



GREENRIDGE SECONDARY SCHOOL

2023 END-OF-YEAR EXAMINATION

SECONDARY 1 EXPRESS

CANDIDATE
NAME

CLASS

-

INDEX NUMBER

HISTORY

06 October 2023

Setter: Ms. Christina Joseph

1 hours 10 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: Nil

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, index number and class on this cover and all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

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

Section A

Answer **all** questions.

Section B

Answer **all** questions.

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

The total of the marks for this paper is 35.

For Examiner's Use	
Total	35

[Turn over

This paper consists of 7 printed pages and 1 blank page, including this cover page.

Section A – 15 marks

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

Study 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 you were told to use. In answering the questions, you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

Write your answers in the blanks provided.

Was Singapore really an impregnable fortress?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

There were newspaper articles that referred to Singapore as being virtually impossible to conquer because our colonial masters were the British. The British were the largest empire and were known for their naval power. The British had constructed a naval base in Sembawang and huge guns were placed in strategic locations along Singapore's coastlines to prevent possible naval attacks. This made people believe that Singapore had good defence and was a safe country. Despite this, Singapore was conquered in just 8 days. This led people to question if Singapore was indeed an impregnable fortress.

Acknowledgements:

Source A <https://www.warhistoryonline.com/instant-articles/fall-of-singapore.html>

Source B https://military-history.fandom.com/wiki/Sinking_of_Prince_of_Wales_and_Repulse &
https://www.maritimequest.com/warship_directory/great_britain/battleships/prince_of_wales/sinking_of_pow.htm

Source C <https://kokodahistorical.com.au/history/fall-of-singapore>

Source D <https://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryofBritain/The-Fall-of-Singapore/>

Source A: *Adapted from an online article on war history titled, “Military Blunders – 90000 troops lost in the fall of Singapore.”*

The island had two major attack areas of concern. The first was the sea, but the British naval base there was more than capable of defending attacks from that direction. The second was miles and miles of jungle terrain which were assumed to be too difficult even to be considered by the Japanese. The British considered the Japanese army to be weak, often referring to them as “Little Japs.” However, although the Japanese believed the myth of the British fortress of Singapore being impregnable, they were nevertheless determined to take it in their quest to conquer Southeast Asia and the East Indies.

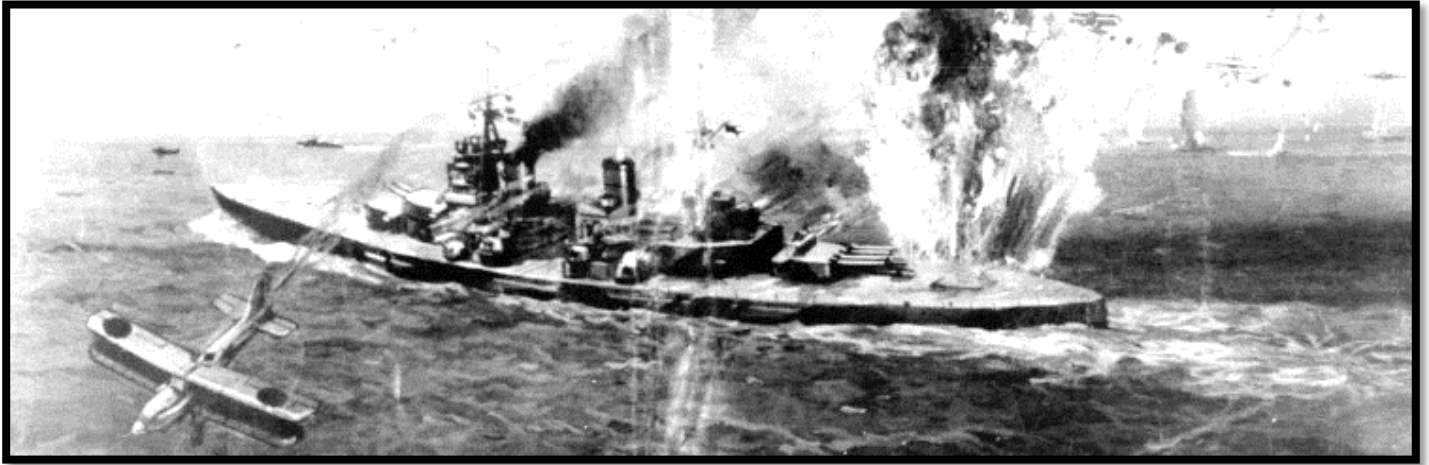
1 (a) Study Source A

What can you infer about the British forces in Singapore?

