











**Ming Pao Education Publications Limited ‘Life and Society’
Corrigenda (08/2021)**

Module	Page no. (2015 edition)	Chapter	Section	Amendment	
				Old	New
24	7	1	Learning Activity 1	Source 2 Nevertheless, there has been rapid growth in GDP per capita in China. From 1978 to 2012, it increased from US\$155 to US\$6,091.	Source 2 Nevertheless, there has been rapid growth in GDP per capita in China. From 1978 to 2019 , it increased from US\$155 to US\$ 10,262 .
				Source 2 For example, some shops accept Chinese tourists’ UnionPay cards and hire salespersons who can speak Putonghua.	Source 2 For example, some shops accept Chinese tourists’ electronic payment systems such as UnionPay cards and Alipay , and hire salespersons who can speak Putonghua.
10	1	More Information	1. Input 我不要膠囊公寓 我想有個家 in the search bar and watch the video (Chinese version only) at YOUKU.com. 	1. Webpage of Qingdao News: 《膠囊公寓裡的青春》 (Chinese version only) http://las.mpep.com.hk/24/web1 	
			2. Only College’s Teacher Blog: 《蟻族過了，鼠族流行》 (Chinese version only) http://las.mpep.com.hk/24/blog1 	2. Webpage of Sohu: 《北京鼠族：看不見的底層》 (Chinese version only) http://las.mpep.com.hk/24/web2 	
			3. Only College’s Teacher Blog: 《卡奴，房奴，孩奴，車奴，證奴——你佔了幾樣？》 (Chinese version only) http://las.mpep.com.hk/24/blog2 	3. Webpage of Sohu: 《孩奴、房奴、卡奴……80後進入新「奴隸」時代》 (Chinese version only) http://las.mpep.com.hk/24/web3 	

11	1	More Information	<p>Webpage of Shanghai Municipal People's Government (Chinese version only) http://www.shanghai.gov.cn → 「上海概覽」 → 「城市建設」</p>	<p>Webpage of Shanghai Municipal People's Government (Chinese version only) http://www.shanghai.gov.cn → 「走進上海」 → 「上海概覽」 (Refer to 'City's Infrastructure' on P.56 of the PDF file)</p>
			<p>2. 山野村夫園地網誌：《淳樸山村中粉坪——騎車好去處》(Chinese version only) http://las.mpep.com.hk/24/blog3</p> 	<p>2. Webpage of Popobear.com: 《騎行在中國最美的鄉村》(Chinese version only) http://las.mpep.com.hk/24/blog1</p> 
18	1	Focus of Learning	<p>China has a large population. According to the Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2013 National Economic and Social Development, the total population of the mainland was 1.36 billion in 2013. The urban population comprised 53.7% of the total and rural population comprised 46.3%.</p>	<p>China has a large population. According to the Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2019 National Economic and Social Development, the total population of the mainland was 1.4 billion in 2019. The urban population comprised 60.6% of the total and rural population comprised 39.4%.</p>
19	1	Focus of Learning	<p>A Urban residents are mainly involved in secondary industries (including mining, manufacturing and construction, etc) and tertiary industries (service industries).</p>	<p>A Urban residents are mainly involved in secondary industries (including mining, manufacturing and construction, etc) and tertiary industries (service industries).</p>
			<p>A Employers of urban residents are mainly state-owned enterprises and private enterprises while some of them are self-employed individuals. After opening up, an increasing number of urban residents have worked in enterprises opened by merchants from Hong Kong, Macao or Taiwan as well as from foreign countries.</p>	<p>A Employers of urban residents are mainly private enterprises, limited liability corporations and state-owned enterprises, while an increasing number of residents are self-employed individuals. After opening up, many urban residents have worked in enterprises opened by merchants from Hong Kong, Macao or</p>

