



# GREENRIDGE SECONDARY SCHOOL

## 2023 END-OF-YEAR EXAMINATION

### SECONDARY 2 EXPRESS

CANDIDATE  
NAME

CLASS

-

INDEX NUMBER

## HISTORY

29 September 2023

Setter: Mr. Chee Yuan Jun

1 hour 15 minutes

Additional Materials: Writing Paper

## 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.

You may use a soft pencil for rough working.

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

### Section A

Answer **all** questions.

### Section B

Answer **two** out of three 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 36.

For Examiner's Use	
Total	36

[Turn over

This paper consists of **5** printed pages and **1** blank page, including this cover page.

### Section A: Source-Based Question (16 Marks)

Study the sources and Question 1 carefully, and then answer all parts of the question. For each question part, you should use the source(s) indicated to help you answer the question. In answering the questions, you should also use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and analyse the sources.

1 (a) Study Source A.

Why was this poster published? Explain your answer. [5]

1 (b) Study Source B

How supportive was the author about moving into HDB flats? Explain your answer. [5]

1 (c) Study Sources C and D.

In what ways are the sources similar? Explain your answer. [6]

### How did Singapore develop in its post-independence years?

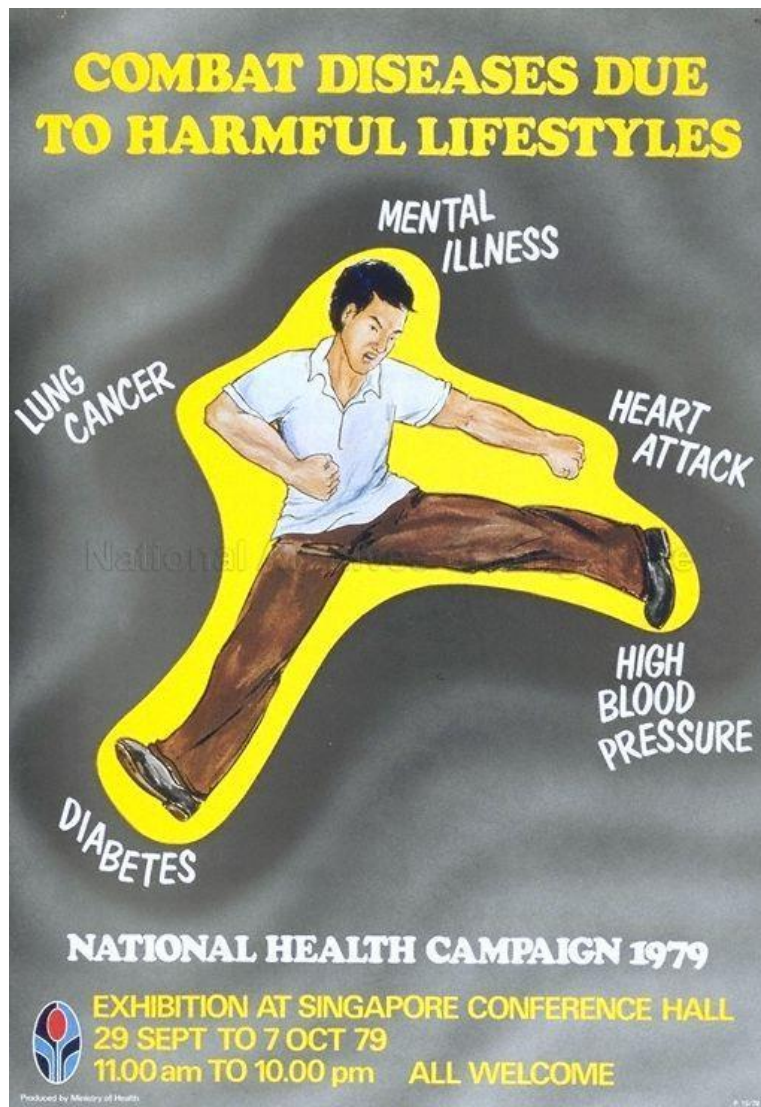
#### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

Upon independence in 1965, Singapore embarked on rapid social transformations to build up a new nation. For instance, on the issue of housing, this included moving people out of the kampungs and relocating them into affordable HDB flats. On other social issues, the government also launched various health and environmental campaigns aimed at transforming Singapore into a modern city-state.

