Item bank on the seven Generic Intended Learning Outcomes (GILOs)

Construct 1: Problem Solving (PS)

Item No in Pilot	Chinese	English
1	清楚知道目標。	Be clear about the objectives to be achieved.
2	在有資料協助下，能對新問題有正確理解。	Can form an accurate understanding of new issues with the support of information provided.
3	能採用已知的方案來解決問題。	Able to utilize existing frameworks to solve a problem.
4	能想出解決問題的辦法。	Able to come up with solutions to a problem.
5	在著手解決問題前能有所計畫。	Able to formulate a plan before solving a problem.
7	能把計畫付諸實行。	Can implement a plan in practice.
9	能夠對問題是否已經解決進行判斷。	Able to determine whether a problem has been solved.
10	在解難過程中知道哪一部分進行順利，哪一部分遇上阻滯。	Comprehend which sections went well and which sections met with obstacles in the problem-solving process.
11	回顧以往有關資訊說明理解問題。	Recall relevant information to help understand and explicate a problem.
12	在找尋解決方案時，對可能方案持開放態度。	Maintain an open-mind to all possible options when seeking a solution.
13	對於特定問題，能展開針對性檢索找出有關資料。	Target relevant information when researching on a specific problem.
14	能有效找到附加資料說明理解問題。	Effectively identify additional information to better explicate a problem.
15	嘗試找出多種解決辦法。	Attempt to seek multiple solutions.
16	列出不同的解決辦法。	List different solutions to a problem.
17	找出解決問題所必需的方法和資源。	Identify the methods and resources necessary to solving a problem.
18	找出解決問題的關鍵所在。	Identify the key to solving a problem.
19	作計畫時，回顧相關問題以幫助更好的計畫。	Recall similar problems during planning so as to facilitate a better plan.
20	計畫要達成目標的所有步驟。	Include in the plan all necessary steps for achieving the objectives.
21	爲實現計畫，訂下現實可行的時間表以實現計畫。	Set up realistic and feasible timeframe to implement a plan.
23	反省解決辦法的效率和成效。	Reflect on the outcome and effectiveness of the solution.
24	知曉自己解決方案的優劣之處。	Aware of the pros and cons of the chosen solution.
25	能夠反思結果是否合乎期望。	Able to assess whether the outcomes meet expectations.
26	考慮問題時，能看到問題的癥結所在，而非表面徵狀。	Able to identify the crux of a problem instead of superficially considering an issue.

Item No in Pilot	Chinese	English
27	能對比不同解決問題方案的特點和風險。	Able to compare and contrast distinguishing features and risks of different solutions to a problem.
28	考慮解決問題的必需條件。	Consider the necessary conditions to solve a problem.
29	能夠提出多種備選方案，並在決策時衡量不同方案的利弊。	Able to propose several alternative plans, and to consider their advantages and disadvantages in decision-making.
30	綜合相關資料，想出解決方案。	Synthesize relevant information to generate a solution.
31	考慮不同的解決方案，從中選出最佳的。	Consider different approaches and select the best one.
32	選擇明確和現實可行的解決辦法。	Select a clear and feasible solution.
37	執行解決方案時，對意料之外的問題作出回應。	Respond to unexpected issues in the process of implementing a solution.
38	檢討及改進原計劃，以應對執行過程中出現的新問題。	Review and revise the original plan in order to handle new issues that have emerged during the implementation of a solution.
39	判斷解決方法是否合適。	Assess whether the solution is appropriate.
40	若有現成解決辦法，能分析其可行性，並衡量其影響。	Able to analyze the feasibility and to weigh the impact of an existing solution to a problem.
42	準備備選方案，藉以得出最理想的解決辦法。	Prepare alternative plans in order to arrive at an optimal solution.
43	知曉可能影響解決方案的因素。	Be aware of the factors that may influence the plan on how a problem can be solved.
44	評估不同解決方案所帶來的風險。	Evaluate risks of different approaches to problem solving.
45	思考問題的本質是否因地點或時間而有所不同。	Consider the extent to which the nature of the problem is affected by location and time.
46	找出方法改善自己的解難技巧。	Identify ways to improve my problem-solving skills.
47	分析自己策略的成效，如影響成效的因素。	Analyze the effectiveness of my strategizing, for example, identifying causal factors.
48	反思所採用的解決方案，找出可以改善的空間。	Reflect upon the solution adopted in order to identify room for improvement.
49	比較目前的問題與過去的問題的分別。	Compare the differences between current and past problems.
50	留意新獲取的經驗對於解決過去的問題有什麼幫助。	Note how newly acquired experience can help to solve past problems.
51	預見到新獲取的經驗在將來可以有怎樣的應用。	Anticipate how the new experience can be applied to solving future problems.
52	透過比較類似問題，把解決問題中獲得的新知識用在其他情境中。	Transfer new knowledge to solve problems in new contexts by comparing similar issues.