Explain your answer.

[4m]

Source B: *An artist conception of HMS Prince of Wales under attack on December 10, 1941, by Japanese bombers.*



1 (b) Study Source B

What can you infer about the Japanese forces from this source?

Explain your answer.

[5m]

* Battle of Jitra was fought between the invading Japanese and Allied forces in Malaya during World War Two.

Source D: Adapted from a foreign online article titled “The Fall of Singapore”

1 (c) Study Sources C and D

How are these sources similar? Explain your answer.

[6m]

[illegible]

Section B: Structured Questions – 20 marks

Answer **all** questions.

Question 2.

This question is about how Singapore became a British trading port.

(a) List **three reasons** why the British wanted a trading post in Singapore. [3m]

i)

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ii)

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iii)

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(b) Describe the **contributions** of Sir William Farquhar between 1819 and 1826. [7m]

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Question 3.

This question is about British rule of Singapore and how it affected her growth.

- (a) List **three law and order problems** the British faced in Singapore. [3m]

i)

ii)

iii)

- (b) Describe the **reasons for high death rate** in Singapore from 1876 to 1900. [7m]

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END OF PAPER

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**GREENRIDGE SECONDARY SCHOOL
2023 END-OF-YEAR EXAMINATION
SECONDARY 1 EXPRESS**

CANDIDATE
NAME

CLASS

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INDEX NUMBER

HISTORY

LEVELS OF RESPONSE MARKING

Section A – 15 marks

Source A: *Adapted from an online article on war history titled, “Military Blunders – 90000 troops lost in the fall of Singapore.”*

The island had two major attack areas of concern. The first was the sea, but the British naval base there was more than capable of defending attacks from that direction. The second was miles and miles of jungle terrain which were assumed to be too difficult even to be considered by the Japanese. The British considered the Japanese army to be weak, often referring to them as “Little Japs.” However, although the Japanese believed the myth of the British fortress of Singapore being impregnable, they were nevertheless determined to take it in their quest to conquer Southeast Asia and the East Indies.

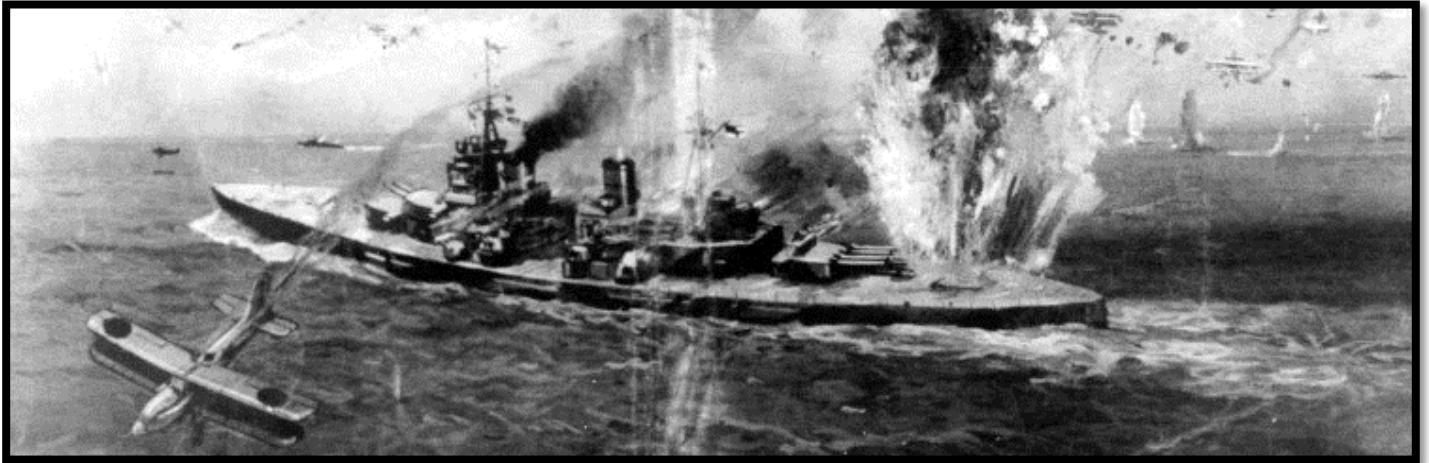
1 (a) Study Source A

What can you infer about the British forces in Singapore? Explain your answer. [4m]