Read the following sources to find out more about the government's plans in the post-independence and the impact on citizens.

**Source A:** A poster from the National Health Campaign of 1979.



**Source B:** Adapted from an interview about life after moving into the HDB flats.

One very significant change was that we did not need to use the bucket system. Every flat also had its own rubbish disposal chute. Previously, you needed to carry your own rubbish and throw it into the dustbin outside on the road. Apart from that, you can say that life is going on as before. I do, however, miss the walkways where we gathered in the evenings. We had the opportunity to talk among us – those are gone. Our neighbours could be depended on in those days. I am not sure about the present day.

**Source C:** *Adapted from a speech by Minister for Health Chua Sian Chin, at the launch of the “Keep Singapore Clean” campaign in August 1968.*

Keeping Singapore clean and healthy has become the crucial challenge of the day and it is urgent for us to do so. This is a national campaign aimed to stimulate, educate and call our fellow Singaporeans to action to participate actively in keeping Singapore clean. The small minority of people who could not care less and whose anti-social acts of throwing their rubbish anywhere they want, will be met by the full force of the law and the anger of their fellow citizens.

**Source D:** *Adapted from a speech by Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew on the progress of the “Keep Singapore Clean” campaign in October 1968.*

Everybody can see the point of a neat home and clean kitchen and healthy children. But responsibility stops too often at the doorstep. It cannot be so.

The whole of Singapore has progressed so much as a whole. Even Tanglin, once filled with green spaces, now has Queenstown not far away. And if Queenstown has flies and mosquitoes, they will fly into Tanglin.

We have progressed as a country. But there is nothing more important than achieving our position as the cleanest and greenest city in South Asia.

**Acknowledgements:**

Source A © National Archives of Singapore

Source B © [https://www.nas.gov.sg/archivesonline/oral\\_history\\_interviews/record-details/0d053cf9-115e-11e3-83d5-0050568939ad](https://www.nas.gov.sg/archivesonline/oral_history_interviews/record-details/0d053cf9-115e-11e3-83d5-0050568939ad)

Source C © <https://www.nas.gov.sg/archivesonline/data/pdfdoc/csc19680824002.pdf>

Source D © <https://www.nas.gov.sg/archivesonline/data/pdfdoc/lky19681001.pdf>

**Section B: Structured Questions (20 Marks)**

Answer **any two** of the three questions in this section.

**2 This question is on the Japanese Occupation of Singapore.**

- (a) Describe the attempts by the Japanese to win the loyalty of people in Singapore. [4]
- (b) Explain how the Japanese used force to maintain control over Singapore. [6]

**3 This question is on Singapore's path to independence.**

- (a) Describe the external developments that affected locals' attitude towards the British after World War II. [4]
- (b) Explain why Singapore and Malaysia separated in 1965. [6]

**4 This question is on security challenges in post-independence Singapore.**

- (a) Describe Singapore's attempts at strengthening relations with the world after independence. [4]
- (b) Explain how building up its defence force allowed Singapore to resolve its security challenges. [6]

**END OF PAPER**

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## 2E LORMS v3 (31 August)

