

2026

English Paper 2 Mock Exam

***Techniques +
Model Essays +
Remarks +
Skills + Tips
And
Traps***

1. For question 1, write about 200 words.

You work for Happy Smile, an organization that promotes mental health awareness. You are now drafting a leaflet to encourage the public to pay attention to their mental health and seek help when needed.

Write your leaflet. In your leaflet, you should write:

- how to find out when they need help with mental health; and
- what they can do to seek help.

Techniques	Model Essay	Remarks, Tips & Traps
<p>Sentence Pattern ①... not adj. enough + to-infinitive ... 不足夠...以...</p> <p>②... such + a/an/x adj. + Noun + that SVO 如此 + 形容詞(因為) + 所以...(結果)</p> <p>Vocab ① advisable (明智的) ② persist (持續) ③ disrupt (干擾) ④ indicators (指標) ⑤ sustained (持續的) ⑥ warrant (需要) ⑦ prompt (導致) ⑧ confidential (機密的) ⑨ referrals (轉介) ⑩ isolation (孤立)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Your Mental Health Matters</u></p> <p><u>Recognizing when help with mental health may be needed</u> It is ①advisable to consider seeking professional assistance when certain signs ②persist for two weeks or longer and begin to ③disrupt everyday activities. Common ④indicators include ⑤sustained feelings of sadness, emptiness, or hopelessness that do not lift with time. Excessive and uncontrollable worry, anxiety, or fear frequently interfere with concentration or decision-making. Noticeable changes in sleep patterns, whether difficulty falling asleep, staying asleep, or sleeping excessively as well as alterations in appetite or energy levels ⑥warrant attention. A significant loss of interest or pleasure in activities that were previously enjoyable, together with progressive withdrawal from friends, family, or social engagements, often signals underlying distress. Difficulty maintaining focus, increased irritability, or persistent feelings of worthlessness and guilt are additional concerns.</p> <p>Physical symptoms without clear medical cause, such as recurrent headaches, chronic fatigue, or digestive discomfort, may also accompany mental health challenges. ①These signs are often not obvious enough to ⑦prompt immediate action, yet they can significantly affect quality of life if left unaddressed. In more urgent situations, thoughts of self-harm require immediate intervention.</p> <p><u>Rationale</u> A range of accessible and confidential services exists to provide prompt support. Immediate emotional assistance, counselling, and appropriate referrals are available through 24-hour hotlines and crisis lines. Established services offer ⑧confidential listening and guidance at any time. For psychiatric assessment or referrals to public-sector care, specialized direct lines operate around the clock. Consulting a family doctor represents a practical initial step, as they can conduct an assessment and arrange ⑨referrals to specialist outpatient clinics or community mental wellness centers. ②Such a wide variety of support options exists that no one needs to face mental health difficulties alone. Free online resources and information platforms provide further avenues for guidance and self-help materials.</p> <p>No one should face these difficulties in ⑩isolation. Reaching out constitutes a responsible and courageous decision. Support always remains available — please seek assistance through available channels whenever the need arises.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(327 words)</p>	<p>1. Explicitly consider the intended readers (e.g., Hong Kong residents across age groups who may hesitate due to stigma or lack of information) and adapt explanations and tone to reduce shame and promote accessibility, thereby increasing the leaflet's relevance and impact.</p> <p>2. For each key sign or recommended step, briefly explain its significance and outcome (e.g., "Consulting a family doctor is advisable as they can offer an initial confidential assessment and arrange specialist referral").</p>

<p>Sentence Pattern ① ... so + adj. / adv. + that ... 非常 + 形容詞(因為) + 所以...(結果)</p> <p>② The -er Subject 1 + Verb 1, the -er Subject 2 + Verb 2 愈... , 愈...</p> <p>Vocab ① prudent (謹慎的) ② contemplate (考慮) ③ abatement (緩和) ④ coupled with (連同) ⑤ discernible (可辨別的) ⑥ conspicuous (顯眼的) ⑦ round-the-clock (全天候的) ⑧ psychiatric (精神病學的) ⑨ furnish (提供) ⑩ pursue (追求)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Your Mental Health Matters</u></p> <p><u>Recognising when help with mental health may be needed</u> It is ①prudent to ②contemplate professional assistance whenever particular signs endure for two weeks or longer and commence interfering with routine activities. Typical indicators encompass prolonged feelings of sadness, emptiness, or despair that show no sign of ③abatement.</p> <p>Overwhelming and persistent anxiety or worry is ①so intense that it frequently impairs concentration and sound decision-making. Distinct alterations in sleep patterns—whether difficulty falling asleep, frequent awakenings, or excessive rest—as well as changes in appetite or energy levels merit serious consideration.</p> <p>A marked decline in enjoyment of previously valued activities, ④coupled with gradual withdrawal from family and social contacts, often reveals underlying emotional strain. Challenges in sustaining attention, heightened irritability, or enduring sensations of worthlessness and guilt represent further warning signs.</p> <p>Physical complaints without ⑤discernible medical cause, such as recurrent headaches, persistent fatigue, or gastrointestinal discomfort, may likewise accompany mental health difficulties. These signs are often not ⑥conspicuous enough to prompt immediate response, yet they can profoundly impair quality of life when neglected. ② The longer these signs persist, the more urgent it becomes to seek professional guidance.</p> <p><u>What you can do to seek help</u> A broad spectrum of accessible and confidential resources stands ready to offer prompt assistance. ⑦Round-the-clock hotlines and crisis services provide immediate emotional support, counselling, and suitable referrals.</p> <p>Reputable organizations deliver private listening and direction at any hour. Specialised channels for ⑧psychiatric evaluation or public-sector referrals operate continuously.</p> <p>Consulting a family physician constitutes a practical first measure, facilitating an initial assessment and coordination of referral to specialised clinics or community mental health facilities.</p> <p>Such an extensive range of support options exists that no individual needs to confront mental health challenges in isolation. Additional free digital platforms and informational resources ⑨furnish further guidance and self-management strategies.</p> <p>No person should endure these difficulties unaided. Reaching out constitutes a responsible and courageous step. Assistance remains perpetually available—please ⑩pursue help through established channels as soon as the need arises.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(333 words)</p>	<p>1. High-scoring leaflets articulate the rationale behind each warning sign by linking it to its potential impact on daily life and emotional well-being, thereby justifying the need for early recognition and professional support.</p> <p>2. Treating the “What you can do” section as a simple list of unrelated suggestions without showing how they form a supportive chain, resulting in a fragmented leaflet that fails to demonstrate a well-integrated model of care.</p>
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Writing Guidelines

這個作文題目要求你撰寫一篇推廣心理健康的宣傳單張 (leaflet)，目的是鼓勵公眾關注自身心理健康，並在需要時主動求助。內容必須清晰回應兩個核心要求：如何辨識自己可能需要心理支援，以及可以採取哪些具體求助行動。

Contents

- 確保單張充分回應題目兩個要求：清楚說明辨識心理健康問題的具體跡象，以及提供實際、可行的求助途徑
- 針對香港公眾的常見情況 (如壓力大、污名化、求助猶豫) 設計內容，突出早期求助的重要性及可及性
- 使用具說服力且溫和的語言，避免過度醫療化或驚嚇讀者，同時強調「求助是負責任且勇敢的行為」
- 保持內容聚焦於心理健康意識提升，避免偏離主題或加入不相關的個人故事

