

FUKIEN SECONDARY SCHOOL  
S5 First Term Uniform Test (2020-2021)  
History  
(1 hour 15 minutes)

Date: 19<sup>th</sup> October 2020

Time: 10:30 a.m. - 11:45 a.m.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_ No.: \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions to candidates:**

1. The full mark of this paper is 40.
2. This paper consists of 2 parts. Answer ONE question in Part A, and answer ALL questions in Part B.
3. Write ALL answers on the single-lined paper provided.
4. Hand in both the question paper and the single-lined paper at the end of the test.

**Part A Essay-type Questions (25 marks)**

Please finish Part A within the first **45 minutes** of the test as the answer scripts of Part A will be collected at **11:15 a.m.** You should present your answers in essay form and in a clear and orderly manner.

Attempt *one* question.

1. How did the Readjustment Policies (1962-1966) cope with the economic difficulties brought by the Great Leap Forward (1958-1960) in China ? (25 marks)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. In what ways did the Cultural Revolution hinder the progress of China's modernization? (25 marks)

**Part B Data-based Question (15 marks)**

Attempt *all* questions.

3. Study Sources A and B.

**SOURCE A**

The following passage is adapted from an article published in 2008.

30 years ago, 18 peasants of the Xiaogang Village signed a secret agreement, dividing the communally-owned farmland into individual plots for each peasant, in order to solve the problem of poverty. ... The 18 simple and honest peasants pressed their thumbprints on the agreement. It was also written that if anyone of them went to jail because of this agreement, the others would take care of their kids until they were 18. Luckily, Wan Li, the then party chief of Anhui province, came to Xiaogang Village and promised their demand, which was later approved by the central government. ... The all-round contract system brought new life to the people of Xiaogang Village. In 1979, the total grain production of Xiaogang Village was 133 thousand *jin*, which was the sum of the 15-year grain production during the period 1955-1970. The net income per capita was 400 *yuan*, which was 18 times the 22 *yuan* net income in 1978. The villagers solved the problem of poverty in a year. Deng Xiaoping said, 'The Chinese reform began in the rural area, the rural reform began in Anhui.'

**SOURCE B**

The following passage is adapted from a history book.

Before 1978, enterprises received state support regardless of their performance records, and the workers received their standard wages regardless of the quality of their work. ... The reward would remain the same in any case: the plant would receive the same allotted funding; and the worker, the same low pay. The socialist boast of full employment virtually guaranteed life-long job security, and dismissal of indolent workers was well-nigh impossible. ... Similarly, penalties for inefficiently run state enterprises or debt-ridden plants were rare or unheard. ... Roughly 25-30% of state enterprises operated at a loss.

... After 1978, the heart of the industrial reform was the institution of an Industrial Responsibility System whereby a state enterprise signed a 'profit and loss contract' with its supervisory body, agreeing to remit a quota of profit to the state but retain a share of the 'basic profits' above the quota. By 1980, some 6,600 state enterprises had come under this system. Profits so retained could be used for bonuses, employee welfare benefits, and further industrial innovations.

- (a) According to Source A, how did the peasants in the Xiaogang Village solve the problem of poverty? Explain your answer with reference to Source A. (3 marks)
- (b) With reference to Source B, identify and explain *two* changes in China's industrial development during the period of Reform and Opening-up. (4 marks)
- (c) Do Sources A and B adequately reflect the features of 'socialism with Chinese characteristics'? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

**END OF PAPER**