

NLSI Peace Evangelical Secondary School

Secondary 4

**Language across the Curriculum  
(LaC)Book 1**



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

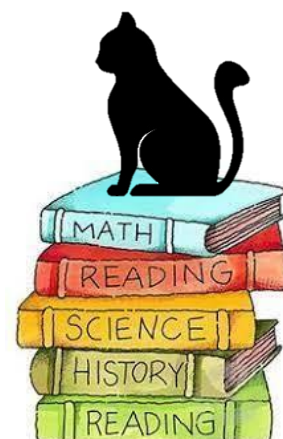
Class (No.): \_\_\_\_\_ (    )

**NLSI Peace Evangelical Secondary School**  
**S4 LaC (2022-23)**

1 <sup>st</sup> Term (Math, P.E., X1)		
Period	Subject	Topic
Cycle 1	Introduction	--
Cycle 2	Math	Rounding
Cycle 3	History (X1)	Governing policies in early 20 <sup>th</sup> Century Hong Kong
Cycle 4	BAFS (X1)	Business Environment
Cycle 5	--	--
<i>1st UT (40mins)</i>		
Cycle 6	P.E.	Tennis
Cycle 7	Biology (x1)	Nutrition
Cycle 8	Physics (x1)	Wave properties
Cycle 9	ICT (x1)	Peripheral Devices
<i>1st Exam (45mins)</i>		
2 <sup>nd</sup> Term (Music, CSD, X2)		
Cycle 13	Music	Function of Music in Society
Cycle 14	VA (X2)	7 elements of Art
Cycle 15	THS	Classification of Tourists
Cycle 16	Econ (X2)	
<i>2nd UT (40mins)</i>		
Cycle 17	CSD	Achievements of the country in different areas in recent years
Cycle 18	Chinese History (X2)	Qin Dynasty
Cycle 19	Geography (X2)	Location of manufacturing industry in HK
Cycle 20	Chemistry(X2)	Rocks & Minerals
	ICT (X2) -Part B only	
<i>2nd Exam (45mins)</i>		

## Contents

<b>Period</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Page</b>
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Cycle 2	Math	Rounding	7
Cycle 3	History (X1)	Governing policies in early 20 <sup>th</sup> Century Hong Kong	17
Cycle 4	BAFS (X1)	Business Environment	25
Cycle 5	--	--	





## AIM

- ✓ To learn rich vocabulary and sentence patterns of the content subjects, like History, Geography & Biology, for the post-secondary education.
- ✓ To improve general English ability.



# OBJECTIVES

- ✓ To learn the **familiar content with the second language** through reading the English version of the course materials of content subjects.
- ✓ To provide a range of **additional text of related themes** to get exposed to the variety of language.



# ASSESSMENT

- ✓ LAC Papers for Uniform Test and Exam, 30 mins and 40 mins respectively
- ✓ Scope: All the topics in the booklet  
Focus: The answers to the questions
- ✓ Report of results: Scores on School Report Card as a separate subject



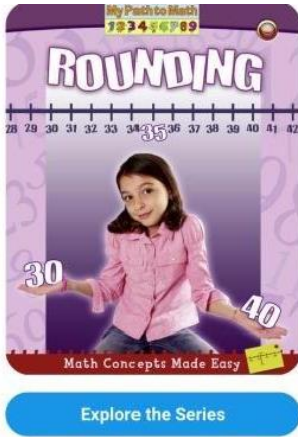
Enjoy living in the moment but remember that learning English will prepare you for the future.

*The secret of getting ahead  
is getting started. – Mark Twain*



 Note

# Cycle 2 - Math Estimation by Rounding



Explore the Series

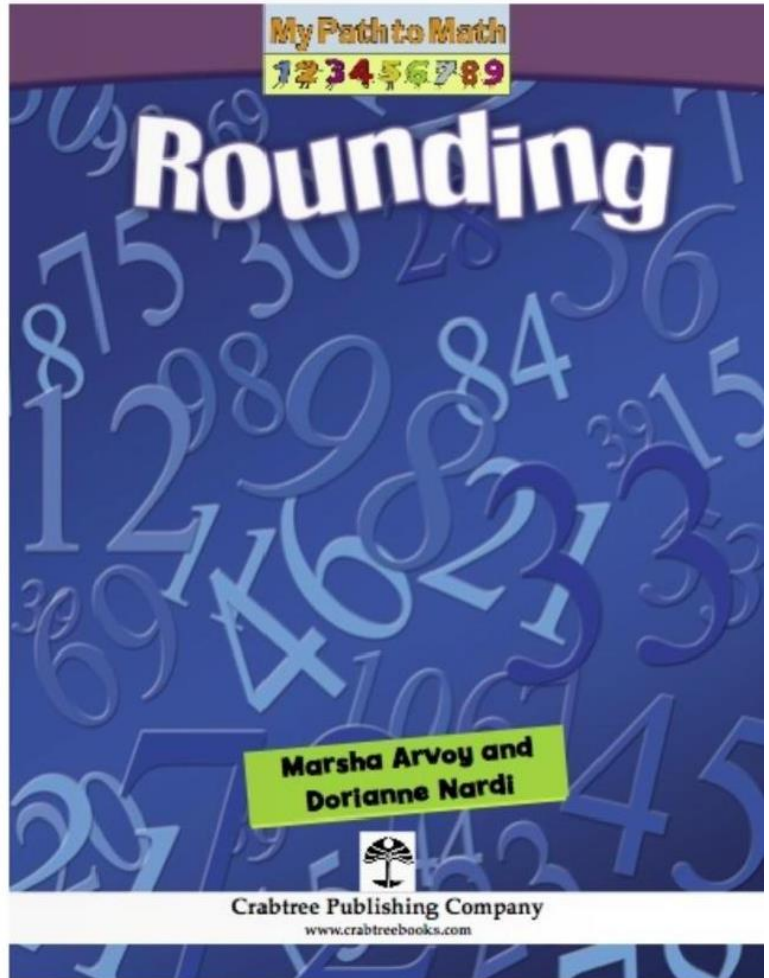
## Math Concepts Made Easy: Rounding

Book 0 of 42 in the Series


Author: Marsha Arvoy, Dorianne Nardi

When a quick guess is needed to count something, rounding can make math faster and fun!

6-8 Age Range | GR Level



MY PATH TO MATH

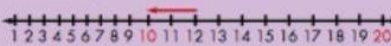


## The School Fair

It is time to set up the school fair. The children have to count many things to get ready.

Their teacher is Miss Anita. She tells them that they will **round** numbers when counting. She explains that when rounding numbers we often change them to the **nearest ten**. Rounding numbers makes it easier to solve number problems. Rounding does not give an exact answer, but an **exact** answer is not always needed. We round numbers up or down to make them easier to use.