Language

- 注意使用正確的句式和語法，確保表達清晰、專業且易懂
- 選擇適當的正式詞彙與正面表達 (如 *prudent*、*warrant attention*、*facilitate*、*perpetually available*)，提升單張的專業性與可信度
- 避免重複相同詞語，可運用同義詞或不同結構 (如 *impair* / *undermine* / *compromise*) 豐富語言
- 嚴格檢查拼寫、標點及大小寫一致性，以維持高水平的語言呈現

Organization

- 確保單張結構清晰：標題醒目 → 簡短引言 → 兩個主要分題 (Recognising... / What you can do...) → 鼓勵結語
- 每個分題使用小標題分隔，段落之間以過渡詞或短語 (如 “In more pressing circumstances”、 “Fortunately”、 “A broad spectrum of...”) 連接，增強邏輯流暢度
- 段落內句子排列有層次，先總述再細述，或由一般到具體，提升閱讀舒適度

考生於這篇作文於內容及文法的常見錯誤及建議：

1. 沒有清楚說明跡象的持續時間或嚴重程度：許多考生僅列出「感到悲傷」「焦慮」，卻未提及「持續兩週以上」或「明顯影響日常生活」，導致內容缺乏說服力和專業性。建議明確加入時間或影響描述。
2. 求助途徑描述過於籠統：只寫「找人傾訴」「看醫生」而不說明第一步或資源類型 (如 24 小時熱線、家庭醫生轉介、社區中心)，顯得空泛。建議具體指出行動的實際性與可及性。
3. 缺乏溫和、鼓勵的語氣：部分考生語調過於冷冰冰或過分強調「危險」，容易令讀者卻步。建議貫穿正面訊息，如「你並不孤單」「及早求助有助改善」等，以符合宣傳單張的鼓勵目的。
4. 文法及句式錯誤：常見問題包括時態混亂 (尤其是描述持續狀態時)、冠詞遺漏、及主動被動語態不當。建議寫完後逐句檢查。
5. 無清晰分段或過渡：整段長句堆砌，或兩個主要部分之間缺乏連接，影響閱讀流暢度。建議使用小標題及過渡短語加強結構感。

6. 拼寫與標點粗心：常見錯誤包括 “discernible” 拼錯、“perpetually” 漏字母、缺少破折號或逗號。建議最後校對一次，或朗讀檢查語感。
7. 忽略目標讀者心理：未考慮香港人對心理健康的普遍猶豫與污名感，導致內容顯得脫離現實。建議適度加入減低污名的表述，提升單張的針對性與共鳴。



Part B

2. Schools should teach students more practical life skills, such as budgeting or managing household chores, instead of focusing only on academic subjects. Write an essay on whether you support it with reasons.

Techniques	Model Essay	Remarks, Tips & Traps
<p>Sentence Pattern</p> <p>① Notwithstanding ... 雖然...</p> <p>② ... too adj. for sb. + to-infinitive ... 對某人過於...去...</p> <p>③ Like .../ Unlike...正如.../有別於...</p> <p>Vocab</p> <p>① Imperative (必要的)</p> <p>② notwithstanding (儘管)</p> <p>③ endorsement (支持)</p> <p>④ abstract (抽象的)</p> <p>⑤ tangible (具體的)</p> <p>⑥ resilience (適應力)</p> <p>⑦ feasible (可行的)</p> <p>⑧ holistic (整體的)</p> <p>⑨ recognition (認可)</p> <p>⑩ philosophy (哲學)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Enhancing Education: The Imperative to Integrate Practical Life Skills into School Curricula</u></p> <p>The question of whether schools should allocate greater emphasis to practical life skills—such as personal budgeting, household management, basic cooking, time organisation, and interpersonal communication—rather than concentrating almost exclusively on academic disciplines continues to attract considerable attention.</p> <p>①② Notwithstanding the established importance of rigorous academic training in developing analytical abilities, specialised knowledge, and access to higher education and professional pathways, I maintain a strong ③ endorsement of the proposal. A balanced curriculum that meaningfully incorporates practical competencies would equip students far more effectively for independent living, promote comprehensive personal growth, and yield lasting societal advantages.</p> <p>A compelling argument in favour of this shift lies in the evident gap between current educational outcomes and the demands of adult life. Academic programmes, though intellectually demanding, are frequently ④ too ⑤ abstract for students to translate directly into the practical realities they will encounter upon leaving school. Competencies such as constructing and adhering to a realistic monthly budget, understanding credit and debt, distinguishing essential expenditure from discretionary purchases, or negotiating utility bills remain largely absent from standard mathematics or economics syllabuses. Likewise, fundamental household skills—planning balanced meals within a limited budget, maintaining hygiene standards, performing minor repairs, or managing laundry and waste disposal—are seldom taught systematically. Young adults who lack these foundational abilities often experience heightened financial stress, domestic disorganisation, and dependence on family or external services during their initial years of independence. Structured instruction within the school environment would substantially reduce these transitional difficulties and foster greater self-reliance from an earlier stage.</p> <p>Moreover, the inclusion of practical life skills contributes meaningfully to psychological and emotional development in ways that purely academic study cannot always achieve. ③ Unlike conventional classroom subjects, which may appear remote or deferred in their relevance, hands-on skills deliver immediate, observable results that reinforce self-confidence and a sense of agency. Successfully preparing a nutritious meal for oneself, organising a personal schedule to meet multiple deadlines, or resolving a minor domestic issue independently generates ⑤ tangible satisfaction and ⑥ resilience. These experiences cultivate</p>	<p>1. For each practical skill mentioned (e.g., budgeting, household management), briefly justify its inclusion with specific consequences of its absence (e.g., “Young adults lacking budgeting skills often face financial stress and debt due to poor money management”) and link it to broader outcomes such as independence, reduced anxiety, or improved mental well-being. This shows depth of reasoning and strengthens the argument’s persuasiveness.</p> <p>2. Adopting an extreme position that dismisses academic subjects entirely or implies practical skills should completely replace them, which weakens credibility and fails to address the complexity of curriculum design under time and resource constraints.</p>