					Taiwan as well as from foreign countries.
20	1	Focus of Learning	<p>B</p> <p>Rural residents are mainly involved in primary industries and most of them earn a living by farming. When the household responsibility system was implemented in 1980, a large labour force existed in villages. With the development of township and village enterprises, a great number of excess labour has been attracted to work in secondary and tertiary industries there. Prosperity and better economic development in cities has also attracted a large number of rural residents to leave villages and work in cities to earn more, especially the new generation of rural residents. These rural residents who are involved in secondary and tertiary industries are called ‘rural migrant workers’.</p>	<p>B</p> <p>Rural residents are mainly involved in primary industries and most of them earn a living by farming. When the household responsibility system was implemented in 1980, a large labour force existed in villages. With the development of township and village enterprises, a great number of excess labour has been attracted to work in secondary and tertiary industries there. In addition, some of the excess rural labour force has chosen to work in private enterprises or to become self-employed individuals. The number of people working in these two types of enterprises has been on the rise in recent years.</p> <p>Prosperity and better economic development in cities has also attracted a large number of rural residents to leave villages and work in cities to earn more, especially the new generation of rural residents. These rural residents who are involved in secondary and tertiary industries are called ‘rural migrant workers’.</p>	
23	1	Focus of Learning	<p>B</p> <p>However, government investment in rural education is not adequate. Take education expenditure 2011 as an example. The average expenditure in the budget for common rural primary school students was RMB 700 less than that for urban primary school students; for common rural junior secondary school students, it was RMB 900 less than that for urban junior</p>	<p>B</p> <p>However, government investment in rural education is not adequate. Take education expenditure 2019 as an example, the average education expenditure in the budget for common rural primary school students was RMB 800 less than the national average of primary school students; for common rural junior secondary school students, it was RMB 2,000</p>	

			secondary school students. In reality, most villages have a limited number of teachers, varied teaching quality and shabby facilities.	less than the national average of junior secondary school students. In reality, most villages have a limited number of teachers, varied teaching quality and shabby facilities.
24	1	Challenge	With the household registration system, the Chinese Government has divided the mainland population into 2 categories: ‘agricultural’ and ‘non-agricultural’ hukou.	Since 1950 , with the household registration system, the Chinese Government has divided the mainland population into 2 categories: ‘agricultural’ and ‘non-agricultural’ hukou.
			In 2013, the Central Government decided to lift settling restrictions on small cities, allowing non-urban residents to own urban hukou. Rural residents who move to cities will also be able to enjoy the rights of the urban residents.	In 2013, the Central Government decided to lift settling restrictions on small cities, allowing non-urban residents to own urban hukou. Rural residents who move to cities will also be able to enjoy the rights of urban residents according to the regulations of different cities. In 2014, the State Council demanded local governments to integrate their urban and rural household registration systems, to stop the distinction between ‘agricultural’ and ‘non-agricultural’ hukou.
25	1	Challenge	According to data from the National Bureau of Statistics of China in 2013, a larger proportion of rural migrant workers were involved in manufacturing, comprising 31.4% of the total. The next largest proportion was involved in construction, comprising 22.2%. In recent years, the proportion of rural migrant workers involved in manufacturing has decreased while the proportion involved in construction has increased every year.	According to data from the National Bureau of Statistics of China in 2019 , a larger proportion of rural migrant workers were involved in manufacturing, comprising 27.4% of the total. The next largest proportion was involved in construction and services to households, maintenance and other services , comprising 18.7% and 12.3% respectively . In recent years, the proportion of rural migrant workers involved in manufacturing has decreased, while the proportion involved in the services to households, maintenance and other

					services has increased in general.
28	1	Glossary	<p>household registration system</p> <p>In 2013, the Central Government decided to lift settling restrictions on small cities, allowing non-urban residents to own urban hukou. Rural residents who move to cities will thus also be able to enjoy rights of urban residents.</p>	<p>household registration system</p> <p>In 2013, the Central Government decided to lift settling restrictions on small cities, allowing non-urban residents to own urban hukou. Rural residents who move to cities will thus also be able to enjoy the rights of urban residents according to the planning of different cities. To accelerate the integration of urban and rural economic developments, the State Council demanded local governments to integrate their urban and rural household registration systems in 2014, to stop the distinction between ‘agricultural’ and ‘non-agricultural’ hukou.</p>	
36	2	Learning Activity 2	<p>Source 3</p> <p>With the development of technology, mainland residents, especially the younger generation, like to shop for gifts for their relatives and friends online and greet them through SMS or Internet video calls during festivals. They will watch the Spring Festival Gala online and send electronic greeting cards.</p>	<p>Source 3</p> <p>With the development of technology, mainland residents, especially the younger generation, like to shop for gifts for their relatives and friends online and greet them through SMS or Internet video calls during festivals. They will watch the Spring Festival Gala online, send electronic greeting cards and deliver electronic red packets.</p>	
37	2	Learning Activity 2	<p>Source 4</p> <p>Go to the website of Xinhua Net. Read the article 《網祭 VS 掃墓，誰能「代言」文明？》 (Chinese version only): http://las.mpep.com.hk/24/qingming</p> 	<p>Source 4</p> <p>Go to the website of People.cn. Read the article 《疫情下的清明：祭祀在“雲端”追思在心間》 (Chinese version only): http://las.mpep.com.hk/24/web4</p> 	