## Section A

Q1a Study Source A		5
Why was this poster published? Explain your answer.		
Level	Descriptor	Marks
	Answers not phrased as a reason will be awarded 0 marks.	
1	<b>Answers based on description of the poster</b>  E.g. The poster was published to show that diseases are caused by unhealthy lifestyles.  E.g. The poster was published to show that there were many diseases in Singapore.	1
2	<b>Answers based on provenance and undeveloped context</b>  E.g. The poster was published because it was meant to commemorate the National Health Campaign.	2
3	<b>Answers based on the message of the source</b>  E.g. The poster was published to convince Singaporeans that individuals can play a part in stopping diseases. <b>[3]</b> The evidence is, the source says “Combat diseases due to harmful lifestyles” which suggests to me that individuals can play a role in fighting away these diseases. <b>[4]</b>  <b>OR</b>  <b>Answers based on a generic outcome of the source [Cap such answers at L3/3].</b> E.g. The poster was published to convince people to attend the exhibition.	3 – 4
4	<b>Answers based on the outcome of the source</b>  E.g. The poster was published to convince Singaporeans to <b>change their lifestyles to become more active/healthier</b> . <b>[4]</b> The evidence is a man actively trying to combat and fight away diseases, which means to say that Singaporeans can play a role in protecting their own health and should therefore do so. <b>[5]</b>	4 – 5

Q1b Study Source B.		5
How supportive was the author about moving into HDB flats? Explain your answer.		
Level	Descriptor	Marks
1	<b>Description of the source</b>  I can tell that HDB causes people not to have to carry their own rubbish anymore.	1
2	<b>Valid inferences without addressing the question</b>  I can tell that HDB life is an improvement. This is because the source says, "Every flat also had its own rubbish disposal chute. Previously, you needed to carry out your own rubbish and throw it into the dustbin outside on the road." This means there is now convenience/better hygiene as people did not need to worry about waste management."	2
3	<b>Supportive OR Not Supportive</b> <i>Award the higher mark for answers supported with evidence and explanation.</i>  The author is supportive because now there was no need for him to carry out his own rubbish. [3]  The author is supportive because there is an improvement in the quality of life. [3] I know this because the source says, "Every flat also had its own rubbish disposal chute. Previously, you needed to carry out your own rubbish and throw it into the dustbin outside on the road." This means there is now convenience/better hygiene as people did not need to worry about waste management. [4]  The author is not supportive because there is a loss of the kampung spirit. [3] The evidence is, "I do, however, miss the walkways where we gathered in the evenings. We had the opportunity to talk among us – those are gone." [4]	3 – 4
4	<b>Both aspects of L3</b>	5



Q1c Study Sources C and D.		6
In what ways are the sources similar? Explain your answer.		
Level	Descriptor	Marks
1	<b>Similar based on source type or invalid matches</b>  The sources are similar as they are both speeches.  Source C talks about the important role everyone can play in keeping Singapore clean but Source D talks about Singapore's goal of wanting to be the cleanest country in South Asia.	1
2	<b>Generic comparisons</b>  The sources are similar as they are both about the Keep Singapore Clean campaign.	2
3	<b>Similar based on content</b>  <i>Possible similarities:</i> Both sources are similar in showing that keeping Singapore clean was important. <b>[3]</b> Source C says, "Keeping Singapore clean and healthy has become the crucial problem of the day and it is urgent for us to do so." Similarly, Source D says, "But there is no more important achievement than that of achieving our position as the cleanest and greenest city in South Asia." <b>[4]</b>  Both sources are similar in showing the importance of the role of individuals. Source C says, "This is a national campaign aimed to stimulate, educate and call our fellow Singaporeans to action to participate actively in keeping Singapore clean." Similarly, Source D says, "Even Tanglin, once filled with green spaces, now has Queenstown not far away. And if Queenstown has flies and mosquitoes, they will fly into Tanglin." <b>[3]</b> This means that individuals play important roles as they need to be proactive in keeping the environment clean as in Source C, or be responsible in maintaining their own cleanliness of their neighbourhood as stated in Source D. <b>[4]</b>	3 – 4
4	<b>Two aspects of L3</b>	5 – 6