	<p>problem-solving capacities, emotional regulation, and adaptability—attributes that, in turn, support improved academic performance and long-term mental well-being. Research consistently indicates that students who feel competent in everyday tasks exhibit lower levels of anxiety and greater overall life satisfaction.</p> <p>Opponents of curriculum reform frequently contend that schools already operate under severe time constraints and that diverting hours from core academic subjects would inevitably compromise examination results and university entrance prospects. Notwithstanding the legitimacy of such concerns, evidence from education systems worldwide demonstrates that integration is both ⑦feasible and beneficial. Project-based learning modules, cross-curricular units (for example, linking mathematics to budgeting exercises or home economics to biology), and dedicated life-skills periods can be implemented without eroding academic rigour. Jurisdictions such as Finland, Australia, and certain provinces in Canada have embedded practical competencies into their frameworks while sustaining or even elevating academic standards, illustrating that the two educational aims need not stand in opposition.</p> <p>In conclusion, schools should indeed expand the teaching of practical life skills rather than confining their focus predominantly to academic content. The present overemphasis on theoretical knowledge leaves many graduates inadequately prepared for the multifaceted demands of adult responsibility. By adopting a more ⑧holistic and forward-looking curriculum—one that accords equal ⑨recognition to intellectual mastery and everyday competence—education authorities can produce individuals who are not only knowledgeable but also capable, adaptable, and emotionally secure. Such an evolution in educational ⑩philosophy would serve both individual flourishing and the broader interests of a well-functioning society. (588 words)</p>	
<p>Sentence Pattern</p> <p>① ... not adj. enough + to-infinitive ... 不足夠...以...</p> <p>② ... such + a/an/x adj. + Noun + that SVO 如此 + 形容詞(因為) + 所以...(結果)</p> <p>③ Subj. + be + adj. + to-infinitive是...的</p> <p>Vocab</p> <p>① pertinent (相關的)</p> <p>② advocate (提倡)</p>	<p><u>Balancing Academia and Life Readiness: The Case for Teaching Practical Skills in Schools</u></p> <p>The ongoing discussion concerning whether schools should allocate greater curriculum time to practical life skills—such as budgeting, household management, meal planning, and basic financial decision-making—rather than concentrating predominantly on academic disciplines remains ①pertinent. Notwithstanding the acknowledged importance of academic subjects in cultivating critical thinking, specialised knowledge, and pathways to tertiary education, I strongly ②advocate for increased emphasis on practical competencies. These skills are indispensable for successful independent living and complement academic learning in meaningful ways.</p> <p>One compelling reason for this stance is that current academic programmes are often ①not ③comprehensive enough to prepare students adequately for the practical demands of adult life. While mathematics and economics provide theoretical foundations, they are frequently insufficient to equip young people with the ability to manage personal finances effectively, such as creating realistic</p>	

<p>③ comprehensive (全面的)</p> <p>④ implication (同質化)</p> <p>⑤ observable (可觀察的)</p> <p>⑥ rewarding (有回報的)</p> <p>⑦ legitimate (合法的)</p> <p>⑧ embedded (嵌入的)</p> <p>⑨ multifaceted (多方面的)</p> <p>⑩ authorities (當局)</p>	<p>budgets, distinguishing essential from non-essential spending, or understanding debt and interest ④implications. Likewise, household management skills—including meal preparation, cleaning routines, basic repairs, and time organisation—are rarely addressed in depth. As a result, many graduates encounter significant difficulties during their transition to independence, including financial strain and domestic inefficiency.</p>	
	<p>Moreover, practical life skills offer developmental benefits that are distinct from those of purely academic study. ②Such immediate and ⑤observable outcomes exist that students experience genuine increases in self-confidence and a sense of control over their environment. Successfully executing a weekly budget or preparing a balanced meal independently ③is highly ⑥rewarding to achieve, as it provides tangible evidence of competence and fosters emotional resilience. These positive experiences, in turn, enhance motivation and support better engagement with academic pursuits.</p>	
	<p>Critics may contend that schools already face severe time limitations and that introducing additional content would compromise academic performance. Notwithstanding such ⑦legitimate concerns, a well-designed integration is feasible. Practical skills can be ⑧embedded through cross-curricular projects, short dedicated modules, or life-education sessions without eroding core subject standards. Education systems in several jurisdictions have demonstrated that academic rigour and practical preparation are not mutually exclusive.</p>	
	<p>In conclusion, schools should indeed teach more practical life skills alongside traditional academic subjects. The present curriculum is often not practical enough to equip students fully for the ⑨multifaceted responsibilities of adulthood. By adopting a more balanced and holistic approach—one that values both intellectual development and everyday competence—education ⑩authorities can produce graduates who are not only knowledgeable but also capable, self-reliant, and emotionally prepared for independent living. Such reform would serve the long-term interests of individuals and society alike.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(417 words)</p>	

Writing Guidelines

這個作文題目要求你撰寫一篇議論文，討論「學校應否教授更多實用生活技能（如預算管理、家務處理），而非只專注學術科目」。你需要清楚表明立場（支持或反對），並提供充分理由支持你的觀點，同時適當回應反方意見，展現平衡思考。

Contents

- 確保明確表達個人立場（**support / oppose**），並貫穿全文，避免模稜兩可
- 提供至少三至四個具體、具說服力的理由，每個理由應包含解釋、例子或後果分析
- 適當承認反方觀點（如時間有限、學術成績壓力），但要解釋為何你的立場更具優先性或可兼顧

- 要強調實用技能對個人獨立性、心理健康及長期人生發展的實際價值，突出教育改革的社會意義

Language

- 使用正式、客觀的語氣，避免口語化表達（如“超有用”，“好重要”）
- 選擇適當的詞彙和術語，以使文章更具專業性和說服力
- 避免重複使用相同的詞語，可以運用同義詞和不同的表達方式來豐富文章的語言
- 注意正確拼寫和標點符號的使用，以提高文章的語言表達能力

Organization

- 確保你的文章有一個清晰的結構，並且內容有良好的連貫性和邏輯性
- 開頭應該引起讀者的興趣，提供一個引人入勝的導入
- 主體部分應該分段，每個段落都有清晰的主題和相應的支援細節
- 使用適當的過渡詞和連接詞，使觀點和段落之間的關聯性更加流暢
- 結尾部分應該總結你的觀點
- 確保段落內部的句子和詞語之間有良好的連接，以增強文章的組織性

考生於這篇作文於內容及文法的常見錯誤及建議：

1. 立場不明確或前後矛盾：開頭說支持，後面卻一直講學術科目的好處，導致論點不一致。建議在引言清楚寫出立場，並每段首句重申支持方向。
2. 文法錯誤：考生可能會在句子結構、時態和代詞使用等方面出現錯誤。建議考生在寫作時謹慎檢查文法。
3. 無清晰的結構：考生可能在作文結構上缺乏清晰性，導致思路不連貫或段落間的過渡不流暢。建議考生在寫作前先制定一個清晰的大綱，確定主要觀點和支持細節，並使用適當的過渡詞和短語來幫助文章的邏輯流暢地過渡。
4. 理由空泛、缺乏具體例子：只說「生活技能很有用」「可以獨立」，卻沒有說明什麼技能、如何應用、會解決什麼問題。建議加入具體例子（如不會預算導致信用卡債務、缺乏家務能力影響大學宿舍生活）。
5. 結論過於簡單或重複：只寫「我支持這個觀點」就結束，缺乏深度。建議結尾重申立場並展望未來（如「這樣的課程改革將培養更全面、更有韌性的下一代」）。
6. 拼寫與標點粗心：常見錯誤包括 **feasible** 寫成 **feasable**、**resilience** 漏字母、破折號與逗號混用。建議完成後逐句朗讀或使用檢查工具校對。
7. 文法錯誤集中於比較結構與條件句：常見錯誤如 **too...to...**、**so...that...** 用錯、比較級混亂。建議寫完後專門檢查這些高級句式。

3. In Hong Kong, many family members act as caregivers for sick or elderly relatives. Although this shows care and responsibility, it often creates serious difficulties for caregivers.

The *Hong Kong Post* is asking readers for their opinion. Write a letter to the editor expressing your view on their problems in Hong Kong and suggest ways to solve them.

