

Ming Pao Education Publications Limited ‘Life and Society’

Corrigenda (7 / 2020)

Module	Page no. (2015 edition)	Chapter	Section	Amendment	
				Old	New
15	5	1	Warm-up Activity	3 June 2013	1 November 2017
				Over 100 million people have daily living expenses of less than US\$1	Over 43 million people have daily living expenses of less than US\$1
				The Chinese economy has experienced rapid development in recent years. Since 2010, it has become the 2nd largest economy in the world.	The Chinese economy developed rapidly. In 2010, it became the 2nd largest economy in the world.
				... 10% of the Chinese population still suffers.	... about 3% of the Chinese population still suffers.
				The past 8 years have been an important time for China, reaching the top of the world economy.	Over the past 10 years or so, it has been an important period for China to reach the top of the world economy.

				<p>Chinese manufacturing industry thrives. With products which are ‘Made in China’ selling all over the world, China is renowned as ‘the world’s factory’.</p>	<p>Chinese manufacturing industry thrives. With products which are ‘Made in China’ selling all over the world, China is renowned as ‘the world’s factory’. However, in recent years, land and labour costs have risen, and many manufacturers have moved factories to neighbouring Southeast Asian countries.</p>
				<p>At present, China still has around 128 million people in poverty. This is approximately the total population of Japan. At the end of 2011, China raised the poverty line to ‘having daily living expenses of less than US\$1 (around HK\$7.8), which is close to the international standard of The World Bank. This</p>	<p>By the end of 2016, China still had more than 43 million poor people, or about 3% of the country's population, almost 6 times the population of Hong Kong, who lived on less than US\$1 (about HK\$7.8) a day. In 2013, China still had more than 100 million poor people, and after years of</p>

				new poverty line rapidly increased the number of people classified as living in poverty from 26.88 million to 128 million in 2010. This is about 10% of the total national population at present.	government poverty alleviation, the number of people living in poverty has decreased more than half.
	10	1	Learning Activity 2	1. According to Source 1, describe the economic performance of China from 1978 to 2011.	1. According to Source 1, describe the economic performance of China from 1978 to 2018.
				2. According to Source 2, compare the economic performance between China, United States and Japan between 1978 and 2011.	2. According to Source 2, compare the economic performance between China, United States and Japan between 1978 and 2018.
	11	1	Learning Activity 3 Source 1		<u>Additional</u> As of October 2019, the per capita income of China was increased, which was one-fourth of Japan's and one-sixth of the United States'.

	14	1	Focus of Learning	The GDP of China leaped from RMB 364.5 billion in 1978 to RMB 51,932.2 billion in 2012. It also surpassed Japan as the 2nd largest economy in 2012 and its performance was only 2nd to the United States.	The GDP of China leaped from RMB 364.5 billion in 1978 to RMB 90,031 billion in 2018 . It became the world's 2nd largest economy and its performance was only 2nd to the United States.
	16	1	More Information	The report showed that the economic loss brought by environmental pollution reached RMB 511.8 billion in 2004, comprising 3.05% of the total GDP.	According to the results of the <i>China Green National Accounting Study Report 2010</i> , the economic loss brought by environmental pollution reached RMB 1,539 billion , comprising 3.5% of the total GDP.
Summary of local news, <i>China Green National Accounting Study Report 2004</i>				Summary of local news, Ministry of Ecology and Environment of the People's Republic of China	
B.			In 2012, despite ranking 2nd in terms of the GDP in the world, the GDP per capita of	In 2018 , despite ranking 2nd in terms of the GDP in the world, the GDP per capita of	

				China only ranked 83rd in the world.	China only ranked 68th in the world.
	18	1	Summary	3. In 2012, despite ranking 2nd in terms of Gross Domestic Product in the world, the Gross Domestic Product per capita of China only ranked 83rd in the world.	3. In 2018, despite ranking 2nd in terms of Gross Domestic Product in the world, the Gross Domestic Product per capita of China only ranked 68th in the world.
	22	2	Learning Activity 3	1. According to Source 1, describe the changes in the structure of industries between 1978 and 2011 in China.	1. According to Source 1, describe the changes in the structure of industries between 1978 and 2018 in China.
				2. According to Source 2, indicate the changing trends in terms of the proportion of workers in various industries between 1978 and 2011 in China.	2. According to Source 2, indicate the changing trends in terms of the proportion of workers in various industries between 1978 and 2018 in China.
	25	2	2.3 A.	From 1978 to 2011, the gross values of primary, secondary and tertiary industries increased 46 times, 126 times and 235 times respectively.	From 1978 to 2018, the gross values of primary, secondary and tertiary industries increased 64 times, 208 times and 541 times respectively.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The percentage of primary industries in the GDP dropped from 28.19% in 1978 to 10.04% in 2011, showing a decreasing trend; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The percentage of primary industries in the GDP dropped from 27.69% in 1978 to 7.04% in 2018, showing a decreasing trend;
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The percentage of secondary industries in the GDP slightly decreased from 47.88% in 1978 to 46.61% in 2011, showing a relatively stable trend; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The percentage of secondary industries in the GDP slightly decreased from 47.71% in 1978 to 39.69% in 2018, showing a relatively stable trend;
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The percentage of tertiary industries in the GDP increased from 23.94% in 1978 to 43.35% in 2011, showing an increasing trend. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The percentage of tertiary industries in the GDP increased from 24.60% in 1978 to 53.27% in 2018, showing an increasing trend.
	26	2	B.	Between 1978 and 2011, the percentage of secondary industry employed people out of the total of employed people increased from	Between 1978 and 2018, the percentage of secondary industry employed people out of the total of employed people increased from

