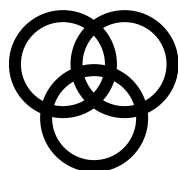


Name:

Register Number:

Class:



南橋中學

NAN CHIAU HIGH SCHOOL
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2021
SECONDARY FOUR EXPRESS

For Marker's Use

Parent's Signature:

HUMANITIES (SOCIAL STUDIES)

2272/01

2273/01

2274/01

2287/01

Thursday, 26 Aug 2021

1 hr 45 minutes

Additional Material: Writing Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, class and index number in the spaces provided on the question paper.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

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

Answer **all** question.

Please start your answer for Section B on a fresh page.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work for Sections A and B separately.

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

The total marks for this paper is **50**.

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

SECTION A (Source-Based Case Study)

Question 1 is compulsory for all candidates

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 and understanding of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

1 Study Source A.

Why was the cartoon published? Explain your answer using details from the source. [6]

2 Study Source B.

How useful is this source in helping us understand why countries adopt protectionism? Explain your answer. [5]

3 Study Sources C and D.

Does Source C make you surprised of Source D? Explain your answer. [7]

4 Study Source E.

How far does Source E prove that protectionism is undesirable? Explain your answer. [7]

5 'Protectionism suppresses economic growth.'

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

How should a country manage its economy in an increasingly globalised world?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

Protectionism is the economic policy of restricting imports from other countries through methods such as tariffs or taxes placed on imported goods, import quotas*, and a variety of other government regulations in order to promote economic growth. While most economists have concluded that such a policy has a negative effect on economic growth, there is a rising trend among countries to adopt such methods as they are favoured by the masses. United States (US) President Donald Trump, for instance, was a fierce advocate of protectionism and won the election with the promise of protecting America's economy. An example of his protectionist policy was the imposition of tariffs on goods made in China, thus making it more viable for the American products to be sold on the market. On the other hand, critics of protectionism argue that protectionist policies are a short-term solution to a country economic problems. According to them, a more sustainable solution is to continue with free trade and economic liberalisation which encourages international trade and promote economic growth.

**import quotas refer s to restricting the quantity of foreign goods entering a country.*

Study the following sources to find out if government should adopt protectionist policies?

Source A: *A cartoon about Protectionism published in Chinese Daily on 25 November 2018. Chinese Daily is an English-language newspaper circulated in China.*



Source B: *An extract on why some countries adopt protectionist policies.*

This idea states that new manufacturers have an extremely difficult time competing against well-established, well-funded, extremely profitable companies in developed countries. New manufacturers in developing nations may not have the economic and financial resources, as well as the technology, physical equipment, and research and development expertise to compete against older, established firms. In order to let infant industries and new companies gain market-share and a competitive edge against well-established firms, governments must put into place short-term support mechanisms for these infant industries until they have reached a level so they can compete with foreign companies. It can also be argued that a developing nation must protect its infant industries while it diversifies its economy,

Source C: *Adapted from President Donald Trump's speech on 20 January 2017 after he was sworn in as the president. He was the president till 20, January 2021.*

Every decision on trade, on taxes, on immigration, on foreign affairs will be made to benefit American workers and American families. We must protect our borders from the ravages of other countries making our products, stealing our companies and destroying our jobs. Protection will lead to great prosperity and strength. We will bring back our jobs. We will bring back our wealth. We will build new roads and highways and bridges and airports and tunnels, and railways, all across our wonderful nation. We will get our people off of welfare* and back to work, rebuilding our country with American hands and American labor.

**Welfare: refers to the assistance provided by the government to help Americans who are unemployed.*

Source D: *Extracted from a speech given by then Minister for Trade and Industry (MTI), Mr Chan Chun Sing, on 14 June 2020.*

For many countries, COVID-19 has accelerated the retreat from globalisation, and the erection of more protectionist barriers. We must resist these pressures. A less connected world means a poorer world and fewer opportunities for all. A less connected Singapore means fewer and poorer quality jobs for us. Even in a more protectionist, less connected world, we can still make a living and more. We can build capabilities to play critical roles in global supply chains to produce high quality products and services that others value. For example, we make four out of the world's top ten drugs, we are the world's seventh largest exporter of chemicals.

Source E: *Adapted from an article entitled, 'Why Protectionism Doesn't Pay?' published in the Harvard Business Review (HBR). It is a research journal written by experts in the field of business management.*

Protection advocates are usually more interested in saving the jobs of those already working in a certain industry than in preserving employment generally. Protectionists tend to believe that by placing import quotas on foreign goods, it will lead to more demand for products produced by domestic or local industry. This will result in the domestic industry improving their profitability and prevent them from closing their business. However, the affected domestic industry may choose to relocate to countries with cheaper operational cost or use automated machinery to operate. Such a response will result in reduce employment.

Source F: *Extract about the advantages of protectionism.*

- **More growth opportunities:** Protectionism provides local industries with growth opportunities until they can compete against more experienced firms in the international market.
- **Lower imports:** Protectionist policies help reduce import levels and allow the country to increase its trade balance.
- **More jobs:** Higher employment rates result when domestic firms boost their workforce.
- **Higher Gross Domestic Product:** Protectionist policies tend to boost the economy's GDP due to a rise in domestic production

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Source A <https://www.cagle.com/tag/protectionism/page/2/>

Source B <https://www.focus-economics.com/blog/effects-of-trade-protectionism-on-economy>

Source C <https://www.politico.com/story/2017/01/full-text-donald-trump-inauguration-speech-transcript-233907>

Source D <https://www.gov.sg/article/minister-chan-chun-sing---making-a-living-in-a-covid-19-world>

Source E <https://hbr.org/1987/05/why-protectionism-doesnt-pay>

Source F <https://corporatefinanceinstitute.com/resources/knowledge/economics/protectionism/>

SECTION B (Structured-Response Question)

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

Exploring Citizenship and Governance

Study the extracts carefully, and then answer the questions.

Extract 1

Due to the limited resources, the government has to decide between two or more things that cannot be obtained at the same time. For example, the scarcity of land in Singapore means the government will have seriously consider the optimum usage of land to develop Singapore. This will result in the government having to make trade-off.

Extract 2

An important role of the government is to ensure that the laws are applied correctly and independently through the justice system. One such example is the Family Justice Courts which protect individuals from family violence. The court can grant a person Personal Protection Order (PPO) if it concludes an individual faces harm. With the PPO, the individual will be protected by the justice system, by preventing or restricting people from entering the applicant's house or part of the house.

Extract 3

The government also safeguard the interests of citizens through various means. The Central Provident Fund (CPF), for example, ensures that the people save up sufficient money for their housing and healthcare needs and also serves as a source of income in their retirement years.

- 6** **Extract 1** describes the need to for the government to decide on how best to use limited resources and manage trade-off.

In your opinion, how can the government manage trade-off in planning for [7]
Singapore's development? Explain your answer with reference to **two** ways.

- 7** **Extract 2 and 3** highlight the role of the government in working for the good of society.

Do you think ensuring justice is more important than safeguarding citizen's interest [8]
in working for the good of society? Explain your answer.

