

K.W.H.O 歷史

# 國際社會協作

1945

1999

International Social Cooperation

International Social Cooperation

International Social Cooperation



# 最強

K. W. Ho 在難度最高的高考歷史科中以 88% 之求敗分數奪 A  
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## 傳奇 · 誕生

2016 年，首年應考 DSE 只有 16 分的麗雯於重考時才新修歷史科(首年應考未曾讀過歷史科)，最終用了 10 個時間由零開始讀，成功取得了 5\*\*的成績，開創新修傳奇!

2017 年，首年應考 DSE 歷史科只取得 Level 2 的 Felix 上演奇蹟大逆轉，於 2017 年 DSE 歷史科取得 5\*\*的成績，開創重考傳奇!

2016-2020 年間合共打造超過 110 名 5\*\*學生，大幅拋離坊間其他導師! 其中 2017 年每 2.7 位 DSE 歷史科 5\*\*學生當中就有 1 位是 K.W.HO 門生!

就算底子再差，能力再弱，你願意努力、願意學習、願意跟隨，我就會拼盡全力教你。我用心，只希望你能夠創造屬於自己的傳奇。

## K.W.HO 的話 — 革命 · 顛覆所有

從小開始，我就不喜歡讀書，會考時開始認真讀書只是為了追女仔，希望能令女神刮目相看。高考後開始做補習導師也只是因為山窮水盡，連袋有當時全副身家的銀包也遺失，迫於無奈只好「賣身」開始補習生涯。一切都是緣份，又或者是宿命。

由執教第一年就已經計劃如何結束補習生涯，但又不甘心自己的付出會隨著自己的退潮而埋藏於世。正如我高考後開設歷史科博客，就是希望能夠將我在高考期間歸納的應試心得及答題技巧、撰寫的數百篇範文公諸於世，流傳開去，令我曾經的努力變成無可估量的價值，改變其他人的思維，甚至乎是命運。

由一開始執教 DSE 課程，我已經訂立了明確的目標——我希望用我的思維、技巧去掀起一場學術革命，破除舊有背誦式的讀法及雜亂無章的答法，確立思考及邏輯性主導的讀法和系統性的答法。學術革命要達致成功，首先必須要提高接觸率及廣泛性。為此，我於 2015 年加盟大型補習社[英皇教育]，並於隨後幾年稱霸歷史科市場，每年門生數以千計，5\*\*學生人數亦冠絕全港，遠超同行。

今年，我終於下定決心實踐革命夢的最後一步，也是最重要的一步，就是利用我多年來嘔心瀝血製作而成的數千頁筆記去推動學術革命。讓學生免費使用我的 Unbeatable Notes 以取代傳統非考試主導、低效用的教科書，藉此達致全面滲透入學生層的效用。除此之外，我也要改變歷史科的市場模式，由過往的「付費學習」變成「免費學習」，同學可以在無須付費的情況下獲得數千頁的補習教材，即使是窮學生也能憑藉強大的筆記提高自己的能力，改變自己的命運。

為實現學術革命的目的，我歡迎任何學生或老師免費使用此 Unbeatable Notes 作教學，亦希望各使用者能夠將此筆記推廣出去，令學術革命能夠開花結果。



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### 神

以 1-3 年時間自習 K. W. Ho 數千頁的 Unbeatable Notes，同時學習其他歷史科導師之內容及技巧，集百家於大成且能領悟及熟讀者，是謂「神」。神，十萬中無一，空前絕後。分數屬前無古人，後無來者之最強成績。

### 天

以 1-2 年時間自習 K. W. Ho 數千頁的 Unbeatable Notes，能領悟及熟讀者，是謂「天才」。天才者，萬中無一，歷年屈指可數。

### 人

以 3 年時間自習 K. W. Ho 數千頁的 Unbeatable Notes，能領悟及熟讀者，是謂「人才」。人才者，千中無一，每年鳳毛麟角。

### 地

在 K. W. HO 課堂教導下，以 1-2 年時間領悟及熟讀 Unbeatable Notes，是謂「地才」。地才者，百中有十，具備獲 5\*\*之條件。只要腳踏實地、刻苦耐勞，人人皆可成為地才。

### 庸

在 K. W. HO 課堂教導下，以 3 年時間基本能夠領悟及熟讀 Unbeatable Notes，是謂「庸才」。庸才者，比比皆是，資質平庸，但已經足夠穩奪 5-5\*之成績。

### 蠢

不學無術，自以為是，自以為是天才，自以為能無師之通、領悟一切，是謂「蠢才」。蠢才者，多如牛毛。對牛彈琴，朽木不可雕。

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## Study Outline

<b>Curriculum Framework</b>	
Source from: Hong Kong Examinations and Assessment Authority, Senior Secondary Curriculum and Assessment Guide (Final Version) (March 2007)	
Key Points	Explanatory Notes
International social and cultural cooperation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Population and resources; environmental protection; medicine and science and technology</li> <li>◆ Major developments</li> <li>◆ Achievements and limitations</li> </ul>	Students will cite examples to illustrate the major attempts made to achieve international cooperation in the areas of population and resources, environmental protection, as well as medicine and science and technology. In critically analyzing the achievements and limitations of these attempts, students will acquire an awareness of the divergent and even conflicting interest underlying each main issue. They will also assess the extent to which the international community is capable of resolving recurring global dilemmas.
<b>Focuses of Learning</b>	
<b>I. Population and Resources:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Problems</li> <li>➤ Major attempts in international cooperation</li> <li>➤ Achievements</li> <li>➤ Limitations</li> </ul>	
<b>II. Environmental Protection:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Problems</li> <li>➤ Major attempts in international cooperation</li> <li>➤ Achievements</li> <li>➤ Limitations</li> </ul>	



<p><b>III. Medicine:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Problems</li> <li>➤ Major attempts in international cooperation</li> <li>➤ Achievements</li> <li>➤ Limitations</li> </ul>	
<p><b>IV. Science and Technology:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Reasons for promoting international cooperation on science and technology</li> <li>➤ Major attempts in international cooperation</li> <li>➤ Achievements</li> <li>➤ Limitations</li> </ul>	
<p><b>V. Obstacles to International Cooperation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ideological differences</li> <li>➤ Traditional values and practices</li> <li>➤ Conflicts over interests</li> <li>➤ Political situation in some countries</li> <li>➤ Funds and Technology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Population and Resources</li> <li>➤ Environmental Conversation</li> <li>➤ Medicine</li> <li>➤ Science and Technology</li> </ul>

## Population and Resources

### 1. Problems

#### A. Problems related to population and resources

Phenomenon	Explanation
<b>Population Explosion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ There was a rapid growth in world population, which exceeded 1 billion only after the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century but soon doubled to 2 billion in 1930. The figure further increased to 4 billion in 1974 and then 6 billion in 1999.</li> <li>➤ The global population is projected by the United Nations to reach 8 billion in 2025 and 9 billion in 2045</li> </ul>
<b>Disproportionate allocation of resources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The ever-increasing economic inequality between rich and poor countries led to the concentration of most resources and food in wealthy and developed countries.</li> </ul>

#### B. Reasons for the problems related to population and resources

Reason	Explanation
<b>Medical advancement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Medical breakthroughs have raised life expectancy and reduced death rate (due to infant mortality, diseases, etc.).</li> </ul>
<b>Advancement in agricultural technology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Advances in agricultural technology have alleviated the shortage of food and lifted burden from families. They could therefore give birth to more babies.</li> </ul>
<b>Family concepts in the Third World</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Lack of family planning and contraception</li> <li>➤ Persistence of the 'big family' pattern with many children born to one family</li> </ul>



### C. Impact of the problems related to Population and Resources

Impact	Explanation
<b>Resource Depletion</b>	➤ The increase in population was followed by an increasing demand for necessities such as food, land and fuels, which would cause exhaustion of world resources.
<b>Environmental Degradation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ With the growing population and enlarging human settlements, large pieces of rural land were developed into urban areas in the course of urbanization.</li> <li>➤ Human economic activities also caused pollution, including exhaust gases from vehicles and sewage from factories</li> </ul>
<b>Food Shortages</b>	➤ The demand for food increased with population growth. Despite the rapid increase in agricultural production by virtue of advanced agricultural technology, agricultural surplus was enjoyed by developed countries predominantly and food production in Third World countries could not satisfy their demand. In many of these countries, problems like famines and malnutrition arose.
<b>Decrease in living standard</b>	➤ The increase in population led to overcrowding, and population influx into cities for job opportunities exacerbated the competition for employment and excited growth in unemployment rate.

## 2. Major attempts in international cooperation

### A. The United Nations

Year	UN Agent	Scope	Areas of work
1945	<i>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)</i> 聯合國糧食及農業組織	Agriculture	➤ Provided technical and monetary support to promote agricultural production in developing countries
1945	<i>International Monetary Fund (IMF)</i> 國際貨幣基金組織	Economy	➤ Assisted economic development in developing countries by granting loans
1946	<i>World Bank Group</i> 世界銀行集團	Economy	➤ Assisted economic development in developing countries by granting loans
1946	<i>U.N. Commission on Population and Development</i> 聯合國人口與發展委員會	Population	➤ Promoted family planning in developing countries
1946	<i>United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund</i> 聯合國兒童基金會	Population	➤ Provided education and medical services to children in poverty
1948	<i>World Health Organization</i> 世界衛生組織	Medicine & Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Promoted prevention and cure of epidemic and endemic diseases</li> <li>➤ Improved public hygiene and medical treatments</li> </ul>
1964	<i>United Nations Conference on Trade and Development</i> 聯合國貿易和發展會議	Economy	➤ Promoted trade and opportunities for development in developing countries
1969	<i>United Nations Population Fund</i> 聯合國人口基金	Population	➤ Assisted developing countries in collecting data on population for formulating appropriate population policy
1979	<i>United Nations Population Information Network</i> 聯合國人口資訊網絡	Population	➤ Collected and published information on population

## B. International Conferences and Agreements

Year	Conference & Agreement	Scope	Country	Areas of work
1974	<i>First International Conference on Population and Development</i> 第一屆聯合國國際人口與發展會議	Population	135	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Acknowledged the problem of population explosion</li> <li>➤ Encouraged policies on birth reduction</li> </ul>
1974	<i>World Food Conference</i> 聯合國世界糧食會議	Food	133	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Developed countries provided technology and capital for the developing ones to increase their agricultural production</li> <li>➤ Established a food reserve system, which would sell food to countries without adequate food at reasonable prices if necessary</li> </ul>
1984	<i>Second International Conference on Population and Development</i> 第二屆聯合國國際人口與發展會議	Population	148	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Reasserted the urgency of population problems</li> </ul>
1994	<i>Third International Conference on Population and Development</i> 第三屆聯合國國際人口與發展會議	Population	183	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Agreed to improve women's status in the hope of reducing birth rate</li> <li>➤ Allocated US\$17 billion for the promotion of family planning</li> </ul>
1996	<i>World Food Summit</i> 世界糧食高峰會	Food	186	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Aimed to halve the population with malnutrition in 2015</li> </ul>

## C. Other International Organizations

Year	Organization	Scope	Areas of work
1942	<i>Oxfam</i> 樂施會	Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Fought for basic rights of the poor; removed unjust policies and systems</li> </ul>
1950	<i>World Vision</i> 世界宣明會	Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Provided emergency relief for poor areas suffering from natural disasters; encouraged people to be self-reliant</li> </ul>



### 3. Achievements

#### A. Raising international awareness of the issues

- For instance, all the participating countries of the *First International Conference on Population and Development* 第一屆聯合國國際人口與發展會議(1974) acknowledged the problem of population explosion.
- Developed countries raised the issue of population explosion in the 1970s and developing countries successively joined the discussion to formulate solutions in the 1980s.

#### B. Promoting cooperation on an international scale

- Since the *First International Conference on Population and Development* 第一屆聯合國國際人口與發展會議 and the *World Food Summit* 聯合國世界糧食會議 in 1974, international conferences had been held regularly to solve problems related to population and food.
- Examples are the *Second and Third International Conferences on Population and Development* 第二屆及第三屆聯合國國際人口與發展會議 held in 1984 and 1994 respectively.

#### C. Alleviating the problems

- The problems of population explosion and insufficient food were alleviated with the international efforts.
- For population, the natural growth in China's population reduced to 1% in 1996, which was estimated to have reduced 300 million births within 30 years

### 4. Limitations

#### A. Failure to eradicate the problems

- Problems were not completely solved
- For population, the UN estimated the total population would reach 8 billion in 2025 and 9 billion in 2045

#### B. Unsolved disagreements

- The international community failed to cooperate fully to solve the problems because of disagreements.
- For example, the birth rate in the *Islamic World* 伊斯蘭世界, which is against birth control, stayed high and that of *Iran* 伊朗 reached 5.3 in 1990

Timeline	
Year	Event
1930	The world's population reached 2 billion
1942	Establishment of Oxfam
1945	Establishment of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN Establishment of the International Monetary Fund
1946	Establishment of the World Bank Group Establishment of the UN Commission on Population and Development Establishment of the UN International Children's Emergency Fund
1948	Establishment of the World Health Organization
1950	Establishment of the World Vision
1964	The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
1969	Establishment of the United Nations Population Fund
1974	The First International Conference on Population and Development The World Food Conference The world's population reached 4 billion.
1979	Establishment of the United Nations Population Information Network
1984	The Second International Conference on Population and Development
1990	The birth rate in Iran remained high at 5.3
1994	The Third International Conference on Population and Development
1996	The World Food Summit The natural growth in China's population reduced to about 1%
1999	The world's population reached 6 billion
2025	The world's population was projected to exceed 8 billion
2045	The world's population was projected to reach 9 billion

## Environmental Protection

### 1. Problems

#### A. Environmental problems and their impact

Phenomenon	Explanation
<b>Environmental pollution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Industrial facilities generate industrial waste, sewage and exhaust gas.</li> <li>➤ Commercialization and urbanization also cause pollution such as household sewage and solid waste</li> </ul>
<b>Resource depletion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Economic development needs a huge amount of resources to support.</li> <li>➤ For instance, trees are cut down to make furniture and oil fields are exploited to generate electricity.</li> </ul>
<b>Damage to ecosystems</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Human exploitation of natural environment caused severe damage to ecosystems.</li> <li>➤ Owing to the <i>Brazil Great Leap Forward</i> 巴西大躍進計劃, only 5% of the <i>Amazon rainforest</i> 亞馬遜森林 are expected to remain intact in 2020.</li> <li>➤ The incident in a nuclear plant in Ukraine posed the <i>Chernobyl disaster</i> 切爾諾貝爾核災.</li> </ul>
<b>Climate Change</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Excessive greenhouse gases were released as a result of rapid industrial development</li> <li>➤ Examples are carbon dioxide and nitrogen oxides.</li> <li>➤ They caused greenhouse effect and aggravated global warming</li> </ul>



## B. Causes of environmental problems

Cause	Explanation
<b>Industrial and commercial development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Industrial and commercial development was the major source of environmental problems</li> <li>➤ For example, road construction sped up the development of the countryside</li> <li>➤ A large amount of industrial waste and pollutants were produced during industrial production.</li> <li>➤ Acid rain and global warming were the results of industrialization.</li> </ul>
<b>Advancement in technology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Scientific development has greatly sped up the exploitation of resources.</li> <li>➤ For instance, the invention of logging machines has changed the original pattern of logging by hand.</li> <li>➤ Drilling machines enable human to drill deeper for oil</li> </ul>
<b>Population explosion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Population explosion leads to the increase in demand for resources</li> <li>➤ And speeds up the depletion of resources and damage to the ecosystem</li> </ul>
<b>Human-instigated incidents</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Human-instigated incidents caused a great deal of pollutants in the natural environment</li> <li>➤ For instance, the 1986 <i>Chernobyl disaster</i> 切爾諾貝爾核災</li> <li>➤ Sinking of ships also leaks a lot of oil to the sea and caused ecological crisis</li> </ul>
<b>Wars</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the two world wars brought about destructive impact.</li> <li>➤ For example, the US dropped 2 atomic bombs in Japan in 1945, leaving <i>Hiroshima</i> 廣島 and <i>Nagasaki</i> 長崎 in ruins.</li> <li>➤ Also, in the <i>Persian Gulf War</i> 波斯灣戰爭, <i>Iraq</i> 伊拉克 withdrew from Kuwait and set fire to all the 730 oil wells in 1991. The oil polluted the Persian Gulf and caused severe air and water pollution.</li> </ul>

## 2. Major attempts in international cooperation

### A. The United Nations

Year	UN Agent	Scope	Areas of work
1972	United Nations Environment Programme 聯合國環境規劃署	Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Coordinated environmental actions within the United Nations system</li> <li>➤ Promotes international cooperation on environmental protection</li> </ul>
1973	U.N. Sudano-Sahelian Office 聯合國蘇丹－薩赫勒辦事處	Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To curb the desertification in West Africa</li> </ul>
1983	World Commission on Environment and Development 世界環境與發展委員會	Environment Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Frames the long-term solution to environmental problems</li> <li>➤ Researches how to rely on the natural resources without affecting the economic interests of the future generations</li> <li>➤ Raised the idea of “sustainable development” 可持續發展 in Brundtland Report 布倫德蘭報告 to the UN in 1987</li> </ul>
1988	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 聯合國政府間氣候變化專門委員會	Climate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Investigates the impact of climate change on society and economy</li> <li>➤ And the solutions to climate issues</li> </ul>
1992	United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development 聯合國可持續發展委員會	Environment Economy Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ensures the decision made the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development are performed</li> <li>➤ Holds conferences regularly and supervise and report the actual situation of each country</li> </ul>

## B. International Conferences and Agreements

Year	Conference & agreement	Scope	Country	Areas of work
1971	<i>Ramsar Convention</i> 拉姆薩爾保護濕地公約	Wetland	18	➤ Conserves the wetlands through national actions and international cooperation
1972	<i>United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm Conference)</i> 聯合國人類環境會議 (斯德哥爾摩會議)	Environment	113	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Raised the point of balance between economy and environment in the <i>Stockholm Declaration</i> 人類環境宣言</li> <li>➤ Set the <i>Action Plan</i> 行動計劃 and proposed 109 plans to protect the environment</li> <li>➤ Set up the <i>UN Environment Programme</i> 聯合國環境規劃署</li> <li>➤ Set June 5 as the <i>World Environment Day</i> 世界環境日</li> </ul>
1985	<i>Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer</i> 保護臭氧層維也納公約	Ozone layer	21	➤ Restricted the use of chemicals which damage the ozone layer ( <i>Freon</i> 氟里昂)
1987	<i>Montreal Protocol</i> 蒙特利爾議定書	Ozone layer	26	➤ Further restricted the use of Freon
1992	<i>United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro)</i> 聯合國環境及發展會議 (里約地球高峰會)	Environment	172	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Raised 27 principles for sustainable development in the <i>Rio Declaration</i> 里約宣言</li> <li>➤ Signed the <i>Agenda 21</i> 二十一世界議程 and drafted several plans of sustainable development</li> <li>➤ Signed the <i>Convention on Biological Diversity</i> 生物多樣性公約 to sustain biological diversity</li> <li>➤ Signed the <i>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</i> 氣候變化綱要公約 in which countries reduce greenhouse gases emission on a voluntary basis</li> <li>➤ Raised the <i>Forest Principles</i> 森林原則 to conserve and sustainably develop forests</li> </ul>

1994	<i>United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea</i> 聯合國海洋法公約	Ocean	60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Issues on territorial waters, management of sea resources and ocean pollution</li> </ul>
1997	<i>Kyoto Protocol</i> 京都議定書	Global Warming	84 (Until March of 1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Set the target of reducing 5.2% of the 6 greenhouse gases including carbon dioxide in 1990 for developed countries to achieve in 2010</li> <li>➤ Developing countries were not obliged to reduce emission in the beginning stage</li> </ul>

### C. Other Organizations

Year	Organization	Areas of work
1948	<i>International Union for Conservation of Nature</i> 國際自然保育聯盟	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ensures biological diversity</li> <li>➤ Seeks a solution to strike a balance between environmental problems and economic development</li> </ul>
1961	<i>World Wide Fund for Nature</i> 世界自然基金會	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Launches international environmental campaigns to arouse awareness of environmental protection of every country</li> <li>➤ Wide range of work: protecting wild animals, promoting environmental education and environmental energy</li> </ul>
1971	<i>Greenpeace</i> 綠色和平	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Refuses donations from government and organizations to maintain its independence</li> <li>➤ Wide range of work: launching campaigns against whaling, conserving tropical rainforests and dealing with climate change</li> </ul>
1971	<i>Friends of the Earth International</i> 國際地球之友	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ A network composed of different environmental organizations from every country</li> <li>➤ Wide range of work: launching campaigns against whaling, conserving tropical rainforests and dealing with climate change</li> </ul>



### 3. Achievements

#### A. Raising international awareness of the issue

- In the *United Nations Conference on the Human Environment* 聯合國人類環境會議 of 1972, environment issues were recognized as a serious problem and the 5<sup>th</sup> of June was established as the *World Environment Day* 世界環境日. Different themes are set every year, which can be water resources, desertification or other issues, and different countries work on promotion that fits the theme of that year.
- The idea of “*sustainable development*” 可持續發展 was raised in the 1987 *Brundtland Report* 布倫德蘭報告 to balance the development of society, environment and economy, which became important directions for countries when formulating policies

#### B. Promoting cooperation on an international scale

- Before the establishment of the *United Nations Environment Programme* 聯合國環境規劃署(1972), the international agreements and organizations were relatively small in scale and less effective
- After its establishment in 1972, countries started to coordinate environmental work, held conferences and signed agreements regularly and systematically.
- For example, countries were asked to reduce greenhouse gases emission in the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* 氣候變化綱要公約 in 1992; developed countries were obliged to reduce emission in the *Kyoto Protocol* 京都議定書 in 1997.