Techniques	Model Essay	Remarks, Tips & Traps
<p>Sentence Pattern</p> <p>① Provided that / As long as ..., 只要在某個情況之下...</p> <p>② ... not adj. enough + to-infinitive ... 不足夠...以...</p> <p>③ ...not only ... but also不只...而且...</p> <p>Vocab</p> <p>① exemplifies (示例)</p> <p>② deteriorate (惡化)</p> <p>③ burnout (身心俱疲)</p> <p>④ escalate (上升)</p> <p>⑤ overwhelming (壓倒性的)</p> <p>⑥ coordinate (協調)</p> <p>⑦ incentivized (激勵)</p> <p>⑧ strategies (策略)</p> <p>⑨ unsustainable (不可持續的)</p> <p>⑩ sacrificing (犧牲)</p>	<p>Dear Sir/Madam,</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Supporting Family Caregivers in Hong Kong: Addressing the Hidden Struggles and Proposing Practical Solutions</u></p> <p>I am writing in response to recent coverage in your newspaper highlighting the role of family members as primary caregivers for elderly or chronically ill relatives in Hong Kong. While this longstanding practice ①exemplifies filial piety, mutual responsibility, and deep familial bonds, it increasingly places an unsustainable burden on caregivers. In my opinion, the physical, emotional, and financial difficulties experienced by these individuals are both widespread and severe, and without stronger systemic support, the well-being of caregivers—and ultimately the quality of care provided to their loved ones—will continue to ②deteriorate. I therefore urge greater public and policy attention to this issue.</p> <p>The challenges confronting family caregivers in Hong Kong are profound and multi-dimensional. Many caregivers, often middle-aged women who simultaneously maintain employment, report persistent exhaustion and ③burnout resulting from continuous demands: administering medication, assisting with personal hygiene and mobility, monitoring health conditions, and offering emotional reassurance. These responsibilities frequently extend into overnight hours, leaving caregivers with insufficient rest and little opportunity for personal or social life. Financial strain compounds the problem; caregivers commonly reduce their working hours or resign from paid employment altogether, leading to a sharp decline in household income precisely when medical and daily living expenses ④escalate.</p> <p>Emotional tolls are equally serious: caregivers often endure chronic guilt for perceived inadequacies, profound isolation due to limited social contact, and ⑤overwhelming helplessness when they realise they ②are not resilient enough to cope indefinitely without external assistance. These difficulties ③not only undermine the caregivers’ own physical and mental health but also compromise the consistency and safety of care delivered to the dependent family member.</p> <p>Fortunately, effective measures can alleviate these burdens ①provided that the government, healthcare providers, non-governmental organisations, and employers ⑥coordinate their efforts more systematically. First, the existing Carer Allowance Scheme and Community Care Service Voucher for the Elderly should be expanded in both coverage and value to ensure timely financial relief reaches a larger number of families. Second, respite services require urgent</p>	<p>1. Describe at least three distinct types of burden (e.g., physical exhaustion from round-the-clock care, financial strain from reduced employment, emotional isolation due to limited social contact) and illustrate each with concrete situations (e.g., “middle-aged women juggling full-time work and overnight supervision”). This approach shows depth of insight and makes the problems tangible and urgent to the reader.</p> <p>2. Effective letters present solutions as a coherent, multi-level system involving government, employers, NGOs, and community, rather than isolated suggestions, conveying a thoughtful and realistic plan of action. Conclude the letter with a compelling call to action or recommendation for how to address the issue constructively.</p>

	<p>enhancement. At present, the number of residential respite places and day-care slots is not sufficient enough to meet current demand, especially during weekends and public holidays; increasing the supply of home-based respite care and short-term residential options would grant caregivers essential periods of rest and recovery. Third, employers could be ⑦incentivized to adopt carer-friendly workplace policies—such as flexible working arrangements, part-time options, or dedicated carer leave—as long as corresponding tax concessions or government subsidies are introduced to minimize the financial impact on businesses.</p> <p>Finally, community-level support must be strengthened through expanded caregiver peer support groups, regular mental health workshops, and accessible counselling services organised by NGOs and district councils. These initiatives would reduce feelings of isolation and equip caregivers with practical coping ⑧strategies.</p> <p>In conclusion, while family caregiving embodies cherished cultural values in Hong Kong, the absence of adequate external support renders it increasingly ⑨unsustainable for many individuals. By bolstering financial assistance, respite provisions, workplace flexibility, and community networks, society can relieve the current pressures and enable caregivers to sustain their vital role without ⑩sacrificing their own health and quality of life. I sincerely hope that policymakers, healthcare authorities, and the wider community will treat this matter with the urgency it deserves and implement comprehensive reforms without further delay.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yours faithfully, Chris Wong (498 words)</p>	
<p>Sentence Pattern</p> <p>① It is + Noun + (that) + clause 真是...的...</p> <p>② It is + adj. + of / for + sb. + to-infinitive... 這是 + 形容詞 + 的...</p> <p>③ ...not only ... but also ... 不只...而且...</p> <p>Vocab</p> <p>① chronically (長期地)</p> <p>② devotion (奉獻)</p> <p>③ reassurance</p>	<p>Dear Editor,</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Supporting Family Caregivers in Hong Kong: Addressing the Hidden Struggles and Proposing Practical Solutions</u></p> <p>I am writing in response to recent articles in your newspaper concerning the heavy responsibilities borne by family members who care for elderly or ①chronically ill relatives in Hong Kong. ①It is a reflection of our society’s cherished values that so many individuals willingly shoulder these duties out of filial ②devotion and love. Nevertheless, the physical, emotional, and financial toll on caregivers has become increasingly severe, and I believe urgent, coordinated action is required to alleviate their burdens.</p> <p>②It is deeply concerning for caregivers to endure chronic exhaustion and burnout without sufficient external support. Many middle-aged individuals, particularly women who continue working full-time, must simultaneously handle medication administration, personal hygiene assistance, mobility support, and emotional ③reassurance around the clock. This relentless schedule leaves almost no time for rest, personal pursuits, or social interaction. Financial strain compounds the hardship: caregivers often reduce working hours or resign from employment entirely, resulting in sharply reduced household income precisely when</p>	