38	2	Learning Activity 2	Source 7 ‘An entire salary for me to spend without a woman or a lonely heart. With my single life, I have no burden. I only live once. I will live my brilliant life alone. There are joys to being single. Hurray! Single people! Happy Bachelors’ Day!’ Yesterday was 11 November, Bachelors’ Day on the mainland. Messages praising the single life were widely spread. The online transaction platform, Alibaba, announced this morning that the amount of online transactions on Bachelors’ Day this year reached RMB 35.018 billion, 83.4% more than last year. The number of transactions reached 0.171 billion.	Source 7 ‘An entire salary for me to spend without a woman or a lonely heart. With my single life, I have no burden. I only live once. I will live my brilliant life alone. There are joys to being single. Hurray! Single people! Happy Singles’ Day! ’ Yesterday was 11 November, Singles’ Day on the mainland. Messages praising the single life were widely spread. The online transaction platform, Alibaba, announced this morning that the amount of Gross Merchandise Value (GMV) in this year's Singles’ Day event reached RMB 498.2 billion, 26% more than last year. The number of transactions reached 2.25 billion.
			Source 7 Summary of local news on 12 November 2013	Source 7 Summary of local news on 12 November 2020
42	2	Focus of Learning	B <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As technology advances, the superstitious components in some traditional Chinese festivals have gradually faded. They have been replaced by new and trendy patterns, such as sending New Year greetings through e-cards, SMS or Internet video calls and replacing traditional tomb-sweeping with online tomb-sweeping during the Ching Ming Festival. 	B <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As technology advances, the superstitious components in some traditional Chinese festivals have gradually faded. They have been replaced by new and trendy patterns, such as sending New Year greetings through e-cards, electronic red packets, SMS or Internet video calls and replacing traditional tomb-sweeping with online tomb-sweeping during the Ching Ming Festival.
47	--	Word Easy	B Bachelors’ Day 光棍節	B Bachelors’ Day 光棍節
			E education levels 教育程度	E education levels 教育程度 electronic payment systems 電子支付系統

				E excess labour 剩餘勞力	E excess labour 剩餘勞工
				G Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita 人均國內生產總值	G Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita 人均國內生產總值 Gross Merchandise Value (GMV) 總商品成交額
48	--	Word Easy		L limited liability corporations 有責任公司	L limited liability corporations 有 限 責任公司
49	--	Word Easy		S single parent families 單親家庭	S single parent families 單親家庭 Singles' Day 光棍節
				S Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2013 National Economic and Social Development 《中華人民共和國 2013 年國民經濟和社會發展統計公報》	S Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 201 9 National Economic and Social Development 《中華人民共和國 201 9 年國民經濟和社會發展統計公報》

Old:

GDP and GDP per capita of several countries in 2012				
Countries	GDP		GDP per capita	
	Value (US\$ million)	Ranks	Value (US\$)	Ranks
United States	16,244,600	1	51,748	10
China	8,227,102	2	6,091	83
Japan	5,959,718	3	46,720	12

The World Bank

New:

GDP and GDP per capita of several countries in 2019				
Countries	GDP		GDP per capita	
	Value (US\$ million)	Ranks	Value (US\$)	Ranks
United States	21,427,700	1	65,281	7
China	14,342,903	2	10,262	66
Japan	5,081,770	3	40,247	26

The World Bank

Old:

The ownership and utilisation situations of telephones and the Internet on the mainland between 2006 and 2012				
Year	National fixed-line and mobile phone users (thousand)	Telephone prevalence rate (unit / hundred people)	Internet users (billion)	Internet prevalence rate (%)
2006	828,890	63.0	0.14	10.5
2008	982,040	74.3	0.3	22.6
2010	1,153,390	86.5	0.46	34.3
2012	1,390,310	103.2	0.56	42.1

National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Internet Network Information Centre
www.stats.gov.cn/english

New:

The ownership and utilisation situations of telephones and the Internet on the mainland between 2006 and 2019				
Year	National fixed-line and mobile phone users (100 million)	Telephone prevalence rate (unit / 100 people)	Internet users (100 million)	Internet prevalence rate (%)
2006	8.3	63.0	1.4	10.5
2010	11.5	86.5	4.6	34.3
2014	15.4	112.26	6.5	47.9
2019	17.9	128.02	9.0	64.5

National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Internet Network Information Centre
<http://data.stats.gov.cn/english>

Old:

Source 4

Tourism situation on the mainland between 2006 and 2012				
Year	Number of domestic visitors (100 million person-times)	Percentage growth compared to the previous year (%)	Number of Chinese outbound visitors (10,000 person-times)	Percentage growth compared to the previous year (%)
2006	13.9	15.0	3452.0	11.3
2008	17.1	6.3	4584.0	11.9
2010	21.0	10.6	5739.0	20.4
2012	29.6	12.1	8318.0	18.4



Timely Update
las.mpep.com.hk/24/info3/en

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

New:

Source 4

Tourism situation on the mainland between 2006 and 2019				
Year	Number of domestic visitors (100 million person-times)	Percentage growth compared to the previous year (%)	Number of Chinese outbound visitors (100 million person-times)	Percentage growth compared to the previous year (%)
2006	13.9	15.0	0.3	11.3
2010	21.0	10.6	0.6	20.4
2014	36.1	10.7	1.0	9.3
2019	60.1	8.5	1.7	4.5



Timely Update
las.mpep.com.hk/24/info3/en

National Bureau of Statistics of China
<http://data.stats.gov.cn/english>

Old:

Medical and health services on the mainland between 2006 and 2012				
Year	2006	2008	2010	2012
Number of health care institutions in the country (unit)	918,097	891,480	936,927	950,297



Timely Update
las.mpep.com.hk/24/info4/en

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

New:

Source 5

Medical and health services on the mainland between 2006 and 2019				
Year	2006	2010	2014	2019
Number of health care institutions in the country (unit)	918,097	936,927	981,432	1,007,579