				17.30% to 29.50%.	17.30% to 27.57% .
				That of tertiary industries increased from 12.18% to 35.70%.	That of tertiary industries increased from 12.18% to 46.32% .
				...in the total of employed people from 70.53% in 1978 to 34.80% in 2011.	...in the total of employed people from 70.53% in 1978 to 26.11% in 2018 .
				At present, the employed people of the three strata of industry are of around 30% each.	At present, the distribution of the employed people of the three strata of industry is different. The gap between the primary and tertiary industry is getting larger and the employed people of the tertiary industry is almost reaching half.
	27	2	More Information	In 2009, a report released by the global business advisory firm AlixPartners showed that China had lost the status of having the lowest production costs in the world. At	In 2018, the Boston Consulting Group of the US released the Global Manufacturing Cost Competitiveness Index showed that China had lost the status of having the lowest production

				<p>present, Mexico, in Central America, is ranked the 1st in terms of ‘the world’s factory’. India and China are ranked 2nd and 3rd respectively. The report indicated that the cost of manufacturing between China and the United States had slowly narrowed. China is now only 5.5% cheaper than the US. Mexico is 25% cheaper than the US.</p>	<p>costs in the world. At present, Indonesia, in Southeast Asia, is ranked the 1st in terms of ‘the world’s factory’. Mexico is ranked 2nd, Russia and Thailand are ranked 3rd. At the same time, the index indicated that the cost of manufacturing between China and the United States had slowly narrowed, of which China is only 7% cheaper than the US. The cost of production in the Yangtze River Delta Region is only 5% lower than the US, while the cost of production in Indonesia is 18% lower than the US.</p>
				<p>In September 2012, The European Union Chamber of Commerce released a report. It indicated that</p>	<p>According to the World Intellectual Property Organisation, the number of patent applications in China reached</p>

				China was going to have several millions patents in the coming years.	1.54 million in 2018, accounting for nearly 50% of the world's total.
				Although the amount of applications increased rapidly, they were mainly 'utility model patents' instead of 'innovation patents'.	Although the amount of applications in China is huge, they were mainly 'utility model patents' instead of 'innovation patents'.
				Summary of local news on 6 May 2013	Summary of local news on 6 May 2013, 11 December 2018, 16 October 2019
	32		Word Easy	B Bermuda 百慕大 Brazil 巴西	B Bermuda —百慕夫 Brazil 巴西
				E economic growth rate 經濟增長率 economic performance 經濟表現 European Union Chamber of Commerce 歐盟商會	E economic growth rate 經濟增長率 economic performance 經濟表現 European Union Chamber of Commerce 歐盟商會

				<p>G Germany 德國 Green Gross Domestic Product 綠色國內生產總 值 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) 國內生產總值 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita 人均國內生產總 值 Guangdong Province 廣東省</p>	<p>G Germany 德國 Global Manufacturing Cost Competitiveness Index 全球製造業成本 競爭力指數 Green Gross Domestic Product 綠色國內生產總 值 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) 國內生產總值 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita 人均國內生產總 值 Guangdong Province 廣東省</p>
				<p>I India 印度 Indonesia 印尼 industries 產業 innovation patents 發明專利 Italy 意大利</p>	<p>I India 印度 Indonesia 印尼 industries 產業 innovation patents 發明專利 Ireland 愛爾蘭 Italy 意大利</p>

