



FAIRFIELD METHODIST SCHOOL (SECONDARY)
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS 2019
SECONDARY 4 NORMAL (ACADEMIC)

HUMANITIES
Paper 1 SOCIAL STUDIES

2175 / 01 (SS / Geography)
2176 / 01 (SS / History)

Date: 7 August 2019

Time: 1 hour 45 minutes

NAME: _____ ()

CLASS: _____

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Section A

Answer **all parts** of Question 1.

Section B

Answer **both parts** of Question 2.

You are to tie section A and section B separately.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This question paper consists of 7 printed pages, including the cover page.

[Turn over

NAME: _____ ()

CLASS: _____

Section A (Source-Based Case Study)

Question 1 is **compulsory** for all candidates.

1 Exploring Citizenship and Governance

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully, and then answer all the questions.

You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources which you are told to use. In answering the questions you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

1 (a) Study Source A.

What can you infer from the cartoon? Explain your answer. [5]

(b) Study Source B.

Why was the source published? Explain your answer. [6]

(c) Study Sources C & D.

Can Source C prove that Source D is wrong? Explain your answer. [7]

(d) Study Sources E.

How useful is the source as evidence that the USA is the cause of the Venezuelan crisis? Explain your answer. [7]

(e) How far do the sources show that the Venezuelan government is responsible for the crisis? Explain your answer. [10]

NAME: _____ ()

CLASS: _____

Who is responsible for the Venezuelan Crisis?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Read this carefully. It may help you to answer some of the questions.

Venezuela is a country on the northern coast of South America. Oil was discovered in the early 20th century, and today, Venezuela has the world's largest known oil reserves and has been one of the world's leading exporters of oil.



Since the early 2000s, a socioeconomic and political crisis that began in Venezuela during the presidency of Hugo Chávez, has continued into the presidency of Nicolás Maduro. It is marked by hyperinflation*, widespread power outage, climbing hunger, disease, crime and death rates, and massive migration out of the country. The situation is the worst economic crisis in Venezuela's history.

In addition, Venezuela also faced international restrictions, particularly from the United States. Since the early 2010s, the United States has employed sanctions as a policy tool in response to activities of the Venezuelan government. In early 2019 Donald Trump, the current president of the United States, approved of additional economic sanctions against the petroleum, gold, mining and banking industries of Venezuela. These restrictions led to the plunge in oil production in Venezuela.

Supporters of Chávez and Maduro say that the problems result from an "economic war" on Venezuela and "falling oil prices, international sanctions, and the country's business elite". However, critics of the government say the cause is "years of economic mismanagement, and corruption"

Is the Venezuelan government responsible for the crisis? Study the following sources to find out more.

* A situation where the prices of goods and services rise uncontrollably over a defined time period

NAME: _____ ()

CLASS: _____

Source A: A cartoonist's view of Venezuela under Nicolas Maduro's regime.



Source B: Comment from a Venezuelan citizen about the new economic reforms implemented by President Nicolás Maduro, published in *The Spectator*, a weekly published in the United Kingdom.

‘Everyone is terrified,’ says Paola Rodriguez, a 32-year-old Venezuelan citizen. ‘People cannot sleep. We do not know what is going to happen. It is too much to take in all at once.’ Even before the measures were introduced, the International Monetary Fund* was forecasting that the country’s hyperinflation could reach a million per cent by the end of the year (prices have been doubling every month at the moment). One economist says the reforms are like throwing a ‘bucket of petrol on a fire’.

* an international organization, consisting of 189 countries, working to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce poverty around the world

NAME: _____ ()

CLASS: _____

Source C: Adapted from an article commenting on the causes of a widespread power outage in Venezuela. It was written for the *The Nation Jacobin*, a left-wing* publication in the United States of America.