<p>(放心) ④ acute (急性的) ⑤ undermine (破壞) ⑥ jeopardise (危害) ⑦ enhancement (改進) ⑧ concessions (優惠) ⑨ obstacles (對付) ⑩ admirable (令人欽佩的)</p>	<p>medical and daily care expenses rise rapidly.</p> <p>Emotional pressures are equally ④acute feelings of guilt for perceived shortcomings, profound isolation from limited social contact, and overwhelming helplessness when caregivers realise their own limits. These difficulties ③not only ⑤undermine the caregivers' physical and mental health but also ⑥jeopardise the consistency and safety of care provided to their dependent relatives.</p> <p>It is both feasible and necessary for the government and relevant stakeholders to implement multi-layered support measures without delay. First, existing financial schemes such as the Carer Allowance and the Community Care Service Voucher for the Elderly should be expanded in scope and amount so that more families receive timely relief. Second, respite care services require substantial ⑦enhancement. The current supply of residential respite places and day-care slots is inadequate; additional home-based respite options and short-term residential facilities would allow caregivers regular, essential breaks.</p> <p>Third, employers should be encouraged to adopt carer-friendly policies—including flexible working hours, part-time arrangements, or dedicated carer leave—provided that appropriate tax ⑧concessions or government subsidies are introduced to reduce the financial impact on businesses. Finally, community organisations and district councils should strengthen peer support groups, regular mental health workshops, and accessible counselling services to help caregivers ⑨combat isolation and acquire practical coping strategies.</p> <p>In conclusion, it is truly admirable that Hong Kong families continue to uphold the tradition of caring for their loved ones at home. However, without adequate systemic support, this ⑩admirable practice risks becoming unsustainable. By strengthening financial aid, respite provisions, workplace flexibility, and community networks, Hong Kong can ensure that caregivers are able to sustain their invaluable role without sacrificing their own well-being. I sincerely hope that policymakers and society will treat this matter with the urgency and compassion it deserves.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yours faithfully, Chris Wong (460 words)</p>	
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Writing Guidelines

這個作文題目要求你撰寫一篇給報章編輯的讀者來函，討論香港家庭成員照顧年長或長期病患親屬所面臨的沉重責任。你需要肯定家庭照顧者的奉獻精神（例如孝道與愛），同時深入分析照顧者在身體、情緒及經濟層面所承受的嚴重壓力，並提出具體、可行的解決方案，強調政府、僱主及社區需共同努力提供更有效的支援。

Contents

- 確保你的作文充分回答了題目的要求，並且涵蓋了所有問題
- 肯定家庭照顧的文化價值（如孝道、責任感），但要強調現時缺乏足夠外部支援令照顧者不堪

- 深入探討三方面困難：身體疲憊（長期無休）、情緒壓力（孤立、無助感）、經濟負擔（減工時或辭職導致收入下降）
- 提出多層次建議，包括擴大財政援助、增加喘息服務、推動僱主友善政策、加強社區支援網絡，並說明每項措施如何針對特定問題

Language

- 注意使用正確的句式和語法，以確保你的表達清晰流暢
- 選擇適當的詞彙和術語，以使文章更具專業性和說服力
- 避免重複使用相同的詞語，可以運用同義詞和不同的表達方式來豐富文章的語言
- 注意正確拼寫和標點符號的使用，以提高文章的語言表達能力

Organization

- 確保你的文章有一個清晰的結構，並且內容有良好的連貫性和邏輯性
- 開頭應該引起讀者的興趣，提供一個引人入勝的導入
- 主體部分應該分段，每個段落都有清晰的主題和相應的支援細節
- 使用適當的過渡詞和連接詞，使觀點和段落之間的關聯性更加流暢
- 結尾部分應該總結你的觀點，適當引用數據或事例，增強論點說服力
- 確保段落內部的句子和詞語之間有良好的連接，以增強文章的組織性

考生於這篇作文於內容及文法的常見錯誤及建議：

1. 缺乏平衡肯定與批評：只強調照顧者的辛苦而忽略孝道與家庭責任的文化價值，導致語調過於負面。建議開頭及結尾均肯定奉獻精神，再指出支援不足的問題。
2. 困難描述籠統或缺乏具體例子：只寫「很累」「壓力大」，未說明具體情境（如「全職工作的中年婦女需同時處理服藥、協助如廁及情緒安撫」）。建議加入細節以顯示對香港家庭現況的了解。
3. 無解決方案空泛或不切實際：僅寫「政府應多給錢」「多請社工」，未提及現有計劃（如 **Carer Allowance**、喘息服務券）或具體改進方向。建議參考現實政策並提出擴大範圍、增加名額等可行建議。
4. 結論缺乏力度與總結性：僅寫「希望政府行動」，未重申家庭照顧價值或強調支援不足的後果。建議結尾以「唯有加強系統性支援，香港家庭才能持續履行照顧責任而不損自身福祉」等具前瞻性語句結束。
5. 拼寫與標點粗心：常見錯誤包括 **respite** 拼錯、**concessions** 漏字母、破折號與逗號混用、句子過長未適當斷句。建議完成後逐段朗讀或使用檢查工具校對。

4. You are the one who insists on calling your friends on the phone instead of just sending text messages, even for simple things like making plans or sharing quick updates.

Write a blogpost to share your own experience and explain why you do this.

Techniques	Model Essay	Remarks, Tips & Traps
<p>Sentence Pattern ①... such + a/an/x adj. + Noun + that SVO 如此 + 形容詞 (因為) + 所以... (結果)</p> <p>② Verb+ing ..., ... 句式</p> <p>Vocab ① insisting (堅持) ② incoming (接收進來的) ③ deliberately (故意地) ④ pause (暫停) ⑤ swapping (交換) ⑥ hangout (出去玩) ⑦ instant (立即的) ⑧ connect (連接) ⑨ convenient (方便的) ⑩ human (人類)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Why I Prefer Phone Calls to Text Messages</u></p> <p>These days, almost everyone just fires off a quick text for pretty much everything—making plans, sharing a funny moment, or even checking in. But I’m that friend who keeps ①insisting on actually calling people on the phone, even when it’s something small. A lot of my friends find it a bit old-school, and honestly, some roll their eyes when they see my name pop up as an ②incoming call instead of a message. Still, I stick with it because, for me, nothing beats hearing someone’s real voice.</p> <p>The biggest reason is simple: a voice carries so much more than words on a screen. Recognising this limitation of texting, I ③deliberately choose to make calls, even for minor matters, to ensure clarity and closeness in every interaction. You can hear if someone’s genuinely excited, a little tired, joking around, or secretly stressed—even when they say the exact same thing. A text that says “Yeah, sounds good!” could mean anything from super enthusiastic to “I’m just being polite.” But on the phone, that tiny laugh, the way the sentence speeds up, or a quick ④pause tells you everything. I’ve had moments where a friend said they were “fine,” but their voice cracked just enough for me to know something was off—and that led to a real conversation instead of me blindly believing the message.</p> <p>Another thing I love is how a call forces us to actually pay attention to each other. Texting is so easy to do while half-watching Netflix, scrolling, or replying to ten other chats at once. A phone call makes you put everything down for a few minutes and really talk. A couple of weeks ago I called a friend to sort out dinner plans. What started as “where should we eat?” turned into us laughing about that terrible group trip we took years ago, ⑤swapping new music recommendations, and even planning the next ⑥hangout. None of that extra stuff would have happened if we’d just kept typing in the group chat.</p> <p>⑦Life is such a rich one that you hear real emotion and get that ⑦instant back-and-forth, so I keep making the calls. Sure, it takes a minute longer than sending a message, and sometimes people are busy and can’t pick up right away. But when we do ⑧connect, it always feels more like we’re actually together—even if it’s just for ten minutes.</p> <p>I know texting is ⑨convenient and most people prefer it now. I get that. But for the important people in my life, I’d rather hear their voice than read another line of text. In a world full of screens, picking up the phone still feels like the warmest, most ⑩human way to stay close.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Chris Wong (437 words)</p>	<p>1. When writing this type of blog post, it’s important to strike the right tone.</p>

