



歷史科市場領導！5年合共打造超過110名5\*\*學生！

大幅拋離坊間其他導師！

## K.W.HO 的話

謝謝你們的信任和堅持，令我能夠成就你們的傳奇。

我的門生不一定是本身能力強的學生，2016 年有由零開始讀用了不足 10 個月就考獲 5\*\* 的新修生，2017 年也有 5\*\* 的重考學生於第一年應考 DSE 歷史科時僅取得 Level 2 的成績。

我堅信，只要一路跟隨我的教法、做法、答法，默默耕耘，就必定會得到明顯的進步，在 DSE 中取得理想的成績。儘管我的教法未必與一般日校相同，但或許正正是基於在教法上的差異，令到我的門生更容易在 DSE 中脫穎而出，獲得更高的分數。

我希望這些寶貴的考卷能夠給予你們取高分的啟示，同時，從他們的故事中獲得奮鬥的動力，創造屬於你自己的傳奇。

我會一直和你一起並肩作戰。有我，你將無所畏懼，Support You，我親愛的徒弟。

# 師從 K.W

你可以選擇：



免費參與 K.W.Ho Instagram 不定時的筆記放送活動，

以獲得總數超過 5000 頁之 Unbeatable Notes

或



每堂\$75 價錢報讀以課題為重心，

同時強化課文與修正技巧之

All in One Super Course

或



每堂\$200 價錢報讀

以技巧/來年趨勢為重心之

Super Advanced Course!

	Unbeatable Notes (無課)	All in One Super Course (小課)	Super Advanced Course (Premium)
費用	Free	\$75@一堂 * 4 堂之課題學費：\$300 * 6 堂之課題學費：\$450	\$200@一堂 * 4 堂之課題學費：\$800
優惠	不適用	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ 推介新生報讀，新、舊學生每期半價。</li> <li>★ 合共報讀 8 期或以上，並考獲 5** 者，將獲已報讀課程之總金額的一半作獎學金。</li> <li>➔ 換言之，期期帶新生報讀，期期享半價。同時，報讀 8 期或以上而取得 5**，再可獲已報讀課程之總金額的一半作獎學金，變相可以免費讀完課程。</li> </ul>	
內容	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 免費使用多達 5000 頁筆記</li> <li>• 包括課文、史實、題目、範文、5** 考卷、各類型參考書等</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◇ 在 K.W.HO 教導下，使用 Unbeatable Notes</li> <li>◇ 深入教授每個課題之考核重點</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ 專為學習答題技巧而設之課程</li> <li>★ 或專門針對最新年度考試而設之課程</li> </ul>
適合對象	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 全部</li> <li>• 特別是時間極充裕及理解能力出眾的學生 (筆記多達數千頁，用法變化多端，加上大量 tricky 位，無補習者請自行領悟及研習)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◇ 全部</li> <li>◇ 特別是時間不足/基礎一般之學生 (在 K.W.HO 教導下，迅速掌握 Unbeatable Notes 的內容及用法)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ 目標 5-5**</li> <li>★ 想針對性學習答題技巧</li> <li>★ 想獲得最新考試資訊及技巧</li> </ul>
專人解答	• 不會回答任何問題	★ 可解答報讀之課堂及筆記的相關問題	
課程報讀	不適用	[建議順以下次序報讀] ◇ 第一次世界大戰(4 堂) ◇ 第二次世界大戰(6 堂) ◇ 冷戰(6 堂) ◇ 國際合作(4 堂) ◇ 日本(6 堂) ◇ 中國(6 堂) ◇ 香港(4 堂)	[自選課程報讀] ★ 答題技巧急救課程：論述題(上)(4 堂) ★ 答題技巧急救課程：論述題(下)(4 堂) ★ 答題技巧急救課程：資料題(4 堂) ★ 待續...請留意每年之更新
改文服務	不設	★ 可加購改文服務	
教材	Free (到 K.W.Ho Instagram 完成活動即可取得)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◇ 使用 Unbeatable Notes(電子版筆記)。</li> <li>◇ 同學可選擇加購實體版筆記。</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ 筆記不設電子版筆記，亦沒有免費版本提供。</li> <li>★ 報讀課程後將派發實體版筆記。</li> </ul>

# 2020 年 DSE

K.W.HO 只資助完成整個 Live Interaction Mode 課程學生購買 5\*\*

考卷，並且計算成績亦只會計算完成整個課程之學生，計算成績

方法公開、透明：

1. 絕不會計算未有完成整個課程之學生 (即使 5\*\* 學生，也絕不會計算在內。不會為刷靚數據而計算未有完成整個課程之學生)
2. 絕不會將未有匯報成績之學生排除在統計數據外，未有匯報成績之學生將自動歸類到 LV4 或以下的成績之中 (大部分補習導師都將未有回報成績之學生排除在外，藉此刷靚數據)

完成整個課程之 Live Interaction Mode 學生人數：111 名

本屆應考學生人數：102

非本屆應考學生人數：9

等級	人數	比例	與 2020DSE 整體學生成績比較
5**	6	5.88%	4.52 倍
5*+	28	27.45%	5.28 倍
5+	58	56.86%	4.31 倍

許多同學會說很幸運可以遇到我。

其實我想說：真正幸運的是我，謝謝你們！

以下是 2019-20 年度學生的部分 Comment，由於全部都是我親愛的學生的感言，所以我都希望完整展示出來，數量有些多，而且部分心得比較長，希望有時間的同學可以慢慢閱讀，藉此勉勵仍在 DSE 路途上不斷努力、堅持不懈的各位。

星期三

KW! 我係黎報喜架 🎉🎉  
好多謝你呢一年幫左我咁多咁多  
本身我響學校讀 hist 真係唔係好好  
就算英文底嗰啲 OK 但係都完全拎唔到高分  
但係跟左你之後我真係進步左好多 雖然分數上去到 mock 都仲係有啲差 但係我知道跟住你個套一定唔會有事 🙏 多謝你  
一直都比信心我 無左你我一定唔會考得咁好 真係好好好多謝你 ❤️

上午8:39

你地2姊妹都5\*\*啊?

上午8:39

係呀!

上午8:40

星期三

Halo KW 我 check 咗成績啦  
有5\*Y 🥳🥳🥳🥳🥳🥳🥳🥳🥳  
完全係超超超超我預期Y 🥳🥳🥳  
好肯定如果有你個師父我一定有呢個成績 🥳🥳 所以好多謝你呀 🙏🙏🙏🙏

上午9:08

多謝囉

上午9:12

開心慶祝啦可以 🥳🥳🥳

上午9:13

多謝你

上午9:14

0:20

上午9:12

上午9:16

星期三

KW 好多謝你教左我兩年幾歷史。今次撞彩攞咗5\* 真係要好好感激你。無唸過我準備唔充足，essay 又抄左1題嘅情況下，可以考得咁好。如果有補你，可能真係抄得。好多謝你啊! 🥳🥳

上午8:21

0:22

上午8:24

昨天

我係 retake 新修 history，去到2019年10月先開始讀 history，而我一讀就跟左 kw。先由報讀講起，當時其實我自己都未決定到 retake 要讀邊幾科，而只係諗住其中一科會係讀 history，原因係上網見啲人話 history 個 syllabus 窄，而且有個補習老師教新修得好好，叫 kw ho。而當我係 ig 搵 kw 問補習詳情，佢冇一嚟就叫我報名，反而係先了解左我嘅情況先，再比建議我，令我覺得真係甚有人情味。而聽左 kw 嘅建議之後，我決定淨係2020dse 淨係考 history 一科，亦係十一月尾正式 quit u，全心讀 history。而呢段時間，幾乎每一堂上完之後，kw 都會留低幫學生即時改功課即時比評語，而且仲會有 quiz，令學生可以知道自己嘅錯誤，同埋提出改善方法，有助我地進步。同埋 kw 嘅答題技巧有明顯嘅格式，令我地可以輕易地跟住做。而且 kw 仲會比我地係 whatsapp 到問書，而佢亦會詳細錄音解釋，可以幫助我地更有效地溫書。而最後去到考之前果排，肺炎爆發，令我地交唔到功課同 quiz，而 kw 就叫我地 scan 完 send 比佢改，佢改完再 send 返比我地，令我地可以照常學習。而最後係 kw 教導下，我拎左 level 5，雖然冇星，但係都成功升到分!

下午10:50

多謝你呀 🙏  
hist 5\*  
jupas so far 一切順利  
Again, thank you so much for your support 🥳

下午9:15

0:19

下午9:19

我驚會阻住你 haha 🤔 thankss again !!!

下午9:21

0:09

下午9:22

今天

成班最懶嘅我嚟俾翻啲感言喇！  
補你一年，覺得你嘅 lesson 你把聲好洗腦  
教幾個 topic 嘅 turnings point  
洗曬腦咁濟  
係筆記方面真係好正  
AbSize Table 簡直係懶人天堂  
Key Facts 係曬入面  
入完腦見到條題目就自動波應用翻  
依瘋紙就係操練工具  
我呢個懶鬼好多謝你  
見題目 essay  
我出完大 pt 唔做 e 只係會 ts+facts 甘  
之後用 answer 去 tick 補返漏咗  
甘就熟左啲 facts  
Elaborate 你又教我地用 5W1H  
又真係得嗰衰鬼  
真係多謝囉你 kw 🙏  
如果我有類到  
一定可以問鼎 5\*\*  
令你失望了 sorry 🙏

下午8:44

星期三

hello KW 😊 好對唔住呀淨係考得個 5 返  
嚟 😞 冇我其他朋友咁勁  
不過我都會照 appeal 搏下  
畢竟我都係半裸考咁寫咗條 essay  
但如果冇你呢年咁 chur 我哋 我可能真係  
得個 3 😞 因為我真係一個好懶嘅學生  
連到最後都有咁心機衝刺 😞  
所以多謝你呀 kw 平時幫我哋裝備好晒  
靠我學校個老師有 4 都已經好好 😊

下午4:22

Hi kw 🙏 報喜啊 上午8:15

擺倒 5 星！多謝你 🙏🙏 上午8:15



0:12

上午8:18 ✓

😊 都 ok 啊 best 5 26 都符合自己要求

上午8:19



0:07

上午8:19 ✓

Thx kw 🙏 唔係你 chur 我 我諗 history 會  
4 左

上午8:20

星期三

kw 🙏 好多謝你一路以嚟除咗睇住我地學  
業成績之外 仲照顧埋我地嘅情緒同狀態  
雖然考唔到\*\* 但考 dse 嗰時嗰種唔怯場同  
冷靜對我嚟講好重要 而呢啲嘢都係你比  
我嘅 🙏 真係好多謝你 😊🙏

下午1:48



0:14

下午1:49 ✓



0:06

下午1:49 ✓

我個分高過我想入嗰科嘅 2019 upper  
quartile 如無意外應該 ok 🙏

下午1:52

咁就好啦 😊😊 下午1:53 ✓

咁樣你可以開心放假啦 下午1:53 ✓

你地捱左咁耐，都辛苦嘅 🙏

下午1:53 ✓

不過你 history 其實係咪拎 5\* 啊？ 😊

下午1:53 ✓

您

不過你 history 其實係咪拎 5\* 啊？ 😊

係啊 🙏 我會 appeal

星期三

多謝你呀 😊 今日放榜得知自己 History 擺  
4，意料之中但又有 d 深深不忿，因為我  
考試嘅時候卷二一開卷我隻錶就壞咗，所  
以我完全冇時間觀念咁寫，第二篇 essay  
我根本沒寫完，只寫了一半，所以係廢左  
成條 essay 嘅情況下，都可以擺到 4 已經  
好好，不過諗到呢樣，就希望你你可以叫你  
啲學生考試嘅時候可以帶兩隻錶，唔係到  
時真係壞咗考完之後得個喊字都冇用 😞  
無論如何，都多謝你令我擺咗個 4 😞

下午2:49



0:24

下午2:59 ✓

大感謝 🙏





突然間記起岩岩報名嘅時候你打電話過黎問我 aim 幾多 我話 5\* 嗰陣心唸應該得 4 點知最後真係 5\* 到 真係有你唔會做到的 🥺 多謝你啊



我本身都驚㗎

你後期無電話失聯 🤔

好彩臨尾你真係拎到 🏆 咋！

好彩日日係屋企 j 你啲 notes 🤔 嗰陣發惡夢都夢見你啲厚過幅牆嘅 notes 超恐怖 🤩 最後我考嘅時候真係睇晒全部 🤩🤩🤩🤩

唯一一科有星就係 hist 完全估唔到囉 如果 hist 冇星應該唔夠入 hku 🥺



有冇咁誇張啊 🤔🤔

星期三

kw sir 收到放榜成績啦~ history 有 5 🥺  
🥺🥺 真係好多謝你一直以黎嘅教導嗚嗚 遲 d 要搵你食飯先得 🤔🤔 冇你嘅話我 bio 真係拎緊 1

上午 8:29

唔係 bio 係 history 🤔🤔 上午 8:29

頂 🤔🤔 上午 8:29

**2020 MK2** 🌸  
kw sir 收到放榜成績啦~ history 有 5 🥺🥺🥺 真係好多謝你一直以黎嘅教導嗚嗚 遲 d 要搵你食飯先得 🤔🤔 冇你嘅話我 bio 真係拎緊 1

你係咪 copy send 俾 bio tutor 個段文字俾我㗎 🤔

上午 8:30 ✓

唔係啦有補習 bio 啊 🤔🤔 真心想多謝你啊嗚嗚 🥺🥺💖💖

上午 8:31



0:48

上午 8:31 ✓

星期三

KW, 我好想好想多謝你一直以嚟 history 幫左我好多 由改文去到答我咁多嘅問題, 其實 f6 無論係學校定你個 mock 都 pre 我得 4, 我都知自己臨場發揮唔好, 好易睇錯 cartoon 意思, 所以我都好驚最後真係得 4, 但係最後竟然有 5\*\*, 所以真係好多謝你 🤔🤔 如果唔係我一定考唔到呢個成績 thank youuu 🙏🥺🥺

上午 11:39



上午 11:40 ✓

恭喜晒啊曉筠!!!

上午 11:40 ✓

你地學校已經有 3 個 5\*\*

上午 11:40 ✓



上午 11:40 ✓

🤔🤔🤔 應該係考得最好嘅一年

上午 11:40

都好多謝你無放棄到我 雖然我有時懶懶地 上堂又唔專心 🤔 但係遇到一個有心嘅老師會令到我都上心左 同埋唔想衰左佢 🤔 你係唯一一個我覺得我遇過最有心嘅補習老師 係一啲都唔公利同埋真心想教好學生 🤔🤔💖 你咁俾心機幫我地德望 好彩我都考得唔差 如果唔係真係有啲唔好意思對唔住你 🤔

上午 8:14

Hi KW! 我 history 得 5 🥺 真係好後悔無早啲問你 live 有無位, 其實考完都覺得自己操得唔夠, p1p2 都有啲寫唔切, 但點都好, 真心好多謝你呢年黎嘅教導, 你應該係我見過唯一一個超有心教好學生嘅補習老師 🤔 如果唔係補你一定得 4

下午 8:44

我 b5 26 應該 a1 搏 cu journal, 跟住係 cu socsci / soc work

下午 8:46

多謝 kw!! 💖

下午 8:46

星期六

Hello Kw.Ho .I'm 🍌 ahh!!!想打翻啲 feedback 比你 (?) 我都唔知算唔算係 feedback 喇 😂

首先 作為一個懶人 我好鍾意你堂堂 set 時間比我地做 dbq essay 嘅 practises 我覺得真係好有用架!! 最起碼逼到自己溫書而且練下手速~可能正正係因為有俾人逼迫嘅經歷 先可以練到我爆 pt 的速度 (希望可以一直 keep 住呢種操練 雖然對師弟妹黎講係辛苦啲 但絕對值得!)

第二個係建議黎~ 我希望瘋紙啲 spacing 可以大啲 方便我呢啲字好大嘅人寫落去 而且到溫瘋紙 common pt 嗰時都會同意睇入眼!

暫時都諗唔到有咩補充住 😂 最後我都好感謝遇到你呢位老師 真心嘅 當初我真係對 history 充滿反感甚至比老師睇死我有可能拎 5 個時我真係諗住 drop 喇 好多謝你救左我 到最後 history 仲變成左我唯一有\*嘅科 我到依家都覺得好神奇 🤩🤩🤩 Thank you very much ahh!!!! 🙏

下午 11:21

Hello kw Sorry!遲左打比你 🙏 好多謝你係上年暑假比我加入爭崩頭先入到嘅 live 班! 之前係 cw 上 vip 真係會上到好眼訓同埋好難集中 😂 所以 live 班好好多 😂 中一到中五嘅時候從來都無諗過 history 可能咁讀, 原來 history 可以有咁多 skills, 真係令我大開眼界 😂 一直以嚟係學校 history 都唔差, 仲記得第一次做堂上 quiz 考得好差, 嚇到傻左, 勁驚之後你會放棄左我 😂 好多謝你之後有同我傾翻 d quiz 同功課, 先令我一年之間進步左好多 😂 上 live 做嘅 quiz 真係好有用, 可以逼自己不停溫翻 d 書唔會掠底曬中四五嘅嘢。一開始見到本 notes 咁厚真係嚇親仲係度諗點解補習仲要背 d 成本字典咁厚嘅嘢入腦, 但之後發現死背書嘅方法真係錯囉, 用瘋紙操 dbq 同 essay 進步得快好多! 之後係學校嘅 mock 用翻你教嘅 skills 竟然拎到 59/60, 雖然呢個分好唔準, 但你教 dbq 嘅方法真係好有幫助 😂

除左 d skills 好有用之外, 你真係一個好好嘅老師 😂 考完 history 果日覺得自己一定炒, 應該連 level 5 都無, 好多謝你不厭其煩咁安慰我 😂 雖然我最後得 level 5 但真係多謝你呢一年嚟教左我咁多嘢。大家收到 kw 嘅 notes 記住睇埋下底嘅金句!! 真係好 inspiring 😂 「成功的路上並不擠擁, 因為堅持的人不多」呢句說話陪左我考成個 dse 😂😂😂 最後, 真係好好好感謝你! 成日都後悔唔早 d 補你 😂 大家記住快 d 開始補喇 😂

晚上 10:19

星期三

Kw!!!我擺到 5\*\*呀 🙏 好多謝你一路以黎嘅教導, 冇你一定我一定唔會有咁好嘅成績 🙏 好多謝你 🙏🙏🙏

上午 8:37



上午 8:39 ✓

恭喜晒啊!!

上午 8:40 ✓

你地竟然 2 姊妹都 5\*\* 🙏🙏🙏🙏🙏

上午 8:40 ✓

係呀 😂

上午 8:40



0:25

上午 8:45 ✓

多謝你呀 🙏🙏

上午 9:01

Kw 🙏

我都有諗過我竟然補咗 History 2 年... 😂 仲好記得自己中四 History 差唔多跌晒入谷底

測驗試過擺 3/14 2/11 ... 🙏

係中四升中五暑假開始的起心肝要補習 嗰陣時一開始啲人即刻講

「History 都要補 咪咁錢同俾人呃錢啦」

如果你有印象我上一年仲要不斷決定考 DSE 應該用邊一個方法

因為學校老師傾向用 8 分 4 個 points

而你係 8 分 有咁多寫咁多 (當然 SK 要均衡 🙏)

成年我都夾咗係你哋兩個中間 😂

真係掙扎咗好耐

一開始係我心目中真係一個賭注

始終兩邊講嘅都有道理同說服力

但係去到中六我決定報 Live interaction mode

預咗自己去到 DSE 一定用你嘅方法

一方面我自己比較 by 你個套穩陣啲嘅方法

(同埋有可能用咁多錢補習跟住唔用 😂)

所以最終我決定咗考試還考試 Dse 還 Dse 就算我而家學校老師都唔知道我係用你嘅方法寫 DBQ

當年嘅我真係有晒希望

我印象中我學校 Predict 我 Level 3-4

我係你份 Mock Predict 我 Level 5

我係最後嘅 DSE 擺到 Level 5

其實我都已經要好感恩 😂

下午 12:12

星期六

Hello kw

我係🙄呀🙄

好對唔住而家先搵你 我前幾日忙緊整

Jupas 啲野唔得閒

我好想同你講多謝你

雖然你應該都成日聽學生咁講

但我仍然想親口同你講多謝

我今次 Dse 歷史科攞左 5

雖然唔算好高 但我已經好滿足

我一開始中六補習前真心對歷史絕望 日

校老師真係太廢🙄

直到遇到你 我先明白歷史科既玩法

一開始到中期嗰陣我都好認真

盡量做足晒你比既功課同要求

亦都係咁好好彩我歐洲史既根底唔錯

但去到後期我因為知道自己鍾意讀既大學

學科有 Weighted score 既計分方法

跟住歷史係相對洩底既一科

由嗰陣開始我就擺多左時間落其他科到

溫歷史既時間比以前少左

甚至開始欠交功課 或者 Miss 左一啲 live

video lessons

我真係要好衷心講句對唔住🙄

但亦都係咁 我更加見到你作為一個補習

老師唔單只有放棄我

仲成日問曉琳追蹤住我既情況

除左我自己 我亦都知道你有好關心我地

學校既學生乃至每一個上你堂既學生

睇得出你真係好關心自己學生

而且仲 Keep 住一股教學熱誠

係而家呢個時代同補習行業真係好難得

而且連我自己都覺得我係後期真係好似接

近放棄咁濟 好多謝你始終都有放棄我

去到最後我歷史考到 5 翻黎真係歸功於你

冇你我就唔會有呢個成績

雖然係你咁多成績優異既學生裡面可能唔

算得係啲也

但對我絕對意義重大

因為補左你接近八個月

由七都唔識都慢慢進步

到最後雖然放慢腳步但都有個唔錯既成績

我已經好滿足🙄

我知道你問左曉琳我既放榜情況

但真心抱歉我一直都有搵你

我 Dse best 5 考 22 分

雖然低過預期 但而家總算決定左最想讀

既科 叫做鬆一口氣

最後既最後 好開心好感恩我遇上好似你

咁好既良師益友

唔誇張咁講 我覺得你係我學生旅途上遇

到最好既老師🙄好過好多我記學校老師

希望以後有機會我同曉琳可以約下你食飯

🙄

亦都希望你可以 Keep 住教學既熱誠

係歷史補習既路上再創輝煌佳績🙄🙄

星期三

Cyrus , 我 hist 5 星星咗❤️❤️❤️❤️

上午8:16

多謝晒你🙄🙄🙄🙄🙄🙄

上午8:17



0:07

上午8:19 ✓

Best 5 27分

上午8:20

想 appeal 中史因為得 5

上午8:20



0:08

上午8:23 ✓

真係好多謝你咁用心教我地，呢一年上你嘅堂真係見到自己有好大進步🙄🙄多謝你咁用心改我每一分功課同 test，迫我要進步，有呢個成績真係要歸功於你，我真係好 proud of 有咁好嘅師傅🙄🙄，多謝你🙄🙄

上午8:50

星期三

sir 你好啊

雖然呢科得 4 有啲唔滿意但我已經知足嘅

啦🙄始終我知道如果我無補你嘅話成績

會仲衰

多謝你呢年嘅教導❤️🙄🙄

上午7:48



0:18

上午7:50 ✓

ok!

上午7:52

希望你 jupas 揀到理想嘅科啦❤️

上午7:52 ✓

昨天

Hello KW🙄🙄

唔好意思好似有啲遲，好多謝你依年嘅教

導，多得你每堂都比我哋做 quiz 同 hw，平

時先至會迫到我操多 d，如果唔係我應該

會同其他科一樣到 study leave 先會操

past paper. 你係一位好有心嘅老師，你會

按照返每位同學嘅情況同我地講返自己份

功課/quiz 錯咗 d 嘍，令我哋知道唔可以睇

下次都錯返同樣嘅 mistake，而且當有唔明

嘅嘢問你嘅時候你都會好耐心咁解釋。如

果有你的話我應該有 5，永遠都唔知考 hist

嘅 skills. 同埋你成日叫我哋 count 時間真

係好緊要，好彩你提我地一定要 count 好時

間，我其他科都有咁做先冇好似嗰平時校

內咁做唔切卷🙄🙄

Thank you KW🙄🙄🙄

下午9:36

KW 你好 🙏 我嚟 send 個補習心得  
不過可能冇乜有用建議 😊

我係上到 F.6 開始緊張成績，又見同校同學都補你，就想試下 😊 最初一個人係沙田上 VIP 真係有啲悶悶地，尤其係第二次世界大戰好似有一堂就算有 quiz 都差唔多成 3 粒鐘，我睇睇下片又要停低抄筆記，由 5:30 坐到 9:00，真係上到好眼瞓好想早走 😊 好彩之後可以有位轉到 live 班，如果唔係我應該唔會有太大動力去攻 history 🙏 有真人喺面前講嘢真係會提升到專注力！

上堂會眼瞓呢個問題其實 live 班都有少少 🙏 可能真係把聲嘅問題 XD 不過我之後學識咗每堂帶大量糖水保持清醒 😊

講到 live 班，我好鍾意每堂 quiz 嘅部分，令我地可以隨時 keep 住種考試狀態唔會 pea，會認真溫翻上堂 & 上上堂內容，久而久之就可以溫固知新，dse 備考期間唔駛溫得咁辛苦。尤其係學校老師 test 得好少，解 marking scheme 時又講唔到加分扣分嘅準則，變咗上您堂就係難得嘅鍛鍊機會，有得計時做 test 之餘下堂會解卷，真係唔明仲可以 whatsapp 問 🙏 我個人平時講嘢一嚟 🙏 whatsapp 打字問比較清楚表達到我究竟唔明啲咩 😊

仲有就係要多謝 KW 不厭其煩地提醒我地買由 0000 開始計嘅電子錶 🙏 因為身邊有同學真係因為冇帶錶考試 or 用倒數錶而臨場時間 control 唔好 😊

因為 All-in-one 同學校教嘅完全唔同（未上堂前我連有一果多因呢種題型嘅存在都唔知 😊），每次上完堂都要自製題型筆記幫助吸收，集合所有題型框架連比較難嘅問題 sample+ 思路（點推斷個答案出嚟）& 各概念定義（e.g. 意識形態）尤其係一啲類似嘅 e.g. 日本中國香港現代化定義比較，全部嘅 sample essay 第一段度 copy 落簿仔度，遇到相同題型諗唔到 points 時（尤其漫畫題 🙏）就可以參考番簿仔紀錄嘅思路 inspire 下

我知 capstar 先派傻的嗎錯誤大全係因為要確保我地理解晒入面嘅內容，不過有時我都會 FF 下如果早啲派，或者係每期筆記後面有齊啲期有出現嘅題型框架表我就唔駛抄得咁辛苦 😊

btw，本史前必備可能有甩色問題，我每次溫完枱面都會出現黑色一點點 😊

下午 1:51

星期三  
hello kw!! 我 history 5\* 呀! 😊 好多謝你之前咁認真俾咁多 advice 我 令我答題技巧改進左好多好多 essay 方面係考 dse 嗰陣第一次有信心咁寫 真係好想好想多謝你呀 😊 😊 🙏

上午 10:42



0:14

上午 10:43 ✓

係呀我地兩個好開心呀 上午 10:44

因為我地學校今年冇人 hist5\*\* 上午 10:44

其他都考得幾好 冇諗過全級第四左 😊

上午 10:45

有好多朋友問我 喂 Brian 呀...啊...唔係係 Kevin 呀

點解你歷史新修都可以考到唔差嘅成績嘅?