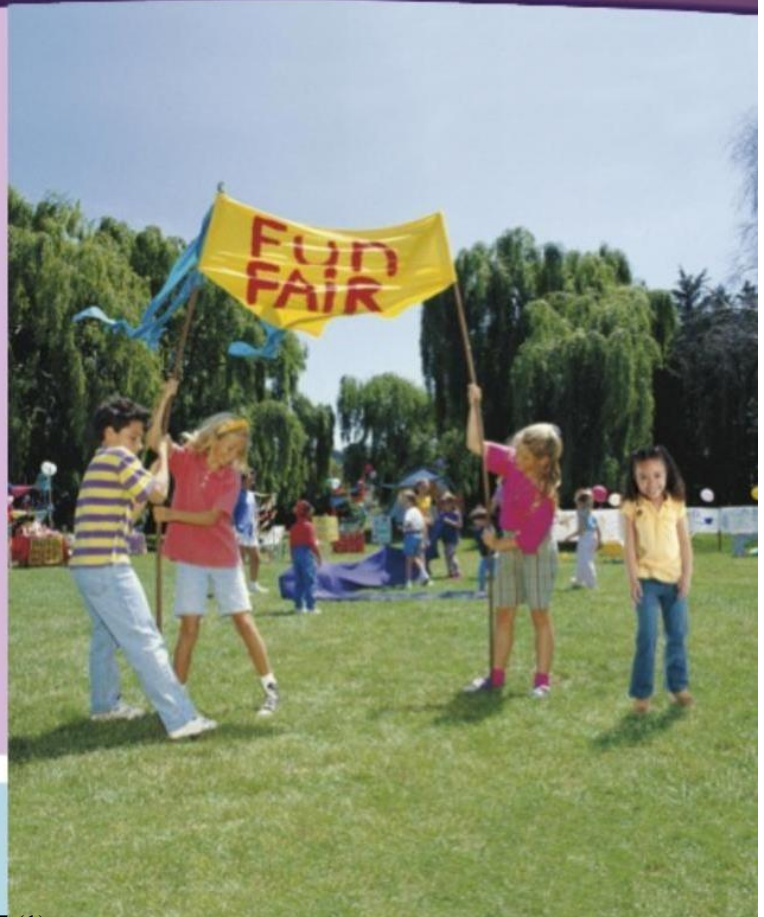
The teacher shows them a number line. They see that 12 is closer to 10 than 20. They round 12 down to the nearest ten.



◀ A number line is a tool that can help with rounding.

### Activity Box

Round the number 17 to the nearest ten. Use the number line to help you. Is 17 closer to 10 or closer to 20? Will you round down to 10 or up to 20?





# Learning the Rounding Rule

There are 38 children working at the fair. Miss Anita wants Allison to round 38 to the nearest ten.

Miss Anita gives Allison a rule for rounding numbers with two **digits**.

If the digit to the right is 1, 2, 3, or 4, round down to the lower 10. If the digit to the right is 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9, round up to the higher 10. Everything after the rounded number becomes a zero.

38 ← digit to the right

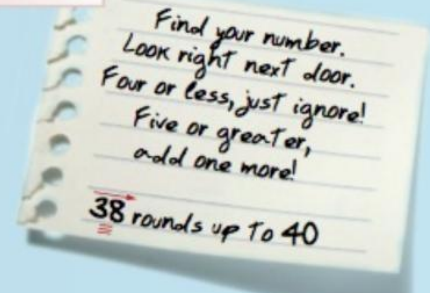
The number 38 can be rounded up to 40.

### Activity Box

Ask a friend to write down a number between 10 and 20. Together, try to round the number to the nearest ten. Remember the rule!



This poem gives another way to think about rounding.



# Estimate the Tickets

There are 83 children coming to the fair. Each child needs a ticket. Miss Anita gives Allison and Lee the tickets left from last year's fair. She asks them to **estimate** how many tickets they have. Estimating will show if the number is close enough.

Allison counts 68 tickets. She rounds the number 68 to 70. Lee counts 36 tickets. He rounds the number 36 to 40. They **add** the rounded numbers together and get 110. They have enough tickets!

$68 + 36 = 104$   
exact

$70 + 40 = 110$   
rounded

◀ The rounded numbers are easier for Allison and Lee to add. The total is not exact, but it is a good estimate.

### Activity Box

Round the numbers 28 and 13. Then add the numbers together. What is your answer? Now add 28 and 13 to get the exact number. Are the answers close? Which way was faster?



The children estimate the number of tickets by using rounding.







# Rounding Length

Allison gets the face-painting table ready. She must **measure** it to find a cloth that fits. She does not have a ruler, so she uses a **nonstandard tool** instead.

She uses tickets instead of inches or centimeters. She finds that the table is 22 tickets long.



Allison has a red cloth that is 20 tickets long. She has a blue cloth that is 30 tickets long. The red cloth is closer to the right size. Yet it is not long enough to cover the table. She uses the blue cloth instead.

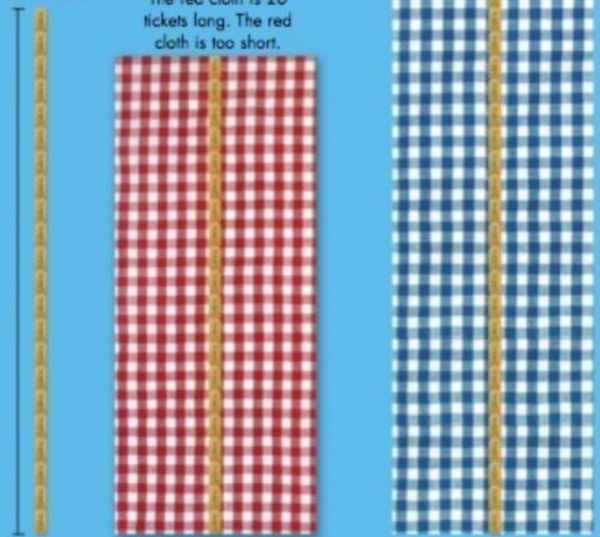
Miss Anita explains that it is important to be **reasonable** when rounding numbers. It does not make sense to use a cloth that is too short.

The red cloth is ten tickets shorter than the blue one.

The blue cloth is 30 tickets long. The blue cloth will cover the entire table.

The 22 tickets show the length of the table.

The red cloth is 20 tickets long. The red cloth is too short.



# More Rounding

Miss Anita asks Lee to get the ring toss table ready. To play ring toss, people throw rings around bottles to win prizes. She tells him to set up 35 bottles.

