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BENDEMEER SECONDARY SCHOOL
2019 PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION
SECONDARY 4 NORMAL (ACADEMIC)
HUMANITIES
PAPER 1 (SOCIAL STUDIES)

2175/01,
2176/01

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DATE   :   14 August 2019
DURATION   :   1 hour 45 Minutes

Additional materials
Writing Paper

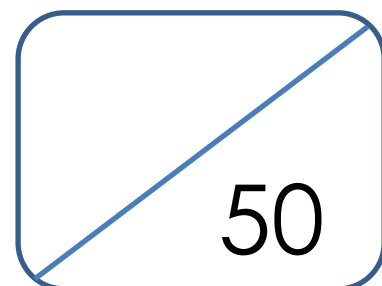**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**
Write your name, class and register number on the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
Do not use paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

Sections A and B
Answer **All** Questions
Write your answer on the writing paper provided.

Information to candidates

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

50

This document consists of **4** printed pages [**Excluding Coverpage**]

[Turn over

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 issue to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

(a) Study Source A.

Why was this cartoon published? Explain your answer. [6]

(b) Study Source B.

What can you learn from this source about the impact of MNCs in developing countries? Explain your answer. [5]

(c) Study Sources C and D.

How far does Source C agree with Source D?
Explain your answer. [7]

(d) Study Source E.

Can you trust Source E? Explain your answer. [7]

(e) How far do the sources show that MNCs bring more benefits than harm to developing countries? Explain your answer. [10]

Do MNCs bring more benefits or harm to developing countries?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

Multinational Corporations, also known as MNCs, refer to businesses with economic activities in more than one country. In an increasingly globalized world, MNCs such as UNIQLO and Nike are able to move their operations into other countries to minimise their costs. Although the presence of MNCs in countries have provided many benefits such as the increase in job opportunities to individuals and increasing their income, MNCs have also been accused of causing negative impacts on local businesses and individuals such as subjecting workers in developing countries to long working hours and extreme poor working conditions. This has led to a continuous debate on the impacts that MNCs have on countries.

Study the follow sources to assess if MNCs have brought more benefits or harm to countries.

Source A: *A cartoon from an Indian blog post of a sweatshop employed by GAP, an international American clothing brand.*

Source B: *Adapted from an online report on the impact of MNCs.*

Major international electronics brands, including Apple, Samsung and Sony, are failing to conduct basic checks on workplace conditions of their laborers in developing countries. The glamorous displays and state-of-the-art technologies are a stark contrast to the children carrying bags of rocks, and miners in narrow man-made tunnels risking permanent lung damage. Millions of people around the world enjoy the benefits of new technologies but rarely ask how they are made. Many of these child-workers get paid only a dollar a day, and have no workplace representation. The nature of work is dangerous, unhealthy, and exploitative.

Source C: *Adapted from an article published in an international newspaper.*

Today, the MNC Nike has almost four times more workers in Vietnam than in the United States. Workers in Vietnam work for long hours under tough working conditions. But Nike pays its Vietnamese workers three times higher than the minimum wage earned in local factories, provides its workers free or subsidized meals, education, and training, as well as medical services. The rise in their living standard has given Nike workers more incentive to invest more in their children's education instead of sending them to work on farms at an early age.

Source D: *An article published online about workers' rights.*

Investigators found that UNIQLO makes visits to the factory shop floor every week to monitor the quality of the products – but there seems to be no similar commitment to monitor the safety of workers. On top of an 11-12 hour workday, workers were working between 112 and 134 hours of overtime on a monthly basis- labour laws in China recommend a maximum of 36 overtime hours. Workers' pay falls far below a living salary and they are not paid in accordance with the normal standards set out in Chinese labour law. Workers do not wear protective gear and work under dangerous conditions with poor safety measures in place.

Source E: *Adapted from an article published in a pro-MNCs American magazine.*

There are many reasons to believe that multinationals in particular do good, not harm. Studies find that multinationals actually pay what economists call a "salary premium," that is, an average salary that exceeds the usual rate in the area where they are located. For example in Vietnam, workers in foreign-owned enterprises generally make almost twice the salary of the average worker employed at a local company. As for the long working hours, the young Third World workers who work long hours at multinational factories generally do so voluntarily. Why? Because they want to make money as quickly as possible so they can return to their villages.

