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前言

第一屆香港中學文憑考試的成績已於本年 7 月 20 日發布。為讓教師、學生以及公眾人士進一步了解中學文憑考試考生的水平，本局選取個別考生的答卷，輯錄為本套示例，以助說明各級考生的表現。

本科設有三卷，本套示例取材於其中的傳統筆試答卷，以便於說明各等級考生的典型表現。卷三為校本評核，由於考生的校本評核課業樣本只屬有關評核的一部分，因此未有選用這部分作為示例。

參閱這套示例時，讀者亦宜同時參考本年試卷及評卷參考，以了解試題及評分要求。有關文件將刊於本年 10 月至 11 月間出版的《2012 年香港中學文憑考試--考試報告及試題專輯》內。

第五級示例及評語

試卷一第一題

- a) 據古野作造所言，一個強而有力的內閣應有能力控制眾議院的大多數議員，而不會受任何一個政治機構和政府官員反對。其次，一個強而有力的內閣應抵擋參議院、樞密院、軍方及元老的反對。
- 根據資料A，「一則內閣應能控制眾議院的大多數，而參議院及樞密院，以至軍方及元老不會作出惡劣反對」，反映了內閣應有能力控制眾議院的大多數議員這個條件。另外，「二則它在能勇毅面對以上四方的無理反對」，反映了內閣應抵擋反對的條件。
- b) 根據資料B，櫻會對日本政黨政治家持負面和批判的態度，參考資料B，櫻會認為日本政黨政治家缺乏勇氣推行國家政策，自私地追求政治權力和物質財富，濫竽充數和人，徹底腐化，可見櫻會認為他們是一無是處的，並有危害國家的發展之嫌，所以櫻會對日本政黨政治家持負面態度。（櫻會的用語貶低政黨政治家，以負面字眼形容他們的行為）
- c) 政黨政治家應對1930年代日本政黨政治的失敗負上較大責任。參考資料A，政黨政治家無法組織成一個強而有力的內閣，以拖延行動討好各方，以致毫無貢獻，不能下定決心面對各方面的反對聲音，內閣失去了人民支持，不能為國家的發展達成

實質成效，所以政黨政治家的无能應為1930年代政黨的失敗
 負上較大責任。(政治)

參考資料B，政黨政治家經常為了自己的政治和經濟利益而
 行動，沒有推行國家政策，忽略民生，阻礙軍民和民族的興起
 而且，政黨政治家打算裁減日本的海、陸軍，受到極大的反對，
 因而導致1930年代日本政黨政治的失敗，並應負上比軍方較大的
 責任。

就我所知，政黨在1920年代推行較和平的外交政策，令日本
 的海軍軍備在華顏會議中受到限制，激起日本人不滿政黨
 政治家面對西^德方列強的表现懦弱。其次，由於日本政
 黨政治缺乏穩健的民主基礎作出配合，以致政黨在奪
 取政治權力後反覆進行政治鬥爭，不能由衷合作，以致首相更
 替頻繁，政府不能作出有效的社會經濟改革。另外，政黨為
 了自己的私利與財閥勾結，由財閥提供經費，而財閥的經
 濟力量又足以影響政府的施政，以致政策被指偏向富人利
 益，民眾對政黨政治家大為不滿。再加上，日本政黨政治家
 無法有效解決1929年全球經濟大衰退帶來的問題，人民生
 活困苦，因此民眾將他們的困苦，如城鄉差距、貧富懸殊
 歸咎於无能的政黨身上，所以日本政黨政治家應對1930年代
 政黨政治的失敗負上較大責任，因為他們表現軟弱的拾起
 政失敗，與軍人無關，軍人只是令軍國主義在日本興起，不是導致
 政黨政治的失敗。

試卷一 第二題

a) 從資料C推斷出歐洲局勢在1938年十分緊張和嚴峻，因為資料C提及德國吞併奧地利一事不容忽視，歐洲面臨有預謀的侵略計劃，嚴重威脅歐洲的(嚴重性)安全和平。為了致力維護歐洲的和平，歐洲必須採取行動應付，如以戰爭正面回應侵略者的行動，所以歐洲局勢緊張和嚴峻。

b) 資料D對德國沒有存有偏見，參考資料D，漫畫在1939年的英國出版，希特勒被描繪成想征服全國的野心家，而事實證明德國在1939年之前已作出許多侵略行為。就我所知，希特勒在1935年派兵進駐萊茵河區，在1935年重整軍備，違反《凡爾賽條約》的規定。德國在1933年退出國際聯盟，在1936年與意大利共同干預西班牙內戰，協助西班牙建立法西斯政權。在1938年德國吞併奧地利和捷克蘇台德區，在1939年吞併整個捷克，德國與蘇聯在1939年簽訂《德蘇互不侵犯協定》，承諾德國和蘇聯將會瓜分波蘭，最終德國入侵波蘭，引發第二次世界大戰。即使英、法、美等國對德國採取絕境政策，但仍未能阻止德國的野心，反而助長了希特勒對領土的要求，所以如漫畫所言：「希特勒永遠不會被包圍」，反映出德國對領土的慾望，所以資料D沒有對德國存有偏見。

c) 假設我是德國當時的一位納粹發言人，就資料C的有關納粹侵略的指控，我認為德國在《凡爾賽條約》中割讓領土予波蘭，歸還阿爾薩斯和洛林予法國，令德國喪失大量領土，德國不應對屈辱《凡爾賽條約》服，要透過對外侵略展示國家的強大。

對於資料D有關納粹侵略的指控，我認為德國人是血統純正的雅利安人，十分優越，應統領全球。透過外戰爭，展現國家的光輝和強大，同時對外戰爭有助德國的對軍手工業發展，創造就業(而且，在捷克統治下的蘇台德區的雅利安人正在受苦，我們應予以援助。) 藉機會，以舒緩德國嚴峻的失業問題。

試卷一 第三題

a) 這海報的目的是宣揚紅衛兵在毛澤東的支持下「造反有理」，在批鬥和消滅中共政府內「走資本主義道路的當權派」。參考資料 E，當時的紅衛兵受《毛澤東選集》的影響積極參與文化大革命的活動，最主要的是對中共的劉少奇和鄧小平予以批鬥。漫畫中的紅衛兵拿着棍子，準備打死他腳踏着的雙頭獸，即鄧小平和劉少奇，為毛澤東清除敵人，依毛澤東的思想行動。

b) 就文化大革命對中國所造成的短期和長期影響，參考資料 E，文化大革命對中國造成的影響是所有人民都去當紅衛兵，依毛澤東的滿意行事，去批鬥中共的領導人，如鄧小平和劉少奇。而且，在短期影響方面，人民深受《毛澤東選集》的影響，對毛澤東產生強烈的個人崇拜，對毛澤東的思想奉為圭臬。就我所知，在短期影響方面，紅衛兵發起批鬥行動，毆打政府幹部，令中國社會陷入一片混亂，^{導致人民的世界}正常的政治機關受到破壞，形成無政府狀態。其次，許多文化藝術工作者受到批鬥，~~被監督~~受到紅衛兵的羞辱和折磨。當時人民認為參與文革比工作和讀書更重要，以致高等教育停辦，農業和工業生產停頓。此外，在長期影響方面，學校許多優秀教師被開除，毛澤東思想被視為重要的教科，當時只有貧苦純正的工農兵子女才可升讀大學，為了遷就他們的水平，大學的考試和成績要求變得寬鬆，他們成為缺乏知識的一代，而且當時學生當紅衛兵而不讀書，形成「失落的一代」，學術水平低，影響中國人力資源的培養。其次，

紅衛兵發起「破四舊、立四新」行動，大量破壞古跡文物，令許多珍貴的中国傳統文化失存。另外，文革期間農業停產，令中國的糧食產量大跌。此外，中國在文革期間文化藝術發展受阻，只有八台承板戲可看。由此可見，文化大革命為中國的政治、經濟、社會方面都造成極大破壞，令中國現代化倒退，是「十年浩劫」，同時，鄧小平為了糾正文革的錯誤，發展中國經濟，游發起後來的改革開放政策。文革也有一些面的長期影響，毛澤東發起「上山下鄉行動」，鼓勵知青到農村工作，為農民耕作，開發新耕地，提供輕電保健教育計劃所需的用具，有助消除當時城市與鄉村的差距，改善農民的知識和生活水平，並舒緩城市的人口和就業壓力。在文革期間，重工業受到保護，得以發展，為中國的經濟發展保留了一些力量。

試卷一第四題

a) 參考資料下,戴卓爾夫人對歐洲統合的前景有所憂慮,她害怕歐洲共同體作出政治上的統合,壓抑各國的民族身份,試圖形成一個統一的政治機構,會造成巨大傷害,並危及英國謀求的目標。而且,政治上的集中並不會帶來成功,戴卓爾夫人害怕歐洲共同體發展成蘇聯歐陸國家的情況,最終招致失敗,破壞各國的傳統、國家權力、對自己國家的民族自豪感。

b) 我認為雅克·德洛爾不會有在題(a)所指戴卓爾夫人的憂慮。參考資料下,雅克·德洛爾認為歐洲統合是一個黃金機會讓歐洲共同實踐主權,同時尊重多元。而且,歐洲共同體內的十二個成員國完全同意向其他歐洲國家開放門戶,接受《單一歐洲法案》,歐洲的政治統合得到正面回應。更重要的是,沒有人會被要求放棄合理的愛國情操,所以雅克·德洛爾不會有戴卓爾夫人的憂慮。

c) 1988年以後歐洲的發展,不能印證戴卓爾夫人的憂慮。參考1988-2000年間的相关史實,在1992年,歐洲各國簽訂《馬城條約》,在1993年成立歐洲聯盟。歐洲聯盟更嘗試進一步的歐洲統合,推出使用共同貨幣的政策,有十一個歐盟成員國同意使用歐羅作為合法貨幣,令成員國之間的資金流通更自由。而且,歐盟更接納東歐國家成為成員國之一,令歐洲更加團結,在世界上的影響力大增,並且促進各國之間的經濟發展和貿易。除此之外,歐盟等歐洲經濟統合的嘗試,消除了法國和德國之間的敵對情緒,兩國化干戈為玉帛,不再挑起戰爭,為歐洲帶來持久的和平。再加上各國的文化傳統、國體制度和人民對國家的民族自豪感都得以保留,沒有因歐盟的成立而消失,歐洲各國仍能保持自己的獨特之處,亦沒有造成單一國家在歐盟中壟斷權力,美國也沒有介入干預歐洲事務,歐洲聯盟的成立是歐洲統合的一個重大的成功,由此可見,1988年以後歐洲的發展,不能印證在題(a)戴卓爾夫人的憂慮。

試卷二第三題

日本在1920年代末，被視為具有重要地位的強國，所以在很大程度上，日本在1920年代末已達致現代化。

第

首先在政治方面，日本在1868年已政復古後，由明治天皇執政，推行明治維新(1868)，旨在令日本富國強兵。日本派出伊藤博文到德國考察憲法，在1889年制訂《明治憲法》，在日本推行現代化的君主立憲制，擺脫傳統的封建制度，成立國會和內閣，向天皇負責。眾議院的議員由納稅人選出，體現政治制度的民主。在1912年發生大正政變，民眾不滿軍人干預政治，6000名民眾包圍國會，要求民主改制，體現了日本對政治的高度參與和對民主的渴求。人民對民主的渴求最終得到實現，在1925年，日本通過《普通選舉法》，給予年滿25歲的日本男子投票權，反映日本在1920年代重視民意。日本的政客和文人眼見軍部勢力干預政治，於是組織起來成立政黨，日本在1920年代展開政黨政治。原敬以平民身份考選首相，並贏出選舉，故有「平民首相之稱」，而且他的黨員大部份成為官員，體現了政黨政治的精神。在1920年代，日本政黨政府採取相對和平的外交政策，為日本帶來持久的和平，所以在1920年代日本在很大程度上已現代化。

其次，在經濟方面，日本政府大力發展工業，將日本由一個落後的農業國轉型為現代化的工業國家。日本把所有非軍事工業出售給私人企業，發展工業，尤其是重工業。日本的軍事工業因配合國家路線，因而受到特別照顧，日本的軍事工業十分發達。

日本雖然在第一次世界大戰(1914-18),並沒有受到任何損傷,反而在中國獲得巨大利益。日本向東南亞和印度等落後國家傾銷貨品,擴大海外市場。戰後西方國家因供不應求,對日本的貨品有很大需求。而且,一次大戰對船隻需求極大,助長了日本^的船業和重工業的發展,為日本經濟帶來巨大利潤,所以在很大程度上到了1920年代末日本已^{現代化}。

另外,在外交方面,日本在多次對外戰爭中獲勝,如中日甲午戰爭(1894-95)、日俄戰爭(1904-05)、第一次世界大戰(1914-18),迅速躍升為世界強國。日本與英國在1902年結成英日同盟,日本成為英國在遠東的盟友,是史上首次有亞洲國家獲得以西方國家同等之地位。而日本打敗俄國,也是首次有亞洲國家擊敗西方強國。日本在巴黎和會(1919)中成為國際聯盟常任理事國,並爭得德國在山東的權益,彰顯了她的世界地位。日本在1915年向中國提出《二十一條》,爭得山東權益,成為對中國最有影響力的國家,所以在1920年代末,日本在很大程度上已現代化。

此外,在社會方面,日本自明治維新後獲得「東方不列顛」的稱號,她法律上以西方法制為基礎,或建立一支強大的軍隊,使用新式武器;國民亦趨向西方的生活方式,教育上亦開始推行普及教育,及法定的義務教育,使日本成為亞洲人識字能力之冠,日本亦派出多位留學生到西方學習,學習西方先進的科技和知識。日本受西方影響,

对女性的束缚愈来愈宽松，女性开始参与社会运动，为自己争取权益。随着日本工业的迅速发展，工人开始成立工会，以保障工人的利益和解决劳资纠纷等问题，社会制度日渐现代化，因此，日本在很大程度上到1920年代末已达成现代化。

再者，在文化方面，日本人热衷于学习西方的文化，但在日渐疯狂的西化运动中，日本反省到尊重日本传统文化的重要性，并强调要忠君爱国的思想，全民族主义在日本兴起，人民热爱自己的国家。日本在文学艺术上也有很大成就，出现了出色的作家，如森鸥外、川端康成和夏目漱石等人，日本在科学领域上亦取得出色的成果。由此可见，日本在1920年代末很大程度上已达成现代化。

