

試題編號 Question No.

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a) Japan's economic development improved and developed rapidly in the period 1955-1975.

According to Source A, in 1955, the GNP in billion US dollars of Japan was only 24. But the figure rised to 484 in 1975. Since the GNP reflected a nation's values of products and services produced by their nation men in a country, the increasing production of goods and tertiary industry reflected the rapid economic development of Japan.

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b) One of the changes was that Japan was given indepenence again from being deprived of independence at first. According to Source B, the 10 years of Japan was inevitably imprinted with the mark of the U.S. occupation and U.S. started reforms in agriculture and education in Japan. Japan lost its independence.

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Another change was that Japan

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DSE PP-HIST 1 Q1 Sample A

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was allowed to be armed again from being ordered to disarm. According to Source B, the U.S. allowed Japan to rearm so that Japan could fight in the wars against Communism in assist of the U.S.

c) To a large extent I agree that the economic development in Japan in period 1945-75 was mainly due to foreign factors. Both internal and foreign factors contributed to the development of Japan but foreign factors were more important.

To begin with, the U.S. (the SCAP government, which acted as a foreign factor, helped Japan to develop its economy. According to Source B, the U.S. started land reform in Japan and it had balanced the power fact that 70% of the farmers did not own the land they farmed. Therefore, the U.S.

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started reforms in economy to help revitalise Japan's economy.

Besides, the U.S. democratized and demilitarized Japan. According to Source B, the U.S. purged textbooks promoting ideas of militarism and allowed women to go to schools. According to Source B, the U.S. also disarmed Japan. Such policies helped Japan to concentrate on economic development and have a stable political condition for economic development.

Moreover, the favourable international circumstances, which acted as a foreign factor, also helped Japan. According to my own knowledge, the Korean War occurred in 1953 and the U.S. purchased a large amount of wartime necessities from Japan bringing Japan a large amount of capital. Similar things happened in the Vietnam War.

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DSE PP-HIST 1 Q1 Sample A

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Still; there were internal factors but they were less primary.

Firstly, Japan's policies led to its stable economic development. According to Source A, after V.S. occupation in 1945, the GNP of Japan still kept rising. This showed that the policies of Japan such as 5-year plans helped herself. But they were less important because foreign factors such as the V.S. laid down a good foundation for them such as arranging the signing of San Francisco Treaty so that Japan could have the time to enter Southeast Asian market to fulfill its five-year plans.

Besides, the hard-working characteristics of Japan may contribute. According to my own knowledge, Japanese practised Shintoism and their characteristics as soldiers made them hard-working. However, this was not the primary

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factor as economic development could not be done if chances from favourable international circumstances were not given for Japanese to be hard-working.

All in all, I agree foreign factors were primary.

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Comments	
(a).	Able to state the standpoint and support it with adequate evidence from the Source. Time coverage was good. (3 marks)
(b).	Able to identify two changes with due reference to the Source. (4 marks)
(c).	Able to refer to both the Sources and own knowledge, and to cover the whole period in question, with adequate treatment of the key word 'primarily'. However, the treatment of Source A was sketchy. (7 marks)

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a) 參考資料A, 1955-75年間日本的經濟發展有大幅上升的現象。參考資料A, 日本在1955-1975年的國民生產總值每5年以倍上升, 從1955年的24(十億美元)大幅上升至1975年的484(十億美元), 可見當時日本的經濟發展迅速。

b) 參考資料B, 第二次世界大戰後十年間盟軍對日本政策的兩項轉變包括軍事及政治方面的轉變。在軍事方面, 盟軍在戰後初期本來禁止日本政府不再擁有武裝; 後來則容許日本擁有自衛隊, 以防範其他國家的軍事侵擾。在政治方面, 盟軍(美國)在戰後初期本來操控著日本的政發展; 後來則容許日本人獨立, 由日本政府及日皇昭和繼續統治國家。可見, 盟軍對日本政策的轉變主要由於嚴苛而變得寬鬆, 容許日本獨立自主。

c) 1945-75年間日本的經濟發展, 的確主要由於外國因素。當中以美國的影響力最大, 因為美國同時在盟軍具有

頗大的影響力，隨之影響日本在1945年-75年間二戰後三十年的經濟發展。

參考資料A，由1955年開始直至1975年，日本的国民生产总值以倍上升，這很大程度上為美國對日本戰後重建的經濟援助所致。從二戰到1955年已有十年，西方國家同情日本。當中，美國主動向日本的戰後發展作出經濟援助，包括提供設備及專才及金錢，以推動日本經濟發展。可見，日本在1945-75年間的經濟發展與美國有頗大關係，即受外國因素。

參考資料B，在資料顯示美國在冷戰時期希望藉對日本的經濟援助以防止共產主義的傳入。就我所知，其時正韓冷戰時期，美國便透過經濟援助，希望為日本結為盟友，避免日本因經濟壓力而從傳共產主義在傳入西方國家。因此，美國向日本投入大量資源，以促進日本經濟發展。可見，1945-75年間日本的經濟發展與國際形勢極有關係，即主要是戰後經濟能急促

發展；主要是由於外國因素。

總括而言，1945-75年間日本的經濟
能有大幅度的發展，主要是由於外國因素，
包括國際形勢及美國的政治發展、政
策及對外關係等。

說明

- (a). 能指出該時段內的經濟發展，並援引足夠的數據作佐證，亦能涵蓋題目要求的整個時段。(3分)
- (b). 能從軍事及政治兩方面加以闡釋，並能援引相關線索為據，表述清晰。(4分)
- (c). 立場清晰，能針對題目關鍵詞「主要」作討論，惟側重一面，未能探討外國因素以外的其他因素。(4分)

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1(a) 根據資料A, 日本的經濟在1955-75年間發展迅速。从1955年的240亿美元国民生产总值, 上升至1965年, 880亿的国民生产总值, 在1975年, 更上升至4840亿美元国民生产总值。由此可见, 在1955-75年间的日本经济因生产总值不断上升, 国民生产总值更是每年两倍的上升。

1(b) 參考資料B, 首先日本重新得到独立。从資料所示, 盟軍初期「把日本人趕回他们如鳥籠般的島, 並禁止他们不再擁有武器」, 可見他们在军事上没有自由。但在盟軍管治十年間, 改變立場, 「让日本人独立、重新武装, 並加入对共产主义的防衛」, 可見盟軍让日本在军事上从没有自由轉变为有有限自由。

另外, 改变了教育制度。資料B所示「禁絕教科書提倡帝国主义擴張以及扩大公立教育」。可見, 盟軍管治转变了日本的教育制度, 从推崇帝国主义轉变为禁止提倡帝国主义擴張。

(c) 我並不同意1945-75年日本的经济發展主要由於外国因素, 因为也有日本的个人特色才致成的。

首先, 根據資料A, 可見日本的国民生产总值从1955年开始上升, 由二百四十亿, 不断上升至1965年八百八十亿美元, 继续至1975年(美元)的4840亿美元。

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元國民生產總值。由此可見經濟倍增，可見美國盟軍的努力，對日本經濟的支持。

從資料B可見，美國國務卿表示「如果日本在經濟壓力下被迫與共產主義大陸達成某些政治安排」，「這必定會對整個自由世界在亞洲的地位造成嚴重影響」，可見美國會擔心日本的經濟受影響，而影響亞洲及他們。因此，美國會幫助日本，由此可見外國因素至日本經濟發展。

然而，並不是只由於外國因素，也因日本個人的特色。在1945-55年間，日本改變了企業模式，以「大家庭」式，終身雇用制，年功序列制，年功工資，以及工作更投入。另外，日本亦設1952年設經濟審議廳等，有「作業農創設特別措置法」，立法墾荒，以節省農經濟支出。這些皆是日本的內在因素，故並不會有外國因素。

說明

- 能指出該時段內的經濟發展，並援引足夠的數據作佐證，亦能涵蓋題目要求的整個時段。(3分)
- 僅能指出一項政策轉變，惟未能以資料的相關線索為據；第二段之論點是日人生活之改善而非盟軍政策的轉變，與題旨無關。(1分)
- 嘗試從內在及外國因素兩方面探討影響日本經濟發展的原因，亦能以資料及個人所知加以闡釋，但犯有以下錯誤：
(1) 誤將題目關鍵詞「主要」解作「只有」；(2) 未有清晰地指出答案哪些部份為「資料」及「個人所知」；(3) 未能將資料內容及日本的經濟發展關係作出聯繫等。(4分)

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DSE PP-HIST 1 Q2 Sample A

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(a) The two characteristics of the Red Guards are emphasize in class struggle and mass movement with Mao Zedong's thought.

From the source c, there is a lyrics of 'Dare to criticise and repudiate, dare to struggle', it implies that the red guards is emphasise on struggle the rightists (the capitalist roaders 'to wide out all the Lightists.', and they are very radical.

Also there is a lyrics from the source that 'We unite with the masses and together plunge into the battle', it implies that the ~~the~~ Red Guards are appear as mass, and emphasise with mass movement with Mao Zedong's thought, from the lyrics, we can find 'We arm ourselves with Mao Zedong's thought, this implies that they

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engage in mass movement in aside of Mao.
and help him to strive for powers.

c) To a large extent that I agree the Cultural Revolution is harmful to China's modernisation. Modernisation is a human-being progress, to turn the country from political (with election, economic urbanization and industrialism, and social (social harmony, political stability and universal education and science emphasize.

Firstly, from political aspect, in the Cultural Revolution, the Red Guard did not allow any idea which against Chairman Mao and or even capitalism; they will be punishment by the Red Guard and plunge into the battle in the battle. Only Mao's idea is allow, and no election

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DSE PP-HIST 1 Q2 Sample A

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is allow, only emphasize in One though
don't have good impact to China's
modernisation as no ~~per~~ other party
is allowed affect country's modernisation.

Next, from social aspect, from Source C, we
can see that ~~at~~ the Red Guard all
indoctrinate with Mao's thought, they
spend of all their time to class
struggle. And from my own knowledge,
they will not attend school but just
go street and class struggle and even
punish their parents and teachers
which is violated the traditional
ethic thought of 'filial piety' and
'respect the teacher'. The Cultural
Revolution also is a stage of
chaos and political instability.
Which have a negative impact of
the China's in social aspect.

Also, the ~~idea~~ Mao's idea in the Cultural
revolution, not encourage student to

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have professional idea. For example, Mao's thought that 'study is useless, the more you study the more foolish you become; And universal education never appeared. And it lead to a negative impact of the progress of China's modernisation.

From ~~sa~~ science and technology aspect, the professional were plunged or stepped down in this period. The groups of people who are really helping to country's of development all disappeared, it posed a negative impact on China's modernisation.

However, from economic aspect, although the Cultural Revolution is a stage of chaos, but the heavy industry production is protected. And it grow steadily, which is only aspect that it help China modernisation.

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All in all, the Cultural Revolution is harmful to its modernisation in political, social and science and international status of China. But ~~she~~ ~~did~~ this period did something good to economic aspect in some sense. Therefore, to a large extent that I agree it is a period harmful to China's modernisation.

