S5 History Practice Paper: Hong Kong Economic and Social Transformation, China Reform and Opening-up, Japanese Militarism and the Pacific War, Southeast Asian Nationalism and Independence, the Cold War in Asia, International Organisations and Regional Co-operation

S5 | History | Time: 75 minutes | Total: 100 marks | 24 questions

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Part 1 Hong Kong Economic and Social Transformation, 1900-2000

Study the data and show your working.

1. In 1931 Hong Kong total trade was HK$683.00 million, of which re-exports were HK$434.00 million. Find re-exports as a percentage of total trade (1 decimal place) and state the main economic role of Hong Kong shown by this figure. [4]

Answer: Re-export share = 434.00 / 683.00 x 100% = 63.5%. More than 60% of trade was re-export, so Hong Kong was mainly an entrepot, with industry still small.

2. Registered factories rose from 1,478 in 1950 to 16,507 in 1970. Find the growth multiple and the percentage increase over the twenty years (1 decimal place each). [4]

Answer: Multiple = 16,507 / 1,478 = 11.2 times; increase = (16,507 - 1,478) / 1,478 x 100% = 1,016.8%.

3. Manufacturing took 41.3% of total employment in 1981 and 12.3% in 2001. Find the fall in percentage points and the relative fall (1 decimal place), and state the structural change it shows. [4]

Answer: Fall = 41.3% - 12.3% = 29.0 percentage points; relative fall = 29.0 / 41.3 x 100% = 70.2%. This shows de-industrialisation and a shift to services.

4. GDP per capita was HK$2,500 in 1960 and HK$190,000 in 2000, while the price level rose 8 times. Find the nominal growth multiple (1 d.p.), real 2000 output at 1960 prices, and the real growth multiple (1 d.p.). [5]

Answer: Nominal multiple = 190,000 / 2,500 = 76.0 times; real = 190,000 / 8 = HK$23,750; real multiple = 23,750 / 2,500 = 9.5 times, so most of the nominal gain was eaten by prices.

Part 2 China Reform and Opening-up

Study the data and show your working.

5. China grain output rose from 304.77 million tonnes in 1978 to 407.31 million tonnes in 1984. Find the increase in million tonnes and the percentage rise (1 d.p.), and name one agricultural policy behind it. [4]

Answer: Increase = 407.31 - 304.77 = 102.54 million tonnes; rise = 102.54 / 304.77 x 100% = 33.6%. Policy: the household responsibility system, under which farmers kept output above the state quota.

6. Shenzhen population rose from 33,000 in 1980 to 7,000,000 in 2000. Find the growth multiple (1 d.p.) and the annual compound growth rate over the 20 years (1 d.p.). [4]

Answer: Multiple = 7,000,000 / 33,000 = 212.1 times; compound annual growth = (212.1212)^(1/20) - 1 = 30.7%.

7. State-owned enterprises produced 77.6% of industrial output in 1978 and 28.3% in 2000. Find the fall in percentage points and the relative fall (1 d.p.), and state the reform direction shown. [4]

Answer: Fall = 77.6% - 28.3% = 49.3 percentage points; relative fall = 49.3 / 77.6 x 100% = 63.5%. Reform moved from a planned state economy to mixed ownership with private and foreign firms.

8. In 2001 China exported US$266.1 billion, imported US$243.6 billion, and GDP was US$1324.8 billion. Find total trade, the trade surplus, and trade dependence (total trade as a share of GDP, 1 d.p.). [5]

Answer: Total trade = 266.1 + 243.6 = US$509.70000000000005 billion; surplus = 266.1 - 243.6 = US$22.500000000000003 billion; dependence = 509.70000000000005 / 1324.8 x 100% = 38.5%.

Part 3 Japanese Militarism and the Pacific War

Study the data and show your working.

9. Military spending was 31.0% of Japan state budget in 1931 and 69.0% in 1937. Find the rise in percentage points and the multiple of military spending (1 d.p., assuming an unchanged budget), and state the political trend shown. [4]

Answer: Rise = 69.0% - 31.0% = 38.0 percentage points; multiple = 69.0 / 31.0 = 2.2 times. It shows growing military influence and a drift to militarism and expansion.

10. Japanese investment in Manchuria rose from 1.1 billion yen in 1931 to 11.6 billion yen in 1936. Find the growth multiple and the compound annual growth rate over five years (1 d.p. each). [4]

Answer: Multiple = 11.6 / 1.1 = 10.5 times; annual = (10.5455)^(1/5) - 1 = 60.2%.

11. At Pearl Harbor Japan committed 350 aircraft against 390 US aircraft. Find the total number of aircraft and the Japanese share (1 d.p.). If Japan lost 29 aircraft, find the loss rate (1 d.p.). [4]

Answer: Total = 350 + 390 = 740 aircraft; Japanese share = 350 / 740 x 100% = 47.3%; loss rate = 29 / 350 x 100% = 8.3%.

