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**ANG MO KIO SECONDARY SCHOOL
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2019
SECONDARY 4 NORMAL ACADEMIC**

**HUMANITIES
Paper 1 Social Studies**

2175/1, 2176/1

1 hour 45 minutes

Additional Materials: Writing Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST:

Write your name, index number and class on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.

Section A

Answer **all parts** of Question 1.

Section B

Answer **both parts** of Question 2.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of the question or part question.

This document consists of 6 printed pages, including the **cover page**.

[Turn Over]

Section A (Source-based Case Study)

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

1 Being Part of a Globalised World

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 is the message of this cartoon? Explain your answer, using details from the cartoon. [5]
- (b)** Study Source B.
Why do you think the American political scientist gave this view? Explain your answer. [6]
- (c)** Study Sources C and D.
Do you think the Indian national would agree with the British academic on the impact of globalisation? Explain your answer. [7]
- (d)** Study Source E.
How useful is this source as evidence about the impact of globalisation? Explain your answer. [7]
- (e)** How far do the sources in the case study show that globalisation is bad for the world? Explain your answer. [10]

Is globalisation bad for the world?

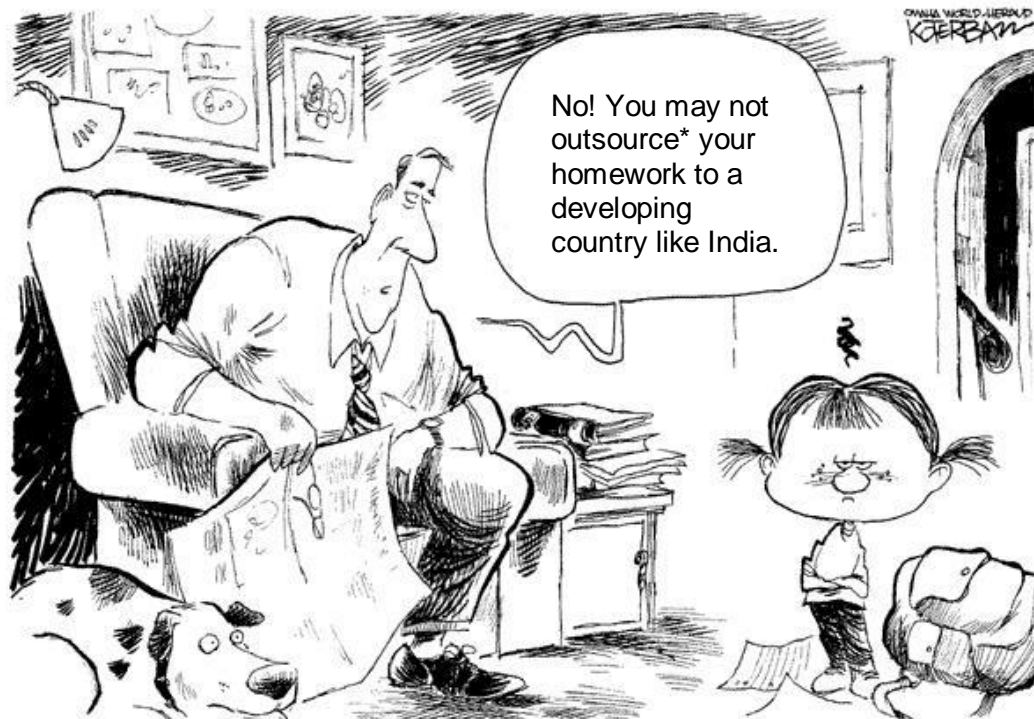
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

For many years, many people have debated on the merits and demerits of globalisation. Some have argued that without globalisation, many countries would not have been able to alleviate themselves from the state of poverty. They also highlight that globalisation has improved the quality of life in many countries. On the other hand, there are those who are critical of globalisation and they blame it for causing numerous problems like environmental degradation and increasing gap between the rich and the poor. Until today, while many countries are enjoying the fruits of globalisation, there are many others who are suffering and wishing they have not embraced it.

Study the following sources to find out whether globalisation is bad for the world.

Source A: A cartoonist's view on globalisation published in an Australian website.



A conversation taking place in a developed country.

**outsource- to contract (work) out*

Source B: An American political scientist's view on why the developing countries are not reaping the benefits of globalisation. This view was published in an online news portal.

