

## Marking Schemes

*This document was prepared for markers' reference. It should not be regarded as a set of model answers. Candidates and teachers who were not involved in the marking process are advised to interpret its content with care.*

### PAPER 1 (DATA-BASED QUESTIONS)

1. (a)(i) **Infer from Source A one anxiety among the Hong Kong people about the future of Hong Kong** [3 marks]

One mark for one valid anxiety and two marks for valid explanation

Anxiety:

e.g. - Hong Kong people were worried about China taking over Hong Kong after 1997.

Explanation:

e.g. - Whereas 70% of the interviewees preferred to maintain the status quo, only 4% of the interviewees preferred Hong Kong to be taken back by China, which was one-seventeenth of the former figure. This low figure reflected the anxiety of Hong Kong people about Hong Kong to be taken back by China.

- (a)(ii) **Did the anxiety you inferred in (a)(i) still exist in 1990?** [2 marks]

L1 Vague explanation and ineffective use of the Source. [max. 1]

L2 Clear answer with effective explanation with reference to the Source. [max. 2]

- Still existed (e.g. 'I will surely break through and overcome darkness' – darkness still prevailed)

\* Candidates in general will hold a positive view. However, marks will be awarded to answers that hold the opposite view and are presented logically.

- (b) **Whether 'The question of Hong Kong's future enhanced Hong Kong people's political awareness.'** [7 marks]

L1 Vague answer, ineffective in using both the Sources and own knowledge. [max. 2]

L2 Lack in balance, effective in using *either* the Sources *or* own knowledge only; [max. 4]

L3 Sound and balanced answer, effective in using *both* the Sources *and* own knowledge. [max. 7]

Sources:

e.g. - There were pressure groups that were concerned Hong Kong's future. (Source A)

- The lyrics 'I am extremely reluctant to migrate overseas to become a second-class citizen' reflected the issue of identity among Hong Kong people, which was an indication of their rising political awareness. (Source B)

Own knowledge:

- e.g.
- Before the 1980s, Hong Kong people in general knew little about political parties; in and after the 1980s, there were an increasing number of political organisations and parties.
  - After the 1967 Riots, there was little political participation among the Hong Kong people; since the looming of the Hong Kong future question, pressure groups, political parties and ordinary Hong Kong people become concerned about political issues such as the future and elections of the territory.

2. (a) **What was the attitude of the author of Source C towards the USA?** [2 marks]

One mark for valid attitude and one mark for valid clue

Attitude:

e.g. - Affectionate, longing

Clue:

e.g. - 'The United States has been a pioneer model of democratic politics for backward China...'

- (b) **If you were a Chinese intellectual in 1945, would you support the CCP?** [4 marks]

L1 Vague answer and ineffective use of the Source. [max. 2]

L2 Clear answer with effective explanation with reference to the Source. [max. 4]

e.g. - Intellectuals would support the CCP, which presented itself as a party of openness, democracy and fighting wholeheartedly against Japan. ('Let's immediately proclaim the abolition of the Kuomintang's one-party dictatorship', 'Without people's freedom, there will be no national assembly that is truly elected by the people.')

\* Given the content of the Source, candidates in general will hold a positive view. However, marks will be awarded to answers that, making full use of the Source, hold an opposite view and are presented logically.

- (c) **Whether 'After it came to power in 1949, the guiding principles of the CCP demonstrated drastic changes when compared to those it held before coming to power.'** [7 marks]

L1 Vague answer, ineffective in using both Sources and own knowledge. [max. 2]

L2 Lack in balance, effective in using Sources *or* own knowledge only. [max. 4]

L3 Sound and balanced answer, effective in using *both* Sources *and* own knowledge. [max. 7]

Drastic changes:

e.g. - During the Sino-Japanese War, the CCP gave friendly gestures to the USA (Source C); after 1949, under the anti-imperialistic policy, America became an enemy as it was the ringleader of imperialism (own knowledge).

No drastic changes:

e.g. - The CCP promoted a democratic coalition government formed by various political parties (Source D) and in 1949 it was realised through the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and political participation by non-CCP democrats, until the Anti-Rightist Movement in 1957. (own knowledge).

3. (a) **What was the main message of the cartoon in Source E?** [3 marks]

One mark for valid answer and two marks for valid explanation

Message:

e.g. - France was a selfish country.

Explanation:

e.g. - During the war, France sought the help of other countries; after the war, it refused to discuss their proposals in the peace conference.

- (b) **Identify one general misunderstanding of the impact of the First World War on women's status** [3 marks]

One mark for valid answer and two marks for valid explanation

Misunderstanding:

e.g. - Women's status was improved obviously after the First World War.

Explanation:

e.g. - Many countries did not give women voting rights until the end of the Second World War.  
- Women's status did not change a lot at home and in the workplace.

- (c) **Did the First World War bring about a better Europe?** [7 marks]

L1 Vague answer, ineffective in using both Sources and own knowledge. [max. 2]

L2 Lack in balance, effective in using Sources *or* own knowledge only. [max. 4]

L3 Sound and balanced answer, effective in using *both* Sources *and* own knowledge. [max. 7]

Better:

e.g. - Women's contribution was recognised after the War. (Source F)  
- Europe achieved peace that there were no big conflicts among the powers in the 1920s. (own knowledge)

Not better:

e.g. - The powers suffered from impoverishment and ideological conflicts after the War. (Source E)  
- Overdependence on the USA made Europe vulnerable to economic depression. (own knowledge)

4. (a) Identify one justification that was used by Charles de Gaulle in both speeches to reject Britain's application to join the EEC [3 marks]

One mark for valid justification and two marks for valid clues

Justification:

e.g. - Admitting Britain would harm the European nature of the EEC.

Clues:

e.g. - An impact of Britain's entry on the EEC was that 'the cohesion of its members... would not endure for long, and that ultimately it would appear as a colossal Atlantic community under American dependence and direction.' (1963)

- Britain's entry might mean that 'the continentals would have to renounce forever a European Europe.' (1967)

- (b) What was the 'trifling condition' mentioned in Source H? [3 marks]

L1 Vague answer, ineffective in using the Source. [max. 1]

L2 Clear answer, with good reference to the Source in making explanation. [max. 3]

Trifling condition:

e.g. - Britain's loss of sovereignty to France.

Explanation:

e.g. - The national flag of the United Kingdom was dropped to give place for the French flag.

- Charles de Gaulle was described as 'King Charles of Britain and France'.

- (c) What factors hindered economic cooperation in Europe from the 1950s to the 1970s? [6 marks]

L1 Vague answer, ineffective in using both the Sources and own knowledge. [max. 2]

L2 Lack in balance, effective in using *either* the Sources *or* own knowledge only. [max. 3]

L3 Sound and balanced answer, effective in using *both* the Sources *and* own knowledge. [max. 6]

- e.g. - Traditional conflicts between powers. (Source G)  
- Threat of losing sovereignty. (Source H)  
- Division of European into two blocs. (own knowledge)  
- There were hostile organisations such as EFTA vs. EEC. (own knowledge)  
- Leaders played a role. Charles de Gaulle was strongly opposed to British entry into the EEC. (Source G and own knowledge)