#### C. Alleviating part of the environmental problems

- After receiving international awareness, some environmental problems were alleviated
- Countries worked out solution plans after admitting the depletion of the *ozone layer* 臭氧層
- The *Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer* 保護臭氧層維也納公約(1985) restricted the use of chemicals which damage the ozone layer (*Freon* 氟里昂)
- After that, the *Montreal Protocol* 蒙特利爾議定書 of 1987 further restricted the use of Freon
- Eventually the problem of ozone layer was stabilized

## 4. **Limitations**

### A. **Failure to eradicate the problems**

- Lots of environmental issues are not settled
- Such as global warming, acid rains and animal extinction

### B. **Unsolved disagreements**

- There were great international disagreements over environmental protection and economic interests.
- Most developing countries were unwilling to sacrifice economic interests for environmental protection.
- Some developed countries were reluctant to slow down the pace of economic development; the US and Australia refused to sign the *Kyoto Protocol* 京都議定書

Timeline	
Year	Event
1945	The US dropped 2 atomic bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki
1948	Establishment of the International Union for Conservation of Nature
1961	Establishment of the World Wide Fund for Nature
1971	Signing of the Ramsar Convention
	Establishment of the Greenpeace
	Establishment of the Friends of the Earth International
1972	The UN Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm Conference)
	Stockholm Declaration
	Formulated the Action Plan
	Set June 5 as the World Environment Day
	Establishment of the United Nations Environment Programme
1973	Establishment of the U.N. Sudano-Sahelian Office
1983	Establishment of the World Commission on Environment and Development
1985	Signing of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer
1986	Chernobyl disaster
1987	Issue of the Brundtland Report
	Signing of the Montreal Protocol
1988	Establishment of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
1991	Iraq set fire to 730 oil wells when withdrawing from Kuwait
1992	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro)
	Issue of the Rio Declaration
	Signing of the Agenda 21
	Signing of the Convention on Biological Diversity
	Signing of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
	Introduction of the Forest Principles
	Establishment of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development
1994	Signing of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
1997	Signing of the Kyoto Protocol
2010	According to the Kyoto Protocol, developed countries should have reduced 5.2% of the 6 greenhouse gases emission including carbon dioxide in 1990
2020	The Amazon rainforest was estimated to sustain only 5% of its virgin area

## Medicine

### 1. Problems

#### A. Causes of medical and hygienic problems

Cause	Explanation
Frequent human contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, rapid increase in population and development in transportation</li> <li>➤ Facilitated interpersonal communication and contact</li> <li>➤ But at the same time spread infectious diseases such as influenza and tuberculosis.</li> </ul>
Environmental pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Industrial and commercial activities caused environmental pollution</li> <li>➤ Factories discharge industrial waste and sewage; vehicles emit exhaust gas</li> <li>➤ This led to hygiene problems including water safety and respiratory diseases.</li> </ul>
Human-instigated and natural disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Human-instigated disasters such as wars and nuclear incidents</li> <li>➤ Natural hazard like storm and tsunami</li> <li>➤ Create poor living conditions and speed up transmission of disease; malaria is a common contagious disease in disaster area.</li> </ul>

### 2. Major attempts in international cooperation

#### B. The United Nations

Year	UN Agent	Areas of work
1948	<i>World Health Organization</i> 世界衛生組織	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Aimed to let all the people reach an ideal level of health</li> <li>➤ Helped eradicate infectious and regional diseases</li> <li>➤ Improved public health</li> <li>➤ Set international medical standard</li> <li>➤ Collected international information on hygiene and alert countries to stop the spread of infectious disease</li> <li>➤ Guided and coordinated international hygiene work</li> </ul>
1996	<i>Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS</i> 聯合國愛滋病規劃署	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Prevented the spread of AIDS</li> <li>➤ Strengthened the care of AIDS patients</li> <li>➤ Reduced the impact of virus on the community</li> </ul>



## C. Other Organizations

Year	Organization	Areas of work
1863	<i>International Committee of the Red Cross</i> 紅十字國際委員會	➤ Provided humanitarian aid for victims
1971	<i>Medicins Sans Frontieres (Doctors Without Borders)</i> 無國界醫生	➤ Provided medical aid for victims of wars and natural disasters
1982	<i>Orbis</i> 奧比斯	➤ Provided medical treatment for eye disease patients especially the poor ones in developing countries

## 3. Achievements

### A. Raising international awareness of the issue

- Although every country has been concerned with medicine and hygiene
- the establishment of international organizations helped bring the issue to the international world
- For instance, the *World Health Organization* 世界衛生組織(1948) helped arouse global awareness and encourage cooperation on medical and health issues

### B. Promoting cooperation on an international scale

- The WHO has been significant for promoting cooperation on an international scale
- It set up a global monitoring system that alerts other countries once a virus is discovered
- For example, it alerted other countries when avian *flu* 禽流感 was discovered in Hong Kong in 1997

### C. Alleviating the problem

- International cooperation contributed greatly to the solutions to a lot of medical and hygiene problems
- Regarding *smallpox* 天花, the *WHO* 世界衛生組織 launched the *global vaccination programme* 全球疫苗接種計劃 in 1967 and set up a surveillance system of cases and the general situation of smallpox
- At last the WHO announced the eradication of smallpox in 1980

## 4. Limitations

### A. Failure to eradicate the problems

- Despite the international attempts to settle medical and hygiene problems,
- some diseases and viruses have no known cure such as *AIDS* 愛滋病

### B. Unsolved disagreements

- There is limited cooperation as most countries value their own interests and safety more
- With regard to *smallpox* 天花, though the WHO eradicated the virus in society,
- the US and USSR government kept the virus as self-defense lest their enemy states use the virus as weapon
- Thus, disagreements between countries contributed to the limitations of international cooperation

Timeline	
Year	Event
1863	Establishment of the International Committee of the Red Cross
1948	Establishment of the World Health Organization
1967	The WHO started a worldwide vaccination program
1971	Establishment of the Medicins Sans Frontieres (Doctors Without Borders)
1980	The WHO declared the elimination of smallpox
1982	Establishment of the Orbis
1996	Establishment of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS
1997	Outbreak of avian flu in Hong Kong

## Science and Technology

### 1. Reasons for promoting international cooperation on science and technology

Reason	Explanation
To solve the problem of inadequate resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Population explosion led to rapid resources exhaustion</li> <li>➤ Such as fossil fuel including oil, natural gases</li> <li>➤ International cooperation helped develop new energy</li> <li>➤ Such as nuclear energy and solar energy</li> </ul>
Promote the development of science and technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ International cooperation on science and technology could effectively promote its development</li> <li>➤ Through exchange of information and research</li> </ul>
Promote peaceful use of science and technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Science and technology can bring convenience but also devastating effect</li> <li>➤ For example, the massive scientific weapons used in the two world wars</li> <li>➤ Also, after the Second World War, nuclear weapons have threatened international safety</li> <li>➤ Thus, peaceful use of science and technology is promoted for the sake of human safety</li> </ul>

### 2. Major attempts in international cooperation

#### A. The United Nations

Year	UN Agent	Areas of work
1865	<i>International Telecommunication Union</i> 國際電信聯盟	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Coordinates the use of global radio frequencies and satellite trajectories</li> <li>➤ Establishes international communication standards to ensure the network quality</li> </ul>
1957	<i>International Atomic Energy Agency</i> 國際原子能機構	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Promotes the peaceful but not military use of nuclear energy</li> </ul>

## B. Energy cooperation program or related organizations

Year	Energy cooperation program or related organization	Areas of work
1974	<i>International Energy Agency</i> 國際能源機構	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Promote research and application of alternative energy</li> <li>➤ Encourage governments to adopt rational energy policy</li> <li>➤ Promote international cooperation on energy technology</li> </ul>

## C. Space cooperation program or related organizations

Year	Space cooperation program or related organization	Areas of work
1975	<i>Apollo–Soyuz Test Project</i> 美蘇聯合太空任務	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ US-Soviet cooperation in space exploration</li> </ul>
1998	<i>The International Space Station</i> 國際太空站	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The most large-scale and complicated international space cooperation project</li> <li>➤ With 16 countries</li> </ul>

## 3. Achievements

### A. Raising international awareness of the peaceful use of science and technology

- Since the establishment of international organization of science and technology, the awareness of the peaceful use of science and technology has been aroused
- The establishment of the *International Atomic Energy Agency* 國際原子能機構 in 1957 aroused international awareness of the peaceful use of nuclear energy

### B. Promoting cooperation on an international scale

- Cooperation among countries successfully shaped an international cooperation system
- For example, 16 countries participated in the establishment of the *International Space Station* 國際太空站, which was the first global space cooperation project

### C. Promote the development of science and technology

- International cooperation promoted the development of science and technology
- The 1988 *International Space Station* 國際太空站 greatly encouraged space exploration and research



## 4. Limitations

### A. Failure to eradicate the problems

- The peaceful use of science and technology has not been achieved
- Some countries such as *North Korea* 北韓 are still researching on nuclear weapons

### B. Unsolved disagreements

- Developed countries have better economic conditions that give them an advantage of scientific research. Thus scientific cooperation is usually confined to developed countries
- Besides, some developed countries are reluctant to transfer technology to developing ones to secure their own interests

Timeline	
Year	Event
1865	International Telecommunication Union
1947	ITU became an organization of the UN
1957	International Atomic Energy Agency
1974	International Energy Agency
1975	Apollo–Soyuz Test Project
1998	The International Space Station

## Obstacles to International Cooperation

### A. Ideological differences

Population and Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ During the Cold War, the opposition between the capitalist and communist blocs obstructed international cooperation on population and resources. For example, the USSR forbade Eastern European countries to join the US <i>Marshall Plan</i> 馬歇爾計劃 due to suspicion, leading to slow progress of economic recovery and solving food shortage in Eastern Europe.</li> <li>➤ During the Cold War, when the USSR had a crop failure in the 1980s, to weaken the Soviet economy, the US passed a statute to reduce the area of wheat farms to one-thirds, which led to a surge in international food price and embroiled many developing countries in the predicament.</li> </ul>
Environmental Conservation	<p>During the Cold War, the United Nations was a platform for the struggle between the capitalist and communist blocs. For example, the US and USSR diverged concerning the next successor of the <i>chairperson of Natural Sciences in UNESCO</i> 教科文組織自然科學部主管. The US also objected the entering of China into UNESCO, which obstructed international cooperation.</p>
Medicine	<p>During Cold War, the capitalist US bloc and the communist USSR bloc would suspect the other bloc would attack themselves by biochemical weapon. Thus, they were not willing to totally destroy their virus stock, such as the <i>smallpox virus</i> 天花病毒. As a result, although there were no more smallpox infections, the smallpox virus was still not totally destroyed.</p>
Science and Technology	<p>Ideological differences contributed to vicious armaments race and hindered the international cooperation on promoting the peaceful use of nuclear technology. For instance, North Korea is suspicious and fearful of capitalist countries thus unwilling to abstain from nuclear weapon development.</p>

## B. Traditional values and practices

Population and Resources	Some developing countries have rooted traditional values. Some countries such as Muslim countries including <i>Iran</i> 伊朗 and <i>Niger</i> 尼日爾 are against birth control. People believe it is better to bear more children. Thus the birth rates in such countries are persistently high. In 1990, each <i>Iran</i> 伊朗 woman gave birth to 5.3 children on average.
Environmental Conservation	Although the UN has endeavored to call for cooperation on protecting forest resources, peasants in developing countries such as <i>Indonesia</i> 印尼 and <i>Brazil</i> 巴西 continue using traditional way of <i>slash-and-burn</i> 火耕 to cultivate land, hindering the significance of international cooperation.
Medicine	Some unhygienic life styles like not washing hands after using toilets in developing countries help spread viruses and infectious diseases.

## C. Conflicts over interests

Population and Resources	Concerning food issues, some developed countries and enterprises are unwilling to provide crops and technology transfer for their own economic interests. They even use patents to squeeze more profit out of the others, thus limiting the effectiveness of international attempts at resources problems.
Environmental Conversation	With regard to global warming, the conflict over interest between developed and developing countries hinders international cooperation. Developing countries such as China and India refused to slow down economic development and reduce emission of carbon dioxide. While developed countries such as the US were not willing to sign the <i>Kyoto Protocol</i> 京都議定書(1997) to sustain their economic development.
Medicine	Regarding medical patents, as selling medicine is highly profitable, most pharmaceutical factories still hold tight their patents. In the late 20 <sup>th</sup> century, one-third of the world's population lacked proper medicine.
Science and Technology	As developed countries hoped to maintain their dominance of science and technology and the interests derived, they are reluctant to disclosure their technology and even use patents to obstruct the research in developing countries.

## D. Political situation in some countries

Population and Resources	Some countries are often in a state of civil war such as <i>Israel</i> 以色列 and <i>Arabic</i> 阿拉伯 countries, which make it difficult for the international community to provide food and assistance to Arabs who suffer from war.
Environmental conservation	Sovereignty issue of some countries hinders international cooperation. For example, as the sovereignty of Taiwan was not recognized and could not enter the United Nations, Taiwan did not sign the <i>Kyoto Protocol</i> 京都議定書 to cooperate in coping with global warming.
Medicine	Some countries are often in a state of civil war such as the <i>Congo Civil War</i> 剛果內戰 in the 1990s that hinder the international effort at providing medical assistance for the poor who suffer from diseases.
Science and Technology	Some countries are diplomatically isolated and refused to cooperate with other countries. For instance, North Korea makes no concessions to nuclear technology. The uncooperative attitude of North Korea hinders the UN attempts at promoting peaceful use of nuclear technology.

## E. Funds and Technology

Population and Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Developing countries lack capital to settle food problems especially for the poor in the Third World who cannot afford to buy food and suffer from hunger every day.</li> <li>➤ Lack of fund contributed to backward education in the Third World. People have limited idea about birth control and contraception, leading to constantly high birth rates.</li> </ul>
Environmental Protection	Developing countries lacked funds and technology to solve the problem of pollution. For instance, they are not able to install pollution discharge facilities. Sewage and greenhouse gases directly caused damage to the natural environment.
Medicine	Lack of capital make the Third World unable to afford the high costs of medicine and medical treatment. These countries have limited capability to deal with common and infectious diseases.



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## Trend Analysis

	DBQ	Essay
SP	\	Q6. How effective was the United Nations in solving environmental problems that happened in the second half of the 20 <sup>th</sup> century?
PP	\	\
12	\	\
13	\	Q5. How successful was the United Nations in terms of promoting world peace and cooperation?
14	Question 4: Social Cooperation (UNESCO) 【Multi-factor question】 Whether ideology was the most important factor in affecting international cooperation	\
15	\	\
16	\	\
17	\	Q.6 Comment on whether the United Nations was an ideal platform for international cooperation in terms of solving international conflicts and promoting international social and cultural cooperation in the period 1945-2000.
18	4 <sup>th</sup> question: Social Cooperation (United Nations) 【Polar question】 Is national interest the reason that hindered international cooperation for so long?	\
19	\	\

# 有幾千頁 Unbeatable Notes， 點解仲需要補習？

## 1. 時間較金錢重要

每人的溫習時間均十分有限，但 KW Unbeatable Notes 多達數千頁，假設熟讀及領悟一頁的平均時間為 1 小時，**要完整讀畢 KW Unbeatable Notes 就需要數千小時**。在缺乏 KW 的課堂指導下，除非你本身已經是「人才」，甚至乎是「天才」的級別，否則**要在投入少於一千小時的情況底下掌握 KW Unbeatable Notes 是過於天真的想法**。

只需「小課」（每堂\$75 的超平價錢），就可以為你**節省大量溫習時間，教你每個課題的重點及如何應考歷史科**。經濟條件較差的同學亦可以選擇「**無課爆肝**」，**以肝代課**，投入更多時間、心機去研習 KW Unbeatable Notes。

## 2. 水漲船高的原理

我希望利用我的思維去提升大部分學生的能力，但我無意也不可能提高大部分學生的成績。因為**考試制度是汰弱留強**，等級是採取拉 curve 形式而得出，而非固定分數就獲得固定等級。換言之，每個等級的人數比例是可預期的，不同年份間的比例不會因學生能力變化而一下子出現懸殊的差距，例如歷史科每年 Level 5+ 的比例是約 15%，一般不會有個別年份的 Level 5+ 比例跳升至 30% 或縮減至 5%。

在 KW Unbeatable Notes 大規模流傳的情況底下，**最先被淘汰的就是使用傳統非考試主導的教科書之學生**，接著就是使用 KW Unbeatable Notes 的學生的競賽。因此，**競爭一直都存在，想要突圍而出，就需要更加深入理解筆記內容及技巧，故補習的需求一直都存在**。

### 3. 避免走錯路

KW Unbeatable Notes 是 KW 補習課程的筆記，筆記設計是讓學生上堂的時候使用，因此有**部分內容是預設為錯誤處或 tricky 位**，在課堂上更正及教授。因此，**若同學單單溫習筆記而缺乏課堂指導，中伏者自行負責。**

### 4. 針對每年考試再作更新

免費的 Unbeatable Notes 是不同課題的課文筆記及包含大量範文，此部分每年變化均不大，由 KW 在 2015 年加盟英皇教育後，課題筆記的主體部分均沒有太大改變。但是，**如果再想進一步針對最新年度的考試，可以考慮報讀 Super Advanced Course，會有每年的專題更新課程及奪星課程，令同學能夠掌握最新考試資訊。**

## K.W 的忠告：

用 KW Unbeatable Notes 就不要補其他歷史科補習導師，補其他導師就不必使用 KW Unbeatable Notes。

單單是 KW Unbeatable Notes 就已經多達數千頁，完完全全足夠應考 DSE 歷史科，甚至成為 5\*\* 中的最強存在。KW Unbeatable Notes 的內容及用法是完全配合 KW 的答題思維及技巧，獨樹一幟，**與其他補習導師有著許多的差異，甚至乎是矛盾**。除非願意以 3 年時間只讀一科，並且自身有著極高的理解及領悟能力，目標是成為「神」的存在。否則要在**1-2 年內熟讀及領悟 KW Unbeatable Notes，並且揉合、平衡其他導師的思維與技巧的差異，是不切實際、不必要的做法。**

International cooperation after the Second World War  
Study Sources A and B.

## SOURCE A

The following extract is adapted from a book about the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) titled *Sixty Years of Science at UNESCO*.

For many scientists, international cooperation represented a means of not only continuing their anti-Fascist commitment but also preventing the destructive use of science in the post-war era.

In the spring of 1948, finding a new Head a Natural Sciences at UNESCO proved difficult. The United States vetoed candidates suggested by the original Head, and the UNESCO Director-General refused candidates suggested by the United States. Despite the persistent hostility of the United States to costly projects, the UNESCO maintained a bias towards the West. Membership was denied to the People's Republic of China, and the Organization voiced its support for American intervention in Korea. A major conference between Eastern and Western intellectuals was refused.

With the advent of Cold War, powerful countries invested massively in research and nationally organized development. However, a large part of research was excluded from international exchange. The Cold War inevitably complicated the relationships between scientists and governments and diminished the role of international organizations such as UNESCO.

The eighth session of the General conference marked the beginning of UNESCO's consolidation phase, and the gradual thawing of Cold War hostilities. The most important indicator of change was the Geneva conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy (1955). The USSR finally became a Member State in 1954, and a Russian was appointed as Director of Natural Sciences Department in 1959. There was also a sense of peaceful competition, exemplified by Polar expeditions and the first International Geophysical Year (1957-58).



## SOURCE B

The following table shows the numbers of times the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council used their veto power in the period 1946-2000, with their ideologies identified in brackets.

	The Soviet Union / Russia (Communism)	The United States (Capitalism)	Britain (Capitalism)	France (Capitalism)	Republic of China (Capitalism)/ People's Republic of China (Communism)	Total number of times the five permanent members used their veto power
1946-50	51	0	0	2	0	53
1951-60	44	0	2	2	1	49
1961-70	13	1	3	0	0	17
1971-80	9	21	12	7	2	51
1981-90	2	47	15	7	0	71
1991-2000	2	3	0	0	2	7
Total	121	72	32	18	5	248

\* In 1971, the People's Republic of China replaced the Republic of China as the only legitimate representative of China to the United Nations. After the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, Russia succeeded its permanent membership on the Security Council.

- (a) Identify two changes of the UNESCO. Explain your answer with reference to Source A. (4 marks)
- (b) Did international relationship develop steadily in the period 1946-2000? Explain your answer with reference to Source B. (3 marks)
- (c) 'The ideological factor was the main factor that affected international cooperation in the period 1946-2000.' Do you agree? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

## Marking Scheme & Suggested Answer

(a) Identify two changes of the UNESCO. Explain your answer with reference to Source A. (4 marks)

### Marking Scheme

- L1 Identifies only one change, or able to identify two changes but unable to make due reference to the Source. [max. 2]
- L2 Identifies two changes, with due reference to the Source. [max. 4]

- e.g. - Communist countries became able to be admitted to the organization. (The People's Republic of China failed to join the organization in 1948 but the Soviet Union succeeded in 1954.)
- Cooperation between the East and the West became possible. (A major conference between the East and the West was refused in 1948, but there were many cooperation projects in the late 1950s.)

### Suggested Answer

The first change was that communist countries became able to be admitted to the organization. In 1948, 'membership was denied to the People's Republic of China'. This showed that communist countries could not join the UNESCO at that time. However, in 1954, 'the USSR finally became a Member State'. It was clear that communist countries were no longer denied membership into the organization and became able to join it as member states.

The second change was that it became possible for Eastern and Western countries to cooperate. In 1948, 'a major conference between Eastern and Western intellectuals was refused' and it was difficult for Eastern and Western countries to cooperate. However, after 1955, there was not only 'the Geneva conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy' but also 'Polar expeditions and the first International Geophysical Year'. It was clear that it was no longer virtually impossible for Eastern and Western countries to cooperate, even in sensitive fields such as atomic energy.