In many ways, corruption undermines the potential benefits of globalisation. For instance, it increases the risk and cost of doing business in a given country, hence chasing away MNCs. It also has an impact on the amount of help that some developed countries are willing to give to the developing countries. In Uganda Africa, for example, a study revealed that only twenty-seven cents of every dollar donated for education purposes made its way to the countries schools. The rest was lost to local officials or politicians.

Source C: A view on the impact of globalisation by an Indian national who is working in the USA published in an Indian online newspaper.

In order to cut down costs, many firms in developed nations have outsourced their manufacturing and professional jobs to developing countries like India and China, where the cost of labour is low. The most prominent among these have been jobs in the customer service field as many developing nations have a large English-speaking population - ready to work at one-fifth of what someone in developed world may call 'low-pay'. This has caused a lot of resentment among the people of developed countries, and companies have been accused of taking their jobs away.

Source D: An observation made on globalisation by a British academic published in a British newspaper- The Guardian.

With globalization, companies have gone into the developing countries and hence generated employment for them. Companies have been given an opportunity to invest in the emerging markets and tap on the talents which are available there. In developing countries, there is often a lack of money which hinders the growth of local companies and hence, employment.

Source E: Extract of an article written by a Canadian author on the impact of globalisation published in a Canadian newspaper.

Everyone grows more prosperous. Just look at China and India. Before globalization they were very poor countries. The standards of living were extremely bad. Now these people are becoming more prosperous. These countries are experiencing great economic growth. People that could never afford a car are now getting them. Not to mention the fact that the consumers end up saving money which can be used to save or spend on other things.

Section B (Structured-Response Questions)

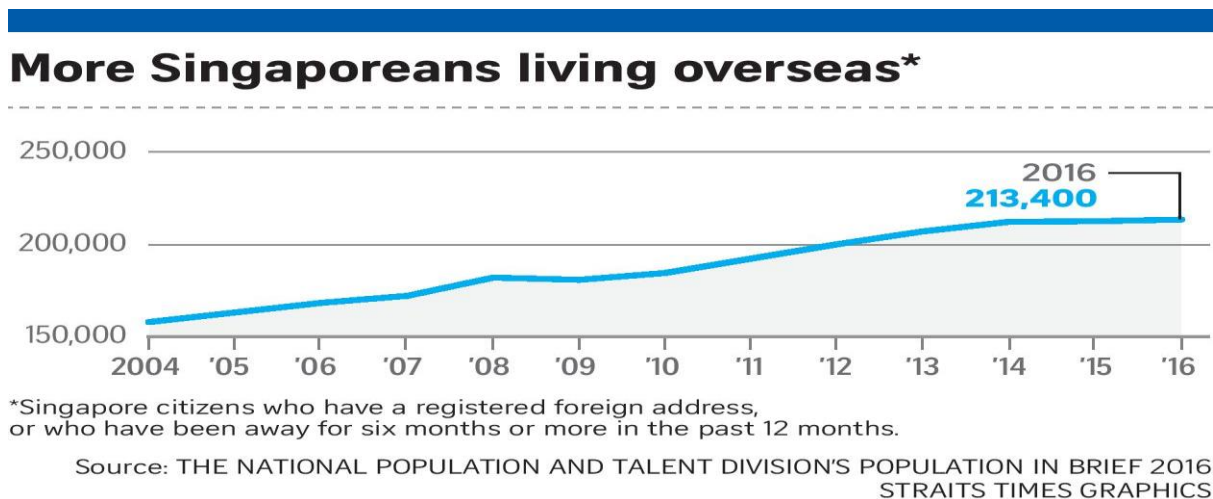
Question 2 is **compulsory** for all candidates.

2. Exploring Citizenship and Governance

Study the extracts carefully, and then answer the questions.

Extract 1

More and more Singaporeans are living away from Singapore. The table below shows that the number of Singaporeans living overseas from 2004 to 2016 has increased.



Extract 2

Many Singaporeans are volunteering but on a one-time basis. Volunteering over a sustained period of time should be a target for all volunteers.

Extract 3

ECO Singapore aims to educate the youth in Singapore on environmental issues affecting Singapore and the world. Through its various workshops and programmes, the organisation hopes to turn awareness into actions.

- (a)** Extract 1 states that many Singaporeans are living abroad and this trend is likely to increase.