有無啲咩貼士可以比大家啊?

嗰貼士就係: kw 我補咗 kw 😊 😊

今年新修西史就選擇咗補啊 sir 你 🙏

最後的確無選擇錯

用咗幾個月時間將一個由零開始嘅學生，教到拎 Lv5 跟手成為全港頭 13% 嘅歷史科考生 😊（好似係）

Kw 可謂最大功臣 🙏

最想多謝嘅嘢係你 sir 你嘅耐心。剛接觸呢一科嘅時候，無論係對考試內容、題目概念定作答技巧都一竅不通，仲記得一開始我問咗好多跳脫嘅問題，但係 kw 你仍然耐心分析、解答我嘅疑問。印象最深刻係看法/態度分別嗰度 😊。每次交完功課之後又會同我講解返不足嘅地方（認真嘅，有時見到成分幾鐘嘅錄音真係唔想聽 😊）可以感受到 kw 你真係好為每一位同學著緊。每一次上堂都感受到有進步！好感恩可以補到你 🙏

雖然 lv5 唔係特別標青，但係對於我嚟講，已經係意義重大 + 好叻了 🙏 所以想同呀 sir 講多次多謝！

下午 1:05



星期三

sorry甘耐先打返個心得俾你(可能有啲長)🙏:

其實最初我真係冇諗著補history, 覺得history呢科只要夠動力, 肯啲啲史實, 就可以拎高分。但去到中五嘅時候先發現啲題目多變, 唔係只靠背史實就可以, 再加上學校方教任何答題技巧, 搞到成績越黎越差, 覺得力不從心, 好焦慮同迷茫, 唔知可以點讀落去, 個心勁灰, 覺得呢科無望, 但又唔想DSE考得衰, 所以係升中六個陣, 因為朋友介紹同埋我真係好想升grade, 開始補你。

雖然我都係補左你大概一年嘅時間, 但真係學到好多野。因為補你, 我先知history都有題型之分, 先知點睇keywords答題, 點答先叫答中題目要求。尤其係essay, 以往嘅我即使背左史實, 都只係盲塞條篇文到, match唔到題目要求, 自然拎唔到高分, 補完你先知點分題型。同埋你每個課題都會有一張大表, 上面都係啲百搭points同例子, 將書上超多嘅文字簡化, 淨係背個啲都已經好足夠去答DBQ同寫essay, 高效快速甘ko啲史實, 又勁方便, 平時搭車都可以睇。加上平時上堂(差唔多係每堂)都有test, 又有exercise, 所以如果夠動力做啲啲瘋紙, 一定可以進步得勁快同勁多! 但我衰在唔夠動力, 所以學校同你嘅mock都pre我4 雖然係study leave開始發奮圖強做瘋紙, 但最後都係得5, 冇拎到星, sorry KW 🙏🙏

而最最最令我感激嘅係可以遇到你, 一個好有心教history, 好關心學生, 好有人情味嘅老師。❤️❤️尤其係我study leave個陣幫我改我做嘅瘋紙, 俾返啲comments我, 話返俾我知點樣可以再做得好啲, 再拎高啲分, 多謝你令我嘅history起死回生! 🙏🙏

PS. 我其實都有啲後悔點解唔早啲補你🙏

下午1:29

Kw好多謝你今年嘅教導

我history竟然有5, 呢個係我無諗過嘅, 真係好多謝你, 今年其實我真係唔太認真去對待, 好多時候都令你好勞氣, 但係都真係好多謝你🙏🙏🙏

下午2:13



0:17

下午2:14

Kw

仲記得第一次認識到你係由 Kelvin 口中, 個陣時啱啱中四, 自己覺得 History pick up 得唔錯所以無補習。到中五年尾嘅時候仲係全級頭三名, 所以完全無諗過補習。升到上中六, History 成績突然跌得好快, 自己開始有危機感, 開始對呢科無信心。見身邊有幾個同學開始補你, 自己就開始試下補個陣時已經成十月, 我一日放學補完中文再去睇你嘅 video 返到屋企都成九點幾。不過補咗幾堂發現自己好多不足, 仲停留係 C 題四個 pt, 啲 essay structure 用死一種。我開始用更多時間做瘋紙, 自己計時做 quiz, 希望自己追返成績。學校成績亦升返, 自己掌握到答題技巧, pt 數量越寫越多。後來仲入返 live 班, 你好仔細改我啲測驗, 令我嘅答題方向更加明確。我都更加感受到你好有心。到你個 mock, 我做完心諗都係得個五, 點知攞到 5\* 個下真係好驚訝。學校派 mock 又有 5\*, 自己對呢科有返信心。我對 History 好有期望, 花更多時間操 paper, 仲上網攞埋 cheshistory 啲 paper 用你啲 skill 做。不繼溫你好高質嘅 essay 同 Dbq。嗰日放榜收到成績個下好失望, 雖然整體比我預計好, 但係 History 得 5\* 辜負你嘅期望同教導, 都真係我 DSE 最大嘅遺憾。不過最後都真係好多謝你咁用心教我, 我覺得你教識我最重要係自己去努力, 再好補習老師亦只可以為你指啱方向。比 kw Ho 教嘅學生固然係好幸運, History 讀得更有方向, 最重要係比其他人更努力。

昨天

Hello 師傅 我終於記得要打返感言比你

真心好多謝你簡我讀 live 班 做你其中一個徒弟仔 雖然後尾都係得 4 要你失望 但係我敢肯定一定 5 係你筆記或者你教學方法有問題 只係我後尾已經冇乜心機溫 考歷史之前又 5 舒服 所以先會錦

我睇你錦多個學生入面 應該都係底 5 好個班 但係你都有因為錦而有理我 反而係每一份功課個到都比好詳細嘅 comment 我 等我可以再做好 d

每一份筆記 每一份瘋紙 每一條示範題目都感受到你想我地好 你重教我地點樣去做錦多種題形

雖然每個星期都有 quiz 係好辛苦好 chur 但係我地四班都有 quiz 我地每一做一份你就要改多份 你重要每個星期都要備課 錦多野做但係你都有放棄 仍然堅持用最好嘅教材同精神都教我地 改功課從來 5 會 hea d comment 分分鐘重過我 d 答案 🙏 所以我係真心好多謝你教我

雖然我係歷史依一科得 4 有諗過 5 同你講 因為我 5 知點面對你 但係後尾你反而安慰反我 重關心我之後點安排 雖然依家有可能講得晒 但係真心 師傅多謝你 可以做到你其中一個徒弟一定係我畢生福氣 🙏



下午9:19

Hello, KW,

唔好意思，因為前排有啲野忙緊，所以而家先至打返篇感言。

首先，真係要講聲對唔住，最後只係擺到5\*，令恩師失望。不過，今次之所以失手，純粹係我嘅問題，純粹係因為我睇 study leave 嘅時候開始懶散。雖然最後都能夠穩入最心儀嘅大學，最心儀嘅學系，但我到而家都後悔緊嗰陣時冇盡到最大嘅努力，為自己嘅中學生涯留下遺憾。不過講到尾，我從來都有後悔過當日選擇補您。

話說由細到大，小學又好，初中又好，一直都係算一個相對勤力嘅學生。初中嘅文科好多時都係齋靠死背，所以成績都還可以。因為理科成績太差，好冇成功感，所以就順理成章咁揀咗文科。到咗中四嘅時候，可能係因為一直比較勤力嘅緣故，所以老師對我嘅印象似乎都唔錯，比較主觀嘅文科成績自然都唔錯。係咁嘅情況下，一直都有乜進步嘅動力，到中五就開始有啲停滯不前嘅感覺。我當其時就諗：書，我就已經背熟晒，唯一可以着手改善嘅地方，應該就係對題型、技巧嘅掌握程度。於是，我就開始搵啲 past paper 去做，嘗試去進一步了解佢嘅慣常出題方式同埋理想嘅作答架構。但基於我個人領悟力唔強，而且老師有完全冇教過任何關於答題技巧嘅嘢，所以真係睇到一頭煙，走去問老師佢又解釋唔到俾我聽。久而久之我就越嚟越迷惘，結果就選擇咗去補習。睇咗唔同導師嘅戰績之後，發覺KW嘅5\*\*學生似乎係最多，於是就由Capstar開始跟，一直到中六整個嘅all in one super course。

講完一大輪背景之後，就係時候言歸正傳，略略講吓點解我一跟KW就跟左咁耐，而且從來都有後悔過。

就史料而言，KW 啲 notes 入邊都非常齊備，常用史實應有盡有。而且亦都唔會有其他根本唔需要背嘅 out syllabus 嘅嘢，實用而又精簡。一紙KO更加係懶人嘅恩物，一睇就識點用。厚 notes 入邊又有史事排序，方便同學記誦。

就論據而言，厚 notes 嘅課文部份具備所有常用論據，出到去DSE嘅時候，真係可以成段成段咁用返出嚟。謹記：只要理解咗KW嘅成套思維，完全唔使背都可以知道點樣組織返出嚟。運用起上嚟完全唔吃力。（千祈唔好咁傻仔走去背啊！）

就技巧而言，KW 成套技巧係化繁為簡，以不變應萬變。兩個字：超神！我諗我鑽研成世，都冇可能整到一套勁過佢嘅 skill。無論係DBQ定係essay，只要用佢非常簡單，卻又行之有效嘅方法去判題；寫嘅時候，又跟返佢非常簡單，卻又行之有效嘅方法去寫，咁就一定冇死。坦白講，我諗相比起考評局出卷嘅人，KW對成份卷嘅出卷思維嘅熟悉程度可能更加高。最重要嘅係，佢套 skill 依幾年嚟（至少我補過嘅19capstar至20capstar係咁）似乎都有乜大變，證明佢並唔係好似其他補習商人咁，下下都事後孔明。今年教完你一套 skill，出到去根本就唔到，到下年又整套新嘅出嚟害人。所以，只要你睇頭一期盡力咁參透KW嘅skills，落下一個課題嘅時候就真係可以做到如魚得水，好輕鬆就可以掌握晒所有嘢。

就教學熱誠而言，KW真係一個好老師，而唔係補習商人。跟咗佢咁多個月，完完全全咁感受到佢教書真係唔係單純為咗搵錢，而係為咗係見到學生進步嘅時候嘅嗰份成功感。相信依點都唔使我再多講，補過嘅人應該都會feel到。

最後，真係想衷心咁講返句多謝。雖然最後歷史科失左手，得5\*，但您都係我整個中學生涯入邊，最稱職嘅老師（沒有之一）。

永懷感激

\*未補嘅就快啲去補啦！  
補緊嘅就記得要乖乖地聽KW講啊！

我，從中四升中五嘅暑假第一次補KW嘅 Summer course,個時因為自己歷史科的成績吾夠穩定，時好時差，所以補歷史，希望係穩定嘅表現下取得一個穩定嘅成績。

判題,一果多因,主項,既定事實,提問之眼,兩極化,分pt分段大包圍,S+E,SK2,態度一大三小,看法具體意見,美化醜化捍衛要求...呢啲已經入左腦，成為我係答題時嘅工具。

歷史科，除左答題之外，就係時間控制啦，上KW的Live，接受高壓嘅時間訓練，計時測驗！呢個真係斷定你係lv4定lv5。而我最後DSE時控都係麻麻。（我係失敗個案）

每份測驗，功課嘅檢討亦都不可忽視，才能繼續進步。

上KW堂，好似做gym咁，長期嘅訓練，先可以確保你考試嘅發揮。

歷史科，的確不可以只靠溫，還要操，見得愈多題目，訓練愈多，先可以應付不同類型的題目。

KW的mock比坊間的更難  
但DSE嘅難度就係咁，甚至更難  
所以題目難無得避，但你可以令自己係困難嘅題目下，取得題目嘅分數。  
(分數收割機🤖)

KW真係幫到我好多，用一種更有成效嘅方式溫歷史，去操去練，先至有成效。

吾好故步自封，有時候讀書吾可以淨係溫，試吓了解一種新嘅思維，新嘅溫習方式，自己先可以進步架。

最後，多謝KW！😎

下午1:09

昨天

我5識打千字文😓但係都要多謝你🙏  
雖然我考得有其他人咁好，得個4...  
上堂亦都一定唔係最專心個個  
工課一定唔係做得最好個個  
但係好感謝你為我地咁用心一份一份改功課  
真係同其他大型補習社老師完全唔同，好有heart!  
多謝你一年教導🙏

下午8:56

今天

hi kw，我突然有D嘢想同你講。我係你眾多學生入面並不出眾又不優秀，但係多謝你悉心嘅教導同鼓勵。其實我一直有嘢想同你講由第一日開始操卷，你講過30分鐘做一條DBQ，我當時:Σ(⊖\_⊖)。結果當然不理想。其實我係一個有讀寫障礙同專注力不足嘅學生，30分鐘對我嚟講係一個大嘅挑戰，因為平時在學校考試時間比一般人長，所以而家要30分鐘做好難。不過我最後都有同你表達返呢樣嘢，因為我唔想呢樣嘢成為咗我偷懶嘅藉口。咁多次嘅操練，原本我係學校加時我都做唔曬份試卷，但係我今次考試竟然可以做得曬。謝謝你。學習對我嚟講係一個好大嘅困難。我之前亦都有去參加一啲大型嘅補習社，但係因為佢哋覺得太快所以我完全跟唔上...不過唔知點解我上歷史好專心，唔可以話我跟得上，但可以話我明白每一堂嘅內容。然後都係要靠返到屋企抄一次所有歷史然後再做埋瘋紙先得，對唔住，我唔係好分度啲題型...整日錯sorry...但好多謝你教我，我歷史有4，普普通通，但我突破了自己。依加英文又係一個阻礙，雖然我仲未諗到一個可以令到我容易啲學習嘅方法，不過我會加油。對唔住，我可能有啲錯字，亦都有啲唔通順，但係多謝你的教導(•̀ω•́)✧

好似有啲太長...

下午1:05

你教過最懶最蠢嘅學生終於有時間寫返段嘢俾你喇 😂

我記得中四嘅朋友嘅介紹下報左個 2 堂嘅 course 我由嗰陣已經覺得你好長氣 😂 明明落堂你都唔落堂 😂 我諗嗰兩堂印象最深刻嘅係你見到我帶左本考史跟住叫我搽俾你 結果我好似大力左又搽錯方向整倒你 😂 其實嗰陣你係教緊歐洲史但學校只係教緊香港史結果我唔知你 up 咩 😂 講返出黎都有啲唔好意思 tim 😂

到我決定去上 regular 應該係中五考左個 mock 擺返個成績之後係 U 嘅時候完全嚇親我 咁我學校係差姐但 hist 冇人試過唔合格 我完全唔想做第一個 咁我就去左報 regular

我記得上左一期 regular 就考 final 我奇蹟咁由全級最尾定尾幾考到去一半 就咁我就一直有補到你 😂

到今年你轉左個補習形式 我本身一報就報 video 嘅 但係你好好咁樣話幫我留 live 班嘅位 我本身都幾抗拒 因為咁啱補你個時間其實就係去打鼓 但係我又唔好意思 say no 咁我就開展左每個星期六出黎補習嘅生涯 😂

初初你問我想擺咩 level 嗰陣我對呢科冇信心 (雖然而家都有) 就好快答你合格就夠 但係你嗰陣就叫我唔好放棄呢科要俾啲信心自己

雖然到最尾我擺嘅成績應該係你教過嘅學生之中最低 😂 放榜嗰日我有諗過唔話你知 block 曬所有嘢 不過我最後都有搵到你 你仲好好咁教我派 JUPAS 😂

我諗多謝嘅嘢或者其他嘢一篇文係完全唔夠表達囉 💖 不過我好慶幸可以做到你徒弟 🍀

最後 想同你講返聲「師父多謝你」 🍀

*Thank  
You*

from

your 徒弟

下午 1:09



2020 年 5\*\*

鎧而



左：鎧彤

右：鎧而

鎧而與鎧彤可以說是我最期望可以收歸麾下的學生類型，努力不懈、目標高、執行力強、習慣檢討、具有強烈時間觀念等等，有齊了許多能力強或潛力高的學生的特質，這類型的學生也實屬是鳳毛麟角。令我感到更加興奮的是，可以一次過收了一對孖妹。因此，在課程開始時，我已經幻想能不能再創造一下傳奇，打造出一對 5\*\* 的孖妹。

的確，鎧而與鎧彤從不令我失望。兩姐妹在中五時已經上過我的 S4-5 Regular Course，已經具備了一定程度的基礎能力。於 2019 年 All in One Super Course 開始後，鎧而、鎧彤近乎每一堂都是最早在課室外排隊上的學生，有著 100% 的交功課、測驗的比率，上課率亦近乎 100% (除了鎧彤請了一次假到大學面試)。在我角度而言，鎧而、鎧彤接近是完美完成了我的課程要求，即使未必每次功課、測驗都能夠獲得高分的成績，但慣性的檢討令她們每次能夠學習到更多，能力不斷得到強化。最終，鎧而、鎧彤不負所望，雙雙獲得 5\*\*，成就了孖妹取 5\*\* 的傳奇！

於 DSE 放榜後，鎧而和鎧彤亦成為了我任教了十年歷史科首次招募的助教，協助批改 Live Interaction 班學生的功課。我破天荒會聘請助教，不單單是因為相信鎧而和鎧彤的能力，更加是因為她們的責任感、時間觀和辦事質素！



鎧彤和鎧而的學校一共有 11 位同學報讀 Live Interaction 模式，其中 3 位同學取得 5\*\*、1 位同學取得 5\*、4 位同學取得 Lv5 的佳績！

## 鎧而讀歷史科之心得：

我由升 F5 嘅暑假開始補 KW, 一開始係補 regular course。因為本身學校教嘅課文內容好散亂，亦都有乜教過 DSE 實際會考咩題型同答題技巧，所以對於呢課點溫點讀都好迷惘。所以 KW 嘅課堂真係好有用，一開始 regular 嘅時候每個課題都有好有系統咁整合曬嘅課文同 table，令我對於每個課題嘅溫習重點都好清晰，有一個更明確嘅方向同目標。

而且上堂嘅時候 KW 會講解唔同 DBQ、ESSAY 同 past paper，更加清楚唔同題型用咩答法(一果多因、兩極化.....)，因為每堂都會講同講解相應嘅題目所以超級入腦，令我對 History 呢科好似重新認識過咁，所以自己都會用瘋紙盡量做埋課堂上有講嘅題目，基本上完成曬所有瘋紙，甚至上堂未明嘅題目都會再複習多次，等自己操練多啲同慢慢熟習。

補左幾個月成績已經好明顯有進步。之後補 all in one super course 係好 intensive 嘅課程，除左上堂 KW 會問學生好多問題之外，每個星期都會有 quiz 或者功課，變相係 chur 左好多，但正正係咁我每堂都會好專心上，亦都會每個禮拜規定自己用一定嘅時間溫習，進步自然更加大，上堂都會 catch-up 得快啲。而且每個禮拜做完嘅功課 KW 都會個別比 comment 同建議，等我可以好針對性咁知道自己有咩問題，等自己更加上心，確保自己唔會再錯，所以每個禮拜比心機做功課同準時交功課都係好重要嘅。

study leave 最後沖刺嘅時候其實唔算好緊張，因為一直跟住 KW 嘅進度對課文史實同題型已經有一定掌握，所以自己都會偏向操練為多，一個禮拜都會做幾條 essay，亦都會試下一次過做四條 DBQ，習慣返 DSE 真正考試嘅感覺，同埋等自己啲時間管理控制做得更好。總括黎講其實 KW 所有教材同 resources 都好有用，基本上依照進度跟住黎溫習就已經好安心，但一定要好好自律同善用，例如要勤力做瘋紙、準時交功課、count 好時間唔好自欺欺人、主動檢討自己功課測驗嘅表現，咁先至可以進步得更加快同響 DSE 發揮得更好。加油！

## 評卷紀錄

科目名稱：	歷史 History – E					
卷別組：	Paper 1				Paper 2	
評卷組：	101	102	103	104	203	204
分部基本得分：	14 M1 (out of 15)	6 M1 (out of 15)	9 M1 (out of 15)	12 M1 (out of 15)	23 M1 (out of 25)	22 M1 (out of 25)
分部調整得分：	14	6	9	12	23	22
分部填補分數：		13				
卷別調整得分：	48				45	
卷別組調整得分：	48				45	
卷別組填補分數：	114				78	
科目得分：	192 (out of 230)					
科目等級：	5**					

### 歷史卷 1

試題號數	評卷組	項目	最高分數	M1
1	101	Q1(a)	4	4
		Q1(b)	3	2
		Q1(c)	8	8
2	102	Q2(a)	3	2
		Q2(b)	4	4
3	103	Q3(a)	3	2
		Q3(b)	4	3
		Q3(c)	8	4
4	104	Q4(a)	4	3
		Q4(b)	3	2
		Q4(c)	8	7

### 歷史卷 2

試題號數	評卷組	項目	最高分數	M1
3	203	Q3	25	23
4	204	Q4	25	22

## 2020 DBQ Question 1: Hong Kong

Marks : 14/15

**1a) Infer two characteristics of Hong Kong's political system.(4marks)**

**推斷香港政治制度的兩項特徵。(4分)**

The first characteristic of Hong Kong's political system in 1951 is governor-dominated. In Source A, all the official members and unofficial members are governor appointed, showing that the political system, in terms of the Legislative council, is governor-dominated. Also, in Source A, the president of the Legislative Council is the governor. Therefore, this shows how the political system is headed, led and dominated by the governor.

The second characteristic of Hong Kong political system in 1951 is the lack of Chinese participation. In Source A, almost all official members of the Legislative Council were not ethnic Chinese with only Yeo Kok Cheang being the only one. Also, in terms of unofficial members, 5/9 are not ethnic Chinese. This shows that foreigners dominated the majority of the Legislative Council, showing the low and lack of Chinese participation in Hong Kong's political system in 1951.

**Mark: 4/4**

**1b) Identify and explain one administrative problem with reference to the first paragraph. (3 marks)**

**參考第一段，指出並解釋一個行政問題。(3分)**

The administrative problem that the Hong Kong government faced in the early 1950s was the communication barrier with local Chinese.

In Source B, it is stated that “the police had been pressuring the government to appoint a bilingual Chinese Crown Council to facilitate a better understanding and working relationship with the Legal Department”. It is because of the problem of communication barrier between government and local Chinese obstructing proper understanding towards each other, which triggered the action of the police, showing the administrative problem of communication barrier.

In Source B, it is also stated how the workload of police officers was increased by “briefing non-Chinese speaking members of the Legal Department.” This further illustrated the problem of communication barriers, that because of such, the workload of the department increased, showing communication barriers as the administrative problem.

**Mark: 2/3**

**1c) Do you agree that Hong Kong had become better in terms of democracy and racial equality from 1951 until 1997. [S+K] (8 marks)**

**你是否同意 1951-1997 年，香港在民主和種族平等皆有改善？ [S+K](8 分)**

Yes, I agree that from 1951 until the end of colonial rule in 1997, Hong Kong had become better with respect to democracy and racial equality.

In terms of democracy, before in the 1950s, there was a low degree of democracy in Hong Kong. In Source A, it shows that all official members and unofficial members of the Legislative Council in 1951 were appointed by the governor. This shows how there was a low degree of democracy with dominance and superior power of the governor.

Also, before the 1950s, the degree of democracy was low. In Source A, the governor was the president of the Legislative Council, which further illustrated the low degree of democracy due to absolute power of the governor.

In Source B, it stated “I was requested to hold up my resignation, and was convinced that the governor would intervene and grant me expatriate terms”. When officials wanted to resign, the decision making power of the governor was dominating, showing low degree of democracy.

Yet, after that heading towards 1997, the democracy degree was greatly heightened. From my own knowledge, in 1982, the District Council had its first election and the voting age lowered from 21 to 18, which added an electoral element in the political system and increased the degree of democracy.

Also, from my own knowledge, 1995, the total 60 seats of the Legislative Council was being elected, with all the appointed officials abolished, showing a better and higher degree of democracy with election and public participation.

In terms of racial equality, before, there was inequality racially with dominance of foreigners and low representativeness of Chinese. In Source A, it shows how the majority of unofficial and official members of the Legislative Council are not ethnic Chinese, showing the dominance of foreigners and Chinese being the inferior one racially.

Also, in Source B, it stated “Legal Department had been looking for a local barrister who could speak as well as read and write Chinese to be the first Chinese Crown

Counsel” , showing the lack of Chinese participation in the Legal system in Hong Kong in the 1951 with racial, inequality and not being represented.