Available evidence suggests that the blackout was not caused by sabotage, but by the electric grid being pushed to the brink by years of increased use and a lack of investment and maintenance. Yet it is impossible to ignore the fact that US officials, and some within the Venezuelan opposition, appear to relish the idea of increasing the suffering of ordinary Venezuelans as a way to generate more popular pressure against Maduro. It is not impossible to think that some US officials and opposition leaders would entertain ideas about sabotaging public infrastructure to discredit the government.

* The radical, reforming, or socialist section of a political party. Donald Trump, the current president of the United States, belongs to a right-wing political party.

Source D: Adapted from a comment by an associate professor of political science and Latin American Studies at the Schar School of Policy and Government at George Mason University, an American university.

“Venezuela has long been dependent on oil revenues, and Hugo Chavez did not fundamentally alter that situation. Venezuela's crisis has been deepened by U.S. sanctions against the Venezuelan oil industry. In March, it also sanctioned the Venezuelan gold mining industry, and in April, it also cut off the Central Bank of Venezuela's access to U.S. currency and limited its ability to conduct international transactions, to put even more pressure upon Maduro's regime.”

“Even before the rise of the oil industry Venezuela did not have a highly productive agricultural sector. Land was monopolized by a handful of powerful families, infrastructure was lacking and the country lacked a nationally integrated economy.”

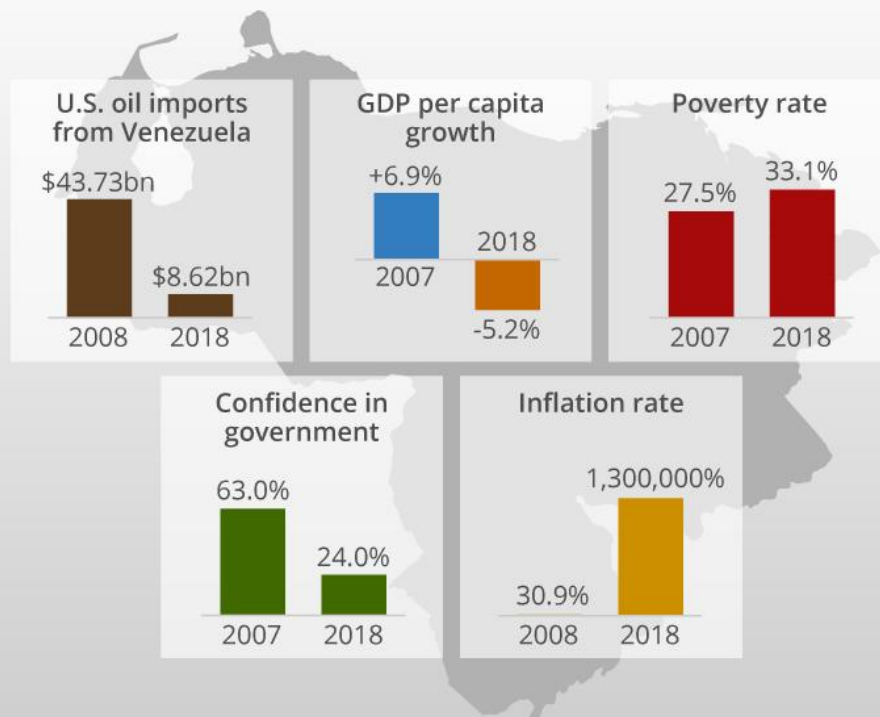
NAME: _____ ()

CLASS: _____

Source E: Data from Statista, a leading German online portal for statistics, which makes data collected by market and opinion research institutes and data derived from the economic sector.

How Venezuela Looked 10 Years Ago

Key economic/social data about Venezuela



@StatistaCharts

Sources: New York Times, IMF, USTradeNumbers, Legatum Institute, World Bank

statista

Acknowledgement:

Source A: <https://www.cartoonmovement.com/cartoon/52236>

Source B: <https://www.spectator.co.uk/2018/08/venezuelas-great-socialist-experiment-has-brought-a-country-to-its-knees/>

Source C: <https://www.thenation.com/article/venezuela-blackout-us-sanctions-maduro/>

Source D: <https://www.history.com/news/venezuela-chavez-maduro-crisis>

Source E: <https://www.statista.com/chart/16829/key-economic-social-data-about-venezuela/>

Background: <https://www.americasquarterly.org/content/dont-blame-washington-venezuelas-oil-woes-rebuttal>

NAME: _____ ()

CLASS: _____

Section B (Structured-Response Question)

Question 2 is **compulsory** for all candidates.