Construct 2: Critical Thinking (CT)

Item No in Pilot	Chinese	English
1	識別論述中哪些事實相關，哪些是無關的。	Distinguish between relevant and irrelevant points in the discourse.
2	理解主要的觀點。	Understand the main viewpoints.
3	分辨出事實和觀點。	Differentiate between facts and opinions.
4	分辨出理性判斷和感性判斷。	Distinguish between rational and emotional judgments.
5	提出問題去澄清論點。	Raise questions to clarify the arguments.
6	提出重要問題。	Raise important questions and issues.
7	清楚無誤地理解作者的主要論點。	Understand clearly and accurately the author's key points of argument.
8	找出結論。	Identify the conclusion.
9	找出一篇文章中的最重要的資訊。	Identify the most important information in an article.
10	用句子闡明基本觀點。	Elucidate basic viewpoints using sentences.
12	看到論述背後存在的假設。	Observe the underlying assumptions.
13	指出不同論點的優劣之處。	Identify the pros and cons of different arguments.
14	找出證據的局限和不足之處。	Identify the limitations and inadequacies of the evidence.
15	適當衡量證據的可信性和準確性。	Evaluate the credibility and accuracy of the evidence where appropriate.
17	審視論述的邏輯是否存在謬誤。	Examine the logic of the discourse for possible fallacies.
18	辨識論述中的謬誤和漏洞。	Identify fallacies and loopholes in the discourse.
19	找出他人論述中的漏洞及謬誤。	Pinpoint fallacies and loopholes in the discourse of others.
20	找出驗證假設所引述的論據	Find out the arguments used to verify a hypothesis.
22	為引用的事例提供必需的資訊來源。	Substantiate the cited example with the appropriate (or necessary) source of information.
23	充分拓展自己的基本觀點。	Expand one's basic viewpoints fully.
25	從主旨句出發做更深入詳細的說明。	Provide more in-depth and detailed explication from the thesis statement.
26	辯解自己的觀點時理據充分。	Provide a strong rationale to justify one's point of view.
27	找出邏輯推論。	Identify the logical inferences.
30	審視有關證據後，對事理作出獨立的判斷。	Make an independent judgment on the matter after examining the relevant evidence.

Item No in Pilot	Chinese	English
31	從證據歸結出合乎邏輯和情理的結論。	Draw a logical and reasonable conclusion from the evidence.
32	做結論時對其他合理的結論持開放態度。	Be open-minded to other reasonable alternatives when making a conclusion.
33	做結論時避免誇大或縮小真相，實事求是。	Avoid exaggeration or mitigation in drawing conclusions; instead conclusions are made based on facts.
34	明瞭文章論證過程的局限性和不足之處。	Understand the limitations and inadequacies in the rationale/thesis of an article.
35	有效評估論證的過程。	Effectively evaluate the reasoning.
38	識別不容忽視的輕率假設。	Identify hasty assumptions.
39	因應不同的需要為術語作適當的闡述。	Provide an appropriate explanation to jargon or terminology depending on context.
40	用適當的理由和證據為自己的立場辯護。	Defend one's position with appropriate justifications and evidence.
41	以合乎邏輯的辯證及足夠證據，證明自己的決定是正確的。	Justify one's decision with logical reasoning and adequate evidence.
42	清楚，合乎邏輯地闡釋自己的結論。	Explain one's conclusion clearly and logically.
44	考慮其他結論的可能性。	Consider the possibility of alternate conclusions.
46	提出相關問題。	Raise relevant questions and issues.
47	區分合理與不合理的假設。	Distinguish between reasonable and unreasonable assumptions.
49	找出偏頗或錯誤結論。	Identify biased or incorrect conclusions.
50	做出的結論是以對資料和資訊的合理推論。	Draw conclusions from reasonable inferences based on data and information.
52	閱讀中有所啓發，會把獲取的理念應用到生活實踐中。	Apply the insights obtained from reading to everyday life.
53	找出相關的見解。	Identify relevant viewpoints.
54	明確陳訴前提，並以此為基礎一步一步做邏輯推理。	Clearly narrate the premise and use this as a basis for point-by-point logical deduction.
57	能夠識別論述背後的原因和假設。	Able to identify the reasons and assumptions underlying the argument.
59	區分事實與推論。	Distinguish between fact and inference.
60	決策時，能預測可能的結果。	Foresee the possible outcomes when making a decision.
61	陳述或辯解自己的觀點時避免使用情緒化的語言。	Avoid adopting emotive language when stating or justifying one's viewpoint.