Also, in Source B, it is stated “I was paid no more than a minimum flat salary without any living quarter, housing allowance and long leave with pay” . This shows that racial inequality happened that Chinese officials were being mistreated with less advantages in work.

Yet, after that towards 1997, the racial quality became better. From my own knowledge, in terms of Administrative officials in Hong Kong, 1980s have up to 91 AOs as Chinese, such as Carrie Lam and Donald Tsang, showing racial equality in political participation.

Also, from my own knowledge, more Chinese are able to take up senior roles, such as 1993 Chan Fong On San being Chief Secretary and 1995 Donald Tsang being the Chief Financial Secretary. This shows racial equality improved with better representativeness of Chinese in society.

**Mark: 8/8**



## 2020 DBQ Question 2: Japan&China

Marks : 6/7

**2a) Conclude one problem that hindered China's modernization efforts. (3 marks)**  
歸納妨礙中國現代化努力的一個問題。(3分)

The problem hindering modernisation efforts in Chinese was the lack of law and politics education in China.

In Source C, it stated that “Students sent to Japan mostly study military science and education, but rarely study law and politics.” but law and politics are the “essentials subjects to study if China is to reform”. This shows that the emphasis is shifted away from law and politics education. Without law and politics education, no relevant knowledge and talent can be bred for Chinese modernisation and reform, showing it as the problem.

Mark: 2/3

**2b) How successful were the revolutionaries in overthrowing the Qing government? (4 marks)**

革命黨在推翻滿清政權一事上有多成功？(4分)

To a large extent were the revolutionaries in overthrowing the Qing government successful.

In Source D, it stated “our army has so far failed to launch a Northern expedition”, showing that to a small extent it is not successful as the northern expedition is not totally completed and cannot totally overthrow the Qing regime.

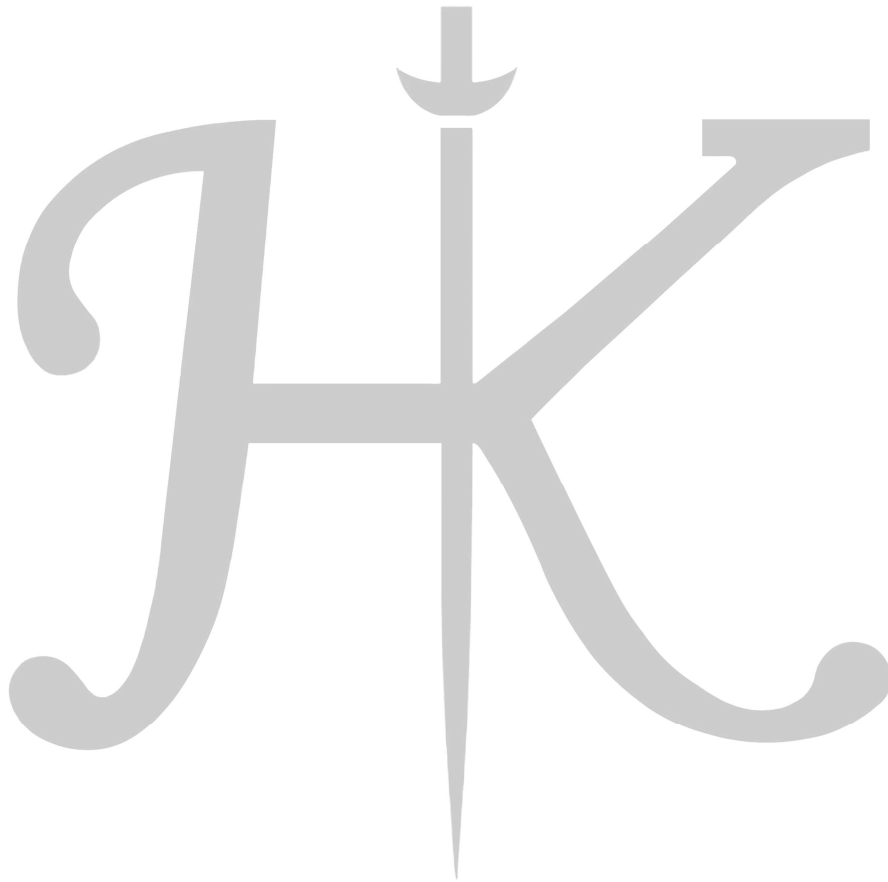
Yet, to a large extent it is successful. In Source D, it stated that “China’s southeastern part has largely settled down, with cities of fourteen provinces flying the revolutionary army’s now flag and people are happy”. This shows the revolutionaries were successful largely to settle a larger scope of territory in China.

Also, it is successful. In Source D, it stated “we have recently formed a new government of the Republic of China,” showing that politically revolutionaries were

successful in overthrowing the old Qing regime and taking grasp of power to set up a new one.

Therefore, despite some unfinished task, to a large extent were the revolutionaries successful.

**Mark: 4/4**



## 2020 DBQ Question 3: International economic cooperation

Marks : 9/15

**3a) How did the cartoon provoke fear towards Germany? (3 marks)**

漫畫如何挑起對德國的恐懼？(3分)

The cartoon provoked fear towards Germany by the threat of potential revival of Nazism.

In Source E, the goose representing France is bearing eggs of steel, which are helmets onto the territory of Germany across the border. As the helmet symbolised Schutzstaffel, the special police force in Nazi Germany, the fear towards Germany is provoked towards the potential revival and threat of Nazism by Germany.

Also, fear is provoked towards Germany as in Source E, the man representing Western Germany is patting the goose and looking forward to the birth of helmets, which shows Germany was encouraging the breeding of Nazism, provoking fear of the world towards Germany by the threat of Nazism.

Mark: 2/3

**3b) Is Source F meant to support or oppose Britain's entry into the EEC?(4 marks)**

引用兩項線索，資料支持還是反對英國加入歐洲經濟共同體？(4分)

Source F is meant to support Britain's entry into the EEC.

Firstly, in Source F, it is stated that "Entry into the European Community would not of course affect the position of Monarchy", which comfort and reassure Britain that the individual sovereignty of Britain would not be diminished after the entry, which supports Britain's entry into the EEC.

Secondly, in Source F, it stated that "it is not in practice possible to force another member state to act contrary to its vital national interests". This is to reassure Britain that the entry to EEC would not violate Britain's national interest, aiming to easen the Britain's worry and support her entry.

Mark: 3/4

**3c) 你是否同意歐洲在 1945-2000 年間的經濟統合是勢不可擋？(8 分)**  
**Do you agree that European economic integration was irresistible in the period 1945-2000? (8 marks)**

Yes, European economic integration was irresistible in the période 1945-2000.

In Source E, it shows the threat of Germany as the Nazi Germany helmet was born and produced on the Germany territory by France through ECSC. This shows that by provoking fear towards Germany,, countries would urge for European economic integration to resist the potential revival of Nazism and strengthen their own power.

In Source E, it also shows how France goose crossed the border with a creepy and suspicious smile. This shows how France, in the name of counteracting to the potential expand of Nazi Germany, make countries to integrate economically against Germany, making European economic integration irresistible with the push of France.

In Source F, it also stated “Entry into the European Community would not of course affect the position of Monarchy” . This easen the worry of states who are concerned about national sovereignty and encourages them to join integration, especially for Britain, which makes economic integration irresistible.

In Source F, it also stated how “it is not in practice possible to force another member state to act contrary to its vital national interest” , which aimed to easen the Britain’ s worry towards the loss of national interests. As countries, especially Britain, were reassured of the preservation of national interest, economic integration would be irresistible.

From my own knowledge, the entry of Britain is essential to make economic integration irresistible, for instance, Britain set up EFTA to counterbalance ECSC. Yet, while ECSC by the Outer Six are significant with 58% growth of production, Britain urged to integrate and make economic integration irresistible.

Also, the previous success encouraged integration. From my own knowledge, 1948 Benelux Union was a success, encouraging European countries to follow suit and start integration economically, making it irresistible.

From my own knowledge, the dissolution of the USSR also contributed. In the 1990s, the dissolution of the USSR led to the fall of Warsaw Pact and COMECON, which urged

Eastern European countries to seek economic assistance and join the EC. Therefore, economic integration was expanded and made irresistible.

Mark: 4/8



## 2020 DBQ Question 4: World War I

Marks : 12/15

### 4a) Conclude two types of peacekeeping efforts. (4 marks)

歸納兩種維持和平的努力(4分)

The first type of peacekeeping effort is in terms of international committees and organisations.

For instance, in Source G, there was the founding of the Inter-Parliamentary Union which formed the French Peace Society, Permanent International Peace Bureau and the Lombard League of Peace, which were committees and international organisations set up to uphold peacekeeping effort internationally.

The second type of peacekeeping effort is in terms of individual effort.

In Source G, the president of the USA won the Nobel Peace Prize by negotiating peace in the Russo-Japanese War in 1904-5, showing that individual effort was essential in peacekeeping in the period.

Mark: 3/4

### 4b) What was the cartoonist's view towards the prospect of peace? (3 marks)

漫畫家對和平的前景持什麼看法？(3分)

The cartoonist thinks that the prospect of peace can only be achieved through diplomatic measures of the country.

In Source H, Sir Edward Grey said to “Peace” in the “language of diplomacy”, to say “Wake up Miss, if you please”, showing that Britain tended to wake up peace, in other words, achieve peace, through diplomacy, which is diplomatic measures.

Mark: 2/3

**4c) Do you agree that the trend of peacekeeping was stronger than that of military rivalry in the period 1900-14? [S+K](8 marks)**  
**你認為 1900-14 年間，維持和平的趨勢是否較軍事對抗的趨勢更強？[S+K](8 分)**

Yes, I agree that peacekeeping was a stronger trend than military rivalry in the period 1900-14.

In terms of peacekeeping, in Source G, there were lots of international committees and bodies set up for the effort of peacekeeping. For instance, the Permanent International Peace Bureau and the Inter-Parliamentary Union, which promoted the effort of peacekeeping in the period of time promptly.

Also, Source G shows how peacekeeping effort was widespread and upheld by many countries, including France, UK and Austria Hungary which were the Allied Power and the Central Power respectively, showing the wide coverage of peacekeeping as a trend.

Also, in Source H, peacekeeping was promoted as Sir Edward Grey tended to wake up “peace” in the language of “diplomacy”, showing that Britain, as one of the major powers at that time, also promoted peacekeeping through diplomacy, showing it as a stronger trend.

Yet, there is some military rivalry in the period. For instance, from my own knowledge, the two Moroccan Crisis broke out as colonial rivalries and intensified the relationship between Germany and France.

Yet, in comparison, peacekeeping was stronger than military rivalry. For instance, after the Moroccan Crisis, peace conferences such as the Hague Conference were held for peacekeeping to show a stronger trend.

There are also colonial rivalries in my own knowledge in terms of the Balkans War, which leads Europe to the brink of war by the 1st Balkan War between the Balkans League and the 2nd between Bulgaria and Serbia.

Yet, in comparison, peacekeeping was stronger as there are conferences set up, such as the Algeiras Conference and Hague Conference for settling disputes in my own knowledge.

Also, from my own knowledge, the alliance system achieved deterrent effort to hold

back allies to maintain peace and prevent war, such as how France and Britain held back Russia in the Balkans War to not to support Serbia.

Mark: 7/8





## 2020 Essay Question 3: Japan

Mark: 23/25

**Do you agree that the USA facilitated more than hindered Japan's development? Explain your view with reference to Japan's development in the period 1945-2000.**

**你是否同意美國促進多於妨礙日本的發展？試參考 1945-2000 年間的日本發展，解釋你的看法。**

After the Second World War, Japan entered a period of being ruled under the US SCAP government. In terms of political, economic and diplomatic development of Japan, the USA facilitated more than hindered Japan's development. The following will prove that the statement is agreed.

Firstly, in terms of political aspect, the USA facilitated the political development of Japan. Under SCAP rule, the US shifted the focus of Japan from military towards democratisation, in which 6000 soldiers were brought to be sentenced in the war tribunal to suppress militarism in Japan. Also, up to 200 million people who supported militarism were brought under arrested or sentenced. This suppressed the spread of militarism in Japan and facilitated the political development of Japan. What's more, the Mutual Security Pact was established by the US, that the military expenditure of Japan would only account for 1% of the GDP while the others would be supported by the US. Also, the self-defensive army would cut greatly in size, which was to reduce the military importance and prevent the military rule in Japan again. Through the shift of political focus from militarism to develop different aspects of lives in Japan. The US facilitated democratisation of political development in Japan.

In contrast, the USA hindered Japan's political development. For instance, the SCAP rule of Japan had greatly violated the national sovereignty of Japan, that Japan was being bound as a political tool of the US to strengthen the capitalist influence. For instance, as CCP in China established the communist regime in 1949, the US intended to utilise Japan as a capitalist force to counterbalance and contain the spread of communism in Southeast Asia. Therefore, Japan became a political tool of the US, losing its own autonomy and sovereignty.

Yet, in comparison, the USA facilitated more than hindered Japan's political development. In terms of limitation, the USA rule did not sustain for long, that in the

1950s Japan was already able to regain its own autonomy and sovereignty. Yet, in terms of fundamentality, the USA has launched an important foundation towards the democratic political development of Japan. For instance, Japan had introduced more electoral elements to the political system. Military rule was also abolished. Therefore, the USA facilitated more than hindered Japan's political development.

Secondly, in terms of economic aspect, the USA did a lot to facilitate economic development of Japan after WWII. For instance, the Nine Principle of Economic Stablisation was introduced for Japan's economic recovery. Also, the fair trade commission and the anti-monopoly policy were launched to eradicate the corruption and monopolisation in Japan in order to create a favourable, safe and sound economic environment in Japan to facilitate trade and business. Also, the Land Reform Act was introduced to resell land to tenants to free from the domination of landlords. Up to 80% of land were redistributed to local Japanese tenants to facilitate their trading and business as well as boosting production in order to facilitate economic growth and development.

In contrast, economic development was somehow hindered by the USA. For instance, in the 1980s, Japan was successful to reverse the trade deficit with the USA and gain a surplus of 590 million dollars, showing the massive boom of Japanese economy. This aroused the fear of the US, that the US decided to launch a 100% punitive tariff to suppress the economic boom in Japan. Also, the Nixon shock also led to financial bubbles and economic risks in Japan. For instance, US president Nixon cancelled the direct transfirm of gold to dollar, as wel as tighten the financial expansionary and fiscal policy, which led to hyperinflation in Japan and wreck the economic development of Japan, hindering Japanese economic development.

Yet, in comparison, the USA facilitated more than hindered Japan's economic development. In terms of fundamentality, the Nine Principles of Economic Stablisation provided à strong foundtion for Japan's economic recovery after the WWII. Also, in terms of fundamentality, it was the USA which chose Japan to be the place to supply military munitions in Korean War and Vietnam War, and the US created procurement to boost industrial production of Japan with a growth of 58%. Therefore, the USA facilitated more than hindered the economic development of Japan.

Thirdly, in terms of diplomatic aspect, the USA facilitated diplomatic strength and status of Japn after WWII. For instance, the USA urged the signing of the Treaty of San Francisco of Japan with other Southern Asian countries such as Burma and Vietnam,

allowing Japan to repay war reparation in kinds and labours. This not only lifted the economic recovery of Japan, but also helped improve the diplomatic relationship of Japan with Asian countries. With the aid of the USA, Japan received the strongest Asian power after WWII, which also became the economic assistance provider. For instance, \$470 million was provided to China, making Japan the biggest aid provider and also strengthening the diplomatic status of Japan. Apart from diplomacy with Asian countries, as the USA was the leader of capitalist bloc, Japan was able to tighten her relationship with capitalist countries, such as the signing of Australian-Japanese Treaty of friendliness, showing the multiple and higher status of diplomatic development of Japan facilitated by the USA.

In contrast, the USA hindered diplomatic development of Japan at some point. For instance, Japan was under the rule of the SCAP government of the US, who was the leader of capitalist bloc. Therefore, Japan was doomed to follow the Ping Pong Diplomacy carried out by the US. Also, the diplomatic relationship of Japan with communist countries deteriorated as the US was under confrontation with the communist bloc after WWII. Therefore, Japan's diplomatic development was limited and monolateral, which was hindered by the USA.

Yet, in comparison, the USA facilitated more than hindered diplomatic development of Japan. In terms of extent, the aid of the USA allowed Japan to reach the international stage with a higher diplomatic status amid other countries. For instance, Japan was welcomed to join the World Bank and IMF, which are international organisations. This testifies Japan as a world-recognised power under the aid of the USA. Also, Japan was able to establish the ASEAN to strengthen her power among Asian countries, which was also the effort of the USA which allowed Japan to gain an edge in world diplomacy for a long term. Therefore, the USA facilitated more than hindered Japan's diplomatic development.

All in all, despite the drawbacks of USA rule, the SCAP period and assistance of the US had determined and facilitated Japan's political, economic and diplomatic development. Therefore, I agree.

Words: 1092

## 2020 Essay Question 4: World War II

Mark: 22/25

To what extent did the Paris Peace Settlement (1919-23) cause the Second World War? Explain your answer with reference to European history in the period 1919-39.

巴黎和約(1919-23)在什麼程度導致了第二次世界大戰的爆發？試參考 1919-39 年間的歐洲歷史，解釋你的看法。

The Paris Peace Settlement was introduced in 1919-23 to settle the consequences of WWI. Yet, loopholes and drawbacks were detrimental and headed towards WWII as a result. Despite the fact that there are other factors like the Great Depression (1929), the appeasement policy and the incooperative attitude of countries, yet, in terms of settlement of Germany, Italy, nation states and failure of collective security make the Second World War to a large extent a consequence of Paris Peace Settlement.

Firstly, the Paris Peace Settlement triggered the rise of German aggression. For instance, in the Treaty of Versailles, Germany was believed to be the one to bear the most responsibility of WWI. Therefore, harsh terms were launched on Germany. She was to cut away to 100000 soldiers, cut 10% of population and territory, giving up all the overseas colonies as well as the \$330 billion of reparation. What's more, Germany had to bear the War Guilt Cause to bear the sole responsibility of causing WWI. Due to the unfair, unbearable and unreasonable settlement, the German totalitarianism as boosted. For instance, Nazism was supported widely due to Hitler's urge to search for "living space" and regain territory and loss in the Paris Peace Settlement. Therefore, the discontent of Germany breeds in the Paris Peace Settlement was reviewed in the invasion of Germany. For instance, Germany violated the Treaty of Versailles and remilitarized Rhineland and re-introduce conscription in 1936 and 1935 respectively. To regain her loss in the Paris Peace Settlement Germany invaded Czechoslovakia in 1939, and later Poland in 1939 to lead the world towards the Second World War. It was because the harsh and unreasonable treaties in the Paris Peace Settlement trigger totalitarianism, leading to WWII.

Secondly, Italian totalitarianism was triggered by the settlement. For instance, the Treaty of St. Germain gave Italy Tyrol and Istria. Yet, Italy failed to get the promised land, Dalmatia and Fiume from the Allied Power. Italy felt humiliated in the Paris Peace

Settlement and started totalitarian aggression. For instance, Italy bombarded Corfu Island in the 1920s and got back Fiume from Yugoslavia in 1924. In 1936, Italy also turned Albania into the protectorate of Italy. Under the totalitarian rule of Mussolini, there was the Abyssinian Crisis in 1938 which bridged the world to the outbreak of WWII. Therefore, it was again the unfair Paris Peace Settlement that led to the Second World War.

Thirdly, in terms of nation states. In the Paris Peace Settlement, treaty of St. Germain proposed “National Self-determination” which resulted in the formation of nation states under independence, such as Poland and Czechoslovakia. Yet, the settlement ignored the balance of power, which the newly formed nation states were weak and incapable, easily fell under aggression in 1939, such as Poland and Czechoslovakia, and led to the outbreak of WWII. Also, the terms towards nation states was unfair as Germany was not included in it. Therefore, Germany in 1938 annexed Sudetenland to get back territory which was of 3 million of German population, bridging to the outbreak of WWII. Therefore, WWII is a consequence of the Paris Peace Settlement.

Moreover, in terms of collective security, the 14th Points were proposed in the Paris Peace Settlement, which promoted the launch of the League of Nations as a peacekeeping body. Yet, the Paris Peace Settlement of this measure failed to maintain peace in the 1930s. For instance, the League lacked an independent army, while economic sanction and moral condemnation were effortless. Therefore, the failure of such paves the way to WWII. For instance, the League was unable to stop the aggression of Germany and Italy as they withdrew in 1934 and 1936 respectively. Therefore, the inability of the peacekeeping method in the Paris Peace Settlement led to the outbreak of WWII.

On the other hand, the appeasement policy was believed to be another factor leading to WWII. For instance, in the appeasement policy, Britain and France tend to pacify countries and aggressions to prevent outbreak of war. For instance, in the Munich Conference 1938, Britain and France pacified Germany by giving Sudetenland to her, which boosted the aggressiveness of Germany and led to 1939 Germany invading Poland, leading to the outbreak of WWII.

Yet, in terms of causality, it was Paris Peace Settlement that led to the proposal of an appeasement policy. For instance, in the Paris Peace Settlement, harsh terms were imposed on Germany and boosted her aggression under totalitarianism. Due to her non-stoppable aggressiveness, the appeasement policy fell into a failure, showing how

Paris Peace Settlement was the cause of such.

On the other hand, some may say that the Great Depression 1929 was a leading factor to WWII. Under the Great Depression, countries had their economy wrecked seriously. In Germany, there were 3 million of unemployment with closure of industries and factories in Italy too. Due to the extremely poor economy resulted from the Great Depression, totalitarianism was bred and boosted in countries, such as how German Nazism gained support in search of “living spaces”, that foreign expansionist policy was supported, leading to aggression, such as 1938 Sudetenland annexation for Germany to get back her territory.

Yet, in terms of causality, it was the harsh treaty of Versailles in Paris Peace Settlement which wrecked German economy with \$330 billion of reparation, directly boosting totalitarianism. Also, the effect of the Great Depression was limited as it was happening in 1929. Yet, the consequences of Paris Peace Settlement in terms of rise of totalitarianism had already happened in 1920s, such as Mussolini of Italy bombarded Corfu Island in 1926. Therefore, Paris Peace Settlement was the ultimate cause of WWII.

Also, some may say that incooperative attitude of countries led to WWII. For instance, the US did not join the League of Nations and stayed in isolation policy, which lowers the effort of peacekeeping. Also, USSR suspicion was aroused and signed the Non-Aggression Pact with Germany, which was believed to be encouraging German aggression, leading to invasion of Poland in 1939 and the start of WWII.

Yet, in terms of causality, Paris Peace Settlement led to incooperative attitude. For instance, knowing the harsh settlement, the US further wanted to be free from European affairs to sustain its own power, so she stayed isolated. Also, it was because of the Paris Peace Settlement fail to secure USSR interest led to its suspicion.

All in all, despite other factors, to a large extent was WWII a consequence of the Paris Peace Settlement.