还有，在基础设施建设方面，日本兴建铁路，完善日本国内铁路发展，并且发展交通运输设施，令日本的城市日渐现代化，可见日本在1920年代末很大程度上已达成现代化。

尽管如此，日本也有一些局限以致在1920年代末的现代化出现欠缺。日本由于城市化发展迅速，人民都往城市工作，导致农村的劳动人口大减，农业生产下降，农村日趋贫穷，城乡差距扩大，贫富悬殊。农民指责政府的政策偏袒富人，再加上米价不断上涨，引发「米骚动」，影响日本社会的稳定，日本在现代化的背后是少数

数商人操控日本经济的恶果，所以在1920年代末日本的现代化仍存在局限。

综上所述，日本在1920年代末已达成现代化，可是，日本在1930年代军国主义兴起，军国主义的遗害令日本在1920年代未达成的现代化付诸东流。

試卷二第四題

我不同意「巴黎和約(1919年)旨在維持和平;不幸地,它成為另一場世界大戰的重要成因」,巴黎和約是致力維持和平,但導致另一場世界大戰之因是極權主義的興起等等原因。

首先,在巴黎和約方面,巴黎和約是戰勝國致力維護世界和平的方法,而不是導致二次大戰爆發之因。美國總統威爾遜在巴黎和會(1919)上提出「十四點建議」,提倡民族自決、成立一個維護世界和平的國際組織等原則,部份十四點建議獲得接納,成為制訂和約的方針。巴黎和約對德國的條款十分嚴苛,旨在削弱德國,使她不再成為世界和平的威脅,在對德的《凡爾賽條約》方面,德國須割讓領土,把主要的經濟資源交由外國接管,德國須承擔所有戰爭罪責,並且實行非軍事化及解除武裝的政策,由協約國軍隊駐守,而且德國被禁止與奧地利結盟,更須支付66億英鎊的巨額賠款,使德國元氣大傷。在對奧地利的《聖日耳曼和約》方面,奧匈解體為奧地利和匈牙利,禁止再與德國結盟,奧地利亦須割讓領土,並且支付部份戰爭賠款。在巴黎和約上,各國同意成立國際聯盟維護世界和平,對侵略國作出經濟制裁和道德譴責。而且,德、奧、土、俄四個帝國亦在戰後解體,成立較民主的共和政體。由此可見,巴黎和約旨在維持和平,並不是另一場世界大戰的重要成因。

另一場世界大戰的成因是戰後極權主義的興起

~~戰後的社会经济問題~~ 等等。

在極權主義興起方面，德國對威瑪共和國簽署《凡爾賽條約》感到憤恨，而威瑪政府沒有舒緩德國人的不滿情緒的方法，而且威瑪政府由一連串聯合政府組成，沒有進行實際的社會經濟改革，令德國人渴望出現一個強而有力的政府，導致極權主義出現。意大利的情況亦與德國相似，共和政府的軟弱无能，再加上意大利不滿領土的分劃，只能得到貝內托墨索利尼和希特勒，不能得到一連串聯合政府和希特勒，令意大利人不滿共和政府在巴黎和會上表現懦弱，在國內的施政也不能解決民生問題，人民尋求強而有力的領導人，以致在德國出現納粹主義，在意大利則出現法西斯主義。極權主義者希特勒和墨索利尼執政後，主張以對外擴張以顯示國家的光輝和強大，不斷對侵略戰爭導致英法列強的不滿，對德、意宣戰，引起第二次世界大戰。
(在日本出現軍國主義)

其次，戰後出現社會經濟問題：工廠、銀行倒閉，失業率大增，失業率大幅上升，國內物價短缺，引起通貨膨脹，民不聊生，共產主義在戰後興起，引起資本家地主對尋求捍衛他們財產的領導人。極權主義者推出一系列的經濟改革，以解決國內的社會經濟問題，受到國內人民的廣泛支持，使極權主義迅速在德國和意大利興起。日本看見西方極權國家有效解決經濟問題，於是仿效，令日本法西斯主義

迅速在日本興起，成為極權國家。極權國家的對外侵略政策是引發另一場世界大戰的重要成因。

此外，英、法等國對極權國家的侵略行動採取绥靖政策，滿足侵略者的領土要求，如德國吞併捷克斯拉夫德區，以換取和平，反而引致德、意、日更熾烈的侵略行動，引起第二次世界大戰。

再者，條約体系的失敗也是其中一個導致第二次世界大戰的因素。國聯不能有效制止侵略國在兩次世界大戰期間的侵略行動，只能作出經濟制裁和道德譴責，沒有軍事力量去阻止侵略發生，再加上缺乏美國的支持，侵略國又陸續退出國聯，國聯不能維持世界和平。在簽訂條約方面，在1925年的《羅加諾公約》，與簽署國同意尊重彼此間的邊界，並譴責以戰爭作為解決方法的手段，但條約沒有提供舒緩國際緊張局勢的方法。在1928年《凱洛-白魯安公約》中，簽署國同意不反對以戰爭作為解決方法的戰爭，但各國對以武力「自衛」的解釋不同，留下引發戰爭的藉口。在召開裁軍會議方面，1914-22年的海峽會議、1930年的倫敦會議和1932-34年的日內瓦會議中對任何裁減軍備的嘗試皆有一定的局限，未能達成全面裁軍的目的，列強手握重大武器，自然就容易挑起戰爭，引起第二次世界大戰。

我不同意「巴黎和約(1919-23)旨在維持和平」的說法，它成為另一場世界大戰的重要成因，巴黎和會旨在維持和平，引起二次大戰(1939-45)的是極權主義興起，展開對外侵略等等才是原因。德國在1939年入侵波蘭，正式展開戰爭，德、意、日組成軸心國對抗英、美、法等盟軍。

評語

考卷展示考生對課程內容有廣泛的認識。考生在卷一的表現不俗，能恰當回應題旨(如題 1a、2a、2b、4a、4b 及 4c)，在某些題目中表現優異(如第 2 題)，但某些題目的處理則略嫌不足(如題 1c)。卷二方面，考生表現不俗，在兩條題目中所作的討論均能提出相關的史實，唯答案有時未能緊扣題旨，流於鋪陳史實(如第 4 題)。

第四級示例及評語

試卷一第一題

(a) 據吉野作造所言，一個強而有力的內閣應能操控眾議院的大多數，而衆議院、樞密院、軍方及元老不會對內閣作出惡意反對，對內閣有向心力。另外，強而有力的內閣也應該能勇敢面對眾議院、衆議院、樞密院、軍方和元老的無理反對，防止以上四方權力過大而妨礙民主。

(b) 根據資料 B，櫻會對日本政黨政治家持有負面態度。在資料 B，櫻會指日本政黨政治家忘記本身原則，欠缺勇氣推行政策，資料中用了「自私」、「徹底腐化」、「惡毒」、「毫無道德」來形容日本政黨政治家，反映櫻會十分憎恨日本政黨政治家，認為他們蒙蔽國人，而且腐敗，態度極為負面。

(c) 我認為政黨政治家應對 1930 年代日本政黨政治的失敗負上較大責任。資料 A 中，日本政黨政治家承諾會成立一個強而有力的內閣，能控制眾議院、衆議院、樞密院、軍方及元老，並且能勇敢面對以上四方的無理反對，阻止損害人民權利的敵人。資料 B 中，極端民族主義組織指出日本政黨政治家忘記本身的原則，欠缺勇氣推動政策，變得追求政治權力和物質財富，沒有完成公眾期望。就我的知，日本政黨政府欠缺民主基礎，當一個政黨取得政治權力，便會捲入政治鬥爭之中，只為了政黨本身的利益。政黨腐敗無能，聯合政府難以合作，首相更替頻繁，無力解決嚴重的社會和經濟問題。政黨又與財閥勾結，財閥的經濟實力又足以影響政策的推行，又無力阻止 1929 年經濟大衰退對日本造成的破壞，令人們轉而支持軍人。

試卷一第二題

(a) 根據資料 C，1938 年的歐洲局勢緊張。資料 C 指歐洲將會面對一個計算精準、時間恰到好處、分階段循序漸進的侵略計劃，推斷 1938 年歐洲局勢處於緊張狀態，將會受到一場戰爭的威脅。

(b) 資料 D 沒有對德國存有偏見。在資料 D 的漫畫顯示希特拉正在擁抱整個地球，反映希特拉征服全球的野心，而且說「德國永遠不會被包圍」，而是德國包圍全世界，反映德國的侵略野心。就我所知，希特拉在德國積極地進行武裝，提倡泛日耳曼主義和擴張政策，1938 年德國對英國、法國承諾取得捷克斯拉夫德區後，便會停止領土擴張，但後來希特拉出爾反爾，佔領整個捷克，之後更佔領波蘭。

(c) 假設我是當時納粹德國的發言人，我會用更多藉口掩飾納粹德國的野心和向外國說謊。在資料 C 中顯示德國在 1938 年吞併奧地利。資料 D 則顯示希特拉的侵略野心。就我所知，納粹德國經常在侵略上受指控會以「民族主義」等藉口或謊言掩飾其野心。例如在吞併奧地利，納粹德國指《凡爾賽條約》太苛刻，奧地利和德國是日耳曼民族，吞併奧地利是基於「民族主義」理由。而在侵略捷克斯拉夫德區時，希特拉為了取得英、法認同，說謊奪取捷克斯拉夫德區後便不會再侵略其他地方，結果在其後不但佔領整個捷克，還入侵波蘭。因此若我是納粹德國發言人，我一定會以以上藉口或謊言以博取同情和回應指控。

試卷一第三題

(a) 該海報的目的是鼓勵人們批鬥不完全奉行社會主義的走資派，呼籲人們崇拜毛澤東，積極參與紅衛兵和造反，為毛主席剷除異己，鼓勵人們積極參與文化大革命。

在資料E的海報，人們的臂章有「紅衛兵」和「造反派」的字樣，又有人手持《毛澤東選集》，中間男子正用錘子打代表劉少奇和鄧小平的雙頭獸。

(b) 在資料E可見文化大革命對中國造成的短期影響是不少領導人，如劉少奇和鄧小平被當成走資派而遭到批鬥，使中國陷入無政府狀態，紅衛兵以造反為由，到處批鬥政府領導人。就我所知，長期影響是人才断层，由於大、中學校停課，學生參加文化大革命，而且政府只允許有「純正」背景的學生在高中畢業後可繼續進修，工人和農民的子女更可豁免考試而升讀大學。不少優秀教師、教授被當作受資產階級污染而革職。另外，文化、傳統藝術受到極大破壞，文革期間，紅衛兵發記「破四舊」，大肆破壞古蹟文物，當時不少文化工作者被派到農村、工廠從事體力勞動，受紅衛兵折磨，文化、藝術發展停頓。

短期影響則是經濟發展倒退，民眾參與文革，忽略農業生產，財政收入大減，而當時亦有不少平民被當作「牛鬼蛇神」而遭批鬥。

長期影響是鄧小平有見文革在政治、經濟、社會、文化各方面的破壞，而積極推動四個現代化及進行「改革開放」。

試卷一第四題

(a) 戴卓爾夫人憂慮歐洲統合會造成政治上的統合，破壞國家的傳統、國會權力和民族自豪感。在資料下，戴卓爾夫人憂慮，共同体的一些成員國將權力過於集中，會造成如蘇聯一樣的后果，擔心淹抑民族身分並集中權力於共同体的中心會造成巨大傷害，她表示希望在歐洲統合之下，各國仍保持各自的傳統、國會權力及民族自豪感。

(b) 我認為雅克·德洛爾不會有戴卓爾夫人的憂慮。在資料G，他表示在共同体之下，他們的工作是把傳統深厚、個性鮮明、歷史悠久的國家聯合，不會有國家被要求放棄其愛國情操，他亦指在共同實踐、主權之下，亦同時尊重多元，即不會邁向政治統合。

(c) 1988年以後歐洲的發展能印證我在題(a)所指出戴卓爾夫人的憂慮。在1988年後，歐洲聯盟的成員國大部分都連成一体，1999年進行以歐羅取代原有貨幣，當時英國、丹麥、瑞典拒絕，仍沿用其國家的貨幣，歐洲經濟共同体一直發展至歐洲聯盟，由經濟統合發展至政治統合，除了英國等國家仍存在英皇之外，絕大部分歐盟成員國已建立共和國，推行度量衡公制，但英國拒絕，歐洲聯盟亦推行共同農業政策，可見政策的制訂和推行亦連為一体，在處理國家的經濟、社會問題和政策，已不是一個國家的事，歐盟成員國會共同討論，國家自主權被削弱，因為歐洲經濟統合使歐洲國家牽一發動全身，在政治上，歐盟會有所干預。

試卷二第三題

日本在1850年代被迫打開門戶，鎖國時代結束，幕府統治結束，在王政復古之下，天皇再次恢復權力，在1868-1912年推行明治維新，學習西方，使日本變得富強。在1920年代末，日本在很大程度上已現代化。

在政治方面，日本派伊藤博文到德國考察憲法，在1889年頒佈《明治憲法》，可見在政治上，日本依照西方模式起草憲法。日本在起草法律時亦依照西方模式。日本在1920年代，大部分文官和政客紛紛加入政黨陣營，進入政黨政治時代，1918年，原敬成為首位平民首相。日本在1925年通過《普通選舉法》，年滿25歲的男子有權投票，日本政治走向民主化。日本在1920年代末已有憲法，有民主政府，具備政治現代化。

在經濟方面，日本由一個落後的農業國變為現代化工業國。日本興建了鐵路，改善通訊和交通。日本帶頭發展工業，把非軍事工業以低價讓予財閥，重點保護軍事工業。在1920年代末，日本已發展出機械等重工業。日本在當時向印度、東南亞等欠發達國家傾銷商品，而歐-美國家對日本商品的需求激增，日本在第一次世界大戰中供應軍需品，亦發展出造船業和海運，日本在經濟上具備現代化。

在軍事方面，日本軍事力量在1920年代末已備受肯定。日本發展其出現代化的軍隊，設有軍校，擁有現代化武備，軍事工業生產軍火，軍隊亦具規模。在189年的甲午戰爭，日本打敗中國，在1905年日俄戰爭中，日本打敗俄國，令世界刮目相看，日本成為強大的軍事現代化國家。