Lee asks her how to round the number 35. The teacher reminds him of the rounding rule. When the digit to the right is 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9, round up to the higher 10.

Lee rounds 35 up to 40. Miss Anita tells him that this means he needs about 40 bottles. It is a good estimate. If they have 40 bottles, they will have extra if any bottles break.

### Activity Box

Can you round the numbers 25 and 24? Round the numbers, and then add them together. Use the rounding rule you have learned.

Lee uses rounding to set up the ring toss game.





# Nearest Hundred

Miss Anita says that 328 prizes were given out at the fair last year. She asks Lee to round the number 328 to the **nearest hundred**.

To round to the nearest hundred, look at the digit to the right of the hundreds column. That digit is in the tens column. If that number is a 1, 2, 3, or 4, round down. If it is 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9, round up. Round down or up to the nearest hundred.

300	20	8	= 328
hundreds	tens	ones	

The number 2 is less than 5 so we round down to 300.

The number 328 rounded to the nearest hundred is 300. This means that 300 is a reasonable number of prizes to count out. After all, they will have extra prizes in the box!

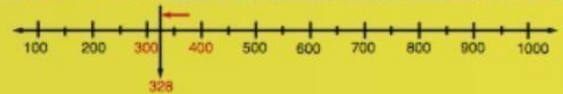
### Activity Box

If your school calendar has 182 days, would you round up to 200 or round down to 100? Explain your thinking.

14



How many prizes does Lee need? He can use a number line to round 328 to the nearest hundred.



15



# Rounding Money

Allison and Lee have \$5.00 to spend for lunch. Miss Anita takes them to buy two slices of pizza. The slices cost \$1.40 each. The **total** cost is \$2.80. She asks them to round to the nearest dollar. That way, they will know about how much money will be left.

Miss Anita tells them to be careful when rounding numbers with **decimal points**. Look at the number to the right of the decimal point and follow the rounding rule.

\$2.80 ◀ If the number is 1, 2, 3, or 4, round down. If it is 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9, round up.

Allison and Lee round \$2.80 to \$3.00. Next they **subtract** \$3.00 from \$5.00. They find they will have about \$2.00 left.

### Activity Box

If you had \$3.00 and spent \$1.90, about how much would be left? Round \$1.90 to the nearest dollar. Subtract that number of dollars from \$3.00. Would you have enough money to buy a snack that costs \$1.00?

16



Would Allison and Lee have enough money to get a third slice?

17



# Money Earned

Allison and Lee count the money earned at each of their booths at the fair. Allison counts \$32.37 from the face-painting booth. Lee counts \$27.95 from the ring toss booth. They want to know about how much they earned in total.

Miss Anita tells them to round the numbers to the nearest dollar. She reminds them to look at the number to the right of the decimal point. Everything after the rounded number becomes a zero.

Allison \$32.37 → \$32.00  
 Lee \$27.95 → \$28.00

They add \$32.00 and \$28.00. They find out that they earned about \$60.00!

**Activity Box**

You have 13 marbles, and your friend has 19 marbles. Round each number to the nearest ten. Then add them together. About how many marbles do you have in total?

18

Adding money is easier if you round the numbers.



19



# Books for the School Library

The fair raises \$168 on Saturday and \$123 on Sunday. Miss Anita asks the children to round the numbers to the nearest ten. Then she asks them to add the two numbers together to estimate the total.

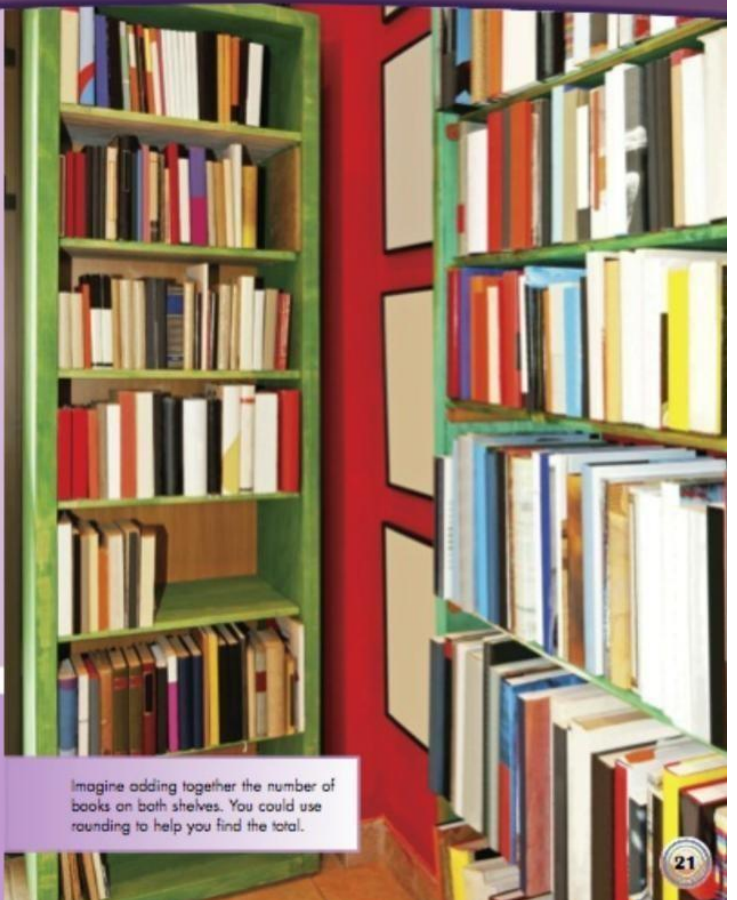
Allison and Lee round \$168 to \$170. They round \$123 to \$120. They add the numbers together and get \$290. That money will buy new books for the school library!

$$\begin{array}{r} 170 \\ + 120 \\ \hline 290 \end{array}$$

**Activity Box**

Rounding works in your life, too! Imagine going to the store. You buy milk for \$3.80 and a loaf of bread for \$1.12. About how much money do you need? Round the numbers to the nearest dollar. Then add them to get the total.

20



Imagine adding together the number of books on both shelves. You could use rounding to help you find the total.