<p>Sentence Pattern</p> <p>①... for fear of + gerund ... 害怕/唯恐</p> <p>② Provided that / As long as ..., 只要在某個情況之下...</p> <p>③... as it is / may seem / it looks ... 雖然...</p> <p>Vocab</p> <p>① fostering (促進)</p> <p>② exclamation (驚歎)</p> <p>③ sighs (歎息)</p> <p>④ neutral (中立的)</p> <p>⑤ conversation (對話)</p> <p>⑥ clarity (清晰)</p> <p>⑦ multitasking (一心多用)</p> <p>⑧ awful (可怕的)</p> <p>⑨ dominated (佔優勢的)</p> <p>⑩ genuine (真心的)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Why I Keep Choosing Phone Calls Over Texting Every Time</u></p> <p>These days, almost nobody thinks twice about texting for anything. Need to decide where to meet for dinner this weekend? Drop a message in the group chat. Want to let a friend know you just got a promotion or that the traffic is terrible? Send a quick text and carry on with your day. It's fast, it doesn't demand immediate attention, and you can reply whenever it suits you. Most people I know have completely switched to this way of communicating, and honestly, it makes sense for a lot of situations. But I'm still the one who almost always picks up the phone and calls instead—even when it's just something small like confirming plans or sharing a quick update. Friends sometimes joke that I'm stuck in the 2000s or that I'm making life harder than it needs to be. ① For fear of ①fostering misunderstandings or allowing emotional distance to develop, I consistently opt to telephone rather than text</p> <p>The main reason is simple: nothing replaces actually hearing someone's voice. When you text, you only get the words on the screen—maybe an emoji or a few ②exclamation marks if the person is feeling expressive. But tone, speed, little laughs, ③sighs, hesitations... all of that disappears. A message that says “Yeah, I'm good” could mean the person is genuinely happy, quietly disappointed, brushing you off, or even being sarcastic. On a call, you hear it immediately. The way their voice lifts when they're excited, or drops when they're tired, or cracks just a bit when something's wrong—it tells you the real story in seconds. I've lost count of the times a friend texted something ④neutral, but the second I called, their voice gave everything away and we ended up having a proper ⑤conversation instead of me assuming everything was fine. ②Provided that both parties are able to speak at the moment, the benefits of ⑥clarity, sincerity, and genuine connection far outweigh any perceived inconvenience.</p> <p>Another thing I really value is how a phone call turns a quick check-in into an actual moment between two people. Texting usually happens in fragments. You reply while you're half-watching something, standing in line, or dealing with five other notifications. The conversation stretches over hours or even days, and a lot of the warmth and energy fades along the way. A call pulls both of you into the same space for a few minutes. You're actually listening—no ⑦multitasking, no distractions. A couple of months ago I needed to sort out plans for a birthday dinner. Instead of going back and forth in the group chat, I called one of my best friends. We started with “Saturday at 7 okay?” but within two minutes we were laughing about that ⑧awful karaoke night we had last year, catching up on how his new job was going, and even throwing around ideas for a weekend trip later in the year. All of that extra connection happened naturally because we were talking, not typing.</p> <p>Of course I understand why texting wins for most people. It's convenient—you don't have to worry about catching someone at a bad time, you can think about your reply, and it leaves a record. ③As it may seem somewhat old-fashioned in today's screen-⑨dominated environment, I remain convinced that the simple act of dialling a number continues to offer one of the most effective means of sustaining close friendships.</p>	
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In the end, it isn't about rejecting modern technology or being difficult. It's about holding on to something that still feels human in a world that keeps moving faster and becoming more screen-based every day. Dialling a number and hearing a friend's voice on the other end remains, for me, one of the simplest and most reliable ways to keep relationships warm, genuine, and alive.

Chris Wong
(642 words)

Writing Guidelines

這個作文題目要求你寫一篇博客文章，以第一人稱視角分享你個人的溝通習慣：你是那個堅持打電話給朋友、而非僅用短訊聯絡的人，即使只是簡單的安排計劃或分享日常小事。文章需結合自身經驗，解釋為何堅持這種方式，並說服讀者理解你的選擇與背後的價值觀。

Contents

- 確保你的作文充分回答了題目的要求，並提供相應的論點和支援細節
- 鼓勵明確表明「我就是那個堅持打電話的人」，並透過真實的個人經驗與具體事例，解釋打電話的優勢（例如聲音傳達情感、促進專注互動、減少誤解等）。
- 強調打電話的核心目的不是「更有效率」，而是為了維繫更真摯、更有人情味的關係，而不是單純為了取代短訊的方便性。

Language

- 注意使用正確的句式和語法，以確保你的表達清晰流暢
- 選擇適當的詞彙和術語，以使文章更具專業性和說服力
- 避免重複使用相同的詞語，可以運用同義詞和不同的表達方式來豐富文章的語言
- 注意正確拼寫和標點符號的使用，以提高文章的語言表達能力

Organization

- 確保你的文章有一個清晰的結構，並且內容有良好的連貫性和邏輯性
- 開頭應該引起讀者的興趣，提供一個引人入勝的導入
- 主體部分應該分段，每個段落都有清晰的主題和相應的支援細節
- 使用適當的過渡詞和連接詞，使觀點和段落之間的關聯性更加流暢
- 結尾部分應該總結你的觀點並提供一個結論
- 確保段落內部的句子和詞語之間有良好的連接，以增強文章的組織性

考生於這篇作文於內容及文法的常見錯誤及建議：

1. 過分著重「效率」或「方便」而忽略情感層面：應多傾注心力在如何透過聲音捕捉真實情感、建立更深層連結，並巧妙組織成一個完整的個人敘述。效率只是次要，情感真摯才是核心。
2. 過於教條式地列舉優點，缺乏個人觀點和生動性：適當分享自己的真實經歷和體會（例如某次通話如何改變對話走向），以更貼近讀者的視角來闡述原因。適度運用生動形象的語言，增加文章的可讀性與感染力。
3. 缺乏對讀者（朋友或一般大眾）的針對性思考：充分考慮讀者可能習慣短訊的理由，提供針對性的說服，例如承認短訊的優點後再說明為何電話更值得選擇。

4. 缺乏對讀者的鼓勵或共鳴：適當抒發對人際關係的正面看法，以積極態度鼓勵讀者嘗試打電話，相信即使在數碼時代，也能透過聲音維繫更溫暖的連結。



5. Co-living is now regarded as an alternative living style for Hong Kong youngsters because of the high property prices here. You now speak in a school assembly.

Write a speech about whether it will be the future trend with reasons and how it will affect society.