在外交方面，日本被稱為西方不列顛。在1910年把朝鮮作為其殖民地。在1902年與英國結盟，形成「英日同盟」，成功擠身於與歐洲列強同等之列。1914年參加第一次世界大戰。跟西方列強一樣，日本亦在中國割分勢力範圍，例如取得最惠國待遇，在戰勝俄國後，取得南滿和朝鮮的鐵路和採礦權。日本在1919年出席巴黎和會，取得德國在北太平洋和山東的權益。日本亦參加1921-22年的華盛頓會議，與歐洲列強和美國簽訂《四國公約》、《五國公約》和《九國公約》。此外，日本是國際聯盟常任理事國之一，其世界強國地位在1920年代末已被承認。日本亦如列強一樣，與中國締結不平等條約，例如1915年的《二十一條》，可見日本的外交現代化。

在社會文教方面，日本自明治以來，文部省便推行免費教育，日本在當時的人民讀寫能力是亞洲之冠。日本亦引入西式教育，興建西式學校，引入西方教育和科學思想。日本當時亦出現不少科學家，如北里柴三郎。在文藝方面，日本有不少作家，如川端康成，夏目漱石等。日本除了熱衷西方文化，亦十分強調日本的傳統文化。人民亦接受西方生活方式，例如使用味精，人民亦穿著西服，可見1920年代末，日本在政治、文化、教育上具備現代化。

綜合以上，日本在經濟、文化、軍事、外交、教育各方面與歐美國家連為一體，在很大程度上達致現代化。

試卷二第七題

一个「強國」，要具備政治、軍事、經濟、文化社會等各方面
的現代化才會被視為一個「強國」。日本在20世紀下半葉
可被視為一個「強國」。我會從政治、軍事、經濟、文化、
社會、外交方面討論日本在20世紀下半葉可被視為
「強國」的原因。

在政治方面，日本在1952年獨立，盟總時期結束。日本從
中學到更多西方民主，加深民主基礎。當時日本有民選政府，
有多個政黨，當時自民黨有大多數議席，政局穩定，日本
的天皇制保存至今，但天皇不再是神聖不可侵犯，而是日
本國的象徵。日本國會是最高權力機關，亦是唯一立法
機關，設有參議院及眾議院，議員均由普選產生，可見
日本的政治民主化，可被視為「強國」。

在軍事方面，日本在1951年與美國簽訂《日美安全保障
條約》，由美國留駐日本作為其防衛勢力，日本有一隊自
衛隊。在1950年-1953年，韓戰爆發，日本生產大量軍火、
坦克給美國，可見其武備和軍事力量，日本在當時可被視
為「強國」。

在外交方面，日本在1965年與南韓建交，發展政治、
經濟方面合作，在1972年與中國建交，在1960年代發
放援助到東南亞國家，致力成為東盟對話伙伴，日本對外
宣稱放棄戰爭為本的國策，以和平為主。日本在1964年
舉辦東京奧運。日本亦在1950年代與巴基斯坦和印度建
交。

在经济方面，日本成为继美国之后的第二大经济强国。日本在战后迅速恢复，当时日本经济增长率甚至比美国高。日本在1958年起，经济「高度成长」，发展汽车、高科技产品、电视、收音机等家电。当时，东芝、~~日立~~日立、新力等日本品牌亦十分著名。日本在高科技产品中更与美国竞争。日本在东南亚国家亦有很大的市场，日本出口制品不断增加，日本亦与中国在1950年代签订民间贸易协定，日本的商品遍布全球，欧美国家对日本商品需求增加，可见其经济强国地位。

在文化方面，日本的时装、动画、漫画、流行音乐、日剧等文化产物传遍亚洲，在20世纪下半叶时领导亚洲的潮流，宣扬日本价值观，其文化影响力可见是个「强国」。

在社会方面，日本社会再没有文盲，治安良好，人民都有投票权，是民主政体。

综合以上，日本在政治、军事、外交、经济、文化、社会各方面的现代化反映其於20世纪下半叶的「强国」地位，成为举足轻重的国家。

評語

考卷展示考生對課程內容有充分的認識。考生在卷一的表現頗為平均，答案往往能針對題旨(如題 1a、1b、2a、2b 及 3b)，然而有時誤解資料(如題 4a 及 4c)。卷二方面，考生表現不俗，回答第 3 題時史料充分，唯略嫌片面；第 7 題則只有部分內容能直接回應題旨。

第三級示例及評語

試卷一第一題

- a) 從資料A可見，吉野作造認為一個強而有力的內閣應應由議院大多數議席並能面對國內多個階層控制的女對。我建議他可以聯合議會內的最~~大~~黨——~~自民黨~~——~~一起行動~~，以便控制議席，
小政組成一個^{強大的}聯合政黨，大多數
 以~~達成~~致令元老和軍方不敢女對。其次是以果斷的行動討好其他政黨，以孤立異見者，防止他們作出無理女對。
- b) 從資料B可見，櫻會~~對~~對政黨政治家持女對~~態度~~態度，資料中女映出，櫻會認為政黨政治家是腐敗的，並蒙蔽了天皇和人民，他們認為政黨所簽下的倫敦海軍條約是一把惡毒之劍，削弱軍的力量，作為陸軍骨幹的櫻會，認為政黨~~將~~海會照樣對付他們，他們必需對政黨作出女對和把其清洗乾淨，從中我們可見~~櫻會~~櫻會對政黨的敵視和女對態度
- c) 我認為政黨需要負上較大的責任，縱使當時軍方對政黨如資料B般作出了敵視態度，甚至對當時的內閣官員如犬養毅等人作出了暗殺，但我認為問題是出於~~其~~政黨對軍方的不合作態度以及政和失敗的~~重點~~重點。

- d) 黨內部的腐化。從資料A可見執政黨對異見者採取絕不妥協的態度，增加了軍方和政黨間的矛盾，為日後政黨政治的失敗鋪定了前路。其次，從資料B中我們可見政黨的腐化，當時政黨為了權力和財富，令國家變得官隙和無能，~~其~~引起軍方甚至是人民的不滿，~~間接~~導致了政黨政治的失敗，因此政黨要負上較大的責任。

試卷一 第二題

- a) 從資料C可見1938年的歐洲局勢開始變得不穩，資料C反映出德國剛吞併奧地利，引起西方的注意。英國的丘吉爾認為要準備以抗爭對抗德國的侵略。可見二戰將爆發，歐洲的局勢變得從以上不穩定。
- b) 資料D的作家對德國存有偏見，從D中可見畫家認為德國是一個侵略國，~~加上~~加上當時德國剛吞併捷克和波蘭，讓D的作家認為德國的目的是征服世界，讓德國不會被包圍，可見作者對於德國的侵略野心的偏見。
從中
- c) 在面對資料C的指控方面，我會指奧地利本身聚居了大量日耳曼人，現今吞併奧地利只不過是讓他們回到了日耳曼人所管治的國家，並無不妥，絕對不是侵略行為，當時奧地利亦無反抗，可見這是自願性質的合併。
在面對D的指控方面，我則會指當時只是取回因《凡爾賽和約》所失去的國土，這些行為是正義和合理的，並不是一種侵略，亦無意去侵略全世界。

試卷一 第三題

- a) 該海報的目的是宣揚對毛主席思想的^{個人崇拜}並且打擊紅衛兵口中所謂的“走資派”敵人，從E中背景的名人手持毛語錄可見海報鼓吹對毛澤東和其思想的個人崇拜，而我們亦可從紅衛兵撻打的劉鄧兩人可見海報宣揚打倒^{其中的}被走資派和造反派的訊息，旨在反對當時的統治階層。
- b) 在短期方面，從E中可見~~其~~紅衛兵要打倒當時的中共幹部，導致了當時中國的政治混亂，政府功能停止運作。紅衛兵運動更令生產線停頓，令國家經濟有負增長。
- 在長期方面，因有許多學生如北大的學生等參與紅衛兵運動，加上當時只背誦毛語錄和日後的上山下鄉運動，令中國流失大量知識^人，有礙中國未來的發展。
形成失落的^人一代
- 經濟以及社會

試卷一第四題

a) 戴卓爾夫人擔心歐洲統合會令歐洲各國失去了各自的獨特性和權力過度集中，從F中我們得知她認為在歐洲統合的同時，要保持各自的傳統和國會權力中可見她有以上的國家獨特性和主權的擔憂。

b) 我認為他並不會有a)中戴卓爾夫人的憂慮，從G中可見雅克·德洛爾曾考慮戴卓爾夫人的憂慮，但他已見歐共體目的是開放彼此的門戶，在實踐主權的同時亦尊重了多元文化，成功解決國家獨特性問題和主權問題，同時歐共體亦不否定合理的愛國精神，可見他沒有夫人的失去民族自豪感的憂慮。
從以上可見他並沒有題a)中所指出的憂慮。

c) 88年以後歐洲的發展，並不能印證題a)中戴卓爾夫人的憂慮，在88年以後，歐洲變得更加一體化，~~每個~~每個如比荷盧煤礦共同体等經濟區或在88年至00年間成立了歐盟，可見各國的經濟領域已經高統一，但是各國並使用共同貨幣的文化仍未變成一個單一文化，可見各國仍保有其文化獨特性，而歐盟亦不會干預各國的內政事務，各國的議會仍有應有的權力，可見戴卓爾夫

d) 人所擔心的國家以致是國會權力會受到剝奪的憂慮並沒有發生。所以88年至00年間的歐洲發展未能印證我在題a)中戴卓爾夫人所指出的憂慮。

試卷二第四題

在一戰結束後，獲勝為戰勝國的協約國為了訂立戰後的新秩序，便定下了巴黎和約，但因着種種因素，旨在和平的和約成為了另一場大戰的重要成因。

縱使在和約中，各國都作出了不少有利和平的意見，如民族自決等，但基於條約對於戰敗國的不尊重，如戰敗國未能夠與其中等因素，導致了部分國家的反感以致是不滿，引致了二戰的爆發。

首先，和約導致了法西斯主義在意大利的興起，意大利在一戰中是作為戰勝國的一員的，但是，因着和約所給予的土地和協約國原先的承諾不同，加上政府外交態度軟弱的關係，令意大利人對於西方民主國家以至是自己的政府都感到失望和憤怒，使意大利人急於去建立一個強大的意大利，讓以墨索里尼為首的法西斯政府得以上台並推行法西斯主義，成為二戰的一個成因之一。

其次，和約亦導致了納粹主義在德國的興起，作為戰敗國之一的德國需一力承擔所有戰爭罪責，令德國人感到無比的恥辱，希望透過戰爭來復仇，加上在和約中的條款令德國無法承擔，亦使德國人生活困苦，讓他們更希望借希特拉的強大帶領下改善民生，強大德國並奪回失去的榮耀和土地。從希特拉的廢除和約的目的中可見巴黎和約是其中

德國引發起二戰的原因之一。

最後，和約亦加強了日本侵略的野心，在一戰中日本繳攻佔德國在山東的土地，因着日本在英法兩國的密約下，和約令德國在山東的土地轉讓給日本，使日本的軍國主義分子更為之有信心，促成了日本在二戰中的侵略行為。

總括而言，和約亦推動了三個極權主義國家引發二戰，縱使有如經濟大蕭條等其他因素影響和推動，但巴黎和約確實是引發另一場大戰的重要成因。

試卷二第一題

我同意香港華人的政治參與在1960年至1997年間有持續的增長。

在日佔時期和英國管治初期，香港華人的政治地位和參與程度都偏低，只有部分華人領袖被港督委任為議員，~~甚~~甚少華人擔任高級公務員，加上當時香港政府缺乏選舉制度，令~~他們~~華人缺乏政治參與的渠道。

但在英國重新接管香港後，為重建管治威信，令港英政府急需進一步改革，改上回歸問題落實，令港英政府進一步民主化。

首先在委任議席方面，為推動香港民主化，港督任命委任的議席漸漸減少，由開始時多達35人減至12人，相反民選議席逐漸增加，而華人議員的數目亦開始大大提升，讓香港華人的政治參與程度增加。

其次，港英政府亦讓香港的居民有投票權，港英政府讓市民可以投票選出立法會和區議會的議員，讓其代表自己發~~表~~表政治上的意見，從中可見華人也變相地提升了自己的政治參與。

第三，港英政府准許華人建立自己的政黨勢政，如民建聯、馬革盟、~~民~~聯會等，讓華人有渠道去表達自身的政治立場和意見，這些政黨和

組織亦足進了香港的民主化過程，令華人的政治參與有所提高。

第四，港英政府更設立了民政主任計劃，讓市民能夠表達自己的聲音和意見，如對於自身社區改善的要求等，可見華人亦能增加其參與。

最後，為了迎接1997年的香港回歸，港英政府促進了公務員和高級公務員本地化，讓華人在政治上能夠擔任更高級的職位和決策者角色，華人能藉此作為參政的渠道，如曾蔭權成為了財政司司長都是華人政治地位有所提升的例子和標致。

總括而言，在1960-97年間，華人的選舉權，議會的民主化、本地化、市民多表達意見的渠道方面以及公務員本地化都有所提升並持續長，所以我同意華人的政治參與在60-97年間是持續增長的。

評語

考卷展示考生對課程內容有足夠的認識。卷一方面，考生回答一些題目時能針對題旨(如題 1b、2a、4a 及 4b)，但在另一些題目則未能掌握題旨(如題 2b)。卷二方面，考生能針對題旨作答，但史例籠統(如第 1 題)；有時忽略了題目的部分要求，因而偏離題旨(如第 4 題)。

第二級示例及評語

試卷一第一題

a) 據吉野作造所言，一個強而有力的內閣應能控制眾議院的大多數，而令到參議院及樞密院、以至軍方及元老不會肆意反對。其二，內閣能夠應對以上四方的無理反對。而綠索是資料中提及到「強而有力」有兩個意思，正正是吉野對日本政府的建議。

b) 櫻會認為日本政黨政治家已腐化，而且是自私的。資料B中提及他們只是追求政治權力和物質財富，而沒有真心關心社會，為天皇及人民作出貢獻。此外，他們認為要削減軍備，但卻被櫻會認為這是被腐化和腐敗的表現，理應清除他們。

c) 我認為軍方對1930年代日本政黨政治的失敗負上較大責任，從資料B中可見，極端民族主義組織是極力反對政黨政治家的行為，更認為應該將它們清除掉。因此當時政治家的許多行動也被阻止。

就我所知，1930年代正是軍國主義崛起的年代，當時是日本政府日漸腐敗，而軍人勢力日漸座大其後軍人由從前就可直接勤見天皇，於1930更直接掌握政權。由此可見，政黨政治的失敗軍方應負上較大責任。

