



CHIJ ST. THERESA'S CONVENT
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2019
SECONDARY 4 EXPRESS / 5 NORMAL (ACADEMIC)

HUMANITIES

2272/2273/2274

Paper 1 Social Studies

27 August 2019

1 hour 45 minutes

Additional Materials: Writing Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write all answers on the Writing Paper provided.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
Do not use paper clips, highlighters or correction fluid.
Begin Section B on a fresh sheet of paper.
Hand in Sections A and B **separately**.

Section A

Answer **all parts** of Question 1.

Section B

Answer **both parts** of Question 2.

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

SECTION A (Source-Based Case Study)

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

1 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 (a) Study Source A.

What is the message of this illustration? Explain your answer.

[5]

(b) Study Sources B and C.

How similar are these two sources? Explain your answer.

[7]

(c) Study Source D.

How useful is this source in telling us about Singapore's success in water management? Explain your answer.

[6]

(d) Study Sources E and F.

After reading Source E, do you think that Source F is inaccurate? Explain your answer.

[7]

(e) 'Singapore has taken sufficient water management measures.'

Using the sources in this case study, explain how far you would support this statement.

[10]
]

Has the Singapore government been successful in ensuring sustainable water supply in Singapore?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

Singapore has established itself as a leading market for environmental innovations. For a country with very limited resources such as land, water and raw materials, long-term urban planning, combined with the use of intelligent and sustainable technologies, are indispensable for economic growth and prosperity. The Singapore government has recognised the challenges and has since pursued a long-term strategy for Singapore with a high focus on sustainable water management.

Sustainable water management is of enormous importance for Singapore's future. If the country does not actively develop water management further, water shortages may occur in the future, despite the already progressive environmental industry of the state.

Study the following sources to find out how successful the government has been in ensuring sustainable water management in Singapore.

Source A: *An illustration taken from the Public Utilities Board's publication "Our Water, Our Future" January 2018.*

Good water habits

	No. of litres it saves	Equivalent to how many 1.5 litre bottles
Washing clothes on a full 7kg load with a 4-tick rating washing machine	52.5	35
Cutting down a shower by 5 minutes	45	30
Washing vegetables and dishes in a container	28	More than 18
Using a mug to brush teeth instead of letting the tap run	11.5	More than 7

Source B: *An adapted article taken from Business Insider, an American financial and business news website, 4 March 2018.*

This year's Singapore World Water Day campaign will see 95 schools, including 61 pre-schools, taking part in a water-rationing exercise which aims to help students better understand the value of water. This is more than twice the 45 schools that participated last year.

On World Water Day (22 March), Singapore's landmarks like the Esplanade, Singapore Flyer, Gardens by the Bay and Resorts World Sentosa, will be lit in blue light from 7pm in support of the sustainability cause. President Halimah Yacob who was Guest-of-Honour at the event said: "Many may not be aware, but taking small steps to minimise water usage can make a significant contribution in our overall conservation efforts."

Source C: *An adapted article taken from The Straits Times, 4 March 2018.*

A focus group study by our national water agency, Public Utilities Board (PUB), and government feedback unit Reach, revealed that younger Singaporeans and Permanent Residents (PRs) appear to be less concerned about the sustainability of the country's water supply than older residents aged 55 and above. The findings were released ahead of a new campaign to get Singaporeans to save water. Younger participants - those with young or teenage children - perceived water scarcity as "a distant concept" due to the ready availability of water here, PUB said.

PUB's new campaign will be launched at Marina Barrage on 22 March (which has been declared Singapore World Water Day) together with over 2,000 representatives from schools, firms and grassroots organisations.

Source D: *An extract taken from the Public Utilities Board website on Singapore International Water Week.*

Beyond providing an environment for business and research, Singapore plays a key role in forging dialogue amongst the policymakers, water experts and industry leaders on water issues, challenges and solutions. To raise our profile as a global hydrohub, we host the Singapore International Water Week on a biennial basis. Held in conjunction with the World Cities Summit and CleanEnviro Summit Singapore, this platform allows for the water industry players to showcase innovations, share policy developments and form partnerships in research and development.

Source E: *An adapted commentary by a senior research fellow at the Institute of Water Policy, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, 29 June 2018.*

I have just been interviewed by students interested in water conservation and how to make this a sustainable practice among their families and youths their age. These intelligent, forward-looking students from Catholic Junior College and Raffles Institution had worked on initiatives that are not only commendable but should also be examined by authorities to see how they can be implemented and scaled up.

More can also be done to understand at what point a young person, who is aware of the importance of water conservation and other similar ethical behaviours when it comes to the environment, forgets what they have internalised. It could pave the way for more inclusive, long-term educational programmes that ingrain an environmentally-conscious attitude into the minds of our young. This way, waste of water and energy, food waste and littering could be a problem of the past.

Source F: *An adapted article taken from The Singapore Economic Development Board (EDB), 14 August 2017.*

Singapore, one of the most water-stressed countries in the world, has through decades of planning and innovation become a world leader in water research. Today, the country has managed to not only establish a sustainable domestic supply, but also exports sophisticated water purification technologies to its international peers.

According to Global Water Intelligence (leading publisher and events organiser in serving the international water industry), Singapore will be aiming “to seize growth opportunities in the global water sector by developing solutions for the world in targeted areas”, with some of these sectors being identified - desalination and sensor technologies.

SECTION B (Structured-Response Question)

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

2 Being Part of a Globalised World

Study the extracts carefully, and then answer the questions.

Extract 1

The 2017 Norton Cyber Security Report revealed that in Singapore, one in two people surveyed were victims of cybercrime. However, almost half of the respondents do not regard security concerns online as important as security concerns in 'real life'.

Extract 2

Due to the complex nature of transnational terrorism, the Singapore government adopts preventive, protective and responsive measures to protect the country.

Extract 3

Individuals can also contribute in the fight against transnational terrorism in order to strengthen Singapore's ability to prevent and reduce the occurrences of terrorist acts in the country.

- (a) Extract 1 states that 50% of Singaporeans have become victims of cybercrimes in 2017.

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

- (b) Extract 2 and Extract 3 reflect the roles of the Singapore government and individuals in managing the threat of transnational terrorism.

Do you think the Singapore government has a more important role to play than individuals in managing the threat of transnational terrorism? Explain your answer. [8]

- End-of-Paper -

Copyright Acknowledgements

Background Information:

https://www.sgc.org.sg/fileadmin/AHK_Singapur/PUBLICATIONS/Water_Management/Sustainable_Water_Management_in_Singapore.pdf

Source A: <https://www.pub.gov.sg/Documents/PUBOurWaterOurFuture.pdf>

Source B: <https://www.businessinsider.sg/study-finds-younger-singaporeans-are-less-concerned-about-saving-water-than-their-elders-this-is-why-they-need-to-be/>

Source C: <https://www.straitstimes.com/singapore/thousands-pledge-change-in-habits-to-save-water>

Source D: <https://www.pub.gov.sg/watersupply/singaporewaterstory>

Source E: <https://www.channelnewsasia.com/news/commentary/singapore-water-story-underscores-the-value-of-preparedness-10474114>

Source F: <https://www.edb.gov.sg/en/news-and-events/insights/innovation/creating-a-sustainable-water-supply-for-asia.html>