	33		Word Easy	<p>T</p> <p>tertiary industry 第三產業</p> <p>tertiary product 三級產品</p> <p>tertiary production 三級生產</p> <p>The World Bank 世界銀行</p> <p>three levels of production 三級 產業</p> <p>‘Three Major Things’ 「三大 件」</p> <p>three strata of industry 三次產 業</p>	<p>T</p> <p>tertiary industry 第三產業</p> <p>tertiary product 三級產品</p> <p>tertiary production 三級生產</p> <p>Thailand 泰國</p> <p>The World Bank 世界銀行</p> <p>three levels of production 三級 產業</p> <p>‘Three Major Things’ 「三大 件」</p> <p>three strata of industry 三次產 業</p>
				<p>W</p> <p>Wen Jiabao 温家 寶</p>	<p>W</p> <p>Wen Jiabao 温家 寶</p> <p>World Intellectual Property Organisation 世界知識產權組 織</p>
					<p><u>Additional</u></p> <p>Y</p> <p>Yangtze River Delta Region 長三角地區</p>

Source 1

Gross Domestic Product of China between 1978 and 2011

Year	Gross Domestic Product (RMB billion)
1978	364.522
1979	406.258
1980	454.562
1981	489.156
1982	532.335
1983	596.265
1984	720.805
1985	901.604
1986	1,027.518
1987	1,205.862
1988	1,504.282
1989	1,699.232
1990	1,866.782
1991	2,178.15
1992	2,692.348
1993	3,533.392
1994	4,819.786

Year	Gross Domestic Product (RMB billion)
1995	6,079.373
1996	7,117.659
1997	7,897.303
1998	8,440.228
1999	8,967.705
2000	9,921.455
2001	10,965.517
2002	12,033.269
2003	13,582.276
2004	15,987.834
2005	18,493.737
2006	21,631.443
2007	26,581.031
2008	31,404.543
2009	34,090.281
2010	40,151.28
2011	47,310.405

National Bureau of Statistics of China
www.stats.gov.cn/english



Timely Update
las.mpep.com.hk/15/info1/en

New:

Source 1

Gross Domestic Product of China between 1978 and 2018

Year	Gross Domestic Product (RMB billion)
1978	364.522
1979	406.258
1980	454.562
1981	489.156
1982	532.335
1983	596.265
1984	720.805
1985	901.604
1986	1,027.518
1987	1,205.862
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1998	8,440.228
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2006	21,631.443
2007	26,581.031
2008	31,404.543
2009	34,090.281
2010	40,151.280
2011	47,310.405
2012	53,412.300
2013	58,801.880
2014	63,591.020
2015	68,905.210
2016	74,358.550
2017	82,075.430
2018	90,030.950

National Bureau of Statistics of China
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P.9 (Source 2)

Source 2

Timely Update
las.mpep.com.hk/15/info2/en

**Gross Domestic Product of China, United States and Japan
 between 1978 and 2013**

Year	Gross Domestic Product (US\$ billion)		
	China	United States	Japan
1978	148	2,357	997
1983	228	3,638	1,218
1988	310	5,253	3,015
1993	441	6,879	4,415
1998	1,019	9,089	3,915
2003	1,641	11,512	4,303
2008	4,522	14,720	4,849
2010	5,931	14,958	5,495
2011	7,322	15,518	5,906
2013	9,240	16,800	4,902

The World Bank

New:

Source 2

Timely Update
las.mpep.com.hk/15/info2/en

**Gross Domestic Product of China, United States and Japan
 between 1978 and 2018**

Year	Gross Domestic Product (US\$ billion)		
	China	United States	Japan
1978	148	2,276	997
1983	228	3,507	1,218
1988	310	5,062	3,015
1993	441	6,583	4,415
1998	1,019	8,741	3,915
2003	1,641	11,089	4,303
2008	4,522	14,219	4,849
2013	9,240	16,800	4,902
2018	13,608	20,494	4,971

The World Bank

Source 2

GDP and GDP per capita in selected countries and regions in 2012

Rank	Countries / Regions	GDP (US\$ million)
1	United States	16,244,600
2	China	8,227,102
3	Japan	5,959,718
4	Germany	3,428,131
5	France	2,612,878
6	United Kingdom	2,471,784
7	Brazil	2,252,664
8	Russia	2,014,775
9	Italy	2,014,670
10	India	1,841,710

Rank	Countries / Regions	GDP per capita (US\$)
1	Luxemburg	103,828
2	Norway	99,558
3	Bermuda	84,460
4	Switzerland	78,925
5	Macau China	78,275
10	United States	51,748
11	Singapore	51,709
12	Japan	46,720
23	Hong Kong, China	36,796
83	China	6,091

The World Bank (30 January 2014)



Timely Update
las.mpep.com.hk/15/info3/en

New:

Source 2

GDP and GDP per capita in selected countries and regions in 2018

Rank	Countries / Regions	GDP (US\$ million)
1	United States	20,494,100
2	China	13,608,152
3	Japan	4,970,916
4	Germany	3,996,759
5	United Kingdom	2,825,208
6	France	2,777,535
7	India	2,726,323
8	Italy	2,073,092
9	Brazil	1,868,626
10	Canada	1,709,327