不過，政黨政治家亦需負上小部份的責任，資料A中可見，吉野造作明顯針對政治家，要他們強而有力的應對一切。

就我所知，當時日本的民主政府日漸腐敗，天皇更退居幕後，成為一個有名無實的君主，接着令軍人有機可乘，座大勢力。

試卷一 第二題

a) 從資料C中可見,當時的局勢是一戰後,各國正在重建國內一切的時候。德國正在不斷打大自己的勢力而各國認為德國擴張已去到不可忽視的地步。資料中提到他們遇到一個時間適合並分階段的侵略。另外,則是說各國只有聯手採取措施才可維護和平

b) 資料D是對德國存有偏見,資料D中顯示,希特拉正在兩手抱着地球儀,但反映希特拉想統治全世界的野心,並且認為他有能力統治全世界。此外,當中又提到德國永遠不會被包圍。這亦反映到各國對德國的行為均作出容忍及讓步,因此,資料才會認為德國不會被包圍

c) 假如我是當時納粹德國的發言人。我會告訴這不是納粹侵略,而是相互的交流。資料C中提到我們吞併了奧地利但其實這只是奧地利願意加入到我們的陣營之中。

而資料D則是認為我們正在侵略全球。但並不是,只是隨我們國家的人口上升,我們必須尋找更多合適的生存空間以供我們民眾生活,因此才不斷擴張領土。

就我所知,本國曾於1925年簽署了《羅加諾公約》,當中提到「合法的防衛」,所以我只是因應對方的行為而作出「合法的防衛」,並不是納粹侵略,而是適當地保護本土安全和人民安全。

試卷一第三題

a) 該海報的目的是清除一切的知識份子以及毛澤東想重奪政權。資料E中可見，~~部份~~部份人都只是手持「毛澤東選集」，並沒有其它的書本，因此，應該革除所有的知識份子。此外，男子手持鐵錘正準備轟向雙頭獸，也就是劉少奇及鄧小平，這反映毛澤東想以文革來重奪政權。

b) 從資料E中可見，部份人手持「毛澤東選集」，當時毛澤東大搞個人崇拜，利用當時無知的青年去發動文革，短期影響是造成社會不安，長期影響是，改變青年的思想及行為，他們批鬥師長，揭發父母，將倫理道德完全改變，更衍生一句說話：「爹親娘親不及毛主席親」，可見其影響。

此外，人們臂章上寫着「紅衛兵」或「造反派」，他們均是支持毛澤東的人，而短期影響同樣是令社會不安，他們將大量文物燒毀，又破壞古跡，又將知識份子視為敵人。而長期映响則是令中國的文化水平大幅下降，因為文革，損失了大量文物及名勝古跡，亦損失大量人才，因此，中國的文化水平大大下跌。

就我所知，外交孤立狀況加劇，文革期間，紅衛兵曾駐中國的美國領事館生事，因此令到中美交惡而孤立狀況更嚴重。

試卷一第四題

a) 戴卓爾認為歐洲統合可能帶來权力的鬥爭，藉此可能引發再一次的戰爭。資料下中提及歐洲統合是緊密互相合作，而不是將权力集中，而歐洲統合後各國仍然是有各自的傳統、國屬权力及對國家的民族自豪感。

b) 我認為雅克·德洛爾沒有我在題a)所指出戴卓爾夫人的憂慮，資料中提及他們的工作性質是將傳統、深厚個性鮮明、歷史悠久的國家聯合起來，並不會要求放棄。這樣與戴卓爾是有相同的看法。但並沒有指出戴卓爾夫人的憂慮。

c) 1988年以後歐洲的發展能印證戴卓爾夫人的憂慮，當歐洲統合後，仍然是由一些實力強大的國家去擁有較大的權力去作出決策，如：美國。他們是歐洲國家的主導，帶領着歐洲繼續發展。

雖然如此，但歐洲統合卻依然是有好處，令到各國能更專注重建國內經濟，因當時已經歷兩次世界大戰，大多國家也五勞七傷，而統合則為歐洲國家提供了一個穩定而和平的環境去重建。

此外，建立了一個富強的歐洲，因歐洲統合，大量組織及聯盟均出，如：歐洲煤礦共同體，原子能共同體，歐洲經濟合作組織等，均是能夠幫助歐洲的經濟日漸富強。所以歐洲統合印證了憂慮，但對歐洲的經濟發展亦是有

好處。

試卷二第一題

1) 我同意, 1960-97年間香港華人的政治參與在1960-97年間持續增長。

早在1960-97年前, 香港仍然是英國的殖民地, 當時香港處處都被英國所管治, 因此, 當時政府成立是依靠《皇室訓令》、《英皇制誥》以及《香港憲法》而成立的。由此可見, 當時政府都要依照兩種英國的法律而行, 反映英國完全掌握當時的政治, 而華人的政治參與自然困難重重。

此外, 隨後華人在政治上的地位有少許提升, 能夠在行政和立法局當中擔任一些較低級的職位, 雖然如此, 但仍反映出當時的華人政治參與並沒有多大的提升。不過於1880年, 伍廷芳, 曾經暫代非官守議員於行政局, 而1906年, 省港大罷工之後, 周壽臣亦成為首位非官守議員於立法。這象徵着華人的政治參與暫時有所改變。

而1960-97年間, 香港華人的政治參與卻持續增長, 原因是1966-67, 香港兩次的暴動, 當時中國正值文化大革命, 毛澤東的思想亦傳入了香港, 喚醒香港人, 令到他們反英主義、推崇毛澤東的誕生, 而這樣卻令到英國政府不再忽視華人的地位, 而華人的政治參與率亦持續增加。

此外, 華人人口不斷增長, 香港於1960-97年間人口不斷膨脹, 而在港的英國人, 也愈來愈少, 這樣本地的華人才更容易滲透政府當中, 正因如此, 華人的政治參與才漸漸上升。

還有, 實施公務員本地化, 這樣便令人口不斷上升的華人更加容易在政府擔當公務員, 而華人所佔議席亦比英國人多, 華人更有機會擔當高級的職務, 首位財務政務司司長曾蔭權, 由此, 華人的政治參與的確大大提高。

另外, 於1997年, 正是香港回歸中國的年份, 香港提出港人治港, 更促使中國一國兩制的產生, 由此可見, 華人的政治參與的確有所提升。

在1960-97年前, 香港的各方面都不利華人的政治參與, 反之, 在1960-97年間, 均是有利華人的政治參與, 因此我同意, 1960-97年間有所增長。

試卷二第四題

我是同意巴黎和約成為另一場世界大戰的重要成因，巴黎和約是在1919年巴黎和會上誕生，當時是為了處理一戰戰後的問題，但卻成為另一場世界大戰的重要成因。

首先，「凡爾賽條約」，一條對待德國的條約，但由於條件異常苛刻，如：66億英鎊巨額賠償，歸還阿爾-薩斯洛法給法國等。加上德國政府的簽約，令到德國人民的屈辱感和復仇情緒達致高漲，因此，希特勒看準時機，開創了納粹主義，而意大利的法西斯主義亦同樣崛起。因此，因為巴黎和約而令到極權主義的崛起，而極權主義亦是二戰的重要成因。

此外，1925年「羅加諾公約」及「凱格爾理安公約」的實際效用都不大，當「羅加諾公約」的合法防衛更被侵略國用以當作藉口，從而加速二戰的爆發。

其實二戰的重要成因不只是巴黎和約，還有其它成因，例如：多次裁軍會議，1920年華盛頓會議、海牙裁軍會議等，最終基於各國只為維護自身利益，而達不成裁軍的共識，更因為擔心別國強大，從而加劇了軍備競賽，因此，裁軍會議即是集體安全嘗試，但是失敗，反而加劇了軍備競賽，從而加速了二戰的爆發。

而在1920年，各國意識集體安全的重要性，因此成立了國際聯盟，但國聯的失敗卻又是另一場世界大戰的重要成因，雖然國聯能夠處理一些小國的

糾紛，但面對一些大國之間的事卻無能為力，例如1937-45年日本侵華，中國曾向國聯申訴，但國聯卻是宣佈日本是侵略國，並告知其它國家不要侵犯中國。至此，日本於1932年退出國聯，更無視國聯，繼續侵華。

此外，意大利對阿爾巴尼亞進行侵略，這次國聯採用經濟封鎖，但卻不封鎖其煤、礦以及石油的重要戰用原料，最後，1937年，意大利亦退出國聯。由此可見，國聯的失敗亦加速二戰的爆發，因為他根本無能維護世界和平，反而遭到無視。

還有，英法的綏靖政策，由於當時經歷了一戰，英法兩國需要大量和平時間去恢復國力，因此，英法採取包庇及忍讓的態度去對待德國包括：德國自行違反「凡爾賽條約」例如：重新徵兵，多次進入萊茵河區等，英法兩國均是忍讓，但卻助長德國的野心當它奧地利，英法放棄綏靖改用強硬，但卻是為時已晚，最後由德國掀起二戰序幕。

最後，我同意巴黎和約是二戰的重要因素，但仍存不少其它因素。

評語

考卷展示考生對課程內容有基本的認識。卷一方面，考生能回答較低階技巧的題目(如題 1a)，然而在回應高階技巧的題目時往往表現欠佳(如題 1c 及 2c)，對史實詮釋有誤(如題 2a)，對資料詮釋亦有誤(如題 3a 及 4a)。考生在卷二往往未能針對題旨作答。以第 1 題為例，考生未能針對題旨作答，把重點錯放在有關課題的背景而非該課題本身。

第一級示例及評語

試卷一第一題

a) 一個強而有力的內閣應該能夠控制眾議院的大多數，而參議院及樞密院，以至軍方及元老不會作出惡意反對，內閣應該有主導權，對於一切行政事務均可有權干預。另外它應能尊勇敢而對參議院，樞密院，軍方及元老的無理反對，內閣必須決心與反對其信念的敵人作戰並驅除他們，不論這些敵人是否有元老，參議院或軍方的支持。

b) 持負面態度，1930年當時日本政府正處於民望低企的位置，負污嚴重。雖然在一次大戰時為戰勝國，但卻被西方國家不受重視，在倫敦海軍條約上，也被削減了兵力，櫻會更用「徹底腐化」，「正以其惡毒之劍」指向軍方，等字眼去形容政黨政治家，反映政黨政治不受軍人和極端民族主義支持，又指政黨政治家這把曾用於對付海軍的劍，很快將用來裁削陸軍，因此必須振奮起來，把這些毫無道德的政治家的五臟六腑清洗乾淨，表示只有軍國主義才可以挽救大和民族。

c) 政黨政治家，因為當時社會局勢不穩，被西方國家小看，身為戰勝也未被邀出席巴黎和會，政府負污嚴重，官員只顧自己利益、財富。對於倫敦海軍條約被削減海軍軍兵方又無動於衷，對內則不顧市民利益，生死

對外則被輕視忽略，全因政黨政治家的腐敗無能。

試卷一第二題

<p>a) 1938年的歐洲局勢嚴重不穩定,戰爭將一發不可收拾,從資料c顯示邱吉爾提及:「我們和其他國家只有一個選擇,採取有效措施予以應付,可見德國的入侵行為令英國忍無可忍,只有反擊,才可以達到和平。另外資料c又顯示而倘若未能維護和平,則致力於維護歐洲各國的自由,可得知英國對於戰爭也未存極大信心,因為一次大戰各國的傷亡也未完全復原,還成為美國的債主國,反映當時發動二次大戰也是過於無奈。</p>
<p>b) 否,因當時意大利經已退出二次大戰,而資料d顯示希特拉說德國永遠不會被包圍是無可能的。</p>

試卷一第三題

<p>a) 目的是阻止劉少奇和鄧小平,以企圖阻止文化大革命,令眾人認為兩人是造反派,阻止鄧小平發展有中國特色的社會主義,希望可以將他們批鬥。</p>
<p>b) 文化大革命對中國造成極大影響,就短期而言,令到中國人民生活困苦,三餐過飽也成為問題,紅衛兵四出造反,批鬥,無惡不作,他們燒了歷史建築,反對儒家思想,認為知識是沒有用的,當時中國兒童大多沒有接受教育,批鬥知識份子,就長遠而言。</p>

試卷一第四題

- a) 戴卓爾夫人憂慮若要遏抑民族身份並集中權力於歐洲共同體的中心,會釀成戰爭或更大傷害,並會損害大家謀求的目標,並提及成功有賴於權力分散,但共同體成員國似乎朝相反方向走,擔心會因統合而失去各國傳統,國會權力,以及對自己國家的民族自豪感。
- b) 有戴卓爾夫人擔心會因統合而失去各自傳統及對自己國家的民族自豪感,雅克·德洛爾也有提出我們的工作是要將傳統深厚,個性鮮明,歷史悠久的國家聯合起來,沒有人會被要求放棄合理的愛國情操,其中解釋了戴卓爾夫人的憂慮。

試卷二第四題

在第一次世界大戰過後，在法國巴黎召開巴黎和會，勝利國家均商討如何懲罰戰敗國，各戰勝國家均持不同看法，但最後德國等戰敗國簽訂巴黎和約後，卻因懷恨在心而引起了第二次世界大戰，人命傷亡，經濟損失遠超於一次大戰水平，我同意巴黎和約成為另一場世界大戰的重要成因，現詳細說明如下：

首先，由英、法、俄主導的巴黎和會其中法國總理克里孟梭因在普法戰爭大敗德國，他認為這是個令德國永不翻身的大好機會各國也提出不少不公平的條約，例如要求德國承擔大戰中所有費用約 66 億元英鎊，立刻削減軍力至十萬，解散空軍，解散奧匈帝國和民族自決等，種種不公平條約令德國的復仇心大增，為二次大戰埋下伏線。

其次，民族自決令約二百萬的日耳曼人分佈在不同民族地區，因大戰所承擔的巨大費用也無力歸還，戰後德國一片死城，死傷慘重，面對內外的問題，德國極需力一個強勢政府，以取代舊政府，因此，希特拉的出面對於德國人民就像救世主一樣。

另外，希特拉為了報仇，為德國帶來一片新景象，不願條約束，重新徵兵，受到極端民族主義影響，希特拉大舉入侵捷克，奧匈重新合併，但英、法已因一次大戰的痛失傷亡而無力阻止德國入侵行為也，因巴黎和會上的條約，也認為自己的條件太不公平，所以當作補償，但想不到德國得寸進尺，引至英、法忍無可忍，才發動戰爭，全因和約上的不公平條約，令德、意等國懷恨在心，一舉報復，引起另一次戰爭。

試卷二第七題

在二次大戰前，日本是一個超級強國，在亞洲無人能及，在二次大戰後，日本由美國扶助，迅速回復戰前水平，再成為強國，現詳說明如下。

首先，日本在二次大戰後由美國扶助，立刻修訂憲法，加強司法獨立，減少軍費開支，兵力削減至1%，全力發展經濟，自由民主社會，又得到美國的低息貸款幫助，在其後美國全力交由日本打理，也井井有條。

其次，日本在二十世紀下半葉大力發展重工業，經濟不斷上升，在教育方面，大學數目不斷增加，法例規定九年免費教育。在社會方面，政府大力推行民主民主政策，成年人均有投票權，重新另發耕地給予農民，讓他們可以自給自足。

評語

考卷展示考生對課程內容有初步的認識。卷一第1題表現尚可，其餘三題的表現則欠佳。考生往往未能詮釋資料(如題2a、3a、4a及4b)，對史實認識不足(如題2b)。卷二兩題的表現均欠佳。考生嘗試羅列相關史實，但往往未能切合題旨，內容亦過於籠統(如第7題)，因此表現欠佳。

INTRODUCTION

The results of the first HKDSE Examination were released on 20 July 2012. To enhance the understanding of the standards of the HKDSE Examination, authentic samples of candidates' scripts are selected to form this set of exemplars to illustrate the performance standards at different levels.