Question 2 is **compulsory** for all candidates

2   Living in a diverse society

Study the extracts carefully, and then answer the questions.

Extract 1

In a global survey conducted in 2019, Singapore topped the list of countries in Asia offering the highest quality of life. This means that among countries in Asia, Singapore was deemed to rank the best in providing people living here with a good standard of living. In the same liveability survey, Singapore also ranked in the top 40 countries in the world. This plays an important role for foreigners when choosing a country to move abroad to.

Extract 2

Singapore has all along celebrated its multiculturalism and diversity. In 2018, the respective percentages of Chinese, Malay, Indian and Others are 76.1%, 15.0%, 7.5% and 1.4%. As foreigners come to Singapore, they bring along many positive traits with them.

Extract 3

According to 2018 statistics, there are roughly 1.64 million non-residents (foreigners) and 0.52 million Permanent Residents who are made up of mostly new immigrants. This has resulted in growing dissatisfaction among Singaporeans because they feel as if they are becoming a minority group in their own country.

(a)   Extract 1 shows how Singapore ranks as one of the top destinations for foreigners to immigrate to.

In your opinion, why is Singapore attractive to foreigners? Explain your answer using **one** reason.   [7]

(b)   Extracts 2 and 3 describe the positive and negative impacts on Singapore as more immigrants come into the country.

Explain one positive impact and one negative impact of a rising immigrant population on Singapore.   [8]

End of Paper

Section A (Source-Based Case Study)

(a)   **Study Source A.**
           Why was this cartoon published? Explain your answer.   **[6m]**
           Note: Answers not provided in the form of a reason to be awarded 0m.

Level	Level Descriptor	Marks
L1	**Answer based on the context of the source** E.g. This cartoon was published because there was a debate on whether MNCs brought benefits/harm to countries.	**[1]**
L2	**Answer based on sub-message of the source** E.g. The cartoon was published because it wants to show that workers are impacted by MNCs.	**[2]**
L3	**Answer based on the message of the source with NO outcome of the source.** *Award 4 marks for answers supported by evidence.* E.g. The cartoon was published because the cartoonist wants to convince the readers that that MNCs are taking advantage of workers in MNCs. The evidence is a man that represents MNCs whipping a boy who represents workers in developing countries, who has been given a lot of work to do and is gasping in pain from the beating. This shows that MNCs are taking advantage of workers in developing countries by overworking them and forcing them to complete it using brute force. [4]	**[3 - 4]**
L4	**L3 + Expected impact/outcome** *Award 6 marks for more fully developed answers.* E.g. L3+ The cartoon was published **so that** the readers (Audience) will pressurize MNCs to stop taking advantage of workers in developing countries [5] and that workers in developing countries will be able to work in a more humane working environment. [6]	**[5 - 6]**

(b) Study Source B. What can you learn from this source about the impact of MNCs on developing countries? Explain your answer. [5]		
Level	Level Descriptor and Rubrics	Marks
L1	**Description of source** e.g. I can learn that the nature of work for workers is dangerous and unhealthy.	[1]
L2	**Sub-message/No reference to the impact of MNCs on developing countries.** e.g I can learn that many companies do not have safety measures in place at their workplace.	[2]
L3	**Valid inference of the source, unsupported** I can learn that MNCs have a negative impact on workers in developing countries.	[3]

L4	**Valid inference(s) of the source, supported.** *Award higher marks for answer that is better developed.* I can learn that MNCs have a negative impact on workers in developing countries. The evidence is "The nature of work is dangerous, unhealthy, and exploitative." This shows that workers in developing counties are suffering as they are made by MNCs to work in unsafe environments.	[4 – 5]

(c) **Study Sources C and D.**
How far does Source C agree with Source D? Explain your answer. **[7m]**
Note: Answers without stating "agree" or "disagree" to be awarded 0 marks.