(b) Did international relationship develop steadily in the period 1946-2000? Explain your answer with reference to Source B. (3 marks)

### Marking Scheme

Did not develop steadily

L1 Able to cite relevant clues without due explanation [max. 1]

L2 Able to cite relevant clues with due explanation [max. 3]

- e.g. - The five permanent members used their veto power for different numbers of times in different periods, showing the ebbs and flows of international relationship.
- The Soviet Union used its veto power frequently between 1946 and 1970. Since the 1980s, the Soviet Union had used its veto power less frequently, while capitalist countries such as the US, Britain and France had showed obvious increase in the number of times they used their veto power.

### Suggested Answer

It did not develop steadily.

From Source B, the Soviet Union used its veto power frequently in the period 1946-60. For example, it used its veto power for as many as 51 times between 1946 and 1950 and for another 44 times between 1951 and 1960, exercising its power for 95 times in total. It was clear that the Soviet Union showed disagreements on UN affairs and frequently stopped bills from passing. The relationship did not develop steadily.

Despite the decrease in the number of times the Soviet Union used its veto power in the period 1961-70, capitalist countries such as the US, Britain and France had started using their veto power more frequently since 1971. For instance, these three countries used their veto power for as many as 40 times between 1971 and 1980, and the number increased to 69 times for the period 1981-90. It was clear that capitalist countries shared many disagreements and used their veto power for many times in the period 1971-90. International relationship thus did not develop steadily.

From a holistic perspective, the number of times the five permanent members used their veto power decreased from 53 times in the period 1946-50 to 17 in the period 1961-70, then bounced back to 71 times in the period 1981-90, and finally dropped to 7 times in the period 1991-2000. In terms of the frequency of veto power, international relationship was not stable and the ebbs and flows showed its unsteady development.

- (c) 'The ideological factor was the main factor that affected international cooperation in the period 1946-2000.' Do you agree? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

### Marking Scheme

- L1 Vague argument, ineffective in using both Sources and own knowledge, and/or limited discussion of factors that affected international cooperation in the period 1946-2000. [max. 2]
- L2 Unbalanced discussion with effective use of Sources or own knowledge only, and/or one-side discussion of factors that affected international cooperation in the period 1946-2000. [max. 4]
- L3 Sound and balanced discussion with effective use of both Sources and own knowledge, and reasonably balanced discussion of factors that affected international cooperation in the period 1946-2000. [max. 8]

The ideological factor:

- e.g.
- Scientists refused to cooperate with Fascists. (Source A)
  - The advent of the Cold War made it difficult for the East and the West to cooperate and prevented them to make their researches available for international exchange. (Source A)
  - The ease of Cold War tensions led to the increasing cooperation between the East and the West. (Source A)
  - Capitalist and communist countries used their veto power to undermine cooperation. (Source B)
  - Fear of communism prompted Western countries to start economic and military cooperation. (Own knowledge)
  - After the end of the Cold War, former communist countries gradually strengthened their ties with Western Europe. (Own knowledge)

Other factors:

- e.g.
- Pragmatism. The Soviet Union's admission in 1954 and the appointment of a Russian as Director of Natural Sciences Department in 1959 were based on actual need. (Source A)
  - National interest. Countries like the US and Australia refused to sign the Kyoto Protocol due to their worry that it would slow down national economic growth. (Own knowledge)

## Suggested Answer

The ideological factor was the most important factor that had affected international cooperation in the period 1945-2000

From Source A, it was stated that the UNESCO 'maintained a bias towards the West' so 'membership was denied to the People's Republic of China' and 'major conference between Eastern and Western intellectuals was refused'. It was clear that the UNESCO was controlled by capitalist states and this hindered their cooperation with communist states.

In addition, Source A indicated that 'powerful countries invested massively in research and nationally organized development' to avoid leaking their skills to countries with an opposite ideology. As a result, they brought fewer researches to the international community and hampered international cooperation.

Moreover, Source A showed that after 'the gradual thawing of Cold War hostilities', international cooperation worked out and there was a trend of peaceful competition as exemplified by the launch of 'Polar expeditions' and the 'first International Geophysical Year'. It was clear that the easing of Cold War tensions facilitated international cooperation.

Furthermore, the Source A showed that many scientists treated international cooperation as a way to 'continue their anti-Fascist commitment', which means that many scientists had an anti-Fascist ideology and refused to cooperate with Fascist groups. This was also an obstacle to international cooperation.

From Source B, during the Cold War period from 1946 to 1990, capitalist and communist countries used their veto power frequently and the total number of times they used was as many as 241 times. However, after the end of the Cold War in 1991, the number of times they used their veto power decreased to only 7 times in the period 1991-2000. It was clear that the confrontation between capitalism and communism hindered cooperation under the UN, the ease of confrontation allowed cooperation to go smoother. The ideological factor was thus important to international cooperation.



From my own knowledge, ideological differences led to destructive armament race and impaired the effectiveness of international efforts to promote the peaceful use of nuclear power. For example, North Korea's suspicion and fear of capitalist countries made it unwilling to stop the research and development of nuclear weapons.

Also, the ideological factor affected international economic cooperation. For fear that communism would spread rapidly under the post-war adverse economic circumstances, the US implemented the Marshall Plan to provide aid for Western European countries, leading to their establishment of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) for distributing the loans from the Plan. It marked the beginning of economic integration in Western Europe.

In the meantime, the USSR launched the Molotov Plan and founded the COMECON since it worried that Eastern European countries would be lured by the Marshall Plan. Its cooperation with Eastern Europe was established. It was clear that the ideological factor shaped the development of European economic cooperation.

Moreover, during the Cold War, the capitalist and communist blocs led by the US and the USSR respectively held mutual suspicion that each other would attack the opposite bloc with biochemical weapons and were not willing to destroy their virus stock. As a result, they did not completely destroy the smallpox virus and undermined international cooperation in combating smallpox.

At a later stage, ideological conflicts were alleviated with the end of the Cold War. and Former communist states were admitted to the NATO, including Czechoslovakia and Poland that joined in 1999. This indirectly reflected that the ideological factor was the obstacle to international cooperation before the Cold War ended.

Despite other factors affecting international cooperation in the period 1945-2000, they were less important than the ideological factor.

Pragmatism also affected international cooperation. From the Source, during the Cold War, the USSR was still able to join the UNESCO controlled by Western countries in 1954 and there was also 'a Russian was appointed as Director of Natural Sciences Department in 1959'. This suggested that different countries would cooperate with each other based on their actual needs or one's ability.

But the ideological factor was more important as it affected the adoption of pragmatism among the international community. For instance, the Soviet Union participated actively in the UNESCO in the period 1954-60 and its growing participation was possible mainly because of the improving situation of the Cold War.

From my own knowledge, the consideration of national interest also affected international cooperation. For example, as for the issue of global warming, developed countries like the US did not sign the Kyoto Protocol (1997) for the sake of economic development, which showed the consideration of national interest hindered international cooperation.

However, most of the countries put more stress on ideology than national interest. For instance, the USSR forbade Eastern European countries to join the Marshall Plan because of the ideological factor, despite the fact that it would promote the recipients' economic development. This showed the consideration of ideology was the most important.

Therefore, the ideological factor was the most important.

**Grid Method:**

DBQ  
#2

Study Source A.

**SOURCE A**

The following is about the history of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

1945	In Quebec, Canada, the first session of the FAO conference was held, in which FAO was formally instituted as a specialized agency under the United Nations.
1960	The Freedom From Hunger Campaign was launched to mobilize non-governmental support.
1974	The UN World Food Conference in Rome recommended the adoption of an International Undertaking on World Food Security.
1978	FAO held the Eighth World Forestry Congress with the theme “Forests for People” in Jakarta, Indonesia, creating profound impact on forestry development and FAO’s work in this sector.
1986	The AGROSTAT database, the world’s most comprehensive source of agricultural information and statistics, went live.
1996	In November, FAO hosted the World Food Summit attended by 186 Heads of State or Government and other high-ranking officials to discuss and combat world hunger.
1997	The FAO-initiated campaign against hunger <i>TeleFood’97</i> reached a global audience of 500 million.
1998	An FAO-brokered legally binding convention to control trade in pesticides and other hazardous chemicals was adopted in Rotterdam.

- (a) Identify **one** goal of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) from Source A. (3 marks)
  
- (b) Identify **two** forms of efforts against food issues made by FAO. For each form, cite **one** clue from Source A as illustration. (2+2 marks)
  
- (c) What were the factors that made FAO’s efforts against food issues difficult to succeed in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century? Explain your answer using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

## Suggested Answer

(a) Identify one goal of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) from Source A. (3 marks)

### Marking Scheme

Goal: [1 mark]

- To enhance food safety / boost food production

Clues: [2 marks]

- Formulated international conventions related to food safety
- Launched campaigns against hunger

### Suggested Answer

The goal of FAO was to enhance food safety.

From the Source, in 1974, FAO facilitated the adoption of the International Undertaking on World Food Security, which was an agreement to improve the safety of food products. Therefore, the goal should be to enhance food safety.

From the Source, FAO also brokered a 'convention to control trade in pesticides and other hazardous chemicals', which was also for ensuring food safety by preventing misuse of them.

**(b) Identify two forms of efforts against food issues made by FAO. For each form, cite one clue from Source A as illustration. (2+2 marks)**

**Marking Scheme**

- L1 Able to cite relevant clues but unable to conclude forms logically. [max. 2]
- L2 Able to cite relevant clues and conclude legitimate forms logically. [max. 4]

	Forms:	Clues:
e.g.:	- Facilitating adoption of relevant international agreements	- The International Undertaking on World Food Security (1974); a convention to control trade in pesticides and other hazardous chemicals (1998)
	- Hosting conferences	- The UN World Food Conference (1974); the Eighth World Forestry Congress (1978); the World Food Summit (1996)
	- Setting up database	- The AGROSTAT database (1986)
	- Launching campaigns	- The Freedom From Hunger Campaign (1960); <i>TeleFood'97</i> (1997)

**Suggested Answer**

The first form was facilitating adoption of relevant international agreements. From the Source, FAO arranged the signing of the International Undertaking on World Food Security among the international community in 1974. This exemplifies that FAO facilitated the signing of international conventions to cope with food issues.

The second one was hosting conferences. From the Source, FAO arranged the World Food Summit of 1996, which was attended by as many as 186 state leaders to work towards solutions to food problems. This shows that one of the forms of FAO's efforts against food issues was holding conferences.

The third form was setting up database. The FAO-established AGROSTAT 'went live' in 1986 with the most comprehensive agricultural information and extensive data. The database supported increases in food production and setting up database was clearly one of the forms concerned.

The fourth form was launching campaigns. From the Source, FAO initiated different events, including the *TeleFood'97* in 1997 with an audience of 500 million. This shows that FAO started campaigns to raise funds for resolving food issues.

**Points to Note**

As the question requires two forms only, students may choose any two from the above.



(c) What were the factors that made FAO's efforts against food issues difficult to succeed in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century? Explain your answer using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

### Marking Scheme

L1 Vague answer, and invalid / inadequate examples from own knowledge. [max. 4]

L2 Clear answer, supported by adequate and valid example from own knowledge. [max. 8]

E.g.:

- Continued population growth
- Economic factors
- Political issues of certain countries
- Inadequacy of regulations and supervision in certain countries
- Serious environmental pollution

## Suggested Answer

Firstly, continued population growth cancelled out FAO's efforts. The world population was only 2.55 billion in 1950 but it exceeded 6 billion by 1999. Huge increase in food demand was resulted and it indirectly offset the efforts of FAO.

Secondly, economic factors affected the effectiveness of FAO's measures. As for solving food issues, people in developing countries, including Ethiopia and Nigeria, have been generally more underprivileged and they could still suffer from hunger due to financial difficulties even though FAO boosted food production. This impaired the organization's usefulness.

Thirdly, political issues of certain countries might also weaken the potency of FAO. Although the organization had provided emergency relief in the form of food, the food assistance efforts were hampered by the isolation or political instability of certain countries, such as North Korea which refused contact with the outside world and Middle East countries experiencing enduring wars. The usefulness of these efforts was thus undermined.

Moreover, inadequacy of regulations and supervision in certain countries affected FAO's effectiveness. In regions like China and Vietnam, flawed legislation on food safety with inadequate supervision led to serious abusing of hazardous chemicals on manufacturing and processing, which greatly endangers consumers' health. Therefore, FAO had limited usefulness despite its commitment on food safety.

Lastly, serious environmental pollution was also one of the factors offsetting FAO's efforts. Owing to serious industrial pollution on water, soils and other forms, agricultural products were prone to contamination from toxic substance. This cancelled out FAO's positive effects on food safety.

**Grid Method:**

Study Sources A and B.

DBQ

#3

## SOURCE A

The following extract is adapted from an introduction to the history of Greenpeace.

In 1971, the mission of protesting against a nuclear weapons test motivated 12 Greenpeace members to rent a 24-foot long fishing boat and brought together a crew from all walks of life. These twelve people with different professions, including engineer, doctor, musician, scientist and carpenter, embarked on the remarkable voyage, hoping that this operation would increase awareness of the danger of nuclear testing.

On their way to the Amchitka island off Alaska, the Greenpeace members sent several reports to the media. At this moment, the U.S. Government announced a month's delay of the test, which gave rise to many uncertainties about the Greenpeace voyage.

Although the attempt at stopping the nuclear test ended up failing, our operation has shown the world that action leads to change! In this sense, the voyage was definitely a successful one – President Nixon, facing fierce public opposition against nuclear tests in Amchitka, had no choice but to cancel the scheduled tests in the next year. Amchitka has finally returned to its original state as a bird habitat.

## SOURCE B

The following passage is about the Rainbow Warrior of Greenpeace.

The year 1985 was very unfortunate for Greenpeace and the Rainbow Warrior. It was the first time the Rainbow Warrior set sail in the Pacific Ocean on its way to Moruroa Atoll for a protest against the scheduled French underground nuclear testing there. With sails attached for the first time, the Rainbow Warrior finished relocating people exposed to nuclear pollution in Rongelap Atoll among the Marshall Islands in the Pacific Ocean to other safe islands. After the successful relocation, the Rainbow Warrior left for replenishment to prepare for the coming journey back to the French nuclear test site.

But things did not end peacefully. At 11:45pm on 10 July 1985, with a blue spark followed by a loud explosion, the Rainbow Warrior started sinking in the port of Auckland. A few minutes later, the second bomb went off and blew the stern of the ship into shreds. At first, no one ever suspected that this was a deliberate attempt of sabotage, or thought that someone would sink a ship in a peaceful operation. But the truth emerged as time went by – the evidence found linked the French government to the incident.

After the finding was out, strong international pressure forced France to launch an internal inquiry on it. Released after 17 days, the French Tricot Report claimed that the French agents went to New Zealand just to spy on Greenpeace and were not responsible for this bombing operation. But The Times soon gave the French government a slap in the face by claiming that the French President was not only informed about the bombing plot but also likely to be the one who gave the command, uncovering a great scandal in France. On 22<sup>nd</sup> September, French President Laurent Fabius could not but admit in a speech on television that it was the French agents who sank the Rainbow Warrior.

- (a) With reference to Source A, explain how Greenpeace helped make the US abandon its Amchitka nuclear testing program. (3 marks)
- (b) Compare the forms of efforts made by Greenpeace as shown in Sources A and B respectively. Identify **one** similarity and **one** difference with reference to Sources A and B. (4 marks)
- (c) What difficulty did Greenpeace encounter? Cite **two** clues from Source B to support your answer. (3 marks)
- (d) Other than the difficulty identified in (c), what were the other factors that impaired the effectiveness of international environmental protection efforts? Explain your answer using your own knowledge of the development up to the 1990s. (5 marks)



## Suggested Answer

(a) With reference to Source A, explain how Greenpeace helped make the US abandon its Amchitka nuclear testing program. (3 marks)

### Marking Scheme

How it helped:

[Max. 3]

- Aroused public opposition against the program through reports and voyages.

### Suggested Answer

First of all, Greenpeace 'sent several reports to the media' to attract people's attention and make the U.S. Government end the program under public opposition.

Secondly, Greenpeace claimed that 'the voyage was definitely a successful one' precisely because it aroused 'fierce public opposition' that forced the U.S. Government to abandon the program.

(b) Compare the forms of efforts made by Greenpeace as shown in Sources A and B respectively. Identify one similarity and one difference with reference to Sources A and B. (4 marks)

### Marking Scheme

Similarity [max. 2]  
e.g. - According to both Sources, Greenpeace adopted the form of protest.

Difference [max. 2]  
e.g. - Source A mentions that Greenpeace used the form of sending reports but Source B does not.  
- Source B shows that Greenpeace helped relocate disaster victims but Source A does not.

### Suggested Answer

What they resemble is that the form of protest is mentioned in both Sources. From Source A, Greenpeace set sail to complete 'the mission of protesting against a nuclear weapons test'. From Source B, the Rainbow Warrior was to 'protest against the scheduled French underground nuclear testing'. Both Sources show that Greenpeace campaigned against nuclear testing by means of protest, and this is a similarity between them.

What they differ is that Source A reflects that Greenpeace 'sent several reports to the media' to reveal the harm of nuclear testing, but Source B does not mention Greenpeace protected the environment by sending reports. Therefore, whether dissemination of information is mentioned is how Source A differs from Source B.

What they differ is that Source B shows Greenpeace 'relocated people exposed to nuclear pollution' to 'other safe islands' from the affected region, but Source A fails to cover this form of effort. Therefore, whether relocation of disaster victims is mentioned is how Source B differs from Source A.

### Points to Note

The question requires only one difference and students may choose any of the two differences presented above.

(c) What difficulty did Greenpeace encounter? Cite two clues from Source B to support your answer. (3 marks)

### Marking Scheme

Difficulty: [1 mark]

e.g. - Disruption by governments

Clues: [2 marks]

e.g. - 'The evidence found linked the French government to the incident'

- 'French President could not but admit in a speech on television that it was the French agents who sank the Rainbow Warrior'.

### Suggested Answer

The difficulty was that they suffered disruption by governments.

Firstly, Source B shows that the Rainbow Warrior was bombed and 'the evidence found linked the French government to the incident'. It can be concluded that the French government wanted to disrupt Greenpeace's operation by bombing its vessel.

Secondly, the Source shows that the 'French President could not but admit in a speech on television that it was the French agents who sank the Rainbow Warrior' and reflects that Greenpeace faced government intervention that prevented it from continuing the protest against nuclear testing by bombing its ship.

(d) Other than the difficulty identified in (c), what were the other factors that impaired the effectiveness of international environmental protection efforts? Explain your answer using your own knowledge of the development up to the 1990s. (5 marks)

### Marking Scheme

L1 Vague answer, and invalid / inadequate examples from own knowledge. [max. 2]

L2 Clear answer, supported by adequate and valid example from own knowledge. [max. 5]

E.g.

- The Cold War deterred cooperation between capitalist and communist countries.
- Economic factor - companies in underdeveloped countries did not have the money for emission reduction devices.
- Complicated political situation for some countries
- Inadequacy of legislation and regulation of some countries
- Driven by own interests, countries such as the US and Austria did not sign the Kyoto Protocol.

### Suggested Answer

Firstly, there was the ideological factor. During the Cold War, there were mutual distrust and confrontation between capitalist and communist countries that made their cooperation difficult to achieve. For example, the UNESCO, dominated by Western countries, turned down China's application for membership in the 1950s and excluded China from their cooperation. This limited the effectiveness of China's environmental protection efforts.

There was also the traditional factor. Despite the United Nations' continued efforts to call for cooperation for forest protection, farmers in developing countries such as Indonesia and Brazil stuck to the traditional slash-and-burn method they had used for thousands of years. This led to ongoing forest destruction and limited the effectiveness of international efforts.

The conflict over interests was another factor. It was true that the United Nations framed the Kyoto Protocol that placed caps on greenhouse gas emissions for its signatories. Nevertheless, it was difficult for developed and developing countries to get into effective cooperation due to their conflict over interests. Developing countries, represented by China and India, refused to accept mandatory carbon emission cuts for fear that their economic development would be inhibited, while developed countries such as the US were unwilling to sign the Protocol (1997) for sustained economic development. As a result, many countries did not sign the Protocol and this limited its effectiveness.

The political factor also played a part. Sovereignty issues often hindered the cooperation progress. Taiwan, for example, could not join the United Nations since its sovereignty was not recognized. For the same reason, it did not sign the Kyoto Protocol and work with the international community to tackle the global warming issue.

There were also financial and technical constraints. Developing countries did not have the money and technologies to combat pollution. For instance, they lacked the money and technology to install pollution control devices, which meant all sewage and greenhouse gases were emitted directly to the nature and caused great harm to the natural environment. This also limited the effectiveness of international efforts.

The last factor was related to legislation and regulation. Due to inadequacy of legislation and regulation of some countries such as China and India in terms of environmental protection, enterprises there could discharge pollutants directly to the nature without being punished. Consequently, the environment was severely damaged in spite of all-out environmental protection efforts by the international community.

## Grid Method:



Study SOURCE A.

DBQ

#4

### SOURCE A

The following table shows some important events of World Vision.

1950	World Vision was founded as an organization working on international relief work, development and public education. It has been dedicated to providing support to poverty-stricken and needy persons all over the world, especially for the growth of children.
1953	The first Child Sponsorship Programme began in response to the needs of numerous orphans brought by the end of the Korean War. The programme was later extended to other Asian countries, Latin America, Eastern Europe, the Middle East and other regions.
1962	Typhoon Wanda hit Hong Kong severely. World Vision distributed relief supplies there and set up its first field office in the territory later.
1975	World Vision began to conduct the 'Famine' events to raise fund for the needy and allow the participants to experience hunger for a better understanding of the bitter life of refugees.
1984	World Vision initiated universal fund-raising events in order to provide assistance to the victims in 15 African countries which suffered from drought.
1990s	Besides expanding its relief and rehabilitation programmes in China, World Vision also launched orphans care services and services for children in especially difficult circumstances.
1997	The child-focused Area Development Programme was introduced in cooperation with the China Charity Federation. Through a series of interrelated community development projects, World Vision provided sponsored children with assistance in education, nutrition as well as medicine.