In your opinion, how can the Singapore government ensures that these Singaporeans living abroad do not lose their sense of belonging to the country? Explain your answer with reference to **one** strategy. [7]

- (b)** Extracts 2 and 3 are about how the individuals and organised groups in Singapore contribute to the society.

Explain how the individuals and the organised groups can contribute towards the good of the society. [8]

End of Paper

Suggested Answers

Section A (Source-Based Question) 35 marks

1	(a)	Study Source A.	
		What is the message of this cartoon? Explain your answer, using details of the cartoon.	[5]
	L1	Describes the cartoon with no valid message E.g. The cartoon shows the father telling the daughter that she was not allowed to ask other people to do her homework, etc.	[1]
	L2	Answers based on misinterpretation of the source E.g. The message of this source is to show the father disciplining the daughter for looking down on India, etc.	[2]
	L3	Valid interpretation of source, but not detecting the main message i.e. on globalisation E.g. The message of this cartoon is to show that due to globalisation, people around the world are able to enjoy higher standard of living/ better quality of life. This is shown in the source where the tried to outsource her homework to India. From this evidence, it shows that due to globalisation, there is an ease in connectivity where services or products from around the world are made easily available resulting in higher standard of living, etc.	[3]
	L4	Main message of the source i.e. on the negative use of social media <i>Award the higher mark for fully developed answers.</i> E.g. The message of the cartoon is to highlight the negative outcome of globalisation on developing countries. This is shown in source A where the girl is trying to outsource her homework to a developing country, India. From this evidence, it shows how through globalisation, the developed countries exploited the developing countries, which can offer cheap labour by making them do even mundane thing such as homework, etc.	[4-5]

1	(b)	Study Source B. Why do you think the American Scientist gave this view? Explain your answer.	[6]
L1		Describes the source, no valid reason e.g. The author describes the corruption that takes place in developing countries, etc.	[1]
L2		General reason why the American Scientist gave this view E.g. The political scientist gave this view because he wanted to clarify why the developing countries are not reaping the benefit of globalisation, etc.	[2]
L3		Valid reason (message) or impact (outcome) <i>Award the higher mark for more fully developed answers/ answers that well-supported</i> E.g. The political scientist gave this view to send the message across to the developing countries that they themselves are responsible for the negative impact globalization has had on their countries (message), etc. OR The political scientists gave this view to get the developing countries to eradicate corruption so that they can also enjoy the benefits of globalization (outcome), etc.	[3-4]
L4		Valid reason(message) with impact(outcome) <i>Award the higher mark for more fully developed answers/ answers that well-supported</i> E.g. The political scientist gave this view to send the message across to the developing countries that they themselves are responsible for the negative impact globalization has had on their countries (message). In doing so, the political scientists was hoping to get the developing countries to come up with measures to eradicate corruption so that they can also enjoy the benefits of globalization (outcome), etc.	(5-6)

1	(c)	Study Sources C and D. Do you think the Indian national would agree with the British academic on the impact of globalisation? Explain your answer.	[7]
L1		Agree or disagree in source type / provenance e.g. Yes, both sources would agree as they are written source or both sources disagree as they come from India and Britain respectively, etc.	[1]
L2		False matching e.g. No, Source C mentioned about developed country but this was not mentioned by Source D, etc.	[2]
L3		Agree or disagree in source content, unsupported E.g. Yes, both Sources C and D would agree on the positive impact of globalisation on developing countries, etc. OR E.g. No, both Sources C and D would disagree on the impact of globalisation, etc.	[3]
L4		Agree or disagree in source content, supported E.g. Yes, both Sources C and D would agree in taking about the positive impact of globalisation on developing countries. In Source C, the author states “many firms in developed nations have outsourced their manufacturing and professional jobs to developing countries like India and China” showing the creation of jobs in these countries. Similarly , Source D also talks about the positive impact of globalisation by stating, “With globalisation, companies have gone into the developing countries and generated employment for them”, etc. OR E.g No, both Sources C and D would disagree in stating the impact of globalisation. In Source C, the author states the negative impact of globalisation on developed countries. The sentence in Source C, “This has caused resentment among the people of developed countries, and companies have been accused of taking their jobs away” shows how it has caused division between the people in developed and developing countries. On the hand , the author in Source D shows the positive impact of globalisation by stating, “With globalisation, companies have gone into the developing countries and generated employment for them”. This illustrates how globalisation has helped people in developing countries, etc.	[4]