21



# Glossary

**add** To combine two numbers

**decimal points** Dot symbols that separate numbers greater than 1 from numbers less than 1

**digits** Any of the numbers from 0 to 9

**estimate** To make a good guess based on things you know, or the guess itself

**exact** Precise or correct

**measure** To determine the size of an object

**nearest hundred** Closest hundred, such as 100, 200, 300, and so on

**nearest ten** Closest ten, such as 10, 20, 30, and so on

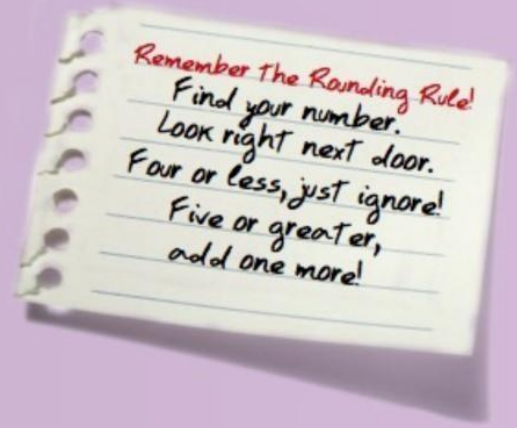
**nonstandard tool** An unusual object used to measure something; a measuring object that is not standard in the way that a ruler is standard

**reasonable** Makes sense

**round** Change digits in a number while keeping the value similar

**subtract** To take a part away from a whole

**total** The sum or whole amount



?.....

Why do we use rounding?

To help us at the fair

Makes it easier to solve number problems

To get an exact answer

Just to use a number line

Submit

?.....

What is the rule for rounding numbers?

If the digit to the right is 1,2,3 or 4 round down. If the digit to the right is 5,6,7,8 or 9

If the digit to the left is 1,2,3 or 4 round down. If the digit to the left is 5,6,7,8 or 9 round up.

If the digit to the right is 5,6,7,8 or 9 round down. If the digit to the right is 1,2,3 or 4

Submit

... ? ...

When you are going to estimate an answer what math must you do first?

Add

Subtract

Round

Multiply

Submit

... ? ...

What would you round the number 25 to?

40

20

30

10

Submit

... ? ...

When you are rounding numbers to the nearest hundred what place do you look at to tell you what to do?

Tens

Hundreds

Ones

Thousands

Submit

~END~

NLSI Peace Evangelical Secondary School

Language Across Curriculum (LaC)

S.4 Mathematics

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

**Estimation-Rounding**

**Key Learning Points**

- 1 Rounding Rule
- 2 Rounding Length
- 3 Nearest Hundred
- 4 Rounding Money

**TASK**

**Part A Language**

**1. Glossary (10 items, 10 marks)**

Please fill in the meanings and Parts of Speech. Then, read the phrases in the last column aloud.

No. & Page	Vocabulary	Meanings	Parts of Speech e.g. n., adj., v., ...	Collocations/Phrases
1.1	Exact (p.1)		adj.	An <b>exact</b> answer is ...
1.2	fair (p.2)			Set up a school fun <b>fair</b> .
1.3	digits (p.2)			A rule for rounding numbers with two <b>digits</b> .
1.4	Estimate (p.2)			She asks them to estimate how many tickets they have.
1.5	measure (p.3)			She must <b>measure</b> it to find a cloth that fits.
1.6	Reasonable (p.3)			It is important to be <b>reasonable</b> when rounding numbers.
1.7	Ring toss table (p.3)		n.	Miss Wong asks Lee to get the <b>ring toss table</b> ready.

1.8	extra (p.3)		n.	They will have <b>extra</b> if any bottles break.
1.9	decimal (p.4)			...to be careful when rounding numbers with <b>decimal</b> points.
1.10	subtract (p.4)			They <b>subtract</b> \$3.00 from \$5.00

**2. True (T) or False (F) (5 items, 5 marks)**

- 2.1 \_\_\_ Rounding helps us get an exact answer.
- 2.2 \_\_\_ 15 is closer to 10 than 20.
- 2.3 \_\_\_ The number 42 can be rounded down to 40.
- 2.4 \_\_\_ A ticket is a non-standard tool.
- 2.5 \_\_\_ A ticket shows inches and centimeters.
- 2.6 \_\_\_ When we round \$4.5 to \$5. Next we subtract \$5 from \$10. We find we have about \$15.
- 2.7 \_\_\_ It is reasonable to use the red cloth as it is closer to the right size. (2 marks)
- 2.8 \_\_\_ It is reasonable to round down 445 to the nearest hundred, 400. (2 marks)

**3. Fill in the blank (10 items, 10 marks)**

Please fill in the blank with **correct form of the word**.

The (3.1) \_\_\_\_\_ for rounding numbers with three (3.2) \_\_\_\_\_ :

We may round the number to the (3.3) \_\_\_\_\_ hundred. We look at the digit to the (3.4) \_\_\_\_\_ of the hundred column. That digit is in the tens (3.5) \_\_\_\_\_.

The number 540 (3.6) \_\_\_\_\_ to the nearest hundred is 500. However, in some situations, we do not just follow this rule. For example, it does not (3.7) \_\_\_\_\_ (3.8) \_\_\_\_\_ to underestimate the number of students for transport when planning a school picnic.

In short, rounding is a good method to make (3.9) \_\_\_\_\_, yet it may not be suitable to apply it when we need (3.10) \_\_\_\_\_ information.

**Part A: Score : \_\_\_\_\_/30**

## Part B Knowledge & Skills

1. What is the purpose of rounding numbers? (6 Marks)

Ans: Rounding numbers makes it easier to solve number problems (2M). When an exact answer is not needed (2M), then rounding numbers helps to obtain an estimate (2M).

2a. What is the rule of rounding off a number? (8 marks)

Ans: If the digit to the right hand side column is 1 to 4 (2M), round down the right hand side column to 0 (2M). If the digit to the right hand side column is 5 to 9 (2M), then round up the number by adding 1 to the designated column (2M).

2b. Explain how we can round the number 385 to the nearest hundred? (5 marks)

Ans: To round up to the nearest hundred, we look at the digit in the tens column (2M). The number in the tens column is 8 (1M), we round up to the nearest hundred (1M), therefore the answer is 400 (1M).

2c. Explain how we can round \$32.3 to the nearest dollar? (5 marks)

Ans: To round to the nearest dollar, we look at the number to the right of the decimal point (2M). The number in the first decimal point is 3 (1M), we round down to the nearest dollar (1M), therefore the answer is \$32 (1M).

3. Why do people use nonstandard tools when measuring the length and what is the criteria of using such nonstandard tools? (6 marks)

Ans: When people do not have a ruler or other standard measuring tool (2M), then they may use nonstandard tool. The criteria of using certain nonstandard tools must be reasonable (2M), that is, a tool cannot be not too short nor too long (2M).

**Part B: Score : \_\_\_\_\_/30**

END



# Cycle 3 – History

## Governing Policies in Early 20th Century

### 1. Hong Kong comes under British rule



#### History in Depth

### Hong Kong and unequal treaties

#### China signing the unequal treaties

From the mid-19th century, China lost several foreign wars and was forced to sign unequal treaties after each war. Hong Kong was placed under British rule according to the *Treaty of Nanjing*, the *Convention of Beijing* and the *Convention Respecting an Extension of Hong Kong Territory*.