Construct 3: Creative Thinking (CIT)

Item No in Pilot	Chinese	English
1	當有樣本時，能成功仿製樣本。	Able to successfully reproduce the template.
2	能夠按照既定方式做事。	Able to work in accordance with established method.
3	能遵循習慣的方式來完成任務。	Able to faithfully follow accustomed methods to accomplish a task.
6	收到任務後，思考有沒有新的做事方法。	Consider new directions or approaches when given an assignment.
7	從已有的事物/概念中整合、改造，並轉換出全新的事物來。	Able to integrate, transform, and convert the existing things/concepts into new things.
10	尋求突破常規的方式。	Seek out and explore unconventional methods.
11	能用不同字詞表達自己。	Can express oneself effectively using different words or phrases.
14	挑戰現有標準或慣常的處事方式，找尋不同方法以解決問題。	Challenge existing standards and/or common practices and search for different solutions to a problem.
15	如果某一解決方法行不通，馬上轉用下一個。	Switch to the alternative immediately if an existing solution is not feasible.
16	審視事情時，不會只從一個角度去想，而是轉換不同的角度去思考。	Examine things not only from one angle but multiple angles.
17	嘗試不同的方法去解決問題。	Attempt different methods to solve a problem.
18	能看到其他新穎的解決方法的可取之處。	Able to see the merits of other innovative solutions.
19	面對難解的問題，嘗試不同方法以找出自己答案。	Attempt multiple methods when faced with a difficult problem.
20	有能力想出全新意念或解決方案，適當運用在有關事情上。	Able to come up with new ideas or solutions, and apply them to relevant issues.
21	能想出意想不到，不常見，但恰到好處的有效解決方案。	Able to come up with an unexpected, unusual, but appropriate solution.
22	能想出新穎而獨特的意念。	Able to produce unique and innovative ideas.
24	能想到很多新穎的替代方案。	Able to come up with many new alternatives.
25	面對繁複工作，能想出多種處理方法。	When facing a complex task, able to come up with a variety of approaches.
26	面對一項工作時，能聯想到其他相關的工作來協助完成當前的工作。	Able to link the current work with the related one so as to assist its completion.
27	回答問題時，能想出許多不同答案。	Able to come up with many different answers to respond to a question.
28	面對疑難時，能提出很多問題來澄清。	Able to ask many questions to clarify difficult problems.
29	面對一項工作時，能想出很多相關的主意。	Able to come up with many relevant ideas to handle a task.
30	面對問題時，能提出多個合適的解決方案。	Able to provide many appropriate solutions to a problem.
31	能有效地表達自己的創意。	Able to effectively express one's creativity.

Item No in Pilot	Chinese	English
34	回應問題時能思考不同的角度和觀點。	Able to think from different angles and perspectives to respond to a question.
35	積極尋求問題的不同解決方案，並不迴避有風險的解決方案。	Seek different solutions proactively, including risky ones.
36	能輕鬆想出多種替代方案。	Effortlessly come up with many different alternatives.
37	對一件物品，能輕鬆想到它的多種用途。	Effortlessly able to suggest different uses of an item.
38	能為日常生活事務想到多種不同處理方式。	Able to come up with many different ways to handle daily affairs.
39	透過把握突如其來的機會去嘗試新的處事方式。	Take advantage of unexpected opportunities to create new alternatives.
40	能想出多種新穎獨特的處事方式	Able to contemplate a variety of new and novel alternatives to handle things.
41	把握突如其來的好機會，改善現有的處事方式。	Take advantage of unexpected but useful opportunities to improve current methods of doing things.
42	留意細節，以改善自己的初步創意。	Observe details to improve one's brainstorming.
44	能拓展自己的初步創意使其更完善、成熟。	Able to expand one's initial brainstorming to render the idea more complete and mature.
45	能發展自己的初步觀點使其更有深度。	Able to expand and deepen my own preliminary views.
46	回應時，能擴充己見加入細節描述，使自己的意思更全面、完整。	Able to expand my response by providing details so as to render my response more comprehensive and complete.
47	加入細節並略加修改以拓展和完善構思。	Provide details and make minor modifications so as to expand and improve an idea.
48	能輕鬆自如地用不同方法結合各種構思。	Able to adopt different methods to integrate different ideas.
49	能思考其他不常見的處事方法。	Able to consider other uncommon methods to handle tasks.

Construct 4: Effective Communication-Oral (EC-Oral)