L1	Description of source/ lacks clear inference E.g.: I can infer that the British had major attacks of concern. OR I can tell that the Japanese were too weak to attack.	1m
L2	Inference without support <i>(2m for one inference/ 3m for two or more inferences.)</i> E.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I can infer that the British were overconfident of themselves. • I can infer that they underestimated the Japanese. • I can infer that the British may not have been well-prepared. 	2-3m
L3	Inference, supported with evidence. <i>(3m for one inference supported with only evidence/ 4m for one inference supported with evidence <u>and explanation</u>)</i> E.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I can infer that the British were overconfident of themselves. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ “British naval base there was more than capable of defending attacks from that direction” This shows that the British were certain that they could face any attack. 	3-4m

- | | | |
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I can infer that they underestimated the Japanese.<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ “British considered the Japanese army to be weak”. This shows that the British did not take their enemy seriously and history shows that they were not well-prepared for the Japanese.• I can infer that the British may not have been well-prepared.<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ “jungle terrain which were assumed to be too difficult even to be considered by the Japanese”. This shows that the British did not even adequately prepare for a potential jungle warfare. | |
|--|--|--|

Source B: *An artist conception of HMS Prince of Wales under attack on December 10, 1941, by Japanese bombers.*



1 (b) Study Source B

What can you infer about Japanese forces from this source? Explain your answer. [5m]

L1	Description of source/ lacks clear inference E.g.: I can infer that boat was under attack.	1m
L2	Inference without support <i>(2m for one inference/ 3m for two or more inferences.)</i> E.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I can infer that the Japanese were powerful. • I can infer that the Japanese had a strong army/navy/ military force/ well-equipped. 	2-3m
L3	Inference, supported with evidence. <i>(4m for one inference supported with only evidence/ 5m for one inference supported with evidence <u>and explanation</u>)</i> E.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I can infer that the Japanese were powerful. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Japanese sank HMS Prince of Wales. ○ This shows that the Japanese forces were strong enough to take on the British. • I can infer that the Japanese had a strong army/navy/ military force/ well-equipped. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ "attacked by 9 Japanese torpedo bombers... one delivered a critical blow" 	4-5m

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ This shows the Japanese planes were strong enough to damage HMS Repulse with only one hit.	
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Source C: Adapted from a local article published in a historical website titled “Fall of Singapore”.

General Percival had 90,000 men there - British, Indian and Australian troops. The Japanese advanced with 65,000 men lead by General Yamashita. Many of the Japanese troops had fought in the war in China before this and were battle-hardened. Many of Percival's 90,000 men had never seen combat. At the Battle of Jitra* in Malaya (December 11th and 12th 1941), Percival's men were soundly beaten and from this battle were in full retreat. Captured wounded Allied soldiers were killed where they lay. Those who were not injured but had surrendered were also murdered.

* Battle of Jitra was fought between the invading Japanese and Allied forces in Malaya during World War II.

Source D:

The Japanese forces did not take prisoners, which allowed a speed of attack for which the British were not prepared. Without having to stop, restrain and corral enemy troops, the attacking Japanese forces could move quickly over the ground. The fighting began in the north in Malaya. Here Percival's troops were soon humiliated at the Battle of Jitra between the 11th and 12th December 1941. On January 31st, 1942, overestimating the size of the enemy forces, the British retreated to Singapore, falling back over the causeway that separated it from the mainland which proved to be a fatal mistake.

1 (c) Study Sources C and D

How are these sources similar? Explain your answer.