L5		<p>Similarity and Difference in source content, supported <i>Award the higher mark for clear similarity and difference, supported from both sources</i></p> <p>E.g Yes, both Sources C and D would agree in taking about the positive impact of globalisation on developing countries. In Source C, the author states “many firms in developed nations have outsourced their manufacturing and professional jobs to developing countries like India and China” showing the creation of jobs in these countries. Similarly, Source D also talks about the positive impact of globalisation by stating, “With globalisation, companies have gone into the developing countries and generated employment for them”, etc.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>E.g No, both Sources C and D would disagree in stating the impact of globalisation. In Source C, the author states the negative impact of globalisation on developed countries. The sentence in Source C, “This has caused resentment among the people of developed countries, and companies have been accused of taking their jobs away” shows how it has caused division between the people in developed and developing countries. On the hand, the author in Source D shows the positive impact of globalisation by stating, “With globalisation, companies have gone into the developing countries and generated employment for them”. This illustrates how globalisation has helped people in developing countries, etc.</p>	(5-6)
L6		<p>Agree/ Disagree in purpose of both sources E.g. Yes, both Sources C and D would agree due to them having similar purpose. Both are to trying to convey the message to the Indian & British citizens that globalisation is good to developing countries (message) + <i>Evidence from both sources & Explanation.</i> In conveying this message, both of them hope to get their respective citizens to support/ embrace globalisation so that the developing countries can continue to benefit from it (outcome), etc.</p> <p>E.g. No, both Sources C and D would disagree due to them having different purposes. Source C is trying to convey the message to the Indian community that globalisation has benefitted their country at the expense of other developed countries which causing tension (message) + <i>Evidence from Source C & Explanation.</i> In conveying this message, the author in Source C hopes to get the Indian community to think carefully before making the decision to migrate abroad as they might not be welcome by the locals (outcome), etc. On the other hand, Source D is trying to convey the message to the British that globalisation has benefitted both the developed and</p>	[7]

		developing countries (message) + <i>Evidence from Source D & Explanation.</i> In conveying this message, the author hopes to get the British citizens to continue to support/ embrace globalisation so that both the developed and developing countries can continue to benefit from it (outcome), etc.	
1	(d)	Study Source E. How useful is this source as evidence about the impact of globalisation? Explain your answer.	[7]
L1		Utility based on provenance e.g. Source E is useful as evidence about the impact of globalisation because it is taken from a Canadian, etc.	[1]
L2		Utility based on typicality or based on content, unsupported E.g. Source E is not useful as evidence about the impact of globalisation because it is only the viewpoint of one person who is not even in Rwanda, etc. OR E.g. Source E is useful as evidence about the impact of globalisation because it states clearly how the world has benefitted from globalisation, etc.	[2]
L3		Utility based on content, supported E.g. Source E is useful as evidence about the impact of globalisation because it states clearly how the world has benefitted from globalisation. This is stated in Source E, "People that could never afford a car are now getting them". From this evidence, it shows the people around the world including the developing countries are enjoying higher standard of living due to globalisation, etc.	[3]
L4		Utility based on reliability of source (by making cross-reference of content in Source E with the content of <u>another source</u>/ other sources)/ Provenance explained <i>Award the higher mark for more fully developed answers/ answers that well-supported</i> E.g. Source E is not useful to be used as evidence to show globalisation is good for the world because its content is not reliable. In Source E, it shows how the world, including the developing countries, has benefitted from globalisation. This is stated in Source E, "People that could never	[4-5]