- (a) Identify **two** forms of efforts made by World Vision to help children. For each form, cite one clue from SOURCE A as illustration. (2+2 marks)
- (b) What are the usefulness and limitations of SOURCE A in reflecting the ways of combating poverty and child problem adopted by the international community? Explain your answer with reference to the SOURCE A and using your own knowledge. (6 marks)

## Suggested Answer

**(a) Identify two forms of efforts made by World Vision to help children. For each form, cite one clue from SOURCE A as illustration. (2+2 marks)**

### Marking Scheme

L1 Able to cite relevant clues but unable to conclude forms logically. [max. 2]

L2 Able to cite relevant clues and conclude legitimate forms logically. [max. 4]

	Form:	Clues:
e.g.	- Launching programmes	- Launched the first Child Sponsorship Programme in 1953.
	- Providing services for orphans and children in especially difficult circumstances	- Launched orphans care services and services for children in especially difficult circumstances in the 1990s
	- Cooperating with other organizations to introduce Child Development Programme	- Introduced the child-focused Area Development Programme in cooperation with the China Charity Federation in 1997

### Suggested Answer

Firstly, the World Vision launched programmes to help children. For example, it launched the Child Sponsorship Programme in 1953, which was extended to other countries so that more children were sponsored and their living standard improved.

Secondly, the World Vision provided services for orphans and children in especially difficult circumstances. From the Source, when the organization was running its relief and rehabilitation programmes in China in the 1990s, it launched orphans care services and services for children in especially difficult circumstances so as to provide assistance specific to them.

Lastly, the World Vision cooperated with other organizations to introduce Child Development Programme. For instance, it introduced the child-focused Area Development Programme in cooperation with the China Charity Federation in 1997, providing sponsored children with assistance in education, medicine and other aspects.

### Points to Note

As the question requires two forms only, students may choose any two from the above.

**(b) What are the usefulness and limitations of SOURCE A in reflecting the ways of combating poverty and child problem adopted by the international community? Explain your answer with reference to the SOURCE A and using your own knowledge. (6 marks)**

### Marking Scheme

- L1 Lopsided: discussing either usefulness or limitations of the source. [max. 3]  
L2 Comprehensive: discussing both usefulness and limitations. [max. 6]

Usefulness:

- e.g. - Ordinary citizens set up NGOs (the World Vision) to help the poor. (SOURCE A)  
- Ordinary citizens helped the poor and children through cooperation. (SOURCE A)

Limitations:

- e.g. - The Source does not show the specialized agencies of the UN, such as the UNICEF established in 1946. They were also one of the solutions to poverty and child problem.  
- The Source does not mention the fact that the international community helped poverty-stricken countries by providing loans. Examples are the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.  
- Apart from World Vision, ordinary citizens also set up the Oxfam, an NGO, to help the poor.

## Suggested Answer

Source A reflects the fact that ordinary citizens set up NGOs to help the poor, i.e. the establishment of the World Vision in 1950 shown in the Source. The organization provided support for the poor in the world, especially children.

From the source, ordinary citizens also helped the poor and children through cooperation. For instance, it cooperated with the China Charity Federation to introduce programme that provided support to children in the country.

However, there are a number of limitations.

From my own knowledge, the Source does not show the specialized agencies of the UN, such as the UNICEF established in 1946 that concerned and helped solve child problem. They were also one of the solutions to poverty and child problem.

Besides, the Source does not mention the fact that the international community helped poverty-stricken countries by providing loans. Examples are the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. These organizations helped reduce poverty in these countries.

Furthermore, apart from World Vision, ordinary citizens also set up the Oxfam, an NGO, to help the poor. But the Source fails to mention it.

Therefore, though the Source has its usefulness, there are limitations as well.

**Grid Method:**

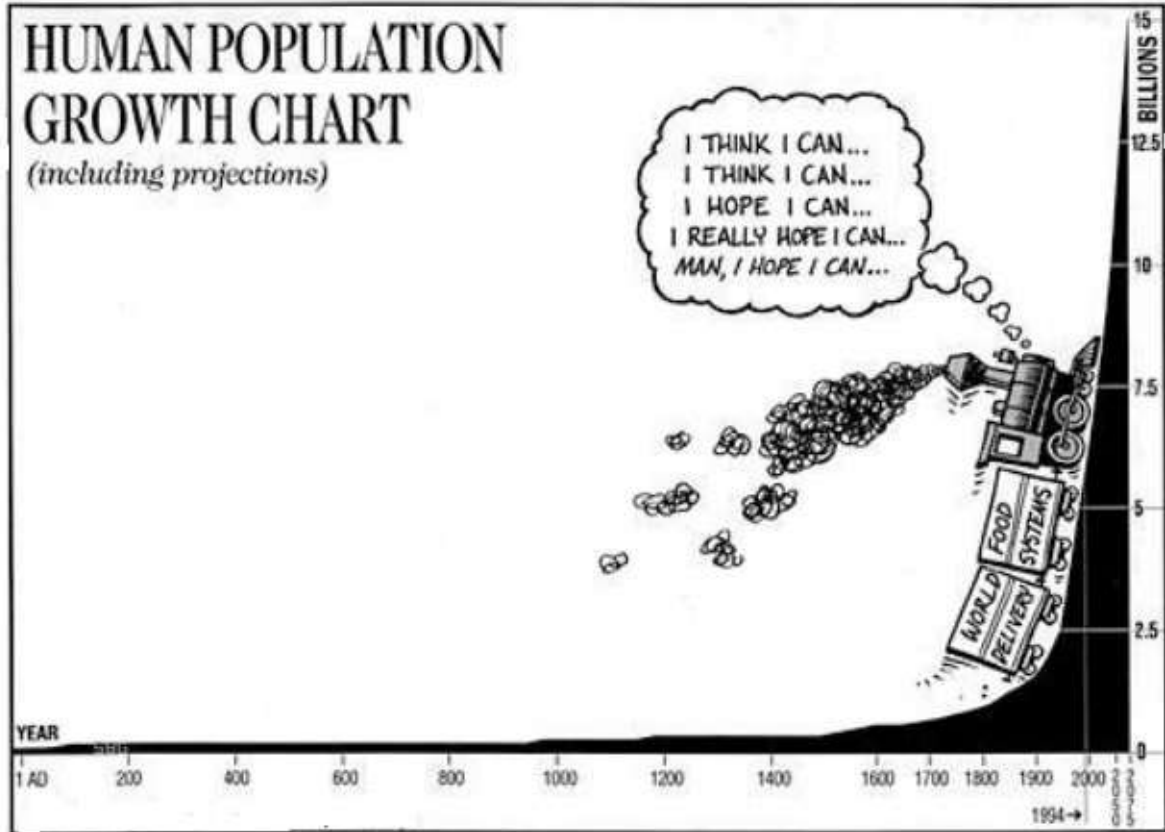
Study Source A and B.

DBQ

#5

## SOURCE A

The following cartoon was published in 1994.



## SOURCE B

The following is adapted from a local textbook.

The Green Revolution refers to the effort to increase food production through the improvement of agricultural technology after the Second World War. The technological breakthroughs include the development of high-yield crops and those that were disease-resistant and drought-resistant. Besides, modified fertilizers were used to increase yields.

The success of the Green Revolution encouraged the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) to cooperate with other scientific research communities more actively to increase food supply through technological improvement. For example, Yuan Long Ping from our country succeeded in cultivating a kind of high-breed hybrid rice in the 1970s. It was internationally known as the 'Second Green Revolution'. He was even dubbed the 'Father of Hybrid Rice' in the academic conference of the International Rice Research Institute in 1979.



- (a) What was the cartoonist's view of world population growth and world food supply? Explain your answer with reference to SOURCE A. (4 marks)
- (b) Identify **two** ways of how technology increases food production with reference to SOURCE B. (2 marks)
- (c) How effective were the measures of international community in solving the food problem in the second half of 20<sup>th</sup> century? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)



## Suggested Answer

(a) What was the cartoonist's view of world population growth and world food supply? Explain your answer with reference to SOURCE A. (4 marks)

### Marking Scheme

- L1 Vague answer and ineffective use of the Source. [max. 2]  
L2 Clear answer and effective use of the Source. [max. 4]

View:

e.g. - The cartoonist thought that world food supply would not satisfy the demand of world population in the future.

Clues:

- e.g. - World population increased rapidly in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It was less than 2.5 billion in 1900 but was projected to exceed 10 billion in 2050.  
- World Food Delivery System, which was depicted as a train, climbed heavily up the slope of human population after the 1900s. This implies that the system could not satisfy the demand of human population in the future.  
- The words 'Man, I hope I can...' in the cartoon implies that the World Food Delivery System could not meet the demand of human population and the train only 'hoped' that it could do so.

### Suggested Answer

The cartoonist thought that world food supply would not satisfy the demand of world population in the future.

First of all, world population increased rapidly in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It was less than 2.5 billion in 1900 but was projected to exceed 10 billion in 2050. It shows the rapid population growth.

However, World Food Delivery System, which was depicted as a train, climbed heavily up the slope of human population after the 1900s and emitted a lot of black smoke. It implies that the system could not satisfy the demand of the population in the future.

Also, the words 'Man, I hope I can...' in the cartoon reflects that the World Food Delivery System could not meet the demand of human population and the train only 'hoped' that it could do so.

(b) Identify two ways of how technology increases food production with reference to SOURCE B. (2 marks)

### Marking Scheme

- e.g. - develop high-yield crops [1+1 marks]
- develop disease-resistant and drought-resistant crops
  - modify fertilizers

### Suggested Answer

The first way is to develop high-yield, disease-resistant and drought-resistant crops. From the Source, technological breakthroughs, including 'high-yield' crops with 'disease resistance' and 'drought resistance', increased the crop yield.

The second way is to modify fertilizers. From the Source, 'modified fertilizers were used to increase yields', which shows that they can raise the crop output.

(c) How effective were the measures of international community in solving the food problem in the second half of 20<sup>th</sup> century? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

### Marking Scheme

L1 A lopsided answer, merely referring to the Source / own knowledge [max. 4]

L2 A comprehensive answer referring to both the Source and own knowledge [max. 8]

#### Source

- e.g.
- The food supply was not enough to support the growing population (SOURCE A)
  - The two Green Revolutions boosted crop production (SOURCE B)
  - Increasing cooperation between the FAO and other scientific research communities (SOURCE B)

#### Own Knowledge

- e.g.
- International conferences drew society's attention to the food problem, e.g. the UN World Food Conference (1974) and the World Food Summit (1996)
  - Food disparity between developed and developing countries existed
  - People in some developing countries still had to face problems like malnutrition and famine.

## Suggested Answer

The measures of international community in solving the food problem were just fairly effective.

True, from Source C, with the development of high-yield, “drought-resistant and disease-resistant” crops, as well as modified fertilizers, the Green Revolution succeeded in increasing crop output. It alleviated the problem of food shortage.

Also, Source C stated that “The success of the Green Revolution encouraged the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) to cooperate with other scientific research communities more actively”. It shows there are increasing cooperation between the FAO and other scientific research communities. It promoted closer cooperation to deal with the food problem. The success of the Green Revolution encouraged the FAO to cooperate with other scientific research communities more actively. This helps to increase the food supply in order to cope with the problem.

According to my own knowledge, the international community also called international conferences in order to tackle the food problem. For instance, the World Food Summit in 1996 successfully seek the attention of the globe over the food problem.

Nevertheless, the food problem did not improve that much.

First of all, Source B reflects the rapid population growth in the world. The train representing the World Food Delivery System, however, could not meet the food demand of world population and climbed heavily up the slope. It can be seen that the food problem cannot be solved with rapid population growth.

Secondly, despite the increasing world food supply, food disparity between developed and developing countries existed. Therefore, food resources could not be allocated to those in need.

Thirdly, people in some developing countries, say Ethiopia, still had to face problems like malnutrition and famine. It is clear that the food problem had not yet been completely solved.

Generally, the international community increased the volume of food drastically, which contributes to the solution of food problem. However, there are many loopholes and the shortage of food hadn't totally solved. Thus, it is not absolutely effective.



Study Source A.

## SOURCE A

The following extract is adapted from a book on the World Health Organization (WHO).

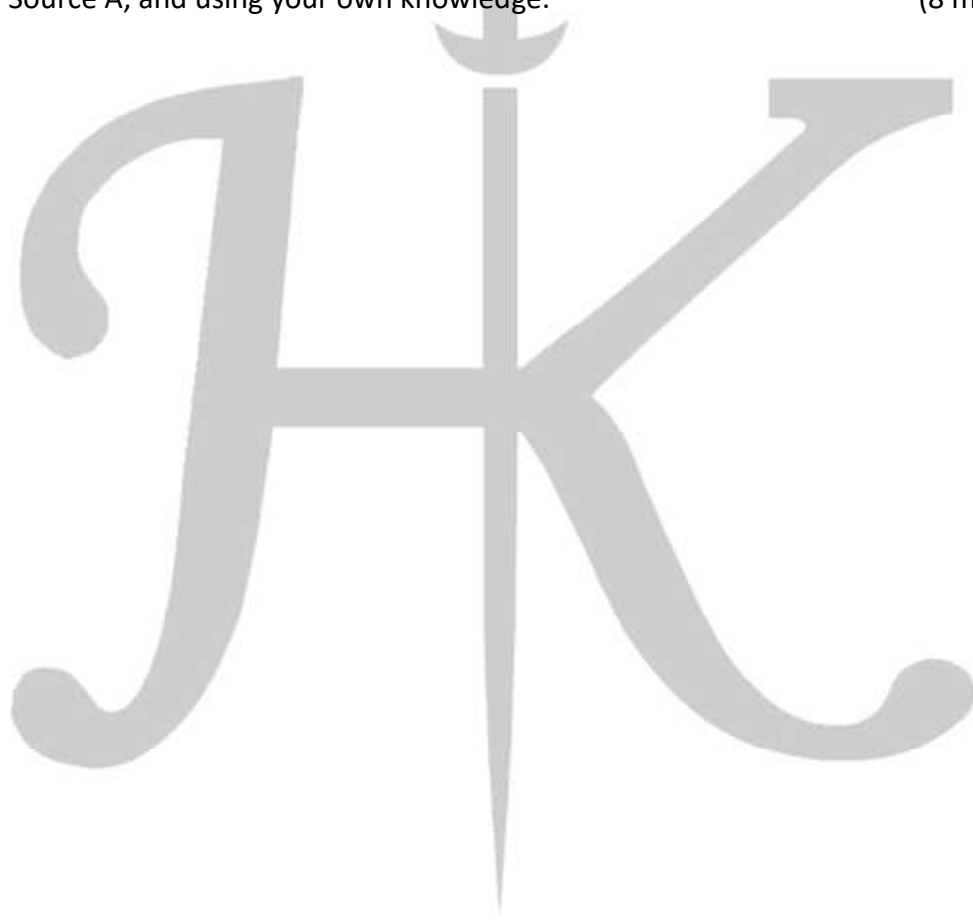
Before 1970, there were more than 15 million cases of smallpox in the world each year causing at least 2 million deaths, mostly in middle and low-income countries. Despite the increasing burden due to smallpox, the WHO member states at first voted against the resolution on the Smallpox Eradication Programme on the grounds that the notion seemed to them unrealistic and too complex. Not until the success of the Soviet eradication plan in 1958 was the idea proved viable.

Nevertheless, the timetable for smallpox eradication and how to allocate resources to achieve this goal were still unknown. At that time, the WHO Director-General estimated that a lump sum of US\$98 million would be needed to stamp out smallpox, but the eradication programme received only US\$318 thousand from 1959 to 1966. In the mid-1960s, the programme was finally provided with more resources.

The intensified Smallpox Eradication Programme started in 1967 with a global vaccination initiative, after which the number of smallpox infections nosedived. The last naturally occurring case of smallpox happened in 1977, and the WHO declared smallpox globally eradicated in 1980.

There came also a noteworthy setback in the course of smallpox eradication, which was its potential to be turned into a biological weapon. As a precautionary measure, the US government kept samples of smallpox virus on that basis. In 1996, the WHO recommended that all remaining stocks of smallpox virus be destroyed. In 1999, the WHO reaffirmed the decision but with a new condition that retention of the virus stocks was possible for research purposes.

- (ai) According to Source A, what efforts did the World Health Organization make to deal with smallpox? (3 marks)
- (a ii) How successful were the efforts you identified in (ai)? Explain your answer with reference to Source A. (4 marks)
- (b) 'Controversies between countries were the main factor that undermined the success of international efforts towards health improvements in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.' Do you agree? Explain your answer with reference to Source A, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)



## Suggested Answer

(ai) According to Source A, what efforts did the World Health Organization make to deal with smallpox? (3 marks)

### Marking Scheme

- L1 Identify one effort with due reference to the Source [max. 2]  
L2 Identify two or more efforts with due reference to the Source [max. 3]  
e.g.: - Introducing vaccinations, such as the global programme of vaccination started in 1967.  
- Offering recommendations, such as destroying all remaining stocks of smallpox virus.

### Suggested Answer

Firstly, the Source shows that the WHO launched 'a global vaccination initiative' in 1967. In other words, the WHO implemented a programme to get people vaccinated in order to combat smallpox.

Secondly, from the Source, 'the WHO recommended that all remaining stocks of smallpox virus be destroyed' in 1996. In other words, the WHO gave recommendations to some countries, expecting that they would take actions to stamp out the disease.

(a ii) How successful were the efforts you identified in (a i)? Explain your answer with reference to Source A. (4 marks)

### Marking Scheme

- L1 Only on 'successful' or 'not successful'; vague answer and unable to make due reference to the Source. [max. 2]
- L2 Covers both 'successful' and 'not successful'; clear explanation, and able to make due reference to the Source. [max. 4]

#### Successful

e.g. The global vaccination initiative helped reduce the number of infections and contributed to the eradication of smallpox in 1980.

#### Not successful

e.g. The WHO failed to convince the US to destroy its stocks of smallpox virus.

### Suggested Answer

Such efforts were successful to a large extent.

It was true that there were limitations to such efforts. From example, the Source identifies that 'the US government kept samples of smallpox virus on that basis', saying that the US kept its stocks of smallpox virus for fear that other countries would use it as a biological weapon. This contributed to the incomplete eradication of smallpox.

Also, from the Source, the WHO added 'a new condition that retention of the virus stocks was possible for research purposes'. Despite repeated recommendations for destroying all virus stocks, the WHO ended up having to permit some countries to keep their stocks of smallpox virus, which was therefore not genuinely eliminated.

Despite these limitations, such efforts were still successful.

From the Source, there were 'at least 2 million deaths' caused by smallpox each year before 1970. However, with the global vaccination initiative, smallpox was declared 'globally eradicated'. The efforts solved the problem of smallpox and protected people against its threats.

Although some countries retained samples of the virus, the efforts were still successful to a large extent since there had been no further cases of smallpox.

(b) 'Controversies between countries were the main factor that undermined the success of international efforts towards health improvements in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.' Do you agree? Explain your answer with reference to Source A, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

### Marking Scheme

- L1 Vague answer, ineffective in using both Source and own knowledge. [max. 2]  
L2 Lack in balance, effective in using Source or own knowledge only. [max. 4]  
L3 Sound and balance answer, effective in using both Source and own knowledge. [max. 8]

Controversies between countries

- e.g.:
- Some countries deemed the Smallpox Eradication Programme 'unrealistic and too complex' and hindered its implementation. (Source A)
  - The US refused to destroy its smallpox virus stocks in case other countries would use the virus as a biological weapon. (Source A)
  - The Soviet Union did not join the WHO until 1957 due to its mistrust of Western countries. (Own knowledge)
  - Different countries had different health issues and it was often difficult for all of them to reach a consensus on identifying priority health issues. (Own knowledge)

Other factors:

- e.g.:
- Lack of funding. (Source A)
  - Isolation and political instability of certain countries. (Own knowledge)



## Suggested Answer

I agree.

From Source A, the WHO member states initially opposed the Smallpox Eradication Programme as they deemed it 'unrealistic and too complex'. It was clear that the eradication programme was suspended due to the view of some countries, and this obviously hindered the efforts towards health improvements.

From Source A, smallpox had 'potential to be turned into a biological weapon' and 'the US government kept samples of smallpox virus on that basis'. It was clear that the US was determined to keep its virus stocks since it did not trust other countries and thought the destruction of virus worked against its national security. This prevented the smallpox virus from being completely eliminated and impaired the effectiveness of the WHO.

From my own knowledge, other than the US, the Soviet Union also refused to destroy its virus samples completely for fear that capitalist countries would use it as a biological weapon. Their controversies again prevented the complete elimination of smallpox and limited the effectiveness of the eradication efforts.

In addition, despite having the techniques for mass-producing smallpox vaccines in the 1950s, the Soviet Union did not join the WHO until 1957 as it considered it an organization dominated by Western capitalist countries. This also undermined international smallpox eradication efforts.

Furthermore, different countries had different prevalent health issues. For example, oral health was the first priority for Japan in the 1980s but not that of America. As a consequence, these countries had disputes over the priority of oral health problems in the WHO, and it was difficult for them to reach a consensus for effective solutions to such issues. This also limited the effectiveness of the efforts concerned.

There were other factors but they were not as important as controversies between countries.

The economic factor also hindered the efforts concerned. From the Source, what held the WHO back from devoting itself to smallpox eradication in the early 1960s was that its programme 'received only US\$318 thousand from 1959 to 1966'. The lack of funding also deterred the large-scale implementation of the eradication programme and contributed to its ineffectiveness.

However, controversies between countries played a more important role. In terms of causality, it was because some countries considered smallpox not a priority health problem and the programme too complex that they were unwilling to give priority to allocating resources for smallpox eradication and led to the lack of funding.

From my own knowledge, the political factor also hampered international medical cooperation. Certain countries were under isolation and political instability; for example, North Korea refused contact with the outside world and some Middle East countries experienced enduring wars. As a result, these countries could not have close medical cooperation with other members of the international community and created obstacles to the cooperation.

However, controversies between countries were more important. In terms of causality, it was because some countries had controversies with other countries that they refused cooperation. For example, North Korea had mistrust towards Western countries and thought they might strengthen their control on the country through health programmes. This was the main factor that limited the effectiveness in controlling health risks.