寫於邊界以外的答案，將不予評閱。

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Comments

- (a) Able to identify two characteristics of the Red Guards, with due support from the Source. (4 marks)
- (b) The candidate adopted 'to what extent' approach to discuss the positive and negative impact of the Cultural Revolution to China's modernization. However, treatment of the Source was relatively thin. (5 marks)

寫於邊界以外的答案，將不予評閱。

a/

根據資料C所推斷，紅衛兵兩項的特徵包括是他們忠於能幹的毛澤東對他忠誠，而且並用激烈的抗爭手法以剷除所有障礙。根據資料C所見，其不斷重覆「我們是毛主席的紅衛兵」並「無產階級立場最堅堅定」，可見他們忠於毛主席。而且他們「敢批判，敢鬥爭」，只要遇上不滿則「革命造反永不罷休」。

b/

在文化大革命期間，無論對於中國的政經、經濟、社會等方面現代化的發展均有障礙，因此「文化大革命」的確有害於中國的現代化發展。

首先在社会方面，現代化的定義是營造一個非文盲以及一個公平的社会。但由於文化大革命的因素，導致當時有大部份的青年要上山下鄉，錯失了讀書的良機。而且，根據資料所見，當時的紅衛兵是敢批判和批判，而當時老師亦是受批判的對象之一，所以這無疑是有礙於學習的進程。再者當時的人若認定你是資本主義者就會被大眾批鬥，所以根本就沒有任何公平可言。

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除此之外，在經濟方面，現代化的定義是一個開放型以及工業化的國家。但根據資料C所示當時他們認為應實行無產階級所以所有的資本主義者均被批鬥。而且當時毛澤東並沒有對外開放堅持自給自足。

所以無論在社會、經濟抑或政治方面均有害於實現現代化。

說明

- (a) 考生能清楚指出兩項特徵，亦能舉出相關線索支持。(4分)。
- (b) 嘗試運用資料和個人所知作答，並討論文革如何有害於中國的現代化。然而，考生未能清楚區分資料和個人所知兩部分，資料亦缺乏引申。(4分)

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2a) 根據資料 C, 首先紅衛兵的特徵是追隨毛主席的。因為資料中第一, 二, 三段的首句皆是「我們是毛主席的紅衛兵」, 亦有寫「毛澤東思想來武裝」, 可見紅衛兵是皆跟隨毛澤東的。

另外, 紅衛兵皆有敢批判先輩及鬥爭的特徵。因為根據資料 C, 首段寫「掃除一切害人蟲」, 二段「踏着先輩革命的路」, 三段「文化革命打先鋒」, 「要把右派平肅清」及四段的「敢批判, 敢鬥爭, 革命造反永不停」。由此可見他們勇於事批判, 不畏任何人的特徵。

2b) 同意。

根據資料 C, 「文化大革命」令紅衛兵等人只專注革命批判, 而忽略中國的發展。資料中寫他們以「毛澤東思想來武裝, 掃除一切害人蟲」, 而這些害人蟲則是走資本主義路線的人, 故他們要「踏着先輩的革命路」, 去打倒這些人, 要敢批判, 敢鬥爭, 並要「永不停」。這樣的理念是有害於中國現代化, 紅衛兵批判先輩, 使中國不得前進, 只停留在革命階段, 要「永不停」, 則停頓中國現時的发展, 故是有害中國變為現代化。

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DSE PP-HIST 1 Q2 Sam

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就我所知，現代化是無論社會，政治，經濟都是自由及民主，由計劃經濟轉而為市場經濟。而「文化大革命」便嚴重有害中國現代化。因為在「文化大革命」期間，社會方面混亂不堪，是一個專制的國家，所有領導皆迫人要信毛主義，不得異議，並批鬥家人，師長；政治方面，不容有資本主義的聲音，只有共產主義才能存在，是為獨裁政府；在經濟方面，則無產階級才是最好的，故市場經濟等是不容許的。由此可見，「文化大革命」沒有容納中國有現代化，故是有害中國的現代化的。

說明

- (a) 第一項特徵符合題旨，第二項特徵「批判先輩及鬥爭」則與所舉線索「踏著先輩革命的路」相矛盾。(3分)
- (b) 具明確立場，並以資料及個人所知清楚討論文革對中國現代化的害處。然而，部分闡述含糊，個人所知部分與資料有重覆。(5分)

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DSE PP-HIST 1 Q3 Sample A

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Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

(3a) The cartoonist thought the country represented by the gander was ambitious. From the cartoon, the gander carried lots of weapons on its body. Besides, it ~~was~~ also ~~holding~~ a ~~piece~~ piece of paper, printed 'Pax Germanica', on its mouth, which means peace under German dominance. These could show that ^{the cartoonist thought} the country was very ambitious ~~and eager~~ to dominate the world.

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(3b) No, although Source D could show some threats to collective security, it still could not reflect all the threats adequately.

First, Source D could show that Nazism was a threat to the collective security. From the cartoon, all the buildings on the right hand sides were holding the flag of Nazism. The gander in the middle also had the symbol of Nazism on its body. It stepped on the paper printed 'Locarno'. These meant that Nazism ~~was~~ was rising its power, and became much powerful. Germany under Nazism ~~ign~~ ignored the peace settlement after WWI, like The Locarno Treaty. Therefore, Source D could show that Nazism was a threat to collective security.

However, the source could not reflect other threats, like the totalitarianism from Italy and Japan, ~~and the appeasement policy.~~

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According to my own knowledge, Mussolini in Italy also actively implemented totalitarianism in his country. It also had the ideas of expansion like Nazism. For example, in the period 1919-30, Mussolini insisted to invade Abyssinia, ~~despite~~ despite the ~~the~~ resistance from the League of ~~Nations~~ Nations. It could show that ~~totalitarianism~~ Italy was also a threat to the collective security.

On the other hand, Japan was practising the militarism, ~~and~~ Japan ~~too~~ ~~exp~~ carried expansion frequently, like ~~the~~ invading China in 1937. Japan also violated the order from the League of Nations. Therefore, Japan was another threat.

In conclusion, ~~at~~ ~~the~~ apart from Nazism in Germany, other ~~a~~ totalitarian country like Japan and Italy also treated the collective security. But the source didn't reflect.

Comments

- a) The view was unclear and explanation was weak. (2 marks)
b) The answer focused on 'threat', with appropriate examples from (2 marks)

2) 就雄鵝代表的德國於漫畫中所述的其武裝萊茵河區的行为，漫畫家持負面的看法。

漫畫中的「雄鵝」代表德國，因為其衣著上有「納粹」的標誌，而且其口咬著「日耳曼治叔下之和平」的橄欖葉。

漫畫家持負面看法，因為「德國」在咬著代表和平的橄欖葉上，有「強叔」的字樣，全面掛滿軍備，以軍隊步操的步式走路，腳踏「混加德」條約，又在附近的住宅掛滿「納粹」標誌的旗。證明其並非真心「和平」，漫畫家畫此漫畫諷刺其虛偽的表現。

b) 資料D未能充分反映1919-38年間集體安全所受到的威脅。

資料D只提及到德國在1936年對集體安全的威脅，卻沒有德國其他侵略行為，更沒有提及其餘兩個國家——日本及意大利對集體安全所作的威脅，所以資料D存在一定的局限。

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就我所知，1919-38年間，即兩次大戰期間建立集體安全的各項嘗試包括了三個範疇。包括國際聯盟，裁軍及遏止侵略行為的條約及會議。

國際聯盟於1920年成立，旨在透過解決各國的分歧及加強國際合作以維持世界和平。由於各項局限如缺乏大同支持及弱小的軍隊，最後以失敗告終。

另外，1930年代，國際間針對德國、意大利及日本的侵略野心，均簽訂了條約如資料口中提及的「凡加諾」條約及「白里安-凱格條約」來企圖裁軍及遏止其野心。另外，亦有會議如「華盛頓會議」、「日內瓦會議」等來維護集體安全。

綜合以上，資料口只提及德國對集體安全的部分威脅，忽略了日本及意大利以及兩次大戰期間建立集體安全的各項嘗試，只提及「凡加諾條約」。因為未能充分反映1919-38年間集體安全受到的威脅。

說明

(a) 能運用資料作答，方向恰當，惟就看法的描述尚有不足之處。

3(a) 漫畫家認為在納粹主義的威嚇下，世界的和平受到威嚇。

根據資料 D，雖然雄我鵠嘴咬著「自身受強叔下之和平」，但其實並不是真的和平。因為雄我鵠的身上有了彈圖章，也有其他的武器，像是準備戰爭。另外，雄我鵠腳下踏著「羅加諾」，則指和平條約「羅加諾條約」，故此可見和平條約是失敗的。加上，圖中周遭環境，右以前的牆上插滿納粹標誌的旗，可見世界並不和平，有受戰爭的威嚇。因此，漫畫家認為世界受著納粹德國的威嚇。

3(b) 不能充分反映。

參考資料 D，反映了世界正在受納粹德國的威嚇。圖中可見街上插滿納粹標誌的旗，而雄我鵠嘴上雖然有「自身受強叔下之和平」，但卻是「強叔下」，可見德國的威嚇。再者，資料 D 亦反映了 1919-38 年間集體安全行動的失敗，故有反映威嚇，如雄我鵠腳下踏的「羅加諾」便是各國在集體安全所作的努力，但卻被踏，顯示失敗，可見當中的威嚇。

雖然，資料 D 有顯示在 1919-38 年間集體安全所受到的威嚇，但並不充分反映。

3

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DSE PP-HIST 1 Q3 Sample

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就我所知，在一次大戰後，美國總統威爾遜有感國際和平的重要性。因此在1920年建立「國際聯盟」，以維持國際間的和平。可惜，組織沒有個人的軍隊，亦沒有大國的加入，對世界和平起不了大的作用，故像体系至有所威脅。

另外，國際間也有嚴密條約，以維持和平，如《羅加諾條約》及《白里安-凱洛格條約》等。然而，條約的嚴密程度皆沒有遵守規則，以至1919-38年間集体安全至有所威脅。

加上，國際間也有召开和平会议 [於1919-38年間。如1921-22的華盛頓會議，1930年的倫敦會議等。這些會議皆是希望各國裁減軍備及和平共存。然而國與國之間也有一己私利而不願裁軍，可見像体系至有所威脅。

總括而言，雖然在1919-38年間，各國的集体安全作出努力，然而卻因國與國間所知然而失敗，故世界安全至有所威脅。

說明

- (a) 能指出看法，並恰當運用資料解釋。(4分)
(b) 能運用資料闡述集体安全所受到的威脅，但在個人所知方面則僅討論了集体安全制的一般問題而沒有集中於「威脅」。

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DSE PP-HIST 1 Q4 Sa

4a) The cartoon should be published in a capitalist state. From Source E, the thing holding the earth is a birthmark of U.S.S.R. which means the communist bloc is trying to control the earth, and the words including "RED WAR" which red means communism, this cartoon may be used to bring bad effect to communism.

b) Khrushchev want to promote peaceful cooperation with the West. From Source F, he claimed that international problems can only solved by peaceful coexistence, also, he want to avoid wars, he believed that promoting peaceful coexistence can help to stop wars and maintain world peace, he deliver this speech to arouse ~~public concern~~ western concern on maintaining world peace.

c) I agree with this statement.