Words: 1073

2020 年 5\*\*

鎧彤



左：鎧彤

右：鎧而

鎧而與鎧彤可以說是我最期望可以收歸麾下的學生類型，努力不懈、目標高、執行力強、習慣檢討、具有強烈時間觀念等等，有齊了許多能力強或潛力高的學生的特質，這類型的學生也實屬是鳳毛麟角。令我感到更加興奮的是，可以一次過收了一對孖妹。因此，在課程開始時，我已經幻想能不能再創造一下傳奇，打造出一對 5\*\* 的孖妹。

的確，鎧而與鎧彤從不令我失望。兩姐妹在中五時已經上過我的 S4-5 Regular Course，已經具備了一定程度的基礎能力。於 2019 年 All in One Super Course 開始後，鎧而、鎧彤近乎每一堂都是最早在課室外排隊上的學生，有著 100% 的交功課、測驗的比率，上課率亦近乎 100% (除了鎧彤請了一次假到大學面試)。在我角度而言，鎧而、鎧彤接近是完美完成了我的課程要求，即使未必每次功課、測驗都能夠獲得高分的成績，但慣性的檢討令她們每次能夠學習到更多，能力不斷得到強化。最終，鎧而、鎧彤不負所望，雙雙獲得 5\*\*，成就了孖妹取 5\*\* 的傳奇！

於 DSE 放榜後，鎧而和鎧彤亦成為了我任教了十年歷史科首次招募的助教，協助批改 Live Interaction 班學生的功課。我破天荒會聘請助教，不單單是因為相信鎧而和鎧彤的能力，更加是因為她們的責任感、時間觀和辦事質素！



鎧彤和鎧而的學校一共有 11 位同學報讀 Live Interaction 模式，其中 3 位同學取得 5\*\*、1 位同學取得 5\*、4 位同學取得 Lv5 的佳績！



## 鎧形讀歷史科之心得：

其實本身我揀 history 都係因為低 form 嘅 history 幾有趣同埋幾容易拎高分，按住自己興趣黎揀。當初我以為高中 DSE 嘅 history 都會好似低 form 咁樣，只要英文唔錯就可以好容易咁樣拎到好嘅分數。我真係開始讀嘅時候，就發現 DSE 係一個完全唔同嘅世界。原本我中四中五都勉強可以靠自己嘅英文底睇得明啲 sources 同埋做到啲題目，但係分數一直都維持響中上嘅水平，亦都慢慢發現自己做卷嘅時候好似靠運氣，某個 source 睇得明就中 point，睇唔明嘅話就唔識答，完全無把握上到更高分。所以我 F5 下學期 Final Exam 之前就覺得唔可以再咁落去，抱住一試嘅心態去報 KW 香港史嗰個 4 堂睇下有無用。

上左短短 4 堂之後，我對於呢一科嘅認知有一個好大嘅轉變。雖然只係香港史一個課題，但係我從中睇到 DSE History 唔係淨係將 textbook 或者 notes 嘅 historical facts 死記硬背就可以，而係有好多答題框架同埋拆題方法，將唔同史實準確有效咁樣應用出黎。響跟住落黎嘅 F5 Final Exam 我嘗試淨係溫 KW 嘅 table 同埋 notes，考試嘅時候亦都試下用學左嘅 DBQ 同埋 Essay 答題技巧，做卷嘅時候覺得有把握同埋有方向，表現得好左。嗰陣我先真正發現以前自己讀 history 嘅時候真係行多左好多冤枉路，一直都無用最有效嘅方法去 tackle 呢一科。所以，我就決定一定要報 KW 個 capsta all in one course，靠 F6 半年左右嘅時間去追返前兩年浪費左嘅時間，認真對待 history。

雖然響跟 KW 嘅學生入面比我勤力嘅人一定大有人在，但係我覺得自己投放嘅時間同埋努力都算係足夠，所以都想同大家分享少少自己讀 history 嘅 tips！

### ✿瘋紙

每次落堂前 KW assign 嘅瘋紙題目我都一定會做。DBQ 嘅話我就會先試下唔題 model answer 自己睇題目做一次，然後再對下 model answer 有咩 point 自己係漏左或者有咩地方係自己 interpret 得唔準確嘅。而 essay 我就會跟住 model answer，一段一段咁樣睇，理解清楚每一段個 argument 點樣由 topic sentence elaboration 到 examples 一步一步咁樣論述，再睇成個 overall 嘅 structure。而響咁樣睇嘅時候，我就會一路響瘋紙 mark 返 point form，方便自己以後溫返。

### ✿考前溫習

每次考 history (even DSE 之前) 我都係跟住同一個 flow 去溫 history 嘅：

1. 將厚 notes 入面嘅內容 enrich tables 上面嘅 points，背左厚 notes 同 table 上面一啲主要嘅內容同史實

2. (assume 你響每堂都有跟足 KW 嘅要求做好囉瘋紙) 溫瘋紙入面相關 topic 嘅 DBQ 同 Essay 題目
3. DBQ 同 Essay 各揀 2-3 條題目 time 住咁做

我覺得跟住呢幾個步驟就可以確保自己除左熟悉所有最基本嘅史實內容，仲可以響考試之前熟習唔同題型同埋作答要求，試做卷嘅時候更加可以比自己 warm up 習慣計時作答嘅感覺。

### ✿心態

其實我跟左 KW 之後都唔係話即刻次次都好高分從此就讀得好輕鬆，平日啲功課同埋 quiz 都會有低分，就算去到 2 月嘅時候我更加覺得自己到左一個樽頸位，好似越溫越驚，越操卷就越低分，學校同埋 KW 個 mock 考出黎個分一啲都唔好。我覺得讀 History 就係要接受有時分數會隨著自己對某啲 topic 嘅認知同埋對 source 嘅 interpretation 而有 fluctuation，但係要做嘅就係 make sure 自己記得唔同拆題嘅終點同埋答題方向，就算做卷嘅時候見到一啲完全未見過嘅提問字眼或者內容，都可以用啲框架去拆題，比啲方向同埋信心自己完成題目，keep 住穩定嘅發揮。所以就算我考 DSE 之前好緊張，好擔心自己會好似 mock 咁樣啲分上唔到去，我都本住一個相信自己同埋相信一直以黎跟住 KW 個套去做一定唔會出事嘅心態，再加上 KW 響我考之前真係比左好大好大嘅信心我，令我最後真係可以盡力做到最好。

以上就係我一啲讀 history 嘅心得。考 DSE 一啲都唔容易，就算我而家望返轉頭都覺得自己有好地方可以做得更加好。但係我只可以講跟 KW 係我最無悔嘅決定，除左改變左我讀 history 嘅方法，亦都比左好多 insights 我讀其他科。雖然每個人嘅起步點都唔同，但係我估揀得要跟 KW 嘅都係一啲對自己有要求同埋想進步嘅人，所以大家一定要好好珍惜 KW 俾大家咁多咁好咁有用嘅 support，真係要認真上堂同埋用啲方法溫習。只要大家肯放時間同埋心機落去，比多啲信心自己，最後都一定可以到達自己理想中嘅終點！加油♥

## 評卷紀錄

科目名稱：	歷史 History – E					
卷別組：	Paper 1			Paper 2		
評卷組：	101	102	103	104	203	204
分部基本得分：	12 M1 (out of 15)	6 M1 6 C (out of 15)	8 M1 (out of 15)	11 M1 (out of 15)	21 M1 (out of 25)	19 M1 (out of 25)
分部調整得分：	12	6	8	11	21	19
分部填補分數：		13				
卷別調整得分：	44			40		
卷別組調整得分：	44			40		
卷別組填補分數：	105			70		
科目得分：	175 (out of 230)					
科目等級：	5**					

### 歷史卷 1

試題號數	評卷組	項目	最高分數	M1	C1
1	101	Q1(a)	4	4	
		Q1(b)	3	2	
		Q1(c)	8	6	
2	102	Q2(a)	3	3	3
		Q2(b)	4	3	3
3	103	Q3(a)	3	1	
		Q3(b)	4	4	
		Q3(c)	8	3	
4	104	Q4(a)	4	4	
		Q4(b)	3	1	
		Q4(c)	8	6	

### 歷史卷 2

試題號數	評卷組	項目	最高分數	M1
3	203	Q3	25	21
4	204	Q4	25	19

## 2020 DBQ Question 1: Hong Kong

Marks : 12/15

**1a) Infer two characteristics of Hong Kong's political system.(4marks)**

**推斷香港政治制度的兩項特徵。(4分)**

Firstly, the characteristic is low participation of ethnic Chinese. From Source A, it is shown that the majority of the members of the Legislative Council, including the president, the official members and the unofficial members are not “ethnic Chinese”, except few exceptionals like Yeo Kok Chang, Chau Tsun-nin, Chau Sik-nin, Lo Man Wai and Ngan Shing Kwan. This shows that the political system was made up mainly by foreigners, that Chinese had low participation in the political system.

Secondly, another characteristic is that the political system was governor-led with governor holding higher power. From Source A, it is shown that all the official and unofficial members of the Legislative Council were appointed by the Governor with no exception. This shows that the Governor has absolute power and completely controlled the LegCo, showing that the political system was Governor led with the highest power held by the governor.

Mark: 4/4

**1b) Identify and explain one administrative problem with reference to the first paragraph. (3 marks)**

**參考第一段，指出並解釋一個行政問題。(3分)**

The administrative problem was the language barrier between Chinese-speaking and non-Chinese speaking officials faced by the Hong Kong government.

From Source B, it mentions that there was “increasing the workload of police officials briefing non-Chinese speaking members of the ‘Legal Department’, which shows that the language barrier between Chinese-speaking and non-Chinese speaking officials increase the difficulty in communication, lowering the efficiency of government work.

From Source B, it mentions that the “Legal Department had been looking for a local barrister who could speak as well as read Chinese” and the police urged the

appointment of a “bilingual Chinese Crown Counsel”. This shows that the government faced obstacles caused by the language barrier, and would need personnel that were bilingual to facilitate government work, showing the language barrier problem.

**Mark: 2/3**

**1c) Do you agree that Hong Kong had become better in terms of democracy and racial equality from 1951 until 1997.[S+K] (8 marks)**

**你是否同意 1951-1997 年，香港在民主和種族平等皆有改善？[S+K](8 分)**

Yes, the claim is agreed.

Firstly, in terms of democracy, there was a lower level of democracy in 1951. From Source A, it shows that all the official and unofficial members in the Legislative Council were appointed by the governor, showing that the Governor had supremacy in control, and there was low democracy even in the consultative body.

Yet, from my own knowledge, the democracy in the Legislative Council increased until the end of colonial rule in 1997. For instance, in 1993, Chris Pattern confirmed that the president of the LegCo was no longer the Governor, but elected among LegCo members. In 1996, all the 120 seats were all elected for LegCo, showing a higher level of democracy.

From my own knowledge, democracy at the end of colonial rule is better with regards to suffrage. For instance, from 1982, the District Council held elections for all Hong Kong residents 21 years old or above residing for more than 7 years to vote, which later on extended the voting age to 18 years old, showing the rise of democracy at the end of colonial rule.

Secondly, in terms of racial inequality, the situation was poor in 1951. From Source A, it shows the majority of the LegCo members were not ethnic Chinese, showing that the Chinese could not grant equal status as the foreigners in the administration and could not participate in higher posts, with only one Chinese (Yeo Kok Chang) as official members.

From Source B, it shows that the Chinese Civil Servant was discriminated against that he was “paid no more than a minimum flat salary without any living quarters, having allowance and long leave with pay” and “expatriates terms were not granted”, showing

that in the field of workplace, the Chinese receive unequal treatment and were discriminated against.

Yet, from my own knowledge, the racial equality became better until the end of colonial rule. For instance, Chinese became the official language in 1974, showing that Chinese, as the majority one, had more equal status with foreigners.

Also, from my own knowledge, in the 1990s, the LegCo members were majority of ethnic Chinese with even more Chinese taking up higher posts as senior administrative officers, such as Donald Tsang, Anson Chau, Carrie Lam, and the localisation of civil servants reached 98.68% in 1990, showing that racial equality was better and Chinese could have more stake in government administration.

Mark: 6/8



## 2020 DBQ Question 2: Japan&China

Marks : 6/7

### 2a) Conclude one problem that hindered China's modernization efforts. (3 marks) 歸納妨礙中國現代化努力的一個問題。(3分)

The problem hindered modernisation efforts in China would be the lack of training for law and politics personnel that hinder political reform.

From Source C, it mentions that students sent to Japan “rarely study law and politics” which “are the essential subjects to study if China is to reform itself.” This shows that there was a lack of breeding of the personnel for law and politics, that might hinder the comprehensive political reforms to be carried out in China.

From Source C, it mentions that a “one-year course” would be provided for “law and politics”. With the short period of time in training the law and politics personnel, the effectiveness might be low, that the lack of well-trained law and politics personnel hindered political reform.

Mark: 3/3

### 2b) How successful were the revolutionaries in overthrowing the Qing government? (4 marks) 革命黨在推翻滿清政權一事上有多成功？(4分)

Firstly, the revolutionaries were successful in taking control over some territories. From Source D, it is mentioned that “China’s southeastern part was largely settled down; with fourteen provinces trying the revolutionary army’s flag.” This shows that the revolutionaries succeeded in conquering territories of the southeastern part.

Secondly, the revolutionaries succeeded in establishing a new government. From Source D, it mentions that the revolutionaries “have recently formed a new government of the Republic of China”. This shows that the revolutionaries were successful in overthrowing the Qing Monarchy and replaced it with a republican government.

Yet, the success was not complete as Yuan Shikai was not overthrown fully. It mentions that revolutionaries would “tune off up to one month to see how peace negotiations will go”, showing that the revolutionaries had not gained full control and needed to wait a month for Yuan Shikai.

**Mark:3/4**





## 2020 DBQ Question 3: International economic cooperation

Marks : 8/15

**3a) How did the cartoon provoke fear towards Germany? (3 marks)**

漫畫如何挑起對德國的恐懼？(3分)

The cartoon provoked the fear towards Germany that Germany would be strengthened in power as it participated in economic integration that posed a threat to revival of German aggression.

From source E, it is shown that the Chancellor of West Germany and France seemed to have been on the same side and never in cooperation that is across the border. The higher position of Germany may apply the rise in power of Germany over France even.

From Source E, it shows that the “eggs of steel” from France became the helmet of Nazi Germany. This implies that under the economic cooperation, the power of Germany would be strengthened with “coal” and “steel” production, and the strengthened power of Germany might lead to the threat of revival of Nazi aggression.

Mark: 1/3

**3b) Is Source F meant to support or oppose Britain’s entry into the EEC?(4 marks)**

引用兩項線索，資料支持還是反對英國加入歐洲經濟共同體？(4分)

The Source F supported Britain’s entry to the EEC.

Firstly, it mentions that the “entry into the European Community would not of course affect the position of Monarchy”. This shows that the document pacified the fear of Britain in losing sovereignty when entering the EEC and measured the Prime Minister that Britain’s monarchical rule can be maintained even with the entry.

Secondly, it mentions that “it is not in practice possible to force another member state to act contrary to its vital national interest”. This shows that the document in Source F tried to reassure that Britain could preserve national interests and held autonomy over its own interest even entering the EEC, which supported Britain’s entry to EEC.

Mark: 4/4

**3c) 你是否同意歐洲在 1945-2000 年間的經濟統合是勢不可擋？(8 分)**  
**Do you agree that European economic integration was irresistible in the period 1945-2000? (8 marks)**

Yes, the claim is agreed.

From Source E, it shows that the ECSC could provide Germany with “eggs of steel”, that facilitated the strengthening of its military power as implied by the “helmets”. This shows that as Germany could receive its power with the economic integration with France, that it could recover from the economic damage from the war to regain power, it would inevitably join in the economic integration.

From Source F, it shows that the entry into EEC had “no question of growing up their sovereignty” for the members, which shows that as the economic integration preserve the sovereignty of countries and would not affect the rule of our country, the economic integration would be favoured by countries.

From my own knowledge, the emergence of the Cold War made economic integration irresistible. As the two superpowers provided financial aid plans respectively, namely \$13 billion Marshall Plan from US and Molotov Plan from USSR, it drove the capitalist bloc and communist bloc to form economic cooperation bodies respectively to distribute the fund, namely OEEC and COMECON to facilitate aid plan.

From my own knowledge, the huge damage from WWII made economic integration irresistible. As the war caused great halt to economic activities with damages of firms and factories, that Britain and France had national capital reduced by  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{5}$  only, they needed economic integration to boost the economy and deal with the unemployment problem brought by returning soldiers.

From my own knowledge, the integration between Western and Eastern Europe was irresistible with democratic movement of Eastern Europe. With the hyperinflation in the USSR under the Gorbachev economic reform plans, the soviet satellites held economic hardships and doubted the effectiveness of Soviet Union. Moreover, under democratic movements, they broke away from COMECON and joined the EC and eventually became eligible members of European Union for economic recovery.

It was true that the integration was resistable. From Source E, it shows the fear towards Germany on the integration increase her power. Yet, it was unavoidable that the

growth of Germany also benefited other European countries' recovery.

Yet, all in all, it is agreed that the integration was irresistible.

**Mark: 3/8**



## 2020 DBQ Question 4: World War I

Marks : 11/15

**4a) Conclude two types of peacekeeping efforts. (4 marks)**

歸納兩種維持和平的努力(4分)

Firstly, the holding of disarmament conferences was a peacekeeping means. From source G, it mentioned that “Louis Remnant”, a significant contributor to the Hague Conference and “Auguste Brevnant”, an active promoter of the Hague Conference were given the Nobel Peace Prize. As the Hague Conference were disarmament conferences which called upon all countries to meet and discuss on disarmament terms and arbitrate conflicts, it shows that disarmament conferences held were a peacekeeping means in the period.

Secondly, the founding of international organisations to promote peace and arbitrate conflicts was another means. From Source G, it shows that the “Permanent International Peace Bureau” was founded as an “organisation that coordinates and diverts peace movements of different countries”. This shows that the founding of an international peacekeeping organisation to deal with conflicts and maintain peace was a means of peacekeeping in the period.

Mark: 4/4

**4b) What was the cartoonist’s view towards the prospect of peace? (3 marks)**

漫畫家對和平的前景持什麼看法？(3分)

The cartoonist thinks that peace is not likely to be attached and happen in the future.

From Source H, it shows that Edward Grey as Prince Charming is trying to wake peace by saying “Wake up, Miss, if you please” by liberating her from evil spells but not kissing her. This shows the incompetence and insincerity of the measure taken by Britain to receive “peace” is not likely to be “waken”.

From Source H, it shows that the cartoon was published in 1912 Balkan Crisis. This shows that the cartoonist would not be hopeful towards peace and the prospect of peace would not be positive, that peace couldn’t be attained.

Mark: 1/3

**4c) Do you agree that the trend of peacekeeping was stronger than that of military rivalry in the period 1900-14? [S+K](8 marks)**  
**你認為 1900-14 年間，維持和平的趨勢是否較軍事對抗的趨勢更強？[S+K](8 分)**

No. The claim is disagreed.

It was true that there was peacekeeping in the period.

From Source G, it mentioned that there were the holding of disarmament conferences like the "Hague Conference " to settle the issue on reducing armament held by countries and to arbitrate conflicts so as to maintain peace.

From Source G, it mentions that there was a peacekeeping organisation like the PIPB and the IPU, which were international peacekeeping organisations to coordinate and direct peace movements of different countries as peacekeeping movements.

From my own knowledge, there was the Algeiras Conference after the First Moroccan Crisis to stop the military confrontation of Germany and France in the land of Morocco.

Yet military rivalry was stronger. From Source H, it shows that under the 1912 Balkan Crisis, Britain took a rather insincere approach to bring back peace, and the prospect of peace was not optimistic, showing that the military conflict in the Balkans damaged peace and made peacekeeping efforts useless.

From my own knowledge, in 1908, there was the BOsnian Crisis between Austria Hungary and Serbia fighting for Bosnia Herzegovina, which the backing by alliances like Germany almost broke the states to the brink of war.

In comparison, military rivalry was stronger than peacekeeping. From my own knowledge, even though there was the Second Hague Conference to disarm, the naval race of Britain and Germany started right after the conference in 1907 with Britain launching the 2:1 naval policy on dreadnoughts race with Germany, showing that the peacekeeping force was not able to stop military confrontation.

In comparison, from my own knowledge, after the First Balkan War in 1912, the London Conference was held to abitrare and settle the interest between the Balkan States. Yet, the conference failed and started off the 2nd Balkan War in 1913 with the

discontent of Bulgaria on the rise. This shows that the peacekeeping was not as strong as the military rivalry, that failed to stop military rivalry.

Mark: 6/8



## 2020 Essay Question 3: Japan

Mark: 21/25

**Do you agree that the USA facilitated more than hindered Japan's development? Explain your view with reference to Japan's development in the period 1945-2000.**

**你是否同意美國促進多於妨礙日本的發展？試參考 1945-2000 年間的日本發展，解釋你的看法。**

After the Second World War, the USA facilitated more than hindered Japan's development in the economic, diplomatic, education and military aspects. Hence, the claim is agreed.

Firstly, in terms of economic development, the USA created a favourable economic environment and provided Japan with special procurement. In terms of the economic environment, the USA launched the Showa Constitution to disband the Japan army in order to cut the military expenditure. The Anti-Monarchy Act and the Articles of Association were launched to abolish the monopoly of Zaibatsus in the economy to let the small and medium enterprise to operate. The Land Reform was also carried out with 80% of farmland redistributed to the peasants to facilitate farming development. In terms of the special procurement, USA used Japan as the base of military production and consumption in the regional war, including KOREAN War in 1950s and Vietnam War in 1960s, which the military personnel and their family consumed and order military munitions from Japan. This led to the economic growth of Japan with the rise of the foreign exchange services of 3 times since 1945, and the foreign export value also increased by 5 times since the end of WWII in 1945. This shows that with the measures taken to improve and stabilise the economic environment and the special procurement, Japan could have economic growth.

Yet, it may be argued that the USA hindered the economic development of Japan with the punitive tariff in the 1950s. As Japan had increased trade with USA, in 1956, the trade deficit of USA reached \$590 million, and the gap continued to increase that Japan because the greatest economic competitor with USA. Hence, the USA launched the 100% punitive tariff on Japanese goods such as cars, coloured TV and semi-conductors, which led to an economic loss of \$10 billion by Japan, leading to harm of economic growth.

In comparison, the USA facilitated more than hindered the economic development of

Japan in terms of fundamentality. It was because the USA laid the solid foundation of Japan's economy so that Japan would flourish. For instance, the Nine Principles of Economic Reconstruction implemented by the US helped Japan to improve the economic environment for growth. And also, it was because of the USA's choosing Japan as the military base of wars in the 1960s as the military base of wars in the 1960s that Japan could enjoy the special procurement. Even though the USA launched the punitive tariff, the help by the USA done in the initial post-WWII period laid the fundamental foundation for Japan's economy.

Secondly, USA facilitated Japan's diplomatic development. In 1952, the USA led Japan to sign the Treaty of San Francisco under the supervision of the SCAP government. The treaty laid out that Japan could return the war reparations and indemnity in the form of goods or labour services with southeast Asian countries like Indonesia, Thailand and Vietnam. This treaty signed under the assistance of the US allowed Japan to improve the relationship with foreign countries as a redemption of Japan's war guilt, and allowed Japan to establish better diplomatic friendly relationships with neighbouring states.

Yet, it may be argued that the USA hindered Japan's diplomatic development. As the USA chose Japan as the military base for the Korean War, Japan had no choice but to form a rather hostile relationship with North Korea. Also, as the USA was the head of the capitalist bloc in the Cold War period, and Japan was actually used by the USA as a barrier to confront communist influence in Asia, Japan had poor diplomatic relations with communist states like China. This shows that under shadow of USA, Japan had hostility with some communist states.

In comparison, the USA facilitated more than hindered Japan's diplomatic development. In terms of fundamentality, the USA laid down the foundation for Japan to express friendliness to neighbouring states, that it was the USA who opened the door to Japan through the Treaty of San Francisco, that effectively improved Japan's reputation and image in Asia-Pacific Rim. Also, it was the USA that led Japan to further develop reputation with other states. For instance, on detente, Japan followed USA's "Ping Pong Diplomacy" with China to establish an official diplomatic relationship with China in the 1970s. Later on, Japan could even join the OECD because Japan was an ally of the USA. This shows that the USA actually facilitated Japan to form diplomatic ties that extended to the world stage.

Thirdly, the USA facilitated the military development of Japan. As USA chose Japan as the military base for the military production of Korean War and Vietnam War, US gave



the opportunity of Japan to receive and further expand the development of the military industries, producing advanced weapons like machine guns, warplanes etc, which facilitated the blossom of military industry in Japan. Also, as the USA was the leading military power, USA influxed military technology to Japan, such as the nuclear power, interception technology, leading to the advancement of military development of Japan.

Yet, it may be argued the USA hindered military development. For instance, in 1950s, USA signed the Mutual Security Pact with Japan that reduced Japan military expenditure to only 1% and cut the Self-Defence Forces as the US would station American force and troops on Japan. This showed that the USA prohibited Japan to develop its own force and kept the self-defence force in very small amounts only, reducing military power.

In comparison, USA actually facilitated more than hindered the development in military of Japan. Although USA cut the Self-Defence Forces of Japan, Japan was made possible to increase the efficiency of Self-Defence Forces with better trainings, making the 200 to 300 thousand Self-Defence Forces in Japan one of the most competitive and powerful army in Asia. Also, in terms of causality, because USA had strong assistance to Japan, Japan could have the extensive research in more advanced military technology to improve the quality of the army. It was done because of the USA's special procurement arrangement that made Japan's military industry flourish. Hence, the USA was in fact facilitating Japan military development in the long term.

Moreover, the USA facilitated more than hindered Japan's education development. The USA implemented the Basic Education Law and the School Education Law in the 1950s to launch the education principle of all-round education in Japan, and as a leader who assisted Japan to launch 9-year compulsory education under SCAP government. This education law allowed Japan to develop education and laid the foundation for further education development. For instance, the education budget increased by 24 times in the 1970s and 1 in 7 workers have a university degree. This shows that the good and solid foundation laid by the US undoubtedly facilitated long term education development of Japan.

All in all, in economic, diplomatic, military and education aspects, it is clear that the USA facilitated more than hindered the development of Japan. Hence, the claim is agreed.

Words: 1157

## 2020 Essay Question 4: World War II

Mark: 19/25

**To what extent did the Paris Peace Settlement (1919-23) cause the Second World War? Explain your answer with reference to European history in the period 1919-39.**

**巴黎和約(1919-23)在什麼程度導致了第二次世界大戰的爆發？試參考 1919-39 年間的歐洲歷史，解釋你的看法。**

To a large extent, the Second World War was a consequence of the Paris Peace Settlement (1919-23) with regards to the settlements to Germany, Italy, the principle of National Self-determination and the establishment of the League of Nations in the Fourteen Points.

Firstly, the Treaty of Versailles to Germany paved the way for the outbreak of the Second World War. In the Paris Peace Settlement, the Treaty of Versailles laid down harsh terms as punishment to Germany including the War Guilt Clause, the war reparation of \$33 billion USD, the loss of 13% territory and loss of 12% population, with the Germany army reduced to 10000 only. With these harsh terms accepted by the Weimar Republic, it aroused dissatisfaction of the Germans due to the belief that it was unfair for Germany to bear the war responsibility solely, and the punishment was too harsh. Hence, as people desired stronger leader to make Germany powerful and strong again, there was the rise of Nazi Hitler on 1933 who carried out aggressive expansionist policies. For instance, Hitler remilitarized Germany in 1935 and aggressively invaded the whole of Czechoslovakia in 1938 and launched a sudden attack on Poland in 1939, which directly led to the outbreak of the Second World War.

Secondly, the Treaty of St Germain to Italy was a cause of the outbreak of WWII as well. In the Paris Peace Settlement, the Treaty of St Germain only granted Italy Istria and Tyrol, but failed to give Italy Dalmatia and Fiume as promised by the Allied pPower before. Hence, Italy thought that it was a great humiliation and unfair treatment for Allied Powers to betray Italy. This led to the rise of totalitarianism, that was Fascist Mussolini in 1922 which adopted aggressive expansionist policy to regain national glory. For instance, Italy started aggressive actions and invaded the whole of Albania in 1939 after turning it into a protectorate in 1926. In 1939, Italy even joined Germany to form the Pact of Steel and formed the Berlin-Rome Axis with Germany as the axis Power, which paved way for the outbreak of the WWII.

Thirdly, the Fourteen Points that laid out the establishment of the League of Nations facilitated the outbreak of WWII. The establishment of the League proposed by US President Wilson in the Fourteen Points was aiming to serve as a peacekeeping body in the interwar period. With the Secretariat, Assembly, International Court of Permanent Justice, the League aimed at using moral condemnation, economic sanctions and military actions to arbitrate the conflicts of countries, such as stopping conflict between Poland and Germany on upper Silesia and forcing Yugoslavia to hand over Fiume. Yet, the ineffectiveness of the League increased the ambition and the aggression of totalitarian states. For instance, when Hitler rose in power and carried out the remilitarisation and reannexation in 1935, the League ignored the actions of Hitler and did not respond to the acts. Hitler and Mussolini also led Germany and Italy to quit the League of Nations at 1933 and 1937 respectively to further their aggressions, showing how the League from the Paris Peace Settlements aroused the ambition of aggressors and failed to stop aggressions, leading to the Second World War.