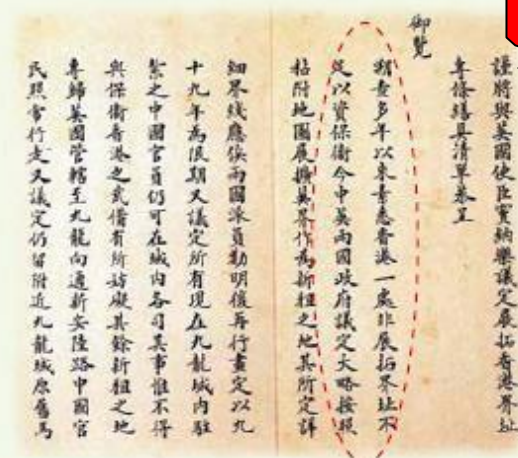
#### British rule continued

The unequal treaties signed by the Qing Dynasty were not abolished after its fall. The Nanjing Government abolished most of the unequal treaties during the Second World War (1939-1945). However, it could not take back Hong Kong. In 1972, the United Nations passed a resolution that recognized Hong Kong as a territory of China (a sovereign country). Hong Kong was also removed from the list of colonies. However, Britain continued to rule Hong Kong.

#### Return of Hong Kong and the end of the unequal treaties

In the early 1980s, China and Britain started talks about the future of Hong Kong. This was because the lease of the New Territories would end on June 30, 1997. In 1984, the two countries signed a joint declaration. Britain agreed to return Hong Kong to China in 1997. On July 1, 1997, China resumed its sovereignty over Hong Kong. This marked the end of the unequal treaties in China's history.

#### Sources 1 & 2



A Chinese document related to the lease of the New Territories (left) and a Chinese map showing Britain's leasing the New Territories (right)





## Supplementary notes

### Governors

Between 1842 and 1997, Hong Kong was ruled by Britain.

There were 28 governors.

The first governor was Henry Pottinger and the last governor was Chris Patten (彭定康).

Patten ruled Hong Kong until China resumed its sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997. The governor was very powerful.

According to the *Royal Instructions*, the governor could ignore the opposition of the Legislative Council and made his own decisions. He only had to inform the Foreign & Commonwealth Office of Britain.

### The Executive Council

The Executive Council was the main advisory body of the government. Its members mainly came from the government. It was responsible for carrying out government policies.

### The Legislative Council

The Legislative Council was set up in 1843. It held the first meeting in 1844. The members were government officials or appointees by the governor. Until 1993, the governor was the chairman and member of the Legislative Council.

## 2 Early British rule of Hong Kong



## Focal point

To discuss the early years of British rule.

### (a) Government structure

#### (i) The Governor

The Governor was the head of the Hong Kong government. He was appointed by the British monarch. The *Letters Patent* granted the Governor the supreme power to rule Hong Kong. He could handle local administrative, economic and social affairs. He was also the chairman of the Executive Council and the Legislative Council, and had the final say.

#### (ii) The Executive Council and the Legislative Council

The Executive Council and the Legislative Council were established according to the *Royal Instructions* in 1843. They were advisory bodies to the Governor. The former advised the Governor on policy-making and law-making. The latter was responsible for making laws and public spending.

Members of the Executive Council and the Legislative Council were appointed by the Governor. They were divided into 'official members' (government officials) and 'unofficial members' (social elites). In the early years of British rule, the two councils only had official members. Unofficial members of the Legislative Council and the Executive Council were only appointed in 1850 and 1896 respectively.



## Interpreting picture

### Government House

Government House (Right, Source 4) was constructed in neo-classical style. It was very different from the present-day Government House (Left, Source 4). During the Japanese Occupation (1942-1945), Government House underwent great changes in appearance. Japanese architectural features such as the central clock tower and pillar decorations were added to dilute Western influence.



Sources 3 & 4

Government House on Upper Albert Road in Central on Hong Kong Island. It is the former residence of the governors from 1855 to 1997.

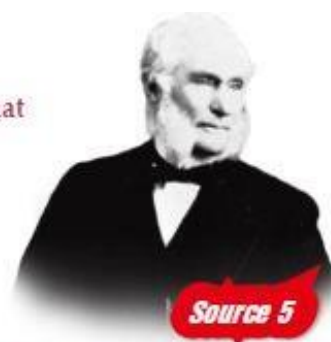


Government House in 1903

*Letters Patent* - 《英皇制誥》  
*Royal Instructions* - 《皇室訓令》

### (iii) The Colonial Secretariat

The government was led by the Governor. The **Colonial Secretariat** (Government Secretariat) was the central organ of the government and managed all executive departments and the civil service. The **Colonial Secretary** (later **Chief Secretary**), **Colonial Treasurer** (later **Financial Secretary**) and **Attorney General** were major officials.



Austin was the Colonial Secretary from 1868 to 1879. Austin Road in Kowloon was named after him.

### (b) Local affairs

#### (i) The Sanitary Board

In 1883, the **Sanitary Board** was established to be responsible for municipal services (chiefly the city's sanitary service). In 1935, it was reorganized to become the 'Urban Council'. Its functions expanded to include recreation and entertainment.

#### (ii) The Heung Yee Kuk

The **Heung Yee Kuk** was set up as a statutory advisory body. It was established in 1926. It advised the government on affairs concerning the New Territories.

### (c) Policies towards the Chinese

#### (i) Absorbing the Chinese elite into the government

To protect the political influence and privileged position of the British residents, British and European residents occupied all important government posts in the early years of British rule.

In the late 19th century, some local Chinese merchants and **compradors** became very rich. More local Chinese residents began to receive Western education. To gain the support of local Chinese people, the Hong Kong government allowed the Chinese elite to take part in government affairs.

#### Supplementary notes

Rising status of the Chinese and Chinese participation in government affairs:  
Refer to 2B Attached Notes-05.

#### Source 6

In 1860, all the members of the Executive Council were British.



Attorney General - 律政司  
Chief Secretary - 布政司  
Colonial Secretary - 輔政司  
compradors - 買辦  
Sanitary Board - 潔淨局

Austin, John - 柯士甸  
Colonial Secretariat - 輔政司署  
Colonial Treasurer - 庫務司  
Heung Yee Kuk - 鄉議局



**Source 7**

Ng Tingfang (above)  
and Chow Shouson (below)

In 1880 and 1926, **Ng Tingfang** and **Chow Shouson** were appointed as the first Chinese unofficial members of the Legislative Council and the Executive Council respectively. Some Chinese elites had also been appointed as members of the Sanitary Board since 1886.