12. In the Second World War Chinese military and civilian casualties were about 3,500 x 10,000, Japanese about 310 x 10,000, and Asia total about 5,000 x 10,000. Find the China to Japan casualty ratio (Japan = 1, 1 d.p.) and China share of the Asian total. [4]

Answer: Ratio = 3,500 / 310 = 11.3 to 1; China share = 3,500 / 5,000 x 100% = 70.0%.

Part 4 Southeast Asian Nationalism and Independence

Study the data and show your working.

13. Indonesia declared independence on 17 August 1945 and the Netherlands transferred sovereignty on 27 December 1949. Find the number of days and years between them (365.25 days per year, 1 d.p.), and give one international reason for Dutch recognition. [4]

Answer: 1,593 days = 1,593 / 365.25 = 4.4 years. International reason: pressure from the United Nations, the United States and Australia, plus a weakened post-war Dutch economy.

14. The 1954 Geneva Agreements were signed on 21 July and provided for nationwide elections two years later. Find the number of months and years from signature to the planned election, and give one reason the election was never held. [4]

Answer: Interval = 24 months = 2.0 years. Reason: the United States and Ngo Dinh Diem refused to sign or hold the election, fearing a communist win.

15. The Malayan Emergency ran from June 1948 to July 1960. Find its length in months and years (1 d.p.), and name one measure Britain used to win local support. [4]

Answer: Length = 145 months = 145 / 12 = 12.1 years. Measures: easier citizenship for Chinese and Malays, resettlement in New Villages, and a promise of eventual self-government.

16. Southeast Asia produced 70.0% of world rubber in 1920 and 90.0% in 1960, while world output rose from 100 x 10,000 tonnes to 200 x 10,000 tonnes. Find Southeast Asian output in both years and the growth multiple (1 d.p.), and give one weakness of this structure. [5]

Answer: 1920 = 70.0% x 100 = 70 (x 10,000 t); 1960 = 90.0% x 200 = 180; multiple = 180 / 70 = 2.6 times. Weakness: dependence on one primary export, exposed to world price swings and with little industry.

Part 5 The Cold War in Asia

Study the data and show your working.

17. Korean War deaths: South Korean troops 13.7 x 10,000, US troops 3.65 x 10,000, Chinese troops 40.0 x 10,000. Find the total and the US share of it (1 d.p.). [4]

Answer: Total = 13.7 + 3.65 + 40.0 = 57.349999999999994 x 10,000; US share = 3.65 / 57.349999999999994 x 100% = 6.4%.

18. From 1945 to 1951 the United States gave Japan US$2.01 billion and western Europe US$13.15 billion under the Marshall Plan. Find the difference and the ratio (Europe to Japan, 1 d.p.), and state one strategic aim of aid to Japan. [4]

Answer: Difference = 13.15 - 2.01 = US$11.14 billion; ratio = 13.15 / 2.01 = 6.5 times. Aim: build Japan into an anti-communist industrial base and bulwark in East Asia.

19. NATO had 12 members in 1949 and 19 in 1999. Find the percentage increase (1 d.p.), and state one effect of NATO enlargement on the Soviet Union. [4]

Answer: Increase = (19 - 12) / 12 x 100% = 58.3%. Effect: the Soviet Union saw its security buffer shrink, raising tension and Russian opposition to enlargement.

20. Cuba is 145 km from Florida and the Soviet missiles deployed there had a range of 2,000 km. Find the range as a multiple of the distance (1 d.p.); Washington is 1,800 km from Cuba, so decide whether the missiles could reach it and state the spare range. [5]

Answer: Multiple = 2,000 / 145 = 13.8 times; 1,800 km is less than the 2,000 km range, so Washington was within reach, with 200 km to spare.

Part 6 International Organisations and Regional Co-operation

Study the data and show your working.

21. The United Nations had 51 members in 1945 and 99 in 1960. Find the number of new members in 1960 and the percentage increase over the fifteen years (1 d.p.), and give one historical reason for the surge. [4]

Answer: New members = 99 - 51 = 48; increase = 48 / 51 x 100% = 94.1%. Reason: the "Year of Africa" in 1960, when many former colonies became independent and joined.

22. ASEAN had 5 founding members in 1967 and 10 in 1999. Find the percentage increase in membership, and state one economic goal of the enlarged ASEAN. [4]

Answer: Increase = (10 - 5) / 5 x 100% = 100.0%. Goal: build the ASEAN Free Trade Area, cutting intra-regional tariffs and promoting trade, investment and convergence.

23. GATT was set up by 23 signatories in 1947; the WTO had 76 members in 1995 and 164 in 2023. Find the percentage increase from 1995 to 2023 (1 d.p.), and state one main difference between the WTO and GATT. [4]

Answer: Increase = (164 - 76) / 76 x 100% = 115.8%. Difference: the WTO has legal personality and a binding dispute settlement system, while GATT was a provisional arrangement.

24. The European Community had 6 members in 1957; after Brexit the European Union had 27 in 2020. Find the percentage increase from 1957 to 2020 and the membership had Britain stayed, and give one main reason for Brexit. [4]

Answer: Increase = (27 - 6) / 6 x 100% = 350.0%; without Brexit membership would be 27 + 1 = 28. Reasons: loss of sovereignty, immigration, and budget costs with limited gains.