Rank	Countries / Regions	GDP per capita (US\$)
1	Luxemburg	114,340.5
2	Macau China	86,355.4
3	Switzerland	82,838.9
4	Norway	81,807.2
5	Ireland	77,449.7
8	Singapore	64,581.9
9	United States	62,641.0
16	Hong Kong, China	48,717.3
26	Japan	39,286.7
68	China	9,770.8

The World Bank (8 July 2019)



Timely Update
las.mpep.com.hk/15/info3/en

P.17 (Challenge)

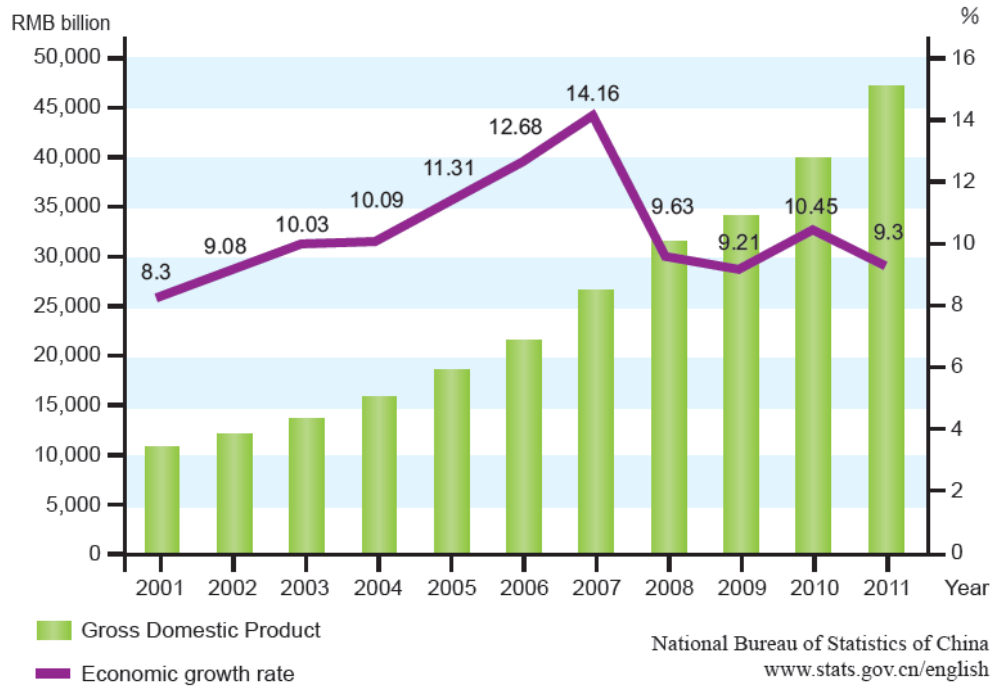


Table 1.1 Gross Domestic Product and economic growth rate of China between 2001 and 2011

According to the above information, describe the economic performance of China between 2001 and 2011.

New:

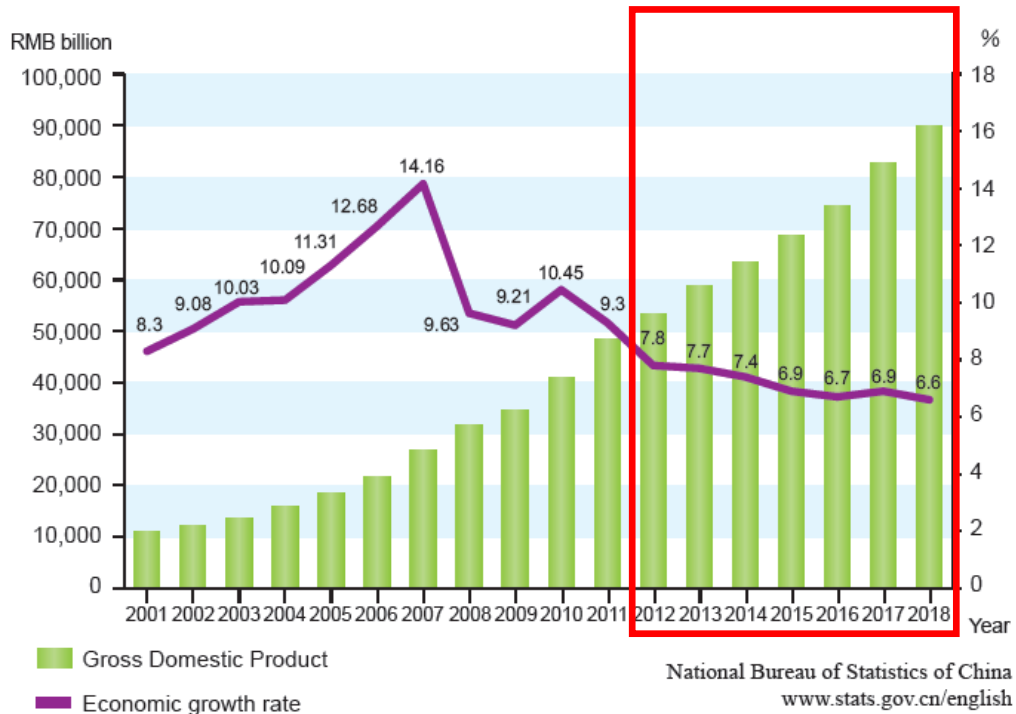
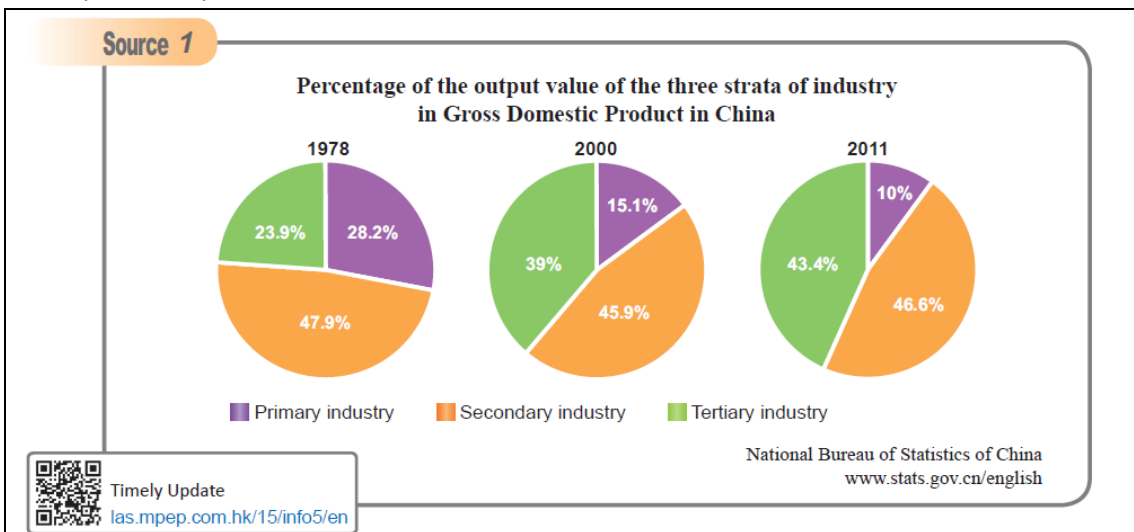


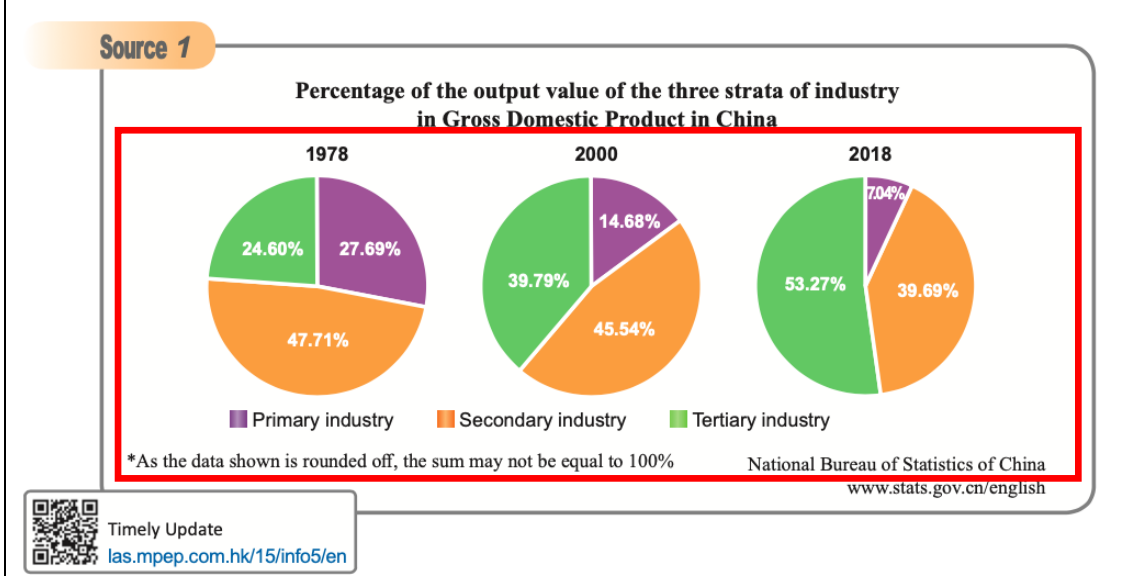
Table 1.1 Gross Domestic Product and economic growth rate of China between 2001 and 2018

According to the above information, describe the economic performance of China between 2001 and 2018.