**(ii) Policy of racial discrimination**



**Supplementary notes**

Racial segregation: Refer to 2B Attached Notes-05.

Apart from some rich Chinese merchants and professionals, local Chinese residents still had a low social status by the early 20th century. The British regarded the Chinese as the cause of poor public hygiene and crime. They introduced discriminatory measures against the local Chinese. One example was the *Peak District Reservation Ordinance* (1904). It reserved the Peak as a residential area for non-Chinese residents.



**Historical profile**

Ng Tingfang and Shouson Chow:  
Refer to 2B Attached Notes-05.



**Supplementary notes**

**Curfew**

In 1842, the Hong Kong government enforced a curfew on local Chinese. They would be fined, imprisoned or flogged if they left their houses after 8 o'clock without a permit. Europeans were exempted from the curfew.

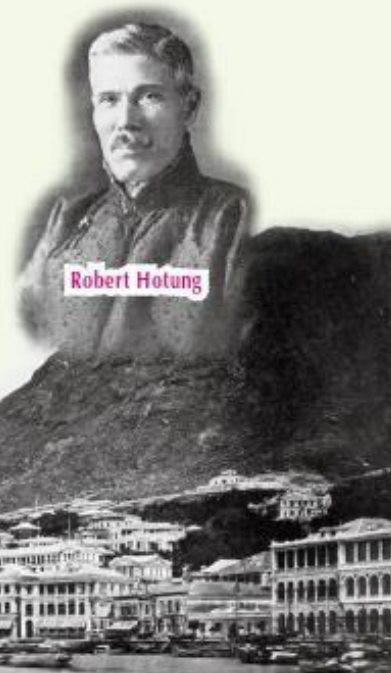


**History in Depth**

## Chinese merchants and compradors

In the mid-19th century, Hong Kong was an important entrepot in trade between China and other countries. As trade grew, Western merchants were attracted to Hong Kong, wanting to take a share of the profits. Some Chinese compradors acted as middlemen for the Western merchants and became rich. **Robert Hotung** and **Ho Kom Tong** were the most well-known compradors at the time.

Besides trade, local Chinese merchants and compradors also invested in manufacturing industries, construction, real estate and land to increase their wealth. The government gradually came to regard them as a 'new force that could not be ignored'.



**Robert Hotung**

**Source 8**

Taiping Shan in Central in the 1870s. In 1906, Robert Hotung was the first person of Chinese ancestry to be allowed to live on the Peak since the start of British rule.

NLSI Peace Evangelical Secondary School

Language Across Curriculum (LaC)

S.4 History (Answers)

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

**Governing Policies in Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century**

**Key Learning Points**

- 1 Hong Kong and Unequal Treaties
- 2 Government Structure
- 3 Policies towards the Chinese

**TASK**

**Part A Language**

**1. Glossary (10 items, 10 marks)**

Please fill in the meanings and Parts of Speech. Then, read the phrases in the last column aloud.

No. & Page	Vocabulary	Meanings	Parts of Speech	Collocations/Phrases
1.1	Convention (p.1)		n.	The <b>Convention</b> of Beijing
1.2	abolish (p.1)			The Nanjing Government <b>abolished</b> most of the unequal treaties...
1.3	resolution (p.1)		n.	The United Nations passed a <b>resolution</b> that....
1.4	sovereignty (p.1)			China resumed its <b>sovereignty</b> over Hong Kong.
1.5	The former, the latter (p.2)		n.	The <b>former</b> advised the Governor....The <b>latter</b> was responsible for...
1.6	Privileged (p.3)			To protect the political influence

				and <b>privileged</b> position of the British residents,...
1.7	merchants(p.3)			Some local Chinese <b>merchants</b> and compradors became very rich.
1.8	Compradors (p.3)		n.	Some local Chinese merchants and <b>compradors</b> became very rich.
1.9	Elite (p.3)			The Hong Kong government allowed the Chinese <b>elite</b> to take part in government affairs.
1.10	Discriminatory measures (p.4)		Adj. n.	They introduced <b>discriminatory measures</b> against the local Chinese.

**2. Matching (5 items, 10 marks)**

Please match the concepts below with the descriptive sentences.

The Government Secretariat	The Legislative Council	The Executive Council
The Heung Yee Kuk	The Chief Secretary	The Sanitary Board

- 2.1 The body that advised on policies and law-making.
- 2.2 The body that advised the government on affairs concerning the New Territories.
- 2.3 The bureau that managed all executive departments and the civil service.
- 2.4 The office that was responsible for hygiene and recreation.
- 2.5 The body that advised about public expenditure.

2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5

**3. Fill in the blank (5 items, 10 marks)**

Please fill in the blank with **correct form of the word**.

Hong Kong was placed under the British (3.1)\_\_\_\_\_ according to the Treaty of Nanjing and

the (3.2)\_\_\_\_\_of Beijing. Hong Kong then became one of the (3.3)\_\_\_\_\_of Britain. The unequal treaties were (3.4)\_\_\_\_\_by the United Nations in 1972. In 1997. The (3.5)\_\_\_\_\_of Hong Kong was returned to China. In the early years of the British rule, the members of the Executive and Legislative Council were (3.6)\_\_\_\_\_ by the Governor. There were official and unofficial members. Since 1880, some Chinese (3.7)\_\_\_\_\_ were allowed to be appointed as unofficial members.

By early 20<sup>th</sup> Century, the Chinese still had a low (3.8)\_\_\_\_\_and were regarded as the source of (3.9)\_\_\_\_\_and public hygiene problem. They were forbidden to settle in the Peak District. Such a measure was (3.10)\_\_\_\_\_.

**Part A: Score : \_\_\_\_\_/30**

### **Part B Knowledge & Skills**

1. What were the functions of the Legislative Council and the Executive Council in colonial Hong Kong? (8 marks)

The Executive Council advised the Governor on policy- making (4 mark)  
and the legislative Council was responsible for making laws and public spending.(4 mark)

2. Name two examples of Chinese Elites who were allowed to take part in government affairs. (8 marks)

In 1880, Ng Tingfeng was appointed as the first Chinese unofficial member of the Legislation Council (4 marks) and in 1926, Chow Shouson was appointed as the first Chinese unofficial member of the Executive Council. (4 marks)

3. "The Chinese and British were treated equally in late 19th and early 20th century in Hong Kong." Do you agree? Explain your answer with reference to the text (14 marks)

L1 Students copy right example(s) from the text but do not write their own view to the question. (max. 4 marks)

L2 Students answer "Yes" and quote example(s) from the text, (max.6 marks) or  
Students answer "No" but only quote discriminative measure(s) from the text. (max 8 marks)

L3 Students answer " No" and quote right examples from the text, showing that although British

ruler gave Chinese a certain extent of political equality, there were some other discriminative measures against Chinese. (max. 14 marks)

**Suggested answer**

I do not agree with the above statement.

