

	Question	Answer
Curriculum Framework 課程架構		
1.	How is the SS Chemistry curriculum organised?	The curriculum is divided into two parts: compulsory and elective parts. The compulsory part focuses on the essential components of chemistry while the elective part aims to extend students' learning to some authentic chemistry areas.
	高中化學科課程內容是如何組織的?	本課程主要分為兩部分－必修部分和選修部分。必修部分涵蓋化學的基本概念，而選修部分則旨在讓學生將化學的學習延伸至真實的處境。
2.	Is the learners' diversity addressed in the curriculum?	Different strategies to address diversity of learners are included in Chapter 4 of the Chemistry Curriculum and Assessment (Chem C&A) Guide. Besides, professional development courses on catering for diversity have been organised by Science Education Section, Education Bureau (EDB).
	課程有否關注學生的差異?	在化學課程及評估指引第四章提及了照顧學生差異的不同策略。此外，教育局科學教育組亦舉辦了關於照顧學習差異的專業發展課程。
3.	Are all the three elective topics of comparable cognitive demand?	Elective topics are offered to meet the diverse interest of students. Therefore the foci of different elective topics differ a bit.
	三個選修課題所要求的認知能力是否相若?	提供選修課題是為了迎合學生的不同興趣，故各選修課題在重點上會略有差異。
Learning and Teaching 學與教		
4.	What is "Investigative Study" in SS Chemistry Curriculum?	"Investigative Study" is an essential part of the curriculum. It is a twenty-hour group-based activity involving problem-solving and practical work.
	高中化學課程中的「探究研習」是甚麼?	「探究研習」是課程的一個重要部分，它是一個二十小時的分組活動，當中涉及解難和實驗。

5.	When is the best time to carry out Investigative Study?	Teachers may choose the time flexibly according to the teaching schedule and the school time-table. For example, teachers may use the lesson time, the time after school, post-examination days or school holidays. It is recommended that the investigation should be undertaken on completion of a relevant topic or in conjunction with the learning of a relevant topic of the curriculum.
	何時是進行「探究研習」的最佳時間？	教師可按教學進度計畫和學校時間表彈性安排進行「探究研習」的時間，例如教師可在課時內、放學後、考試後或學校假期內進行。另一方面，我們建議可在施教某課題之後進行內容相關的探究研習，亦可在施教某課題同時進行探究研習。
6.	Do teachers need to teach according to the topic sequence of the curriculum?	The topics in compulsory and elective parts of the curriculum are listed in a possible sequence suitable for the majority of students. Alternative sequences with due regard to the interests, needs, prior knowledge and readiness of students can be adopted where appropriate. Some alternative learning and teaching sequences for the compulsory part are suggested in Chapter 3 of the Chem C&A Guide.
	教師是否必須依照課題的次序教授課程？	本課程必修及選修部分的課題，乃按照一個可行和適合大部分學生的學與教次序而編排。教師亦可酌情因應學生的興趣、需要、已有知識和基礎，採用其他次序以促進學生的學習。在化學課程及評估指引第三章列出一些必修部分的其他學與教次序。