Item No in Pilot	Chinese	English
1	能理解別人的觀點	Able to understand other people's perspectives.
2	能理解說話者的口語和非口語訊息	Able to comprehend a speaker's verbal and non-verbal meanings.
3	專注於說話者的訊息，而不是個人外觀。	Focus on the speaker's message rather than their appearance during a conversation.
4	聆聽別人的發言，而不是自以為早知道別人的想法。	Listen to what people say rather than making presumptions about what they will say.
6	與人初次見面時，面露微笑、自我介紹並握手。	Introduce myself with a smile and offer a handshake when I initially meet people.
7	聆聽別人講話時，不會扭捏不安(如撥弄自己頭髮，手錶，玩筆等)。	Do not fidget (e.g. fiddling with one's hair, watch, pen, etc.) when listening to people speaking.
8	發現跟不上別人說話的內容時，會提起精神去趕上。	Concentrate harder when finding oneself losing track of what others are saying.
9	交談中，讓對方把話說完，自己才開始說話。	Let others finish speaking before I begin talking.
10	說話保持禮儀，常使用「請、謝謝、別客氣、不好意思」詞。	Frequently use courteous words and phrases – "Please," "Thank you," "You're welcome," "Excuse me."
13	有良好聆聽能力。	Possess good listening skills.
14	記得交談中的重點和細節。	Remember the main points and details of the conversation
15	別人的觀點即使跟自己不同，依然能夠充分理解。	Fully comprehend people's views even though I have different points of view.
16	能專注於別人發言的訊息上，遇到疑惑時會當場提問。	Try to listen to the meaning behind people's words, and ask questions to clarify.
17	跟別人談話時，留意他們的身體語言(如表情、手勢等)。	Pay attention to people's body language when they are speaking (e.g. facial expression, gesture, etc).
18	當說話時遇到思路不順，仍能留意聽者的反應。	While speaking, be aware of the reactions of my listeners even when losing oneself in what they have to say.
20	觀察別人的口語和非口語行為。	Observe others' verbal and nonverbal behavior.
21	能夠判斷別人是否理解我說的話。	Able to tell whether people understand my words by observing their reactions.
22	跟別人說話時，嘗試讓他們感到自在	Try to make others feel at ease when I am talking to them.
23	聆聽別人說話時，會把身體向前傾，面向講者。	When listening to the speaker, often lean forward slightly toward the speaker.
24	表達適度的關懷與善意	Express reasonable warmth or friendliness.
25	交談時，盡量抱持與對方相若的參與程度	Attempt to maintain similar levels of participation when conversing with others.
26	能妥善地組織演講內容	Able to effectively structure the content of a speech.
28	說話時條理分明	Able to speak in an organized way.
29	討論時，言詞清晰可懂，避免使用術語	Use laymen's terms, and avoid utilizing jargon when conversing.

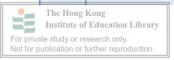| Item No in Pilot	Chinese	English
30	不能確定對方意思時，會請求釋疑或是把話重複一遍	Ask people to clarify or repeat themselves if I am unclear regarding what they are talking about.
31	爲求理解無誤，我會重述接受到的訊息	Restate information given to me so as to make sure that I understand the message correctly.
32	即使自己的想法得不到別人的認同，我也能有效的表達	I am able to express my opinions effectively even where people do not agree with me.
33	能夠聽得出說話者的內心感受。	I am able to infer the speaker's feelings or emotions.
34	交談時，能察言觀色，看出對方的心情	Able to infer people's emotions by observing their expressions while conversing.
35	交談時能設身處地爲別人著想。	Able to empathize and put myself in the other person's shoe while conversing.
36	容易與人交好。	Is friendly, personable and can easily establish rapport with people.
37	別人跟我談及不幸或不愉快經歷時，能將心比心，並對其遭遇表示同情	When someone talks about an unfortunate or sad experience, I empathize and show sensitivity to his or her misfortune.
38	從閒話中帶起新的話題。	Launch new conversations from initial small talk.
40	交談時，與聽者有眼神接觸。	Make eye contact with people while conversing.
44	在小組中，適時的展示微笑、幽默一下。	Smile and show a sense of humour where appropriate in a small group.
45	談話時的提問，恰如其分。	Ask appropriate questions during conversation.
46	得體的去作出總結、結束討論	Conclude and summarize closing remarks in a fitting manner.
47	跟別人作交談時，適當使用身體語言。	Adopt appropriate body language while conversing with others.
48	有效利用視像/音像輔助器材。	Use video / audio-visual aids effectively.
49	交談或作正式演講時,聲量適中。	Speak at an appropriate volume when conversing with people or making a formal speech.
50	善用抑揚頓挫來表示訊息的重點	Effectively moderating tone of voice to emphasize key points (e.g. pitch, volume, and speed).
51	能輕鬆自如地清楚表達自己意思。	Able to express my ideas clearly and effortlessly.
52	能輕鬆自如表達自己的感受。	I can easily and effectively express myself.