Fourthly, the principle of National Self-Determination laid out in the Fourteen Points caused the outbreak of WWII. Under the national Self-Determination as a settlement for the new nation states like Poland, Czechoslovakia, Latvia and Lithuania. These states would be independent from any rule and had their own sovereignty. Hence, there were loopholes to this principle as the nation states that were newly established were in fact too small and too weak, which fell prey to become the target of aggressions. Also, Germany was not included under the principle of National Self-Determination, as it was separated from Austria with the same Aryan Race for example. Hence, Germany under the rule of Nazi Hitler started aggressions under the principle of National Self-Determination to gain back its national interest and “unite the nation”. For instance, Germany formed a forced union “Anschluss” with Austria in 1938, and also annexed the Sudetenland in 1938 with the reason of gaining back the control of the 3 million German-speaking population in Sudetenland. This shows that the loopholes of such principle accelerated the ambition of Germany, and later on, Germany even launched a sudden attack on Poland in 1939 as Poland was a weak nation state without power to resist, leading to the immediate outbreak of the Second World War.

To a small extent, the other causes were also significant in causing WWII, but not as important as the Paris Peace Settlement. In terms of the adoption of appeasement policy by Britain and France, it accelerated the war too. For instance, in the annexation

of Sudetenland by Germany, Britain and France held the Munich Conference to agree on granting Germany  $\frac{1}{3}$  of Sudetenland, hoping to pacify the German ambition by sacrificing the small nations. Yet, the appeasement policy accelerated the ambition of Hitler that when it annexed the whole of Czechoslovakia, Britain and France did not stop Germany. Yet, such a factor was less important because the appeasement policy was a rather passive measure taken to respond to the aggression, but the aggressive expansion of Hitler which caused dissatisfaction towards the humiliating Treaty of Versailles was truly the active catalyst to speed up the outbreak.

Also, the failure of collective security was a cause of the outbreak. In the interwar period, there were the signing of treaties like the Locarno Treaty and Kellogg-Briand Pact that aimed at preserving peace. Yet, as the Locarno Treaty only pulled down the Western front of Germany, while the Kellogg-Briand Pact held the terms of “Legitimate Self-Defence”, Germany started to expand to the eastern front. Germany and Italy also used the “Legitimate Self-Defence” as the excuse for expansion. The failure of the disarmament conference also sped up the outbreak of war. For instance, in the Geneva conference, Germany quitted the conference as France forced Germany to disarm while Germany refused. As a result, other countries also failed to disarm for fear of the growing military strength of Germany. Yet, the failure of collective security was less important than the Paris Peace Settlement, because it was the Treaty of Versailles that limited Germany's army to 100000 only, which made Germany think that she had disarmed enough. Thus, with the accelerated military strength and ambition, WWII broke out as an unavoidable result.

The lack of cooperation with the USSR also led to war. For instance, in the Munich Conference, Britain and France did not unite USSR, making USSR suspicious of them “redirecting the peril to the east” (ie Germany's threat). Hence, USSR and Germany signed the Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact to ease German fear of a two front war, which inevitably boosted German ambition and broke the pact with the warplan of “Babarroza” and invaded Poland and USSR.

All in all, to a small extent, there were other factors like appeasement policy, failure of collective security and inadequate cooperation of states. Yet, to a large extent, the Paris Peace Settlement was the cause of WWII.

Words: 1179

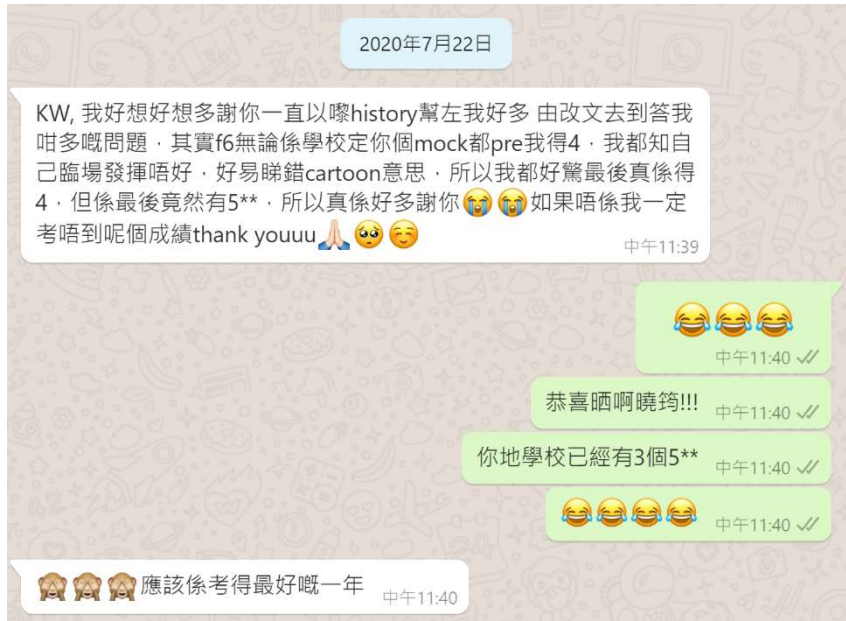
2020 年 5\*\*

曉筠



曉筠於 All in One Super Course 未開始之前，已經上過中五的精讀課程(舊課程)。於 All in One Super Course 開報後，曉筠就成為了首批報名的學生。

曉筠平時上課比較靜，但就十分勤力，對於許多內容和例子都有熟悉的掌握，而且有著很強的爆發力，具備了大多高分學生的基本條件。然而，曉筠對於答題技巧的準確度較不穩定，測驗考試容易出現臨場發揮失準的情況，在我的 Mock 及學校 Mock 中均只取得了 Lv 4 的成績。曉筠不但未有因為 Mock 的失手而沮喪氣餒，更加是加緊努力，透過大量操練以改善臨場發揮不穩的問題。最終，她成功克服了此問題，更在 DSE 中發揮出超水準表現，以 81.3% 的高分取得 5\*\*!



曉筠在放榜後的報喜!



鎧形和鎧而的學校一共有 11 位同學報讀 Live Interaction 模式，其中 3 位同學取得 5\*\*、1 位同學取得 5\*、4 位同學取得 Lv5 的佳績!

## 曉筠讀歷史科之心得：

我覺得溫 history 首先要熟悉題型，例如 paper 1 part a 問 attitude 嘅話最好答最少三個 adjectives，由 general 去到 specific. 係熟悉左題型之後就要勤力啲去操卷，而且要計時做練好 time management。

我自己本身係臨場表現發揮得唔穩定，有時更加會理解錯漫畫卡通嘅意思，導致成題嘅作答方向錯晒。但係我個人認為多啲操練同埋入到考場時保持鎮定同良好嘅心理質素對於解決呢個問題有好大幫助，可以冷靜咁去審題同埋理解題目重點字眼發揮平時嘅水準。

可能好多時我地都會因為溫唔晒課文內容而去考試就好驚同冇信心，但係書係唔會溫得切嘅，最重要係識得取捨，深入仔細溫某啲課題，而其他例如喺 essay 冷門啲或者自己唔諗住專攻嘅課題就略略溫一下。咁樣就可以有策略咁溫書，喺有限嘅時間入面有效咁提升自己對課文嘅熟悉程度，更加有信心咁入考場㗎啦！

## 評卷紀錄

科目名稱：	歷史 History – E					
卷別組：	Paper 1			Paper 2		
評卷組：	101	102	103	104	204	205
分部基本得分：	14 M1 (out of 15)	4 M1 5 C (out of 15)	10 M1 (out of 15)	12 M1 (out of 15)	22 M1 22 C (out of 25)	20 M1 20 C (out of 25)
分部調整得分：	14	5	10	12	22	20
分部填補分數：		12				
卷別調整得分：	48			42		
卷別組調整得分：	48			42		
卷別組填補分數：	114			73		
科目得分：	187 (out of 230)					
科目等級：	5**					

### 歷史卷 1

試題號數	評卷組	項目	最高分數	M1	C1	C2
1	101	Q1(a)	4	4		
		Q1(b)	3	2		
		Q1(c)	8	8		
2	102	Q2(a)	3	1	2	
		Q2(b)	4	3	3	
3	103	Q3(a)	3	2		
		Q3(b)	4	4		
		Q3(c)	8	4		
4	104	Q4(a)	4	3		
		Q4(b)	3	1		
		Q4(c)	8	8		

### 歷史卷 2

試題號數	評卷組	項目	最高分數	M1	C
4	204	Q4	25	22	22
5	205	Q5	25	20	20



**2020 DBQ Question 1: Hong Kong**

**Marks : 14/15**

**1a) Infer two characteristics of Hong Kong's political system.(4marks)**

**推斷香港政治制度的兩項特徵。(4分)**

Firstly, there was low level of political participation of ethnic Chinese in the system. From Source A, the official members were mostly non ethnic Chinese with only Yeo Kok Cheang being Chinese, for unofficial members, there were only 4 out of 9 are Chinese, showing there is low level of political participation of ethnic Chinese, most of them were unable to work in political system.

Secondly, the Governor had the power to appoint all members and officials in the system, being the head. From Source A, all official and unofficial members were appointed by the Governor, Alexander Grantham, showing that the political system is appointed by Governors for all its members and the Governor was the head of the system.

**Mark: 4/4**

**1b) Identify and explain one administrative problem with reference to the first paragraph. (3 marks)**

**參考第一段，指出並解釋一個行政問題。(3分)**

The problem is communication problem due to language barrier.

From Source B, 'Legal Department looking for a local barrier who could speak as well as read and write Chinese to be first Chinese Crown Counsel', showing the government lack officials who could communicate in Chinese so as to facilitate government administration in Legal Department.

From Source B, 'increasing workload of police officers briefing non-Chinese speaking members of Legal Department', showing communication problem due to language barrier of Chinese and English speaking lead to difficulty in administration in Legal Department.

From Source B, 'appoint a Chinese crown counsel to facilitate a better understanding and working relationship with Legal Department', showing the communication problem between Chinese and British led to difficulty in understanding and hinder the work of Legal Department, regarding legal cases.

**Mark: 2/3**

**1c) Do you agree that Hong Kong had become better in terms of democracy and racial equality from 1951 until 1997.[S+K] (8 marks)**

**你是否同意 1951-1997 年，香港在民主和種族平等皆有改善？[S+K](8 分)**

Yes, I agree.

For democracy, from Source A, among the official members and unofficial members, all are appointed by the Governor, showing that there was no electoral element in the political system and HK people weren't able to elect their representative, having a low level of democracy.

From Source B, 'looking for a local barrister, to be the first Chinese Crown counsel,' showing that there was no Chinese working in the Legal Department and all the jobs there were dominated by British, showing low Chinese political participation, not to mention having democracy.

From my own knowledge, democratic element in HK increase, eg in 1968 the City District Officer Scheme was launched and HK people can reflect their political opinion to City District Officers, being involved in political affairs.

From my own knowledge, first election of District Council was held in 1982 and the voting age was later lowered from 21 to 18, increasing and extending franchise and democratic elements.

From my own knowledge, the first indirect election for Legislative Council was held in 1985 and in 1995, all 60 seats were elected, greatly proceeding to a representative government with democracy elements, being better.

For racial equality, from Source A, among the official members, only Yeo Kok Cheang was ethnic Chinese and for unofficial members, only 4 out of 9 were Chinese, showing that Chinese were being excluded from political system and most duties are dominated by British, racial inequality was serious.

From Source B, 'I was paid no more than a minimum flat salary without any living quarters, housing allowance' while 'living quarters was one of the distinguishing feature in employment of all expatriates', showing that the British enjoyed privilege in enjoying welfare for employment, yet Chinese were excluded from these welfare, being discriminated against, having serious racial inequality.

From my own knowledge, in early 1950s, HK Chinese were discriminated in ways, eg they weren't allowed to live in the Peak District.

From my own knowledge, there was localization of civil servant later, improving racial equality, eg Anson Chan, Carrie Lam, John Tsang became Administrative Officers. Also, Li Kwan Ha became first Chinese Commissioner of Police and Donald Tsang became first Chinese Financial Secretary. Local Chinese could perform senior duties, showing betterment in racial equality.

From my own knowledge, there were different social welfare for local Chinese, eg Ten Year Housing Programme providing public housing for local Chinese. Also Public Assistance Scheme helping Chinese living below poverty line, showing Chinese were able to enjoy better social welfare in later period, having better racial equality.

Thus, I agree.

**Mark: 8/8**

**2020 DBQ Question 2: Japan&China**

**Marks : 4/7 (M1) 5/7 (C)**

**2a) Conclude one problem that hindered China's modernization efforts. (3 marks)**  
**歸納妨礙中國現代化努力的一個問題。(3分)**

The problem is the wrong emphasis on military science and education, neglecting improvement in law and politics.

From Source C, 'students sent to Japan mostly study military science and education, but rarely study law and politics', showing that China only emphasized on improvement of military science and education, neglecting development and law and politics', this may hinder and limit the effectiveness of modernization.

From Source C, 'law and politics are essential subjects to study if China is to reform itself', showing that China's reform may not be effective due to the fact that it neglected improvement and development in law and politics that were essential to reform.

From Source C, 'we must set up an accelerated school for law and politics, preferably offer one-year course', while normally 'usually takes 3 to 4 years to complete', showing the course for law and politics are shorter than normal, so the immature development of law and politics may hinder modernization efforts.

**Mark: 1/3 (M1)**

**Mark: 2/3 (c)**

**2b) How successful were the revolutionaries in overthrowing the Qing government? (4 marks)**

**革命黨在推翻滿清政權一事上有多成功？(4分)**

To a large extent, it is successful.

From Source D, 'we have recently formed a new government of Republic of China and plan to notify various nations', showing that they successfully set up a new Republican, ending monarchy of Qing.

From Source D, in extract B, 'Mitsui company will act to raise 2.5 million yen as a loan to the Republican Government', showing that the new Republican set up by revolutionaries was able to get support and funds from Japan, increasing its strength to withstand and overthrow the Qing.

From Source B, 'with cities of fourteen provinces flying the revolutionary army's new flag', showing that revolutionaries were able to overthrow the Qing and occupy a number of provinces.

To a small extent, it wasn't successful.

From Source D, 'Qing government is heartless, burning and killing everywhere', and 'if peace agreement can't be reached, we have no choice but to resort to war', showing there was no agreement made between the revolutionaries and Qing government and the Qing government hadn't surrendered as they were still killing everywhere, so they still hadn't achieved full success.

All in all, although the Qing government hadn't backed down, they were able to set up new Republican with Japan's finding and support and that most province is occupied by revolutionaries. Thus, to a large extent they were successful.

**Mark: 3/4 (M1)**

**Mark: 3/4 (c)**

## 2020 DBQ Question 3: International economic cooperation

Marks : 10/15

### 3a) How did the cartoon provoke fear towards Germany? (3 marks)

漫畫如何挑起對德國的恐懼？(3分)

The cartoonist fear that France would be manipulated by West Germany and be pressurized to produce and give steel for Germany.

From Source E, the man representing chancellor of West Germany was sitting on the goose representing France, showing that the cartoonist fear Germany would control France.

From Source E, the man sitting on the goose ordered the goose to pick between 'coal' and 'steel' on the land of France and the goose produce eggs of steel, landing on Germany. Showing that the cartoonist fear that Germany would require France to give large amount of steel to Germany, having great sacrifice of France.

Mark: 2/3

### 3b) Is Source F meant to support or oppose Britain's entry into the EEC?(4 marks)

引用兩項線索，資料支持還是反對英國加入歐洲經濟共同體？(4分)

It is meant to support.

From Source F, 'There is no question of any of these giving up their sovereignty will be a community of sovereign states', showing that Source F thought joining the EC won't harm Britain's sovereignty and interest, her sovereignty could be preserved, so supporting her entry to EEC.

From Source F, 'it is not in practice possible to force another member state to act contrary to its vital national interests', showing that the Source thought Britain could still resist and express opposition if the policy harms her national interests, she could protect the national interests even after joining the EEC, so supporting Britain's entry.

Mark: 4/4

3c) 你是否同意歐洲在 1945-2000 年間的經濟統合是勢不可擋？(8 分)

Do you agree that European economic integration was irresistible in the period 1945-2000? (8 marks)

Yes, I agree.

From Source E, the man representing West Germany is sitting on the goose representing France, telling it to have eggs of steel landing on German land, showing that the economic cooperation between France and Germany is irresistible with Germany sitting on the French goose. The goose had no choice but to produce eggs of steel for Germany.

From Source E, the cartoon was published after treaty for forming ECSC was signed, showing that there was European economic cooperation in terms of coal and steel production, so the economic integration occurred in different aspects and also industrial production, being irresistible.

From Source F, 'entry into EC would not affect position of Monarchy' and 'community will be a community of sovereign states', showing that the ability to preserve national sovereignty in the EEC prompted Britain to integrate with European states by joining the EEC, showing that European economic integration is irresistible with national interests of states protected, encouraging their integration.

From Source F, 'it is not in practice possible to force another member states to act, contrary to its vital national interests', showing that members of EEC could still oppose to policies not in favour to them and thus protect their own interests. Such act as an incentive for countries to economically integrate, thus, European economic integration was irresistible.

From my own knowledge, during the Cold War, there was confrontation between the capitalist and communist bloc so as to withstand each others' influence. The capitalist bloc had OEEC to distribute Marshall Plan funds, while the communist bloc had COMECON to enhance economic cooperation. The Cold War confrontation made economic integration within East and West Europe irresistible.

From my own knowledge, Western Europe further integrate economically, eg setting up a single market with the European Union Central Bank also the adoption of Euro, this is to pursue further economic interests with an integrated market. The great



increase in economic benefits made this integration irresistible.

From my own knowledge, the Schengen Agreement was signed to abolish border checks so as to facilitate capital flow between the European countries, they can enjoy greater trade market as a result, making the integration irresistible.

From my own knowledge, Cold War ended in 1991, there were no longer confrontations between East and West, so some Eastern European countries were granted waitlist membership of EU after the end of Cold War, making European economic integration as a whole irresistible.

From my own knowledge, Inner Six adopt CAP to boost agricultural production, such increase in production encouraged Britain to join in 1970s, making it irresistible.

Thus, I agree.

**Mark: 4/8**

## 2020 DBQ Question 4: World War I

Marks : 12/15

**4a) Conclude two types of peacekeeping efforts. (4 marks)**

歸納兩種維持和平的努力(4分)

Firstly, it was setting up League and international organisation for peace. From Source G, Klas Arnoldson in 1908 was awarded as he found the Swedish Peace and Arbitration League. Also, Elihu Root in 1912 was awarded for being president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. This shows that setting up League and international organisations to gather collective effort to maintain peace is one type of peacekeeping effort.

Secondly, it was launching peace movements. From Source G, PIPB was awarded in 1910 for being an organisation that coordinates and directs peace movement of different countries, showing that one type of effort is launching and directing peace movement in countries so as to arouse the public to maintain peace together.

Mark: 4/4

**4b) What was the cartoonist's view towards the prospect of peace? (3 marks)**

**漫畫家對和平的前景持什麼看法？(3分)**

He thought that prospects of peace was pessimistic and peace is not likely to be revived.

From Source H, the sleeping beauty was 'peace', who falls into deep sleep due to a curse cast upon her, showing that the cartoonist thought peace was cursed and fall into deep sleep, showing he was pessimistic towards peace and thought that its difficult to maintain peace and to revive it.

From Source H, 'wake up miss, if you please', showing that it was said in a desperate and hopeless tone, showing the cartoonist thought it was difficult to maintain peace and revive it.

From Source H, the cartoon was published when Balkan Crisis was still ongoing, showing peace was destroyed at that time with crises broken out, so the cartoonist is pessimistic towards prospect of peace and peace is not likely to be maintained.

**Mark: 1/3**

4c) Do you agree that the trend of peacekeeping was stronger than that of military rivalry in the period 1900-14? [S+K](8 marks)  
你認為 1900-14 年間，維持和平的趨勢是否較軍事對抗的趨勢更強？[S+K](8 分)

No, I don't agree, military rivalry is a stronger trend than peace keeping.

From Source H, the cartoon is published in 1912, when Balkan Crisis is still going on, showing that the military rivalry destroy peace at that time.

From Source H, 'peace' was the sleeping beauty who was deep asleep 'due to a curse' and 'wake up please miss' showing that military rivalry completely destroy peace and Britain was desperately hoping peace would come, but was hopeless and pessimistic.

From my own knowledge, the two Moroccan Crises between Germany and France was a military rivalry, Germany even sent the gunboat Panther, hoping to get Morocco. Even Algeciras Conference was called, it failed to stop the Second Moroccan Crises, another military rivalry, from happening, paving way for WW1.

From my own knowledge, Britain and Germany engaged in naval arms race and Britain respond Germany by a 2:1 dreadnought policy, military rivalry worsen their relation.

It is true that peacekeeping was also a trend.

From Source G, Roosevelt won the Nobel Price for Peace in 1906 for negotiating peace in Russo-Japanese War. Also, Klas Arnoldson was founder of Swedish Peace and Arbitration League showing that different peacekeeping efforts in terms of international organisations was set up to have international collective efforts for peace.

From my own knowledge, there was the London Conference after Balkan War and also the Hague Disarmament Conference to seek peace in terms of settling conflicts and also disarmament. Peacekeeping efforts should not be neglected.

Upon comparison, military rivalry was a stronger trend. From my own knowledge, in the two Hague Disarmament Conference, they ended up in failure as countries were reluctant to disarm. This intensify arms race, eg Russia had conscription with 6 million army, Germany and Britain continued their rivalry in navy, such warlike atmosphere even paved the way for WW1 in 1914, so military rivalry was a stronger trend.

Also, from my own knowledge, Britain and France signed the Anglo-French Naval Agreement to provide military assistance to each other against Germany. In 1914, Britain used German violation of Belgium neutrality as pretext to declare war on her. Peacekeeping was ineffective to stop WW1 from happening obviously. WW1 broke out due to military rivalry.

Thus, I don't agree and military rivalry is a stronger trend.

**Mark: 8/8**



## 2020 Essay Question 4: World War II

Mark: 22/25

To what extent did the Paris Peace Settlement (1919-23) cause the Second World War? Explain your answer with reference to European history in the period 1919-39.

巴黎和約(1919-23)在什麼程度導致了第二次世界大戰的爆發？試參考 1919-39 年間的歐洲歷史，解釋你的看法。

WW2 broke out in 1939, which was another disastrous world war after WW1. To a large extent WW2 was a consequence of Paris Peace Settlement, which will be discussed in terms of causing German discontentment, Italian discontentment and the setting up of small nation states.

Firstly, Paris Peace Settlement led to strong German discontentment, and the resulted German aggressions lead to WW2. In the Paris Peace Settlement, Germany was forced to sign the Treaty of Versailles which was very harsh. In the Versailles Treaty, Germany needed to pay war reparations of a huge amount of USD 33 billion, she also needed to reduce her army to 10000 men. The most humiliating is that she was required to accept the war-guilt clause, bearing full responsibility for causing WW1. This made the Germans very angry and they blamed the Weimar Republic for not being able to protect national interest. Hence, this gave rise to Hitler who advocated overthrowing the Versailles Treaty and to regain national glory through foreign expansion. The rise of Hitler in 1933 led to the foreign expansionist policy which destroyed peace. Firstly, Hitler reintroduce conscription and remilitarize Rhineland, violating the Versailles Treaty. Then, he annexed Austria, forming the Anschluss, overthrowing the Treaty. He also invaded Sudetenland in 1938, and later Czechoslovakia in 1939. The German invasion of Poland in 1937 directly led to the outbreak of WW2, showing that great German discontentment due to the Paris Peace Settlement led to the rise of Hitler whose aggressions to overthrow the treaty led to WW2.

Secondly, the Paris Peace Settlement led to Italian discontentment, gradually causing WW2. Italy was promised to have territorial gain, eg Fiume and Dalmatia. Yet, she was only granted Tyrol and Istria in the Paris Peace Settlement. This was a great national humiliation and the Italians felt betrayed by the Allied Powers, they also blamed the government for not being able to defend national interest. This led to rise of Mussolini in 1922, who advocated in foreign expansionist policy to regain national glory. He

bombarded Corfu in 1923 and also had forcible acquisition of Fiume. Also, he turned Albania into an Italian protectorate. Later, he invaded Abyssinia twice in 1935 and invaded Albania in 1939, showing that his aggressions greatly destroy peace and at the same year, WW2 broke out inevitably. The desire to gain national glory due to humiliation to Italy in the Paris Peace Settlement led to WW2.

Thirdly, Paris Peace Settlement also led to set up of small nation states, which became prey of aggressors, leading to WW2. In the Paris Peace Settlement, the US president Wilson proposed the Fourteen Points including a new principle of 'national self-determination', suggesting that places with same nationality should be allowed to form an independent state. Yet, it is not unfair as the principle wasn't applied to losing nations, eg. Germany. Part of Germany was even ceded to Poland to form a new state. Thus, several nation states were formed, eg. Czechoslovakia, Poland, etc, who were weak and prone to invasions. Thus, they became the target and preys of aggressors. For instance, Germany used 'national self-determination' as the pretext to invade Sudetenland in 1938. Also, as the nation states were weak, they weren't able to resist invasions, eg Germany was able to acquire Czechoslovakia without any fight or blood in 1939. The German invasion of Poland even directly sparked off WW2, showing the small nation states created and the unfair principle set in Paris Peace Settlement led to WW2.

To a small extent, WW2 wasn't a consequence of Paris Peace Settlement as it was a consequence of other factors.

