



**TANJONG KATONG GIRLS' SCHOOL
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2023
SECONDARY FOUR EXPRESS**

CANDIDATE
NAME

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CLASS

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INDEX
NUMBER

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HUMANITIES

2272/01, 2273/01, 2274/01

Paper 1 Social Studies

7 August 2023

1 hour 45 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet will be provided with the question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for writing paper to insert into the booklet.

Section A

Answer **all** questions.

Section B

Answer **both** questions.

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

Setter: Ms Du Tongtong

Markers: Ms Du Tongtong, Mdm Raudha and Ms Kamaliah

This document consists of **7** printed pages and **1** blank page.

SECTION A (Source-Based Case Study)

Answer **all** questions.

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.

1 Study Source A.

What is the message of the source? Explain your answer, using details from the cartoon.
[5]

2 Study Sources B and C.

Do you think the author in Source B would agree with the cartoonist in Source C? Explain your
answer.
[6]

3 Study Source D.

How useful is Source D as evidence about the effectiveness of integration efforts in Singapore? Explain your answer. [7]

4 Study Sources E and F.

After reading Source E, are you surprised by Source F? Explain your answer.
[7]

5 'Government policy is the best way to integrate immigrants in Singapore.'

Using sources in this case study, explain how far you would agree with this statement.
[10]

How far have immigrants integrated into Singapore society?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

Since the late 1980s, the Singapore government has opened its doors to foreigners to address Singapore's declining population and to keep the economy competitive. Singaporeans acknowledge that foreigners, along with their knowledge and expertise, also bring their cultures and beliefs, adding diversity to the already multi-cultural Singapore.

However, in recent years, there has been an increasing number of Singaporeans who have expressed their displeasure about the influx of foreigners. They are concerned about how the presence of immigrants places a strain on jobs, housing and infrastructure, and leads to a dilution of the Singaporean identity. Furthermore, as Singapore recovers from the slowed economy due to Covid-19, there are greater appeals that Singapore is for Singaporeans and the government needs to prioritise its own citizens.

Study the following sources to find out how far immigrants have integrated into Singapore society.

Source A: *A cartoon published on a news website, 11 May 2014.*



National flag
of various
countries.

Source B: From an article published on TODAY's news website, May 2022.

The National Youth Council poll found that while two in five Singaporean youths feel that foreigners can integrate into local culture comfortably, a slightly higher proportion of half think that foreigners tend to stick to their own social circles. Foreigners in the professionals, managers, executives and technicians (PMET) category whom TODAY spoke to also acknowledged that their social circles comprise predominantly other expatriates. Although they are keen to get to know more Singaporeans, the foreign PMETs cited limited opportunities, existing networks and "reserved Singaporeans" as among the reasons they are unable to do so.

Source C: A cartoon published on TheSmartLocal website, January 2017. The Smart Local is an independent news media publisher in Singapore.



Source D: Adapted from The Worker's Party's rally speech, 6 September 2015, five days before the general election day.

Do you think the PAP admits frankly when it makes a mistake? In what I call the lost decade before the 2011 general election, the population grew much faster than the infrastructure to support it. Many Singaporeans suffered. Our trains got overcrowded, our property prices skyrocketed, our hospitals became over-crowded and we faced competition for jobs and school places. We all lived through this, we all know the facts.

Did the PAP admit these mistakes squarely? Did they explain in detail how such a massive failure of planning could happen? Did they explain why the Ministry in charge of granting permits to foreigners did not plan with the Ministries in charge of building infrastructure? Did they talk to one another or just 'Bo Chap' and do their own things? Up to today they have not explained exactly HOW they will ensure that this never happens again!

Source E: *Adapted from a report published on the Ministry of Culture, Community, and Youth website that discusses integration matters in Singapore, 2020.*

Locals, immigrants and foreigners often encounter differences in their cultures. For instance, residing in public housing entails understanding common spaces and expectations of living near others. Food preferences as well as notions of what are socially acceptable public behaviours may also differ. Language may be an additional concern, with English as the default, alongside Malay, Mandarin, and Tamil, as well as Singlish as the mainstay of casual conversations. National principles such as the rule of law and meritocracy are key pillars of Singapore's harmonious and stable multicultural social fabric — which may not be the case in the home countries of immigrants and foreigners.

Fortunately, there are many opportunities to understand and reconcile these differences, and even uncover commonalities. For instance, various immigrant associations, interest groups and ground-up initiatives showcase our varied culture, and engender opportunities for locals, immigrants and foreigners to empathise with each other and meet varied needs.

Source F: *Adapted from Mathew Mathews, principal research fellow at the Institute of Policy Studies, National University of Singapore responding to leader of the opposition Pritam Singh's proposal in Parliament sitting to include English language testing in assessment criteria for Singapore citizenship or permanent residency, 4 March 2023.*

While English language testing for aspiring PRs and new citizens may seem like a simple fix to ensure a baseline level of integration, it implies that those not proficient in the language cannot integrate into Singapore society. This implication will entail reflection on the part of local-born Singaporeans too: Does a poor command of English make some of us less Singaporean? Surely not.

Another option is extending a portion of the online e-Journey component to permanent residency applicants. Familiarising these individuals with key institutions, values and norms in Singapore will facilitate their integration into Singapore society especially if they become new citizens down the line.

SECTION B (Structured-Response Questions)

Answer **both** questions.

Being Part of a Globalised World

Study the extracts carefully, and then answer the questions.

Extract 1

In 2018, Singapore's worst cyber attack, hackers have stolen the personal particulars of 1.5 million patients. Of these, 160,000 people, including Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong and a few ministers, had their outpatient prescriptions stolen as well. The hackers infiltrated the computers of SingHealth, Singapore's largest group of healthcare institutions with four hospitals, five national speciality centres and eight polyclinics.

The 1.5 million patients had visited SingHealth's specialist outpatient clinics and polyclinics from May 1, 2015, to July 4, 2018. Their non-medical personal data that was illegally accessed and copied included their names, IC numbers, addresses, gender, race and dates of birth.

Extract 2

As part of Singapore's commitment to safeguarding the region, Singapore collaborates with other member countries in ASEAN to fight against transnational terrorism through various platforms such as the ASEAN Counter-Terrorism Workshop, where countries exchange best practices to enhance cooperation in the region.

Extract 3

Singapore works with other countries such as the USA, France and Sweden on chemical, radiological and explosive (CBRE)-related research and development efforts to prepare for dangers posed by these attacks.

- 6 Extract 1 states that Singapore continues to face cyber security threats.

In your opinion, what can be done to prevent such cyber security threats in Singapore?
Explain your answer using **two** strategies.
[7]

- 7 Extracts 2 and 3 highlight the preventive and responsive measures in managing transnational terrorism.

Do you think preventive measures are more important than responsive measures in managing transnational terrorism in Singapore? Explain your answer.
[8]

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