Construct 5: Effective Communication-Written (EC-Written)

Item No in Pilot	Chinese	English
1	把資訊整理成通順達意的句子及段落	Organize information into fluent and expressible sentences and paragraphs.
2	合理有序地組織材料	Organize materials in a reasonable and ordered manner.
3	精簡、不累贅地書寫	Write in a concise and succinct manner.
4	準確使用字詞	Use words and terms accurately.
5	正確運用語法	Use grammar correctly.
6	組織達意的句子	Construct articulate sentences.
7	文章主旨清楚，觀點立場明確顯而易見	Highlight clearly the thesis of the paper and illuminate the main stance and viewpoint.
8	引用多種參考資料	Utilize and cite a variety of references.
9	段落之間意思連貫，結構嚴謹	Ensure that paragraphs are well structured and each paragraph coheres with the next.
10	圍繞中心思想展開寫作	Organize writing around a central theme.
11	寫作時使用不同句式	Adopt varied sentence structures when writing.
12	寫作內容條理清晰意思連貫	Ensure that the written content coheres with the intended meaning.
14	加入適當插圖、相片、標誌，使文意更加通順易懂	Insert appropriate illustrations, photographs, and logos so that meaning can be conveyed more effectively and understood better.
15	編制參考書目文獻	Compile a bibliography and list of references.
16	選取示例說明分論點，並將所選例子與段落自然結合	Use examples to illustrate arguments and effectively integrate these examples in paragraphs.
17	將引用文獻與句子自然結合	Seamlessly integrate referenced material into sentences.
18	文章有清楚適當的開首、正文、結尾	Produce written work that has a clear and appropriate opening, body, and conclusion
19	用詞講究	Select appropriate words
20	措詞準確、適當	Employ apt and accurate wording.
21	在適當時候使用專用名詞	Use jargon where appropriate.
22	寫作時援引不同資料，如個人觀察所得、科學數據、官方聲明	Combine materials from a variety of sources, including personal observations, scientific data, and authoritative testimony
23	借用參考資料說明，支援、引申自己的觀點，而不失作者自身的立場	Make use of reference materials to inform, support, and extend my argument, but not to substitute my own personal stance
24	舉出證據，使立場、主張更具說服力	Provide evidence to render my stance and position more persuasive.
25	文章言之有物，避免泛泛之談	There is substantive content and not merely superficial discussion in the article.

Item No in Pilot	Chinese	English
26	行文自然，切合讀者的閱讀水準	The writing is natural and not forced, and appropriate to the reader's literacy level.
27	改寫素材以切合不同的讀者	Adapt source materials to suit different readers.
28	寫作時關注讀者需要，而非作者本身喜好	Pay attention to readers' needs rather than succumb to the author's personal preferences.
29	調整寫作風格以切合不同的讀者	Adjust the writing style to meet the needs of different readers.
30	調整寫作風格以達至不同的目標（如，告知他人，辯論，提出要求等）	Adjust the writing style to achieve different purposes, e.g. informing, justifying, requesting, etc.

Construct 6: Social Interaction (SI)

Item No in Pilot	Chinese	English
1	嘗試與新相識的朋友聚會或一起參加活動。	Attempt to get together or participate in activities together with newly acquainted friends.
2	遇到志趣相投的新朋友,會找機會與他多接觸。	Upon meeting like-minded acquaintances, seek more opportunities to interact with them.
3	遇到想進一步交往的新朋友,會跟對方保持聯絡。	Keep in touch with newly acquainted friends whom I want to get to know further.
4	遇到希望結識的人,會主動介紹自己。	Take the initiative to introduce myself to someone I would like to be acquainted with.
5	打電話給新認識的朋友,約定時間見面或參加某些活動。	Call new acquaintances to get together or go do something.
6	主動接近其他人,並與他們交談。	Take the initiative to walk up to people and start a conversation.
7	告訴好朋友,我如何欣賞、珍惜他/她。	Tell a close friend how much you appreciate and care for him or her.
9	對朋友的不合理要求,能夠拒絕。	Able to reject unreasonable requests from friends.
10	如果有人要求過多,會把感受告訴他們。	Let other people know when you think that they're asking for too much.
11	如果有朋友無視你的感受,會清楚表達自己的不滿。	Stand up for your rights when a friend is neglecting you or being inconsiderate.
12	有人幫忙,我會感謝對方。	Appreciate and thank the person who offers me help.
13	與人分享。	Share [what I have] with the others.
14	有人情味。	Be compassionate.
15	打開自己心扉,與人相處。	Put oneself out there in order to interact and connect with others.
16	會讓別人知道我感激他們爲我所做的一切。	I will let others know how much I appreciate all that they've done for me.
17	當不和演變成衝突時,會勇於承認自己也許亦有做錯的地方。	Be able to admit your faults when a disagreement turns into outright conflict.
18	懂得讓步。	Know how to compromise.
19	討論事情時,會從好的方面出發。	Begin and emerge from a positive place when discussing things.
21	跟別人初次見面時,表現出自己有趣、有吸引力的一面。	Present an interesting and attractive side of yourself when first meeting people.
22	精於交朋接友。	Good at making friends.
23	減低自我「保護意識」,從心相信好朋友。	Let down your protective "outer shell" and have trust in good friends.
25	對新結識的朋友,不會過多談論個人的私事。	Will avoid over-sharing personal matters with newly acquainted friends.
27	對哪些可與人分享哪些不可以有明確的界限。	Have clear boundaries on what can be shared and what cannot.
28	有人做出令你尷尬的事情,會明白告訴對方。	Inform others directly when they embarrass me.
30	有朋友傷害了你,會明白告訴對方。	Let a friend know directly when he/she hurts my feelings.