Techniques	Model Essay	Remarks, Tips & Traps
<p>Sentence Pattern ①... not adj. enough + to-infinitive ... 不足夠...以...</p> <p>②... too adj. for sb. + to-infinitive ... 對某人過於...去...</p> <p>③... so + adj. / adv. + that ... 非常 + 形容詞(因為) + 所以...(結果)</p> <p>Vocab ① residential (居住的) ② contemplate (考慮) ③ communal (不同群體之間的) ④ pragmatic (對齊) ⑤ dominant (主導的) ⑥ granting (給予) ⑦ spontaneous (自發的) ⑧ occupancy (居住) ⑨ legitimate (合法的) ⑩ Privacy (隱私)</p>	<p><u>Co-living – The Inevitable Future Trend for Hong Kong Youth?</u></p> <p>Good morning, Principal, teachers, and fellow students. Hong Kong’s ①residential property prices remain among the most exorbitant globally, placing traditional home ownership beyond the reach of the vast majority of young people. ①For many graduates and early-career professionals, purchasing even a modest flat is not affordable enough to ②contemplate within the next ten to fifteen years.</p> <p>In this context, co-living – the shared-housing model offering private bedrooms alongside high-quality ③communal facilities – has emerged not as a fringe option but as a ④pragmatic and increasingly mainstream solution. Today, I wish to persuade you that co-living is poised to become a ⑤dominant and enduring trend for our generation, and that its widespread adoption will exert profound, largely positive effects on Hong Kong society.</p> <p>The financial argument is irrefutable. Co-living dramatically lowers monthly housing costs while ⑥granting access to amenities that solitary renters could rarely afford: fully equipped kitchens, co-working lounges, fitness rooms, rooftop gardens, and professional-grade laundry facilities. These shared resources deliver a quality of living far superior to that available in subdivided units or cramped studio flats at comparable or lower individual expense. Equally important is the social dimension. Living alone in a densely populated yet socially isolating city frequently leads to loneliness and mental-health strain among young adults.</p> <p>Co-living actively counters this by design: communal spaces encourage ⑦spontaneous interaction, shared meals, group activities, and the formation of genuine support networks. ③These benefits are so compelling that reputable co-living operators now report near-instantaneous full ⑧occupancy, with lengthy waiting lists becoming the norm rather than the exception.</p> <p>Critics, however, highlight ⑨legitimate concerns. ②Co-living is too communal for some individuals to embrace comfortably. Sharing kitchens, bathrooms, and living areas inevitably gives rise to occasional friction over noise levels, cleanliness standards, or differing daily routines. ⑩Privacy is inevitably reduced compared with independent living, and compatibility among residents is never guaranteed. Nevertheless, these challenges are neither unique to co-living nor insurmountable. Comparable tensions arise in traditional family households, student dormitories, and even</p>	<p>1. State a definite yet balanced position early (e.g., “I believe co-living will become a major, though not universal, trend”) and develop two to three focused arguments, each supported by local evidence or plausible scenarios (e.g., comparison with subdivided flats, reference to rising singlehood rates).</p> <p>2. Adopt speech-appropriate features: begin with a standard greeting (“Good morning, Principal, teachers, and fellow students”), use inclusive pronouns (“we”, “our generation”), and conclude with “Thank you” or a brief invitation for thought.</p>

	<p>conventional flat-sharing arrangements; they can be effectively managed through transparent house rules, regular communication, and, where necessary, professional mediation provided by operators.</p> <p>From a broader societal perspective, co-living aligns closely with structural realities that show no immediate prospect of reversal: persistently high property prices, delayed marriage and family formation, extended periods of singlehood, and a growing preference for flexible, experience-driven lifestyles over rigid asset ownership. Moreover, the model promotes environmental sustainability by optimising building occupancy rates and reducing per-capita energy and water consumption. As these conditions persist, co-living will continue to expand, reshaping urban residential patterns and cultivating a more community-oriented, adaptable younger generation.</p> <p>In conclusion, co-living is neither a perfect nor a universal solution, yet its combination of affordability, superior amenities, social connectivity, and alignment with demographic and economic trends renders it far more than a passing fad. It represents a rational, forward-looking response to one of Hong Kong’s most pressing challenges. I therefore encourage you to regard co-living not as a compromise but as an intelligent, sustainable choice that can empower our generation to live more connected, balanced, and resilient lives in this demanding city.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Thank you. (521 words)</p>	
<p>Sentence Pattern ① Subj. + be + for + Verb-ing ...是為了...</p> <p>② ... such + a/an/x adj. + Noun + that SVO 如此 + 形容詞(因為) + 所以...(結果)</p> <p>③ Verb+ing ..., ... 句式</p> <p>Vocab ① prohibitively (使人望而卻步地) ② co-living (共享居住) ③ communal (不同群體之間的) ④ optimising</p>	<p><u>Co-living – A Sustainable Future Trend for Hong Kong’s Young Generation</u></p> <p>Good morning, Principal, teachers, and fellow students,</p> <p>Hong Kong continues to face one of the world’s most severe housing crises, with average property prices remaining so ❶prohibitively high that home ownership is not realistic enough for the majority of young people to achieve in the coming decade or more. Against this backdrop, ❷co-living has emerged as a credible and increasingly popular alternative. By combining private bedrooms with shared, high-standard ❸communal facilities, co-living enables young professionals and recent graduates to access modern living conditions at a fraction of the cost of independent renting or purchasing. ❹The purpose of co-living is for ❺optimising limited financial resources while simultaneously enhancing quality of life.</p> <p>Today, I wish to convince you that co-living is not a short-term expedient but is likely to establish itself as a major and lasting trend among our generation, while simultaneously generating meaningful societal benefits that outweigh its limitations.</p> <p>The financial and practical advantages are compelling and</p>	

- (優化)
 ⑤ substantially
 (很大程度上)
 ⑥ contemporary
 (當代的)
 ⑦ contribute
 (促成)
 ⑧ counteract
 (對抗)
 ⑨ genuine
 (真誠的)
 ⑩ mitigate
 (緩和)

immediate. Co-living ⑤substantially reduces individual rent while providing residents with amenities that would otherwise be unaffordable: ⑥contemporary kitchens, dedicated co-working areas, fitness facilities, communal lounges, and even concierge services in many developments. These shared resources elevate daily living standards well beyond what most young people could secure in traditional small apartments or subdivided units. Equally significant is the social value.

In a city where long working hours and tiny living spaces frequently ⑦contribute to isolation and mental-health challenges, co-living intentionally fosters interaction. Organised events, shared meals, and casual encounters in common areas help residents build friendships and support networks that ⑧counteract urban loneliness. These combined economic and emotional benefits are so powerful that leading co-living providers now experience rapid sell-outs and sustained waiting lists, reflecting ⑨genuine demand rather than passing novelty.

That said, co-living is too communal for certain individuals to adopt comfortably. Sharing kitchens, bathrooms, and social spaces can lead to disagreements over noise, hygiene, or lifestyle differences. Privacy is necessarily limited, and harmonious co-existence depends on mutual consideration and clear agreements. However, these issues are not exclusive to co-living; they appear in family homes, student hostels, and conventional flat-shares alike. Professional management, transparent rules, and resident screening processes can ⑩mitigate most conflicts effectively. ②Such is the appeal of co-living's affordability and community-oriented design that it aligns closely with the evolving needs and preferences of today's youth.

From a societal standpoint, co-living responds intelligently to persistent structural conditions: persistently elevated property costs, delayed marriage and childbearing, extended single-person households, and a generational preference for flexibility and experiences over long-term asset accumulation. Furthermore, it supports environmental sustainability by increasing occupancy density, thereby reducing per-person energy consumption, water usage, and carbon footprint in a densely built urban environment. As these underlying drivers show no immediate prospect of fundamental change, co-living is well positioned to expand and become a normalised component of Hong Kong's residential landscape for those aged 20 to 40.

