



DSE Exam Trend

DSE 試題趨勢情報

下表羅列了世界歷史科各課題（課題代號見 pp.10-11）在 2012 至 2023 年的文憑試曾考問的題目，讓考生掌握試題趨勢，並作重點溫習，應考 DSE 就更輕鬆！

Paper 1 Data-based Questions

Topic	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
A1						Q1 1990s	Q1 1967 Riots	Q1 Views of Mainland and HK Chinese	Q1 Colonial rule 1951-97			
A2			Q1 HK's role in Asia		Q1 HK culture					Q1 Economic development	Q2 Socio- economic development	
A3		Q1 China's modernization 1912-20		Q1 China's revolution up to 1910s			Q2 Late Qing reform and revolution		Q2 China and Japan 1900-45			Q1 China 1900-20
A4	Q3 Cultural Revolution		Q3 Great Leap Forward and Cultural Revolution		Q3 Reform and Opening-up	Q2 Chinese Communist Revolution				Q2 Reform and Opening-up		
A5	Q1 Japan in 1930s	Q2 Postwar Japan		Q3 Postwar Japan				Q2 Postwar Japan	Q2 China and Japan 1900-45		Q1 Japan 1900-26	Q2 Postwar Japan
B1					Q4 Causes of WWI	Q3 Consequences of WWI	Q3 Europe before WWI		Q4 War and peace before WWI		Q3 Europe 1900-13	
B2	Q2 Europe in late 1930s	Q3 League of Nations	Q2 Appeasement policy	Q2 Paris Peace Conference				Q4 Paris Peace Conference		Q3 Paris Peace Conference		Q3 Europe in 1920s
B3		Q4 US-Soviet relations		Q4 Influence of US and USSR	Q2 Gorbachev			Q3 Two blocs		Q4 US-Soviet relations		Q4 US-Soviet relations
B4	Q4 European Integration					Q4 European Economic Cooperation			Q3 European Economic Cooperation			
B5			Q4 Factors affecting cooperation				Q4 Factors affecting cooperation				Q4 Effectiveness of UN	

Exam Paper Analysis

考卷大拆解

分析對象

2021 HKDSE Exam: History

課程範圍分析

- 本屆卷一 (Paper 1) 歷史資料題中，主題甲及乙 (Theme A&B) 各佔兩題。
- 卷二 (Paper 2) 7 題論述題中，主題甲及乙 (Theme A&B) 各佔 3 題，而最後一題 (Q7)，考生可選擇 1929、1945 或 1991 任何一年，以討論該年份如何可視為歷史上的轉捩點 (Turning point)。

	Paper 1				Paper 2						
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7
A1											✓
A2	✓				✓						✓
A3						✓					✓
A4		✓									✓
A5							✓				✓
A6											✓
B1											✓
B2			✓					✓			✓
B3				✓					✓		✓
B4									✓		✓
B5										✓	✓

Paper 1 Data-based Questions

技能分析

能力要求	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
	3分	4分	8分	3分	4分	8分	3分	4分	8分	3分	4分	8分
指出 (identifying)	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	
解釋 (explaining)	✓		✓			✓			✓			✓
比較 (comparing)												✓
評估 (assessing)			✓			✓			✓			✓

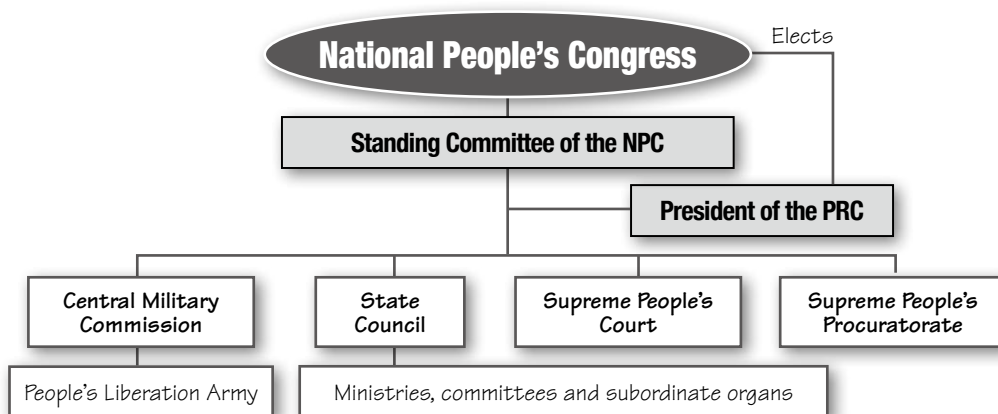
奪分關鍵

Q1	(a)	可從資料 A 海報中的表象（如文字和圖片）推斷及解釋它們所反映的趨勢，以回應二十年代初香港經濟的特色，例如國際化 (Internationalization)。
	(b)	按照題目要求，先具體指出香港和國內經濟或社會方面的關係，再分別從兩段引文 (Extract) 引用證據支持答案。
	(c)	提問用語「多大用處」(How useful) 要求考生提供正反兩面的答案，建議先表明觀點及立場，再分四個段落，分析兩項資料的用處 (Usefulness) 和局限 (Limitations)。
Q2	(a)	留意討論「不同」(Difference) 時，需指出兩張相片所顯示的變化，而非分別描述兩張相片的內容。
	(b)	只需指出經濟發展的兩項特徵 (Characteristics)，並引用證據支持，而不用解釋有關特徵。
	(c)	應參考資料 C 和 D 及個人所知，從不同角度指出及解釋中國自 1978 年經濟現代化背後的因素（留意 'Factors' 是眾數），需指出最少兩項因素。