		<p>afford a car are now getting them". From this evidence, it shows the people around the world including the developing countries are enjoying higher standard of living due to globalisation. However, this content is contradicted when I make cross-reference to Sources B and C where they show how the developed countries themselves are experiencing the negative impact of globalisation. In Source B, the author states the negative impact of globalisation on developed countries by saying, "This has caused resentment among the people of developed countries, and companies have been accused of taking their jobs away". Similarly, Source C also talks about the negative impact of globalisation by stating, "With globalisation, companies have gone into the developing countries and generated employment for them". Therefore, as the contents on the impact of globalisation in both Sources B and C contradict the content in Source E, it makes the source less reliable and not useful to be used as evidence, etc.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Source E is not useful to be used as evidence to show whether globalisation has been good to the world as it is not reliable. The Source is taken from a Canadian, who is living in a developed country. Therefore, it is expected that the author is enjoying higher standard of living and has only positive things to say about globalisation, etc.</p>	
L5		<p>Utility of source based on its provenance and the motive of the author</p> <p><i>Award the higher mark for more fully developed answers/ answers that well-supported</i></p> <p>E.g. Source E is not useful to be used as evidence to show whether globalisation has been good to the world as it is not reliable. The Source is taken from a Canadian, who is living in a developed country. Therefore, it is expected that the author is enjoying higher standard of living and has only positive things to say about globalisation. Furthermore, the author has the intention of trying to show the international community that globalisation is good for everyone including the people in developed countries. In doing so, the author hopes to get them to continue to support globalisation. As the author has this ulterior motive, he/she can be said to be biased in his/her article as he/she wants to influence the thoughts of the reader. Therefore, as the source content is not reliable, it is not useful to be used as evidence, etc.</p>	[6-7]

1(e)	How far do the sources in the case study show that globalisation is bad for the world? Explain your answer.		[10]
L1	Writes about statement, no valid source use. <i>Award the higher mark for a better explained answer.</i> Eg: Globalisation has both positive and negative impacts on the world, etc.		[1-2]
L2	Yes/No, supported by valid source use. <i>Award 3 marks for one source, 4 marks for one source well explained with inference, evidence and explanation</i> <i>5 marks for 2 sources used and 6 marks for 2 sources used; well explained with inference, evidence and explanation.</i> Sources A and B show that globalisation is bad for the world. In Source A, it shows how due to globalisation, the developing countries are being exploited by the developed country. This can be supported in Source A where it shows a girl trying to outsource her homework to a developing country, India. From this evidence, it shows how through globalisation, the developed countries are exploiting the developing countries by making them do even mundane thing such as homework. Hence, showing the negative impact of globalisation. In Source B, it also shows that globalisation is bad for the world as developed countries are negatively affected by globalisation. This is reflected in Source B where it states that “This has caused a lot of resentment among the people of developed countries, and companies have been accused of taking their jobs away”. From this evidence, it shows that companies in developed countries prefer to hire people from developing countries as they are cheaper and thus, making the people in developed countries to lose their jobs. Hence, this shows that globalisation is bad for the world. OR Sources B, C, D and E do not show that globalisation is bad for the world. In Source B, it shows that globalisation is not bad as it shows the positive impact globalisation have had on developing countries. This is stated in Source B, “many firms in developed nations have outsourced their manufacturing and professional jobs to developing countries like India and China”. From this evidence, it demonstrates that developing countries are benefitting from globalisation due to increase in employment opportunities for people in these countries. Hence, globalisation is not bad for the world. In Source C, it shows that globalisation is not bad for the world as it improves the economy and job opportunities for developing countries. This is shown in		[3-6]

	<p>Source C where it states, “They have been given an opportunity to invest in the emerging markets and tap on the talents which are available there”. From this evidence, it shows that developing countries are benefiting from globalisation as MNCs are helping to contribute to the development of their economy and provide work for the locals. Hence, globalisation is not bad for the world.</p> <p>In Source D, it shows that globalisation is not bad for the world as the developing countries are in the current situation due to misgovernment rather than the failure of globalisation. This is shown in Source D where it states, “the rest was lost to local officials or politicians”. From this evidence, it shows that these countries are experiencing negative development due to malpractices of the people in these countries who failed to distribute the benefits of globalisation to their intended recipients. Hence, globalisation is not bad for the world.</p> <p>In Source E, it shows that globalisation is not bad for the world as it clearly shows the positive impact it has had on poor countries. This is shown in Sources E, “Before globalisation they were very poor countries. Now these people are becoming more prosperous”. From these evidence, they show how globalisation has improved the standard of living in many of these poor countries such as India and China through the things that are now available to the people. Hence, globalisation is not bad for the world, etc.</p>	
L3	<p>Yes + No, supported by valid source use</p> <p><i>Both elements of L2</i></p> <p>Award 7 marks for 1 source that agrees and 1 source that disagrees. Award 8 marks for 2 sources that agree and 1 source that disagrees. Award 9-10 marks for 2 sources that agree and 2 sources that disagree.</p>	[7-10]