Therefore, I agree with what the question suggests.

**Grid Method:**

Study Sources A and B.

DBQ  
#7

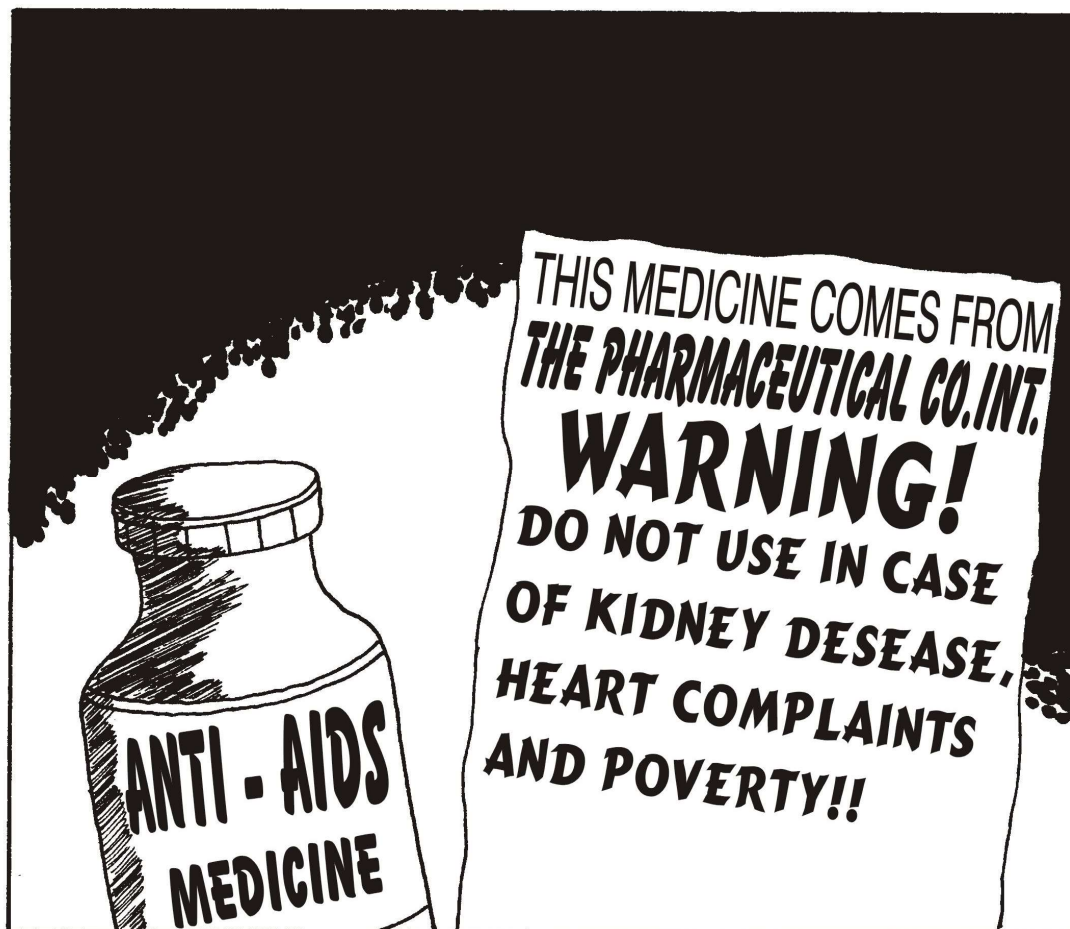
## SOURCE A

The following is a comment on the World Health Organization (WHO) made by Hiroshi Nakajima, who served as the Director-General of WHO in the period 1988-98.

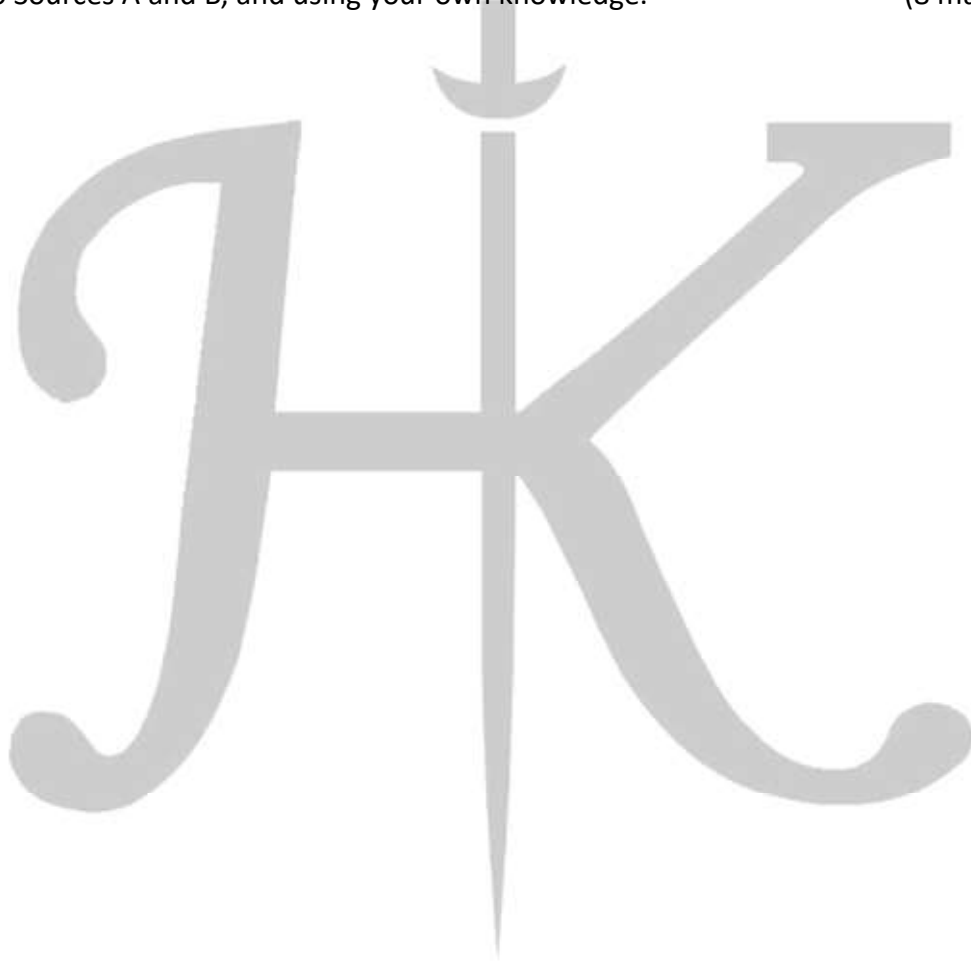
We are dealing in a very strange world. For example, the United States says oral health is a low priority. But on the World Oral Health Day this year – it was other member states who recommended this – the Japanese dental association held a huge international congress on oral health. This is because in Japan the elderly population is rapidly increasing, and dental health is becoming a very serious problem despite the decline in dental caries. So why does the United States say oral health is not a priority for WHO? My understanding is that maybe it is economically not feasible for America to include dental services in its new health plan. Similarly, some countries say that cancer is not a priority for WHO, but for my country it is.

## SOURCE B

The following cartoon is about anti-AIDS medicine.



- (a) With reference to Nakajima's opinion, what did he think that WHO was 'dealing in a very strange world'? (4 marks)
- (b) With reference to Source B, infer the main message the cartoonist intended to convey. (3 marks)
- (c) 'The economic factor was the most important factor that affected international medical cooperation.' Comment on the validity of this statement with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)



## Suggested Answer

(a) With reference to Nakajima's opinion, what did he think that WHO was 'dealing in a very strange world'? (4 marks)

### Marking Scheme

Reason [1 mark]  
e.g. - Different countries held widely divergent views.

Explanation [3 marks]  
e.g. - The US said oral health was not a priority but other member states said it was.  
- Some countries said cancer was not a priority while Japan said it was.

### Suggested Answer

Nakajima thought that different countries held widely divergent views and that was why WHO had to deal 'in a very strange world'.

Firstly, from the Source, 'the United States says oral health is a low priority' while other member states were giving it priority and Japan even identified it as a 'very serious problem. The huge difference in views got him to think that WHO was dealing in a strange world.

Secondly, from the Source, 'some countries said that cancer was not a priority for WHO', but for Japan this disease got high priority. This was yet another difference that made him think that WHO operated in a strange world.



(b) With reference to Source B, infer the main message the cartoonist intended to convey. (3 marks)

### Marking Scheme

- L1 Attempts identify a message, marred by lack in justification. [max.1]  
L2 Able to identify an effective message, with sound justification. [max.3]

One mark for valid answer and two marks for valid explanation

Message:

e.g. - To satirize the high prices of anti-AIDS medicine that kept it out of reach for the poor.

Explanation

e.g. - The bottle of anti-AIDS medicine had a label warning the poor not to use it.

### Suggested Answer

The main message was to satirize the high prices of anti-AIDS medicine that kept it out of reach for the poor

From the Source, the bottle of anti-AIDS medicine, which was produced by 'the Pharmaceutical Co. Int.', had a warning label reading 'Do not use in case of poverty'. It was clear that the cartoonist intended to satirize pharmaceutical companies that sold anti-AIDS drugs at high prices for the sake of profit without regard for the needs of the poor, who were deprived of suitable medical treatment as a result.

- (c) 'The economic factor was the most important factor that affected international medical cooperation.' Comment on the validity of this statement with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

### Marking Scheme

- L1 Vague answer, ineffective in using both Source and own knowledge. [max. 2]  
L2 Lack in balance, effective in using Source or own knowledge only. [max. 4]  
L3 Sound and balance answer, effective in using both Source and own knowledge. [max. 8]

Economic factor:

- e.g.:
- The US did not include dental services in its new health plan because it was able to afford the dental expenses incurred. (Source A)
  - The economic factor hampered international cooperation against AIDS. (Source B)
  - Drug patents made cooperation between pharmaceutical companies and developing countries difficult. (Own knowledge)
  - Non-governmental organizations cooperated with local governments in order to help people in underprivileged regions. (Own knowledge)

Other factors:

- e.g.:
- Population ageing (Source A)
  - Isolation and political instability of certain countries. (Own knowledge)

## Suggested Answer

The statement is valid.

From Source A, the reason for divergent views on dental health issue between the US and other member states was that 'it was economically not feasible for America to include dental services in its new health plan'. In other words, enormous medical expenses deterred the US from addressing the dental health issue and led to controversy among members of WHO that hindered its operations.

While in Source B, there is a bottle of anti-AIDS medicine but the description writes 'do not use in case of poverty'. This implies that anti-AIDS medicine has been very expensive and not affordable for poor. Even though the international community had invented medicine for AIDS, pharmaceutical companies refused to give up their drug patents because of economic interests and this was against international medical cooperation.

From my own knowledge, invention of new medicines cost pharmaceutical companies much and hence they are mostly unwilling to give up drug patents. Worse still, these companies, driven by economic factor, refused to sell these medicines to developing countries at a cheaper price. Therefore, it was difficult for these companies and developing countries to cooperate with each other closely.

On the contrary, the economic factor also facilitated international cooperation. Since economic conditions of developing countries were poor, non-governmental organizations such as Orbis cooperated with local governments of these countries to provide medical assistance, including eye care and treatments for underprivileged regions. This contributed to cooperation between NGOs and local governments.

Despite the presence of other factors, they were not as important as the economic one.

From Source A, 'in Japan the elderly population was rapidly increasing' and the ageing population had made oral health 'a very serious problem' and dental services the priority of the Japanese government. It also accounted for the international congress on oral health in Japan. It is clear that population ageing had its effect on international cooperation concerning dental health.

However, the economic factor was more important than population ageing. Population ageing has been a global issue and it also happened in the US. But America gave dental health low priority just because it was 'economically not feasible for America to include dental services in its new health plan'. Therefore the economic factor was more important.

From my own knowledge, the political factor also hampered international medical cooperation. Owing to the isolation and political instability of certain countries, such as North Korea which refused contact with the outside world and Middle East countries experiencing enduring wars. As a result, these countries could not have close medical cooperation with other members of the international community and there were obstacles to their cooperation.

Nevertheless, the economic factor was more important. With economic incentives, even isolated countries would take part in medical cooperation to a limited extent. For example, when humanitarian medical aid was provided by WHO, North Korea started its cooperation with other members of the international community. Therefore, the economic factor was of greater importance.

Therefore, the statement is proved to be valid.

**Grid Method:**

International cooperation after the Second World War  
Study Sources A and B.

## SOURCE A

The following extract is adapted from a scholar's studies on the smallpox epidemic.

Since 1967, the World Health Organization had begun its worldwide efforts to eliminate smallpox and launched the Smallpox Eradication Program (SEP), which was mostly funded by the United States and was provided supplies of vaccine by the Soviet Union. Given how much of a plague smallpox was in the global south and the involvement of both superpowers in the program, the eradication of smallpox can be considered among the most significant "Third World interventions" during the Cold War era. Amid Cold War conflict, however, the SEP continued to rely on collaboration between the two superpowers. The campaign, in fact, presented a striking example of a Cold War paradox, as growing superpower interest in the third world, interest that was born of Cold War competition, facilitated their collaboration and led to the birth of this program.

Zhdanov, Deputy Minister of Health of the Soviet Union, argued that the world's growing interconnectedness stimulated the global circulation of pathogens. The Soviet Union, though it had eradicated endemic smallpox, still counted hundreds of cases annually due to endemic countries such as Iran and Afghanistan. And with the growth of air travel, even those countries of the global north that did not border endemic regions had to maintain costly vaccination programs to protect their populations against importations. A coordinated global campaign, Zhdanov reasoned, would save more than half the costs versus indefinite continuation of such national vaccination programs.



## SOURCE B

The following extract is adapted from the speech made by Ambassador Francesco Paolo Fulci, Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations, at the United Nations General Assembly in 1995.

We are confronted by two opposing visions of the future of our Organization. One is an approach that I do not hesitate to call elitist. The other is a democratic one.

One of the reasons most frequently cited for creating two new permanent members is that Germany and Japan represent the new reality of the past 30 years in the international community. With all due respect, I cannot share this view. These global powers, along with others, have existed at least since the beginning of the century. The true new reality of the past 30 years is that 100 or so former colonies have become full-fledged sovereign countries. If they stand united, they are one of the main players at the United Nations.

"Economic and social progress in the world only makes sense if it is also accompanied by efforts at democratizing international life. To my eyes, democratization is an imperative not only within States, but between them and in all the places of power in international society." These are not my words, but those of Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali, from his address to the conference of the Non-Aligned Movement\* in Cartagena last October. It is our sincere hope that this spirit, the spirit of democracy among nations, may also prevail in these halls, for the sake of the future of our organization and of the international community as a whole.

\* Non-Aligned Movement: A movement started by a group of developing countries that followed a foreign policy of autonomy and independence, did not align themselves with either superpower – the US or the Soviet Union – and cooperated with each other to facilitate economic development.

- (a) Identify one structural problem of the Smallpox Eradication Program. Explain your answer with reference to Source A. (3 marks)
- (b) Among the two visions of the future of the United Nations, which one – the elitist one or the democratic one – do you think Francesco Paolo Fulci would support? Explain your answer with reference to Source B. (4 marks)
- (c) 'National interest was the major factor that affected international cooperation in the period 1946-2000.' Do you agree? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

## Marking Scheme & Suggested Answer

(a) Identify one structural problem of the Smallpox Eradication Program. Explain your answer with reference to Source A. (3 marks)

### Marking Scheme

Structural problem [1 mark]

e.g. - Overwhelming influence of the superpowers

L1 Cite relevant clues without proper explanation [max. 1]

L2 Cite relevant clues with proper explanation [max. 2]

e.g. - 'mostly funded by the United States and was provided supplies of vaccine by the Soviet Union'

- 'however, the SEP continued to rely on collaboration between the two superpowers'

### Suggested Answer

The overwhelming influence of the superpowers was a structural problem.

From the Source, the Smallpox Eradication Program was 'mostly funded by the United States and was provided supplies of vaccine by the Soviet Union'. It was clear that the two superpowers, the US and the Soviet Union, played an extremely important role in this program by providing the necessary capital and supplies, and that the program was dominated by the superpowers and other countries did not have a say in it.

From the Source, the program 'continued to rely on collaboration between the two superpowers'. It was clear that the program largely depended on US-Soviet participation and cooperation, and that it could end abruptly if the US or the Soviet Union left the program or stopped cooperating. This was apparently a serious structural problem.

(b) Among the two visions of the future of the United Nations, which one – the elitist one or the democratic one – do you think Francesco Paolo Fulci would support? Explain your answer with reference to Source B. (4 marks)

### Marking Scheme

L1 Vague answer and ineffective use of the Source, or discuss only which vision he would support without explaining why he would not support the other view. [max. 2]

L2 Clear answer with effective explanation with reference to the Source, and discuss both the vision he would support and the one he would not support. [max. 4]

e.g. - Inclined to support the democratic vision, he hoped that the spirit of democracy would prevail in the United Nations.

- Not supporting the elitist vision, he argued that it was not the two great powers, Germany and Japan, but the independence of former colonies that truly reflected the reality of the international community of the past 30 years.

\* Candidates in general will hold the view that Francesco Paolo Fulci would be inclined to support the democratic vision. However, marks may be awarded to answers that hold the opposite view and are presented logically.

## Suggested Answer

Fulci would be inclined to support the democratic vision.

In terms of the democratic vision, Fulci pointed out that it was their 'sincere hope' that 'the spirit of democracy among nations' would 'prevail in these halls.' His hope was clearly that the United Nations would go through democratization and manifest the spirit of democracy, showing his support for democratic development.

In addition, Fulci quoted Secretary-General as saying 'democratization is an imperative' and progress in the world would only be meaningful 'if it is also accompanied by efforts at democratizing international life'. Quoting an authoritative voice to support his stance, Fulci recognized the crucial importance of democracy and supported the UN's development towards democracy.

In terms of elitism, Fulci opposed making Germany and Japan new permanent members since he disagreed that these two countries 'represented the new reality of the past 30 years in the international community'. Instead, he argued that the true reality of the past 30 years was that '100 or so former colonies had become full-fledged sovereign countries'. It was clear that he supported democracy under which every country shares the same rights, instead of elitism under which great powers have more say.

- (c) 'National interest was the major factor that affected international cooperation in the period 1946-2000.' Do you agree? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

### Marking Scheme

- L1 Vague argument, ineffective in using both Sources and own knowledge, and/or limited discussion of factors that affected international cooperation in the period 1946-2000. [max. 2]
- L2 Unbalanced discussion with effective use of Sources or own knowledge only, and/or one-side discussion of factors that affected international cooperation in the period 1946-2000. [max. 4]
- L3 Sound and balanced discussion with effective use of both Sources and own knowledge, and reasonably balanced discussion of factors that affected international cooperation in the period 1946-2000 [max. 8]

National interest:

- e.g.
- The US and the USSR made joint efforts to launch the Smallpox Eradication Program in pursuit of interests in the Third World. (Source A)
  - The USSR joined the Smallpox Eradication Program to reduce national expenditures and protect the lives of its people (Source A)
  - developing countries launched the Non-Aligned Movement to facilitate economic development. (Source B)
  - To stimulate economic growth, Western European countries established the European Economic Community (1958), European Free Trade Association (1960) and other organizations. (Own knowledge)
  - To maintain national security, capitalist and communist countries established the NATO (1949) and Warsaw Pact (1955) respectively. (Own knowledge)

Other factors:

- e.g.
- The Cold War prevented capitalist and communist states from cooperating with each other. (Own knowledge)
  - Isolation and political instability of certain countries (Own knowledge)



## Suggested Answer

I agree with the statement. National interest refers to things such as money, lives and power that satisfy the needs and ambitions of a country.

From Source A, the Smallpox Eradication Program began due to the 'growing superpower interest in the third world' and 'interest that was born of Cold War competition' that facilitated their collaboration. It was clear that both the US and the USSR attempted to scramble for interests in the Third World, and that their competition led to their cooperation on the eradication of smallpox and the birth of the program. National interest did facilitate cooperation.

From Source A, the USSR thought that amid the global smallpox epidemic, the Smallpox Eradication Program as 'a coordinated global campaign' 'would cost countries like the USSR half less than the 'costly vaccination programs to protect their populations against importations'. The USSR made the decision based on its national interest in the hopes of reducing expenditures and protecting its population against the threat of smallpox. It was clear that national interest prompted the USSR to cooperate with the WHO.

Source B was a speech made by the representative of Italy in the United Nations. He did not support 'creating two new permanent members' for Germany and Japan, and considered the proposal to be based on the fact that they were great powers. It was clear that Italy, being not a great power itself, did not support making Germany and Japan permanent members out of concern for its own national interest. Worrying that great powers would have too much say in the United Nations, Italy lodged opposition and hindered international cooperation.

From Source B, developing countries launched the Non-Aligned Movement and 'cooperated with each other to facilitate economic development'. It was clear that developing countries would build economic ties with each other and make joint economic development efforts for greater economic growth and national interest.

From Source B, developing countries that joined the Non-Aligned Movement 'followed a foreign policy of autonomy and independence' and 'did not align themselves with either superpower – the US or the Soviet Union'. It was clear that these countries had cooperation to weaken the influence of the superpowers so as to keep themselves out of the US-USSR conflict and maintain their national security.

From my own knowledge, in terms of hindering cooperation, in economic aspect, when the US introduced the Marshall Plan in 1948 to provide economic aid worth US\$13 billion for European countries, the USSR banned Eastern European countries from joining the plan since it worried that it would get them out of Soviet control. Apparently, the USSR set limits on cooperation between Eastern and Western Europe for fear that the American Marshall Plan would undermine its national interest, leaving the two regions economically divided.

In medical aspect, despite the fact that smallpox has been globally eradicated, the US and the USSR worried that some countries would use smallpox virus as a biological weapon against them and therefore insisted on retaining their stocks of virus for the sake of national security. Their concerns for national security and interest prevented the complete elimination of smallpox and undermined the eradication efforts.