[6m]

L1	Description of source/ lacks clear comparison/ False-matching E.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both sources are about the battle for Singapore. Both sources are similar as they are talking about soldiers. Source C is about a very large British force. Source D is about how strong the Japanese forces were. 	1m
L2	Comparison without support <i>(2m for one similarity OR 3m for two or more similarities identified OR 3m for similarity with partially supported answers – incomplete evidence/ explanation – only one source has evidence given OR only one source is explained but no evidence given for both sources)</i> E.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both sources are similar because both are about how the British forces were weaker than the Japanese forces. 	2-3m

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both sources are similar in showing how brutal the Japanese forces were. Both sources are similar in showing that the British forces were weak/ unprepared/ unable to fight effectively against the Japanese. 	
L3	<p>Comparison with support</p> <p><i>4m for similarity supported with only evidence from both sources/ 5m for similarity supported with evidence and <u>explanation for one source</u>/ 6m for similarity supported with <u>evidence and explanation from both sources</u>.</i></p> <p>E.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both sources are similar because both are about how the British forces were weaker than the Japanese forces. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source C "Percival's men were soundly beaten... full retreat" Source D "Percival's troops were soon humiliated" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both show how the British were defeated by the Japanese in Malaya. Both sources are similar in showing how brutal the Japanese forces were. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source C "captured wounded Allied soldiers were killed... surrendered were also murdered" Source D "order for not taking prisoners" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This shows that the Japanese were did not want to deal with prisoners and felt that killing them would allow them to move as quickly as possible. Both sources are similar in showing that the British forces were weak/ unprepared/ unable to fight effectively against the Japanese. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source C "had never seen combat" Source D "retreated to Singapore, falling back over the causeway... fatal mistake" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This shows that the British were not as prepared or had the correct strategies to face the Japanese in the war. 	4-6m

Section B: Structured Questions – 20 marks

Answer **all** questions.

Question 2.

This question is about how Singapore became a British trading port.

(c) List **three reasons** why the British wanted a trading post in Singapore.

[3m]

- i) **Dutch control over the Spice Trade**
- ii) **Unsuitability of existing British ports**
- iii) **Suitability of Singapore**

(d) Describe the **contributions** of Sir William Farquar between 1819 and 1826. [7m]

L1	General descriptions without focus on the topic Before leaving Singapore, Raffles appointed Major William Farquhar as the first resident of Singapore and left him with instructions on what to do.	1-2
L2	States contributions (without or minimal details) <i>Award 3 marks for one contribution, 4 marks for two contributions and 5 marks for three. Alternatively, 4 – 5 marks can be awarded for one or two contributions stated with minimal details.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up defence positions. • Placed British official on St. John's Island • Raised funds to ensure smooth running of Singapore 	3-5
L3	States contributions (supported with details) <i>Award 6 marks for one contribution supported with details</i> <i>Award 7 marks for two or more contributions supported with details.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sir Farquhar set up defence positions at the Singapore River and Government Hill (present-day Fort Canning) with the help of 100 sepoys (Indian soldiers). This was due to the fear of a Dutch attack to enforce their claims over Singapore. • Sir Farquhar placed a British official on St. John's Island to inform passing ships about the new 	6-7

	settlement and its free port. Many traders came and Singapore soon grew into a bustling marketplace.	
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Question 3.

This question is about British rule of Singapore and how it affected her growth.

(c) List **three law and order problems** the British faced in Singapore.

[3m]

i) **Crime/ Small Police Force**

ii) **Labour Abuse**

iii) **Secret Societies/ Prostitution**

(d) Describe the **reasons for high death rate** in Singapore from 1876 to 1900. [7m]

L1	General descriptions without focus on the topic Despite steps by the government, the death-rate in Singapore was still higher than the birth rate.	1-2
L2	States reasons (without or minimal details) <i>Award 3 marks for one reason 4 marks for two reasons</i> <i>Alternatively, 4 marks can be awarded for two or more solutions stated with minimal details.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overcrowded and unhygienic living conditions • Poor understanding of certain diseases • Asians did not seek treatment 	3-4
L3	States solutions (supported with details) <i>Award 5 marks for one solution supported with details</i> <i>Award 6-7 marks for two or more solutions supported with details.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One reason for the high death rate was the overcrowded and unhygienic living conditions of the poor in the town area. Due to the availability of jobs there, many of the workers preferred to stay in the shophouses in the town area. But these shophouses were often overcrowded, unsanitary and poorly ventilated. This gave rise to the spread 	5-7

	<p>of highly contagious diseases such as tuberculosis and cholera which affected many workers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Another reason was the poor understanding of certain diseases in the 19th century. For example, it was not until 1897 that Sir Ronald Ross discovered that Malaria was transmitted by a certain type of mosquito. Before that, doctors thought the disease was caused by poisonous air coming out of rotting plants in swampy areas.• Most Asians did not seek treatment when they were ill due to the lack of money or mistrust of Western medicine.	
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