Level	Level Descriptor	Marks
L1	**Difference or Similarity in Provenance/Topic** E.g. Sources C and D agree as they are both news articles.	[1]
L2	**False matching** E.g. Sources C and D disagree as Source C tells me that MNCS bring benefits to developing countries while Source D tells me that workers work in dangerous environments.	[2]
L3	**Difference/Similarity in content** *Award 4 marks for more fully developed answers.* E.g. Sources C and D disagree as Source C tells me that MNCs bring benefits to developing countries while Source D tells me that MNCs do not bring benefits to developing countries. [3] The evidence from Source C is "But Nike pays its Vietnamese workers three times higher than the minimum wage earned in local factories." This shows that MNCs bring benefits to developing countries as it provides local workers with higher salaries and thus a higher standard of living. On the other hand, the evidence from Source D is "Workers' pay falls far below a living salary and they are not paid in accordance with the normal standards set out in Chinese labour law." This shows that MNCs do not bring benefits to developing countries as the workers there are paid much less than what the law stipulates. [4] OR E.g. Source C and D agree as both sources tell me that MNCs make workers in developing countries work long hours. The evidence from C is "Workers in Vietnam work for long hours under tough working conditions." This shows that workers in developing countries who work in MNCs have to work for long and tedious hours. Similarly, the evidence from Source D is "On top of an 11-12 hour workday, workers were working between 112 and 134 hours of overtime on a monthly basis." This shows that workers in developing countries are made by MNCs are made to work unreasonable hours that can be in excess of labour laws.	[3 - 4]
L4	**Both aspects of L3 (Content)**	[5-6]

L5	**L4 + Difference based on purpose**	**[7]**
	Award 3-4 marks if there is no L3 embedded in answers.	
	Award 7 marks for more fully developed answers (with valid outcomes).	
	E.g. L3 + Both sources are different in their purpose. Source C is trying to convince its readers that MNCs bring benefits to developing countries, so that readers will support MNCs coming into the country. On the other hand, Source D is trying to convince its readers that MNCs do not bring benefits to developing countries, so that its readers will pressurize the governments of MNCs to stop allowing MNCs to come into the country. Thus, both sources disagree in terms of purpose. [7]	

(d) Study Source E.
Can you trust Source E? Explain your answer. **[7m]**

L1	**Trust/do not trust based on source type/provenance**	1
	E.g. I cannot trust Source E as it is from a pro-MNCs magazine.	
L2	**Trust/do not trust based on content**	2-3
	Award the higher mark for supported answers.	
	Eg. I can trust Source E in telling me that MNCs bring benefits to developing countries. The evidence is "Studies find that multinationals actually pay what economists call a "salary premium". This shows that MNCs are paying locals more than what they would get working elsewhere.	
L3	**L2+ Trust/Do not trust based on cross-reference**	4-5
	Award the higher mark for 2 cross references.	
	Eg. Source C supports Source E in showing that MNCs bring benefits to developing countries. The evidence is "But Nike pays its Vietnamese workers three times higher than the minimum wage earned in local factories." This shows that thanks to MNCs, local workers are able to earn higher salaries and thus enjoy a higher standard of living. **Since Source C supports Source E, thus Source E is reliable and hence I can trust Source E in showing that MNCs bring benefits to developing countries.**	
	OR	
	Source B does not support Source E as it shows that MNCs bring harm to developing countries. The evidence is" Many of these child-workers get paid only a dollar a day, and have no workplace representation." This shows that many local workers are underpaid and children are even exploited as cheap underage labor. **Since Source B does not support Source E, thus Source E is not reliable and therefore I cannot trust Source E in telling me that MNCs bring benefits to developing countries.**	
L4	**L3 + Do not trust based on purpose**	6-7
	Award the higher mark for more developed answers.	
	E.g. Source E is an article from a pro-MNCs magazine saying that MNCs bring benefits to developing countries. As this magazine supports MNCs, the publisher of the magazine would want to convince its readers that MNCs are beneficial to developing countries, so that the readers would support MNCs in investing in other countries and share this knowledge with other people. **Since this source would have an agenda in publishing this article, it is biased and thus is not reliable; therefore, I cannot trust Source E in saying that MNCs bring benefits to developing countries.**	