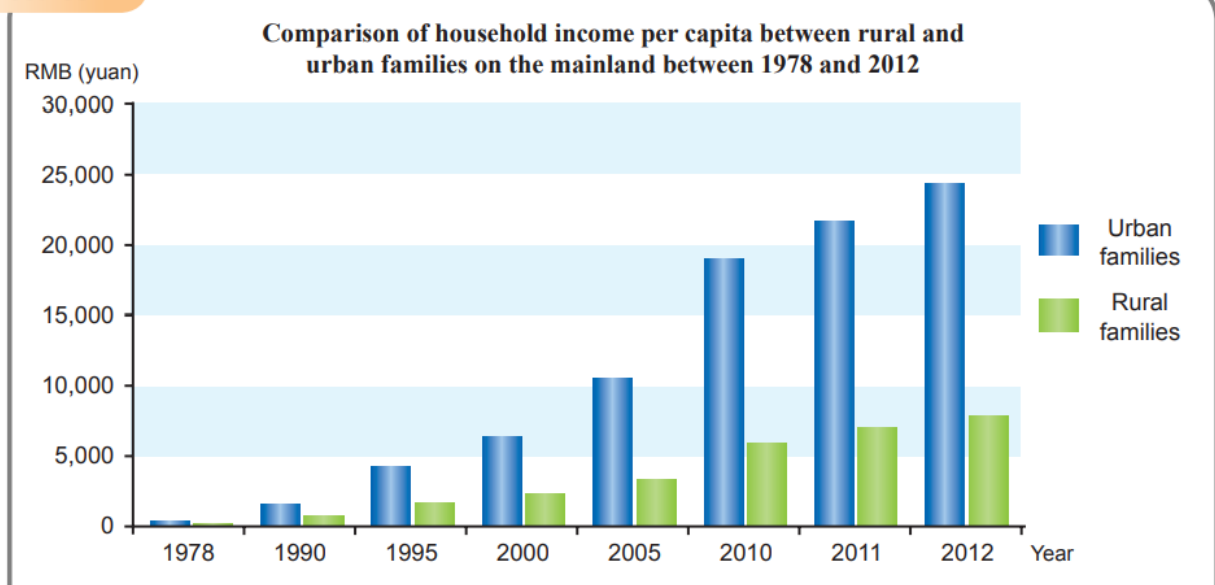


Timely Update
las.mpep.com.hk/24/info4/en

National Bureau of Statistics of China
<http://data.stats.gov.cn/english>

Old:

Source 3

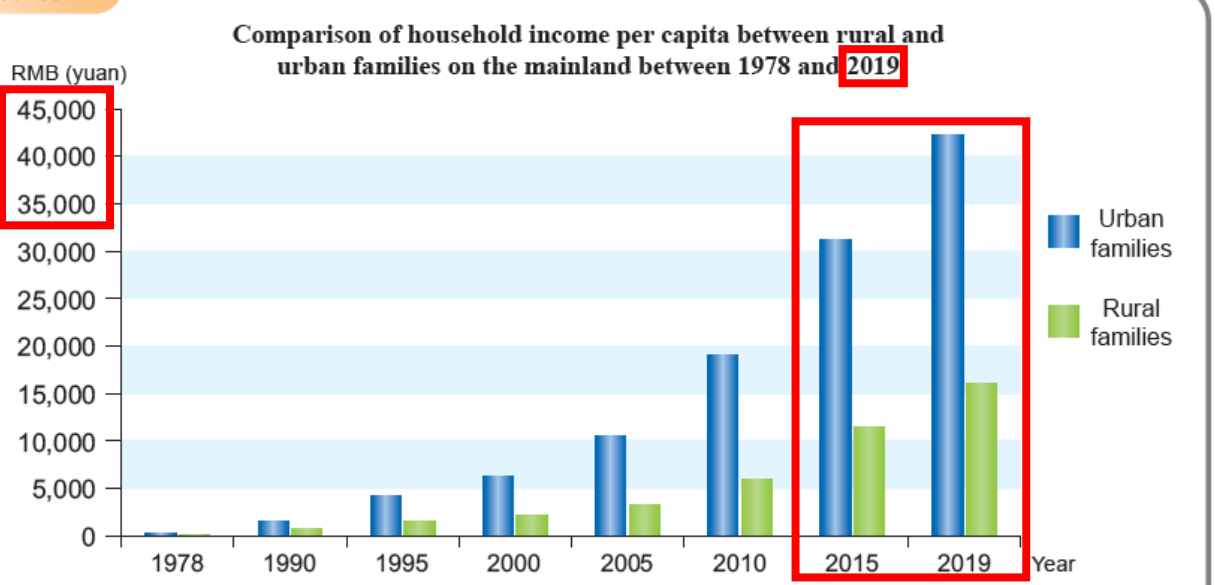


Timely Update
las.mpep.com.hk/24/info6/en

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

New:

Source 3



* Since 2013, the National Bureau of Statistics of China has changed the method of investigating the income and expense of rural and urban families. The 'per capita income of households' was replaced by 'per capita income of residents' from 2013 onwards.