There are 3 papers in this subject. This set of exemplars is selected from candidates' scripts of the written conventional papers to illustrate the typical performance standards at different levels. Paper 3 is School-based Assessment. As candidates' SBA work only represents part of the assessment, exemplars have not been selected from this paper.

It is advisable to read this set of exemplars together with the question papers and the marking schemes in order to understand the requirements of the questions and the marking criteria. The question papers and the marking schemes will be published in the *Examination Report and Question Papers* for 2012 HKDSE which will be available for sale in October / November this year.

Level 5 exemplar and comments

Paper 1 Question 1

- a) Firstly, the cabinet should not be controlled by any parties, it should be controlled by the House of Representative. According to the source A, "the cabinet should govern by controlling a majority in the House of Representatives", or "from the military and genro", it shows that cabinet should be an independence entity which did not control by the military.
- Secondly, the cabinet should confront the unreasonable opposition. According to the source A, "should bravely confront unreasonable opposition from these quarters", it shows that the cabinet have the right to express their opinion and the opinion which was unreasonable, the cabinet should be against.
- b) The attitude of cherry blossom society toward the party politicians of Japan was negative. According to the source B, "they are wholly preoccupied with their selfish pursuit of political power

and material wealth", it shown that cherry Blossom society was discontented about the Japanese government only eager to the political power, meanwhile, it neglected the spiritual values of Japanese people, the nationalism was the most important". Also, "Political corruption has become worse", it shown that they were discontented about the party government which was the corruption was being worse and widespread.

c) Party politicians were more responsible than the military.

Firstly, the party politicians made the political atmosphere in Japan got worse. According to the source A, "cabinet should govern by controlling a majority in the House of Representatives". House of Representative is elected by the public people rather than the government officials. It shown the the party politician knew the true meaning of

of political significance, but in the 1920s, the cabinet was also direct responsible for the emperor rather than the House of Representative. It even could be dissolved by the Emperor. It shown the although the political scientist knew the true meaning, they never took an action to change it.

Secondly, the cabinet was dominated by the military. Refer to the criteria of political modernization, the cabinet should be responsible to Diet rather than the cabinet. According to the source A, "should bravely confront unreasonable opposition from these quarters", the cabinet had the right to express their opinion to national affairs. For example, refer to source B, "London Naval Treaty" was signed by Japan in 1930, but it aroused large discontent among the ultranationalists which encouraged the militarists. It shows that the cabinet was controlled by the military without the participation of general or

nary, there were even no cabinet was formed. The military should also take some responsibility, they were too radical. According to the source B, "this was clearly demonstrated in the controversy over the London Naval Treaty", they were too radical in signing the London Treaty in 1930. Their action was only hastened the end of the party rule and intensified the failure. The party politician was mostly take the responsibility that it was the inherent and inborn weakness of the political meaning in Japanese politician. The party rule of Japan was bound to fail without the influence of military.

Paper 1 Question 2

- a) The situation was unstable in Europe.
 According to the source C, "the gravity of Germany's annexation of Austria should not be underestimated", it shown that the aggression of Germany was ambitious, and caused the European order is unstable and disunity. Also, according to the source C, "Resistance will be hard", it shown that the aggression of Germany was hard to resist and counteract, the situation of Europe was disorder.
- b) There was a bias against Germany.
 Firstly, the cartoon was published in Britain. In the inter-war period, the relationship between Germany and Britain was worse, the cartoon was showed the ambition of Hitler, which the man was represented Hitler was hugging the Earth model, it shown his ambition. The bias of Britain toward Germany was to create a bad image to Hitler. This made the British people's attitude toward Hitler became bad.
 Indeed, the ambition of Germany was large. According to the source D, "Hitler: Germany shall never be encircled", it shown that Germany will be taken a big resistance which would not encircled by the European countries. However, since Britain was not non-warring countries of Germany and involve this, there must have a bias toward Germany. Britain could not neutral and more objective to face the view. So, there was a bias.

c) Firstly, according to the source C, we had annexed Austria in 1938. The European community accused our aggression. However, Austria was a German-speaking nation, there were a number of people were German-speaking, we should take the action to unite them. Although the European community must said we had violated the Treaty of St. Germain that the

independence should be respected. However, we just unite the same national people which were German-speaking. Secondly, according to the source D, Britain accused us "Germany shall never be encircled" and had ambition to control and dominate the world. But we did not think about that, After the First World War, we were facing great economic loss, the unemployment rate was increased rapidly, it was not aggression, we just solve the home problem by expansion to find more overseas market and imported more resources to solve the home problem rather than aggression.

Although the international community must said it was only a excuse to cover our ambition. During the Peace Conference, there were no discussion with [Paris] us and the treaty term was too harsh for us, and Germany took the sole responsibility, the European community did not provide some assistance or even chance to recover,

they just exploited all our economic and military. So, we just need to find more oversea colonies to have more resources to help us solve the domestic problem on our own. There were not an aggression, it was just an expansion.

Paper 1 Question 3

a) The purpose of the poster was a propaganda that encourage the Chinese people remove the capitalist-roader and studied Mao's thought. According to the source E, the man in the middle was a red guard which was taking a weapon and trying to attack the tigers which were represented Deng Xiaoping and Liu Shaoqi. It shown that this poster encouraged the people remove the Liu Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping from political power to prevent the capitalism in China. Also, refer to the source E, there were large amount of people in the background which were taking 'Little Red Book', this showed that this poster was encouraging the people studied the Mao's thought.

b) The short-term impact was that there were political instability. According to the source E, the man in the middle was trying to attack Deng Xiaoping and Liu Shaoqi. During

the cultural revolution, it aimed at removing Lin Biao from power and regain the political power and Mao Zedong. It ^{was} mostly on the verge of civil war, the political atmosphere was unstable.

Also, the economic production was dropped greatly. During the cultural revolution, it emphasized on the hard work and neglected science and technology, the production was decreased greatly. It missed a chance of economic boom.

For the long-term impact, it lack of talent for the future modernization, according to the source E, most of people was studied Mao's thought which taking "Little Red Book", also, it encouraged the student left school and participate in revolution. For the future, it was lack of talent for modernization.

Moreover, the moral of the Chinese society was greatly declined. During the cultural revolution, the students was criticised their parents and teachers, they

were all came from their resentment.

Unfortunately, the moral of a society should take a long time to recovery. It totally damaged our moral.

Paper 1 Question 4

a) ∴ Margaret Thatcher's worry about the domination of some power. According to the source F, "concentrate power at the centre of the European community would be highly damaging and would jeopardise the objectives we seek to achieve", it shows that ∴ she was worried about the domination of some Western power like France over the economic policies, it would destroy the goal ∴ which was co-operation instead of domination.

b) No, Jacques Delors ∴ not share the same worry, he thought the European cooperation was a great opportunity, and more and more countries would be co-operated with each other. According to the source G, "Our present concern with European integration offers a golden opportunity for the joint exercise of sovereignty while respecting diversity", it shows that ∴ his major concern was not the domination of Western power, [afraid of] it was

the opportunity to have co-operation with European community.

c) No, the development in Europe after 1989 did not justify Margaret Thatcher's worry which was afraid of the domination of some western power.

In 1992, the EU was established by 12 nations like Britain and France. The scope of the co-operation not just the economic area, it also extended into the political and diplomatic aspect. It was from a pure economic organization to a diversified organization. It shows that there were further co-operation between the European community, the domination claimed that by Margaret Thatcher's did not come true.

Also, EU was set up different treaties to ensure further co-operation. For example; some treaties about the free flow of capital, resources and labour; external tariff or remove the internal tariff.

, also, according to the source
 6, 'the single European Act (1987)',
 it shown that the countries and countries'
 relationship became closer, they were
 willing to sit here and discuss the
 efforts and works.

Furthermore, the member states was
 expanded from 12 nations in 1993 to
 15 nations in 1995. It shown that
 more countries were willing to discuss
 and co-operate with each other.

Although there were some disagreement
 over the economic policies and new
 membership over the discussion, like
 some states were
 unwilling the EU's eastward, however,
 it only had little impacts.
 The most important was the overall
 integration did not have any problems
 and even destroyed. The worry of
 Margaret Thatcher which the domination
 of some Western power did not
 justify.

Paper 2 Question 3

To a large extent that Japan was modernized by the late 1920s. Modernization is a transformation from traditional agrarian society to modern industrialized society. This involves the process in which the traditional structure was replaced by the new structure on political, economic, social, diplomatic ... aspects.

Firstly, the ^{political} modernization is the transformation from traditional autocratic system to modern democratic system. The democratic system included the form of government, popular participation, election and multi-party system.

For the Japan in the late 1920s, it could achieved it. The form of the government was constitutional monarchy, in 1889 the Meiji constitution was proclaimed. Then, there were popular participation. In the early 1920s, there were only 1% of population had the right to vote, in 1925, the universal manhood suffrage was introduced which all Japanese male had the right to vote. This was a great step toward the political modernization. Also, the electoral system was introduced. The House of Representative was elected by the people. Furthermore, in the 1920s, it was a period of liberal Twenties, there were two parties (Constitution Association and party of Political Friends) formed the government alternately, multi-party system was adopted.

Secondly, the economic modernization is the transformation from traditional agrarian country to modern industrialized country. It involves the mechanization of agricultural and industrial production, industrialization, new means of transportation and communication.

For the Japan, it could almost achieved it. For the mechanization, in late 1920s, Japan had total 8000 enterprises which had 3700

enterprises were used the machinery. In agricultural production, they started to use tractors. For the industrialization, Japan was greatly achieved it, there were many western-style industries such as glass and cement was opened. For the transportation, Japan became the 3rd largest shipping countries in the world.

It shown that there was a great improvement of Japanese transportation.

Thirdly, the social modernization involves the urbanization, high rate of literacy, sexual equality and provide human right.

For Japanese condition, it could almost achieved. In 1925, it had 25% of urbanization such as Tokyo and Osaka. The farmers went to the cities to seek jobs, and thus, hastening the urbanization. For the literacy rate, Japan achieved 97% literacy rate and become the highest literacy rate in Asia. It thanks to the educational reform

that male and female had the right to study, for the equality and human right, the class division was ended since the promulgation of Meiji constitution. The women had the right to study, universal education was also achieved.

last but not least, the diplomatic modernization should involve the enhancement of international relationship and further co-operation or exchanges between countries. In the late 1920s, the Japanese diplomatic relationship with the West was closer. Japan was recovered all the full autonomy and become a permanent member of the council, it shown that Japan's international status was rised. Also, there were many cooperation between them, such as during the first world war, Japan provided war material to the Allies. It shown that there were many cooperation.

Maybe there were many people claimed that Japan could achieve the political modernization, because the autocratic system was remained. Meiji constitution gave a supreme power to the Emperor. Also, the military is an independence branch and direct access to the Emperor. The female did not have the right to vote. However, the introduction of parties rule was a great step toward modernization. Although it ended in a failure, at least party rule was practiced in Japan. The ignorant farmer did not know the true meaning of voting, but they continued to vote during the

1930s. Moreover, when compared with other European countries, the female also did not have the right to vote.

The political reform of Japan was a great improvement toward modernization.

Also, some people claimed that Japan was also the junior member of industrial states in the late 1920s, and

ranking 16th in GDP at that time. However, Japan was the most industrialized at the Asian countries. Moreover, there were many people still gain the livelihood from agriculture instead of industrial development which was not modernized, however, we could not expect there were wholly modernized in a short period, the industrialization in Japan was a great improvement in Japanese history.

To sum up, since Japan could achieved most part of modernization in political, economic, social and diplomatic aspects, so to a large extent that Japan was modernized by the late 1920s.

Paper 2 Question 5

The process of European economic integration in the period 1949 - 2000 was further developed. I would like to periodize three periods which are 1948 - 1956; 1958 - 1992; 1992 - 2000, to explain and trace the process of European economic integration.

For the first period 1948 - 1956, it was a period that the beginning of the economic integration. The feature of this period were the Europe divided into two camps which were Western (led by US and followed capitalism) and Eastern (led by USSR and followed communism) Europe.

In 1948, the OEEC was established which aimed at distributing the American aids. It set an example to the future co-operation. Meanwhile, there was COMECON was set up by the USSR, it aimed at counter-acting the OEEC and co-ordinate the control of the Soviet Union. It shown that the economic cooperation was not fully integrated.

In 1948, the Benelux Union was formed by Belgium, the Netherland and Luxembourg. It encouraged the free flow of trade, resources, capital and labour. It was an successful example that laid down the foundation for the future integration.

In 1952, the ECSC was formed by France, Italy and West Germany etc. It aimed at putting the production of iron and steel under a high authority in a supranational organisation.

The reasons of those formation of economic organization were that after the Second World War, the European countries were suffered a great economic loss and damages, they could not work and recover on their own, so they tended to discuss together and worked hand-in-hand to speed up the reconstruction. Also, it was the period of cold war, the US and the USSR was countermeasures with each other by setting

up different countermeasures, OEEC and COMECON was a good example.

For the second stage, 1958 - 1992, it was more integrated and have more cooperation.