From Source F, Khrushchev had visit the U.S. and delivered this speech to encourage further cooperation between the communist bloc and capitalist bloc.

From my own knowledge, there was sino-soviet split in 1950s, the relationship between China and U.S.S.R, two



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P.2

Communist country, was tense, ^{since} both the countries
don't want to be isolated, so they started
to build up a better relationship ^{with} U.S., the lead of
Capitalist bloc. For example, U.S.'s president had first visit
China and U.S. promised to sell wheat and oil
drilling equipment to U.S.S.R., These shows the tension between
the two blocs was released and became less
hostile.

Comments

- (a) Able to point out that the cartoon was published in a capitalist state. However, the description was not clear. (2 marks)
- (b) Able to infer purpose with relevant clues. (4 marks)
- (c) Only Source F was used, but without much elaboration. Facts from own knowledge was out of the period in question. (1 mark)

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DSE PP-HIST 1 Q4 Sample

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a. 我認為該漫畫出版於資本主義國家。
參考資料E，圖中寫着「持續不斷的紅色戰爭威脅」，「紅色戰爭~~是資本主義~~威脅」可見對紅色戰爭持負面的看法。而紅色是共產主義的標誌，可見「紅色戰爭威脅」所處的世界，是資本主義國家對共產主義陣營的政治抹黑。

b. 參考資料F，赫魯曉夫認為核子戰爭可導致大幅度的毀滅，而待大殺傷力的武器出現後才討論和平共存的問題就太遲了。可見赫魯曉夫害怕核戰的爆發足以毀滅全球，對國民演說需要和平共存的必要才能解決國際問題。

c. 我同意1900年代資本主義和共產主義陣營之間的關係逐漸減少敵對。

參考資料E，資本主義陣營對共產主義陣營的政治抹黑是在1900年。

而參考資料F，1959年赫魯曉夫則~~同時~~提出和平共存，因為大殺傷力的核戰可以毀滅全球。

可見1900至1959年資本主義陣營與共產主義陣營的對壘和敵對關係逐漸減少。

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就我所知，在1952年的古巴導彈危機使資本和共產主義陣營的對壘加劇，但在1953年因為他們都害怕核戰一觸即發，所以便簽署了《核子禁試條約》，可見他們逐漸減少敵對的關係，因為都害怕核戰毀滅全球。

另外，越戰的教訓使美國逐漸變成不承擔義務政策，越戰的損傷使美國覺得不介入國際事務較好。

此外，因為龐大的軍備競賽開支使美蘇的經濟疲憊，付上龐大的軍費開支。

所以以上的原因使資本主義陣營和共產主義陣營在1960年代逐漸減少敵對。

說明

- (a) 能指出漫畫出自資本主義國家，並證以相關線索。(3分)
- (b) 僅重寫資料內容，未能推斷演說的目的。(0分)
- (c) 考生雖然能夠說明其立場，但資料解釋欠清楚，個人所知的史實亦非題目指定的時限。(2分)

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4a) 該漫畫是出版於資本主義國家。參考資料E，圖中的語句「持續不斷的紅色戰爭威脅」，畫中的「紅色戰爭」可代表共產主義國家，因為紅色是代表共產主義的，代表熱血、團結，而資本主義國家正受共產主義國家的威脅。

b) 赫魯曉夫發表這演說的目的是向莫斯科人民解釋和平共存的必要性，及向美國表明蘇聯是有意以和平方法解決問題，希望美國與蘇聯合作解決核子危機。指資料F，這是一篇向莫斯科居民演講的稿子，表示赫魯曉夫希望藉這篇稿子，令人民明白跟美國和平共存的必要性，希望得到人民認同。

再者，資料F中，表示要成功解決國際問題，除了和平談判外，而且是1959年赫魯曉夫訪問美國後所發表，代表蘇聯想向美國表示立場，希望以和平方法解決危機，避免因核戰對雙方國家人民造成巨大破壞，像鴿島核問題是不可行的。該篇美國站出來與蘇聯和平對話。

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4c) 1950年代，資本主義和共產主義陣營之間的關係逐漸減少敵對，並意識到和平合作的重要性，避免引發如此巨大災難性的核戰。

資本主義陣營和共產主義陣營的衝突差點引發核戰，令雙方意識到和平合作的重要性。古巴導彈危機令美國的主要城市華盛頓受到蘇聯的威脅，雙方爭持不下的情況使核戰一觸即發。但此之後雙方也反映雙方其實也害怕爆發核戰，皆因核戰之凶殘巨大好殺滅，於是從其他途徑，和平共存。史料上反映共產主義的戰爭威脅到資本主義國家，迫使雙方動核戰阻衛，但古巴危機，雙方明白核戰的破壞性對雙方均有巨大的危害性，於是減少敵對，解決氣氛緩和，史料上的蘇聯也希望以和平方式解決與美國合作，敵對減少。

兩個陣營除了減少敵對，也有合作的「突破」，緩和爆發核戰的氣氛。在古巴導彈危機後，兩個陣營設立了熱線，阻止核戰危機再次出現。史料上指蘇聯明白到了大規模武器如原子彈、氫彈、彈道導彈出於爭鬥端和平共存的問題，已經太遲了，要以此和平解決國家之間紛爭問題，古巴導彈危機後，在華盛頓和莫斯科設立熱線，主張以和平方式解決核子戰爭，可見敵對減少。



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但是，兩個陣營始終存有警惕心，對敵方陣營不太信任，各懷鬼胎。全球大氣也反映兩大陣營在科技上的敵對，以圖爭奪世界第一。

總而言之，1980年代，美蘇冷戰並未產生又陣營之間的關係在很大程度上是逐漸減少敵對，沒有發生大規模的戰爭。

說明

- (a) 能指出漫畫出自資本主義國家，並證以相關線索。(3分)
- (b) 能推斷演說的目的，亦能利用資料的線索解釋答案。(4分)
- (c) 能清楚說明其立場，僅能利用資料作出適當的解釋。(3分)

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DSE PP-HIST 2 Q1 Sample A P.1

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In the second half of the 20th century, the economic development of Hong Kong was generally ~~be~~ consisted of 2 stage: Industrial-Oriented ^{economy} in 1950s-1970s and diversified economy in 1980s-1990s.

In attesting the economic development of Hong Kong, there were several factors, like china factor, geographical factor and the policy of Hong Kong government. However, it was not hard to find that china factor was more important. Therefore, to a large extent, I ~~though~~ think Hong Kong's economic development in the second half of the 20th century was shaped by china factor.

First of all, in the period 1950s-1970s, the political ~~is~~ instability provided Hong Kong a large labour supply. After the establishment of the PRC in 1949, lots of Chinese were not confident to communist rule. Lots of them, especially

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~~Especially~~ men, immigrated to Hong Kong. It provided a large and cheap labour supply to the labour-intensive industries in Hong Kong, speeded up industrialisation. Later in 1967, the 1967 Riots also made lots of Chinese feared of communism, They also chose to immigrant to Hong Kong. This time they mostly came with family. Thus, not just men, women also contributed to the industrial development of Hong Kong. The industrial development of Hong Kong reached a high point. Therefore, making the 1950s-1970s Hong Kong a industrial-oriented economy.

Next, in the period 1980s to 1990s, the Reform and Opening-up in China, making the economy of Hong Kong became more diversified. In 1978, China implemented the Reform and Opening-up. The Chinese market was opened to foreign countries. As the bridge between ~~the~~ China and

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Western countries, Hong Kong was a important
entrepot. Hong Kong facilitated entrepot services.

Besides, as the cost of production in
Hong Kong kept ~~and~~ increasing, many
enterprises shifted to China to develop
their industries. However, management
was still kept in Hong Kong, like
the banking services, or logistics. Therefore,
in order to cater for such high demand
in those ~~man~~ management services, Hong
Kong's economy ~~has~~ started to have more
tertiary production. As industrial development,
entrepot services, tertiary production all held in Hong
Kong in 1980s-1990s. This became diversified economy.

Actually, apart from the China factor,
the ~~top local government~~ geographical
factor of Hong Kong also shared the
responsibility to affect the economic
development of Hong Kong.

As Hong Kong was located in Asia-Pacific

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Then, Hong Kong became a Important bridge between China and western countries. Therefore, when China wanted to export ~~to~~ to Western countries or the Western countries wanted to export to China's market. Those countries needed to ~~the~~ send their exports or imports to each other through Hong Kong.

However, by comparing, the geographical factor was less important than the China's factor. It was no doubt that the geographical factor facilitating the entrepot services ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ 1980s. However, if ~~the~~ China hadn't implement the Reform and Opening-up, ~~that~~ ^{that} meant she didn't open market to foreign countries, even though Hong Kong had a good geographical ~~fact~~ location, it was ~~was~~ unnecessary to have re-export services by Hong Kong. Therefore, we could see that the China's factor was import to ~~the~~ Hong Kong's

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economy.

Then, the policy carried by the Hong Kong government was also a factor affecting the economic development of Hong Kong.

In the second half of the HK, the HK government ~~not~~ ~~imposed~~ put much efforts on industrial development, like establishing labour Union, providing loan to the small-scale enterprises. These efforts all encourage the industrial development of Hong Kong.

However, from the historical economic development of Hong Kong, it was not hard to find that China's factor was more important than the policy carried by the Hong Kong government.

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In 1980s, we could see that even though ~~to~~ the HK government did ~~a~~ a lot to encourage industrial development, still, lots of businessmen set up their ~~the~~ ~~the~~ company in China. It was ~~the~~ all because the cheap labour and cheap raw materials in China.

In conclusion, we could ~~the~~ see that China's factor was more important than other ~~the~~ factors, like the geographical factor, and the policy by the HK government. Therefore, ~~the~~ we could conclude, Hong Kong's economic development in the second half of the 20th century was primarily shaped by China factor to a large extent.