Timely Update
las.mpep.com.hk/24/info6/en

National Bureau of Statistics of China
<http://data.stats.gov.cn/english>

Old:

Source 4

Timely Update
las.mpep.com.hk/24/info7/en

Comparison of the per capita annual cash living expenditure between rural and urban families on the mainland in 2012 (RMB, yuan)		
Consumption items	Urban families	Rural families
Food	6,040.9	1,863.1
Transport and communications	2,455.5	652.8
Culture, education and recreation	2,033.5	445.5
Clothing	1,823.4	396.1
Residence	1,484.3	1,054.2
Household facilities and articles	1,116.1	341.4
Healthcare and medical services	1,063.7	513.8
Others	657.1	147.5
Total cash consumption expenditure	16,674.3	5,414.5

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

New:

Source 4

Timely Update
las.mpep.com.hk/24/info7/en

Comparison of the per capita annual cash living expenditure between rural and urban families on the mainland in 2019 (RMB, yuan)		
Consumption items	Urban families	Rural families
Food tobacco and liquor	7,583.9	3,538.2
Transport and communications	3,665.0	1,835.5
Education, culture and recreation	3,326.0	1,481.3
Clothing	1,831.3	712.9
Residence	2,223.5	1,163.8
Household facilities, articles and services	1,676.2	748.9
Health care and medical services	1,754.6	1,137.9
Others	737.6	236.0
Total cash consumption expenditure	22,798.0	10,854.5

National Bureau of Statistics of China
<http://data.stats.gov.cn/english>

Old:

Source 5

Timely Update
las.mpep.com.hk/24/info8/en

Comparison of the average number of durable consumer goods owned per 100 households between rural and urban families on the mainland in 2012		
Categories of durable consumer goods (unit)	Urban families	Rural families
Mobile phones	212.6	197.8
Colour televisions	136.1	116.9
Air-conditioners	126.8	25.4
Refrigerators	98.5	67.3
Washing machines	98.0	67.2
Computers	87.0	21.4
Telephones	68.4	42.2
Cameras	46.4	5.2

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

New:

Source 5

Timely Update
las.mpep.com.hk/24/info8/en

Comparison of the average number of durable consumer goods owned per 100 households between rural and urban families on the mainland in 2019		
Categories of durable consumer goods (unit)	Urban families	Rural families
Mobile phones	247.4	261.2
Colour televisions	122.8	117.6
Air-conditioners	148.3	71.3
Refrigerators	102.5	98.6
Washing machines	99.2	91.6
Computers	72.2	27.5
Cameras	19.5	2.3

National Bureau of Statistics of China
<http://data.stats.gov.cn/english>

Old:



Fig. 1.6 The pace of economic development is different among various regions in China. The southeast coastal region has the most rapid development and is the most prosperous.

New:



Fig. 1.6 The pace of economic development is different among various regions in China. The southeast coastal region has the most rapid development and is the most prosperous.

Note: The above division of China's 4 major economic regions does not include information on the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the Macao Special Administrative Region and Taiwan.

Old:

Major employment situation of urban residents in 2012	
Types of enterprises	Number of employed people (thousand)
State-owned enterprises	68,390
Limited liability corporations	37,870
Private enterprises	75,570
Hong Kong, Macao or Taiwan funded units	9,690
Foreign funded units	12,460
Self-employed individuals	56,430

Timely Update

las.mpep.com.hk/24/info10/en



Table 1.1

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

New:

Major employment situation of urban residents in 2011 and 2019		
Types of enterprises	Number of employed people in 2011 (10 thousand)	Number of employed people in 2019 (10 thousand)
State-owned enterprises	6,704	5,473
Limited liability corporations	3,269	6,608
Private enterprises	6,912	14,567
Hong Kong, Macao or Taiwan funded units	932	1,157
Foreign funded units	1,217	1,203
Self-employed individuals	5,227	11,692

Timely Update

las.mpep.com.hk/24/info10/en



Table 1.1

National Bureau of Statistics of China
<http://data.stats.gov.cn/english>

Old:

Major employment situation of rural residents who are not engaged in agriculture in villages in 2010	
Types of enterprises	Number of employed people (thousand)
Township and village enterprises	158,930
Private enterprises	33,470
Self-employed individuals	25,400

Timely Update

las.mpep.com.hk/24/info11/en



Table 1.2

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

New:

Major employment situation of rural residents who are not engaged in agriculture in villages in 2011 and 2019		
Types of enterprises	Number of employed people in 2011 (10 thousand)	Number of employed people in 2019 (10 thousand)
Private enterprises	3,442	8,267
Self-employed individuals	2,718	6,000

Timely Update

las.mpep.com.hk/24/info11/en



Table 1.2

National Bureau of Statistics of China
<http://data.stats.gov.cn/english>

Old:

Number of rural migrant workers (thousand)						
Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Outbound rural migrant workers	140,410	145,330	153,350	158,630	163,360	166,100
Local rural migrant workers	85,010	84,450	88,880	94,150	99,250	102,840
Total number of rural migrant workers	225,420	229,780	242,230	252,780	262,610	268,940

Table 1.3

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

New:

Number of rural migrant workers (hundred million)						
Year	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2019
Outbound rural migrant workers	1.40	1.53	1.63	1.68	1.69	1.74
Local rural migrant workers	0.85	0.89	0.99	1.06	1.12	1.17
Total number of rural migrant workers	2.25	2.42	2.62	2.74	2.81	2.91

Table 1.3

National Bureau of Statistics of China
<http://data.stats.gov.cn/english>

Old:

Distribution of the major industries that rural migrant workers are involved in						
Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Manufacturing	37.2%	36.1%	36.7%	36.0%	35.7%	31.4%
Construction	13.8%	15.2%	16.1%	17.7%	18.4%	22.2%
Transport, storage and post	6.4%	6.8%	6.9%	6.6%	6.6%	6.3%
Wholesale and retail trades	9.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.1%	9.8%	11.3%
Hotels and catering services	5.5%	6.0%	6.0%	5.3%	5.2%	5.9%
Services to household and other services	12.2%	12.7%	12.7%	12.2%	12.2%	10.6%

Table 1.4

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

New:

Distribution of the major industries that rural migrant workers are involved in						
Year	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2019
Manufacturing	37.2%	36.7%	35.7%	31.3%	30.5%	27.4%
Construction	13.8%	16.1%	18.4%	22.3%	19.7%	18.7%
Transport, storage and post	6.4%	6.9%	6.6%	6.5%	6.4%	6.9%
Wholesale and retail trades	9.0%	10.0%	9.8%	11.4%	12.3%	12.0%
Hotels and catering services	5.5%	6.0%	5.2%	6.0%	5.9%	6.9%
Services to households, maintenance and other services	12.2%	12.7%	12.2%	10.2%	11.1%	12.3%

Table 1.4

National Bureau of Statistics of China
<http://data.stats.gov.cn/english>

Old:

Source 2

Average number of members in each family in China between 1964 and 2012							
Year	1964	1982	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012
Family size	4.43	4.41	3.96	3.44	3.10	3.02	3.02

Timely Update
las.mpep.com.hk/24/info/14/en

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

New:

Source 2

Average number of members in each family in China between 1982 and 2019					
Year	1982	1990	2000	2010	2019
Family size	4.41	3.96	3.44	3.10	2.92

Timely Update
las.mpep.com.hk/24/info/14/en

National Bureau of Statistics of China
<http://data.stats.gov.cn/english>

Old:

Source 6

Modern families will choose to bring all family members to go on trips during the festival holidays.



During the 2013 Spring Festival Golden Week, domestic and foreign tourists visiting Tianjin reached 4.2852 million person-times.



The 2013 Spring Festival Golden Week lasted from the 9 to 15 of February (from the 29th day of the 12th lunar month to the 6th day of the 1st lunar month). The number of mainland tourists visiting Hong Kong was around 885 thousand.

Summary of local and overseas news in February 2013

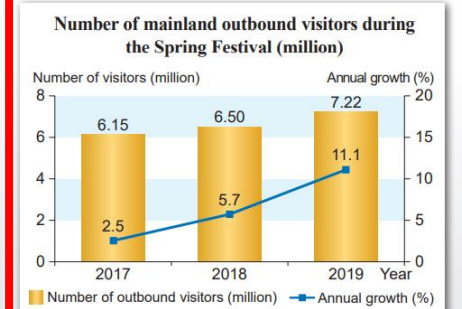
New:

Source 6

Modern families will choose to bring all family members to go on trips during the festival holidays.



During the 2019 Spring Festival Golden Week, domestic and foreign tourists visiting Tianjin reached 5.19 million person-times.



In recent years, the number of mainland outbound visitors during the Spring Festival Golden Week has been rising gradually.

Summary of local and overseas news between February 2017 and February 2019