(e) How far do the sources show that MNCs bring more benefits than harm to developing countries? Explain your answer. [10]

L1	**Writes about statement, no valid source use/ specific knowledge** E.g. MNCs bring many benefits to developing countries as it provides employment for local workers [1] and helps to increase the country's standard of living. [2]	1-2
L2	**Yes/No, supported by valid source use** *Award 3-4 marks for one source identified under 'Yes' or 'No'.* *Award 5-6 marks for two or more sources identified under 'Yes' or 'No'* E.g. Source A shows that MNCs bring more harm to developing countries. The evidence is a man hitting a boy who is surrounded by huge piles of clothes that he has to tag. This shows that MNCs, represented by the man, are taking advantage of developing countries, represented by the boy, as they are overworking them and possibly using child labor, which is unethical. Thus MNCs have brought harm to developing countries. E.g. Source B shows that MNCs bring more harm to developing countries. The evidence is "The glamorous displays and state-of-the-art technologies are a stark contrast to the children carrying bags of rocks, and miners in narrow man-made tunnels risking permanent lung damage." This shows that many workers employed by MNCs work in hazardous and dangerous conditions, potentially risking injuries and possibly their lives. Thus, MNCs bring harm to developing countries. OR E.g. Source C shows that MNCs bring more benefits to developing countries. The evidence is "But Nike pays its Vietnamese workers three times higher than the minimum wage earned in local factories, provides its workers free or subsidized meals, education, and training, as well as medical services." This shows that workers in developing countries have benefitted from working in MNCs in the form of higher pay, free skills upgrading and even subsided medical benefits, thus MNCs have brought benefits to developing countries. E.g. Source E shows that MNCs bring more benefits than harm to developing countries. The evidence is "For example in Vietnam, workers in foreign-owned enterprises generally make almost twice the salary of the average worker employed at a local company." This shows that local workers who work in MNCs actually receive much higher pay than from working in local companies, and are able to enjoy a better standard of living. Thus, MNCs have brought benefits to developing countries.	3-6
L3	**Yes + No, supported by valid source use** i.e. Both elements of L2 Award 7 marks for a total of two sources identified under 'Yes' and 'No'. Award 8 marks for a total of three sources identified under 'Yes' and 'No'. Award 9-10 marks for a total of four or more sources identified under 'Yes' and 'No'. *Note: Consideration on number of sources used and the quality of analysis in deciding on marks in L2 & L3.	7-10

SECTION B (Structured-Response Question)

2(a) Extract 1 shows how Singapore ranks as one of the top destinations for foreigners to immigrate to.

In your opinion, why is Singapore attractive to foreigners? Explain your answer using **one** reason. [7]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
1	**Describes the topic, i.e. immigrants in Singapore** E.g. There are many people who come to work and play in Singapore because it is attractive.	1-2
2	**Identifies/Describes Reason** *Award 3m for identifying one reason* *Award 4-5m for describing one reason* E.g. One reason why people are attracted to come to Singapore to live and work is because Singapore is a stable country that offers many job opportunities for highly-skilled, as well as lowly-skilled workers. For example, Singapore offers high salaries to attract highly-skilled immigrants to strengthen its workforce. It also provides menial employment for immigrants who may not have these opportunities where they come from. OR E.g. Another reason why people are attracted to come to Singapore to live and work is the political stability of Singapore. Singapore is a stable country and has little corruption. It also has a low crime rate and a stable political climate as compared to many other countries. For example, Singapore offers high salaries to attract highly-skilled immigrants to strengthen its workforce. It also provides menial employment for immigrants who may not have these opportunities where they come from.	3-5
3	**L2 + Explains reason** *Award higher mark for better explanation* E.g. L2+ Thus, immigrants flock to Singapore to pursue these employment opportunities as a way to **increase their standard of living and provide a better life for themselves and/or their families.** With the growth of the Singapore economy, employment opportunities continue to improve, resulting in an increasing number of immigrants in Singapore. OR E.g. L2 + Thus, immigrants choose to immigrate to Singapore because of its **safe environment and its stability,** where there is lower risk of crime and disruption to their daily routines. Thus, many immigrants choose to invest or do business with Singapore because of its stable political climate, hence leading to an increasing number of immigrants in Singapore.	6-7