Comments

The answer covered both China factor and other factors. Some attempts were made to weigh such factors, but elaboration was not sufficient. Discussion tended to be general. (9 marks)

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20世紀下半葉香港的經濟發展確是主要受中國因素所塑造。1949年中國爆發內戰，使香港在1950年代轉為工業發展；1984年由英國與中國簽署聯合聲明，香港經濟發展下滑；於1997年香港回歸中國，經濟又再度回升。

1949年中國爆發內戰，使中國不少難民逃到香港避難，故在1950年代初，香港人口急速上升，使香港難以繼續以漁業為主，開始轉為工業為主。經濟發展，以提供廉價物美物品出售國外。這成功使香港1950年代手工業急速發展，香港經濟得因中國因素而發展。

不過1950年代由於中國提供援助給北韓，故被禁運，香港大部分進出口大部分到中國，中國禁運，也同時為香港帶來嚴重的打擊，使香港不得不放棄輕工業，轉為發展工業，故經濟的發展受中國因素影響。

1984年英國與中國簽署《中英聯合聲明》，使當時香港的經濟動盪不已。因港人擔心中國管治後生活可能變差，不少港人因而移民，加上當時經濟發展重點已轉為金融、地產方面。這事使樓市下降，經濟爆破，不少港人因此破產，經濟發展下滑，也因中國的因素塑造。

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1997年香港正式回歸中國，雖然中國開放香港實施一國兩制及港人治港的制度，但仍影響香港的經濟，並出現了金融危機，不少人研發、失業等，經濟處於低迷的狀態。其中因香港影響甚大。

香港回歸後，中國積極着手改善香港的經濟，如採用「最低限制干預和最少干預」的政策，成功改善香港的經濟，如中國及香港的出口數目增加，及推行政策成功吸引外資和中國投資香港的企業，使香港回歸1997年經濟低迷前的經濟環境及成功發展經濟及確立香港以金融為主的經濟體系。並在21世紀前，成功簽訂〈內地與香港關於建立更緊密經貿關係〉，使香港經濟愈發發展，可見中國關係的重要。

不過香港經濟發展也受外來因素影響：

1945年至60、70年代，由於第二次世界大戰、冷戰及其他國土紛爭漸解決，不少國家獨立如泰國、新加坡等國家，他們提供廉價的勞工及便宜的地租，使工業在香港大

戶打鵝，故開始漸漸轉型為金融為法律體系。

其次，也是香港自身的條件優越，使香港經濟成功發展及轉型，如香港位於東與西的交界，交通十分便利，又香港有一套的完善法律保障體系，使香港經濟成功發展及轉型。

總括而言，20世紀下半葉香港經濟係鑲嵌中國因素之影響，但其外來因素及香港自身的條件優越也影響20世紀下半葉香港之經濟發展。

說明

答案側重中國因素，出現多處史實錯誤，論述頗為空泛。(6分)

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1. 香港在20世紀下半葉經濟發展迅速，成為一個多元化的金融城市，其形成的原因為多，而不是單受中國因素所形成。現將於下文詳細說明。

首先，香港經濟類型的轉變。首先，在1970年代起，香港經濟漸漸好，故香港的工資、租金及成本皆上升，而致失去工業發展的地位，轉而發展成多元化的金融城市，有旅遊業，地產各種不同的產業發展。（不及其他城市競爭）因此，香港經濟發展也環境造成。

另外，香港教育的改變致經濟發展轉變。香港政府自1970年代關注教育問題，如加設中學、專上學院及大學的學位，以鼓勵教育。在1978年更推行九年免費教育，令更多人得到學習的機會。由此，香港也勞動社會轉變為知識型經濟的城市，亦有人才以应付經濟的發展。因此，政府的教育政策亦塑造了香港20世紀下半葉的經濟發展。

其次，香港政府的制度，以塑造20世紀下半葉的經濟。香港政府一直採取自由經濟政策，

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令香港的投資者與外來投資者有合適的營商環境。而香港亦有完善的法律制度，以致經濟發展順利，有助成為金融中心。因此，塑造20世紀下半葉的經濟。

此外，香港的完善配套致塑造經濟發展。香港是一個十分便利投資的地方，在香港有完善的金融體制，有銀行服務，而且數交通運輸便利，以致吸引外資來港投資，以塑造香港作為國際金融中心的形象。因此，塑造二十世紀下半葉香港的經濟。

再者，外在的因素影響。香港從工業城市在二十世紀下半葉漸轉變為國際金融中心，並不只是以上的一些內在因素，也因為國際的外在因素而致。香港在1970年代開始，經濟一直受到其他鄰近地區的影響，如台灣、新加坡等，而致被迫轉型為金融中心的角色。因此，香港在二十世紀下半葉的經濟也因為外在因素塑造。

最後，中國亦是塑造香港二十世紀下半葉經濟，而不是主要因素。香港自1997年回歸中國，作為特別行政區，而中國亦於1978

年实行改革开放政策，为使两地的经济往来开始繁^榮。内地会在港投资，而香港商人亦会在内地投资设厂，更塑造了香港作为国际金融中心的地^位。虽然如此，20世纪下半叶香港的经济发^展主要不是中国所塑^成的，因为香港是1997年才回^歸中国，而中国的改革开放政策也不是真的改变到香港的经济发^展。因此，中国需^是因素之一，却不是主^要。

總括而言，香港在二十世紀下半葉的經濟發展是由以^上各種的因素塑^成，而不是主^要是中國。因此，本人並不同意20世紀下半葉香港^的經濟發展主要受中國因素所塑^成。

說明

答案僅涵蓋 1970 年代以後，內容以其他因素為主，題目所要求的中國因素討論不足。史實亦頗籠統。(4 分)

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DSE PP-HIST 2 Q2 Sample A P.1

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During 1930s, there was a rise of militarism in Japan. For the reason of the rise of militarism in Japan, the following are the account which for the rise of militarism in Japan in the 1930s.

In political aspect, there was a tradition that Japan was ruled under militarist for a several of century by the shogun. Before Meiji Modernization, Japan promoted Bushido and militarist rule, this tradition idea laid a path for the rise of militarism in 1930s.

Also, the rise of militarism was caused by the weakness of the democratic. Before the militarist rule period, there was a short period of time which the politic circle of Japan was in party politics, like Hara Kei, the first commoner Prime Minister of Japan. However, the Japanese found that the weakness of democratic government, the politic party failed to make Japan became strong and rich. The party just took place in corruption and cheating for vote, the parties attacked each other for vote and affect the unity of Japan. The Diet always took long-time debating, and not efficiency. The Japanese parties failed to turn Japan to be a strong and rich power in the world, many

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DSE PP-HIST 2 Q2 Sample A P.2

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Internal poverty problems in rural area could not be solved. Which led to the discontent of the Japanese, the Japanese lost confidence to the democratic government and changed to support the militarist. Thus, militarist in Japan gained popular support and launched a series of military coup to regain the political power such as 226 incident & 226 incident, which made the rise of militarism in Japan, and led to the uprising of militarist in Japan.

In economic aspect, Japan is a island country with limited resources and land. Japan's economic development heavily relied on foreign trade. To gain cheap in cost raw material and opened large overseas market, the militarist promoted expansion towards Asia, especially China and Korea, to get more raw-material and occupied their land to be Japan's overseas market. Since after 1929 Great Depression, many European countries like Britain and France or even the superpower, the U.S., adopted protectionism, and imposed heavy protectional tariff on imported goods, which made Japan was heavily damaged. The unemployment rate increase 2 times from 1930-1931, there was also bankruptcy among the industries. The Japanese

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DSE PP-HIST 2 Q2 Sample A P.3

begin to trust the militarist. They thought the expansion policy of militarist would bring them rich and made Japan become stronger. Thus, the militarist in Japan gained popular support, so led to the rise in militarism in Japan.

In diplomatic aspect, Japanese considered they were discriminated by the western democratic powers. Since after WWI, the Japanese government wanted to advocate "racial equality" in Paris Peace Conference, but it was rejected by the "Big Three". Also, ~~they~~ the Japanese government was criticised by the U.S. that invaded Northeast China during WWI, which violated the open-door policy of the U.S. In Washington Conference, Japan was asked to reduce its armament (capital ship). Japanese consider it as a kind of discrimination, thus they believed militarism can help them to gain back respect and reputation and turned Japan to be a strong countries. Moreover, the Great Depression in 1929 made Japan's economy decline, and also many democratic European countries had been decline in economy. However, the Nazi-Germany and Fascist-Italy which practice Totalitarianism were not checked ^{as} serious as the democratic countries, which also stimulated

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the Japanese to support militarism and made the rise of militarism in Japan.

In other account;

During 1930s, there were many actions took by the militarist such as military coup in 226 incident and 226 incident, which help the militarist gained the rights in Diet and made Prime Minister power under the Army and Navy. Also, the military government forced the Enterprise to produce military necessities, and lead to rise in power of militarist. Moreover, Japan passed the National Mobilization Law to mobilize all human and resources, which led to the rise in mobilization power. And Kita Ikki, the father of militarism actively promoted idea through book and changed the textbook to promote Bushido and militarism. had also lead to the rise of militarism in 1930s.

To conclude, the above were the account of the rise of militarism in Japan during the period of 1930s.

Comments

The answer showed a good understanding of the question. It discussed factors that caused the rise of militarism in Japan in the 1930s, though marred by limited scope of facts. (12 marks)

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軍國主義是指國家全面控制於軍事之下，奉行侵略擴張的對外政策。日本在1930年代起，軍國主義盛行，並主導國家步向戰爭，對國家的現代化發展造成破壞。探究日本軍國主義在1930年代崛起和興盛的原因，主要與日本國內的內在和外在水素有关。

在內在因素方面，自明治維新起軍人勢力的重大，使軍國主義易於形成和發展。雖然明治維新進行一系列的西化，包括成立國會、內閣和首相，但在明治天皇的護蔭下，日本軍人的權力仍然高漲，就如1912年的大正政變，軍人有推倒首相的實力，軍人地位甚高。而一直以來，海陸空三軍都能避過國會和內閣，直接向天皇負責。因此，如此高漲的權力和地位，使軍人能推動軍國主義在日本興起。而其後，軍人又不斷擴大權力去維持軍國主義，例如東條英機兼任陸相、首相等去維持軍人權力。這樣，軍人得以推動軍國主義的興盛。

另外，^時國內政局^{不穩}、經濟發展崩潰，使人民難以支持以軍國主義復興經濟。日本在1918至32年政局動盪，政黨政治終日權力鬥爭，並貪污腐敗，有財閥勾結，使人民對政黨政

治失信心，希望一個強权的政府改變現狀，故支持軍國主義的興起。另外，自1921年東京大地震和1923年信用危機出現後，日本主要的經濟受到沉重的打擊，加上1929年的經濟大衰退，日本國內失業問題嚴重，民衆轉而軍國主義希望尋求新出路，故人民的支持成為了軍國主義興起的關鍵。

而且，國內民族主義的興起，也使軍國主義受歡迎。由於明治維新起日本一直鼓吹民族性和武士道精神，例如頒佈《教育令》、《國定教科書》等，故日本在1920年代興起極端民族主義，北一輝等民族主義份子更以不同方式宣傳軍國主義，使軍國主義在日本國內興起。

在外交因素方面，和平懦弱的外交政策使日本國民趨向支持軍國主義。在1920年代，日本奉行和平外交，多次在巴黎和會、國際事務上失利，如被迫交還山東主權和受美國排外法案排外，日本國內對懦弱的外交政策感到不滿，認為應以1920年前的外交作模範，故支持積極對外擴張以爭取榮譽的軍國主義。



2

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DSE PP-HIST 2 Q2 Sample B 1

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其次，日本面對中國崛起的威脅，急於擴展勢力，而軍國主義正奉行大亞洲主義主張。1928年，中國北伐統一後，日本擔心在亞洲的地位會受到動搖。加上1927年史大林繼任後，日本受到兩個強大的周邊國家威脅，害怕勢力的縮減。因此，在軍國主義鼓吹反共產主義、大亞洲主義時，日本國民相信軍國主義能夠抗衡中國的崛起。

再者，德意極端民族主義的崛起，有助軍國主義的扩展。在1920年代至30年代，西方的德國和意大利分別兴起納粹主義和法西斯主義，使日本深信軍國主義能使國家強大，以他作為模範。