2 Being part of a globalised world

Study the extracts carefully, and then answer all the questions.

Extract 1

Speech by Mr. Lee Hsien Loong: “2008 has been an eventful and challenging year. The world is entering the most serious economic crisis in 60 years. As a small, open economy, Singapore cannot avoid being hit.”

Extract 2

1903 marks the year in which the first powered plane was invented by the Wright Brothers. Subsequently, the first commercial passenger plane flew in 1913 with 16 passengers. Now the largest commercial plane can carry 853 passengers.

Extract 3

Starbucks is the largest coffee chain in the world today with operations spanning over 65 countries.

DO NOT USE INFORMATION AND EXAMPLES FROM THE EXTRACTS

- (a) Extract 1 shows that Singapore can potentially be hit by a worldwide economic crisis.

In your opinion, what can the Singapore government do to reduce the impact of a worldwide economic crisis on Singapore? Explain your answer using **one** strategy. [7]

- (b) Extracts 2 and 3 are about the key driving forces of globalisation.

Explain why developments in transportation and growth of multinational corporations (MNCs) are key driving forces of globalisation. [8]

-END OF PAPER-

NAME: _____ ()

CLASS: _____

ANSWER SCHEME – FMS(S) SEC 4NA SOCIAL STUDIES PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS 2019

MARKING SCHEME (Section A)

1 a) Study Source A.

What can you infer from the cartoon? Explain your answer. [5]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
	Not using the words in the question (yet to answer the question – ATQ) The message of the source is...	0
1	Source Description /Simple assertion (No inferences made) I can infer that the man is being propped up by a stick growing out of his nose.	1
2	Sub-message, unsupported I can infer that the President of Venezuela is a liar	2
3	Sub-message, supported I can infer that the President of Venezuela is a liar. This can be seen in the cartoon that he has a long nose, like Pinocchio.	3
4	Message with support and explanation <i>Award 5 marks for developed answers</i> I can infer that the government is responsible for the Venezuelan crisis because the government is deceiving the people of Venezuela by giving them empty promises. This can be seen in the president saying that “I will save the people of Venezuela” and the president having a long nose, which implies that the government is deceiving the people by giving them empty promises. This means that the government reforms which promised to restore the economy is not working as he had promised. <i>Accept other plausible messages</i>	4-5

1 b) Study Source B.

Why was the source published? Explain your answer. (6)

Level	Descriptors	Marks
-------	-------------	-------

NAME: _____ ()

CLASS: _____

0	Do not award any marks for students who did not use the words “The intention of ...” Note: Students must answer the question in a ‘causal’ manner	0
L1	Describes/paraphrases the source OR Weak Inferences without support The source was published to say that the Venezuelans were very afraid. OR The source was published to tell people that Venezuela’s economy is failing/ not doing well.	1-2
L2	Inferences Award 3 marks for weak inference with support. Award 4 marks for strong inference with support. The source was published to say that the government is responsible for the Venezuelan crisis as the new economic reforms are not working and is worsening the crisis. This can be seen from “One economist says the reforms are like throwing a ‘bucket of petrol on a fire’.” OR The source was published to say that the Venezuelans were suffering due to the new economic reforms. This can be seen from “‘Everyone is terrified,’ says Paola Rodriguez, a 32-year-old Venezuelan citizen. ‘People cannot sleep. We do not know what is going to happen.’”	3 - 4
L3	L2 + Outcome Award 5 marks for answers with complete outcome Award 6 marks for answers with complete outcome and context In the view of the implementation of the new economic reforms by the government, the source was published to appeal for help from the people of United Kingdom to help to people of Venezuela with their economy. / pressurize their government to intervene in the Venezuelan crisis	5 - 6

