

Class	Index Number	Name
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## BUKIT MERAH SECONDARY SCHOOL



### 'N' LEVEL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2019 SECONDARY FOUR NORMAL (ACADEMIC)

#### HUMANITIES

Paper 1 Social Studies

**2175/01**

**2176/01**

**19 August 2019  
1 hour 45 minutes**

Additional Materials: Writing Paper (4 Sheets)

#### READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

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

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Write your Name, Index number and Class on the writing paper in the spaces provided.

#### Section A

Answer **all parts** of Question 1.

#### Section B

Answer **both parts** of Question 2.

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

This document consists of 7 printed pages, including this cover page.

Setter: Miss Du Tongtong

**[Turn over**

**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 issue to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

**(a) Study Source A.**

Do you think the cartoonist is a supporter of Britain leaving the European Union? Explain your answer, using details of the cartoon. [5]

**(b) Study Source B.**

Why was this source published at this time? Explain your answer. [6]

**(c) Study Sources C and D.**

Do you think the writer of Source C agrees with the author of Source D about the impacts facing Brexit? Explain your answer. [7]

**(d) Study Source E.**

How surprised are you by this source? Explain your answer. [7]

**(e) How far do the sources in the case study show that leaving the European Union is the right decision for Britain? Explain your answer. [10]**

## Is leaving the European Union the right decision for Britain?

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The European Union (EU) is an economic and political partnership. Britain has been a member state of the EU since 1 January 1973. EU allows goods and people to move between countries freely. It also has its own currency, the euro, which is being used by 19 of the member countries, its own parliament and it now sets rules in a wide range of areas – including on the environment, transport and consumer rights.

Britain feels that EU was not supporting their interests and hence decided to hold a referendum to leave EU. A referendum refers to a nation wide voting. It was held on 23 June 2016 to decide if Britain should leave the EU and 51.9% of the citizens voted for the withdrawal. The withdrawal of Britain from the EU is also known as Brexit, an abbreviation for “British Exit”.

The Britain and the EU had to discuss the terms and conditions for the exit and Brexit is set to take place on 12 April 2019, after EU's decision to delay Britain's departure twice.

Study the following source to find out whether leaving the European Union is the right decision for Britain.

**Source A:** A political cartoon from a British political website, 2016.



**Source B:** *From an article published on The Washington Time, an American Newspaper, 11 April 2019.*

Leaving the EU without a deal, is projected to have a long-term negative impact on the British economy. The government's own analysis projects that the economy would shrink by 6.3 percent to 9 percent after around 15 years.

This would be bad for the country as a whole. But it would be especially difficult for those on low incomes or employed in industries that rely on the EU for exports and are sensitive to tax increases — groups that are disproportionately made up of ethnic minorities.

**Source C:** *From an article published on The CNN website, 22 March 2019.*

Brexit has been delayed, and may eventually be called off. But it's already done major damage to the Britain economy. The vote to leave the European Union in June 2016 caused the pound to weaken dramatically and ushered in years of uncertainty that has reduced economic activity and triggered a slump in investment.

The economy is now 2% smaller than it would have been if the United Kingdom had chosen to remain in the EU, according to the Bank of England. The economic output lost since the referendum is worth about £800 million (\$1 billion) per week, or £4.7 million (\$6 million) per hour. The economic consequences have piled up despite there having been no actual changes yet to Britain's trading relationship with EU nations or the rest of the world.

**Source D:** *From an article published on a British news website, Reuters, 26 February 2019.*

A British exit from the EU without a deal would have “an immediate and drastic” impact on availability of medicines and vaccines as well as affecting health system funding and staffing. It found that one major problem from Brexit under all scenarios would be staff recruitment and retention because few provisions have been made for immigration of health workers to the UK or for long-term recognition of professional qualifications. The review said that as one of the largest areas of public spending, any negative impact on the economy - however short-term - would put extra pressure on health service financing.

**Source E:** *From an article published on a British news website, The Week, 26 February 2019.*

Under EU law, Britain could not prevent a citizen of another member state from coming to live in the UK, and British citizens benefited from an equivalent right to live and work anywhere else in the EU. The result was a huge increase in immigration into Britain, particularly from eastern and southern Europe.

According to the Office for National Statistics, in 2016 there were 942,000 eastern Europeans, Romanians and Bulgarians working in the UK, along with 791,000 western Europeans and 2.93 million workers from outside the EU. China and India were the biggest source of foreign workers in the UK. Many acknowledged that the pace of immigration had led to some difficulties with housing and service provision.

## 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 the questions.

#### Extract 1

Speaking in Singapore, Jack Ma, told a regional SME conference that the SMEs of today will be tomorrow's major companies like eBay, Google and UPS. Ma, himself, knows the pains of growing a business. In 1999, he founded the Alibaba Group, which has grown to five e-commerce companies operating business-to-business, retail, third-party online payment portals and cloud computing development services.

The group employs 17,000 people in China, Japan, Korea, the UK and the US. Ma says that while he has always had difficulties getting financing from banks, he has still managed to expand his businesses. He was also critical of banks that refuse to lend to SMEs on claims that they lack information about the companies.

#### Extract 2

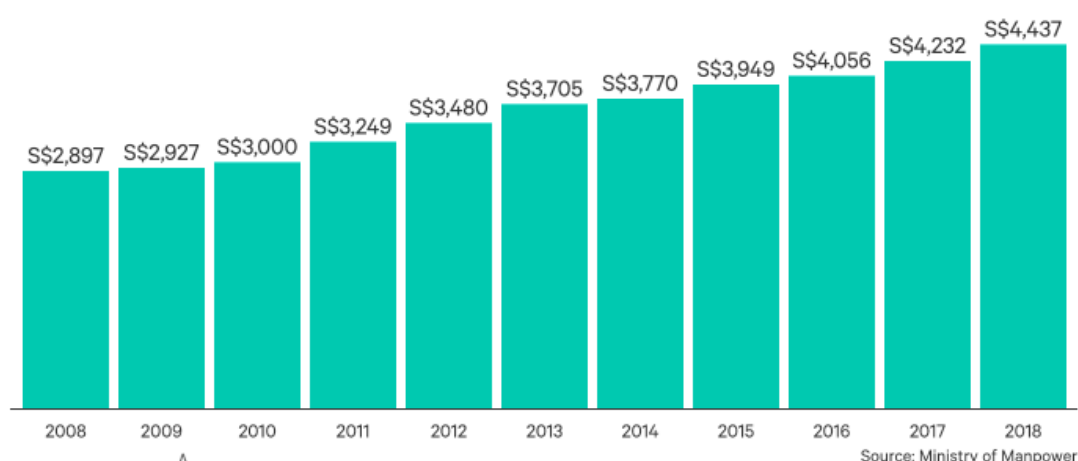
The United States is by far the largest single country investor in Singapore, with direct investments in Singapore worth over US\$244b. US companies account for more than 20% of all foreign direct investment in Singapore and invest more than all other Asian companies combined.

#### Extract 3

The table below shows the median monthly salary of Singaporeans since 2008.

##### Median Gross Monthly Income

*Full-Time Employed Residents, Includes Employer CPF Contributions*



- (a) Extract 1 shows that Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) face difficulty when competing with Multinational Corporations (MNCs).

In your opinion, how can the government help the SMEs to remain competitive in a globalised world? Explain your answer using **one** strategy. [7]

- (b) Extract 2 and 3 reflect the positive economic impacts of globalisation.

Explain how globalisation benefit Countries and Individuals. [8]

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Extract 3	© Ministry of Manpower