總結而言，日本軍國主義崛起的原因與內外因素有關，而軍國主義亦使世界在短短二十年間再次爆發大戰。

說明

答案討論導致軍國主義崛起的原因，但未能扣緊因果關係。(10分)

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DSE PP-HIST 2 Q2 Sample C P.1

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日本在1918年起開始由政黨統治，在1918年原敬成為日本首位平民的政黨領袖的首相，而在這段由政黨領導的時期，人民的生活都有得到改善，政黨政府寬宏儒雅、軍人勢力龐大。而自政黨採取的和平外交政策不受人民歡迎，自加上當時網特德用及法西斯主義等極端思想的湧現，這促成軍國主義的崛起。

實行政黨政治的日本，政黨政府腐敗無能，令財閥勾結，為了維護個人的利益和權利，而無視國民的生活狀況，日本的經濟受到關稅障礙，令社會民怨沸騰，故市民不滿，引發軍國主義的崛起，此一背景促使日本對外擴張來恢復國家尊嚴。

而自1920年代前，日本的對外戰爭無往而不利，如：1894至1895年中日甲午戰爭、1904至1905年日俄戰爭，這些戰爭均是日本勝出，日本藉這些戰爭取得更多土地，如：朝鮮、滿洲鐵道等，為她提供廉價的原料及龐大的出口市場，此外日本在第一次世界大戰中勝出，獲得德國在中國山東及膠州灣的利權，這令日本躍升為世界強國的地位，但自20年代後，政黨政府卻採取保守的外交政策，不用對外擴張，甚至有1922年的華盛頓會議上同意放棄在中國山東上的利權，這實施武器制裁，此舉引起民怨的不滿，故不受歡迎及對現政府，引起軍國主義的出現。

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此外，日本的軍部一直都擁有極大的權力，海軍大臣只須
個平素交代便可以，他們能與天皇直接面談，故軍部有極高層上的
權力，且《明治憲法》是一套保護天皇的政件，人們對天皇
國家要絕對忠誠，忠於天皇，個人的行為微乎其法，故這一切均取
助軍國主義在國內，在爭取到大部分人民的支持。

而且當時（進行）時歐洲亦出現了納粹主義的德國及強
兩斯利的意大利，這些極權主義的國家能成為日本軍國主義的
楷模，德國及意大利的成功及她們的統治方法亦成為日本人
參考、模仿，這令軍國主義所崛起。

另外，由於當時日本義一能作出霸人的承諾，他提出
先侵略中國的東北、滿洲，以中國作為基地，繼而消滅整個亞洲，
以藉此爭取國家尊嚴及得到更多市場、原料作工業發展，這
令有信心的日本人極力支持。

（完滿）

總括而言，日本軍國主義在1930年代的崛起起很大程
度上是由于政黨政權的軟弱、腐敗，及軍人的勢力龐大，及德國、意
大利極權國家的崛起而促成日本的軍國主義受廣範人民的支持及傳
播。

說明

答案討論了有關軍國主義的背景，而未能緊扣 1930 年代的發展。
(6 分)

試題編號 Question No.

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DSE PP-HIST 2 Q3 Sample A P.1

Doubtless, the year 1949 was a turning point of modern Chinese history. After 1949, ~~there~~ ~~as~~ great changes in different aspects could be shown. ~~and 1949~~ Year 1949 was the year that the Communist Party of China had ~~then~~ come to power, and the party established the People Republic of China (PRC). This ~~was the~~ ~~the~~ shared the beginning of the rule of communist party and ^{the} end of the rule of capitalist party, and China was transformed into a Communist country.

In the political aspect, obviously, ~~the~~ year 1949 was a turning point of China. Before 1949, ~~China~~ the official power of China was the Kuomintang (KMT), which was a capitalist party and ruled by Jiang Jieshi. The rule of capitalist enabled ~~for~~ different parties to speak out their opinions, and it ~~was~~ didn't necessary for all of those parties to hold the belief as same as KMT. A democratic rule was used that people would have a certain degree of freedom of ~~speech~~ ~~and elections~~ such as freedom of speech and elections. However, the year 1949 was the beginning of the rule of communist party and there ~~is~~ was a great change in political aspect.

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The ~~com~~ Communist party adopted "one-party" policy, which was the Communist Party of China was the only party of China, and other parties with different views were all banned. The chairman of party was also the leader of the country, and he had an absolute power to rule China, and that was Mao Zedong. On the other hand, the government would have the ~~abs~~ absolute power and people weren't given the freedom of speech. The political system of China was changed from democracy to one-party rule since after the turning point 1949.

Economically, the year 1949 was also a turning point of the modern China. Before 1949 ~~people were~~ the economic situation of China was extremely poor since there is a serious corruption and hyper-inflation. The serious corruption was started by the members of the KMT, and even became a habits among the rich people. The ~~poverty~~ problem of poverty became much more serious. On the other hand, the hyper inflation was so serious that the

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DSE PP-HIST 2 Q3 Sample A P.3

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Chinese money in ~~1941~~ 1941-1949 was nearly worthless. The ~~poor~~ poor people, who were the victims of the serious corruption, were impossible to pay for buying food. The economic status of China ~~before 1949~~ under the rule of KMT, which was the period before 1949, could be regarded as the extremely poor. However, after ~~the~~ the establishment of the PRC in 1949, the economic policy adopted by the PRC had greatly improved the economic status of China. Through the rule of the communist party, the habits of serious corruption was stopped, by punishing those corrupting officials seriously. The new economic policy such as ~~a~~ emphasised on agriculture and ~~but~~ industrial had led to a great improvement in the outputs of China, the GDP of China had increased rapidly ~~at~~ after from 1950s to ~~1970s~~ 1960s. The economic change of China before and after 1949 was so obvious that a great improvement was shown.

Socially, ~~the~~ ~~be~~ there were many ~~the~~ bad habits in the society before 1949 and under

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DSE PP-HIST 2 Q3 Sample A P.4

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the rule of the KMT, such as foot-binding and eating opium. People were ^{no} having ~~little~~ incentive to work ~~but~~ only willing to but only focus on ~~the~~ the bad habits, the society before 1949 ~~was~~ lack of situation of the Chinese society was very unhealthy before 1949. However, after the establishment of the PRC, many reforms were carried to correct those bad habits. People were encouraged to work instead of staying at home and did nothing. The government of China had provided a healthy environment to the society that could make a great improvement on the ~~is~~ whole society.

~~To draw a conclusion, the year 1949 was also a turning point of China. Before 1949,~~

To draw a conclusion, in political, economic and cultural aspects, the year 1949 was also the turning point of the modern Chinese history.

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Comments

The script described situations and policies before and after 1949. It failed to grasp the gist of the question, and it also contained irrelevancy and factual mistakes. (4 marks)

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1949年中華人民共和國正式成立，隨即成為亞洲第一個共產主義國家。不論是政治，經濟，社會各方面均有明顯的轉變。

政治方面，中國原是有兩個黨包括國民黨及共產黨，雙方曾經有過多次的合作，例如第一次合作，雙方為各取所需而合作；第二次則因有共同的抗敵人——日本。不過往往因利益發生衝突而決裂，更於1949年發生國共內戰，國民黨與共產黨均認為自己能統領全中國而引發內戰。最後共產黨因得到聯合作予軍事援助而打敗國民黨。成功於1949年10月建立共產主義政權。在1949年後中國奉行共產主義外，實行共產主義的政治，例如一黨專政等，這成了亞洲第一個共產主義的國家。可見中國由國民黨及共產黨一起管理及共存，到1949年內戰爆發，共產黨勝利，成功轉為奉行共產主義的國家。

經濟方面，由於在南京政府統治的期間，經濟情況到內戰後已難以發展，如成功能改善經濟殘破不堪，到能夠統一貨幣、修鐵路、發展航運、航運。但是南京政府貪污嚴重，使不少人民貧困，窮困，生活窮苦，通貨膨脹。及至

幣價值下降，令經濟為「康氏溝」不利，原有退制的情況。不日在 1949 年，共產黨成功在中國取得政權，經濟由自由貿易、私有化轉為公有化，出現公營，實行計劃經濟等政制，如第一個五年計劃，在土集休化等。可見中國經濟在 1949 年由自由、新自由資本主義的經濟發展，轉為奉行共產主義的經濟管治。

社會方面，由自由及有基本的人權，如可投票選舉，可接受西式的教育等，在 1949 年中國成為共產主義國家，轉為限制人權，言論自由，傳播自由，教育內容全是自上而下的共產主義的忠誠及尊奉毛澤東等。

文化方面，書籍只有共產主義的書，在 1949 年到所有可以看的自由書籍一律焚燬，不可看非邪惡共產的書。

總括而言，1949 年在政治、經濟、社會、文化方面是中國近代史的轉捩點，轉為共產主義形式。

說明

嘗試比較 1949 年前後的情況，社會方面較好，經濟方面的解釋欠清晰，政治方面有不確之處，在解釋 1949 年為何是轉捩點方面未如理想。(6 分)

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1949年，中國共產黨奪取國民黨，成功於中國建立共產政權。中國的共產政黨的組成，象徵著中國日後將走上一條社會主義的大道。因此，1949年是中國政治、經濟、社會、外交等各方面的轉捩點。

首先，在政治方面，中國的政權由共產主義取代了資本主義。在1949年以前，中國採用資本主義思想，已經好一段時間。在30年代，中國正逐步邁向民主，推行憲法，逐步走向法治。可是，由於1949年的國共內戰，中國國軍在蔣經國、傅作義、胡海三大戰役中失利並且逃往台灣，中國從此由共產黨執政。共產黨推行一黨專政，政治上缺乏民主成份。因此，1949年是政治上的轉捩點，因為國民黨的失利，令中國也邁向民主的國家尋求一個專政的國家。

其次，在經濟方面，中國由經濟自由模式走向集體化生產。在1949年之前，中國是採取自由市場的政策，政府鼓勵人民設廠，投資。由此可見市場是以無形之手帶動市場運動。但是於1949年共產黨的政權取代，中國的經濟由無形之手轉為有形之手，一切經濟也由政府所控制，例如5年

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設計等。由此可見，在經濟層面，中共在1949年時
對整個經濟方面出現根本性的轉變。

在社會層面，中國政治體制於1949年趨穩定，而
中國亦日漸走向穩定發展。1949年前，中國處於革命
戰爭、天災。例如20年代的軍閥混戰；30-40年代
的抗日戰爭。在此當中，政權一直很不穩定，而
人民亦因此而生活不穩。不過，1949年共產黨對勝
了國民黨。在此之後，共產黨的政治體制一直穩
固。在穩定的政治下，其人民得以穩定地發展
經濟。例如在1950年代，其工業生產量迅速增加。
由此可見在社會層面1949年亦是人民趨向安穩的
分水嶺。

在外交方面，中國由親西方轉為親蘇聯。中國過往，
一直是親西方國家。例如國民黨親美國，而以此取美
國的援助。但基於1949年的政權轉換，中
國由親美轉為親蘇聯，中國不再與西方有太
大的戰爭，反而與蘇聯有親密接觸。例如50年代
中國抗美援朝；蘇聯亦有幫助中國協助開發。

總觀而言，1949年共產黨接掌國民

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完成香港政府，經濟不端外政治，經濟
 腐，社會，外交上亦有極大影響，而這些
 亦是近代中國自弱至強之點。

說明

對題旨有一般性的瞭解，1949年前後的比較大致扣題，經濟及外交方面較理想，政治及社會方面則有沙石；在解釋1949年為何是轉捩點方面上則未如理想。(9分)

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DSE PP-HIST 2 Q4 Sam

After the First World War, there was a Paris Peace Settlements which in order to punish the defeated power maintain the world peace, preventing wars. This settlement had a big influence to the world and it established a new international order.