The feature of this stage were that the Western powers were took the initiative to established the organization such as France and Britain; Europe was still divided into two camps which were Western Europe and Eastern Europe; The Western Europe was divided into two camps which were led by France and Britain.

In 1958, EURATOM was set up and EEC was also set up. It led by France. In 1958, EEC was aimed at removing the tariff barriers and set up same external tariff; standardizing the units of measurement. At that period, the output of EEC was greatly increased and control a quarter of world trade.

In 1960, EFTA was set up by Britain. Britain was doubtful its afraid of losing the control over the national economic policies. However, the work was no remarkable as the EEC. Later, the EC was formed, it signed the Single European Act, it was the first economic entity of Europe.

In 1992, EU was set up, there were 12 nations was founded. The works of EU was more remarkable than from a pure economic organization to political and diplomatic organization. The scope was expanded.

The reasons that had these extent of integration were that the western powers like France afraid the domination of US and the USSR, they tended to get back the initiative to control their own economy. The cold war was also continued, the Europe was still divided into two camps which was Eastern and Western Europe.

For the third stage, which was 1992-2000, the scope of the integration was expanded. The integration of European economy was mostly and fully successful.

The feature of this stage was the scope and area of cooperation was expanded. The European countries did not divide into two camps. The EU was further effective to maintain the cooperation between the European countries.

EU was expanded in member state from (1992) 12 nation to (1995) 15 nations, the nations mostly found in Eastern Europe. Also, the area of working was expanded to political, security and diplomatic aspects. later, it had the establishment of European Central Bank which the member state's currency is replaced by the euro except Denmark and Britain. It shown that the integration was more successfully.

The reason why there were a great change in European integration was that the collapse of USSR, the satellites states like Poland, Czechoslovakia was independence, they could join the work of European cooperation. Also, the previous organization had set an successful example for the EU such as Benelux Union, OEEC and EEC, they were laid down the foundation to the EU.

To sum up, the process of European integration was further developed from 1945 to 2000. The scope, area of working was gradually expanded. After the Second World War, they realized the importance of co-operation. Europe became a wealthy and strong through the co-operation.

Comments

The script demonstrates comprehensive knowledge of the curriculum content. In Paper 1, the candidate generally managed to answer questions at different levels of difficulty, sometimes performing excellently (such as with Q.2). In Paper 2, the candidate provided logical answers to the questions, sometimes performing excellently (such as with Q.5).

Level 4 exemplar and comments

Paper 1 Question 1

(a) First, he suggested that the Cabinet should govern by controlling a majority in the House of Representatives, as hostile opposition from the House of Peers and Privy Council could be removed. Second, he suggested that the strong cabinet should bravely confront unreasonable opposition from military and genro.

(b) The Cherry Blossom Society did not support the party politicians of Japan. The language used by the Cherry Blossom Society was critical. The Society stated that the party politicians lack the courage to lay out state policies and completely neglected the spiritual values that ~~are~~ are essential for the ascendancy of the Yamato people. Also, the society had pointed out that the party politicians were wholly preoccupied with their selfish pursuit of political power ~~and~~ and material wealth.

(c) Party politicians were more responsible for the failure of party politics in Japan in the 1930s. With reference to source A, Yoshino Sakuzo stated that the Cabinet in Japan was utterly useless as it tried to please everybody by deferring actions. It means that ~~the~~

the Japanese cabinet was not determined to fight and repel any enemies. The party politicians in the cabinet were unable to govern by controlling a majority in the House of Representatives without hostile opposition. With reference to source B, the party politicians in the cabinet engaged in political corruption and they only concerned their selfish pursuit ~~of~~ of political power and material wealth. The party ~~politicians~~ politicians deceived both the emperor and the people.

In my own knowledge, After the party politics had set up in Japan, there were frequent changes in the government. Japanese people ~~has~~ gradually lost confidence in the ~~government~~ government controlled by party politicians. Moreover, there were constantly struggle for powers between the House of Representatives and the Diet. The cabinet failed to solve internal problems such as economic recession brought by the Great Depression in 1929 and the Bank Crisis in 1927. People's livelihood was adversely affected, leading to their discontent to the party politicians and hence turned to support the military. For instance, the victories in foreign wars such as Russo-Japanese War in 1904-05 and the First World War on the side of the Allied powers by the Japanese military further weakened

the popularity of the party politicians in the cabinet. The military should also be responsible for the failure of party politics in the 1930s, @ but relatively less responsibility than that of party politicians ~~was~~. Since the military ~~has~~ persistently caused many assassinations during the ~~the~~ period of party politics, there were frequent changes in the government and ~~led~~ led to ~~several~~ several political crises like the Taisho Political Crisis in 1913. Moreover, the party politics ended because of the assassination of Prime Minister Inukai Tsuyoshi in 1932 by the militarists in Japan.

Paper 1 Question 2

(a) In 1938, Europe was ~~was~~ confronted with a programme of aggression. From the source, Churchill said that in the face of aggression programme at the time, European countries should either to take part or to take effective measures to cope with it. Also Churchill stated that the gravity of Germany's annexation of Austria should not be underestimated, which means - Germany would continue its aggression to other countries.

(b) Yes, source D reflects a bias against Germany. In the source, Hitler was using his army to encircle the globe which shows his ambitions to dominate not only Europe, but ~~also~~ also the whole world. Hitler claimed that Germany shall never be encircled as Nazi Germany was the one to encircle the others.

Source D shows the bias against Germany as the source only shows the ambition of Hitler to invade other countries and to dominate the world. The source do not shows the Nazi German's aggression was encouraged by Britain and France.

In my own knowledge, the Anschluss by Germany with Austria in 1938 and the expansion into

Sudetenland in Czechoslovakia was encouraged by the appeasement policy adopted by Britain and France towards Germany's aggression. Germany was not that determined to ~~expand~~ expand into the whole world at the very beginning. However, ~~the~~ Britain and France did nothing to stop his aggression, soon Hitler was encouraged to dominate the world.

C) In some C, Churchill said that he was persuaded ~~that~~ Hitler's Government will play a great part in the effort to preserve the peace of Europe, I would respond by saying that Nazi aggression was to preserve the peace of Europe. The Anschluss of Austria was to find more living spaces for German-speaking people under the policy of Lebensraum. In my own knowledge, Nazi Germany was using the excuse of ~~the~~ self-determination proposed by US president Woodrow Wilson to unite all German-speaking people in Europe.

In some D, ~~that~~ Hitler was using hands to encircle the globe and to start his expansions in

the 1930s. However, Hitler's actions were encouraged by the appeasement policy of Britain and France.

They protested against the Hitler's aggressions but did nothing to stop him. So Hitler could continue his aggression without restriction. The Nazi aggression was peaceful in means.

Paper 1 Question 3

(a) The purpose of the poster is to tell the Chinese people to eliminate the capitalist elements in the society in order to promote ^{the} equality. In Source E, the two-headed beast represent Liu Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping were beaten by the Red Guard. There were many people behind the Red Guard who was beating Deng and Liu, people at that time were brainwashed to uphold Mao's idea, to revive socialist politics which to eliminate all capitalist elements.

(b) In Source E, people wore arm bands with Chinese characters and held in their hands selected works of Mao Zedong. They perceived and uphold Mao's ideas to build socialism in China.

In my own knowledge, ^{for} the short-term impacts of the Cultural Revolution on China, first, the ~~of~~ agricultural and industrial production dropped drastically and remained stagnant since the all Chinese people were mobilised to destroy traditional values, books and schools at that time. The GDP of China fell and people were started to

have rationing of food. Their living standard remained low. Also, Mao's ideas 'Up the Mountains and Down the Hills' assigned the young people and intellectuals to the countryside to help the peasants. Many peasants received new ideas and knowledge for agriculture on their production. The young people and intellectuals helped the people in the countryside to increase their productivity in agricultural production.

For the long term impacts, there was a lost generation who did not have much knowledge after the Cultural Revolution. During the revolution, all young people, students were not allowed to study at schools. The university students were forced to not attend schools. The people at that time were illiterate. Therefore, there was a loss of generation and human capital in the economic development of China. Also, many intellectuals were purged at the time. Su Shao was physically and mentally wounded. There was a loss in traditional values caused many literary products were prohibited to produce.

Paper 1 Question 4

(a) Mrs Thatcher was worried that the efforts to suppress nationhood and concentrate power at the centre of the EC would be highly damaging and would jeopardise the objectives we seek to achieve. She said that working more closely together does not require power to be centralised in Brussels.

(b) No, they had different views on the European integration. Jacques Delors said that the Commission would be able to fulfill the task of uniting old nations with strong traditions and personalities. He thought that European integration offers a golden opportunity for the joint exercise of sovereignty while respecting diversity, but Mrs Thatcher thought that integration was useless.

(c) Yes, after 1988, the Eastern European countries which were former Soviet Union satellite states gained independence when the USSR collapsed. The countries gradually joined the European Union to enjoy the citizenship and benefits brought by the EU. However, the European

states had different ideologies and ^{speed of} economic development lagged behind the western European countries and hindered the integration of different countries. Also, the countries were not willing to abandon their sovereignty and were not give full support to the integration.

Paper 2 Question 3

To a large extent, I agree that Japan was modernized by the late 1930s in political, economic, social and cultural areas. In 1868, Meiji Modernization was carried out to modernize Japan. The ways that Japan was modernized will be explained in the following paragraphs.

Politically, a modernized country should consist of a democratic ~~rule~~ system of rule, people have freedom of speech and their basic human rights. The government should maintain the rule of law. Traditionally, Japan was adopting the feudalism and authoritarianism as the basis of government. With traditional Shinto belief, the emperor of the Japanese government was praised as the living god and the Sunbrodder. After the Meiji Modernization had carried out, the daimyo of the ~~old~~ authoritarian government was abolished and the prefectural governors were not appointed by the Emperor. In 1890, the Meiji Constitution was introduced. The constitution led to the ^{mixed} set up of rule of western constitutionism with Japanese traditions and the Shintoism in Japan. The Western Liberalism and democracy

were introduced to government. After the constitution had been introduced, Japan promoted democracy and liberalism to the Japanese and the ideas were well-accepted by the Japanese and becoming more and more influential in Japanese society. The electoral base had been widened ~~but~~ by the 1920s since the voters were limited before. Modernization programmes carried out. More people have the right to vote.

By the 1920s, party politics had been set up in Japan with the Prime Minister Hara Takashi of the party Seiyukai, he was the first commoner to be the Prime Minister which indicated that Japanese had been more open-minded to accept non-noble background people to rule the government. The House of Representatives and the Diet were elected to govern the country more smoothly.

Economically, Japan was modernised. The country invested heavily in developing heavy industries such as manufacturing of ships, cars and other high-technology products. Japan adopted the western methods ~~to~~ to help

boost its economy. Also, the government constructed a network of railways, telecommunications and the building of infrastructure in Japan. These facilitated the transport and communication between Japan and the foreign countries. Japan exported its domestic products to the foreign countries and achieved a favourable trade balance within the economy. The GDP of Japan had increased sharply after Japan had opened its market for foreign countries. During the wartime period, Japan took over the European markets in Asia because of the First World War.

Culturally, the Japanese could enjoy more choices of goods from foreign trade. World trade led to the emergence of western culture in Japan. For example, people's Catering, Clothing and ~~the~~ expenditure pattern had been changed. The literacy rate of Japan had been raised as well. More people were allowed to receive western education so western ideas of liberalism and democracy were popular in China by the late 1920s. People began to read more books which translated from western languages to Japanese.

~~Socially~~ Socially, a modernised country should have a relatively ~~from~~ equal gender equality. By the 1920s, the status of women had raised. Because of the western ideas imported from western countries through modernisation programmes, the feminism ~~was~~ began to rise. By the late 1920s, many literary magazines such as Seito-sha were published by women groups to promote gender equality. For instance, the ~~the~~ rights of Japanese had also ~~was~~ raised. There were many labour unions emerged by the late 1920s to promote workers' rights and ^{raise their} wage payments.

With the modernization programmes carried out since the 1868, Japan had achieved ~~modern~~ modernization in different aspects. However, the traditional influence of authoritarianism was still dominant, many militarists wanted to restore the authoritarianism and establish the one-party dictatorship. Moreover, the traditional industries such as silks and textiles production were still the dominant industries in Japan's economy. They still

amounted to Japan's majority in economic modernisation, the women's status was still lower than the men's, the women were encouraged to stay at ~~work~~ home and not to go out to work. The gender inequality was remained unfair.

To conclude, Japan was modernised by the late 1920s despite it still had some ways not yet modernised after the Meiji Modernisation was carried out.

Paper 2 Question 4

To a large extent, I agree that the Paris Peace Settlement was an important factor that caused the ~~the~~ Second World War (1939-45). The Paris Peace Settlement was meant to ~~be~~ preserve peace in the inter-war period. Nevertheless, it was failed ~~preserve~~ peace, and led to ~~the~~ discontent of defeated countries in the post-WWI period. The impacts of the Paris Peace Settlements and its causes ~~to~~ to WWII will be explained.

The Paris Peace Settlement was used to settle disputes over ~~the~~ the First World War and to ~~discuss~~ discuss peace treaties with both victorious and defeated countries in WWI. However, the treaties made ~~by~~ at the Paris Peace Conference led to serious discontent among the defeated countries and finally led to the establishment of totalitarian states in Germany and Italy in the post-war period. The Treaty of Versailles was regarded as a dictated peace to the Germans which they were harshly treated by the treaty and did not ~~right~~ right to defend themselves. Germans were discontent towards the treaties. They aimed to revise the treaty and to look

For a strong leader to abolish the treaty, since ~~the~~
 the German Weimar Republic accepted the treaty
 at the Paris Peace Conference. For ~~the~~ Italy, the
 Paris Peace Settlements did not give the promised
 land by the Allied Powers to Italy which promised
 in the Treaty of London. Italian felt betrayed by
 the Allied Powers and was unfairly treated. ~~They~~
 This sowed the seed for the establishment of
 Fascist totalitarian state in Italy by Mussolini.

After the ~~the~~ First World War, there were
 serious economic problems left behind among
 the warring nations. When Germany was ~~was~~
 unable to repay the reparations stated in the
 Treaty of Versailles to the ~~the~~ victorious nations,
~~France~~ French troops occupied ~~the~~ the
 Ruhr, further worsened the
 economic situation of Germany. This paved the
 way for Hitler to come to power and promote
 reasons for Hitler to start his aggressions in
 Europe and finally pose threat to the world peace.
 The democratic governments set up after the
 Paris Peace Settlement became more unpopular
 and they ~~the~~ were unable to solve the serious

economic problems in ~~also~~ temporarily democratic countries such as Italy and Germany. The totalitarian states set up in Italy and Germany were caused by the unfavourable consequences by the Paris Peace Settlements. Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy rose up to expand into other countries for the domination of Europe.