In environmental aspect, developed countries such as America and Australia were unwilling to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions for environmental protection and refused to sign the Kyoto Protocol (1997). It was clear that economic interest was crucial to many countries and prevented them from cooperating with other countries on environmental issues.

In terms of facilitating cooperation, in military aspect, during the Berlin Crisis (1948-49), capitalist countries such as the US and Britain worried that they would come under Soviet attack and their national security would be threatened, thus establishing the NATO (1949). It was clear that capitalist countries' concerns for national security promoted their military cooperation.

In economic aspect, in order to expedite economic recovery and raise their peoples' living standards, European countries such as France, West Germany and Italy founded the European Economic Community in 1958 to strengthen trade ties between its members. It was clear that economic considerations led to economic cooperation among European nations.

In technological aspect, in order to facilitate research and development in the fields of physics, biology and climatology, the US, the USSR, Japan and some European countries launched in 1998 the International Space Station that led to large-scale space cooperation. It was clear that different nations were willing to have large-scale space cooperation with each other to advance their technologies and make themselves stronger.

Although there were other factors, they were not as important as national interest.

From my own knowledge, the Cold War also affected international cooperation. As the Cold War began, the capitalist and communist blocs refused to cooperate with each other and, on top of that, the UNESCO dominated by capitalist countries turned down the requests of communist countries such as the Soviet Union and China for admission. It was clear the Cold War led to the worsening relationship between the two blocs and deterred their cooperation.

However, national interest was more important. From Source A, despite the Cold War, the US and the USSR had cooperation on the eradication of smallpox due to their 'growing superpower interest in the third world' and competition for interest in Third World countries. It was clear that the Cold War did not prevent cooperation among nations as long as they could benefit from it.

From my own knowledge, political factors also undermined international cooperation. Certain countries were under isolation and political instability; for example, North Korea refused contact with the outside world and some Middle Eastern countries experienced enduring wars. As a result, these countries could not have close economic and medical cooperation with other members of the international community, and this created obstacles to international cooperation.

However, national interest was more important as it could prompt countries under isolation and political instability to participate in international cooperation. For example, the threat of smallpox prompted North Korea to join the global vaccine action plan that began in 1967. It was clear that national interest prevailed over political considerations.

Therefore, national interest was the most important.

**(a) Point out two characteristics of the international politics after 1945? (4 marks)**

One of the characteristics was American and Soviet dominance in international politics. The USSR and the US were the countries that used their veto power the most in the periods 1946-70 and 1971-2000 respectively. From 1946 to 1970, the USSR had used its veto power for as many as 108 times. After 1970, although the USSR reduced the frequency of using its veto power, the number of vetoes used by the US increased sharply to 71 times for the period 1971-2000. These figures demonstrated American and Soviet dominance in international politics and the fact that these two countries used their veto power far more frequently than other permanent members in different periods.

The dominance of the victorious powers of the Second World War in world politics was also a characteristic. All the five permanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations, namely the US, the USSR, Britain, France and China, were victorious powers of the Second World War that made significant contributions during the war. They enjoyed veto power in the United Nations and used it as many as 248 times in the period 1946-2000 to reject different bills. It was clear that these major victorious powers of the Second World War enjoyed superior status in the United Nations and significantly influenced international politics.

Another characteristic was the uses of veto power that considerably represented the situation during the Cold War. At the beginning of the Cold War in 1946, the uses of veto power were more frequent due to the tensions between the capitalist and communist blocs, 102 times in the period 1946-60 to be exact. During the détente period, the number of vetoes used dropped to 17. Due to the worsening of the Cold War, however, the number soon bounced back to 122 (1971-1990). After the end of the Cold War in 1991, the number of vetoes used again plunged to 7. It was clear that the number of vetoes rose and fell with the ups and downs during the Cold War and adequately reflected the course of the war.

## 2018 年考生答案#1 – 分數：4 / 4 分

特徵一，政治主導地位由美蘇壟斷。據資料 G，如 1946-2000 年間聯合國安全理事會五名常任理事國的否決次數，可見「美國的次數有 72，蘇聯為 121，英法只有 32，18 次，中國只有 5 次」，由此可見，於二戰後，美蘇較其他國家更有主事權，成為政治核心。

特徵二為國際政局動盪不穩。據資料 G，於 1946-2000 年間，常任理事國由 1946-50 年間的 53，下跌至 1961-70 年間的 17 個，又於 1981-90 年間上升至 71 個，可見常任理事國於 1946-2000 年間時常退出或加入暗示國際局勢動盪不安。

## 2018 年考生答案#2 – 分數：4 / 4 分

整體而言，二戰後的國際政治鬥爭減少。資料 G 指出，五名常任理事國的否決權運用次數不斷下跌，由 1946-1950 的 53 次逐步降至 1991-2000 年的 7 次，下降 7 倍多。雖然當中，如 1971 至 1980，1981-90 年現正 51 次、71 次否決之多，但整體鬥爭減少，可由否決權運用減少中覓得規律。

在個別上而言，美蘇主導了二戰後的國際政治。資料 G 反映美蘇雙方的否決權運用高達 72 次和 121 次，是英、法、中三國總計的 3.5 倍，反映美蘇主導了國際政治，多用否決權。

## 2018 年考生答案#3 – 分數：4 / 4 分

First, the US and USSR were the main centres of the politics after the Second World War. From source G, US and USSR casted 72 votes and 121 votes of veto respectively in the Security Council after WW2, which were the most among the member states, showing that the US and USSR led the world politics.

Also, the capitalist and communist countries led the world and are competing each other. Source G shows that the members of the Security Council include UK, US, PRC and USSR, there were 3 capitalist but only 2 communist countries. Yet, the number of votes casted by communist countries were 126 while that of capitalist countries were 122, showing that both sides were competing against each other.



**(b) Discuss one structural problem of the United Nations? (3 marks)**

Extreme elitism and lack of fairness constituted a structural problem for the United Nations.

Fulci did not share the view that Germany and Japan should become permanent members in the Security Council since they 'represented the new reality of the past 30 years', and argued that these two great powers had existed 'at least since the beginning of the century'. It was clear that Fulci considered the proposal of making Germany and Japan permanent members to be too elitist and unfair for choosing them solely because they were both great powers.

Fulci also claimed that the countries that could truly represent the reality of the past 30 years were those '100 or so former colonies' that had 'become full-fledged sovereign countries'. This argument showed his view that former colonies rather than traditional great powers such as Germany and Japan should become permanent members of the Security Council, and the unfairness of the United Nations for overemphasizing the interest of great powers.

Fulci had a 'sincere hope' that 'this spirit of democracy among nations may also prevail in the United Nations and the international community as a whole'. He hoped that the spirit of democracy could be realized in the United Nations, and that when permanent members were chosen, the interest of great powers would not be the only concern and UN members would be able to vote. His hope showed that the structural problem of the United Nations was its lack of fairness and democratic elements.

## 2018 年考生答案#1 – 分數：3 / 3 分

聯合國中出現欠缺民主的結構性問題、弱國過多，被強國主導。

資料 H 指聯合國的未來兼存「精英主義和民主」，因聯合國雖然新設兩國兼任新常任理事國，但「德日是世界強國」反映聯合國雖有主動，但仍有少數強國把持，欠民主。

資料 H 也指聯合國「有 100 個前殖民地國家」，其力量較弱，因此需令「大大小小國家國際生活民主化」，實指聯合國中國家彼此更有大小差異，仍欠民主。

資料 H 也反映出聯合國中，「民主化是急切需要做的事」，反映聯合國在結構上仍欠民主，故大使才會要求推動民主精神於聯合國中。

## 2018 年考生答案#2 – 分數：3 / 3 分

The United Nations is structurally not democratic, meaning biased to the old powers and ignored the new countries.

From the Source, "Germany and Japan represent the new reality of the past 30 years in the international community" was claimed by some parties and attempted to make Germany and Japan permanent members in the Security Council. However, they are old powers and the structure were biased.

From the source, "The true reality of the past 30 years is that 100 or so former colonies have become full-fledged sovereign countries", but they are not considered to become permanent members in the Security Council, showing that the new countries are being ignored, which is not democratic.

## 2018 年考生答案#3 – 分數：1 / 3 分

The United States had not fairly included all nations, big and small. In source H, 'For creating two new permanent members in the security council is that Germany and Japan represent the new reality of past 30 years in international community.' This shows that only recently Germany and Japan were allowed to enter United Nations. This organisation did not involve all nations no matter small or big and somehow their opinions are not included and it is unfair to them.

**(c) Is national interest the reason that hindered international cooperation for so long? [S+K] (8 marks)**

National interest did hinder international cooperation; however, it does not always hinder cooperation and often promotes cooperation to a small extent. Therefore, I agree with the statement to a large extent only.

In terms of hindering cooperation, from Source G, permanent members of the Security Council used their veto power frequently, for as many as 248 times in the period 1946-2000 to prevent different bills from passing. It was clear that these countries would veto unfavorable bills and hinder cooperation to protect their national interest.

Source H was a speech made by the representative of Italy in the United Nations. He did not support 'creating two new permanent members' (Germany and Japan), and considered the proposal to be based on the fact that they were great powers. It was clear that Italy, being not a great power itself, did not support making Germany and Japan permanent members out of concern for its own national interest. Worrying that great powers would have too much say in the United Nations, Italy lodged opposition and hindered international cooperation.

From my own knowledge, as for Eastern Europe, during the discussion stage of the American Marshall Plan in 1947, the USSR worried that the plan would attract Eastern European countries and thus banned them from joining. It was clear that the USSR set limits on cooperation between Eastern European countries and their capitalist counterparts so as to maintain its leadership in the communist bloc.

As for Western Europe, out of concern for its sovereignty, Britain refused to sign the Schengen Agreement of 1985 to abolish border controls and adopt the euro (1999). Concerning the Treaty of Amsterdam of 1997, the 'emergency brake' clause was added so that the signatories could terminate the cooperation due to 'important and stated reasons of national policy'. It was clear that Britain repeatedly refused to participate in European economic cooperation for the sake of national interest and its reluctance limited the scale of cooperation.

In medical aspect, despite the fact that smallpox has been globally eradicated, the US and the USSR worried that some countries would use smallpox virus as a biological weapon against them and therefore insisted on retaining their stocks of virus for the sake of national security. Their concerns for national security and interest prevented the complete elimination of smallpox and undermined the eradication efforts.

In environmental aspect, developed countries such as America and Australia were unwilling to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions for environmental protection and refused to sign the Kyoto Protocol (1997). It was clear that economic interest was crucial to many countries and prevented them from cooperating with other countries on environmental issues.

In technological aspect, North Korea was determined to develop nuclear weapons for the sake of national security. It refused to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty until 1985. And even though it signed the treaty in 1985, it still continued its covert nuclear efforts. It was clear that national interest prevented North Korea from cooperating with other countries wholeheartedly and led to different challenges to the peaceful uses of nuclear technology.

National interest hindered international cooperation on many occasions, but it also facilitated international cooperation on some other occasions.

From Source H, developing countries started the Non-Aligned Movement to 'promote economic cooperation'. It was clear that developing countries would build economic ties with each other and make joint economic development efforts for greater economic growth and national interest.

From Source B, developing countries that joined the Non-Aligned Movement were 'not formally aligned with or against any major powers'. It was clear that these countries had cooperation to weaken the influence of the superpowers so as to keep themselves out of the US-USSR conflict and maintain their national security.

From my own knowledge, in military aspect, in order to prevent attacks from other countries and guarantee national security, capitalist and communist countries founded the NATO and Warsaw Pact in 1949 and 1955 respectively. Apparently, the concerns for national security and interest prompted the two major blocs to cooperate with their allies and establish defensive military organizations, giving rise to international military cooperation.

In economic aspect, in order to expedite economic recovery and raise their peoples' living standards, European countries such as France, West Germany and Italy founded the European Economic Community in 1958 to strengthen trade ties between its members. It was clear that economic considerations led to economic cooperation among European nations.

In technological aspect, in order to facilitate research and development in the fields of physics, biology and climatology, the US, the USSR, Japan and some European countries launched in 1998 the International Space Station that led to large-scale space cooperation. It was clear that different nations were willing to have large-scale space cooperation with each other to advance their technologies and make themselves stronger.

From a holistic perspective, national interest constituted major obstacles to international cooperation in different aspects at different times, limiting its scale or even putting an end to it. However, on some occasions, members of the international community sought cooperation for the sake of national interest. Therefore, national interest hindered international cooperation to a large extent only.



## 2018 年考生答案#1 – 分數：8 / 8 分

I agree to a large extent.

From Source G, veto power of USA and USSR were overused to protect their national interest. USSR vetoed up to 51 times within 1946-1950, while USA vetoed 47 times in 1981-1990. There are unreasonably high number, and would definitely harm the function of UN. It shows the veto in pursuit of national interest harmed international cooperation.

From my own knowledge, Britain was unwilling to further cooperate with European countries since she was scared it would harm her national sovereignty and mightiness. For example, she didn't sign the Schengen Agreement in 1985 and join the Eurozone. It shows that the emphasis on national interest of Britain harmed the international cooperation.

From my own knowledge, the worry of US influence get into France made her unwilling to accept Britain as member of EC. Since US and Britain were close allies, France afraid entry of Britain would brought in US control to European countries. Since she didn't want to lose her sovereignty, she refused the entry of Britain for three times. National interests hindered international cooperation.

Moreover, from my own knowledge, US refused to sign the Kyoto Protocol since it would harm her national interest. It shows national interest harmed the cooperation of countries.

Also, from my own knowledge, since countries such as US was unwilling to share their technology such as space technology to other countries, as they want to remain superior. National interest hinders international cooperation.

However, to a small extent, national interest can prompt international cooperation. From source H, the Non-Aligned Movement was 'a movement in which a group of developing countries promote economic cooperation'. It shows to pursue national economic interests, small states cooperated with each others.

Despite certain small states cooperated for national interests, most countries in the world was unwilling to cooperate due to national interest. The statement was agreed to a large extent.

## 2018 年考生答案#2 – 分數：7/8 分

我同意此說法。

在資料 G 中，美國和蘇聯的意識形態不同，故在不少議題上有不同利益，因此，雙方為了維持自己利益而阻止 E 座，例如在 1946-1990 年，蘇聯運用了 50 此否決權，而且，在 1981-1990 年，美國運用了 47 此否決權，反映了雙方因利益過多使用否決權，阻礙了合作成效。

就我所知，在出力波蘭一事上，蘇聯為了維持共產利益，反對美國在波蘭引入選舉的方案，阻礙了合作。

在資料 H 中，‘我們的組織未來面對兩種截然不同的看法。’一句反映了聯合國內不同國家因不同利益而有不同看法，阻礙了組織的成效。

在資料 H 中，‘要世界各地的經濟和社會有進步。。。大大小小的國家國際生活民主化。’反映了意大利為例維持資本主義的利益，大大宣揚民主，但這卻有損共產國家的利益，阻礙了合作。

就我所知，在經濟合作方面，一個在 1961 和 1967 年兩此申請加入歐洲共同體，但卻被法國拒絕，這是因為法國害怕英國加入會使美國加強對其控制，對於自己利益有所損害，故反對其加入，反映了利益損害經濟合作。

而在政治上，英國在 1990 年代反對歐盟的農業政策，而且也不肯使用歐盟，更加加入阿姆斯特丹條約，在必要時使用否決權，反映了英國極力保護自己都在經濟和政治上的而利益，因此處處反對合作，使合作的成效降低。

而且，在醫療上，世界各地在 1946-2000 年都希望減少天花疾病，但是美蘇為了防範對方，而不消除天花，使國際的醫療合作成效下降。

此外，在經濟上，蘇聯為了鞏固其共產主義的利益，反對其同盟國加入馬歇爾計劃，使偶在經濟合作上對立——東歐和西歐不能合作，因此，蘇聯也因利益阻止合作。

還有，在環境問題上，在 1990 年代的京都協約中，美國因為經濟利益而反對減少污染物排放，使合作成效下降，反映了利益阻止合作。

由此可見，以上反映反映了 1946-1990 年代間多國因利益而阻礙合作，我同意此說。

## 2018 年考生答案#3 – 分數：4/8 分

我同意。

首先，資料 G 顯示聯合國安理會於 46-00 年間被強國壟斷，使用否決權，否決可能對其他國家有利的政策，如美、蘇之間因着與冷戰的對壘及不和形勢，濫用否決權否決對方提出的議案，並非以國際利益為依歸，反映國家利益阻礙國際和平的合作。

其次，資料 H 反映聯合國缺乏小國的參與，大國的壟斷下小國未能促使「國際生活民主化」，反映大國着重於國家利益犧牲了小國的意見、聲音，阻礙國際合作。

因此，資料 H 中的「不結盟運動出現」，使發展中國家不與任何強國合作，反而導致小國因自身利益而阻礙與強國的國際合作。

就我所知，聯合國安理會一直只得五名常任理事有否決權，對其他小國並不公平，大國因國家利益濫用否決權，阻礙國際合作。

## 2018 年考生答案#4 – 分數：6/8 分

I agree the statement to a large extent.

From Source G, the five permanent members of the Security Council frequently used the power of veto, up to 248 times in total. These vetoes due to national interest may have stop the progress of proposals that can help international cooperation.

From Source H, the “100 or so formed colonized have become full-fledged sovereign countries”, but their interest were not emphasized as the global powers were trying to protect their national interest and right as a permanent powers, which hindered the international cooperation as the opinion of the weak nations can be less likely to be expressed.

From my own knowledge, the nations like Iran may refuse to cooperate with the International Atomic Energy Agency, as keep the development of nuclear weapon. This shows that national defense interest can hinder the international cooperation for peaceful use of nuclear power.

However, in some ways can the national interest benefits international order.

From my own knowledge, countries have cooperated in the World Health

Organization to give and receive technologies and information of disease, which eventually lead to the elimination of smallpox as they try to improve the nations' own public health interest. Therefore, national interest can benefits international cooperation sometimes.

In conclusion, as in more occasions that national interest was negative to international cooperation, I agree the sentence to a large extent.

## 2018 年考生答案#5 – 分數：5/8 分

I don't agree.

From source G, there are less and less vetoes among the countries, from 53 in 1946-50 to 7 in 1991-2000. It shows internal cooperation as it can promote national interests, hence was facilitated throughout the years.

From source H, there was the Non-Aligned Movement, which showed that there was aligned alignment with major powers to achieve economic development currently, hence national interests of the developing countries facilitated them to cooperate with large instead of small powers.

From own knowledge, national interests of the nations caused them to join the Marshall Plan by the US with USD 13 billion alliance, which promoted economic operation. Although Eastern states didn't join, it was due to ideology differences but not national interests.

From own knowledge, due to national interests North Korea agreed to receive humanitarian fund from WHO, it shows that national interests improved cooperation.

Although from own knowledge, US and Australia refused to join Kyoto Protocol in 1997 due to national interests, hindering cooperation.

Also, from own knowledge, big countries held medical patents and made medicine expensive, 1/3 of the medicine couldn't be reached to poor states, it was due to the national interests.

In conclusion, I don't agree.

(a) In which aspect was 1954 a turning point of UNESCO (3marks)

### **Suggested Answer**

The relaxing ideological conflicts after 1954 made it a turning point in the history of UNESCO.

Before the year 1954, it was difficult for Eastern and Western scientists to cooperate through UNESCO owing to the outbreak of the Cold War. For example, the Source indicates that 'a major conference between Eastern and Western intellectuals was refused', showing that transmission of academic information was restricted.

However, in 1954, the ideological conflicts were alleviated with the admission of the Soviet Union to the UNESCO.

After 1954, there was 'a sense of peaceful competition' in the UNESCO proved by the launching of 'Polar expeditions and the first International Geophysical Year'. It is clear that the year 1954 was the turning point for the ideological conflicts within the UNESCO.



## 2014 年考生答案#1 – 分數：2 / 3 分

在參與國東歐國家出現，國際交流的轉變。

資料 H 中顯示「1954 蘇聯終於加入成為會員國」。可見教科文組織歷史一向偏於西方，更不接納東歐國家作為成員國。然而 1954 隨著冷戰的緩和，其於接納成員國，及其進入國際交流的一個轉捩點。

## 2014 年考生答案#2 – 分數：2 / 3 分

Firstly, 1955 was a turning point as there was peace but not hostility. From Source H, before 1954, there was “persistent hostility of the US”, the Head of UNESCO was difficult to choose as each countries refused the others’ suggestion. But after 1954, there was “gradual thawing of Cold War hostilities”. Countries were less hostile.

Secondly, new membership was no longer denied easily. From Source H, before 1954, China was denied to join. But after 1954, USSR was allowed to join, though as communists states.

Thirdly, there was more international exchanges. Before 1954, “a large part of research” was “excluded from international exchange”. But after 1954, there was “peaceful competition” like Polar Expeditions.

## 2014 年考生答案#3 – 分數：1 / 3 分

1954 年在科技研發上是教科文組織在歷史上的一個轉捩點，參考資料 H，指出隨著冷戰緩和，國際間出現有關原子能和平用途的會議，在此之前史無前例。

## 2014 年考生答案#4 – 分數：2 / 3 分

1954 年在國際合作方面是一個轉捩點。在 1954 年前，蘇聯一直並未有加入組織，「部分研究未能在國際間交流」。

但至 1954 年，蘇聯「終於加入為成員國」，並使組織出現首位俄羅斯人主管。以之前是未有的，並使國際間合作變得緊密，有助交流。

## 2014 年考生答案#5 – 分數：3 / 3 分

The participation of the USSR made 1954 as a turning point.

From Source H, before 1954, owing to the hostilities brought by the Cold War, the USSR did not join the UNESCO. Also, the organization was biased to the West.

From Source H, however, in 1954, the USSR finally became a member state of the UNESCO.

From Source H, after that, the sense of peaceful competition is nurtured and there was voice from the communist bloc in the UNESCO finally showing that it was less biased towards the west.