The European Power had been weakening. The defeated power had a huge indemnity which lead to economic burden. Moreover, the war lead to many destructions and casualties. It need time for them to recover. From the victorious power suffered from the loss. Thus, the power of the European country had been weaken. However, it still play an important role in international affairs.

A number of medium size of new countries were set up after the First World War in Baltic Sea, for example, Poland and . They are political instable, economic backward and weak in military power. They soonly become the target of dictator. The set up of new countries also established a new international order.

The rise of United State also established a new international order. In the First World War, the participation of United State was important and

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changed the situation of the war. Therefore, ~~that~~ it ~~can~~ could show the rise of United State. However, as its Isolation policy, it seldom care about other countries.

The establishment of the League of Nations proposed by US president Wilson set up in 1912. It suggested ~~that~~ the countries cooperate with each other and maintain world peace. However, many countries were not members. For example, the US because of Isolation. ~~Isolation~~, Germany ^{were} ~~not~~ members as well. Thus, it had a little influence to the world as its limited power.

Even in Asia, the Paris Peace ~~and~~ Settlement had ~~rise~~ change the situation in Japan. ~~Japan~~ Japan had a rising status in the international and hope for a equal footing with the Western countries.

In conclusion, the Paris Peace Settlements had establish a new international order. However, the major role still played by the European countries. ~~their power had been weaken~~. This settlement

Comments

Some arguments were based on the First World War rather than Paris Peace Settlement. Facts were too general. (5 marks)

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In the year of 1919, the First World War ended, and the peace settlements of the war were ~~to~~ discussed in Paris Peace Conference. The final settlements had established a new international order in the world on different aspects.

Firstly, the concept of collective security was introduced in the Paris Peace Settlements. The collective security system aimed at enhancing the cooperation among different countries to check ^{and stop} any country who wanted to ^{break} the international harmonic order. It was a new concept on international peacekeeping cooperation to the world. Nations are encouraged to help each other and cooperate to maintain international order, no longer focus on the one's own benefits and interests any more. The ^{world} order and even the atmosphere had been changed.

Secondly, the League of Nations — the world's first international peacekeeping body, was established after the Paris Peace Settlements. It ~~was~~ was a solid example showing the determination of nations to uphold international order and collective security. Unlike the

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situation before the war that all countries were act and fight in the purpose of gaining ^{or maintaining the one's} national interests, but changed to help maintaining and promoting interests and benefits ~~to~~ of all nations after the Settlements. The concept of cooperating and help the other voluntarily was brought to the international stage and the selfish thinking was discouraged.

Thirdly, the Paris Peace Settlements made the ^{signing of} the Treaty of Versailles between the victory powers and the defeated powers. These condemnation and punishment were put on the defeated powers. This clearly shown to the world that any nations who destroyed or harmed international peace will be heavily punished. Self-discipline was promoted.

Fourthly, the Treaty of Versailles ~~also~~ and the Paris Peace Settlements also greatly reduced ^{the power of} some ~~of~~ traditional strong nations in Europe. For example, Germany burdened heavily from the Treaty of Versailles and France and, Britain and Italy also suffered great loss from the wartime ~~see~~ military

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DSE PP-HIST 2 Q4 Sample B P.3

expense. The decline of European Powers gave the rise of other powers from other parts of the world, including the United States, the Soviet Union, and Japan. These nations, especially the US and USSR, became the new most powerful nations in the world. A new international order in both political, economic ^{and diplomatic} aspects was resulted after the Paris Peace ~~and~~ Settlements.

To conclude the Paris Peace Settlements ^{in 1919-23} has established a new international order by introducing new international cooperation atmosphere ^{and} new peacekeeping means, and ^{causing} the decline of European powers and giving opportunities for other great power, i.e. US and USSR, to rise.

Comments

The script showed an awareness of the question about international order, but the discussion was not relevant to the Paris Peace Settlement. There was no comparison of the international orders before and after the Paris Peace Settlement. Facts tended to be general. (7 marks)

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第一次世界大戰於1919年正式結束，召开巴黎和會，商討戰後安排。於1919-23年的巴黎和約在政治、經濟、軍事及外交上也確立新的國際秩序，與大戰前完全不同。

首先，在政治方面。巴黎和約改變了世界的政治狀況。和約前，~~並沒有~~土耳其、奧匈、俄國等國仍然存在。但巴黎和約後，帝國崩解了。土耳其和德國崩解，奧匈分拆為奧地利及土耳其，俄國變成蘇聯。巴黎和約大幅改變了世界的政治狀況，一些帝國已不存在，形成新的國際秩序。

國際上的政治地位亦大不同。和約前，歐洲國家在國際上地位超然。但巴黎和約後，美國崛起，反而歐洲地位衰落。巴黎和約是由美國、英國及法國定下，反映美國在國際上的地位愈來愈重要。美國在國際上地位的崛起，與以往歐洲獨大甚為不同，確立了新的國際新秩序。

世界的版圖也大幅改變。巴黎和約前並不存在的國家在巴黎和約後成立。例如波蘭、捷克、南斯拉夫等國家在歐洲的東、南部出現。國際上的國家不同，新興民族國家出現，亦確立了新的國際秩序。

國際間的勢力均衡亦出現改變。巴黎和約前以歐洲國家領導全世界。巴黎和約在1919-23年，美國國際影響力大幅提升。因巴黎和約對戰敗國的剝削，如對德國項文文條

財具額賠償，很多國家也依靠美國的貸款。日本是戰勝國，在巴黎和約亦有份決定，成為亞洲強國，甚至世界列強。巴黎和約確立了新的勢力均衡，新的國際秩序。

其次，在經濟方面，巴黎和約亦大幅改變了國際間的經濟狀況，新的經濟強國確立了新的國際秩序。巴黎和約對戰敗國極度苛刻，德國、等戰敗國面臨經濟問題。巴黎和約前這些國家的經濟狀況亦沒有這麼差。巴黎和約后，對戰敗國來說是在經濟上雪上加霜，不過美國成為世界最大債權國。巴黎和約確立了美國成為世界經濟大國的領導地位，不再是歐洲國家，是新的國際秩序。

此外，巴黎和約亦確立了軍事上的新的國際秩序。巴黎和約前，德國等戰敗國是世界軍事強國，例如德國和英國等海軍第一，和俄國等陸軍第一。但巴黎和約嚴肅德國軍備的武裝，建立軍隊，德國在國際軍事上不再是領導地位。巴黎和約結束了德國軍事強國的領導地位，形成並確立新的國際秩序。

還有，外交上巴黎和約成立了世個首個維持世界和平組織。和約前，世界從來沒有任何一個世界和平維持組織。1920年和約簽到國際聯盟成立。為解決國家衝突，改變維持世界和平。巴黎和約確立了世界上前所未有的維持和平組織，確立了新的國際秩序維持世界和平。



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DSE PP-HIST 2 Q4 Sample C

總括而言，1919年-23年的巴黎和約在各方面也設立了新的國際秩序，令到世界格局出現前所未有的轉變。

說明

能明確比較新舊秩序，能扣緊巴黎和約，部分史實欠具體。(13分)

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The end of the Cold War is affected by several factors and the most crucial factor leading to the end of the Cold War is Gorbachev appeared and her policy.

The other factors leading to the Cold War is the two blocs' attitude. In ~~the~~ afraid in nuclear war, the attempt to limit their military expenses, and the Eastern Europe attitude to be independence.

The Gorbachev become the head of the USSR, he quickly need to handle both internal and external problems of the country. His policy of Perestroika (reconstruction), for example, to give more freedom to the enterprise owners and to cancel the central planning policy of the USSR marked a great change in Soviet policy with more freedom of the country. Therefore, the ideology difference between the US and USSR narrow as Gorbachev give the market of the USSR more open, and not treat much to US than before, and finally lead to their relationship better.

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and contribute to the end of the Cold War. Which is much importance than one of the factor that both country afraid to ~~to~~ a nuclear war and brought to the end of cold war. As the appear of Gorbachev ease the tension and the suspicious among the two blocs. Although nuclear war is one of the factor ^{avoid} that brought the end of the cold war, but not as importance as Gorbachev appeared, as ~~is~~ just this factor cannot end of the Cold War. With reflected the period of Detente, and the 2 party ~~to~~ resume to war quickly with their high suspicious although they are afraid with the ~~cold~~ ~~war~~ nuclear war.

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Also, the Gorbachev's glasnost idea is relatively importance than only eastern europe desires to be independence. As during the cold war, the USSR seriously controlled her satellites all

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aspect In terms of political and economic, they can do nothing ~~with~~ as their power is too small to fight with the superpower USSR. But with the Gorbachev in the stage, he encourage her satellites to held election for their own government and he even go to Poland and allow the Soviet Satellites to held election and finally developed a ~~non-soviet~~ ~~sov~~ non-communist government. It is a unprecedented attempt for USSR, and her idea eventually lead to the fall of Soviet Republic of the USSR, and the collapse of Warsaw Pact as the Soviet satellites dropped the communist practise once after the Gorbachev idea of openness and glasnost, and finally lead to the end of the Cold War as the USSR ~~and~~ collapse and the Warsaw Pact no longer exist and no more communism. and eventually lead to the cold war.

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Also, Gorbachev attempt to improving the relationship with capitalist bloc contribute to the end of the cold war. As Gorbachev appear to be a friendly and good manner to the world. When he visit US, the US leader felt comfort and their relationship improve a lot through negotiation. The personal characteristic of Gorbachev as the leading figure of the USSR, created a more harmony sphere for 2 blocs to co-existence.

Also Gorbachev's ~~at~~ withdrew the troops from the Afghanistan ~~per~~ pleased the US as ~~the~~ there are no more threat for them in oil supply and their tension was greatly reduced and lead to the end of Cold War.

The attempt to improve their relationship is importance than simply to reduce military expenses of both of the country. As US and USSR are superpower,

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DSE PP-HIST 2 Q5 Sample A P.5

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They have capital and strong weapon to check each other even if it is cost much of doing so. As they are willing to spend this to protect their security and nation glory. Only when the Gorbachev in stage, once change the former hostile attitude to US to friendly mode can their relationship be ~~improve~~ improve and the narrow of their ideological differences and felt less threat from each other can brought the end of the cold war.