NAME: _____ ()

CLASS: _____

c) Study Sources C and D

Can Source C prove that Source D is wrong? Explain your answer

[7]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	<p>Source Description/ Very weak inferences/ Inferences based on provenance/ False matching</p> <p>Source C cannot prove that Source D is wrong because both sources are talking about US involvement in Venezuela.</p> <p>Source C cannot be used to prove that Source D is wrong because Source C is from a political publication while Source D is from an academic.</p> <p>Source C cannot be used to prove that Source D is wrong because Source C says that USA is responsible for the crisis while Source D thinks that Venezuela's crisis is worsening.</p>	1
L2	<p>Answers based on explanation of provenance of Source C, unexplained</p> <p>Source C cannot be used to prove that Source D is wrong because Source C has a motive. It is published in a left-wing publication which is against the current Trump administration.</p>	2-3
L3	<p>One Similarity/ Difference in Content/ Purpose/ Perspectives</p> <p>Award 4 marks for answers with weak support Award 5 marks for answers with strong support</p> <p><u>Similarity</u></p> <p>Source C cannot be used to prove that Source D is wrong because the two sources agree that US's involvement is partly responsible the crisis in Venezuela. Source C says that "Yet it is impossible to ignore the fact that US officials, and some within the Venezuelan opposition, appear to relish the idea of increasing the suffering of ordinary Venezuelans as a way to generate more popular pressure against Maduro. It is not impossible to think that some US officials and opposition leaders would entertain ideas about sabotaging public infrastructure to achieve this end." While Source D says that "Venezuela's crisis has been deepened by U.S. sanctions against the Venezuelan oil industry." Since both sources agree with each other, Source C cannot be used to prove that Source D is wrong.</p> <p><u>Difference</u></p>	4-5

NAME: _____ ()

CLASS: _____

	<p>Source C can be used to prove that Source D is wrong because they differs in their opinion on what is the main cause of the Venezuelan crisis. Source C says that the crisis is caused by obsolete infrastructure while Source D says that the crisis is caused by an over-dependence on oil exports. Source C says "...but by the electric grid being pushed to the brink by years of increased use and a lack of investment and maintenance." while Source D says "Venezuela has long been dependent on oil revenues" and "Even before the rise of the oil industry Venezuela did not have a highly productive agricultural sector".</p> <p><u>Motive of Source C</u></p> <p>Source C cannot be used to prove that Source D is wrong because Source C has a motive. It is published in a left-wing publication which is against the current Trump administration. Its motive is to cast a negative light on the current administration to encourage Americans to not support the policies of the current administration. Since it has a motive, it makes Source C less reliable and therefore, it cannot be used to prove that Source D is wrong.</p>	
L3	<p>Two similarity/ difference/ motive of Source D</p> <p><i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers</i></p>	6-7

d) Study Sources E

How useful is the source as evidence that the USA is the cause of the Venezuelan crisis? Explain your answer. [7]

Level	Band Descriptor	Marks
L1	<p>Paraphrasing/ Answers based on provenance without use of source content</p> <p>The source is useful/ not useful because it is an American source.</p>	1
L2	<p>Useful/Not useful based on inference of Source E/ Limitation of Source E/ Enhanced reliability of Source E</p> <p><u>Inference of Source E</u></p> <p>Source E is useful as evidence that the USA is the cause of the Venezuelan crisis. The info graph shows that when the USA reduces oil imports from Venezuela, the Venezuelan economy suffered. The info graph shows that oil imports from Venezuela</p>	2-3

NAME: _____ ()