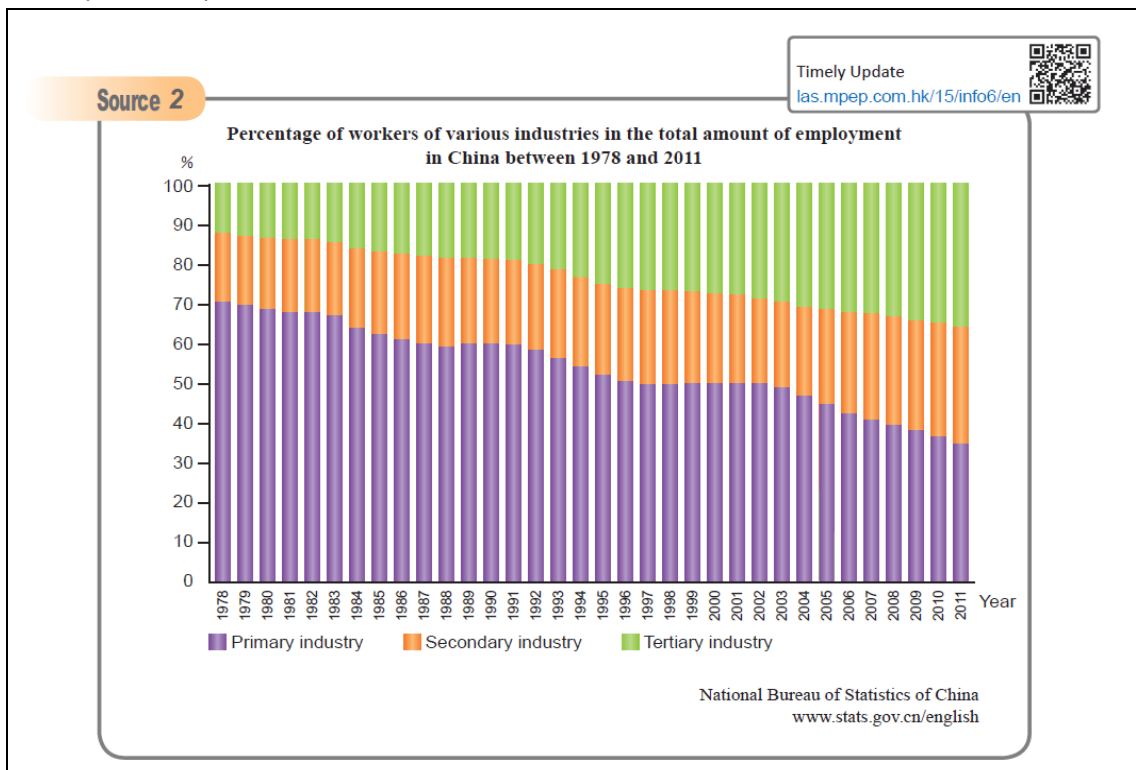
P.21 (Source 1)



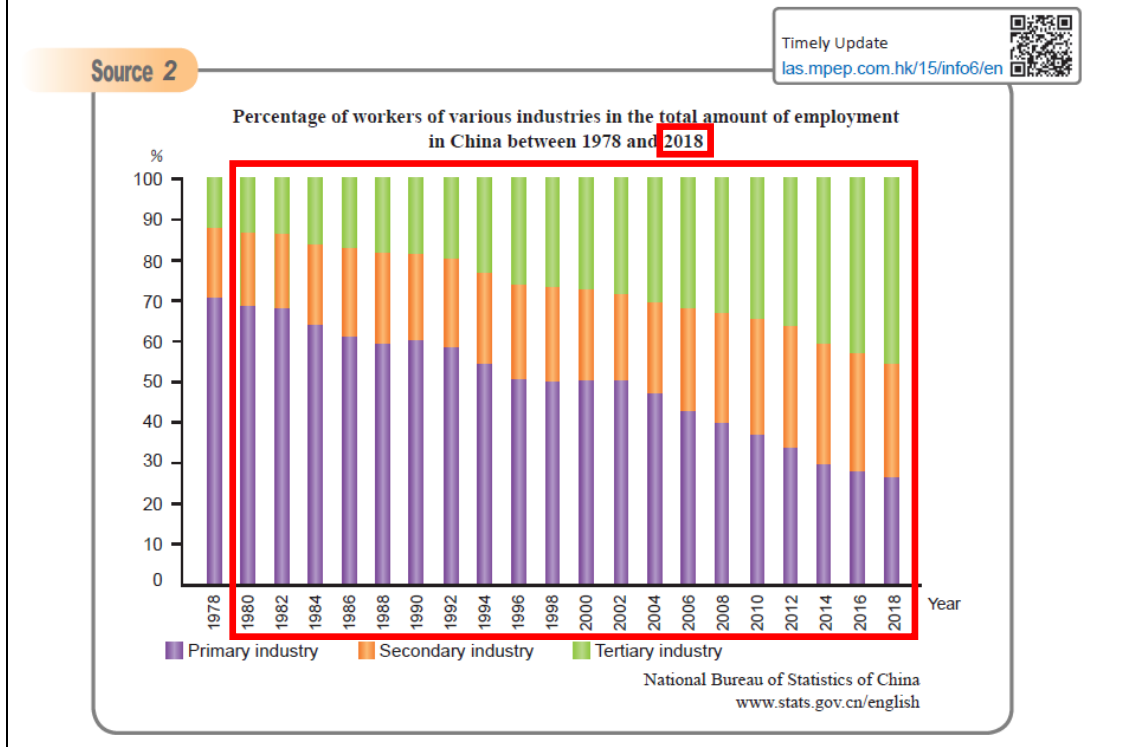
New:



P.22 (Source 2)



New:



P.26 (Table 2.3)

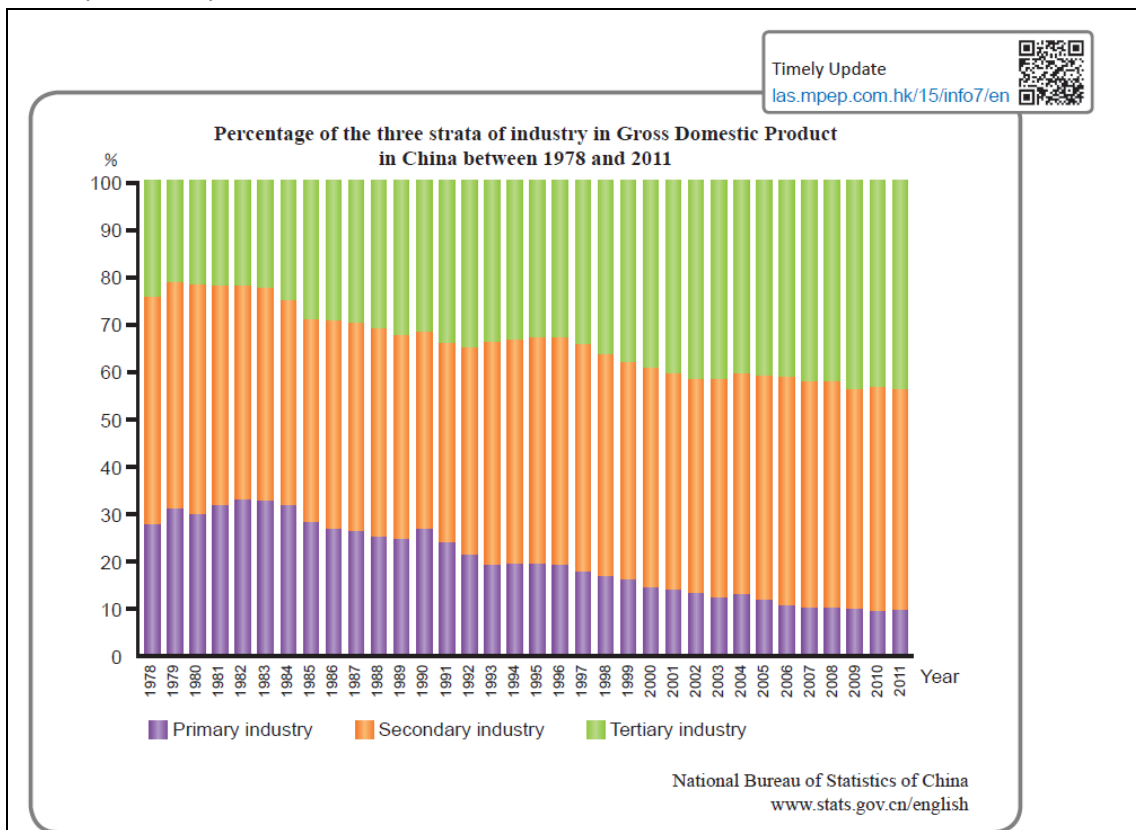


Table 2.3 The development trends of the three strata of industry in China between 1978 and 2011.