**(b) Was ideology the most important factor in affecting international cooperation**  
**[S+K](7marks)**

### **Suggested Answer**

Ideological factor was the most important factor that had affected international cooperation in the period 1945-2000

From Source H, it is stated that the UNESCO “maintained a bias towards the West” so “membership was denied to the People’s Republic of China” and “major conference between Eastern and Western intellectuals was refused”. This can show that as the UNESO was in the control of capitalist states, this hindered the development with the communist states.

In addition, the source indicates that “powerful countries invested massively in research and nationally organised development” to avoid leaking the skills to the hostile states. Thus, there were less investigations that were brought to the international community, this hampered the international cooperation.

Moreover, the Source shows that after “the gradual thawing of Cold War hostilities”, international cooperation worked and there was a trend of peaceful competition exemplified by the launch of “Polar expeditions” and the “first International Geophysical Year”. It is clear that the easing of tension in the Cold War facilitated international cooperation.

Furthermore, the Source shows that many scientists treated international cooperation as a way to “continue their anti-Fascist commitment”, which means that many scientists have an anti-Fascist ideology and refused to cooperate with Fascist groups. This led to obstacles to international cooperation.

From my own knowledge, ideological differences led to destructive armament race and impaired the effectiveness of international efforts to promote peaceful uses of nuclear power. For example, North Korea’s suspicion and fear of capitalist countries made it unwilling to stop the research and development of nuclear weapons.

Also, ideological factor affected international economic cooperation. As the US was afraid that communism would develop quickly under the post-war adverse economic circumstances, it implemented the Marshall Plan to provide aid for Western European countries, leading to their establishment of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) for distributing the loans from the Plan. It marked the beginning of economic integration in Western Europe.

Besides, the USSR launched the Molotov Plan and set up the COMECON since it worried that Eastern European countries would be lured by the Marshall Plan. Its cooperation with Eastern Europe was established. It is clear that ideological factor shaped the development of European economic cooperation.

Moreover, during Cold War, the capitalist US bloc and the communist USSR bloc would suspect the other bloc would attack themselves by biochemical weapon. Thus, they were not willing to destroy their virus stock, such as the *smallpox virus*. As a result, the smallpox virus was still not destroyed and became an obstacle in tackling smallpox virus.

With the end of the Cold War, ideological conflicts were alleviated later and ex-communist states were admitted to the NATO, like Czechoslovakia and Poland in 1999. This indirectly reflects that ideological factor was the obstacle to international cooperation before the Cold War ended.

Though there were other factors affecting international cooperation in the period 1945-2000, they were less important than ideological factor.

Pragmatism also affected international cooperation. From the Source, during the Cold War, the USSR was still able to join the UNESCO controlled by Western countries in 1954 and there was also a Russian becoming the Director of Natural Sciences Department in 1959. This suggests that different countries would cooperate with each other owing to their actual needs or one's ability.

But ideological factor was more important as it affected the adoption of pragmatism among the international community. For instance, the Soviet Union participated actively in the UNESCO in the period 1954-60 and its growing participation was possible mainly because of the improving situation of the Cold War.

From my own knowledge, the consideration of national interest also affected international cooperation. For example, as for the issue of global warming, developed countries like the US did not sign the Kyoto Protocol (1997) for the sake of economic development, which shows the consideration of national interest hindered international cooperation.

However, most of the countries put more stress on ideology than national interest. For instance, the USSR forbade Eastern European countries to join the Marshall Plan because of ideological factor, despite the fact that it would promote the recipients' economic development. This shows the consideration of ideology was the most important.

Therefore, ideological factor was the most important.

## Grid Method:

### 2014 年考生答案#1 – 分數：5 / 7 分

是最重要因素。

資料 H 中顯示「一個供東西知識分子交流的重要會議亦不准舉行」。可見意識形態，阻礙了東西方的國際合作。

另外資料 H 指出「隨著冷戰降臨，強國強國都將大量資源投放於研究以及由國家統籌的發展項目，惟大部分研究未能在國際間交流」可見冷戰期間，因意識形態的不同，導致了國際合作的阻礙。

就我所知如在經濟合作方面，東、西歐因意識形態的不同，而促使了國家的合作和交流中斷，可見意識形態對國際合作而言是最重要因素。

然而，利益衡量亦是其原因之一。

就我所知，如西歐進入經濟統合時期，英國便因自己的利益而未能加入歐洲共同體，轉而發展自由貿易聯盟，進行對抗，可見利益衡量亦是因素之一，但不及意識形態。

總括而言，意識形態是最重要因素。



## 2014 年考生答案#2 – 分數：4 / 7 分

就影響 1945-2000 年國際合作而言，意識形態是最重要因素。

資料 H 有指基於冷戰令東西歐不能就關於原子能安全用途上展開合作。不過 1945-2000 年多個國際合作非受意識形態影響，例如從環境方面國際協作而言，發達國家的利益衝突有礙就改善環境方面的國際合作。例如美國不肯簽署京都議定書，落實減排。

還有，就人口方面的國際協作，主要是天主教國家第三世界國家與發達國家分歧使人口政策進程緩慢，並非受意識形態影響此方面之協作。

可是，資料有指就意識形態問題美國會否決如中國等共產主義加入，東西方知識分子交流的重要會議不能召開，減少國際協作的機會。

## 2014 年考生答案#3 – 分數：3 / 7 分

Ideological factor was the most important factor against international cooperation.

From Source H, due to ideological difference, China was a communist, was denied membership to UNESCO, as it maintain a "bias to the west".

Also, due to ideological difference between the East and West, communist and capitalist, "A major conference between Eastern and Western intellectual" has refused and not successful to cooperate.

Besides, due to ideological difference the USSR was not given membership until 1954 as in Source H, as the USSR was a communist.

From my own knowledge, the Eastern countries like Lithuania, Eastern Germany and not allowed to join the Marshall Plan as the USSR denied due to the Cold War.

Yet, there were other factors.

From my own knowledge, countries were afraid of new membership of Eastern countries as they were often poorer, like the EU.

Also, countries were afraid of losing sovereignty, like the UK refused the Euro.

Yet, it was the ideological difference between communist and capitalist and Cold War made countries suspicious of the others like the US and the USSR.

## 2014 年考生答案#4 – 分數：6 / 7 分

意識形態是最重要因素。

根據資料 H，科技上的國際合作就被意識形態影響。由於 1948 年，中國是共產主義的國家，因此「中國」不被聯合國的接納成為會員國。

另外，冷戰是資本主義國家與共產主義國家的對抗。因此資料指冷戰使「科學家與政府上間的關係變得複雜」，阻礙國際合作。

就我所知，意識形態會使在人口協作問題上出現困難，例如有些國家信奉伊斯蘭教，不鼓勵節育，使在人口問題上，這些國家不願合作，影響國際合作。

此外，在軍事合作上，由於資本主義美國為了團結資本主義集團，因此成立北約，以防止共產主義赤化資本主義國，促進合作。

另外，蘇聯因抗衡美國的資本主義而成立華沙公約團結共產主義國家，促進了華沙公約內各國的合作。

然而，經濟因素亦影響國際合作，如西歐國家因希望經濟能在二戰後迅速復甦，因而提出成立歐洲經濟合作組織。

但是，1945-2000 年經濟合作由意識形態組成，因歐國為防上西歐國家被赤化，因此為西歐提供 130 億美元援助，促進歐洲經濟合作。

因此，意識形態才是最重要因素。

## Analysis of Exam Questions by K.W. HO

### A. Factor

#### ★ Declarative and Evaluative

- 1 Discuss the difficulties of the United Nations in facilitating international social cooperation.

#### ★ Multi-factor and 'relative importance' (Single-subject)

- 2 'Ideology was the most important factor that affected international cooperation.' Comment on the validity of this statement with reference to the period 1945-2000.

- 3 'Conflict of interest was the most important factor that hindered the international cooperation in the second half of the 20th century.' Do you agree?

- 4 To what extent did the gap between developed and developing countries hinder international cooperation? Explain your answer with reference to the period 1945-2000.

### B. Situation

#### ★ Declarative and Evaluative

- 5 What efforts did the international community make in solving the major environmental problems faced by humans in the 20<sup>th</sup> century?

- 6 Discuss the roles the United Nations played in resolving the population and environmental protection issues.

- 7 Trace and explain the efforts made by the international society to alleviate population and food problems in the second half of the 20th century.

#### ★ Polar

- 8 Comment on whether the United Nations was an ideal platform for international cooperation in terms of solving international conflicts and promoting international social and cultural cooperation in the period 1945-2000.

### C. Significance

★ **Declarative and Evaluative (The following examples are all polar questions)**

9	How successful was the United Nations in terms of promoting world peace and cooperation?
10	How effective was the United Nations in solving environmental problems that happened in the second half of the 20 <sup>th</sup> century?
11	How effective was the United Nations in facilitating international cooperation in the areas of population and environmental protection?
12	How successful were the United Nations and other international organizations in addressing the problems arising from population growth?
13	Assess the effectiveness of the efforts made by the World Health Organization to promote improvement on medicine and hygiene standards.

★ **Polar**

- 14 'The United Nations failed to solve the problem of population growth, but it successfully resolved the environmental ones.' Comment on the validity of this statement.

## How effective was the United Nations in solving environmental problems that happened in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century?

The environmental problems became more and more serious in the 20th century. In order to cope with these problems, the United Nations put a lot of efforts in conserving the environment. Although it failed to eradicate some of the problems totally and eliminate divergence, it successfully aroused attention of the international community, promoted cooperation on an international scale and alleviated some of the environmental problems. Therefore, despite the United Nations had some limitations in solving the problems, it had huge effectiveness in solving them. It had great significance in environmental protection issue.

Firstly, the United Nations successfully aroused attention of the international community towards environmental problems and was quite effective. Before 1972, the international community was less aware of the importance of environmental conservation. Environmental problems were not the major focus of discussion in the world. However, in 1972, the United Nations held the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment. There were 113 countries participating in it. The participating nations admitted that the environmental problem was a serious issue in which the international community started to focus on its conservation. Also, 5 June was set as the World Environment Day in the conference. Different themes were set every year, for instance, water resources and desertification. Governments of countries could launch promotions in accordance to the themes. This could increase the awareness of people to the environmental problems. Moreover, the United Nations put effort to increase the consciousness of people and governments towards environmental conservation. For instance, the Brundtland Report in 1987 introduced the concept of 'sustainable development' which advocated the balance in developing society, environment and economy. It became an important direction for governments to enact policies and this greatly aroused countries' consciousness towards environmental conservation. These show the United Nations successfully aroused the attention of international community towards environmental problems, and allowed countries to start alleviating them.



Secondly, the United Nations successfully promoted cooperation on an international scale and was very effective. Before the establishment of United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (1972), the scale of treaties and organizations set up for solving environmental problems were relatively small. Similarly, their effectiveness was relatively limited. However, after the establishment of UNEP, it started to make an overall plan for environmental work, organized meetings and signed treaties systematically for solving environmental problems. For instance, UNEP held the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992 and introduced the 'United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change'. The convention demanded countries to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases voluntarily. After that, the United Nations enacted the 'Kyoto Protocol' in 1997 which demanded more developed countries to reduce the emission of six types of greenhouse gases by 5.2% in 2010 as compared to 1990. It transformed the cooperation of countries from voluntary basis to a mandatory one. These show the United Nations promoted cooperation to an international scale in dealing with the environmental problems, which had great significance.

Thirdly, the United Nations successfully alleviated some of the environmental problems, and its effectiveness could not be neglected. After the establishment of UNEP, it worked so hard in solving the environmental problems and conserved the environment. Under its untiring efforts, some of the environmental problems were alleviated. For instance, the problem of ozone layer could prove such point. After recognizing the damage of ozone layer, the UNEP formulated proposal to solve the problem immediately. A conference was held in Vienna in 1985 and the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer was signed. It restricted the use of chemical substance which damaged the ozone layer (Freon). After that, the Montreal Protocol (1987) was signed under such basis. It demanded the signees to further restrict the use of Freon and this greatly reduced their amount of chemical substance used. These efforts eventually stabilized the problem of ozone layer. These show the United Nations could alleviate some of the environmental problems and made some achievements.

Although the United Nations had great significance in solving the environmental problems, its limitations could not be neglected.

Firstly, some environmental problems could not be solved because of the limitations existed in the work of United Nations. Although the United Nations contributed a lot in alleviating environmental problems, some of them could not be totally solved. For instance, in the global warming issue, the United Nations had gradually forced the member countries to reduce emission of greenhouse gases. However, as at 2000, the global warming problem was still very serious and the world's temperature rose continuously. Moreover, in the issue of endangered species, the United Nations worked hard in protecting them. For instance, in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, participating countries had to sign the 'Convention on Biological Diversity' to ensure the biodiversity. However, the overall number of endangered species still fell because of hunting by humans and damage of the environment. These show that although the United Nations could alleviate the environmental problems, some problems could not be totally solved, and limitations did exist.

Secondly, the United Nations failed to solve the divergence among countries on the development of economy and conservation of the environment, which limited its effectiveness. The United Nations put forward the idea of 'sustainable development' which attempted to balance the development of environment, economy and society. However, international community had huge divergence in the protection of environment and development of economy. This made them failed to cooperate wholeheartedly and solved the environmental problems. For instance, most of the developed countries were unwilling to sacrifice their economic interests for protecting the environment. They excessively cut down trees to clear land for other purposes, and this damaged large area of forests. Just like the Amazon Rainforest, the area that was damaged increased by 41% in ten years from 1990 to 2000. It created huge barrier in the conservation of forests. Moreover, as for the developed countries, some of them were unwilling to slow down their economic development. For instance, countries like the US and Australia rejected to sign the 'Kyoto Protocol' (1997). The United Nations could do nothing with that because it must respect their choices. These show the UN failed to settle the clash between economic development and environmental conservation among some countries and limitations existed.

To sum up, some environmental problems and divergence existed which limited the effectiveness of the United Nations. However, the United Nations successfully aroused the attention of international community in conserving the environment, promoted cooperation on an international scale and alleviated some environmental problems. Such actions were very effective. The United Nations also united the efforts of countries in dealing with the environmental problems. It was an important milestone in conserving the environment. The United Nations was very effective in solving environmental problems in the period concerned.

Words: 1,119

## How successful was the United Nations in terms of promoting world peace and cooperation?

The objectives of the United Nations which was established in 1945 were to preserve world peace and foster international cooperation. It had made remarkable achievement in fostering international cooperation, including strengthening cooperation in population, environmental and medical aspects. However, its effectiveness was quite limited in preserving world peace. It failed to practice its peace-keeping function in disputes including Cold War, Arab–Israeli conflict and Balkan conflict. Therefore, the effectiveness of the United Nations in preserving world peace and fostering international cooperation was to be as much praised as blamed.

Firstly, the United Nations had limited effectiveness in alleviating the Cold War and failed to preserve peace. Although the United Nations tried to arbitrate the hostility between capitalist and communist blocs during the Cold War, its effectiveness was limited. For instance, in the Berlin Crisis in 1948-49, when facing the conflict concerning hegemonic countries like the US and Soviet Union, functions of the United Nations could not be performed and it failed to arbitrate the crisis. Apart from that, in the Korean War in 1950-53, the United Nations sent the United Nations Command to support South Korea in resisting North Korea. However, this led to an increasing scale of war as China also sent troops to support North Korea in the face of the assistance provided by the United Nations. As a result, Korean War turned white-hot and the war ended under the situation that both parties refused to budge. Furthermore, in the Cuban Missile Crisis (1962), U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, acted as a middle person to mediate the conflicts between the US and Soviet Union. However, the resolution of crisis was based on the compromises among both parties secretly and hence the peace-keeping force of the United Nations could not be overestimated. This showed that in the face of conflicts among the hegemonic countries, the United Nations was weak and failed to play an active role in the Cold War. The effectiveness was limited.

Secondly, the effectiveness of the United Nations in solving the Arab-Israeli conflict was limited as well. In order to solve the territorial disputes of Jews and Palestinian Arabs. The United Nations passed the UN Partition Plan for Palestine in 1947. Both a Jewish state (Israel) and an Arab state were set up in Palestine. However, the plan implemented became the major reason for the occurrence of conflicts among both countries. In the plan, 56% of Palestine was given to Jews which accounted to 35% of overall population. On a contrast, Palestinians, which accounted to 65% of population, only received 43% of land. This sparked great dissatisfaction among Palestinians. Not only did they refuse to recognize the establishment of the Jewish state, they declared war to Israel under the support of nearby Arabian countries. After that, the conflict did not end under the mediation of the United Nations. Four wars broke out before the end of the 20th century. By the end of the 20th century, the Arabs gave up using wars to fight Israel. Instead, the attack was carried out by ways like terrorism. It pushed the world under the shadow of terrorism and it was even harder for the United Nations to deter such actions. This showed that the proposal of the United Nations not only facilitated the outbreak of the Arab-Israeli conflict, it failed to deter wars. This showed that its effectiveness was very limited.

Furthermore, the United Nations lacked effectiveness in solving the conflict in the Balkans in the 1990s. The United Nations played an active role in the Yugoslavia wars in the 1990s and tried to help the conflicting countries to reach armistice. Also, it sent peace-keeping forces to monitor the armistice and protect civilians. However, such effectiveness was limited as the Balkans states ignored the mediation of the United Nations. As a result, wars continued in many years. Apart from that, the peace-keeping forces not only failed to ensure that the conflicting parties ceased fire, they were being threatened as hostages in the Bosnian-Herzegovinian War (1995). As a result, because of the ineffectiveness of the United Nations, powers like the US handed the sanction to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). NATO bombarded the populated place of Serbia. In the Kosovo War in 1999, the Western countries even neglected the United Nations. NATO directly launched air strikes without gaining permission from the United Nations. It reflected that the effectiveness of United Nations in arbitrating the Balkans conflicts was very limited. This showed that the United Nations failed to effectively solve the Balkans conflicts in the 1990s and had limited effectiveness in preserving peace.

The United Nations did not perform well in preserving world peace. However, it had significant meaning in fostering the cooperation within the international community in aspects like population, environment and medicine. It had significant effectiveness in that.



Firstly, the United Nations contributed a lot in fostering cooperation in population issues. Before 1945, the cooperation of international community towards population issues was rather loose. Countries did not pay much attention and neglected the problem of soaring population creating immense pressure to resources and environment. However, after the establishment of the United Nations in 1945, the United Nations actively promoted the cooperation of countries in population issues. For instance, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (1945) was established which increased the interflow of countries on agricultural technology. Also, it provided capital assistance to developing countries and started the cooperation of international community in food issue by setting up organization. Moreover, the United Nations regularly held conferences to monitor and discuss population issues. For instance, in 1974, the First International Conference on Population and Development was held. After that, an international conference was held by the United Nations in every 10 years. The Second and Third International Conference on Population and Development were organized in 1984 and 1994 respectively. This set up a system that the international community used in solving population issues. This showed that the United Nations had great effectiveness in fostering countries to work on population issues.

Secondly, the United Nations had great effectiveness in promoting environmental cooperation. Before the establishment of United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in 1972, the international community was mainly depending on the cooperation of non-governmental organizations, such as International Union for Conservation of Nature, to promote environmental protection. Large scale cooperation among governments was insufficient. However, after the establishment of the UNEP, it became a specialized organization which was responsible for organizing environmental work between governments. Cooperation on environmental issues in the international community was greatly fostered. It included the conferences organized so as to join the forces of countries to deal with environmental issues. For instance, in the Earth Summit in 1992, the participating nations amounted to 172. Other than that, the United Nations solved problems by the gradual cooperation among member states. For instance, in the problem of global warming, the United Nations set up the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992). It demanded countries to voluntarily reduced the emission of greenhouse gases. Also, the Kyoto Protocol (1997) demanded the developed countries to reduce emission. Standardized cooperation was established. This showed that the United Nations opened a new page in the environmental cooperation of the world. Significant effectiveness was shown.



Thirdly, the United Nations had huge effectiveness in fostering the medical cooperation in the world. Before the establishment of the World Health Organization in 1948, countries had a rather loose cooperation in the medical aspect. For instance, flu pandemic broke out in 1918 in Spain. However, countries only focused on their own work and failed to establish a systematic cooperation. However, the United Nations set up the World Health Organization (WHO) in 1948. It had great significance in fostering medical cooperation of countries. After the establishment of WHO, it coordinated the cooperation in the fields of medicine and hygiene. For instance, in 1967, Global Vaccine Action Plan was launched so as to deal with smallpox virus. As a result, smallpox can be totally eliminated in 1980. Apart from that, WHO is a center for countries to interflow information about diseases. For instance, when the avian flu broke out in Hong Kong in 1997, WHO alerted other countries and this could deter the spread of infectious diseases. It reflected that WHO had set up a comprehensive notification mechanism in the international community. Once a virus was found spread, other countries would be notified within a short period of time. This showed that the United Nations greatly fostered cooperation among international community and it marked a turning point in the history of medical and hygiene.

To sum up, there was no outbreak of large scale war in the world in the late 20th century. However, the United Nations had limited effectiveness in preserving peace, and had limited effectiveness in solving conflicts like Cold War, Arab–Israeli conflict and Balkan conflict. But it still played a significant role in fostering cooperation in population, environmental and medical aspects. In an overall view, the effectiveness of the United Nations in preserving world peace and fostering international cooperation was to be as much praised as blamed.

Words: 1516

### 該年考生表現

- 表現：令人失望
- 關鍵詞「多大成效」，要求同學均衡地探討成就與局限
- 表現較差的考生：
  - ☒ 籠統地討論聯合國的局限及問題
  - ☒ 列舉聯合國在促進世界和平與合作上的措施，但未有評估成效
  - ☒ 錯誤用例，例如運用南非種族隔離政策
  - ☒ 史實錯誤，例如指聯合國要求北約轟炸科索沃、聯合國負責奧斯陸協定
- 「國際和平及合作」是重要課題，同學應熟悉相關機構及措施，並能評估其成效

## ‘National interest leads to war as well as cooperation.’ Elaborate this statement.

National interest refers to money, life or power, things that can satisfy the demand and desire of countries. National interest has a significantly high influence in shaping the international situation. Not only would it lead to war, but also contributing to mutual cooperation. Below, this essay will illustrate this statement by showing how national interest led to the outbreak of the Second World War, and fostered European countries in reaching economic cooperation after the WWII.