CLASS: _____

	<p>dropped from US\$43.73b in 2008 to US\$8.72b in 2018. At the same time, GDP growth per capita fell from 6.9% to -5.2% within the same period.</p> <p><u>Cross-referencing to Source D</u></p> <p>Source E is not useful as evidence that the USA is the cause of the Venezuelan crisis when I cross-refer it to Source D. Source D says that the crisis is caused by an over-dependence on oil exports. Source D says “Venezuela has long been dependent on oil revenues” and “Even before the rise of the oil industry Venezuela did not have a highly productive agricultural sector”. This shows that the crisis is not caused by the USA, it is caused by Venezuela’s internal management failure.</p> <p><u>Reliability of Source E based on provenance</u></p> <p>Source E is useful as evidence to show that USA is the cause of the crisis in Venezuela as it is from a reputable and leading data company. Statistica, a leading German online portal for statistics, which makes data collected by market and opinion research institutes and data derived from the economic sector. Its main business is to collect and create data so it will destroy their reputation if they provide false data. In addition, Statistica is a German company and therefore, it is not involved in the issue and should not be bias. This makes the source reliable and therefore useful.</p>	
L3	<p>Answers based on Inference of Source E + 1 test of usefulness OR 2 tests of usefulness (without explicit inference of Source E)</p> <p>Award 5 marks for more developed answers.</p>	4 - 5
L4	<p>Answers based on inference of Source E + 2 tests of usefulness</p> <p>Award 7 marks for more developed answers.</p>	6-7

e) Study all sources.

How far do the sources show that the Venezuelan government is responsible for the crisis? Explain your answer. [10]

Agree (government is responsible)	Disagree (Government is responsible)
A, B	C, D, E

L1	<p>Writes about statement, no valid source use</p> <p>Yes the sources show that the Venezuelan government is responsible for the crisis ...</p>	1-2m
L2	<p>Yes / No, supported by valid source use</p> <p>Solely one sided:</p> <p>1 source: 3-4m 2 sources: 5-6m</p> <p>Sources A and B show that the Venezuelan government is responsible for the crisis.</p> <p>Source A shows that the Venezuelan government is deceiving the people of Venezuela by giving them empty promises. This can be seen in the president saying that “I will save the people of Venezuela” and the president having a long nose, which implies that the government is deceiving the people by giving them empty promises. This means that the government reforms which promised to restore the economy is not working as he had promised. This implies that the ineffectual reforms by the government is responsible for the crisis.</p> <p>Source B shows that the government is responsible for the Venezuelan crisis as the new economic reforms are not working and is worsening the crisis. This can be seen from “One economist says the reforms are like throwing a ‘bucket of petrol on a fire’.”</p> <p>Sources C, D and E show the government is not responsible for the crisis in Venezuela.</p> <p>Source C shows that it is the obsolete infrastructure and the US sanctions which are responsible for the crisis in Venezuela. This can be seen in “...but by the electric grid being pushed to the brink by years of increased use and a lack of investment and maintenance” and “It is not implausible to think that some US officials and opposition leaders would entertain ideas about sabotaging public infrastructure to achieve this end.”</p> <p>Source D says that the crisis is caused by an over-dependence on oil exports while Source C says that the crisis is caused by obsolete infrastructure.” Source D says “Venezuela has long been dependent on oil revenues” and “Even before the rise of the oil industry Venezuela did not have a highly productive agricultural</p>	3-6m

NAME: _____ ()

CLASS: _____

	<p>sector” Therefore, Source D does not think that the Venezuelan government is responsible for the crisis.</p> <p>Source E says that the crisis is caused the USA’s economic sanctions on Venezuela. The info graph shows that when the USA reduces oil imports from Venezuela, the Venezuelan economy suffered. The info graph shows that oil imports from Venezuela dropped from US\$43.73b in 2008 to US\$8.72b in 2018. At the same time, GDP growth per capita fell from 6.9% to -5.2% within the same period. This shows that it is USA’s economic sanctions which is responsible for the crisis.</p>	
L3	<p>Yes + No, supported by valid source use</p> <p>Both elements of L2.</p> <p>2 sources: 7 m 3 sources: 8 m 4 sources: 9 – 10m</p> <p>i.e. both elements of L2.</p>	7-10m