Firstly, the Great Depression led to WW2. The Wall Street Crash in the US in 1929 led to a severe damage to the US economy. It led to a chain effect to damage economy of other countries as the US withdraw the Young Plan and Dawes Plan which provided loans to other European countries for economic recovery after WW2. Thus, other European nations were hit so badly, eg the unemployment in Germany reached 6 million with thousands of factories and firms closed down. Thus, this encouraged the aggressions of totalitarian leaders, eg Hitler and Mussolini, who sought 'living space' to revive the economy through aggressions. Their aggressions gradually led to WW2, eg Italian invasion in Abyssinia in 1935, German invasion of Czechoslovakia and Poland, leading to WW2. Yet, in terms of limitations, the rise of Mussolini took place in 1922, before the occurrence of Great Depression in 1929, and his rise was due to the Paris Peace Settlement which created national humiliation. Eventually, his aggressions broke peace and caused WW2. Also, it was Paris Peace Settlement which impose heavy war reparations on Germany of USD 33 billion that made possible the chain effect of

Great Depression as Germany needed to borrow US loans to support its weak economy. Thus, to a large extent WW2 was a consequence of Paris Peace Settlement.

Secondly, the appeasement policy also led to WW2. Britain and France adopted the appeasement policy in the face of aggressions. For instance, when Germany remilitarize Rhineland, Britain and France turned a blind eye to it and this allow Germany to increase in national strength for aggression. They also appeased her by granting her Sudetenland in the Munich Conference in 1938, increasing her national strength and ambition, and Germany invaded Poland in 1939, directly causing WW2. Also, their appeasement to Italy in 1935 for ceding  $\frac{2}{3}$  of Abyssinia increase her national strength and encouraged further aggression, eg Italy invaded Albania in 1939, destroying peace and at the same year, WW2 broke out. Yet, to a large extent WW2 was a consequence of Paris Peace Settlement. In terms of directness, Paris Peace Settlement directly led to discontentment of Germany and Italy and their desire to regain national glory through invasions, gradually they caused war. Yet, the appeasement policy only indirectly caused war by increasing their national strength and ambition. Its intention was to preserve peace and avoid war. Thus, to a large extent WW2 was a consequence of Paris Peace Settlement.

All in all, although the Great Depression and appeasement policy also led to WW2, to a large extent WW2 was a consequence of Paris Peace Settlement as it triggered German discontentment, Italian anger and also set up of small weak nation states.

Words: 1053



## 2020 Essay Question 5: Cold War

Mark: 20/25

**Assess the relative importance of ideological difference and national interest in terms of shaping the development of the Cold War in the period 1946-91.**  
就塑造 1946-91 年間冷戰的發展而言，評估意識形態分歧與國家利益的相對重要性。

The Cold War broke out in 1946 after WW2, which was confrontation between the capitalist and communist bloc. The relative importance of ideological difference and national interests to development of Cold War will be discussed in the periods of worsening and tense relation in 1946 to 1960s, the detente period in 1960s to 1970s, and the improving relations with slight conflicts in 1970s to 1991 with Cold War gradually ending.

Firstly, in the period of worse and tense relation in 1946 to 1960s, both ideological difference and national interest contribute to it. For ideological difference, owing to rapid communist expansion by Russia, eg it acquired satellites eg Romania, Bulgaria, etc. The capitalist states, eg US, Britain were worried that it would spread to Western Europe, who adopted capitalism, having democratic governments and free market economies. This would harm their economies by reducing the trading partners as communism adopts planned economy and also one-party dictatorship. Thus, there were confrontation between the two blocs, eg the capitalist bloc with US as leader have the Marshall Plan of USD 13 billion as aid, they set up OEEC to distribute aids so as to maintain sphere of capital influence. The communist bloc with USSR as leader set up the COMECON and also Molotov Plan to counterbalance the capitalist bloc, leading to their worsened relation. For national interests, Germany was divided into 4 zones with the US, France, Britain and USSR. As the US, France and Britain hoped to unify the 3 zones, this would harm USSR's national interests as a strong unified Germany would pose threat to USSR, so the USSR launched blockade of West Berlin to express opposition. This led to the Berlin Crisis in 1948-1949, for fear that the USSR would attack the, the capitalist bloc formed the NATO to provide military assistance and the communist bloc formed the Warsaw Pact in response. Also, to compete for national interests in terms of military superiority, US and USSR engaged in arms race. For instance, the US used 2 atomic bombs in WW2, so the USSR also tested atomic bombs in 1949. Later, to protect national interest, the US invented the hydrogen bomb, leading to their intense and worse relation in this period.

Upon comparison, ideological difference was more important. In terms of extensiveness, national interest only lead to arms race and also worsening relation of US and USSR. Yet, it was the ideological difference that led to emergence of the capitalist and communist bloc, defined by ideology. Ideological difference made possible the confrontation of 2 opposing blocs in terms of economic, military, etc. In terms of causality, it was ideological difference which would make national interests harmed as eg, communist spread would reduce capitalist states' trading partners and economy. Thus, ideological difference is more important in this period.

Secondly, for the detente period with improving relation in the 1960s to 1970s, for the ideological difference it led to several conflicts in the earlier period of 1960s. For instance, to increase the strength of their own blocs, the USSR set up missile base in Cuba to counterbalance the growing influence of capitalist bloc. This led to the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962, a nuclear war nearly broke out. Also, the USSR also sent troops to Afghanistan hoping to spread communism, these worsen the relation between the two blocs. For national interests, it greatly improved the relation of the 2 blocs, leading to the detente period of the Cold War. For instance, the Cuban Missile Crisis led to a nearly broke out nuclear war. As this would cause great harm and destruction by nuclear war, to protect national interests, the USSR backed down and both the US and USSR signed the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty to ban testing of nuclear weapons to protect national interests by maintaining peace. The first hotline for direct communication between the US and USSR was set up. Also, SALT talks were held to disarm and the NPT was held which was signed by most countries on Earth to prevent spread of nuclear weapons. This eased the tense relation and improve the relation during Cold War due to the desire to protect national interest through disarm to reduce military expenses and also preventing war to avoid destruction and casualties.

Upon comparison, national interests is more important to the detente period development. In terms of timeliness, although the ideological difference caused several conflicts, eg the Cuban Missile Crisis worsening the relation, this was only minor and temporary as national interest drove the countries to resolve the conflicts through disarmament and signing of treaties. For instance, the Helsinki Accords were held in 1975 in which the members agreed to recognise each others' sovereignty so as to protect their own national interest, improving the general relation in Cold War easing the tension, so national interest is more important than ideological difference.

Thirdly, for the period of improving relation with slight conflicts with Cold War

gradually ending in 1970s to 1990s, for ideological difference, to increase the influence of capitalist states in response to communist threat, the US and capitalist states launched the SDI project to develop space technology with USSR as an imaginary enemy. This provided another arms race in space between the 2 blocs, worsening their relation. For national interest, as the USSR suffer from heavy financial burden due to great military expenditure in arms race with communist bloc, to protect her national interests and to safeguard her economy, the USSR gave up confrontation with capitalist bloc due to ideological difference. Gorbachev actively improved the relation with US and capitalist bloc, eg he arranged several state visits and meet with US president Reagan and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, so as to reduce military expenses to safeguard her national interests. Gorbachev even adopted Glasnost and policy of liberalisation to allow inflow of democratic and liberal ideas. This greatly change the impression of Western states towards USSR and disarmament was carried, eg INF between US and USSR. Finally, the loosen control over satellites so as to protect the national interest of Russia led to the dissolution of USSR and also end of confrontation with the West due to improved relation.

Upon comparison, national interest is more important than ideological difference in this period. In terms of timeliness, although ideological difference led to arms race in space in this period, eg the SDI of capitalist bloc, yet the worsened relation was only temporary. In terms of causality, it was national interest that prompted Gorbachev to improve relation with the West as the USSR suffer from a poor and contracting economy due to excessive military expense. Thus, he actively improve the relation, eg facilitating the CFE which was disarmament between NATO and Warsaw Pact members, a comprehensive disarmament. Also, the Malta Summit was held in which Gorbachev announced the Cold War would be dumped into the bottom of Mediterranean Sea and announced the end of Cold War with US president. These were attempts to protect national interest, to US, improving relation with USSR can reduce her military expenses and develop her economy in other industries, to USSR, this can relieve her contracting economy and stop recessions. National interests is thus more important which lead to overall improvement in relation between two blocs and led to decline of conflicts due to ideological difference, gradually leading to the end of Cold War when the USSR dissolved and the Warsaw Pact dissolved.

All in all, the relative importance of ideological difference and national interest with respect to development of Cold War in different periods are discussed above.

Words: 1257

2020 年 5\*\*

Sam



Sam 自中五(2018-19 年)開始師隨我 S4-5 Regular Course(舊模式課程)，於 2019 年我開始轉變模式，開設 All in One Super Course 限額收生時，他第一時間就報讀了。

Sam 是一位非常勤力的學生，但他在未上 All in One Super Course 前對於 5\*\*的決意未定。不過，由於我在 2018-2019 年時已經教了 Sam 一段時間，還記得他之前上 S4-5 Regular Course Live 班時已經默默耕耘，每堂都很專心上課，是我印象中熟悉的臉孔。因此，我相信 Sam 能夠做得更加好，目標能夠更上一層樓，並非單純局限於 Lv5 或者 5\*的成績。

於 All in One Super Course 開始後，Sam 憑藉其過往在中五時打好的基礎，能力在過百名 Live 班學生中已經嶄露頭角，往後的課堂一直加強了 Sam 在技巧、內容、思維等各方面的能力，已經奠定了 Sam 奪 5\*\*的根基，也是我少數會預期取得 5\*\*的其中一位學生！但值得注意的是，Sam 於考 Mock 時大炒，僅取得 Level 4 的成績，但禍福相倚，Mock 考得差反而令 Sam 倍加謹慎，加緊在最後階段發力，結果一如預期，Sam 成功於 2020 年 DSE 歷史科中取得 5\*\*的佳績！

## Sam 讀歷史科之心得：

當初揀科揀咗 history 其實可以講只係為咗興趣,去到 F4 都覺得自己讀得還可以,假假地都係 hist 班 top 果群,但從來冇諗過自己可以係呢科擺到非常亮眼嘅成績,直到 F5 開學冇耐,進入咗樽頸位,平時讀得好輕鬆嘅 hist 成績只下不上,當時便抱着希望可以衝返個 5 返嚟嘅心態開始搵補習

上連登高登做咗好多 research,見 kw 好評眾多,就揀咗你去試下. 結果一試過就返唔到轉頭, kw 打開咗我對 hist 科嘅視野,上完堂先發現原來 hist 有分題形有不同處理方法,徹底推翻我一直以為 hist 係跟背下史實吹下水嘅認知. kw 更加係堂上 show 咗改變我一生嘅嘢--5\*\*卷,睇完之後我驚覺 5\*\*原來唔係咁遙遠,考卷上啲內容亦只係我平時學嘅內容,之後我讀 hist 亦讀得認真咗,會專門去記唔同題形框架睇 notes 入面嘅 sample essay(未補之前我係閒時書都唔揭 😊)而我 hist 成績亦理所當然地有所進步,但其實果陣我都只係諗住 hist 擺到粒就好啦,未曾諗過擺 5\*\*的可能性.

去到 F5 尾聲,kw 突然投下一個震撼彈,話會轉模式限額收生,當時冇諗咁多只係覺得自己點都會跟落去轉模式其實冇咩影響,當晚就同 kw 留咗位. 幾個星期後 kw 就打電話過嚟確認留位(逐個逐個親自打真係好有心 😊)問咗我 aim 幾多,我答咗 5\*(但其實我當時覺得有 5 已經夠 😊)結果 kw 就叫我目標擺遠啲 aim 5\*\*,等自己多啲動力讀,就算炒咗都大機會有粒,我雖然應承咗,但我都係覺得自己唔會擺到 5\*\*,但 kw 認真嘅態度令我更加期待 live interaction 會係點

7 月 live interaction 開課, 上堂的感覺確實比以往更多互動,kw 堂上不斷嘅發問亦刺激到我思考,整體感覺幾好. 之後 kw 亦都開始比功課,仲記得第一份功課係一條 essay,交功課果日 kw 就同我地做咗個初步檢討,我覺得自己做得唔係咁好,有少少灰 😞 點知派返黎擺咗 20 分(成世人第一次 essay 有 2 字頭 😞)大大咁增加咗我信心,但下一份功課做 dbq 炒咗得 9/15 又挫咗我銳氣 😞(但因為炒咗學咗好多嘢)

去到 10 月左右,kw 啲功課同測驗逐漸開始上手,都可以擺到唔錯嘅成績,比咗我幾大信心,亦使我開始重新審視自己目標,最後我終於決定以 5\*\*為目標. 追求 5\*\*

的路確實難走,但慶幸 kw 比咗好多支持我,答咗我好多問題,令條路易走不少。之後就要考 kw 個 mock,考之前我自我感覺太良好諗住點都要擺粒星返嚟,點知考出黎炒曬擺咗個 4,kw 仲話我係佢認為有機會擺 5\*\*嘅學生入面炒得最勁果個,頹就在所難免嘅,但就係因為個 mock 炒咗,我更加勤力咗。係 dse 宣布延期後,kw 開放比我地無限交文(超好人 🤩)有鑒於炒咗個 mock,我搏命咁操卷,差唔多每日都交至少一條比 kw(真係好多謝 kw 肯陪我癲 🤪)最後都操得起個狀態,做好準備去打 dse 呢個大佬,最後亦如願以償擺到 5\*\*,真係可以話冇 kw 我就擺唔到 5\*\*,無論係心態上定係實力上 kw 都幫咗我好多,真係十分感謝 kw

kw 除咗幫我係 dse 考咗個 5\*\*返嚟,亦都啟發咗我去從事 hist 補習。kw 對 hist 科嘅理解,擺落教學嘅心機(癡線為咗改文埋部 designer 用嘅電腦)令我都想去幫人補 hist 同埋開咗個 ig page 去做一啲 hist 科嘅分享,同時 kw 亦係補習上比咗我唔少支持同寶貴建議,甚至准許我第一年用佢教材教私補,再次感謝 kw 對我嘅栽培 🙏

好啦講完心路歷程係時候講返正經嘢 🤔

kw 教學嘅可貴之處在於佢對 dse hist 有系統化處理,劃分咗不同題形同提供咗其相應答題框架,亦都係佢相比日校教學嘅最大優勢。再者 kw 啲 notes 亦都係相當高質,有根據考評局 curriculum 設計嘅課文同海量 DBQ 例題及 essay 範文,得閒創下 j 下好難唔進步 🤔(唔高質就唔會有咁多老翻啦 haha)kw 係堂上亦都會講返課文重點,等你知道邊啲嘢要重點讀邊啲嘢可以唔使咁重視,同埋佢都會教拆題,學識嘅話真係見到咩題目都唔會驚 🤩雖然今年 live interaction 已經爆咗,但報 VIP 一樣可以學到啲答題框架同考試技巧,絕對係值得報!

最後係師兄比今年 live interaction 學生嘅少少建議~

1. 問多啲問題,問問題可以令你更了解自己不足,幫你去改善不足,所以唔使驚架想問就問
2. 一定要做齊功課測驗,操練可以話係考好 hist 最重要嘅一環,做少一份測驗就會輸人少少,好多測驗冇做就會輸人一大截,我做齊曬功課測驗+extra 最後咪 5\*\*咗
3. 認真對待功課測驗,每次功課測驗都係可以幫你針對弱點改善嘅寶貴機會,kw 辛辛苦苦改返份嘢比你唔好曬咗佢,一定要根據啲 comments 去做檢討,先會進步

## 評卷紀錄

科目名稱：	歷史 History – E					
卷別組：	Paper 1			Paper 2		
評卷組：	101	102	103	104	202	204
分部基本得分：	14 M1 14 C (out of 15)	4 M1 (out of 15)	11 M1 (out of 15)	15 M1 (out of 15)	17 M1 (out of 25)	17 M1 (out of 25)
分部調整得分：	14	4	11	15	17	17
分部填補分數：		11				
卷別調整得分：	46			34		
卷別組調整得分：	46			34		
卷別組填補分數：	109			59		
科目得分：	180 (out of 230)					
科目等級：	5**					

### 歷史卷 1

試題號數	評卷組	項目	最高分數	M1	C1
1	101	Q1(a)	4	4	4
		Q1(b)	3	3	2
		Q1(c)	8	8	8
2	102	Q2(a)	3	0	
		Q2(b)	4	4	
3	103	Q3(a)	3	3	
		Q3(b)	4	4	
		Q3(c)	8	4	
4	104	Q4(a)	4	4	
		Q4(b)	3	3	
		Q4(c)	8	8	

### 歷史卷 2

試題號數	評卷組	項目	最高分數	M1
2	202	Q2	25	17
4	204	Q4	25	17

**2020 DBQ Question 1: Hong Kong**

**Marks : 14/15**

**1a) Infer two characteristics of Hong Kong's political system.(4marks)**

**推斷香港政治制度的兩項特徵。(4分)**

The first characteristic was the low Chinese participation in the political system. From Source A, there were only 5 Chinese members in the Legislative Council of Hong Kong in 1951, and all other members, 22 members to be exact, were foreigners. This showed that the Legislative Council was dominated by foreigners and Chinese participation was low in 1951.

The second characteristic was the lack of democratic elements. From Source A, all the members were “governor appointed” except the governor himself. This showed that as all members in the Legco were appointed, no members were elected and representative to the Hong Kong people, thus the lack of democratic element was a characteristic.

**Mark: 4/4**



**1b) Identify and explain one administrative problem with reference to the first paragraph. (3 marks)**

**參考第一段，指出並解釋一個行政問題。(3分)**

The problem was the difference in language.

From Source B, “In the past years, both the crime rate and the criminal trials had steadily and alarmingly risen”, thus it “increasing the workload of police officers briefing non-chinese speaking members of the legal department.” This showed that there were a lot of expatriate officers in the legal Department and it led to the difficulties in communication between the police and foreigners in the department.

From Source B, “the police had been pressuring the government to appoint a bilingual chinese crown counsel to facilitate a better understanding, and working relationship with the legal Department.” This implied that there were communication problems between the police and legal department due to the difference in language, causing administrative problems.

**Mark: 2/3**

**1c) Do you agree that Hong Kong had become better in terms of democracy and racial equality from 1951 until 1997.[S+K] (8 marks)**

**你是否同意 1951-1997 年，香港在民主和種族平等皆有改善？[S+K](8 分)**

I agree with the statement.

In terms of democracy, it became better.

From Source A, democracy was weak in the 1950s. All members of the Legislative Council were “Governor appointed”. From Source A, democracy was weak in the 1950s. All members of the Legislative council were “governor appointed”. This showed that there were the lack of democratic element as all members of Legco were not democratically elected, showing low degree of democracy.

From my own knowledge, the only government bodies that use election to select the members was the urban council, however, there were still appointed members in the council and showed a low degree of democracy.

It became better in the 1980s. From my own knowledge, the colonial government carried out democratization in preparation of the return of Hong Kong to China. For instance, the District Board was established and it contained elected members, moreover, the Legco also introduced it’s first indirect election in 1985, showing an increase in democratic element in Hong Kong.

In the 1990s, Hong Kong achieved high degree of democracy. From my own knowledge, there were the first direct election of the Legco in 1991, and all 60 seats was elected in 1995, showing that Hong Kong had achieved high degree of democracy, being much better compared to the 1950s.

In terms of racial equality, it became better.

From Source A, racial equality was not achieved in the 1950s. There were only 5 chinese members in the Legislative council out of 27 members and others were all foreigners. This showed that the chinese had low political participation in the 1951, showing that the chinese was discriminated.

From Source B, “Patrick Yu Shuk-sin” “was advised that expatriate terms were not to be granted” to him as “the flood gates would be open to similar representations from

other local employees.” This showed that the chinese were discriminated in terms of salary as government officials, as chinese were granted lower salaries than expatriate officers, showing racial inequality.

Racial equality improved in the 1970s. From my own knowledge, chinese became one of the official languages of Hong Kong in 1974, and more. Chinese civil servants were absorbed to the government as administrative officers, such as Tsang Yum Kuen in 1971. This showed that there were the increase in status of chinese in Hong Kong, improving racial equality.

Racial equality became even better in the 1990s. From my own knowledge, in order to achieve a smooth transition into chinese rule, there were the introduction of chinese secretaries. For instance Anson Chan became the first chinese financial secretary in 1995. This showed that status of chinese became high in the 1990s, achieving racial equality.

Mark: 8/8

**2020 DBQ Question 2: Japan&China**

**Marks : 4/7**

**2a) Conclude one problem that hindered China's modernization efforts. (3 marks)**  
**歸納妨礙中國現代化努力的一個問題。(3分)**

The problem was the lack of time for studying laws and politics.

From Source C, "students sent to Japan mostly study military science and education, but rarely study law and politics." which "are the essential subjects to study if China is to reform itself." This showed that chinese generally lack awareness about laws and politics, thus it may hinder modernization of China in political aspect.

However, from Source C, "it is almost impossible for students to spend more than six or seven years on such subjects." This showed that there were not enough time for chinese students to study laws and politics, hindering political reform of China.

**Mark: 0/3**

2b) How successful were the revolutionaries in overthrowing the Qing government? (4 marks)

革命黨在推翻滿清政權一事上有多成功？(4分)

The revolutionaries were successful to a small extent.

There were some success.

From Source D, “we have recently formed a new government of the Republic of China.” This showed that a new government was formed by the revolutionaries, showing some success of the revolution.

However, there were failures.

From Source D, “our army has so far failed to launch a northern expedition”. and the Qing government is “burning and killing everywhere”. This showed that the chinese revolutionaries failed to continue military action against the Qing government and could not save chinese people from slaughters, showing low effectiveness.

From Source D, “If eventually a peace agreement cannot be reached, we have no choice but to settle matters by resorting to war.” This showed that the peace agreement may not be achieved and war may need to continue, showing low effectiveness of revolutionaries.

Mark: 4/4

## 2020 DBQ Question 3: International economic cooperation

Marks : 11/15

**3a) How did the cartoon provoke fear towards Germany? (3 marks)**

漫畫如何挑起對德國的恐懼？(3分)

It provoke fear by referring the act of Germany as similar to Nazi Germany.

From Source E, Konrad Adenauer was depicted as using the goose Robert Schuman to eat foods in “France” across the “border” and lay eggs of “SS” back in Germany. This showed that the cartoon thought that Germany was using the excuse of economic cooperation to increase steel production in Germany and exploit France, and those steels may be use in military use just like what Nazi Germany done, provoking fear towards Germany.

From Source E the caption is “The Goose with the eggs of steel” and the cartoon was published after the signing of ECSC. This showed that the cartoonist thought that Germany were using ECSC to improve her steel production, and it may be used for military use, provoking fear.

Mark: 3/3

**3b) Is Source F meant to support or oppose Britain’s entry into the EEC?(4 marks)**

引用兩項線索，資料支持還是反對英國加入歐洲經濟共同體？(4分)

It is meant to support Britain’s entry into EEC.

From Source F, “Entry into the European Community would not ofcourse affect the position of Monarchy” and “The community will be a community of sovereign states.” This showed that Source F was saying that Britain could still preserve the features of monarchy and national sovereignty after the entry into EEC, supporting the entry.

From Source F, “the member states recognise that it is not in practise possible to force another member state to act contrary to its vital national interests.” This showed that

Source F was expressing the idea that entering EEC would not cause Britain's national interest to be affected by other countries' decisions, supporting Britain's entry.

Mark: 4/4



**3c) 你是否同意歐洲在 1945-2000 年間的經濟統合是勢不可擋？(8 分)**  
**Do you agree that European economic integration was irresistible in the period 1945-2000? (8 marks)**

To a large extent I agree with the statement.

From Source E, as the ECSC was formed, the goose Schuman was not stopped by the “border” and could eat food in “France” and produce steel benefits in “Germany”. This showed that European economic integration could broke the limit of national borders without obstacles to carry out joint production, being irresistible.

From Source F, Britain was debating on the entry into the “European Economic Community”. This showed that European economic integration attracted many countries to participate in it, being irresistable.

From Source F, “The community will be a community of sovereign states.” This showed that the European economic integration respects sovereignty of nations and was irresistible.

From my own knowledge, the European economic integration undergo several evolutions and yielded good results. For instance the European Community was established in 1967 and the European Economic integration became more diverse, the European Union was even set up in 1993, showing high degree of European economic integration and it was irresistible

From my own knowledge, there were the signing of treaties and pacts that facilitate economic integration. For instance, the Schengen agreement was signed in 1985 to abolish border controls within the community, and the Single European Act was signed in 1987, creating a common market in Europe, showing that economic integration was evolving and irresistible.

Moreover, Eastern European economic integration was irresistible. From my own knowledge, the USSR established a Council for Mutual Assistance in 1949 to facilitate Eastern European economic integration. The USSR had strict control over the members and use “coordinate economic plans” to carry out specialization due to the power of USSR, economic integration in Eastern Europe was unstoppable.

However there were some obstacles.



From Source F, “It is not in practise possible to force another member state to act contrary to its vital national interests.” This showed that economic integration could be hindered as every countries’ interest must be respected, being an obstacle.

From my own knowledge, there were the British opposition. For instance, Britain did not sign the Schengen agreement and join the euro zone in 1999, posing an obstacle to cooperation.

From my own knowledge, there were the division of East and West. For instance Eastern European countries were forbade to join economic integration of western european countries, such as EEC, splitting the two regions and hindered economic integration.

In conclusion, although European economic integration faced obstacles such as USSR and British uncooperative attitude, it developed fastly and was able to achieve good results, thus it was irresistible to a large extent.

**Mark: 4/8**

## 2020 DBQ Question 4: World War I

Marks : 15/15

### 4a) Conclude two types of peacekeeping efforts. (4 marks)

歸納兩種維持和平的努力(4分)

The first type was international organizations. From Source G, there were the “International Arbitration League”, the “Inter-parliamentary union” and the “Permanent International Peace Bureau”. This showed that nations use international organizations as means for peacekeeping.