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The end of the Cold War actually contributed by several factors, but the most crucial factor that leading to the end of the Cold War is the appear of Gorbachev, his idea of perestroika, glasnost and his attempt to create good relationship with ~~the~~ the capitalist bloc, which is a unprecedented attempt and

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finally lead to the end of the Cold War. As under his leadership, ~~that~~ they become less hostile, and ~~the~~ her satellites more independent one after another. And eventually lead to the collapse of Warsaw pact and no more communist bloc and ideological differences and finally lead to the end of the cold war.

Comments

The candidate attempted to argue. 'Other factors' were not clearly presented. The candidate was able to compare issues such as Eastern European Question and nuclear war problem with concrete historical facts. (10 marks)

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In 1991, the Soviet Union Collapse and this symbolised the end of the Cold War. Gorbachev, the last leader of the USSR, became the focus in this incident, as his policies and reforms were the most significant factor leading to the collapse of the USSR and thus the Cold War.

Gorbachev's internal reforms led to the collapse of the USSR and thus the Cold War. After Gorbachev's taking over, he launched a series of political and economic reforms. He opened the USSR to the outside world. However, this allowed the people to contact with the information from the capitalist countries, making them aware of their country's weaknesses and backwardness. This made the communist government lose legitimacy and led to the collapse of the Soviet Union. Moreover, Gorbachev's lenient attitude towards the protest for independence in the Eastern Europe and Soviet Republics also led to the Union's dissolution. That was the significance of Gorbachev in leading to the collapse of the Soviet Union, the leader of the communist bloc in the Cold War.

Even economic problems had ~~long existed~~ ^{contributed to the collapse of} the Soviet Union, without the policies from Gorbachev, the problems

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DSE PP-HIST 2 Q5 Sample B P.2

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did not reached a fatal level. ~~Long~~ before Gorbachev's
take over, economic problems had already existed in the
Soviet Union. the production of agriculture and industries
were low. People's living standard was poor. The poor
economic situation in the Soviet Union was one of the
factors leading to its collapse. ^{as it was difficult to support a such huge country with poor economy} However, without Gorbachev's
economic reforms, the economic situation in the USSR was
not fatal enough to lead to its collapse. Gorbachev's economic
policies worsened countries economic problems. He relaxed the
restriction on companies and industries, allowing them to make
the decision of producing what kind of products. However, without
self-running experience, the companies just produced profitable
goods like cars but not produce cheap goods like soap. This
caused serious inflation in the Union. And as the economic
problems were worsened by the reforms, the collapse of the
Union was speed out.

Some may say Western hostile policies led to Soviet
Union's collapse and thus the end of the cold war. After
the defence, the US proposed the SDI project. Being worried,
the Soviet Union increased its ^{national} defence expenditure to compete
with the US in the development of SDI. This worsened
the USSR's economic situation and thus led to

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its collapse.

However, the impact of the Western Countries was not fatal to the USSR until Gorbachev adopted the opening up policies. Western hostility to the USSR had long existed.

The reason for why the Soviet Union still stood in the World for 70 years was that it isolated itself from the Western World, so the influence from the Western world was not that much. However, after Gorbachev took the place, he opened his country to the hostile world. A lot of Western criticism on the USSR could enter the Soviet people's mind.

Gorbachev increased trade with the West and thus allowed the West to influence the USSR by economic means. All the harms from the Western world ~~there~~ were magnified by Gorbachev's policies.

As compared by the above factors, Gorbachev's policies played the most significant role in leading to the collapse of the USSR, the leader of the communist bloc. Without this leader, the whole communist bloc collapsed and thus led to the end of the Cold War, the conflict between the communist and capitalist. Therefore, Gorbachev played the most significant role in ~~leading~~ leading to the

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end of the Cold War

Comments

The candidate could grasp the gist of the question and discussed Gorbachev's work. The candidate could also point out other factors, such as economic problems, western hostile policies, the pressure by the Western countries, through which Gorbachev's relative importance was assessed. A better substantiation of Gorbachev's work would make it a better answer. (13 marks)

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5) 在冷戰結束一事上，古巴革命功不可沒。以下
我將描述古巴革命對冷戰結束的重要性，並引
出其他導致冷戰結束的因素，從而比較古巴
革命相對於其他因素更為重要。

首先，古巴革命在冷戰結束一事上擔當了開端
的角色。古巴革命在上場接管勞聯後，便不
再控制東歐衛星國，不再強逼東歐國家採
用共產主義，讓他們民選自決，自己民選建立自
己的國家，不再受現存約束。因此勞聯的
殖民地紛紛脫離共產政權，宣佈獨立並
建立自己的國家。從而令勞聯以共產國不再
是擁有大量衛星國的強大陣營。

另外，古巴革命亦擔當了改革者的角色。古巴
革命願意在共產政權下作出改革，採取較自由
和民主的統治方法，即使勞聯的人民也推
自民選自決，讓他們公平地投票選出日後統
治他們的人和政制。最後在1991年勞聯人
民在投票下決定廢除（進行了73年的）共產統
治。人民可自由脫離勞聯的共產統治，而
共產黨亦宣告消失和瓦解。多個前勞聯衛
星國則組成「東歐聯盟」。

當然，除了古巴事件，還有其他導致冷戰結
束的因素。

聯合國的劝阻和調停亦是原因之一。聯合
國以維持世界和平与安全為原則，以停火協定、
緩和部隊等為方式解決各國之間的紛爭。而聯
國在冷戰期間亦曾以以上方式調解兩大陣
營的衝突與矛盾。

但在比較之下，聯合國便顯得脆弱。聯合國
缺乏独立的軍隊，又沒有權利干涉處理國際
秩序的問題，~~更何況~~而且當美蘇兩方各執一詞，可
否決定自己國家不利的決定。如古巴導彈危機，
聯合國曾曾介入阻止，但由於其弱，沒有能力解決
這兩大陣營之間的爭執和紛爭。因此相較之下，
古巴事件對冷戰結束乃是有較大重要性。

而此外，美國的政爭改革亦是因素之一。美國
在越南戰役的政爭甚多。美國派兵幫助南
越對付北越，卻被北越的游擊戰術打得高
耗流水。美國人因此為此極大恥辱，而且耗用
了巨額的軍用開支和耗損大量戰士。美國
總統以政訓，改革了對外政爭，不主動挑起事
端，盡力與蘇聯保持友好關係，以緩解其國內
的矛盾。

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DSE PP-HIST 2 Q5 Sample

但在此較之下，美國敗軍改革則得到助力不大。
若美國能予支持，但高解防衛等問題，那對冷
戰的結束仍然有重要補。因此在此較之下，
古巴軍夫的敗軍仍是較為重要。

古巴軍夫在古巴陣營的人民推向日民維爾津，
直接促冷戰結束。而在此較他與其他導致冷戰
完結的因素，仍可見古巴軍夫比其其他因素更
為重要。

說明

考生嘗試討論戈爾巴喬夫的角色，但表現一般。考生所列的「其他
因素」不符史實。(5分)

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DSE PP-HIST 2 Q6 Sample

6. The racial conflicts in the Balkans and conflicts between Israel and the Arabs, the United Nations played different roles in both conflicts, but the United Nations was limited success.

The Arab-Israeli conflicts was about the Arabs and the Jews. They wanted to fight against each other as they want to be the independent country. The five wars between the Arabs and Jews but all wars won by the Jews as the foreign intervention and led to the worldwide energy crisis in 1973. The Arab-Israeli conflicts were not settled or solved.

The United Nations (UN) played as the aid-supporter. The UN supported some resources or helped to stop to happen war and to provide help for both Arabs and Jews.

Besides, the UN played as the mediator as the UN helped to stop the terrorist means and wars between Arabs and Jews. To avoid the conflict of the Arabs and Jews.

Then, the UN played as the peacekeeping as the UN helped the both Jews and Arabs to have some conferences.

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DSE PP-HIST 2 Q6 Sam

to stop wars and conflicts.

But the UN has failure to be the peace keeping role as the Arabs - Israeli Conflict, the UN could not and useless to stop the fire wars and the conflicts.

The UN also played as Aid-supporter, monitor and the peace keeping role in the Balkans.

As the UN worked as monitor, the UN sent some military force to help settle the independence of some countries in Balkans.

Also, the UN played as peace keeping, the UN reduced the conflicts and settled the problems with some countries allowed to be independence, used military force to settle.

In conclusion, the United Nation played as aid-supporter, mediator, monitor and peacekeeping role in the Balkans and conflicts between Israel and Arabs. But the United Nation played as these roles were limited success, as the UN could not solve the problem of the Arab - Israeli Conflicts, and the Balkans.

Comments

The candidate showed some awareness of the question by qualifying

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DSE PP-HIST 2 Q6 Sample B P.

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聯合國自1945年成立後，致力以維持世界和平為目標，極積極介入國際事務，並扮演著重要的角色，例如一些地戰性的戰爭，便扮演著緩和或停止戰爭的角色。

在巴爾幹半島種族衝突中，聯合國便扮演了停止及阻止戰爭爆發的角色。當塞爾維亞與其他南斯拉夫國家爆發戰爭時，便立即介入阻止，例如派駐維持和平部隊，安排簽署停火協議等，緩和並解決衝突。

另外，聯合國亦擔當了聯合軍事組織阻止戰爭的角色。聯合國曾多次與北約合作，共同派兵進駐受塞爾維亞威脅的地區，幫助該區抵抗塞爾維亞的攻擊。更盡力阻止戰爭，例如與北約合作兩次長時間空襲塞爾維亞，力圖停止其侵略行動。

再者，聯合國亦在巴爾幹半島種族衝突中擔當承認獨立國的角色，多次承認南斯拉夫國家的獨立性，使該國成為領導國際承認獨立國家的組織。

另外，巴爾幹半島種族衝突亦造成嚴重的難民

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DSE PP-HIST 2-Q6 Sample

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問題，聯合國便擔當了處理戰後難民問題的角色，處理善後工作，以聯合國善後總署，幫助流離失所的難民，協助他們重建家園等。

除巴爾幹半島的種族衝突外，聯合國亦在解決以阿衝突中擔當調解紛爭的角色。

首先，聯合國從英國接手解決以阿衝突，提出了兩個方案。其一為在巴勒斯坦建立兩個國家，分別由猶太人和阿拉伯人自行管理，其二為在巴勒斯坦建立一個由猶太人和阿拉伯人共管的國家。最終猶太人便跟據聯合國的指引，於1948年成功在巴勒斯坦立國，名為「以色列」。由此可見，聯合國再次扮演協助立國及承認獨此外，聯合國亦在五次以阿戰爭中立國的角色。

此外，聯合國亦在五次以阿戰爭中擔當協商的角色，以和平的手段解決糾紛，例如為雙方安排停火協議，簽訂和平友好條約等，均使雙方的戰事暫告一段落，成功阻止戰爭延續下去。

另外，聯合國又曾譴責一些侵略行動，如以色列入侵科威特，便擔當調解的角色，引起國際對事件的關注，~~並給予~~向侵略國施壓，迫使其退兵，而以色列終於三年後撤退兵，可見聯合國的譴責

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DSE PP-HIST 2 Q6 Sample

有一定的成效。

總括而言，聯合國以維持世界和平為目的，在多次國際爭端中均擔當協助停戰，緩和戰爭及裁判的角色，以經濟或軍事手段向侵略國施壓，促進世界的和平友好。

說明

考生嘗試列舉聯合國在解決巴爾幹半島種族衝突及以阿衝突中的不同角色，並能指出有關角色的成效。惟犯了以下毛病：(1) 舉例不足；(2) 部份內容與題目無直接關係及 (3) 內容討論空泛。(10分)

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DSE PP-HIST 2 Q7 Sample A P.1

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To a large extent I think Japan was different in the late 20th century from the early 20th century. After the second world war, the Japanese militarist unconditionally surrendered to the Allied powers and was occupied by the SCAP government which made a big change to Japan's development.

