explain *two* global concerns arising from the trends in international tourism you described in (a). (8 marks)

#### END OF PAPER

Sources of materials used in this paper will be acknowledged in the *Examination Report and Question Papers* published by the Hong Kong Examinations and Assessment Authority at a later stage.