Chinese and British were not treated equally in late 19th and early 20th century in Hong Kong. Although some Chinese Elites were appointed to become Legislative and Executive Councillors, gave Chinese a small extent of political equality, most members of the two Councils and all high officials were British.

Moreover, there were some discriminatory measures against the local Chinese. One example was the Peak District Reservation Ordinance (1904), which banned Chinese to reside in the Peak District. There were also night curfew which was for Chinese only.

In conclusion, the statement is not true.

**Part B: Score : \_\_\_\_\_/30**

END



# Cycle 4 - BAFS

## Business Environment

### 1.5 Factors affecting business decisions

As Hong Kong is an *externally-oriented* and open economy, its performance is easily affected by external factors. Changes in the business environment in other countries will have an impact on our economy. Therefore, when making business and investment decisions, managers have to consider a number of factors that can affect the business environment.

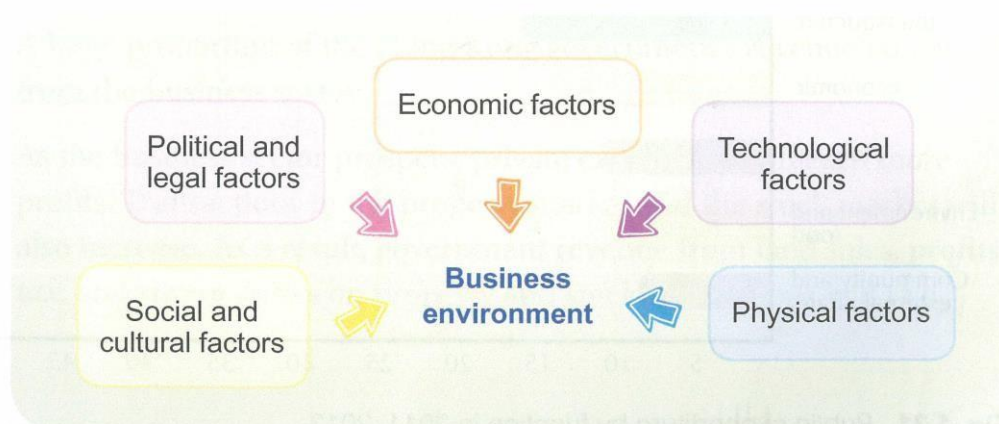


Fig. 1.32 Factors affecting the business environment

#### 1.5.1 Economic factors

Economic factors include the level of <sup>①</sup>*national income*, <sup>②</sup>*inflation rate*, <sup>③</sup>wage level, <sup>④</sup>unemployment rate, <sup>⑤</sup>*money supply*, interest rate and <sup>⑥</sup>*exchange rate*. These factors affect the overall consumption and investment in an economy. They are the key factors that affect business decisions.

A country with a stable economic environment attracts firms to make investments. On the contrary, if the <sup>⑥</sup>*price level* or exchange rate of a country (which affects rent and other production costs) is very unstable, the risk of doing business in that country increases.

The government of a country or a region can promote a favourable economic environment by:

- imposing low tax rates
- exercising no foreign exchange controls
- removing trade barriers

## 1.5.2 Physical factors

Physical factors are related to the natural environment and location of a country or a region, which directly affect development.

Many developed countries are located in areas with abundant natural resources, with plenty of land available for various activities. Some countries have *navi* with natural seaports, which allow people to travel by sea. A favourable well-developed infrastructure networks can attract

Firms have to invest in infrastructure



Hong Kong International Terminals



Ferry terminal



Hong Kong International Airport

### 1.5.3 Technological factors

Technological factors affect firms' decisions on how they carry out production and distribute their products.

- New technology can improve production techniques and labour productivity so that firms can save on production costs. In addition, new information and communication technology (ICT) and transport technology can also provide some new cost-saving ways for firms to transport raw materials and deliver their products. Therefore, many firms spend a lot of money on research and development (R&D). This also explains why business managers have to consider how to make use of new technology to reduce production and distribution costs and to explore new business opportunities nowadays.



**Fig. 1.34** With the advance in technology, some companies place advertisement online to save cost.

## Hong Kong faces labour shortage in future due to ageing population

The *Steering Committee on Population Policy* (SCPP) announced a report recently. The report pointed out that an ageing population and *imbalances* in manpower supply and demand had led to a shortage of labour in Hong Kong. According to the report on manpower projection to 2018 published by the government, the manpower demand for the local economy is expected to increase to 3.6 million people. However, the manpower supply will only total 3.58 million people.

(Summary of news reports on 30 May 2012)

**Fig. 1.36** Population structure affects the labour supply of a region. An ageing population might be one of the reasons for the labour shortage in Hong Kong in future.

### 1.5.4 Social and cultural factors

Social factors such as the *population structure* (e.g., *age distribution* and *sex ratio*) affect the labour supply. The education level and language ability of the population affect labour productivity. The culture of a country affects the tastes and preferences of consumers, which, in turn, have an impact on business decisions.

As mentioned in Section 1.3.2, because of globalisation, the world economy has become more and more integrated. When entering foreign markets, firms have to recognise that there are cultural differences in different countries. They should localise their products to suit the tastes and preferences of consumers in those countries.

Some countries have a culture of encouraging women to study and work, and emphasising the virtue of hard work. This kind of culture can increase the labour supply and improve the labour productivity of the countries.



**Fig. 1.35** Muslims do not eat pork and Hindus do not eat beef. Therefore, McDonald's in India uses chicken, vegetables and fish as *substitutes* for beef and pork in their products.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

## Factors affecting business decisions

### Key Learning Points

- 1 Economic Factors
- 2 Physical Factors
- 3 Technological Factors
- 4 Social & Cultural Factors
- 5 Political and Legal Factors

### TASK

#### Part A Language

#### 1. Glossary (13 items, 13 marks)

Please fill in the meanings and Parts of Speech. Then, read the phrases in the last column aloud.