## Section B

<b>Q2a Describe the attempts by the Japanese to win the loyalty of people in Singapore.</b>		<b>4</b>
<b>Level</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Describes the situation in Singapore</b>  Singapore was ruled by the Japanese from 1942 to 1945.	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Identifies the attempt(s)</b> The Japanese made use of propaganda to win the loyalty of the people in Singapore.	<b>2</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Describes the attempts</b> <i>Award 3m for one attempt identified and described.</i> <i>Award 4m for two attempts identified and described.</i>  The Japanese made use of propaganda to win the loyalty of the people in Singapore. They portrayed themselves as liberators who had come to free Asians from colonial rule. These messages were broadcast through various channels, such as posters and radio.  The Japanese provided benefits to some groups of local people as a way to win their loyalty. For example, the Japanese distributed rice, sugar and salt to the less fortunate for Hari Raya Puasa. Malays and Indians were also charged lower fees to cross the Causeway.	<b>3 – 4</b>
<b>Q2b Explain how the Japanese used force to maintain control over Singapore.</b>		<b>6</b>
<b>Level</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Describes the situation in Singapore</b>  The Japanese ruled Singapore from 1942 to 1945. There was a lot of suffering in Singapore.	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Identifies method of force</b>  One use of force was Operation Sook Ching.  One method was through meting out harsh punishments.	<b>2</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Describes method of force</b>  One method was through meting out harsh punishments. For instance, the Japanese executed those who were caught stealing and their heads were displayed publicly in areas such as outside the Cathay Building. <b>[3]</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Explains how method(s) allowed the maintaining of control</b> <i>Award 4m for one method identified and explained, and an additional mark for any additional details.</i> <i>Award 6m for two methods identified and explained.</i>  One method was through meting out harsh punishments. For instance, the Japanese executed those who were caught stealing and their heads were displayed publicly in areas such as outside the Cathay Building. <b><u>This created a climate of fear and served as severe warnings for people to make sure they do not attempt to go against the Japanese.</u></b> <b>[4]</b>	<b>4 – 6</b>

	<p>Another use of force was Operation Sook Ching, as <b><u>it caused people to worry about their own lives and not want to be seen as anti-Japanese.</u></b> [4]</p> <p>All Chinese men aged 18 to 50 had to report to mass screening centres to be examined. [3] Men who were identified as anti-Japanese in the Sook Ching screenings were taken to be executed at beaches such as Changi Beach. Over 25,000 Chinese were estimated to have been killed. [5]</p>	
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<b>Q3a Describe the external developments that affected locals' attitude towards the British after World War II.</b>			<b>4</b>
<b>Level</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>	<b>Marks</b>	
<b>1</b>	<b>Describes the situation in Singapore</b>  Singapore was extremely messy and there was no housing.	<b>1</b>	
<b>2</b>	<b>Identifies the attempt</b>  One development was the weakening of colonial rule.	<b>2</b>	
<b>3</b>	<b>Describes the attempts</b> <i>Award 3m for one attempt identified and described.</i> <i>Award 4m for two attempts identified and described.</i>  One development was the weakening of colonial rule. Countries like India and Indonesia were gaining their independence from Britain and the Dutch by 1947/1949.  Another development was the rise of communism. Many people supported Communism because it seemed to promise a better life and an end to the exploitation by colonial rulers.	<b>3 – 4</b>	
<b>Q3b Explain why Singapore and Malaysia separated in 1965.</b>			<b>6</b>
<b>Level</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>	<b>Marks</b>	
<b>1</b>	<b>Describes the situation in Singapore</b>  Singapore had merged with Malaysia in 1963 for economic development.	<b>1</b>	
<b>2</b>	<b>Identifies reasons for separation.</b>  One reason for separation was disagreements over the common market.	<b>2</b>	
<b>3</b>	<b>Describes the tensions</b>  One reason was due to disagreements over the common market. Singapore expected that the common market would be set-up for its long-term economic survival, removing tariffs on Singapore-made goods. However, the Malaysian federal government continued to delay in setting up the common market, and tariffs continued to be imposed on Singapore-made goods to protect some of Malaya's industries	<b>3</b>	
<b>4</b>	<b>Explains how the disagreements led to separation</b> <i>Award 4m for one method identified and explained, and an additional mark for any additional details.</i> <i>Award 6m for two methods identified and explained.</i>  One disagreement between Singapore and Malaysia was political. Singapore's government felt that everyone, regardless of race, should be given an equal opportunity to succeed. It believes that the best way of enabling Malays to gain better employment opportunities was by providing free education. <b>[3]</b> In contrast, special privileges in employment, business and education were given to the Malays by the Malaysian federal government, so as to improve their economic position. <b>[4]</b> For instance, a number of jobs in government were reserved for	<b>4 – 6</b>	