4.1 The Institutional Set-up of the Country and the Transition from New Democracy to Socialism

4.1.1 The Institutional Set-up

A. Central Government Structure



Organs	Functions
National People's Congress (NPC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The highest organ of the People's Republic of China (PRC) Composed of the representatives from the provinces and the armed forces Power to be exercised by the Standing Committee of the NPC when the NPC is not in session
President of the PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Head of state elected by the NPC
State Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The highest executive organ headed by the Premier
Central Military Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The highest military organ Power to command the People's Liberation Army (PLA)
Supreme People's Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The highest trial organ Exercising judicial power over criminal, civil, economic and political cases
Supreme People's Procuratorate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The highest procuratorial organ Exercising the power of prosecution

B. Relationship between the Party, Government and the Military

摘星秘技

課程綱要明確要求考生指出黨 (Party)、政 (Government)、軍 (Military) 三者的關係。

- As stated in the Constitution, the PRC is a socialist country. The CPC is the ruling party of the country. Its members occupy the key government positions including the President of the PRC and the Premier of the State Council. *Government Positions Occupied by Party Leaders*
- Major policy decisions are made by the **Central Committee** and the **Political Bureau of the CPC** before being executed by the government, e.g., the Five-Year Plans. The Party upholds the real power of formulating policies. *Decision-making Power Held by the CPC*
- The People's Liberation Army is both the army of the government and the CPC. Nevertheless, the Party has the undisputed control over the military forces. *Army Controlled by the Party and the Government*

犯錯診斷室



解放軍同是黨和國家的軍隊，由中共中央軍事委員會 (Central Military Commission of the CPC) 和國家中央軍事委員會 (Central Military Commission of the PRC) 兩個不同機構分別領導。



兩者雖然名稱不同，但實際上是一個機構，而且其領導多由黨員擔任，造成「一個機構、兩個牌子」(two names for one organization) 黨政不分的特殊現象。

4.1.2 New Democracy

- Mao realized it was impossible to transform China into a complete socialist country in 1949. As a result, New Democracy was adopted as a **transitional period** before the full implementation of socialism. *New Democracy as Transitional Period towards Socialism*

ch.

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Major Conflicts after the Second World War and Attempts to Make Peace

DSE 試題趨勢 情報

	Paper 1 Data-based Questions	Paper 2 Essay-type Questions
2012		☹ Q6 Apartheid
2013	☹ Q4 US-Soviet relations	☹ Q5 UN (How successful) ☹ Q6 Cold War (Benefits vs. Harms)
2014		☹ Q5 Cold War (Features) ☹ Q6 Arab-Israeli conflicts
2015	Q4 Influence of US and USSR	Q5 Historical leaders
2016	Q2 Gorbachev	Q5 US-Soviet relations (Trace and explain)
2017		Q5 USSR (Roles) Q6 UN (As an ideal platform)
2018		☹ Q5 Cold War (How 'cold') Q6 Balkans, Arab-Israeli conflicts
2019	Q3 Two blocs	Q5 Gorbachev Q6 Apartheid, Arab-Israeli conflicts
2020		Q5 Cold War (Factors) Q6 Arab-Israeli conflicts
2021	Q4 US-Soviet relations	Q5 NATO, EC
2022		Q6 US (Roles) Q7 Historical leaders
2023	Q4 US-Soviet relations	Q5 Arab-Israeli conflicts

焦點試題

DSE

The confrontation between the US and the USSR during the Cold War

Q: 'During the Cold War (1946-91), it was the US that responded to the Soviet Union's challenge, not the Soviet Union that responded to the US's challenge.' Do you agree?

Ans: Disagree: While most of the Cold War was about the US responding to challenges from the Soviet Union, there were also cases where the Soviet Union responded to US challenges.

US response to challenges from Soviet Union	Soviet Union's response to challenges from US
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Declared the Truman Doctrine in response to the expansion of Soviet power in Eastern Europe Airlifted goods and formed NATO in response to the Berlin Blockade by Soviet Union Responded to Soviet Union's attempt to deploy missiles in Cuba with a national mobilization and a naval blockade of Cuba Led the boycott of the Moscow Olympics in response to the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launched the Molotov's Plan in response to the Marshall Plan by the US Produced atomic bombs and hydrogen bombs to catch up with US military technology Formed Warsaw Pact in response to the formation of NATO by the US

Refer to 2014 DSE Paper 2 Q5

焦點試題

DSE

Characteristics of the Cold War

Q: Explain how 'cold' the Cold War was.

Ans: The 'coldness' of the Cold War could be seen in the lack of communication and cooperation between the two camps and their hostile attitudes for much of the period 1949-91, without direct military conflict. For example:

During the **Berlin Blockade**, the Soviet Union unilaterally closed the roads to the Anglo-French occupied areas of Berlin. The capitalist camp responded with airborne supplies rather than military counter-attacks. Later, both sides intervened in wars in China and the Korea, without direct conflict with the other. They also engaged in different forms of political propaganda, as well as in armaments and space technology.

The **Cuban Missile Crisis** pushed the US and the Soviet Union to the brink of a 'hot war', which made the Cold War 'not cold' for a while.

The **Soviet invasion of Afghanistan** once again 'chilled' relations between the two sides, most notably the capitalist camp's boycott of the Moscow Olympics.

Refer to 2018 DSE Paper 2 Q5