The League of Nations was set up after the Paris Peace Settlement. It was a cornerstone of the collective security in the inter-war period ~~to~~ to keep world peace. However, it was unable to ~~stop~~ stop the aggression of ~~the~~ countries with extreme nationalism, only disputes in small nations such as Sweden and Finland could be settled. Hitler and Italy were encouraged to continue their aggression despite the League condemned them. The League has a loose organisation as it did not full support from ~~the~~ its members. Britain and France adopted appeasement

policy towards the aggressors

To conclude, the impacts brought by the Paris Peace Settlement

Comments

The script demonstrates sound knowledge of the curriculum content. In Paper 1, the candidate generally managed to answer questions at different levels of difficulty, sometimes performing excellently (such as with Q.2), though performance was weak in some questions (such as with Q.4). In Paper 2, the script displayed a general understanding of the questions. For example, the answer to Q.3 was on the right track in assessing how modernised Japan was by the end of the 1920s, though the facts tended to be too general in nature; the answer to Q.4 focused primarily on the second part of the question.

Level 3 exemplar and comments

Paper 1 Question 1

a. From Source A, according to Sakuzo, there are two things that a strong cabinet should do. First of all, a strong cabinet should govern by controlling a majority in the House of Representatives without hostile opposition from the House of Peers and Privy Council or from the military and genro. As the cabinet will be more effective when there are no opposing powers.

Secondly, a strong cabinet must be determined to fight and repel any enemies and to bravely confront unreasonable opposition from the above quarters.

b. According to Source B, the attitude of the Cherry Blossom Society towards the party politicians of Japan is negative. There are two reasons.

The Cherry Blossom Society said the party politicians have forgotten basic principles, lack the courage to carry out state policies and completely neglect the spiritual values that are essential for the ascendancy of the Yamato people. They even describe the politicians as immoral and selfish. These descriptions are harsh and negative.

Secondly, the Cherry Blossom Society claimed that as the mainstay of the army, they must arouse themselves and wash out the bowels of these completely immoral politicians. This shows that the Cherry Blossom Society hates the politician and the negative attitude towards them.

c. I believe that the military were more responsible for the failure of the party politics in Japan in the 1930s.

From Source A, it shows that a strong cabinet should bravely confront unreasonable opposition from the House of Peers and the Privy Council, or from the military and genro. It seems that the responsibility was on the cabinet members party politicians. However, when it comes to the cabinet in Japan in the 1930s, the military has more responsibility. As mentioned in Source A, the cabinet must be determined to fight and repel any enemies of its beliefs, irrespective whether such enemies have the support of genro. This shows that there were military power from the genro on controlling the cabinet and has great influence on Japan.

From Source B, it is said the politicians were incompetent and immoral, as they neglect the spiritual values that are essential for the ascendancy of the Yamato people. However,

However, from my own knowledge, Japan in 1930s were in the state of militarism. Japanese that time were brain-washed by the military that it is the best to have huge army. In addition, the military had great power in the cabinet, they were directly under Tenno's control, thus, with the great power influencing the Tenno and the cabinet, the military were most responsible for the failure of party politics in Japan in the 1930s.

Paper 1 Question 2

a. From Source C, the situation in Europe in 1938 is tense. Churchill said that Europe is confronted with a programme of aggression, as Germany annexed Austria, the situation in Europe became tense.

In addition, Churchill believed that if Europe countries take effective measures to cope with the aggression of some European countries, there will be hard exercise, thus the situation in Europe was tense.

b) Source D reflects a bias against Germany. From Source D, what Hitler wanted is the whole world, as he is hugging the globe and said Germany shall never be encircled. However, in my own knowledge, Germany's aggression was not that huge reflected in Source D. His aggression was in Europe instead of the whole world. In fact, in 1939, Germany only annexed and invaded countries in Europe such as Austria and Poland. In addition, during the Second World War, the battle field of German troops were only in Europe. Thus Hitler was not determined to annex the ~~whole~~ whole world and there is a bias in Source D against Germany.

c. If I were the spokesman of Nazi Germany at that time, I would take the following responses to the accusations about the Nazi aggression contained in Source C and D.

First of all, Source C mentioned Germany will play a great part in the effort to preserve the peace of Europe, and, if it cannot be preserved, to preserve the freedom of the nations of Europe. As there were many Germans living in Austria, and some part of Austria was Germany's territory before World War I, it is ethical to annex Austria. What we are doing is to preserve the freedom of the people in Austria, especially the Germans.

Secondly, Source D reflects that the aggression of Germany is huge. Germany wanted to invade the whole world. However, this in the view of Nazi Germany is not true. We are just getting back what we have lost due to the harsh treaty of the Treaty of Versailles. The life in Germany is hard as we have to pay huge compensations. There are serious economic problems such as serious inflation and unemployment. Our cities were damaged after World War I, and we need more raw materials to develop our industry. Moreover, we have to re-militarize

as to protect ourselves from other western powers, thus what we are doing is justified and ethical.

Paper 1 Question 3

a. The poster in Source E is a propaganda, its purpose is to promote cultural revolution and to promote the suppression of capitalist roaders. As from Source E, the two-headed beast representing Lin Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping, who supports capitalism, were being beaten up by the Red Guards. Thus it showed that the PRC government did not want capitalist ideologies, people who are capitalist roaders will be suppressed and punished.

b. There are short-term and long-term impact of the Cultural Revolution on China.

First of all, from Source E, it showed that many people were influenced by Mao's ideology and become Red Guards. The Red Guards were suppressing the capitalist roaders, thus solidify the communist control in China in the short-term. From my own knowledge, as students farmers and workers were being Red Guards, the productivity in industry and agriculture dropped significantly, the food demand is greater than the food supply, thus starvation exist as well as industrial

development remains unchanged in the Cultural Revolution in the short-run. In addition, the cultural heritage were destroyed during the Cultural Revolution as the Red Guard aimed to destroy old ~~the~~ customs.

In the long ~~run~~ run, the students who participated in the Cultural Revolution had not been well educated, as most of the time, they were being Red Guards. It generates a gap and a ~~lack~~ lack of skilled labour. In addition it paved the way of Deng's development of China, as after the Cultural Revolution, Mao was in the second line of the PRC government.

Paper 1 Question 4

a) Margaret Thatcher was worried about it would be difficult to suppress concentrate power at the centre of the European Community. According to Source F, she said that it is highly damaging and would jeopardise the objectives they seek to ~~to~~ achieve in order to try to suppress concentrate power in Europe.

b). I don't think Jacques Delors would share Margaret Thatcher's worry. From Source G, Jacques Delors thinks European integration offers a golden opportunity for the joint exercise of sovereignty while respecting diversity. His attitude towards European integration is positive, unlike Margaret Thatcher he has no worries on European integration.

c). The developments in Europe after 1988 did not justify Margaret Thatcher's worry. First of all, the Soviet Union which is a country that involves many satellite countries in Europe had collapsed and disintegrated in 1991. Thus, European countries did not need to suppress such concentrated power that Margaret Thatcher worried about.

Paper 2 Question 1

I agree that there was increasingly political participation on the part of the Chinese in Hong Kong in the period 1960-97. Hong Kong was a colony of Britain, from the late 19th century to 1997. In the first half of 20th century, the political participation on the part of the Chinese in Hong Kong was low. However, in the period 1960-97, there was increasing political participation on the part of the Chinese in Hong Kong.

After World War II, decolonization was a trend in South-east Asia. Britain has also planned to decolonize Hong Kong, as a result, localization exist in Hong Kong. The most obvious localization was the increasing amount of Chinese participating in civil service. In the first half of the 20th century, there were limited opportunities of Chinese being civil servants, not to mention being high ranked civil servants. However, in the period of 1960-97, there were increasing Chinese civil ~~servants~~ servants, some Chinese such as Donald Tsang were the financial secretariate, a high ranked position in the Hong Kong government. In addition, more government departments such as the ICAC were created, thus creating more job opportunities for the Chinese in Hong Kong. Ultimately, increasing political participation.

Secondly, there ~~was~~ was an increase of Chinese participating in both the Legislative Council and the Executive Council. In the past, there were limited opportunities for Chinese to participate in these two councils. However, as the Hong Kong government has transformed to a consultative and representative government, more Chinese were either elected or appointed into these two councils. Thus increasing political participation on the part of the Chinese in Hong Kong.

Without a doubt, not every Chinese in Hong Kong can find a job in the Hong Kong government or being a member of the Legislative Council and Executive Council. However, they can still participate in politics in the way of ~~not~~ voting or giving advice to the advisory departments.

In the first half of the 20th century, both official and unofficial members of the Legislative and Executive Councils were appointed by the governor. The political participation on the part of the Chinese in Hong Kong was low. However, in the period 1960-99, the political participation of Chinese increased. There were elections of the Urban Council, and Legislative Council. Chinese can vote for people whom can represent themselves.

Furthermore, Chinese can share their thoughts to the members of the Councils, it greatly increased the participation of Chinese in Hong Kong.

Political parties such as Democratic Party, were set up in the period 1960-97, comparing to the past, which there were no ~~police~~ political parties in Hong Kong, it greatly increases political participation of Chinese in Hong Kong. More people can participate in political affairs or share their opinions about politics within the party. Moreover, the increase of education standard in the period 1960-97 has led a rise in middle-class in Hong Kong. These middle-class was aware on politics, comparing with the past, which Chinese living in Hong Kong was satisfied with their daily needs and the political awareness was low, more people participate in politics.

Some may claim that despite the fact that some Chinese can be high-ranked civil servants, the majority of government officials were not Chinese. This is true. However, it is obvious that there were significant increase in political participation on the part of the Chinese in Hong Kong in the period 1960-97.

Without a doubt, there was an increase in Chinese who participate in civil service, including government officers or members in the Legislative and Executive Council. There are also increasing rights of Chinese such as right to vote and to join or create political parties. All of these ultimately increases the political participation on the part of the Chinese in Hong Kong in the period 1960-97.

Paper 2 Question 4

The Paris Peace Settlement was signed after the First World War. I agree that the settlement was meant to preserve peace, unfortunately, it became an important factor that caused another world war.

The defeated countries, Germany, Austria Hungary was forced to sign the Paris Peace settlement. This settlement aimed at preserving peace in Europe.

First of all, Germany have to be demilitarized as to avoid the revenge of Germany. Some of the territories of Germany have to be ceded. Most importantly, Germany have to pay huge compensations. This settlement ~~seemed~~ seemed harsh, however, in the view of France, it is necessary to impose harsh treaty to Germany in order to prevent revenge on her. As France were invaded twice in the Franco Prussian War and the First World War by Germany.

These unequal treaties aimed to protect other European country's interest as to avoid Germany's revenge. However, in the view point of Germany, it is

humiliating and harsh.

The settlement did not fulfil its aim as it paved the way of totalitarianism in Germany. After signing the treaty, the Weimar Republic was overthrown and the Nazi leader, Hitler became the leader of Germany. As there were discontent on the settlement, the Germans wanted revenge on other countries.

On the other hand, Italy, which won the World War I also has discontent on the Paris Peace settlement. Italy was not satisfied with the gains of the settlement, thus Fascism, a totalitarian ideology exist and the leader of the Fascist Party became the leader of Italy.

Both countries started to annex other countries such as Austria and Albania. It clearly reflects that the Paris Peace settlement became an important factor that caused the war. If the treaty was not that harsh, there may not be another world war.

However, some may argue that the Paris Peace settlement did not become an important factor that

caused the war. It was the economic downturn that leads to the war. This in my opinion is misguided. First, the economic situation was worsened not only due to the bad Europe economy, the major reason is Germany has to pay an extortionate ~~amount~~ amount of compensation. It is the Paris Peace Settlement which requires Germany to pay huge compensations in the long term, being a reason that caused another world war.

Without a doubt, the Paris Peace settlement was meant to preserve peace, to protect the interest of Europe countries such as France. And to avoid Germany's revenge. However, the settlement was ineffective, it didn't avoid Germany's revenge, nor protecting other countries interest, ultimately became an important factor that caused another world war.

Comments

The script demonstrates adequate knowledge of the curriculum content. In Paper 1, the candidate managed to answer quite a number of questions (such as Qs.1a, 1c, 2a, 2b), requiring either lower- or higher-order skills, though answers to some questions were weak (such as those for Qs.1b, 2c, 4a). In Paper 2, the script showed a general understanding of the questions, but the answers were either incomplete or answers to important parts of the question were missing. For example, in Q.1, the focus was shifted to some unnecessary comparisons, resulting in thin treatment of the subject matter; in Q.4, the first part of the question was not handled properly.

Level 2 exemplar and comments

Paper 1 Question 1

a) From Source A, Yoshida Sakuzo thought that shogy had two meanings. One is the cabinet should govern by controlling a majority in the House of Representatives, without hostile opposition from the House of Peers and Privy Council, or from the military and genro, the other meaning is that the cabinet should bravely confront unreasonable opposition from these quarters. "The cabinet that tries to please everybody by deferring actions is utterly useless. The cabinet I seek must be determined to fight and repel any enemies of its beliefs, irrespective of whether such enemies have the support of genro, the House of Peers or the military", said by Yoshida Sakuzo.

b) Cherry Blossom's attitude towards the politicians of Japan was negative. In Source B, "The party politicians have forgotten basic principles, lack the courage to carry out state policies, and completely neglect the spiritual values that are essential for the ascendancy of the Yamato people. "Also," They are wholly preoccupied with their selfish pursuit of political power and material wealth," and "Political corruption has become worse." These sentences showed the attitude of Cherry Blossom was negative.

c) The party politicians were more responsible for the failure of party politicians in Japan in the 1930s. In Source B, as Cherry Blossom said, "The party politicians have forgotten basic principles, lack the courage to carry out state policies, and completely neglect the spiritual values that are essential for the ascendancy of the Yamato people. They are wholly preoccupied with their selfish pursuit of political power and material wealth. Political corruption has become worse" By using their own knowledge, during 1930s, the party politicians did only a few things to carry out state policies. They only ~~cared~~ cared about their own desires and material wealth like money. They corrupted seriously as a result.