Supporting Measures 支援措施		
7.	Are the laboratory facilities, chemicals and equipment for S4-5 and S6-7 Chemistry curricula from the past sufficient for SS Chemistry, especially for meeting the requirements of School-based Assessment (SBA)?	<p>The reference list of Furniture and Equipment for SS Chemistry has been uploaded to the webpage for teachers' reference.</p> <p>http://www.edb.gov.hk/en/sch-admin/sch-p-remises-info/furniture-equipment/primary-secondary-schools.html</p> <p>Most of the equipment and chemicals for S4-7 Chemistry in the past are relevant for SS Chemistry. On the other hand, some new equipment, such as apparatus for microscale chemistry experiments, has been added to the new list.</p> <p>Schools are advised to deploy grants (e.g. CFEG/OEBG/EOEBG*) flexibly to purchase and update the necessary equipment.</p>
	以往中四至五及中六至七的化學課程所用的實驗室設備、化學品和儀器是否足以應付高中化學科（尤其關於校本評核）的要求？	<p>高中化學科的家具及設備一覽表已上載教育局網頁供教師參考。</p> <p>http://www.edb.gov.hk/en/sch-admin/sch-p-remises-info/furniture-equipment/primary-secondary-schools.html</p> <p>大部分在以往的中四至中七化學科使用的設備和化學品均適用於高中化學科課程。此外，新目錄亦加入了一些新的儀器，如微型化學實驗儀器。</p> <p>學校宜靈活運用各項津貼（如綜合家具及設備津貼、營辦開支整筆津貼、擴大的營辦開支整筆津貼），購置所需的儀器和設備。</p>
8.	How can teachers find the list of recommended textbooks for SS Chemistry?	<p>The list can be found from the website:</p> <p>www.edb.gov.hk/rtl</p>
	教師從何搜尋高中化學科的適用書目表？	<p>教師可從以下網址找到有關資料：</p> <p>www.edb.gov.hk/rtl</p>

9.	Besides textbooks, how can teachers access to relevant learning and teaching resources?	Teachers can access to various learning and teaching resources from our website (http://www.edb.gov.hk/en/curriculum-development/kla/science-edu/ref-and-resources/chemistry.html).
	除教科書外，教師從何獲得相關的學與教資源？	教師可從本組網頁 (http://www.edb.gov.hk/tc/curriculum-development/kla/science-edu/ref-and-resources/chemistry.html) 找到不同的學與教資源。
Assessment 評估		
10.	What will be the duration of the Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education (HKDSE) examinations of Chemistry?	The duration of Paper I and II of the Chemistry HKDSE examination is 2.5 hours and 1 hour respectively.
	香港中學文憑試中化學科考試時間是多少？	化學科卷一和卷二的考試時間分別是 2.5 小時和 1 小時。
11.	Will the ability to communicate scientific information be assessed in the HKDSE examinations of Chemistry?	The ability to communicate scientific information will be assessed with essay-type questions or structured questions.
	香港中學文憑試中化學科考試會否評核學生溝通科學資訊的能力？	學生溝通科學資訊的能力會透過論述題目或結構題目來評核。
12.	What are the assessment tasks for School-based Assessment (SBA) in SS Chemistry?	SBA for SS Chemistry includes the following practical related tasks: Volumetric Analysis, Qualitative Analysis, and Other Experiment / Investigative Study.
	高中化學科的校本評核包括甚麼評估作業？	高中化學科的校本評核包括以下的實驗有關作業：容量分析、定性分析，以及其他實驗／探究研習。
13.	Will SBA create heavy workload on students and teachers?	SBA is not an “add-on” element in the curriculum. The SBA tasks for students are normal in-class and out-of-class activities suggested in the curriculum. Teachers have to mark these written tasks for assessment purposes. Also, the curriculum includes ample school hours for the instruction as well as the assessment of students’ performance in their investigative studies.

	校本評核會否大大加重教師和學生的工作量？	校本評核並非課程的外加部分，校本評核作業是課程建議的課內和課外的慣常活動，教師須批改這些書寫式作業來評估學生。此外，課程預留充足上課時間讓教師指導學生進行探究研習，以及進行相關的評估工作。
14.	Can the laboratory technicians assist in assessing the students in SBA tasks?	Teachers are responsible for the assessment of students' attainments. In carrying out practical tasks of SBA, laboratory technicians are expected to give support in the preparation of apparatus and chemicals, carrying out risk assessment, managing the logistics of the SBA activities, assisting teachers in trying out experiments, and supervising students in performing the tasks, etc.
	實驗室技術員可否協助評核學生校本評核的成績？	教師應負責評核學生的成績。在進行校本評核實驗作業時，實驗室技術員應提供支援，例如預備實驗所需的儀器和化學品、進行風險評估、管理校本評核活動的流程、協助教師測試實驗和監督學生進行活動等。

- * CFEG – Composite Furniture and Equipment Grant
- OEBG – Operating Expenses Block Grant
- EOEBG – Expanded Operating Expenses Block Grant

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