In political aspect, in the early 20th century, Japan was controlled by the militarist. Military can control the Cabinet since Cabinet couldn't be formed without the participation of militarist. The militarist was an independent department directly under the Emperor which the Prime Minister and Cabinet had no right to control it. Japan had constitutionalize, however the Emperor was still sacred and inviolable, he held all powers in his hand, the Cabinet and the diet responsible to him but not to the people. Election only exist in Lower House of Diet which had no real power and also not every people had the right to vote. During the SCAP government's reform after the WWII, the situation had changed, Militarist was no longer control the politics in Japan in the late 20th century. New constitution had took place,

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DSE PP-HIST 2 Q7 Sample A P.2

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which the emperor became the symbolic leader of Japan which had no real power. The political power was no longer control by the Emperor or the military but held by the Diet and Cabinet which promoted "separated of powers", and judicial independence. The Diet and Cabinet responsible for the people but not military or Emperor. The lower Diet had veto power to ban the decision made by Upper Diet. Election took place and every adult (male & female) had right to vote, which promoted a democratic rule. In early 20th century, Japan promoted autocratic rule, and in late 20th century, Japan promoted democratic rule.

In economic aspect, in early 20th century. The military had controlled the economic sector of Japan, which wanted to reach "military boom" and made order to the enterprise to ^{focus on} producing military necessities. Nearly 70% expenditure of Japanese Government spent in military power. Also, the market economy of Japan was monopolized by the Zaibatsu in the early 20th century. For example, Zaibatsu enterprise held 63.4% of mining industry in Japan and held 43.7%.

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DSE PP-HIST 2 Q7 Sample A P.3

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Transport industry in Japan, which was monopoly in Japan.
 After the SCAP government's reform, the situation changed in ^{late} 20th century. The expenditure of the Japanese government on military less than 1% as it was demilitarized after the SCAP reform, it can concentrate more on economic development like developing hi-tech product and subsidized the industries in Japan. Also, the Zaibatsu was attacked by the SCAP government which promote competitive market economy, the zaibatsu enterprise no longer monopolized in Japan, and these made Japan's economy development grew rapidly. In the early 20th century, Japan's economy was state-planned and monopolized, in the late 20th century, Japan's economy was market-oriented and full of competition.

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In social and cultural aspect, in early 20th century, Japan promote militarism which advocated obedience and loyal to country and the Emperor, the individuals interest was less than the state-interest. They promoted Bushido spirit and encourage people to die for their country and Emperor in war. The autocratic ideas spread over the society and cultural sector in Japan. All textbook which promoted democracy and liberty should

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DSE PP-HIST 2 Q7 Sample A P.4

be banned, which should promote nationalism and totalitarianism. Then after the SCAP's reform, the condition was changed. The society promoted liberty and democracy, people have freedom of speech, publish and assembly. The government couldn't control the people, individual value was upheld. Human rights was respected. Also, the textbook cannot spread the idea of nationalism or militarism. Science and democratic ideas spread over the society.

In sum, there was a large change in the middle of the 20th century. And thus which made Japan was different in the late 20th century from the early 20th century.

Comments

Discussion focused merely on differences. The answer was largely a narration of development after SCAP instead of a comparison of the two periods in question. (6 marks)

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DSE PP-HIST 2 Q7 Sample B P.1

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Japan was an feudal country in the 19th century and early 20th century. At that time, people were very obedient to autocratic rule. However, Japan became modernized and a liberal society in the late 20th century. To a large extent that Japan in the late 20th century was different from what in the early 20th century.

Politically, Japan had established a constitutional monarchy with autocratic tradition in the early 20th century. At that time, election was held and the cabinet and Diet was formed. However, the Emperor remained the supreme leader in Japan. The Meiji Constitution of 1886 also stated that the Emperor was supreme and inviolable. It made all cabinet members answerable to him. Besides, the cabinet's power was limited and it did not have decision-making power. The military enjoy a high status and even had the

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right of direct access to the emperor. Moreover, only a few people had the right to vote in the election. However, the political situation was different in the late 20th century.

For example, the Emperor only remained a symbolic meaning in the late 20th century. All real powers, including legislative, judiciary and executive powers. Moreover, both of the Upper House and the Lower House were elected.

The voting right extended to all men.

Furthermore, there was parties politics in the late 20th century. Many political parties ~~was~~ were formed at that time, in which the

Liberal Democratic Party was the top party that dominated Japan's politics before 1993. This showed that Japan in the late 20th century was politically different from early 20th century.

Economically, there was rapid industrialisation in the early 20th century, in which most of the industries focus on manufacturing.

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DSE PP-HIST 2 Q7 Sample B P.3

Industry, such as Iron and steel Industry (energy consuming industry). However, Industry focus on knowledge intensive industries in the late 20th century. For example, they focused on producing integrated circuits, semi-conductors.

Moreover, the economies in the early 20th century was controlled by zaibatsu, such as Yawda, Fuyo and Mitsubishi. They invested money in capital-intensive industries. For example, 71% of capital on commerce and industry came from zaibatsu in the early 20th century. However, the economies was not controlled by zaibatsu in the late 20th century. Due to the Reconciliation Law, zaibatsu were dissolved and market economy was introduced without the interference

of the government. This showed that Japan in the late 20th century was economically different from what it had been in the early 20th century.

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Diplomatically, Japan adopted foreign expansion as its national diplomatic policies in the early 20th century. At that time, it strongly promoted the idea of 'Eight Corner Under One Roof' in order to comply with its national ^{diplomatic} policies of foreign expansion. However, Japan in the late 20th century no longer adopted foreign expansion as its national diplomatic policies. Instead, it started developing friendly relation with the outside world, such as the US. Besides, in the late 20th century, Japan followed the US diplomatic policies of anti-communism. This showed that Japan's in the late 20th century diplomatically was different from what it had been in the early 20th century.

As for political, economic and diplomatic aspects, Japan in the late 20th century was very different from what it had been in the early 20th century, but it was not the case in the social aspects.

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DSE PP-HIST 2 Q7 Sample B P.5

Socially, the idea of 'Man is superior, while women is inferior' was prevalent in the Japanese society in the early 20th century. Women were not allowed to vote. They even did not have the same right as men on the matter of marriages, divorce and heritage. Nevertheless, gender equality was promoted in the Japanese society in the late 20th century. However, the Japanese society was just changed on the surface. Indeed, women began to have the voting right and were allowed to receive education in the late 20th century. However, the yoke of "Women is inferior" did not fade away in the Japanese society. For example, the girls can only receive education in junior college, while boys can receive education in 4-years university. Besides, even it was easy for female graduates to look for job, they had

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DSE PP-HIST 2 Q7 Sample B P.6

to sign an agreement with the employer that they had to resign after marriage. All these showed the inequality between men and female. This meant that the Japanese society in the late 20th century was not very different from what it had been in the early 20th century.

In conclusion, to a large extent that Japan in the late 20th century was different from what it had been in the early 20th century in terms of the political, economic, social and diplomatic aspects.

Comments

The answer attempted to make comparisons, both similarities and difference, in four aspects. However, it lacked substantiation, marred by factual mistakes. (9 marks)

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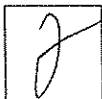
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香港在1898年因「南京條約」而被英國所佔領，到了二十世紀，香港經過了很多不同的發展，在二十世紀初，到二十世紀末，香港無論在政治、社會還是經濟等方面都有了很大程度上的不同。

在政治方面，香港在二十世紀末的華人多了很多政治參與的權利，例如在1981年，香港政府落實十八區區議會，1982年，開始落實分區直選，1985年廢除所有官守議席等，都是讓港人能有更大的自由度參與香港政制，而在1984年11月「中英聯合聲明」的簽署後，香港政府更加快代议政制的步伐，例如總督尤德發表「代议政制在香港的進一步發展白皮書」，希望能在香港盡快落實代议政制。雖然中國並不承認香港政府於1995年的立法會直選中所產生的議員，但無可否以20世紀末，港人參與政務事務的機會增加了不少，例如1980年代的華人公務員本地化等。

相反，在20世紀初，香港的政治又總督和外國人所執掌，只有少數的華人精英，例如在1924、25年的省港大罷工後，被獲委任為首位華人非官守議員的周壽臣等，華人社團如東華三院等才有資格在政治上作出參與，華人更是沒有成為公務員的資格。然而，自從1941至42年的日治時期，由於日本佔領香港只是為了滿足其軍事需要，故他們在政治上實行「華人治



華」，又設立「兩華會」等來讓華人來管治華人；對香港的政
治發展帶來了轉變性的影響。而且，在1945年第二次世界
大戰後，非殖民地的浪潮席捲全球，故英國亦只好改變
對香港的管治態度。加上1984年簽署《中英聯合聲明》中，
香港需於1997年7月1日交還給中國，故此，英國便加快
了港人治港方針的落實。

在社会方面，由于華人參與政治事務的機會提高，他
們參與社會事務亦相對提高，而且，香港政府在二十世紀末
開始二十一歲以上，在港居住滿十年的擁有投票權，因此，
港人亦可在一定程度上影響社會的政策。再者，他們
亦能成為本地公務員，亦擴闊了他們在社會上的影響
力。而華人社團亦不再再局限於傳統的「華人精英」。

相較二十世紀初，華人在港被白人歧視，例如
《太平山保例》等便是在居住環境上歧視華人的存在，
加上，在二十世紀初，華人並沒有投票權和成為公務員
的資格，在1941至42年間的日治時期更是被大量剝
削，可見華人在二十世紀末的待遇較二十世紀初為好。

在经济方面，到了二十世紀末，香港已發展為一個多元
化的第三產業城市，由于香港優良的地理位置如背中國
面向世界，以及位於兩天中環的時區間，成為國際間的樞

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紐帶，再加上良好的基建，令香港成為一個發展蓬勃的多元化國際都市。而且，香港與中國有著緊密的關係，因此，香港輕易轉型成為第三產業市場。

相較二十世紀初，香港的主要產業為製造業發展，這是由於香港有英聯邦提供的貿易優勢，加上沿海地區，故有利產業的發展。然而到了二十世紀末，隨著香港和國際的發展，香港亦發展為一個國際大都會。

香港在二十世紀中無論在政治、經濟和社會上都歷經了很大的轉變，而香港在二十世紀中期的日佔時期亦成為了香港轉變的重要轉捩點之一。故此，香港于二十世紀末在很大程度上可與二十世紀初。

說明

答案有明顯錯誤，比較過於籠統。(5分)

請勿在此書寫。
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