Item No in Pilot	Chinese	English
31	有朋友使你生氣，會明白告訴對方。	Let a friend know directly when he/she makes me angry.
32	明確表達自己的意見和立場不管對方贊同與否。	Express my opinion and position clearly whether other people agree or not.
33	朋友有事相求，會表示樂意幫助他們。	Show my willingness to help when a friend needs a favour.
35	別人成功，樂於為他們慶祝。	Genuinely enjoy celebrating other people's success.
37	會問候別人近況。	Send my regards to people and ask how they are.
39	協助朋友面對跟家人、室友之間的問題	Help a close friend cope with family or roommate problems.
42	即使不同意朋友的觀點，並感到生氣，仍會承認對方的觀點有可取之處。	Recognize that there are merits of others' viewpoints even though I disagree with them or they make me angry.
43	與朋友發生衝突時，認真聆聽其不滿或說話，而避免胡亂揣測其內心想法。	Actually listen to what my friend is angry about when we're fighting, and avoid futilely attempting to read her mind.
44	避免泛泛的指責，與朋友一起著手解決難題。	Be able to work through a specific problem with a friend without resorting to general accusations or finger pointing.
45	即使言之有理，也不會向朋友亂發脾氣，以免事態不可收拾。	Even though I feel I am justified, I will not lose my temper lest things escalate to an irreparable degree.
46	能輕鬆得到別人幫忙。	Can easily get help from others.
48	跟朋友交談時，能將話題從家常轉移到深層問題，增加彼此認識。	Able to move on from superficial matters to deeper topics when conversing with friends so as to increase mutual understanding.
49	面對新認識的朋友，能讓對方看到自己感性的一面，以跟他們建立更深厚感情。	Confide in a newly acquainted friend and let him/her see a more emotional side to you, so as to cultivate a deeper and more profound relationship.
50	為了與朋友建立更深厚的友情，會把自己的醜事告訴他們。	In order to establish a closer, more meaningful relationship with a friend, I will confide in them embarrassing things about myself.
51	提出負面意見前，會先說好話。	When making a negative opinion or comment, precede it with a positive comment first.
52	對人提出負面批評時，會對事不對人。	Avoid making it personal when criticizing someone; focus only on the issue, not the person.
53	對人提出負面批評時，選擇私人地方跟對方單對單交談。	Choose a private place to speak alone when giving someone negative feedback.
54	不同意別人的觀點或做法時，會先聆聽其原由，提出問題以確保自己沒任何誤解，然後才客觀地表明自己的立場，並不對別人的觀點作任何評論。	When disagreeing with a person, I listen to their reason and ask questions to ensure that I don't misinterpret their points of views, and then indicate my position objectively but not judgmentally.
57	朋友心情不好時，能讓他們提起精神。	Cheer a friend up when he/she is in a bad mood.
58	協助好朋友，使他/她看到問題癥結所在。	Help a close friend get to the heart of a problem s/he is experiencing.
60	照顧朋友的需要同時亦不忽略自己的需要。	Take care of others and their needs without neglecting my own.
61	與朋友吵架時，不被忿怒的情緒所影響。	Avoid being affected by my anger when arguing with a friend.
62	與別人吵架時，能從對方角度思考，真正明白其出發點。	Able to think from other's perspectives and to understand their viewpoints when arguing with a friend.

Construct 7: Ethical Decision Making (EDM)

Item No in Pilot	Chinese	English
1	作弊是不誠實行爲。	Cheating is dishonest.
2	剽竊行爲是不允許的。	Plagiarism is not allowed.
3	店舖盜竊是犯罪。	Shoplifting is a crime.
5	濫藥是犯法的。	Drug abuse is an offence.
6	不能容忍公器私用。	Use of public property or money for personal benefit is unacceptable.
8	使用盜版軟件等同於盜竊。	Using pirated software is equivalent to theft.
9	我奉公守法。	I am law-abiding.
10	我避免在圖書館使用手機。	I will avoid using mobile phones in the library.
11	我避免在公眾地方高聲說話。	I will avoid talking loudly in public places.
12	我不會插隊。	I will not jump the queue.
13	我愛惜公物。	I respect public property.
14	決策時，我會考慮有關決定會否對其他人造成傷害。	When making a decision, I consider whether my decision would have harmful or adverse consequences to others.
15	我會深究自己的價值觀是否與法律/社會規範有所衝突。	I will consider whether there is a conflict between my values and legal/social norms.
16	即使沒犯法，亦會在意自己的行爲是否合乎道德標準。	Even if no laws are broken, I still place importance on whether my actions are ethical or not.
17	即使沒犯法，如果我的行爲對社會構成不良影響，我仍會感到不安。	Even if no laws are broken, I still feel guilty if there are negative consequences for society.
18	合法不等於對社會有益。	Just because it's legal doesn't mean that it's for the best interests of society.
19	作弊者應受處分，否則對其他學生不公平。	Cheating should be punished; otherwise it is unfair to other students.
21	一稿多投行爲屬不道德行爲，因爲這樣做會浪費社會資源。	Double dipping is unethical because it wastes public resources.
22	對我來說，一己責任比個人權利重要。	To me, duty and responsibility are more important than individual rights.
23	我不會以犧牲專業操守來換取個人利益。	I won't sacrifice my professional integrity for personal gain.
24	即使不會有人發覺，我亦不會店舖盜竊。	I will not shoplift even if no one would notice.
25	不道德的事情，即使是合法我亦不會做。	I will not do something unethical even if it is legal.
26	我任何時候都安分守己。	I am on my best behaviour at all times.
27	我積極參與社區活動，服務社群。	I actively participate in community services and serve the community.