Section B (Structured Response Question) 15m

2(a)	<p>Extract 1 states that many Singaporeans are living abroad and this trend is likely to increase.</p> <p>In your opinion, how can the Singapore government ensures that these Singaporeans do not lose their sense of belonging to the country? Explain your answer with reference to one strategy.</p>	[7]
L1	<p>Describes sense of belonging</p> <p>E.g. Sense of belonging to Singapore means having an affiliation to the country. The citizens of the country will feel proud of being part of the country and will contribute to its development, etc.</p>	[1-2]
L2	<p>Identifies/Describes strategy (Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.)</p> <p>E.g. One possible strategy is for the government to ensure that the country continues to be governed well. The government must ensure that only good and capable people serve the government. In addition, it should also eliminate any forms of corruption or malpractices. The government officials should focus fully on governing the country well, etc.</p> <p>Other possible strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Getting the citizens more involved in the development of the country • Organising a get-together event overseas for all Singaporeans living there to meet and bond with fellow Singaporeans (at least twice a year to make it more meaningful and impactful) 	[3-5]
L3	<p>L2 + Explains strategy</p> <p>E.g. One possible strategy is for the government to ensure that the country continues to be governed well. The government must ensure that only good and capable people serve the government. In addition, it should also eliminate any forms of corruption or malpractices. The government officials should focus fully on governing the country well. Therefore, when the government governs the country well, there is a higher chance of the country doing well. When the country does well, it means the economy of the country also does well leading to more revenue available to be distributed all citizens. Hence, Singaporeans, regardless of their locations, will continue to have a strong sense of belonging to the country as they proud of the government they have and as a nation, they also get to</p>	[6-7]

	enjoy the rewards of its growth together. Hence, ensuring the country is governed well is one strategy that can ensure Singaporeans staying abroad continue to have a strong sense of belonging to the country, etc.	
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2(b)	Extracts 2 and 3 are about how the individuals and organised groups in Singapore contribute to the society. Explain how the individuals and the organised groups can contribute towards the good of the society.	[8]
L1	Writes about topic (i.e. working for the good of the society) but without addressing the question. E.g. It is important for the government and its citizens to work together for the good of the society. Only when they work together, can the society reaps the positive benefits, etc.	[1-2]
L2	Describes the part played by factors (Award 3-4 marks for describing the part played by one factor) (Award 4-5 marks for describing the part played by two factors) E.g. Individuals can contribute towards the good of the society by volunteering their time, effort and money towards meaningful social causes they are concerned about. For example, they can participate in “ A Litter at a Time” campaign to pick up a piece of litter a day, etc. Or/ And E.g. Organised groups can contribute towards the good of the society by addressing the any social causes that they want to champion. These groups can direct collective efforts, ideas and resources towards their causes. For example, one voluntary welfare organisations (VWOs) called Minds. It was formed to look into the development, well-being and aspirations of persons with intellectual disability and their integration into the society, etc.	[3-5]
L3	Explains the part played by factors (Award 6-7 marks for explaining the part played by one factor) (Award 7-8 marks for explaining the part played by two factors) E.g. Individuals can contribute towards the good of the society by volunteering their time, effort and money towards meaningful social causes they are concerned about. For example, they can participate in “ A Litter at a Time” campaign to pick up a piece of litter a day.	[6-8]

	<p>When everyone picks a piece of litter a day, collectively, it contributes significantly towards making the country clean. Hence, such actions by individuals can benefit the society directly and the improvements that result can be immediate or over a period of time. They can also inspire other individuals to want to make similar contributions which can only benefit the society further. Hence, individuals can contribute towards the good of the society, etc.</p> <p>Or/ And</p> <p>E.g. Organised groups can contribute towards the good of the society by addressing the any social causes that they want to champion. These groups can direct collective efforts, ideas and resources towards their causes. For example, one voluntary welfare organisations (VWOs) called Minds. It was formed to look into the development, well-being and aspirations of persons with intellectual disability and their integration into the society. Through the formations of such groups, they help to complement the role played by the government in looking into the specific social causes. More importantly, they ensure that the specific segment of the society can continue to benefit from their actions in the long run as well. The available resources are managed more efficiently to address the causes. Hence, organised groups can contribute towards the good of the society, etc.</p>	
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The End