In conclusion, co-living is neither flawless nor universally suitable, yet its capacity to deliver affordability, superior amenities, meaningful social connection, and environmental responsibility makes it a rational and forward-looking choice. ③ Experiencing the growing demand and positive resident feedback firsthand through media reports and peer discussions, I am convinced that co-living will continue to expand and become a normalized option. The

future of housing in Hong Kong will increasingly include shared models – and that future can be brighter if we embrace them thoughtfully.

Thank you.
(573 words)

Writing Guidelines

這個作文題目要求你寫一篇演講稿，以校內集會講者的身份，向全校師生分享對「共居」(co-living) 作為香港年輕人住房選擇的看法。題目明確指出共居因香港高樓價而成為替代生活方式，你需討論它是否會成為未來主流趨勢，並分析其對社會的影響。文章應結合香港實際情況，提出個人立場，並以理性、平衡的論證說服聽眾。

Contents

- 確保作文充分回答了題目的要求，並提供相應的論點和支援細節
- 明確表達個人立場（例如「我認為共居將成為重要趨勢，但並非人人適用」），並以具體原因支持（經濟可負擔性、社交連結、環境效益等）。
- 強調共居的核心價值不在於取代獨立居住，而是為了在高樓價壓力下，提供更可負擔、更具社區感的住房選擇，從而改善年輕人的生活質素。

Language

- 注意使用正確的句式和語法，以確保表達清晰流暢
- 在措辭上，可以選擇適當的詞彙和術語，以使文章更具專業性和說服力
- 避免重複使用相同的詞語，可以運用同義詞和不同的表達方式來豐富文章的語言
- 注意正確拼寫和標點符號的使用，以提高文章的語言表達能力

Organization

- 確保文章有一個清晰的結構，並且內容有良好的連貫性和邏輯性
- 開頭應該引起讀者的興趣，並提供一個引人入勝的導入
- 主體部分應該分段，每個段落都有清晰的主題和相應的支援細節
- 使用適當的過渡詞和連接詞，使觀點和段落之間的關聯性更加流暢
- 結尾部分應該總結觀點並提供一個結論
- 確保段落內部的句子和詞語之間有良好的連接，以增強文章的組織性

考生於這篇作文於內容及文法的常見錯誤及建議：

1. 過分著重經濟層面而忽略社會影響：應多傾注心力在共居如何改變年輕人的社交模式、心理健康及社區連結，而非僅討論租金便宜。經濟只是起點，社會影響才是題目重點。
2. 過於教條式地列舉優缺點，缺乏個人立場與說服力：適當表達個人觀點（例如「我親眼見到朋友入住後變得更開朗」），並以香港真實情境或假設事例闡述，增加真實感與感染力。
3. 過度推崇某些愛好，忽視多元性：客觀公正地對待不同類型的愛好和興趣，展現學生群體的多樣性，避免價值判斷和刻板印象。
4. 缺乏對聽眾的針對性思考：充分考慮聽眾為中學生及老師，提供與他們相關的視角（例如大學畢業後的住房壓力、未來職場生活），讓論點更貼近聽眾生活經驗。

5. 缺乏演講的鼓勵與前瞻性：適當以積極態度結尾，鼓勵同學理性看待住房選擇，並對未來表達信心（例如「只要我們願意擁抱新模式，香港的年輕一代定能活得更自在、更連繫」），提升演講的正面能量與號召力。



第十五屆全港 DSE 模擬試 2026

Our Mock Paper 1 Reading Cutting Scores vs DSEs 我們模擬試與歷屆文憑試的 卷一閱讀卷 分數線比較列表

	Our range (Total score)	DSE 2025 資料來自 A	DSE 2024 資料來自 A	DSE 2023 資料來自 A	DSE 2022 資料來自 A
Level 2	≥ 25.0%	沒有提供	沒有提供	29%	28%
Level 3	≥ 38.0%	41%	47%	45%	40%
Level 4	≥ 49.5%	58%	59%	62%	57%
Level 5	≥ 60.5%	72%	67%	77%	72%
Level 5*	≥ 75.0%	78%	73%	82%	75%
Level 5**	≥ 82.2%	87%	80%	89%	83%

資料來自:

A: <https://www.notesity.hk/blog/posts/dse-english-cut-off-score/#2025>

Our Mock Paper 2 Writing Cutting Scores vs DSEs 我們模擬試與歷屆文憑試的 卷二寫作卷 分數線比較列表

	Our range	DSE 2025 資料來自 A	DSE 2024 資料來自 A	DSE 2023 資料來自 A	DSE 2022 資料來自 A
Level 2	6-10 marks ≥ 28.6%	沒有提供	沒有提供	沒有提供	沒有提供
Level 3	11-12 marks ≥ 52.4%	>48%	>49%	>50%	>53.8%
Level 4	13-15 marks ≥ 62.0%	>62%	>74%	>67.8%	>67.3%
Level 5	16-17 marks ≥ 76.2%	>74%	>76%	>76.7%	>79.8%
Level 5*	18-19 marks ≥ 85.7%	>80%	>83%	>86.1%	>83.7%
Level 5**	20-21 marks ≥ 95.2%	>82%	>86%	>88.3%	>89.4%

資料來自:

A: <https://www.notesity.hk/blog/posts/dse-english-cut-off-score/#2025>

本次模擬試特意提高難度，分數線與過去四年文憑試一致，但出卷及批改準則更為嚴謹。此舉旨在讓考生更好地應對正式考試，實際文憑試成績有機會比模擬試提升一級。如有任何查詢，歡迎透過 WhatsApp 聯絡我們：6112 5953。

The Mock Exam has been intentionally designed with a higher level of difficulty. While the grading scales and cutting scores align with that of the past four years of the HKDSE, both the question setting and marking standards are more rigorous. This approach aims to better prepare students for the actual examination, where their final HKDSE results may potentially be one level higher than in this mock exam. For any inquiries, please feel free to contact us via WhatsApp at 6112 5953.



適合DSE同學提升英文GD+IR成績



成立**超過兩週年**，
我們已發佈**超過260個post**
及**超過3200個follower**，
內容淺白易懂，
包含豐富的**練習題目**、
例句、**解釋**和**video**，
配合**香港生態**並且帶有**中文翻譯例子**，
讓你能夠**輕鬆掌握英文知識**。

DSE Speaking
提升Good 同
Bad的用法

DSE Speaking
Hot Topic
Q8-16

DSE Speaking
Bonus Mock
Speaking
Practice &
Answer (6 sets)

SPEAKING說話
平安包系列
第一包: Group Discussion: 25
個重要步驟、常用語及技巧
(3/3)下

DSE Speaking
Hot Topic
9-17

DSE Speaking
GD "Anything
else you think
is important"
點樣講先高分?

SPEAKING說話
平安包系列
第一包: Group Discussion: 25
個重要步驟、常用語及技巧
(3/3)上

DSE 2026 Speaking
skills + reminders
開考2周前
開始不斷更新

DSE Speaking
IR神級回答
食盡正反
兩家茶飯

SPEAKING說話
平安包系列
第一包: Group Discussion: 25
個重要步驟、常用語及技巧
(2/3)

DSE Speaking
2025 DSE應考
前最後提示
Final Reminder

DSE Speaking
Hot Topic
Q17-20