2(b) Extracts 2 and 3 describe the positive and negative impacts on Singapore as more immigrants come into the country.
Explain one positive impact and one negative impact of a rising immigrant population on Singapore. [8]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	e.g. There has been an influx of foreigners in Singapore over the past few decades to meet the growing labour needs in Singapore. **[1]** This has led to mixed feelings from locals, as well as mixed social impact on Singapore. **[2]**	**[1-2]**
L2	**Describes the part played by the factors** *Award 3-4 marks for describing one impact.* *Award 4-5 marks for describing both impact.* e.g. Foreigners have brought about harm to Singapore as it has caused tension in	**[3-5]**

	our society between locals and foreigners **[3]**. For example, there was a Curry Incident in 2011 where a Chinese immigrant family complained about a local Indian family cooking curry. **[4]** This caused outrage among Singaporeans who argued that curry is an integral part of Singapore food culture, and that it was disrespectful of the Chinese family to complain about it. **[5]** AND/OR e.g. Foreigners have brought about benefits to Singapore through exposing Singaporeans to different cultures, thus allowing them to be more appreciative and accepting towards people with different backgrounds. For example, university halls and residences have a specific quota for foreign students to ensure that there is a good mix of local and foreigners. On top of that, orientation programmes and international relations committees are set up and planned to ensure that these foreign students have a fair chance of meeting, interacting and integrating with local students through various activities.	
L3	**Explain the factors** *Award 6-7 marks for explaining one impacts.* *Award 7-8 marks for explaining both impacts.* E.g. L2+ Therefore, this shows that when foreigners, including new immigrants, come to Singapore and **are unable to integrate smoothly [6]**, this causes tensions when clashes over culture and lifestyle take place, especially since families usually live in close proximity with each other given our lack of land space. This then fuels the perception that foreigners are unable to fit in, coupled with the already present tension due to the perception that they pose an economic challenge to locals (in terms of jobs), this would only further exacerbate and widen the local-foreigner gap. Thus, this would, on the overall, **cause social instability and affect peace in Singapore** especially when foreigners constitute a sizable and growing percentage of our population. **[7]** AND/OR L2+Therefore, when people from different countries join Singapore, they naturally bring along with them their own cultures, traditions and practices. Through exchanges and interactions with different people provided by such activities and staying together, these **broadens our exposures to different peoples from different cultures,** and over time, this accustoms us to more people of different backgrounds, as well as ingrain in us the importance of embracing diversity, as we are all different peoples altogether. Thus, this is beneficial to Singapore's social fabric because firstly, it enriches our cultural diversity, and secondly, it works towards a **more welcoming and inclusive culture** as we understand the uniqueness and differences of different people.	**[6-8]**

The End

Table of Specifications

Topic **Being part of a globalized world**	Knowledge	Constructing explanations	Interpreting & evaluating sources	
Source-based case studies				Total
a) Inference	1	0	4	5
b) Purpose	1	0	5	6
c) Comparison	1	0	6	7
d) Single Reliability	1	0	6	7
e) Assertion	1	0	9	10
Sub-total by objectives	**5**	**0**	**30**	**35**
Percentage by objectives	**10**	**0**	**60**	**70**
Structured Response Question				**Total**
2 Living in a diverse society **a) In your opinion, why is Singapore attractive to foreigners? Explain your answer using <u>one</u> reason.**	**1**	**6**	**0**	**7**
b) Explain one positive impact and one negative impact of a rising immigrant population on Singapore.	**2**	**6**	**0**	**8**
Sub-total by objectives	**3**	**12**	**0**	**15**
Percentage by objectives	**6**	**24**	**0**	**30**