Item No in Pilot	Chinese	English
28	我以身作則，使自己成為學生模範。	I will set myself as an example to my students.
29	我願意犧牲小我，成全大義。	I am willing to sacrifice myself for the greater good.
30	我會邀請別人一起參加公民活動。	I will get others involved in civic activities.
31	我提醒朋友要行為檢點。	I encourage my friends to do the right thing.
32	我會勸阻朋友不要在考試中作弊。	I will persuade my friends not to cheat in exams.
33	即使危及自身安全，我仍會挺身指證罪行。	I will report criminal activity even if it may threaten my own safety.
34	如果我發現有人店舖盜竊,會舉報有關人士。	I will report shoplifting if I witness one.
35	如果我懷疑有人行賄，會舉報有關人士。	I will report bribery if I suspect one.
36	我會勸阻朋友不要一稿多投，即使這樣做會讓朋友覺得我虛偽。	I will persuade my friends not to double dip, even if I might be seen as hypocritical.
37	我會檢舉剽竊行為。	I will report plagiarism.
39	如果我知曉的話，我會勸阻朋友不要濫藥。	I will persuade my friends not to take drugs if I am aware of it.
40	一稿多投行為是不道德的。	Submitting one paper to multiple publishers is not ethical.
41	授權只限單機使用之軟件，不能在多部電腦上安裝使用，否則即屬違法。	Installing single licensed software onto multiple stations or computers is illegal.
42	剽竊是嚴重問題，因為這樣做侵犯了別人的知識產權。	Plagiarism is a serious problem because it violates others' intellectual property.
43	雖然一稿多投可以增加文章發表的機會，我也不會這麼做。	I will not make multiple submissions of my article even it enhances the opportunity of being published.
45	即使所有同事都那麼做，我亦不會用公司郵票寄私人信件。	I will not use a company stamp to send my private letter even if all my other colleagues do so.
46	即使沒人會發覺，我亦不會把公司物品帶回家用。	I will not take company property home even if no one will notice.
47	即使朋友不介意，我亦不會請求他們與我分享正版單機軟件。	I will not ask my friends to share their single licensed software even if they don't mind.
48	儘管購買正版花費不菲，我亦不會使用盜版軟件。	I will not use pirated software even if a license is expensive.
50	如果我發現有人使用盜版軟件,會加以阻止。	I will discourage the use of unlicensed software if I am aware of it.
51	如果我發現有人在多部電腦上使用單機軟件，會加以阻止。	I will discourage the use of single-licensed software on multiple stations if I am aware of it.
52	對亂用公物的行為，我會公開指責。	I will publicly censure the abuse of public facilities.

Construct 8: Global Perspective (GP)