The second type was international conferences. From Source G, there were the “Hague Conference” and the efforts to “negotiating peace in the Russo-Japanese war in 1904-5”. This showed that international conferences and meetings were used as a type of peacekeeping efforts to solve disputes.

Mark: 4/4

### 4b) What was the cartoonist’s view towards the prospect of peace? (3 marks)

漫畫家對和平的前景持什麼看法？(3分)

The cartoonist thought that the prospect of peace was bright.

From Source H, the caption is “prince charming and the sleeping Beauty” and the prince was already there to wake up the beauty “peace”. This showed that peace would quickly be achieved and the prospect of peace is bright.

From Source H, “Sir Edward Grey (to peace, adopting the language of diplomacy): ‘wake up, Miss, if you please,’ and there were a pigeon representing peace in the cartoon. This showed that Edward Grey was going to bring peace using diplomatic means and the prospect of peace was bright.

Mark: 3/3

**4c) Do you agree that the trend of peacekeeping was stronger than that of military rivalry in the period 1900-14? [S+K](8 marks)**  
**你認為 1900-14 年間，維持和平的趨勢是否較軍事對抗的趨勢更強？[S+K](8 分)**

I disagree with the statement.

Indeed there were the trend of peace.

From Source G, there were the organizations such as the “permanent International Peace Bureau”, the “International Arbitration League” and the “Austrian peace society”, “German peace society”. This showed that there were the set up of numerous peacekeeping organizations, showing that there were the trend of peace.

From Source H, peace was depicted as the “Sleeping Beauty” and Sir Edward Grey said “wake up, Miss, if you please” using “language of diplomacy”. This showed that the prospect of peace was bright and peace was going to come to Europe, showing the trend of peace.

From my own knowledge, there were international conferences that solved crisis and wars, For instance there were the Algeiras Conference in 1906 mediating the First Moroccan Crisis, and the London Conference in 1913 solving the Balkan war. This showed the trend of peace was going on.

However, military rivalry was stronger.

From my own knowledge, there were the naval rule between Britain and Germany. For instance, when Germany challenged Britain’s naval supremacy, Britain responded with the 2 to 1 naval policy and competed with Germany in building dreadnoughts, intensifying the naval race, causing military rivalry.

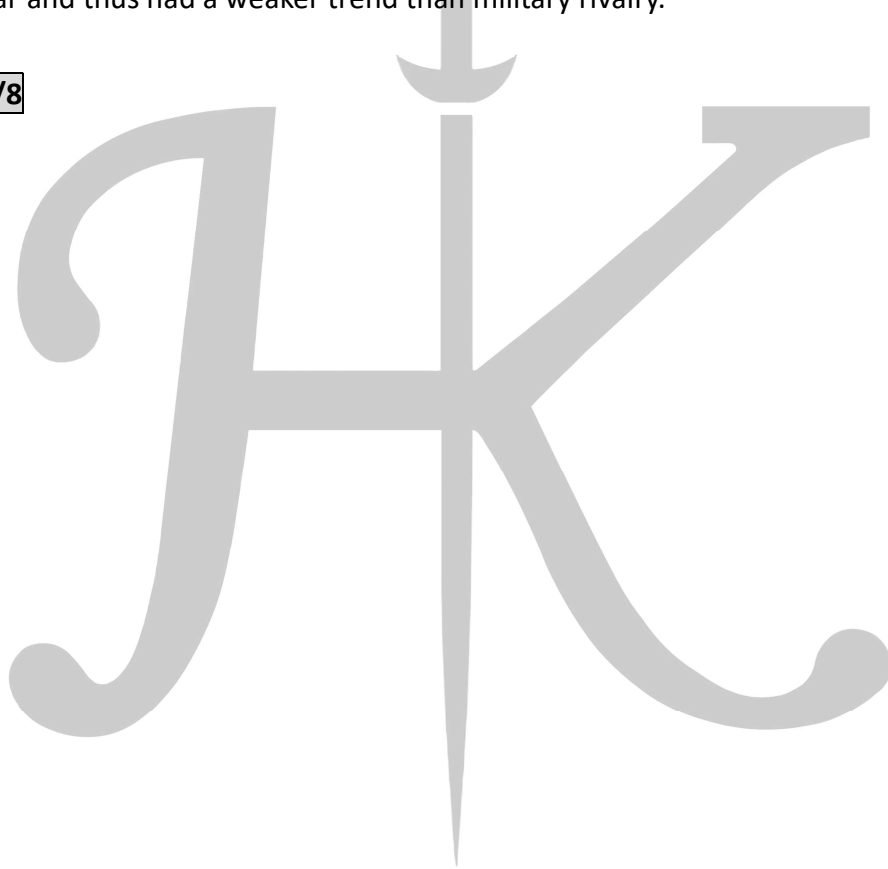
From Source A, there were the “Balkan Crisis” which was “still going” in 1912. This showed that there were tensions in the Balkans which cause military rivalries.

From my own knowledge, there were confrontation of alliance system. For instance, there were the establishment of two military alliances, the Triple Alliance and Triple Entente (1907), which created tensions between European powers, causing military rivalries.

In comparison, military rivalry was stronger. In terms of colonial rivalries, it is true that the Algeiras Conference in 1906 settled the first Moroccan Crisis. Second Moroccan Crisis broke out again in 1911, this showed that the trend of peacekeeping was weak and could not prevent another crisis from happening.. Thus military rivalry was stronger.

In comparison, military rivalry was stronger. In terms of the First World War, the first world war broke out in 1914 under hostile relations between powers after the Sarajevo incident (1914). This showed that peacekeeping could not stop the happening of a world war and thus had a weaker trend than military rivalry.

**Mark: 8/8**



## 2020 Essay Question 2: China

Mark: 17/25

毛澤東時代與鄧小平時代所採取的經濟發展方法有多大不同？

**How far were the methods of economic development adopted in the Maoist period different from those in the Deng Xiaoping era?**

The Maoist period have a special economic development ,ethod, and it was quite different from the post-Maoist period. It will be discussed in terms of production scale, technology, ownership and outgoingness of the economy. The planned economy nature was still the same. Thus the methods of economic development in the Maoist period was different from those in the post-Mao period to a large extent.

It is true that they both use planned economy.

In terms of government commands, both in the maoist period and in the post mao period did China use planned economy to facilitate economic development. In the Maoist period, Mao Ze Dong centralized the authority and carry out economic decisions from the planning of the central government. For instance, Mao introduced the Five Year Plans as the major economic plans for China's productions, this was learnt from the Soviet model. Thus, the nature of China's economy was planned economy. For instance, in the first Five year plan, Mao ordered to develop China as a socialist countries, and the whole nation followed Mao's order, such as using brigades to carry out production. As for the Great Leap Forward, Mao introduced the idea of "taking grain as the key link", and the whole nation build up "satellites farms" under the order of Mao, showing that economic development of China was based on government orders to carry out production. For instance, Deng use 'M' on the Reform and Opening up, meaning that the central government would use commands at macroeconomics level to coordinate the economic development of China. Moreover, in the post Mao period, China still followed the use of Five Year Plans as main economic plans, preserving the nature of China using government decisions and orders to control economic development. In comparison, both in the maoist and the post-maoist period did China use government decisions to coordinate economic development. In terms of Five Year Plan, it remained as a key characteristic of the post Maoist economy and still serve the function of drafting and coordinating economic development for China's future. Thus the Maoist period and post- maoist period was similar in this aspect.

However, the methods of the two periods were different in other aspects.

In terms of scale of production, the maoist period emphasized using collectivization and in the post mao period individual production was emphasized. In the Maoist period, Mao Ze Dong emphasized the use of collectivization and carrying out large scale cooperation. For instance, in the first Five year plans, Mao established agricultural cooperatives and handicraft cooperatives, which contains many people in order to carry out production, being an example of collectivization. Moreover, in the Great Leap Forward, Mao launched the Nationwide Iron and Steel production campaign which more than 90 million people joined in the campaigns, being another example of collectivization. However, in the post-Mao period, the method was shifted to individual production. For instance, Deng Xiao Ping introduced the household contract responsibility system in 1978, allowing the peasants to work as individual households to promote agricultural development, showing that individual production became the major method in post Mao period. Moreover, decollectivization was carried out in the post Maoist period as exemplified by the people's commune being abolished in 1984, showing the shift of focus into individual production. In comparison, the post maoist period experienced a shift from collectivization to individual production, and decollectivization was carried out under Deng's governance. As a result, production scale became much smaller in the post maoist period than in the maoist period, being completely different methods.

In terms of ownership, maoist period emphasized public ownership and post maoist period emphasized private ownership, having different methods. In the maoist period, Mao practised public ownership to enhance production efficiency. For instance, in the land reform (1950-52), many farm land was liberated from the land lord and eventually nationalised. Moreover, there were the process of merging civilian enterprises into national enterprises in the First Five Year Plan. Moreover, in the Great Leap Forward, all properties of people's commune was publicly owned to allow better coordination, showing that in the Maoist period China used public ownership to allow better coordination, showing that in the Maoist period China used public ownership to facilitate economic development. However in the post-maoist period, Deng started re-privatising properties and focused on private ownership. For instance, Deng amended laws regarding enterprises and allowed civilian private enterprises to be established in China. Moreover, there were the introduction of Township Village enterprises which allowed chinese people to work in those private enterprises. There were even the introduction of stock market which allowed chinese people to buy and own shares of

companies, such as in Shenzhen and Shanghai. In comparison, the maoist period emphasized the use of public ownership to were considered and China shifted it's focus to allowing private ownership to improve working incentive of chinese people, thus the two period had completely different methods in terms of ownership.

In terms of trading, in the maoist period, China followed a “self-reliant” model but in the post maoist period, China was opened up to the world. In the maoist period, mao wanted China to be “self reliant” and did not need to rely on other countries, thus Mao introduced measures to promote the “self reliant model”. For instance, in the Great Leap Forward, people’s commune were established and the workers in the people’s commune were asked to eat what they grow, making the communes self reliant. Moreover, Mao gave up trading with other countries after the UN embargo in 1950 and thus focused to develop China into a self reliant economy. However, in the post-maoist period, Deng Xiao Ping opened up China to the world and promoted trade. For instance, Deng set up special economic zones in coastal cities to attract foreign investment, such as Shenzhen and Xiamen. Moreover, Deng, Deng further opened up more than 30 different cities along the Yangtze river, further opening up China. As a result, trade was greatly promoted and trade value of China skyrocketed. In comparison, in the maoist period Mao developed China as a self reliant economy that did not rely on trading. However, in the post Maoist period, China was opened up to the world to facilitate economic development, being completely different from the maoist period.

In terms of using technology, Mao neglected using technology but Deng emphasized it. In the maoist period, Mao did not emphasize using technology to build up China. For instance, Mao emphasized on “redness” rather than “expertise”, neglecting the importance of technology in building up economy. Moreover, in the Nationwide Iron and Steel production campaign, people use backward methods to produce steel such as using the backyard furnaces, showing low emphasis on technology. However, in the post mao period, Deng emphasized education and technology. For instance, Deng introduced “Four modernizations” which included science and technology, and it’s foundation was education. Thus, Deng promoted educational development of China, such as passing the compulsory education Law in 1986 to provide 9 year education, in order to nurture labour with science and technology knowledge to build up China. In comparison, Mao neglected the use of science and technology in building up China’s economy but Deng promoted Science and technology as key to modernize China, showing the vast difference in methods in the two periods.

In conclusion, although China use government commands to coordinate economic development in both periods, the Maoist period was vastly different compared to the post maoist period in terms of production method, ownership and technology. Thus the two periods were different to a large extent.

Words: 1263





## 2020 Essay Question 4: World War II

Mark: /25

**To what extent did the Paris Peace Settlement (1919-23) cause the Second World War? Explain your answer with reference to European history in the period 1919-39.**

**巴黎和約(1919-23)在什麼程度導致了第二次世界大戰的爆發？試參考 1919-39 年間的歐洲歷史，解釋你的看法。**

The Paris Peace Settlement brought huge impact on world order and was a cause for the Second World War. Its importance will be discussed in terms of causing discontent of Germany and Italy, and causing racial problems regarding newly established nation states. To a large extent was WW2 a consequence of the Paris Peace Settlement.

Firstly, it cause discontent of Germany. In the Treaty of Versailles, Germany was forced to bear the war guilt clause, also losing 12% of population and 13% territory. Germany even needed to pay US \$33 billion reparation to the victorious power. This was a shame to the germans and they became dissatisfied with the newly established weimar republic who signed the treaty. As a result, when Hitler established the Nazi party and called for the violation of the Treaty of Versailles, the german actively supported Hitler in hopes of regaining national glory by violating the Treaty of Versailles. As a result, it led to the rise of Hitler in 1933. Afterwards, Hitler kept his promise and start breaking the Versailles Treaty. For instance he started conscription in 1935 and carried out the Anschluss in 1938, uniting with Austria, breaking the Treaty. Then, it continued invading other countries and eventually, Germany invaded Poland in the Versailles Treaty. This directly sparked off the Second World War and thus the Paris Peace settlement caused WW2.

Secondly, Paris Peace Settlement caused discontent of Italy. Before the Paris Peace Conference, the entente power promised Italy to give her Fiume and Dalmatia if she supported the Entente side. However, in the Paris Peace Settlement, Italy was not granted Fiume and Dalmatia but only Istria and Tyrol. This angered the Italians and they thought that they suffered from Great Humiliation. As a result, the democratic government who signed the Treaty of St. Germain had low support, allowing the rise of Mussolini and Facism in 1922. After the rise, Mussolini promised to revenge on the humiliation and get back national glory, as a result, he forced the acquisition of Fiume from Yugoslavia in 1924. Afterwards, Italy gained more confidence in starting wars to

gain national glory and restored the glory of Rome. As a result he invaded Albania in 1939 and intensified world tension, giving rise to the outbreak of WW2.

Thirdly, the flaws of Paris Peace Settlement caused problem regarding the nation states. In terms of racial problem, in the Paris Peace Settlement the powers followed the principle of national self determination in order to prevent nationalism from rising. However, they excluded Germany, and cause racial problems. For instance many germans were forced to live in other countries, allowing Hitler to use the national self determination for its aggression. For instance, Germany carried out Anschluss in 1938 to unite with Austria, who had 6 million german population. Then, Germany demanded Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia as there were 3 million germans living in there. Moreover, in terms of balance of power, the newly established nation states were quite weak, allowing Nazi Germany to easily invade them. For instance, Germany invaded Czechoslovakia in 1939 and Czechoslovakia was unable to defend the country. Eventually Germany invaded Poland in 1939, causing the outbreak of the Second World War.

There were other factors, but was less important.

The appeasement policy also caused the Second World War. Britain and France adopted the appeasement policy in the 1930s to allow reconstruction of their damaged economy. As a result, Britain and France appeased the aggressors and allow them to expand. For instance, when Germany wanted to restart conscription in 1935, Britain signed the Anglo-german Naval agreement with Germany and allowed her to rearm her navy, boosting national strength of Germany. Moreover, when Germany demanded Sudetenland in 1938, Britain and France held the Munich Conference in 1938 to give Hitler Sudetenland, which greatly improved national strength of Germany and boosted his confidence, eventually leading to WW2. However, Paris Peace Settlement was more important. In terms of causality, it was the Paris Peace Conference that caused the appeasement policy. For instance, Germany was punished harshly in the Treaty of Versailles, forced to be disarmed, only having 100 000men. As a result, Britain was sympathetic towards Germany, when Germany started rearming as exemplified in the reintroduction of conscription in 1935, Britain allowed Germany to rearm and even signed the Anglo-german naval agreement with her, boosting Germany's confidence, eventually leading to WW2.

The rise of totalitarianism was also important. In the inter war period, totalitarianism became popular in Europe and rose in different countries. For instance, in Germany,

Hitler rose to power and carried out military expansions, such as remilitarising Rhineland in 1936, breaking the Locarno Pact, intensifying world tension. Moreover, Fascist Italy was established in 1922, and the two major totalitarian countries needed allies for supporting their invasions. As a result, the two countries became close together and formed alliances, as exemplified in the formation of Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis in 1936. What is more, when Germany was planning to invade Poland, Italy and Germany signed the Pact of Steel in 1939, officially forming an military alliance, boosting germany's confidence in attacking Poland in 1939, causing WW2. However, Paris Peace Settlement was more important. In terms of causality, Paris Peace Settlement caused rise of totalitarianism. For instance, in terms of Italy, She was not given the promised Fiume and Dalmatia in the Treaty of St. Germain, as a result, Italians supported Mussolini who promised to took back those land to gain back the glory of Ancient Rome. As a result, Mussolini was widely supported in the March on Rome in 1922 and came to power, causing rise of Fascism in Europe. Thus Paris Peace Settlement was more important than rise of totalitarianism.

In conclusion, Paris Peace Settlement was the most important cause to WW2, thus WW2 was the consequence of Paris Peace Settlement to a large extent.

Words: 971

2020 年 5\*\*

日朗



日朗是一間與 KW 淵源甚深的中學的學生。日朗的師兄 Felix Ho 是我的傳奇學生，於 2017 年重考時，由 Lv2 重考上 5\*\* (詳情可參考《考卷集：2017》)；日朗對上一屆(2018-2019 年)師隨 K.W.HO 的師兄當中，就有 4 位取得 5\*\* (詳情可參考《考卷集：2019》)。正正基於往年的師兄取得絕佳成績，令日朗開始報讀我的課程。

由於日朗錯過了 2019 年 5 月 All in One Super Course 的預約留位階段，因此他在一開始時是上 VIP Video Course，然後至 10 月 20 日正式申請排 Live 班 Waiting List，並且成功於 2020 年 1 月正式上 Live 班。於一開始接觸日朗，我感覺到日朗是一個課文史實基礎比較強，但答題技巧相對比較弱的學生，只要技巧部分能夠得到修正及強化，劍指 5\*\* 絕非難事。往後，日朗真的交足功課、測驗，並且認真檢討不足。即使在停課後仍然堅持不懈，最終實現了他自己的 5\*\* 夢！



日朗的師兄 Felix Ho 是  
K.W.HO 2017 年的學生，  
重考由 Lv 2 躍升至 5\*\*

日朗的 4 位師兄平均師隨了  
K.W.HO 14.75 期課程，  
最終於 2019 年 DSE 歷史科  
取得 5\*\*!



日朗與 5 位同校同學報讀了  
2019-20 K.W.HO Live Mode，  
其中日朗取得 5\*\*，  
另位 3 位同學仔取得 5\*和  
2 位同學取得 Lv 5，  
100%取得了 Lv 5/5\*/5\*\*的佳績!

## 日朗讀歷史科之心得：

我有 5\*\*絕對感謝 KW Ho 的幫助，如果無佢的 notes 和 skills，我早已對 History 呢科失去左信心和方向，總之，多謝你，kw ho。

第一，我個人認為 kw ho 比起坊間或學校教授 History 更加 systematic 和 exam-orientated。例如他在教授學生做各種 essay 題和 DBQ 題，有不同相應框架和技巧去解答問題，如分析漫畫次序，DBQ 中 language 應如何應對，甚至 essay 中 comparison 的框架，令學生經練習後便可以在考試中純熟地運用。

第二，kw ho notes 中提供的 sample essays and dbq 問題非常充足，大 topic 如 ww2, cold war 有近二十多條 questions 及 sample ans。此外，kw ho 教授我地要背或經常運用的史實是恰到好處，不會要求學生盲背史例，務求學生以合理史實份量 KO DSE。

以上便是 kw ho 課程好處，以下便是我對師弟妹的忠言。

1. 記住記住記住要做瘋紙，我明白，尤其高中學生，平時學業已經忙到飛起，未必得閒去做完瘋紙。但盡量善用 study break，我靠 study break 補做返瘋紙，瘋狂練習，真心勁有用。

2. 不要怕，只要信。既然你揀得 kw ho 做你老師，就要信得過佢的 skills 和框架。我明白，好多人（尤其學校老師）會質疑 kw ho 與別不同答法，但不要怕，放膽去用出嚟便可以。記住切實用佢的 skills，例如有一種題型一定要寫 conclusion，DBQ 多段式答法。如果唔用，吃虧始終係你。

2. 俾 video 班學生的忠告，明白上 kw ho 堂真係好眼瞓（尤其係 video 學生），記住善用 kge video 功能，令自己盡量吸收所有 skills 同內容。記住把握機會去同 kw ho 講 transfer 返你去 live 班，因為 live 班有恆常 quiz 同專人改正，更能 push 你去對呢科負責任。

最後，我想同師弟妹講聲加油。History 絕對是一分耕耘，一分收穫的一科。希望你能善用我及其他同儕嘅 5 星星 ans，助你亦能勇奪 5\*\*啦！

## 評卷紀錄

科目名稱：	歷史 History – E					
卷別組：	Paper 1			Paper 2		
評卷組：	101	102	103	104	202	204
分部基本得分：	10 M1 (out of 15)	5 M1 (out of 15)	12 M1 12 C (out of 15)	13 M1 (out of 15)	18 M1 18 C (out of 25)	20 M1 20 C (out of 25)
分部調整得分：	10	5	12	13	18	20
分部填補分數：		11				
卷別調整得分：	46			38		
卷別組調整得分：	46			38		
卷別組填補分數：	109			68		
科目得分：	175 (out of 230)					
科目等級：	5**					

### 歷史卷 1

試題號數	評卷組	項目	最高分數	M1	C
1	101	Q1(a)	4	2	
		Q1(b)	3	2	
		Q1(c)	8	6	
2	102	Q2(a)	3	2	
		Q2(b)	4	3	
3	103	Q3(a)	3	3	3
		Q3(b)	4	4	4
		Q3(c)	8	5	5
4	104	Q4(a)	4	4	
		Q4(b)	3	3	
		Q4(c)	8	6	

### 歷史卷 2

試題號數	評卷組	項目	最高分數	M1	C
2	202	Q2	25	18	18
4	204	Q4	25	20	20

**2020 DBQ Question 1: Hong Kong**

**Marks : 10/15**

**1a) Infer two characteristics of Hong Kong's political system.(4marks)**  
**推斷香港政治制度的兩項特徵。(4分)**

The first characteristics is that governor appointed officials members dominated in the political system in 1951.

In source A, all included the president of the legislative council himself is the Governor appointed or even governor himself, showing the political system dominated by appointed members of Governor.

In source A, 17 out of 26 of the members in the legislative council in 1951 are official members, account more than half of the total members, showing that the political system is dominated by appointed official member is a characteristics.

Moreover, ethnic Chinese as the minority is also another characteristics, in source A, only 5 out of 26 of the members are ethnic Chinese, showing that ethnic Chinese as the minority in the political system is a characteristics in 1951.

**Mark: 2/4**



1b) Identify and explain one administrative problem with reference to the first paragraph. (3 marks)

參考第一段，指出並解釋一個行政問題。(3分)

Communication problem is one of them.

In source B, “there by considerably increasing the workload of the police officers briefing non-Chinese speaking members of the Legal Department” showing the communication problem with a lack of Chinese speaking members in legal department, caused the inefficiency and administration problem in early 1950s.

In source B, “the police had been pressuring government to appoint a bilingual Chinese Crown Counsel to facilitate a better understanding and working relationship with the legal department” showing that as the urge from police hasn’t been satisfied, communication problem existed due to a lack of bilingual Chinese Crown Counsel, which is an administrative problem existed in early 1950s.

Mark: 2/3

**1c) Do you agree that Hong Kong had become better in terms of democracy and racial equality from 1951 until 1997.[S+K] (8 marks)**

**你是否同意 1951-1997 年，香港在民主和種族平等皆有改善？[S+K](8 分)**

Yes, I agree.

With respect to democracy, in terms of legislative council, from source A, all 26 seats in legislative council were appointed by governor while governor held the position of president in the council, democratic elements were low as no elected seats can be seen.

Yet, from my own knowledge, in 1995, all 60 seats were elected caused by the reform of Chris Patten. Moreover, he resigned the position of president or chairperson in Legislative Council, the position will no longer be dominated by governor, the electoral element greatly rised in the counsel, democracy had been better in Hong Kong.

With respect to democracy, from my own knowledge, very limited signs of elements of elections can be seen in the administrative system, in which limited election existed in Urban Council.

Yet from my own knowledge, the first indirect election of the District Council held in 1982, the first indirect election of Legislative Council held in 1985, moreover, voting age of the District Council were decrease down to 18 from 21 in 1994, showing that more democratic elements were seen with increasing elections and expanding electorate base.

With respect to racial equality, in terms of senior civil servants, in source B, “the police had been pressuring government counsel to facilitate a better understanding and working relationship with the legal department” in 1951, showing that no signs of senior civil servants were held by local Chinese in 1951, racial equality wasn’t achieved.

Yet, from my own knowledge, in 1989, Li Kwan Ha, became the first Chinese Commissioner of Police, in 1993, Anson Chan was the first Chinese Chief Secretary, showing that localization of senior servants quickly began in 90s, showing racial equality has improved with more local Chinese held position of senior civil servants.

With respect to the racial equality, in terms of receivements of Chinese, in source B, “ I was advised that expatriate terms were not to be granted to me” ”thus to be paid

no more than a minimum flat salary without any living quarters” said by Yu Shuk Siu, a local Chinese, showing that the livelihood of Chinese were poor as even local Chinese official received poor payment from colonial government, huge discrimination on Chinese were seen.

Yet, from my own knowledge, in 1983, Public Assistance Scheme and 1993’s Comprehensive Social Security Scheme were introduced to provide transfer payment to local Chinese, the receivements even for grassroots improved gradually, racial equality was achieved.

With respect to racial equality, in terms of political participation, in source A, only 5 out of 26 members in Legislative Council were ethnic Chinese, showing huge racial inequality in political participation in 1951.

Yet, from my own knowledge, Legislative Council in 1990s has been dominated by Chinese, including Szeto Wah, Lee Chun Ming, the racial equality improved due to higher local Chinese political participation.

**Mark: 6/8**

**2020 DBQ Question 2: Japan&China**

**Marks : 5/7**

**2a) Conclude one problem that hindered China's modernization efforts. (3 marks)**

**歸納妨礙中國現代化努力的一個問題。(3分)**

In source C, "but rarely study law and politics, which, however, are the essential subjects to study if China is to reform itself." showing that lack of people studying in law and politics failed to fulfill the urgent need of reform in China, hindering the modernisation efforts in China.