2 (a)	<p>Extract 1 shows that Singapore can potentially be hit by a worldwide economic crisis.</p> <p>In your opinion, what can the Singapore government do to reduce the impact of a worldwide economic crisis on Singapore? Explain your answer using one strategy.</p>	[7]
L1	<p>DESCRIBES/ REPEATS THE TOPIC without focus on the actual question – No SOLUTIONS mentioned in answers</p> <p>E.g. Being a small and open economy, any economic crisis may hit Singapore hard. Such crises may lead to loss of jobs and income for the people in Singapore.</p>	1 – 2
L2	<p>IDENTIFIES / DESCRIBES STRATEGY</p> <p>Creating more jobs for unemployed Singaporeans Creating more upgrading programmes to help Singaporeans acquire new skills so that they can go into different industries that are still in demand for labour</p>	3 – 5
L3	<p>L2 + EXPLAINS HOW STRATEGY CAN HELP TO REDUCE THE INCOME GAP</p> <p>E.g. One strategy to the Singapore government do to reduce the impact of a worldwide economic crisis on Singapore is for the government to create more jobs to help more Singaporeans should they be retrenched during economic crises. For example, the government can consider creating more jobs or part</p>	6 – 7

	time employment in its ministries, affiliated agencies and at the grassroots level so that Singaporeans can tide over this time of economic difficulty. When Singaporeans face pay reduction, the government can step in and make up for the shortfalls, and help existing companies that have trouble paying their employees. <u>When Singaporeans are gainfully employed, they can continue to live comfortably or at least have the means to pay for their living expenses and provide for their families.</u> This will significantly reduce the impact of the economic crisis on Singaporeans and their immediate families.	
--	---	--

(b)	Extracts 2 and 3 are about the key driving forces of globalisation. Explain why Developments in Transportation and Growth of Multinational Corporations (MNCs) are key driving forces of globalisations.	[8]
L1	WRITES ABOUT THE TOPIC (I.E. GLOBALISATION) BUT WITHOUT ADDRESSING THE QUESTION E.g. Globalisation is the process by which the world becomes “smaller” and even more interconnected.	1 – 2
L2	DESCRIBES THE CHALLENGES <i>Award 3-4 marks for describing one key driving force of globalisation.</i> <i>Award 4-5marks for describing both key driving forces of globalisation.</i>	3 – 5
L3	L2 + EXPLAINS THE CHALLENGES <i>Award 6-7 marks for explaining one key driving force of globalisation.</i> <i>Award 7-8 marks for explaining both key driving forces of globalisation.</i> E.g. Developments in Transportation is a key driving force of globalisation because such developments allow movement of goods and people to different parts of the world easily in much larger numbers, and more cost effective. While large planes carry huge number of passengers at lower costs, ships as well carried large number of passengers, as well as large number of goods that are transported to many parts of the world in containers. MNCs can send their representatives to different parts of the world, and can also export their goods to other parts of the world to be sold. <u>Because of the large movements of the people and goods, societies became more diverse and cosmopolitan, using similar products that others in the world also use. All these implied that Transport played a pivotal role in globalising the world.</u> E.g. MNCs, which are large global firms that operate in a number of countries, have helped economies around the world become more integrated and more interconnected with one another. This is because MNCs such as Microsoft Corporation or Toyota Motor set up operations in different parts of the world to source for new markets and lower production costs. TNCs also source for components around the world before assembling the final product in another	6 – 8

NAME: _____ ()

CLASS: _____

	<p>country. All these become a driving force behind globalisation because <u>under the direction of the MNCs, economies become integrated and dependent on one another, making the world more interconnected, thereby driving globalisation. Also, because MNCs established themselves in different parts of the world, the countries all then share the same products, therefore redefining people's lifestyles and way of life to become similar to one another. MNCs also hire people from different parts of the world, and they stay in the host country, making the host country and its society become more globalised and diverse.</u></p>	
--	--	--