Item No in Pilot	Chinese	English
2	對台灣的主權問題，我的看法未必跟別的國家的人一樣。	People from other countries may not share my views towards Taiwan's sovereignty.
3	對香港的民主問題，我的看法未必跟其他地方的人一樣。	My views towards Hong Kong's democracy may differ from others in other societies.
4	對人權問題，我的看法未必跟其他國家的人一樣。	My views towards human rights may differ from others in different countries.
5	對西藏的宗教自由問題，我的看法未必跟其他國家的人一樣。	My views towards Tibet's spiritual freedom may differ from others in different countries.
8	父母會影響我對家庭的觀念。	My parents influence my family values.
10	過去幾年，與其他主要貨幣相比，美元出現了貶值現象。	For the last several years, the value of the American dollar has declined in comparison to other major currencies.
11	在工作上，我能接受生活習慣與我不同的人。	At work, I am open to and tolerant of people who lead a different life style from my own.
13	我能接受宗教信仰不同的人。	I am accepting of people with different religious and spiritual traditions.
14	南亞裔人對香港社會有貢獻。	People from South East Asian countries are contributing to Hong Kong society.
15	每個地方都有特定的文化習俗，我能包容處事行為與我們不同的人。	I am tolerant of the behavior of people from other countries because we are all bound by our own customs and cultures.
17	解決全球性問題，需要各國攜手協力。	Solving the world's problems requires a collective effort from every country in the world.
18	我明白不同的文化會相互影響。	I understand that different cultures influence each other.
19	世界各國在經濟上、政治上、科技上都是互相聯繫的。	The world is economically, politically and technologically interconnected
20	其他國家的行為有可能對我們國家有重大影響。	Action of other countries may have a great or decisive impact on our country.
21	決策者必須預見一項政策的長遠影響。	Decision-makers must envision the long-term impact of a policy.
22	對政治領袖來說，做決策時遠景非常重要。	It is important for political leaders to have long-term vision when making decisions.
26	由於大量新移民湧入，西歐國家現正面對社會不穩定和文化衝突的問題。	Western European countries are now suffering from the problem of social instability and cultural conflicts due to a large influx of new immigrants.
27	全球暖化是大自然對人類行為的連鎖反應。	Global warming is a natural cyclical response to human behaviors.
28	海水水位上升與沙漠擴大使世界多國面對社會和經濟上的挑戰。	Rising seas and desertification is presenting severe social and economic challenges for many parts of the world.
30	氾濫洪災可以造成孟加拉五萬人死亡。	A flood can kill 50,000 people in Bangladesh.
31	非洲國家有成千上萬的人口面對飢荒。	Thousands of people are starving in African countries.
32	人類已到一個達臨界點，必須停止浪費自然資源。	We have reached a critical breaking point where we can no longer waste natural resources.
33	香港貴為文化交匯處，聚集了不同種族、國家的人。	As a multicultural melting pot, Hong Kong brings together people from different races and nations.
34	我享受學習其他文化的樂趣。	I enjoy learning about other cultures.

Item No in Pilot	Chinese	English
36	我不介意跟新移民結交朋友。	I am comfortable with making friends with new immigrants.
38	我理解不同文化間衝突的起因。	I understand the reasons for and causes of conflicts between different cultures.
39	長遠看來，垃圾處理的短期解決措施(如，垃圾堆填的方法)對我們可能有負面影響。	Short-term waste disposal solutions (e.g. landfill) may bring us a negative impact in a long run.
40	採用短期措施來解決能源危機可能會導致其他新問題的出現。	Short-term measures to resolve the energy crisis may lead to new problems.
41	人類如何解決目前面臨的全球性問題，對子孫後代會有深遠的影響。	How humans solve the current global issues will leave a profound impact for future generations.
42	我覺得跟其他文化的人交談能啓發我的思維。	Conversation with people from other cultures inspires my thinking.
45	我樂於與外國同學做室友。	I enjoy having a foreign student as a roommate.
48	外國朋友讚我熟識他們的文化。	Foreign friends tell that I am familiar with their cultures.
49	長遠來說，各國聯繫越趨緊密對我們國家越有益。	In the long run, our country will benefit from the fact that the world is becoming more interconnected.
50	對我而言，國家政策的好壞取決於那些政策對我國及他國會帶來怎樣的影響。	My opinions about national policies are based on how those policies might affect the rest of the world as well as my own country.
52	我關心我們將給子女留下一個怎麼樣的世界。	I care about what kind of world we are going to leave to our children.
53	思考現行政策的長遠影響非常重要。	It is important to consider the long-term consequences of our current policies.
54	透過教育讓人們瞭解國家政策對人類未來的影響，是非常重要的。	It is important that we educate people to understand the impact of our current national policies on the future of our planet.
57	全球性問題應該靠長遠計畫，而非單靠短期政策能解決。	Global problems require long-term planning rather than short-term fixes.
58	任何文化都有其長處，可以學習借鑒。	Any culture has its strengths that we can learn from.
59	文化之間的差異是有價值的，應當推行文化保育保留這些差異。	Cultural diversity is valuable and should be preserved.
60	我們應該尊重異己。	We should respect those who are different from ourselves.
61	如果有不同文化背景的朋友告訴我彼此文化的差異，我會十分高興。	I would be very happy if a friend from another culture enlightens me about our cultural differences.
62	我樂於瞭解外國人的生活和工作習慣。	I enjoy learning about how people in other countries live and work.
63	我尊重外國文化的價值觀和思想主義。	I respect the cultural beliefs and values of other countries.
64	西歐國家現正面對人口減少的問題。	Western European countries are facing a gradual population decline.
65	世上有一半人口在面對著基本的生存問題，如糧食不足、缺乏清水、醫療服務短缺、電力不足等。	Half of the world's population has little access to basic needs, e.g. medicine, electricity, clean water and food supplies.