In source C, "in view of China's current needs, it is almost impossible for students to spend more than six or seven years on such subjects." showing that the Chinese unwilling to study law and politics related subjects, showing lack of emphasis on law and politics which hindered the 'current needs' of modernization.

**Mark: 2/3**

2b) How successful were the revolutionaries in overthrowing the Qing government? (4 marks)

革命黨在推翻滿清政權一事上有多成功？(4分)

In a large extent, the revolutionaries are successful.

In source D, although "the Qing government is heartless, burning and killing everywhere, so that people earnestly wish to see the arrival of our army" showing that some places were still under the Qing control and wish to see the liberation of those areas by revolutionaries, in some extent, it was unsuccessful.

Yet, "Now China's southeastern part has largely settled down, with cities of 14 provinces flying the revolutionary army's new flag" showing the revolutionaries still liberated many provinces, which is successful in overthrowing Qing.

Moreover, even if "considering the fact that Yuan Shi Kai of the Qing government may be remorseful about his wrongdoing" Nonetheless, "at this time when the new government has been set up" showing revolutionaries still have created new government in overthrowing Qing, it was successful.

In conclusion, in a large extent, the revolutionaries were successful.

**Mark: 3/4**

**2020 DBQ Question 3: International economic cooperation**

**Marks : 12/15**

**3a) How did the cartoon provoke fear towards Germany? (3 marks)**

**漫畫如何挑起對德國的恐懼？(3分)**

Source E's cartoon provoke fear towards Germany by satirising that French ECSC provide opportunity for Nazi to rise.

In source E, the Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor of the West Germany sat on the goose of Robert Schumann, showing that Germany controlled France in order to create something.

While in the source E, the goose eats 'steel' or 'coal' while producing metal helmets of 'SS', which represented Nazi, towards the direction of Germany, as shown in the signs, showing that French's ECSC provides military strength to Germany for Nazi to rise while using the coal and steel, provoking fear of French people towards the rising of Nazi.

In source E, the caption is "The Goose With Eggs of Steel" while the cartoon published in 1951 after the treaty for forming the ECSC, showing that by satirising French organisation of ECSC will provide military strength of steel for the rise of Nazis from Germany, provoking fear towards Germany.

**Mark:3/3**

**3b) Is Source F meant to support or oppose Britain's entry into the EEC?(4 marks)**  
引用兩項線索，資料支持還是反對英國加入歐洲經濟共同體？(4分)

Source F was meant to support Britain's entry.

In source F, 1., "entry into European community would not of course affect the position of Monarchy" showing promise of entry to EEC will not jeopardise harmed the monarchy in Britain, providing confidence to Britain for its entry, thus showing support.

In source F, 2., "The member states recognise that it is not in practice possible to force another member State to act contrary to its vital national interest" showing further promise that British entry towards EEC Will not harm its 'vital national interest' as Britain will not be forced to act policy contrary to its interest, further showing support of her entry with convincing promises.

**Mark: 4/4**

**3c) 你是否同意歐洲在 1945-2000 年間的經濟統合是勢不可擋？(8 分)**  
**Do you agree that European economic integration was irresistible in the period 1945-2000? (8 marks)**

In a large extent, I agree.

Although in source E, the caption is "The Goose With the Eggs of the Steel" while the goose of Robert Schumann was eating 'coal' and 'steel' to produce helmets for SS, worries towards the integration through ECSC will provide opportunities for the rise of Nazism from Germany will hinder or resist the integration efforts in 1951.

While in source F, there are debates over the British entry to the European economic community in the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office in 1971, showing that possible worries of integration jeopardized the interest of Britain caused debates over the issue, the worries may resist the integration in 1971.

From my own knowledge, there are the worries of jeopardizing national uniqueness and characteristics of Britain in Denmark by refusing to accept the Schengen agreement in 1985 and joining Eurozone in 1999, which may resist the European economic integration.

Yet, in the large extent, it is irresistible.

In source F, "there is no question of any of these giving up their sovereignty, such conducive advantage caused five other monarchies among the members and applicants" showing that the monarchy rule will not be affected, which attracted monarchical countries in Europe to join integration without doubt, thus was irresistible.

Moreover, in source F, "although the treaties provide for majority voting on most matters" but the states will not act "contrary to its vital national interest" showing that the promise of preserving national interest of integration served as a driving force to push states with certain worries to join integration, the integration is irresistible.

Moreover, from my own knowledge, although Europe was greatly harmed after World War II after 1945, with economic integration like Marshall plan in 1949, providing 13 billion to revive their economy, in 1970s, Europe became the second largest economy in the world, showing great economic reward received caused countries will be irresistibly join the integration in 1940s-1960s.



Moreover, from my own knowledge, during the 70s to 2000, integration like Single European Act in 1986, 1993's European Union, aimed to collaborate together for creating a stronger Europe through single administrative organization. Thus, the aim of uniting Europe will cause the integration irresistible in the later period.

Moreover, regarding the western and eastern economic integration during post-Cold War period in 90s, after the downfall of Soviet Union in 1991, COMECON was dissolved eventually, with poor conditions of economic environment in Eastern states, the Western and Eastern economic integration was irresistible due to the assistance needed for Eastern European states, causing Eastern states like Poland can enter the waiting list on EU in the late 90s, integration is irresistible.

Moreover, regarding British integration to Europe, the successful entry to European Community in 1973 marked that the economic integration was irresistible as Britain led EFTA members start joining integration in the 70s. Thus, the integration is irresistible.

**Mark: 5/8**

**2020 DBQ Question 4: World War I**

**Marks : 13/15**

**4a) Conclude two types of peacekeeping efforts. (4 marks)**

**歸納兩種維持和平的努力(4分)**

Setting up peacekeeping official and unofficial organizations is one of them.

In source G, many of the winners are the important members, like president or secretary in peacekeeping official organization, like IPU, PIPB, showing that setting official organizations for peacekeeping helped facilitated peace during the period of 1901 to 1913.

In source G, even unofficial organizations, president or founders like 'International Committee of the Red Cross', 'German peace society', 'French peace society' showing establishing unofficial organizations is also a peacekeeping effort.

While creating conference for promoting peacekeeping law is another.

In source G, Tobias Asser in 1911 was awarded due to "initiator of the conference on International Private Law at Hague" and also "Institute of International Law was awarded in 1904 for promoting international arbitration in two Hague conference" showing creating conference in the use of promoting peacekeeping laws and efforts is one of the efforts.

**Mark: 4/4**

4b) What was the cartoonist's view towards the prospect of peace? (3 marks)

漫畫家對和平的前景持什麼看法？(3分)

Cartoonist think that although peace may not be seen currently, yet in the future, it will rise, the prospect of peace won't be gloomy.

In source H, the woman 'peace' was sleeping due to a curse cast upon her, showing that in short time, peace may not yet be achieved.

Yet, in source H, the man Edward Grey was coming to rescue her and to liberate her from the evil spell by kissing her, with doves representing peace, flying beside the man, thus, peace will be awakened and rise again.

In source H, the title "Prince Charming and the sleeping beauty" while the caption "Wake up, Miss, if you please" showing that peace will be awakened by using kiss of diplomacy, which the prospect of peace will not be gloomy in the future.

Mark: 3/3

**4c) Do you agree that the trend of peacekeeping was stronger than that of military rivalry in the period 1900-14? [S+K](8 marks)**  
**你認為 1900-14 年間，維持和平的趨勢是否較軍事對抗的趨勢更強？[S+K](8 分)**

Yes, I agree.

Although in source H, the cartoon was published during Balkan Crisis while "the peace was asleep due to curse cast upon her" Worse still, lightning can be seen, showing that military rivalry happened in that period which hindered the peace.

Moreover, from my own knowledge, in terms of military colonial rivalry happened in 1905 and 1911 exemplified by the two Moroccan Crisis at the period, the military rivalry existed during that period.

Yet, in source G, people with contribution of setting up peacekeeping organisations regardless official or unofficial like IPU, PIPB and 'French Peace Society' was awarded peacekeeping efforts through setting organisations was still prevalent at that period from 1901 to 1913.

Moreover, in source G, the peacekeeping even extend to holding peace conference like Hague Conference shown in the awardees of Nobel Peace Prizes in 1904, 1907, 1909, 1911, showing major efforts of peacekeeping in the trend were shown.

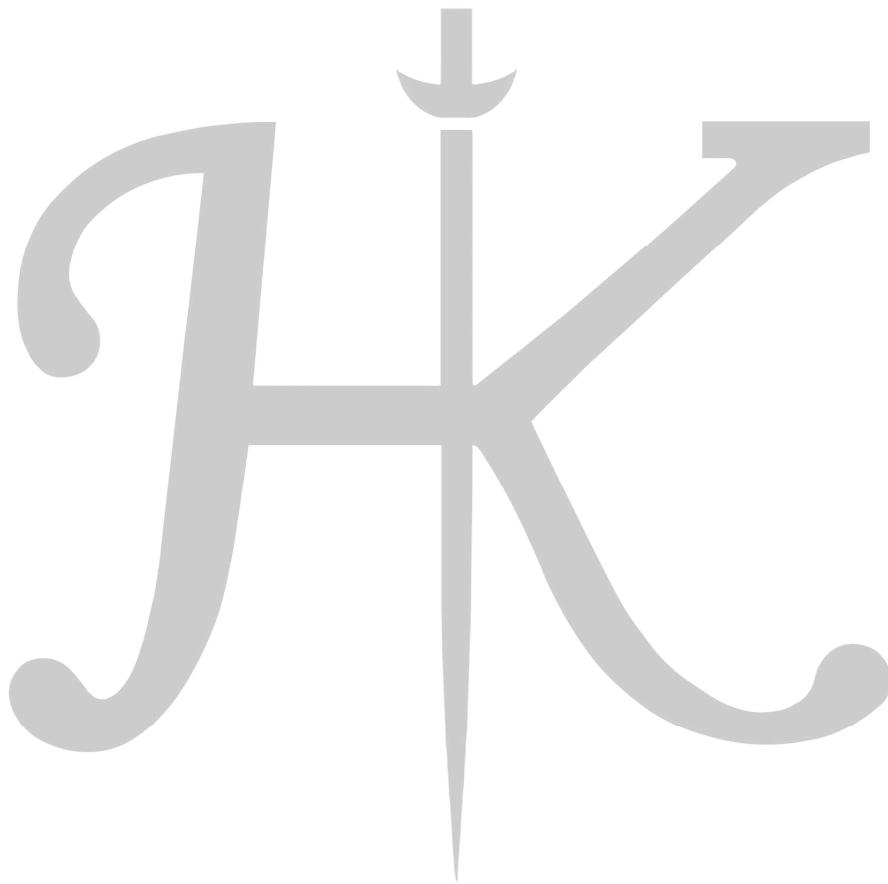
From my own knowledge, peacekeeping efforts of general disarmament like London Conference in 1913, showing major efforts of peacekeeping trend at the period in Europe.

Moreover, with the alliance system in Europe like Triple Entente in 1907, Triple Alliance Existed during the period, European states like Germany, Russia, Britain with individually with their alliance to ensure the peace among regions by maintaining the balance of power, which acts as peacekeeping for the period.

In comparison, in the source H, the Prince Edward Grey will kiss the Princess of peace so as to liberate her from the dark spell, even saying "'wake up, Miss, if you please" showing that the military rivalry induced by Balkan crisis will soon be alleviated, while peacekeeping through diplomacy will eventually turn peace to rise, thus peacekeeping trend is stronger than military rivalry in the period in 1912.

In comparison, from my own knowledge, even military agreement like Anglo-French naval agreement was signed in 1912 just to ensure the peace of European countries stay away from aggressions, showing that the peacekeeping trend was still stronger than military rivalry, as military agreements were signed to ensure peace among European countries.

Mark: 6/8



## 2020 Essay Question 2: China

Mark: 18/25

毛澤東時代與鄧小平時代所採取的經濟發展方法有多大不同？

**How far were the methods of economic development adopted in the Maoist period different from those in the Deng Xiaoping era?**

During the Maoist period, economic developments in the method with high degree of collectivisation, self-sufficient economic policy and emphasis on public ownership, while post-Mao period economic development used methods with great difference than before. Yet, both period still maintained to use planned economic method to facilitate economic growth. Thus, in a large extent, these methods are different.

In terms of degree of collectivisation, during the Mao period, economic policy of high degree of collectivisation were used. Exemplified by the first five year plan during the 1952-57, according to the 'one transformation, three changes' in the plan's aim, cooperatives and mutual aid teams were set up upon the agricultural and the handicraft aspects. While high degree of collectivisation were shown in the cooperatives with sharing of resources. While in Great Leap Forward in 1959-62, the signs of collectivisation still exhibited in the organisation established like People's Commune during the Great Leap Forward. People shared their food and resources so as to practice collectivisation promoted in communism. The culture of 'everybody eating out from the same pot' further proved the such method of economic development in Maoist period.

While in post-Maoist period, low degree of collectivisation, in other words, individualisation were promoted in economic development. During the ruling of Dang Xiao Ping, individualised production greatly emphasis in 'contract system' 'shareholding system' and 'township village enterprises', where economic freedom were provided to facilitate individualised production. While such practice extend to Chinese leaders like Jiang Jie Man's economic development. Moreover, individualised economic production was also exhibited in 'socialism with Chinese characteristics' while introduced more individualisation similar to that in capitalist economic structure. In comparison, their methods showed a large difference as during the most period, high degree of collectivisation were shown in mutual aid teams, cooperatives. While in the post Maoist period, individualisation was promoted through the economic development with capitalist elements like various systems and individualised

enterprises were promoted during the post-Mao period. Thus, The two methods showed great difference with reference to this aspect.

In terms of openness of economy, Maoist period advocated the self-sufficient economic policy for development. Exemplified by the mass melting of iron and steel campaign in Great Leap Forward in 1959, over 90 million peasants joined so as to create steel with their own efforts and resources. Without help from foreign countries, The self-sufficient economic policy was introduced to sustain Chinese economy. Moreover, as United Nations issued trade embargo on China in 1950, China during Mao period relied on self-sufficiency, exemplified by the land reform law in 1950, which turned land to landless peasants of 300 millions, showing that the economic method was majority based on own efforts.

While during the post Mao period, Open economic methods were used instead. Exemplified by the Reform and Opening up policy proposed by Deng in 1978, Open Economic Zones and Special Economic Zones were introduced to a foreign investors, 14 coastal cities like Xiamen, Shang Hai were introduced to foreign countries to facilitate foreign trade and import and export. The effect shown is that there is a record of 23-fold increase in import and export of China during the period exhibited The use of open economic method during the post-Mao period. In comparison, in terms of openness of economy, post-Mao period shown great difference with that of Maoist period, with open economic development to facilitate foreign trade instead of the self-sufficient efforts like in Maoist period, two methods on economic openness shown great difference.

Although in terms of Open economic method and degree of collectivisation, their methods showed great changes, still, The practice of planned economic method was still maintained. During the Mao period, advocated by the Mao Zedong's thoughts and the Marxism-Leninism, that economy was greatly controlled by the government. Exemplified by the enterprises in first five year plan, enterprises were greatly encouraged to convert themselves into public-private joint ownership, or even later evolve to public ownership to ensure large influence of government over the economic decision of market and enterprises, for example the quote produce. This practice further shown in Cultural Revolution, with the government fully controlled the economy, due to the thinking, that 'all economic activities were act of capitalism', many Factories and market were forced to shut down ensure that socialist pathway that China was undergoing. All economic decisions were suspended single-handedly by the government. Thus, it can show that, with the large influence of government

over economy and enterprises, planned economic method we are advocated during the Maoist period.

Yet, such planned economic method for development although had some changes, but still, similar to the methods before. For example, single track price system were converted to dual track price system in reform and opening up policy by Deng, suggesting government controlled price still remained in the market. Moreover, 'Household responsibility system' was also introduced, which is about that peasants can earn their own surplus once they have fulfilled the government quotas. Moreover, Chinese government often used name of 'macroeconomic adjustment' to interrupt market and currency Exchange rate in the later period. Thus, it showed that planned economic methods for development still greatly remain with government price, quotas and adjustment of economy. In comparison, the use on quotas, intervention for interruption on economy with government prices and regulations had not changed much, and showed no great difference between the Maoist period and the post-Maoist period. Leaders like Mao, Deng, Jiang still greatly advocated such planned economic development to facilitate economic growth across the Maoist period and post-Maoist period.

In conclusion, although that planned economic method to facilitate economic development still showed no great difference between Mao period and post-Maoist period with the interruption of economy through the influence of government instead after 'invisible hand' of economic market, yet in terms of open economic method and use of collectivisation to promote economic development showed great difference between Mao and post-Mao period. Thus, in a large extent, the economic methods of economic development are different between two periods.

Words: 990



## 2020 Essay Question 4: World War II

Mark: 20/25

To what extent did the Paris Peace Settlement (1919-23) cause the Second World War? Explain your answer with reference to European history in the period 1919-39.

巴黎和約(1919-23)在什麼程度導致了第二次世界大戰的爆發？試參考 1919-39 年間的歐洲歷史，解釋你的看法。

Paris Peace Settlements in 1919 held by Big Three, including France, Britain and the US was to discuss and arrange the arrangement on European situation after the first world war, but it later soon created into a consequence of another world war in 1939, in the aspects of Germany, Italy, nation states. Thus, in the large extent, it is a consequence of the Paris Peace Settlements.

In terms of Germany, in the Paris Peace Settlements 'Treaty of Versailles', as one of the losing power after the world war, Germany, had to accept harsh punishments of creating the world war, including to decrease in 10% of territorial land, including areas like Saar Coalfield and Alsace Lorraine to France, Sudetenland to Czechoslovakia, while also, it has to bear the humiliating clause of 'war guilt clause'. Moreover, the punishment extends beyond the humiliating clause, punishments like limiting German army to 100000. While at that time, the representatives from the German government-Weimar Republic signed the humiliating treaty which accepted the humiliating and unfair treaty terms for Germany. It later induced great discontent and anger among German public due to the grave humiliation and harms to sovereignty. Thus, the public desired to abolish the treaty so as to eliminate the humiliation and restored national glory of Germany, they turned their support to Nazi party led by extreme rightist leader Hitler, which promised to abolish the Treaty for German public, thus, the Paris Peace Conference's severe punishment on Germany created the rise of Hitler, which later advocated policies of aggression to abolish the treaty, including re-introducing conscription in 1935, invasion of Danzig city in Poland in 1939, which lost to Poland because of the humiliating treaty. The invasion of Poland created by Hitler in 1939 later evolved into the direct cause for the outbreak of Second World War. Thus, Second World War is caused by the aggression policy adopted by Germany which aimed to abolish the treaties terms in Paris peace settlements. Thus is a consequence of it.

In terms of Italy, before the First World War, as the Triple Entente promised Italy to provide Fiume and Dalmatia so as to lure Italy deviate from triple alliance. Yet after the war in Paris peace Settlements in 1919, according to the Treaty of Saint Germain, Italy only received lands like Istria and Tyrol, which is different from what it has promised. Thus, the grave discontent from the Italian public gave rise and supported the fascist party led by Mussolini, which aimed to initiate aggression and invasion so as to obtain the land they ought to deserve and restore Italian national glory which is jeopardized by the Paris Peace Conference. The March on Rome in 1922 gave rise to Fascist party, which later advocated the expansionist policy to regain what they promised. Exemplified by the forceful acquisition of Fiume in 1924, forcing Albania to become its protectorate in 1927 and eventually the invasion on Albania in 1939, which led to the highest tension of war among Europe and inevitably caused the Second World War. Therefore, it can be seen that Second World War was a consequence of Italian series of aggression which was caused by the wrong and unfair treatment in Paris Peace Settlements.

In terms of nation states, in the Paris Peace Settlements, in order to prevent the ethnic conflict which may lead to world war like Sarajevo incident in 1919. The big three in Paris peace settlements advocated the Wilson's idea of National Self-Determination in Wilson's 14 points to discuss settlements. For example, areas occupied by Germany was ceded to new nations like Poland and Czechoslovakia. Yet, during the conference although new nation states were created in order to resolve the potential ethnic arguments in the future, the balance of power was neglected during the settlements, new nation states formed usually equipped with weak military strength, for example, Czechoslovakia was invaded within weeks, they soon became preys of aggressors. Moreover, the principle did not include Germany which later aroused its anger to invade, for example, in Sudetenland with a germanic population of 3 million was ceded to Czechoslovakia, which later evolved to the target of Nazi Germany in 1938 and even city of Danzig, which was also ceded due to the incomprehensive judgement of the principal, causing the invasion of Poland occurred in 1939, which sparked the Second World War. Thus, the Second World War was the consequence of the incomprehensive thought of adopting National Self-Determination, which created weak preys for aggressors and excuse to invade caused by Paris Peace Settlements in 1919.

Second World War is also a consequence of Great Depression. As Great Depression occurred in 1929, involving European states economy, for example, Germany's unemployed people reached 6 million at that time with the poor economic environment created by great depression. Aggressors like Germany, in Nazi Germany,

Hitler proposed to adopt expansionist policy in order to gain 'lebensraum' (living space) for poor German public, which later advocated further aggression like Anschluss in 1938, invasion of Poland in 1939 to gain more interest in order to save the economy, which sparked the outbreak of Second World War, thus Second World War is a consequence of Great Depression in 1929.

Yet, in terms of cause-effect relationship, it is because Paris Peace Settlements caused Great Depression. In Treaty of Versailles, Germany was forced to pay reparation of 33 billion USD, which is impossible to pay for Germany at the time. Thus, Weimar Republic joined American loan plan like Dawes plan in 1929 to seek additional financial help, causing German economy formed linkage with American economy through loan plan which lead to evolved from Wall Street Crash in America to Great Depression which caused severe effect on Germany. Thus, Second World War in the large extent still was the consequence of Paris Peace Settlements.

Second World War is also a consequence of appeasement policy. In 1938, Munich conference was held in order to satisfy Germany's demand for territory over Sudetenland. Appeasement policy was adopted while German ambition to invade was also boosted, causing the further aggression on the surrounding states in Europe, which inevitably cause World War through invasion of Poland in 1939.

In terms of cause-effect relationship, it is the harsh punishment created during the Paris Peace Conference caused Britain and France to adopt appeasement policy, as the punishment was too severe for Germany. One of the big three, Britain actively request for lenient punishment on Germany, thus shown in afterwards, Germany's repayment can be reduced in the 20s under consent of Britain and France. And in 1936, Anglo-German Naval Agreement was signed so as to let Germany build 35% of British naval power. The harsh punishment on Germany because of Paris Peace Conference caused Britain and France to adopt lenient attitude towards aggressors request, which later known as appeasement policy. Therefore, the Second World War is a consequence of the Paris Peace Settlements is still to a large extent correct.

Therefore, in the large extent, the Second World War is a consequence of Paris Peace Settlements. (1919-1923)

Words: 1171

2020 年 5\*\*

昕言



昕言是 All in One Super Course 開始招生時才選擇報讀的新生，還記得第一次致電昕言傾談課程內容時，昕言在歷史科的目標只有 5，也許當時的她也未有想像過能獲得 5\*\* 的成績。

昕言是一個勤奮好學的乖學生，在課程開始時，DBQ 已經有一定的基礎水平，但 Essay 稍遜。後來，她憑著狂操瘋紙，到中後期 Essay 亦已經有所起息，分數甚至乎去到 17-20 分的水平。在 DSE 時，所作答的題目亦基本上是平時已經操練過的相似題目，表現更加是如魚得水，5\*\* 自然是手到拿來。

## 听言讀歷史科之心得：

各位師弟師妹，大家都好醒目咁搵 kw 補習 😊 希望我嘅分享可以幫到大家更多啦。大家都應該明白 DSE hist 最緊要唔係要背幾多史料，而係點樣用啱嘅方法 present 你嘅 point 俾 marker 睇，所以除咗要識課文內容之外，一定要清楚題目每求你答嘅 point，有少少 tips 俾大家。

DBQ:

1.time 好時間唔使講一定係最重要嘅，1 分用兩分鐘答 kw 都應該洗咗大家腦好多次 🤔，不過 time management 一定一定非常重要，dse 做唔曬會後悔死 😞

2.睇清楚題目需要你答嘅嘢同埋要寫幾多個 point，再諗下你學過 kw 教嘅 skill 邊個啱用，當然一啲基本嘅嘢一定要識 eg: language, argument, view, changes etc. 做返題目要求按道理應該所有問題都答到。

3.最後提大家要寫多啲 point 同大包圍，令自己更大機會拎最多嘅分數(小小經驗：去到 dse 嘅時候 a b 題會比你地上課做嘅 test 簡單，所以 c 題寫到 9-10 個 point 大家係做到的！)

Essay

Essay 方面，大家一定要判啱題目，同埋揀首選題型(一果多因，Trace and explain, more than)，跟返 format 答就有七大問題，如果想進步嘅話做瘋紙係最好嘅方法，強烈建議大家勤力啲做瘋紙，瘋紙除咗 cover 唔同問題字眼之外，亦都係溫習課文嘅最好方法，所以千其唔好偷懶，尤其 essay 要落手落腳做多啲先會高分，我考 dse 個陣都係因為係瘋紙做過類似嘅題目而可以就咁 cop 落去 😊

最後最後，仲有一樣一定要做嘅就係要溫返你做過嘅 test 同功課！知道自己錯咩 dse 先唔會再犯，我自問唔係超勤力係考之前都全部溫過一次 😞

知道大家今年冇乜返學面對 dse 可能好大壓力，但大家仲有時間，有心追返一定有機會，所以大家要加油，好好利用手上有嘅資源就一定會進步 🍀 加油啊！

由於昕言不小心填錯買卷表格，購買了兩份通識考卷，而未有購買歷史科考卷，以致各位同學未能賞閱昕言的 5\*\*考卷，KW 在此向各位同學謝罪><!