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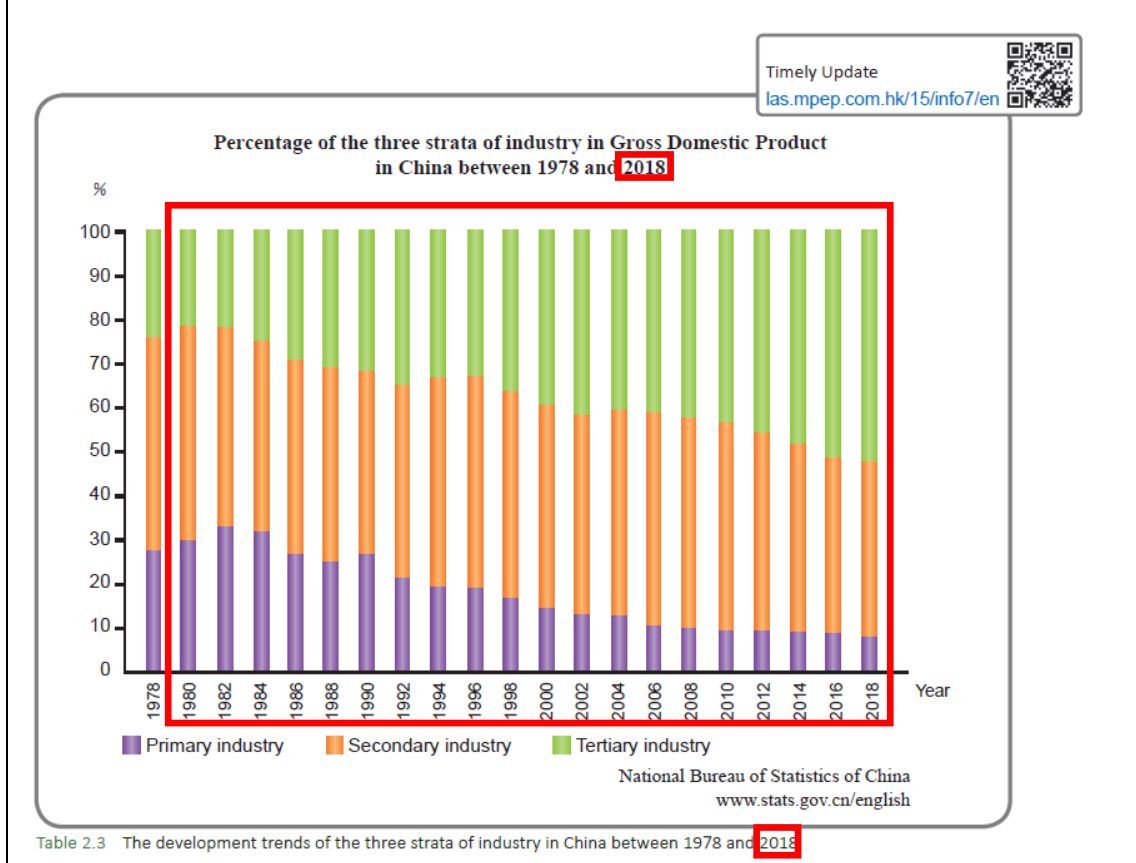



Table 2.3 The development trends of the three strata of industry in China between 1978 and 2018

P.27 (Table 2.4)

The number and percentage of employees in the three strata of industry in China between 1978 and 2011						
Year	Primary industry		Secondary industry		Tertiary industry	
	Number of employees (million people)	Percentage (%)	Number of employees (million people)	Percentage (%)	Number of employees (million people)	Percentage (%)
1978	283.18	70.53	69.45	17.30	48.9	12.18
1983	131.51	67.08	86.79	18.69	66.06	14.23
1988	322.49	59.35	121.52	22.37	99.33	18.28
1993	376.8	56.40	149.65	22.40	141.63	21.20
1998	351.77	49.80	166	23.50	188.6	26.70
2003	362.044	49.10	159.27	21.60	216.046	29.30
2008	299.233	39.60	205.534	27.20	250.872	33.20
2011	265.94	34.80	225.44	29.50	272.82	35.70

Table 2.4 National Bureau of Statistics of China
www.stats.gov.cn/english




Timely Update
las.mpep.com.hk/15/info8/en

New:

The number and percentage of employees in the three strata of industry in China between 1978 and 2018						
Year	Primary industry		Secondary industry		Tertiary industry	
	Number of employees (million people)	Percentage (%)	Number of employees (million people)	Percentage (%)	Number of employees (million people)	Percentage (%)
1978	283.18	70.53	69.45	17.30	48.9	12.18
1983	131.51	67.08	86.79	18.69	66.06	14.23
1988	322.49	59.35	121.52	22.37	99.33	18.28
1993	376.8	56.40	149.65	22.40	141.63	21.20
1998	351.77	49.80	166	23.50	188.6	26.70
2003	362.044	49.10	159.27	21.60	216.046	29.30
2008	299.233	39.60	205.534	27.20	250.872	33.20
2013	241.71	31.40	231.7	30.10	296.36	38.50
2018	202.577	26.11	213.905	27.57	359.378	46.32

Table 2.4 National Bureau of Statistics of China
www.stats.gov.cn/english



Timely Update
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