Malays. This therefore become a major source of disagreement as both sides competed for support for their vision of what Malaysia should be like, which led to further mistrust between the PAP and the Federal government. Such differences in relations could not be resolved [E], which led to the leaders of both countries to pursue separation.

E.g. Another disagreement between Singapore and Malaysia was due to disagreements over the common market. Singapore expected that the common market would be set-up for its long-term economic survival, removing tariffs on Singapore-made goods. However, the Malaysian federal government continued to delay in setting up the common market, and tariffs continued to be imposed on Singapore-made goods to protect some of Malaya's industries. **As a result, Singapore felt that the Federal government had not kept its promise of the merger agreement. This led to a stalling of Singapore's economic potential/development, that eventually prompted the PAP government to seek separation.** [E]

*Other acceptable answers: Contribution of revenue to federal government, composition of political parties, race riots, rivalry between the PAP and the Alliance, "Malaysian Malaysia" campaign*

<b>Q4a Describe Singapore's attempts at strengthening relations with the world after independence. 4</b>		
<b>Level</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Describes the situation in Singapore</b>  Singapore was independent in 1965.	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Identifies the attempt</b>  One attempt was to join international and regional organisations.	<b>2</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Describes the attempts</b> <i>Award 3m for one attempt identified and described.</i> <i>Award 4m for two attempts identified and described.</i>  One attempt was to join international and regional organisations. For instance, in September 1965, Singapore became the 117 <sup>th</sup> member of the United Nations. In 1967, Singapore also founded ASEAN.  Another attempt was to grow and build bilateral relations. For instance, in 1976, Singapore's Prime Minister made his first visit to China.	<b>3 – 4</b>
<b>Q4b Explain how building up its defence force allowed Singapore to resolve its security challenges. 6</b>		
<b>Level</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Describes the situation in Singapore</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Identifies method of building its defence force</b>  One method was to start National Service.	<b>2</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Describes method of building its defence force</b>  One method was to start National Service in 1967. Thousands of men were conscripted for at least 2 years of full-time NS and would be liable for reservist duties.	<b>3</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Explains how method(s) addressed Singapore's security challenges.</b> <i>Award 4m for one method identified and explained, and an additional mark for any additional details.</i> <i>Award 6m for two methods identified and explained.</i>  One method was to start National Service in 1967. Thousands of men were conscripted for at least 2 years of full-time NS and would be liable for reservist duties. Furthermore, there was the establishment of the People's Defence Force, made up of part-time volunteers. This <b>allowed Singapore to address its manpower needs in defence and have strong credible army to deter aggressors from attacking. [5]</b>  Another method was to establish its own home-grown defence industry. In 1967, the Chartered Industries of Singapore was established to produce weapons such as the M16S1 rifle. Singapore also trained defence engineers and scientists to build Singapore's weapons. This meant that Singapore was	<b>4 – 6</b>

	<b>no longer vulnerable/reliant on foreign supplies of weaponry, and had modern technology capable of protecting Singapore.</b> <i>Also accept: strengthening military cooperation with other countries.</i>	
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