Paper 1 Question 2

a) Europe was facing a dangerous situation, either under German control or take effective measures to cope with it by against German. This speech was delivered by Winston Churchill after the Germany's annexation of Austria. In source C, "There is only one choice open to us and to other countries: either to submit, like Austria, or else to take effective measures to cope with it" and "Europe is confronted with a programme of aggression, nicely calculated and timed, unfolding stage by stage. The gravity of Germany's annexation of Austria should not be underestimated."

b) Yes, in source D, the man wearing a Nazi uniform was Hitler. He was holding a model of the earth. As we saw, he could not encircle it by his both hands. But it still showed the thinking about Hitler. He wanted to occupy the whole world and under Nazi control. In source D, Hitler said "Germany shall never be encircled."

c) In WWI, we have ~~the~~ lost the war and signed the Treaty of Versailles which was very harsh to us. We needed to pay a large amount of indemnity and responsible for the war-guilt cause. We just wanted to get back the lands that belonged to us, the money that we paid and the face that we lost. We did not want to get into any World War again, so please sign up agreement and give back the things that belonged to us. Love and peace was the most important thing. Let us preserve the peace of Europe together!

Paper 1 Question 3

a) From the poster, the people who armed bands with Chinese characters meaning "Red Guard" or "rebel faction", and some of them held in their hands selected works of Mao Zedong. Also, the man inside the poster was holding a weapon which was ready to kill the people in the foreground. The people in the foreground were Lin Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping which were two important government officials at that time.

From this information, we can see that the "Red Guard" supported Mao and fought against the government officials and even capitalists. This movement was called Cultural Revolution Movement.

b) First, the short term, in order to help Mao gain back the power from Lin Shaoqi and the other government officials the 'Red Guard' caught and killed a lot of government officials and capitalists. The student did not go back to school and against the teachers and Confucianism.

In the long term, since there were so many capitalists and intellectuals who were killed, technology and capital were lost. The 'Red Guard' also destroyed the buildings and this made China facing the economic problems. Gross Domestic Product decrease sharply. The students did not study and this made them lose a lot of knowledge. The education level at that time was very low. Lastly, most of the people joined the 'Red Guard' to support Mao, only a few of them continued to farm. The food production was very low and they faced the food shortage problem.

Paper 1 Question 4

a) She worries about the centre of the European Community would be highly damaging and would jeopardise the objectives they seek ~~to~~ to achieve. In Source F, "Working more closely together does not require power to be centralised in Brussels. Indeed, it is ironic that just when those countries such as Soviet Union are learning the success depends on dispersing power, some in the Community seem to want to move in the opposite direction."

b) No, since Margaret Thatcher wanted to see a more united Europe, but it must preserve the different traditions, parliamentary powers and sense of national pride in one's own country. But Jacques Delors thought that the task of the European countries was to unite old nations with strong traditions and personalities. Nobody was being asked to renounce legitimate patriotism.

c) Yes, since there were some global organisations set up, each countries can preserve different traditions, parliamentary powers and sense of national pride in one's own country.

Paper 2 Question 4

Yes, I agree. The Paris Peace settlement was signed after the World War One. The victory countries liked USA, Britain, France etc. got a lot of indemnity and lands from the loses countries, Italy, Austria, Hungary and Germany. The most important treaty, Treaty of Versailles was signed between the victory countries and Germany.

According to the Treaty of Versailles, Germany needed to pay an indemnity to the victory countries. She could not hold any army in her countries. Also, Germany needed to bear the war-guilt cause. It badly hurt the economic of Germany. In Berlin, the Nazi Party was set up. At first, it was not a famous party. After Hitler became the lead of Nazi Party, everything had changed. He saw that the government cannot solve the problems brought by the Great Depression like high unemployment rate and low gross domestic products, he overthrew this government and made himself become the president of Germany. As he felt German were superior than other races especially Jews, he killed 600 million Jews in order to show his superiority. Moreover, he thought that the country was badly ~~hurt~~ hurt because of the

Treaty of Versailles. Therefore, he wanted to get back the lands and things that original belonged to him.

First, he started to visit an army in Rhine to start his revenge to the victory countries. He signed the agreement with Soviet Union to prevent wars. Then, he took over Austria. After the annexation of Austria, France and Britain thought that they were too harsh to Germany in the Paris Peace settlement and they needed to recover their economic lost in the great Depression. So, they signed an agreement with Germany by paying some money and lands to prevent wars. Germany thought that they should gain more. Therefore, the agreement was broken and this brought to the start of the second world war.

On the other hand, one of the victory countries, Japan got some lands from Germany especially Shandong in China. As Japan became stronger after Meiji Revolution. They became powerful in Asia. In the 1900s, he got a victory in fighting against one of the great power, Russia. It showed how successful brought by the Meiji Revolution. Also,

the military leaders took over the government to rule over Japan. Because of the militarism, Japan wanted to expand her country. After gaining the land in Shandong, Japan started his plan on ruling over the China. The war in Asia also started.

The last axis country, Italy, she joined the allies with Germany and Austria Hungary. She was defeated by the USA, Britain and France. In the Paris Peace Settlement, she needed to pay a huge amount of indemnity to the victory countries too.

During the great Depression, she was also badly hurt by it. Mussolini, he organised the fascist group to take over the Italy government. In order to prevent the civil war, the Italy government signed the agreement with Mussolini and he became the prime minister of Italy. In order to get back his lands and money, he joined Germany and Japan to form an axis power. He fought against the colonies in African etc.

In my conclusion, 'The Paris Peace settlement' in 1919-23 was meant to preserve peace, unfortunately, it became an important factors that caused another world war. It is because the loser countries like Germany and Italy thought that they were unfair in this settlement. They wanted to change back their situation. On the other hand, since she was stronger than before the Mingji Revolution getting more lands from the Paris Peace Settlement, increased her desires on controlling the whole Asia. Therefore, I think that the Paris Peace settlement was the important factor of causing the second World War.

Paper 2 Question 7

In my point of view, 'power' refer to something that can affect the things around us. A 'power' country should be a country that have the power to affect the things in the world. It may be an economic policy, political policy.

In the second half of the 20th century, the Second World War ended. Most of the countries lost a lot of money and people during the war. They could not handle any international affairs anymore. As a result of the decolonization, some small countries were then got independence from these originally great power in the world. But there are still two great powers in the world, they were the USA and the Soviet Soviet Union.

In my opinion, I would like to select the USA to be one of the power in the world in the second half of the 20th century.

First, she led the capitalist countries to form the Capitalist Bloc to against the Communism Bloc which led by the Soviet Union. She collected her members states by promoting her capitalism. The people who were hard-working may earn more. Also, the capitalists

and intellectuals were not being discriminated. Therefore, it got some technology knowledge and capital from the member states and it helped to strengthen her. It helped to develop her country.

Second, in order to help her member states, she gave a lot of resistances and aids to them in the Marshall Plan. It helped to solve the economic problems and the damage brought by the war. All the capitalist member states can gain from it.

Third, she helped to solve different kinds of local civil war. For example, during the Korean Civil War, she helped the South Korea to fight against the North Korea. Because of her intervention, this war then settled easily and peacefully.

Comments

The script demonstrates basic knowledge of the curriculum content. In Paper 1, the candidate managed to answer some easier questions (such as Q.1a), but tended to give weak answers to questions that tested higher-order skills (such as Qs.1c, 2b, 2c). In Paper 2, the candidate could sometimes list relevant facts but failed to grasp the gist of the question (such as Q.4), or the answer was too general (such as that for Q.7).

Level 1 exemplar and comments

Paper 1 Question 1

a.

Source A shows that Yoshino Sakuzo expressed his view on a coalition cabinet. He thought the strong cabinet should divided two meanings. One is the cabinet should govern by controlling a majority in the House of representatives, without hostile opposition from the House of Peers and Privy Council, or from the military and genro. The other meaning is that it should bravely confront unreasonable opposition from these quarters. Moreover, he thought a cabinet tried to please everybody by deferring actions is utterly useless.

b.

In Source B, the attitude of the Cherry Blossom Society towards the party politicians of Japan was negative. Source B shows that the Cherry Blossom Society said that the party politicians of Japan have forgotten basic principles, lack the courage to carry out state policies, and completely neglect the spiritual values that are essential for the ascendancy of the Yamato people. Also, they are preoccupied with their selfish pursuit of political power and material wealth. They deceived both the Tenno and the people. Therefore, the political corruption has become worse.

c.

Yoshino Sakuzo was more responsible for the failure of party politics in Japan in the 1930s. Source A shows that Yoshino Sakuzo did not make any decision of a coalition cabinet. Also, source B shows that the party politicians was failure. The political corruption has become worse.

Paper 1 Question 2

a.

Source C shows that a speech delivered by Winston Churchill to the House of Commons in 1938. The situation in Europe in 1938 that was going to have a war. Winston Churchill said that Europe is confronted with a programme of aggression, nicely calculated and timed, unfolding stage by stage. Also, the resistance will be hard. Yet he was persuaded that His Majesty's Government will play a great part in the effort to preserve the peace of Europe.

b.

Yes. Source D shows that Hitler couldn't hold the earth fully. Although he held a large area of the world there were still some countries he could not touch. However, he thought he could control the world. He said 'Germany shall never be encircled.'

Paper 1 Question 3

a.

Source F shows that a poster was published in China in 1967. The people wear arm bands with Chinese characters meaning 'Red Guards' or 'rebel faction'. Also, some of them held in their hands selected works of Mao Zedong. And the two-headed beast under the foot of the man in the foreground is meant to represent Lin Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping. The purpose of the poster was to promote Mao Zedong's spirit. And Mao wanted to have a revolution that renew the government.

b.

The short-term impact of the Cultural Revolution on China was to improve the speed of renew the government. And it was a pre-modernization of it. The long-term impact was a start of modernization.

Paper 1 Question 4

a.

Margaret Thatcher's worry about the prospect of European integration was the Europe Community would be highly damaging and would jeopardise the objectives they seek to achieve. Also, Margaret Thatcher said that working more closely together does not require power to be centralised in Brussels. Although they want to see a more united Europe, it must preserve the different tradition parliamentary powers and sense of national pride in one's own country.

b.

No, I don't think Jacques Delors would share Margaret Thatcher's worry. Source B shows that a speech delivered in 1989 by Jacques Delors.

He said that the twelve members of the European Community do open their doors to other European countries willing to accept the terms of the single European Act in full. Also, their task is to unite old nations with strong traditions and personalities.

Nobody is being asked to renounce legitimate patriotism.

Paper 2 Question 4

I agree. After World War I, there was the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. The aim was to set some settlements for the countries who were lose in World War I.

As Germany was a big loser in the World War I, the big three countries gave her some settlements. In the Paris Peace Conference, they said that Germany should bear all the responsibility of the war. She should pay huge money for the victory countries. Also, under her region should give to the victory countries for maintaining. However, although Italy helped to defeat to Germany in 1915, she didn't get what she want. Therefore, all benefits are belonged to the Triple Entente.

After the settlements, Germany and Italy were angry. Therefore, it led the rise of totalitarianism. Germany thought that they should take revenge. However, Nazi Party was created by Hitler. Hitler said that he would help the German to take revenge for the victory countries. Therefore, all the Germans were support him. Although there was league of nations but it couldn't stop the war happen. Hitler wanted to expand their countries.

Therefore, he kept expand from other countries and region. When Italy saw it, they also created a fascism party. Mussolini was the leader of it. The aim was same as Nazi party. They had invasion to other countries. They wanted to be stronger and powerful. In fact, Britain and France could stop them as soon as possible. But they didn't. It made worsen Germany and Italy, became stronger and stronger. In this time, Britain and France stop them finally. But ~~the~~ they wanted to stop them the war must be happen. therefore, it led World War II.

The major factors to led the World War II because of the Paris Peace Conference. First, Germany had bear all the responsibility of the war. She must feel angry that the harsh settlement was unfair to them. They didn't attend the conference. Only victory countries could attend. Therefore, Germany should except all things without their attention. Second, Italy helped to defeat Germany, but she also cannot attend the conference. She didn't get what she wanted. Therefore, Germany and Italy were very discontent the victory countries and wanted to take revenge. Moreover, after the World War I, the economic depression also a reasons that increase the probability of take revenge to victory countries. Germany should pay huge money to the victory countries and she had a serious economic problem. They had weapons. But they should work hard. However, Germany and Italy grown up faster under the rise of totalitarianism.

To conclude, the Paris Peace Conference was an important factor that caused another world war if the settlement was not harsh and fair. it would not have other conflicts, economic problem, invasion after World War I.

Paper 2 Question 7

U.S. in World War I, US helped to defeat Germany. Before 1915, US didn't have any interest to help to defeat Germany. But Germany was exploded the pearl harbor of US. Therefore, US wanted to take revenge and felt angry. At the end, Germany lose in the war. After world War I. US still not a bigger part of the world but after world war II.

In the world War II. Germany, Italy and Japan wanted to take revenge and they kept invasion the countries. However, through US and Britain and China and France, the major power of the world. The Germany, Italy and Japan because loser in the war. After the war. It divided two major powers. One is US and one is USSR. US is capitalist and USSR is communist. However, after the World War II, the United Nations was created. It prevent no war again. Therefore, it had cold war period between US and USSR.

In the cold war, US and USSR kept did some activities they wanted to expand their countries. After World War II, there was great depression. US suggest Marshall Plan to help western and Easter countries. USSR suggest the Molotov Plan to help

their countries only. However, many people came to Eastern countries because of the Marshall plan. Besides, they also help different countries to fight in their own conflict. Such as Korean war, Chinese Civil war etc. US always won the war. However, in the end of cold war. The president of US and USSR wanted to increase their relationship. therefore. they had some activities to improve their relationship. Such as sports competition etc.

through the Warsaw Pact. USSR was declared therefore, US could be regarded as a 'power' on the second half of the 20th century. US had a top technological. great economic development. also US promoted many plans to help the countries to solve problems.

Comments

The script demonstrates elementary knowledge of the curriculum content. In Paper 1, the candidate managed to answer some easier questions (such as Q.2a), but sometimes merely copied from the sources without making enough effort to correlate the materials to the questions (such as in his/her answer for Q.1b), misread the questions (such as Q.1c), misinterpreted sources (such as with Q.3a) and was not familiar with the relevant facts (such as with Q.3b). In paper 2, the candidate was weak in both questions. The candidate attempted to cite relevant facts, but failed to grasp the gist of the questions, or even completely misunderstood the questions (such as Q.7).