National interest led to the outbreak of the WWII in the European warfront. After the First World War, under the harsh terms of the *Versailles Treaty* 凡爾賽條約, Germany was forced to pay an indemnity of USD 330 billion, lose 10% of territory and population. Her interest was sharply hindered. At the same time, despite Britain and France’s promise of ceding the territories of *Fiume* 阜姆 and *Dalmatia* 達爾馬西亞 to Italy in the *London Conference* 倫敦會議 of 1915 in the hope of luring Italy to betray her German ally, Italy only received the land of *Tyrol* 提洛爾 and *Istria* 伊斯特尼亞. This also greatly harmed the national interest of Italy. Germany and Italy respectively suffered from the loss of national interest to a different extent. As such, the widespread of national discontent became the best hotbed that paved to the rise of Nazi Hitler and Fascist Mussolini. As both of them rose to power, they actively adopted an expansionist policy to regain their national interest. In terms of Italy, it coerced *Yugoslavia* 南斯拉夫 to cede the port of Fiume and attacked *Albania* 阿爾巴尼亞 in 1939, gaining substantive territorial interest. In terms of Germany, Hitler actively seek for “*living space* 生存空間”, and greatly expanded its territory, as exemplified by the reunification of Germany and *Austria* 奧地利 in 1938, and the occupation of the whole of *Czechoslovakia* 捷克 in 1939. Eventually, the Second World War broke out as Germany launched a sudden attack on *Poland* 波蘭. Meanwhile, Britain and France suffered from economic turmoil after the WWI and the Great Depression. In avoidance of getting into another war which would harm their national interest, the two countries adopted the *appeasement policy* 綏靖政策 against the aggressors. For example, in the *Munich Conference* 慕尼黑會議 of 1938, they agreed to cede the area of *Sudetenland* 蘇台德區 to Germany, which ultimately boosted the ambition of the aggressors. The WWI broke out as a result of the unlimited concession made by the appeasement policy. This reflected that national interest led to the outbreak of war in Europe.

National interest also led to the outbreak of war in the Asian war-front. After the *Great Depression* 經濟大蕭條 in 1929, most countries in the world adopted protectionism in trade, raising tariff and forming trade barriers. The export volume of Japan was subsequently affected and plummeted, leading to the closure of many factories. By early 1930s, the unemployment population rose to a stunning number of 3 million in Japan. Due to economic devastation, Japan militants proposed to obtain interest from neighbor countries by expansion in the hope of revitalizing the nation. Therefore, since early 1930s, Japan had frequently attacked other countries, for example, in 1931, it launched the *September 18<sup>th</sup> Incident* 九一八事變 in assault of the Chinese Northeastern region, and initiated the *January 28<sup>th</sup> incident* 一二八事變 in 1932 in assault of Shanghai. Furthermore, it put forward the *July 7<sup>th</sup> Incident* 七事變 in 1937, planning to occupy the whole of China to gain access to the huge territory, resource, human capital and market initially owned by China. This ignited the fire of war in Asia as the Sino-Japanese War broke out. Apart from China, Japan further extended her ambition to other countries in Southeast Asia. In 1940, she proposed the idea of establishing the “*Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere* 大東南共榮圈”. Despite the pretext of liberating Southeast Asian countries from the Western powers, Japan hoped to invade Southeast Asia, seeing it as a resource zone that could facilitate Japan’s national development. Japan exploited the interest of Southeast Asian countries over petroleum and plastics to strengthen itself. As a result, war spread all of over the region, engulfing *India* 印度, *Myanmar* 緬甸 and *Thailand* 泰國 into the fire of war. The Asian war-front further extended . This showed that Japan provoked the Asian warfront of the WWII because of national interest, leading to the outbreak of war.

National interest also drew the US and USSR into war, provoking multiple conflicts. In terms of the Soviet Union, back in August, 1939, fearing that the Soviet would subject to Nazi German attack, while intending to obtain part of the Polish territory, the USSR reached the *Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact* 互不侵犯條約 with Germany. While Soviet hoped to preserve her national interest, her behavior has facilitated Germany to launch a sudden assault on *Poland* 波蘭 by easing German concern of being subjected to a two-front war. It was true that the USSR was preserved in the early phase of war, which prevented any harm of her own national interest. However, Hitler soon observed that the USSR's national strength was incrementally rising, and the danger posed by the Soviet was increasing. By weighing the pros and cons, Hitler believed that the rising Soviet Union would become a perspective opponent to Germany. As such, in 1941, he put forward the *Operation Barbarossa* 巴巴羅薩作戰計劃, assaulting the Soviet Union. Since the USSR posed a threat to Nazi Germany's national interest, the war between Germany and the Soviet Union consequently broke out. The USSR, thus, could no longer be neutral in times of war. In terms of the US, US adopted an isolationist policy based on her national interest. However, as US continuously offered loaned and military assistance to the allied powers, coupled with the fact US imposed a petroleum embargo on Japan alongside with the Soviet Union, Japanese national interest was fatally harmed-Petroleum was a major resource that enabled Japan to fight in long term. In the hope of protecting her national interest and hoping to secure a final victory, Japan launched a sudden attack on the US *Pearl Harbour* 珍珠港 in December, 1941. Consequently, the US was also drawn into war, leading to the outbreak of the Pacific War. This reflected that national interest led to more conflicts during the Second World War, drawing more and more countries to reluctantly participate in the war.



From the above argument, it is observed that national interest led to the outbreak of the Second World War. This essay would further illustrate how national interest fostered mutual cooperation between European countries economically below.

National interest encouraged Western European countries to engage in economic cooperation. After the Second World War, economic devastation became a hotbed for the emergence of communism. The spread of communism would potentially communise more countries, resulting in a contraction of *free trade market* 自由貿易市場 under the principle of capitalism, which ultimately pose a grave danger to the interest of capitalist Western European countries. Therefore, in the hope of curbing the spread of communism and revive the economy, Western European countries successfully obtained USD 130 Billion from the US under the *Marshall Plan* 馬歇爾計劃. The *Organisation for European Economic Cooperation* 歐洲經濟合作組織(1948) was established to allocate the loan between member states, laying the foundation for economic cooperation in Western Europe. Besides, Belgium, Netherland and Luxembourg established the *Benelux Union* 比荷盧聯盟 in 1948 so to stimulate economic development by lowering tariff, encouraging free flow of resource. The success of the Benelux Union enlightened France. Introducing a similar model, and expanding the scale of economic cooperation, France, along with Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Western Germany and Italy established the *Inner Six* 內六國 to stimulate regional economic development. They set up the *European Coal and Steel Community* 歐洲煤鐵共同體(1952), the *European Economic Community* 歐洲經濟共同體(1958) and the *European Community* 歐洲共同體(1967), which allowed them to continuously cooperate with each other. On top of that, though the UK established the *European Free Trade Association* 歐洲自由貿易聯盟 with Austria and Switzerland in 1960, which was later known as the *Outer Seven* 外七國, the effectiveness of Outer Seven cooperation was far below than that of the EEC. As a result, member states of the Outer Seven respectively joined the EEC. Afterwards, Western European countries further expanded the scale of cooperation. In 1993, the *European Union* 歐盟, which became the second largest economy in the world, second only to the US, was set up. This showed that national interest encouraged Western European Countries to engage in economic cooperation.



National interest also encouraged economic cooperation between Eastern European countries, and urged them to part in Western Europe's integration effort. Following the proposal of the *Marshall Plan* 馬歇爾計劃 in 1947 by the US, which aimed to aid Western European countries in against to communism, the USSR feared that Marshall Plan would be attractive to Eastern European countries, and ultimately affected Soviet control of the Eastern European nations, harming her interest. In response to the Marshall Plan, while contributing to mutual economic development, the USSR put forward the *Molotov Plan* 莫洛托夫計劃 in 1947, and signed a series of trade and economic agreement with Eastern European countries. For example. It offered 6 million USD of loan aid to *Albania* 阿爾巴尼亞 for purchase of agricultural and light industry machineries; USSR provided resources like cotton, steel mine, petroleum products to *Poland* 波蘭, while Poland provided textiles products, coal to the USSR. All of these efforts effectively stimulated economic development. Afterwards, in order to further strengthen economic cooperation in Eastern Europe so as to bring about more interest, the USSR formed the *Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON)* 經濟互助委員會 in 1949 with other Eastern European countries. This greatly strengthened the bonding of countries within Eastern Europe. Afterwards, as Eastern Europe gradually got rid of the grip of USSR in 1980s, Eastern European countries realised their economy were not on par with that of the West. Therefore, in the hope of obtaining more economic interest, such as foreign investment in the region, boosting trade volume and fostering the development of tourism, Eastern European countries also started participating in economic integration with the West. Several Eastern European countries respectively reached agreements with the European Community, such as the Europe Agreement between EC and *Poland* 波蘭, and EC and *Hungary* 匈牙利 respectively. They became *eligible* 候補資格 to join the economic integration effort initiated by Western Europe. Economic interaction increased, paving way to economic integration between the entire Western and Eastern Europe. This clearly suggests that national interest became the basis of economic cooperation between Eastern European countries, and facilitated the unification of European economy.

In conclusion, water is a boon in the desert, but the drowning man curses it. On the one hand, national interest propelled countries going into war with each other on a global level. On the other hand, it was also national interest that facilitated mutual cooperation between nations, constructing partnership between different states.

Words: 1355

**Do you agree that international cooperation being more prominent than international conflict was a characteristic of the 20<sup>th</sup> century? Explain your view.**

‘Conflict’ refers to argument and friction that often involve violence and lead to wars while ‘cooperation’ refers to concerted efforts made jointly by different countries. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, there were indeed several international conflicts, but the international community shared increasing awareness of cooperation and embarked on large-scale joint efforts in various fields. Therefore, what the question suggests is valid and this essay is going to examine it from political, economic and social perspectives.

Politically speaking, there were various crises and wars of different scales in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Shortly into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, there was already high tension among the international community due to nationalism, colonial rivalry and other factors. In 1914, the *Sarajevo Incident* 塞拉耶佛危機, in which the heir presumptive to the throne of Austria-Hungary was assassinated by a Serbian extreme nationalist, triggered the First World War and the mankind experienced the first global war. In the post-WW1 period, there were the rise of totalitarianism and acts of aggression by Germany, Italy and Japan, which were also known as the Axis Powers. For example, Japan launched its full-scale invasion of *China* 中國 in 1937, Germany started a sudden attack on *Poland* 波蘭 in 1939 and Italy invaded *Albania* 阿爾巴尼亞 in 1939. As a result, the mankind experienced another global war merely 20 years after the first one. After the Second World War, there was no more global war by the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century but sporadic conflicts and armed battles continued to take place, including the *Berlin Crisis* 柏林危機(1948-49), the *Cuban Missile Crisis* 古巴導彈危機(1962), the *Korean War* 韓戰(1950-53) and the *Vietnam War* 越戰(1961-75). They shaped the confrontation between capitalist countries and their communist counterparts in the Cold War. It was clear that there were continued international conflicts in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

However, there was in fact more international cooperation in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. In order to prevent the recurrence of war, various countries across the world were committed to create the balance of power as well as a peaceful and friendly climate. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the powers established defensive cooperation through alliance system to protect themselves against hostile powers, as exemplified by the *Triple Alliance* 三國同盟(1882) between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy, as well as the *Triple Entente* 三國協約(1907) between Britain, France and Russia. Although the First World War proved that the alliance system was a failure, the *League of Nations* 國際聯盟 proposed by US President Woodrow Wilson after the war was the first international peacekeeping organization in human history with as many as 63 member states. After the Second World War, to replace the League, the international community also established the *United Nations* 聯合國 whose membership covered most countries in the world. With as many as 193 member states now, it has become the largest peacekeeping organization in human history. The United Nations maintained peace through different ways of cooperation such as economic sanctions and military actions. For example, during the *Korean War* 韓戰(1950-53), the United Nations imposed an *embargo* 禁運 on China and assisted South Korea in resisting the invasion by its northern neighbor with military support by its member states. Apart from the United Nations, capitalist countries and their communist counterparts also established defensive alliances in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, namely the *NATO* 北約 (1949) and the *Warsaw Pact* 華沙公約(1955), to protect themselves against the hostile bloc. Some members of the NATO also launched the *Strategic Defense Initiative* 星戰計劃 in 1983 to protect themselves from Soviet missile threats with strategic defensive cooperation. It was clear that international cooperation was ongoing throughout the period concerned.

In comparison, international cooperation was more prominent than conflict. In terms of trend, there were indeed continued international conflicts in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and even two world wars, but such trend was bucked after the Second World War as the capitalist and communist blocs confronted each other under the context of the Cold War with no large-scale hot wars but only sporadic regional crises and armed battles. This trend became increasingly weak over time as major crises rarely happened in the 1970s and the Cold War ended amid reduced tensions in the mid-late 1980s. In contrast, the trend of international cooperation was ever-increasing as the international community developed the alliance system into an international peacekeeping organization and established sizeable cooperation under the United Nations after learning lessons from the League of Nations. In the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, international conflict became rarer and was replaced by close cooperation. Therefore, international cooperation being more prominent than conflict was a characteristic of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Economically speaking, there were indeed different kinds of economic conflicts in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Economic development is crucial to national interest and most countries care a lot about economic interests, which often sparked crises and conflicts. For example, in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the powers had frequent conflicts due to colonial rivalry, including the *two Moroccan Crises* 兩次摩洛哥危機 (1905 and 1911) in which Germany and France competed for Morocco in North Africa. After the First World War, economic conflicts continued to arise despite the decline of colonial rivalry. For example, as Germany failed to pay the reparations required by the Treaty of Versailles, France and Belgium occupied the Rhur region of Germany and caused the *Rhur Crisis* 魯爾危機 (1923). Later on, physical conflicts arising from economic issues became less common but *trade war* 貿易戰 emerged as a new form of conflict. After the Great Depression of 1929, many countries raised their tariffs and led to one of the largest trade wars in modern history, which marked the rapid deterioration of international relations after 1929. After the Second World War, the US-Japan trade war was the most prominent trade war in the 1980s and 90s. Due to the ever-increasing trade deficit of the US with Japan, the two nations had frequent conflicts over economic issues and the US eventually imposed *punitive tariffs* 懲罰性關稅 of 100% on Japanese cars and electronic products in the 1980s. It was clear that there was a considerable number of economic conflicts in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.



However, international cooperation was still more prominent. It was true that the concept of international economic cooperation was not prevalent in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century as most countries were more inclined to facilitate their economic development by means of colonial interests or relationship with their colonies. For example, the Commonwealth nations signed the *Ottawa Agreements* 渥太華協議 in 1932 that reduced tariffs between Britain and its colonies to remove trade barriers and promote trade. After the Second World War, economic stagnation across Europe and the spread of communism under poor economic circumstances prompted Western European countries to take the initiative and started economic cooperation. For example, the Inner Six such as Germany, France and Italy established the *European Coal and Steel Community* 歐洲煤礦共同體(1952) to pool resources such as coal and iron among the member states. They also established other organizations such as the *European Economic Community* 歐洲經濟共同體(1958) to continue their cooperation. Meanwhile, the Outer Seven with Britain as the leader also established the European Free Trade Association in 1960 to promote trade among its member states. As for Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries also set up the *Council for Mutual Economic Assistance* 經濟互助委員會(1949) to strengthen their economic ties. The success of European economic cooperation encouraged other countries to follow suit. For example, Southeast Asian countries established the *ASEAN* 東盟 in 1967 to strengthen regional economic ties and the United Nations set up the *World Trade Organization* 世貿 in 1995 to cement trade ties between its member states. It was clear that international cooperation was flourishing.

In comparison, international cooperation was more prominent than conflict. In terms of form and scale, economic conflicts de-escalated from actual armed conflicts in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century to trade wars of less severity, while international cooperation quickly gained popularity after the Second World War and replaced economic confrontation as the mainstream concept. There were various regional cooperative organizations across the world with the goal of promoting economic development and the diversity of these economic organizations marked the period with most economic cooperation in human history. Towards the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, due to the easing of Cold War tensions and eventually the end of the Cold War, Eastern European countries were gradually incorporated into the economic integration of Western Europe. In addition to the establishment of the World Trade Organization, economic globalization became increasingly entrenched. It was therefore clear that economic cooperation was more prominent than conflict.



Socially speaking, there were indeed some international conflicts in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. In terms of human rights, the principle of '*national self-determination* 民族自決' was proposed at the Paris Peace Conference (1919) and provided the foundation for the establishment of nation states such as Poland and Czechoslovakia, while Germany was rejected from national self-determination under the Treaty of Versailles. For this reason, Germany issued an ultimatum to Czechoslovakia in 1938 on the basis of 'national self-determination' to demand the return of the *Sudetenland* 蘇台德區. This served as an example of the major conflicts over human rights issues in the period concerned. In addition, in terms of environmental issues, developed countries such as America and Australia had major conflicts over interests with developing countries such as China and India when negotiating the *Kyoto Protocol* 京都議定書. In the end, America and Australia refused to sign the protocol as it was not compulsory for developing countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This exemplified the conflicts over environmental issues. It was clear that there were international conflicts in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Meanwhile, international cooperation emerged at an unprecedented rate in the period concerned. As early as the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, many countries started cooperation on different social issues. For example, *abolishing slavery* 廢除奴隸制度 had been one of the prerequisites for joining the League of Nations since its establishment in 1920 and such requirement promoted the abolition of slavery, which was a violation of human rights, in the international community. Besides, the League also facilitated cooperation among its member states on issues such as international drug trafficking and hygiene. As for the United Nations established after the Second World War, the spirit of international cooperation became more prevalent and the scopes of cooperation on different social issues were extensively broadened. In medical aspect, the *World Health Organization* 世界衛生組織(1948) greatly promoted global cooperation on disease and hygiene related issues. For instance, the WHO kickstarted the worldwide Smallpox Eradication Program in 1967 in which most countries actively participated and eradication was achieved after vaccination was given to people across the world. In terms of food, the *Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations* 聯合國糧農組織(1945) also provided technical and financial support for developing countries to increase agricultural production with a view to eliminating famine. In environmental aspect, the *United Nations Environment Program* 聯合國環境規劃署(1972) was the largest dedicated agency in the United Nations for environmental activities, devoted to facilitated global cooperation on different environmental issues. For example, in terms of global warming, it contributed greatly to the signing of the Kyoto Protocol (1997) that was an important first step towards limiting greenhouse gas emissions. It was clear that international cooperation was fully achieved in different aspects.

In comparison, international cooperation was more prominent than conflict. In terms of frequency, international social conflicts happened less frequently, and most international conflicts remained disputes and did not escalate into armed conflicts except the acts of aggression by Germany on the basis of human rights in the 1930s. In contrast, international cooperation had occurred more and more frequently in various fields since the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. Such cooperation took place ever since and was actively participated by different countries across the world in various aspects, leading to the close, mutually beneficial and cooperative relationship of unprecedented scale we see nowadays. It was clear that international social cooperation of great diversity was far more prominent than conflict.

In conclusion, there were indeed frequent international conflicts and even the two world wars in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, but international cooperation gradually overshadowed conflict as many countries started cooperation in different aspects and established peaceful, mutually beneficial and cooperative relationship. Therefore, what the question suggests is valid.

Word: 2010

# K.W. HO

歷史 HISTORY

考場戰神 · 求敗 · 高考歷史科全卷88%分數奪A

## 【變強，首先要承認自己的不足】

K.W.HO於會考及高考期間，深知單憑學校教導不足以取得最強成績，因此不斷補習取經，進而歸納技巧，再不斷反覆驗證答題方法，最終於會考取得A級成績，更在高考以88%的求敗分數奪A！

## 【天才 · 出於勤】

歷史科只有「努力型天才」，並不存在「天賦型天才」。只要透過努力及正確方法，任何人均可以於歷史科獲取佳績。K.W.HO出身於天水圍一所band 2中學，歷史科在中四時候僅取得中游成績，但往後透過不斷積極求學，以及鑽研答題要求及方法，最終於高考取得88%的求敗成績，誰與爭鋒？

## 【專注 · 極至】

K.W.HO除了高考歷史科獲A外，高考通識科亦以Straight A(三份卷全A)的完美姿態奪A。然而，K.W.HO斷然放棄學生人數較歷史科多近10倍的通識科<sup>^</sup>，專注鑽研、任教歷史科。原因僅單純出於興趣及責任，希望專心致志地教好一科、教好每一個學生，這才是問心無愧。

## 【革命 · 顛覆所有】

於高考過後，K.W.HO內心有一個很強烈的念頭，就是將他對歷史科所有的研究毫無保留地公諸於世。於是，K.W.HO於19歲時開設了K.W.HO\_History Blog (<http://cyruzho.mysinablog.com/>)，記錄他在高考2年來點滴積累的論文、考試心得，供人免費觀看。在他不斷堅持下，累積超過500篇文章，瀏覽人次高達165萬。於2015年，K.W.HO感覺到單純以「網站分享」已經到達了瓶頸，必須有更強大的力量支持方能完成他的革命。所以，K.W.HO加盟英皇教育，親身將答題技巧教授予同學，徹底改變同學對於讀歷史科的思維模式！

## 【戰績 · 有誰可比？】

連續4年(2016-2019年)蟬聯全港最多DSE歷史科5+、5\*\*學生  
歷史科市場領導! 4年合共打造過百名5\*\*學生!  
大幅拋離坊間其他導師!

2017年有重考門生由Level 2跳升至5\*\*，創造重考傳奇!  
2016年有門生僅用10個月時間新修歷史科取得5\*\*，開創新修傳奇! <sup>^</sup>  
<sup>^</sup>根據學生向英皇教育提供的數據或資料分析



K.W. Ho



kwhohistory