No. & Page	Vocabulary	Meanings	Parts of Speech	Collocations/Phrases
1.1	Investment (p.1)		n.	Managers make business and <b>investment</b> decisions.
1.2	Tax rates (p.1)		n.	Hong Kong is a city famous for its low <b>tax rates</b> .
1.3	Natural resources (p.2)		Adjective phrase.	Many developed countries are rich in <b>natural resources</b> .
1.4	Infrastructure (p.2)			Well-developed <b>infrastructure</b> such as roads and transport networks can attract investments.
1.5	Production (p.3)			New technology can improve <b>production</b> techniques and labour productivity.
1.6	cost (p.3),			Transport technology can also provide new <b>cost-saving</b> ways for firms to transport raw materials and deliver their products.
1.7	distribution (p.3)			New technology can help reduce production and <b>distribution</b> costs.
1.8	shortage (p.4)			An ageing population has led to a <b>shortage of labour</b> in Hong Kong in future.
1.9	regulations (p.5)			<b>Laws and regulations</b> imposed by the

				government have a direct impact on the business environment.
1.10	Corruption and bribery (p.5)			A government can improve business environment by preventing <b>corruption</b> and <b>bribery</b> .
1.11	Democratic (p.5)			The political system of the government is <b>democratic</b> .
1.12	authoritarian (p.5)			The political system of the government is <b>authoritarian</b> .
1.13	Intervention (p.5)			The <b>intervention</b> in business from the government may affect the risk of investment.

**2. Summary: Please fill in the table with suitable content and words (16 items, 16 marks)**

	<b>Favourable policies/ Environment</b>	<b>Examples of the Factors</b> (give 2 examples)
<b>Economic Factors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- (1)_____low tax rates</li> <li>- exercising no foreign exchange controls.</li> <li>- removing (2)_____.</li> </ul>	(give 2 examples) (3) (4) - _____ - _____
<b>Physical Factors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rich in (5) _____</li> <li>- Plenty of (6)_____</li> <li>- Well-developed infrastructure &amp; transport network.</li> </ul>	(give 2 examples) (7) (8) - _____ - _____
<b>Social &amp; Cultural Factors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- (9)_____ women to study and work</li> <li>- Emphasizing (10) _____ _____</li> </ul>	(give 2 examples) (11) (12) - <u>Age distribution</u> - _____ - _____
<b>Political &amp; Legal Factors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- (13)_____government</li> <li>- Encouraging (14) _____</li> <li>- Respecting (15) _____ _____</li> <li>and the rule of laws</li> <li>- Enforcing business contracts</li> </ul>	-

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Allowing free flow of information</li> <li>- Preventing (16) _____</li> <li>_____</li> </ul>	
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**3. Fill in the blank with the following words. A word can be used more than once. (5 items, 7 marks)**

More	higher	lower
greater	decrease	increase

- 3.1 Minimal government intervention in business → \_\_\_\_\_ risk of investment.
- 3.2 A greater ageing population → the labour supply \_\_\_\_\_. (2 marks)
- 3.3 An unstable exchange rate of a country → the risk of investment in that country \_\_\_\_\_.  
(2 marks)
- 3.4 A well-developed infrastructure and transport network → can attract \_\_\_\_\_ investments.
- 3.5 New technology improves labour productivity → can save \_\_\_\_\_ on production costs.

**4. Fill in each blank with an appropriate word. (4 items, 4 marks)**

E.g. Managers have to consider different factors when making decisions.

- 4.1 The government should promote a \_\_\_\_\_ economic and political environment for business.
- 4.2 Business managers always consider how to \_\_\_\_\_ costs through making use of new technology.
- 4.3 When starting a business in a foreign market, managers need to recognize \_\_\_\_\_ differences, for example, Muslims do not eat pork.
- 4.4 The managers should \_\_\_\_\_ their products to fit the needs and tastes of the consumers in that country.

**Part A: Score : \_\_\_\_\_/40**

## Part B Knowledge & Skills

1. Explain two ways in which technological factors can help raise the productivity of a bank. (8 marks)

### Answer

Technological factors can help raise the productivity of a bank in the following ways:

- Cloud computing enables the bank to store data on servers at a remote location. The bank can thus save and backup a lot of data at a lower cost. Employees at the bank can also work at home. Employees with minor health problems who are taking sick leave can work remotely at home.
- The bank can develop new ATM machines which can process transactions faster. For example, some banks are developing mobile applications which enable customers to take money from ATM machines without a bank card. Customers are first required to input personal data and transaction details via their smartphone. A verification code will then be sent to the customers. They can then input the code at ATM machines to get the money.
- The bank can develop online banking (Internet banking) which allows customers to conduct transactions on a secured website. This can speed up banking transactions. Alternatively, the bank can set up a self-help personal banking centre which encourages customers to take part in the transaction process. The bank can thus hire fewer tellers at its branches.

**(Any two of the above, 4 marks for each point)**

2. (a) What favourable physical factors does Hong Kong possess? List any two of them. (4 marks)

(b) Refer to (a). How do these physical factors benefit the Hong Kong economy? Describe any two benefits. (6 marks)

### Answer

(a) Favourable physical factors that Hong Kong possesses:

- Hong Kong has a natural deep-water harbour (2 mark)
- Hong Kong's proximity to the Mainland (2 mark)

(b) Benefits arising from the favourable physical factor of having a natural deep-water harbour:

- The natural deep-water harbour provides a port for large ships, linking Hong Kong to the world.
- The natural deep-water harbour helps promote the growth of the freight industry in Hong Kong.

**(Any one of the above, 3 marks)**

Benefits arising from the favourable physical factor of its proximity to the Mainland:

- Due to its proximity to the Mainland, Hong Kong serves as a vital intermediary between the Mainland and the outside world.
- Hong Kong earns foreign exchange by providing services to facilitate trades between the Mainland and other countries.
- Viewing Hong Kong as a stepping stone to the Mainland market, many foreign firms have set



up headquarters and offices in Hong Kong.

- Hong Kong's financial sector prospers as it helps many Mainland firms raise capital in the stock market.
- Hong Kong is easily accessible to Mainland people due to its proximity to the Mainland. Residents of some Mainland cities can also travel to Hong Kong easily under the Individual Visit Scheme. This helps promote the development of Hong Kong's tourism.
- Good transportation network links Hong Kong to the Mainland. Hong Kong businesses can set up factories in the Mainland to save on production cost.

**(Any two of the above, 3 marks)**

**(Any other reasonable answers)**

3. Assume that you are the manager of an IT company producing educational software in Hong Kong. To reduce the cost of operations, your firm has decided to move the programming department to the Mainland of China. What factors do you have to consider when choosing the location for this department? List any two. (6 marks)

Answer

Factors that I have to consider include:

- Social and cultural factors: whether there is an adequate supply of programming workers.
- Economic factors: whether there is sufficient space for expansion at reasonable cost.
- Technological factors: whether there are good communication networks between the location of this programming department in the Mainland and the headquarters in Hong Kong.
- Political and legal factors: whether the local government has favourable policies towards the IT industry.

**(Any two of the above, 3 marks for each point)**

**(Any other reasonable answers)**

**Part B: Score : \_\_\_\_\_/24**

END

