

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ (     )

CLASS: \_\_\_\_\_



**FAIRFIELD METHODIST SCHOOL (SECONDARY)**  
**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2024**  
**SECONDARY 4 EXPRESS**

**HUMANITIES**

**2260/01**

**2261/01**

**Paper 1 Social Studies**

**Date: 19 August 2024**

**Duration: 1 hour 45 minutes**

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

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**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Write your name, index number and class on all the work you hand in.

**Section A**

Answer **all** questions.

**Section B**

Answer **both** questions.

You are to answer Section A and Section B on **separate** answer booklets. The number of marks is given in brackets [   ] at the end of each question or part question.

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**This question paper consists of 8 printed pages.**

**Section A (Source-Based Case Study)**

Answer **all** questions.

**Living in a Diverse Society**

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 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 does the source tell you about the attitude of the European nations towards Ukrainian refugees? Explain your answer.  
[5]

**2** Study Source B and Source C.

How are Sources B and C similar? Explain your answer. [6]

**3** Study Source D.

Why did the author publish this cartoon? Explain your answer. [7]

**4** Study Source E and Source F.

Having read Source E, do you trust Source F? Explain your answer. [7]

**5** 'Europeans have been welcoming towards Ukrainian refugees in their country.'

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

**ISSUE: How has the European governments responded to the Ukrainian refugee crisis?**

**BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

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

Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine since 24 February 2022 has caused many Ukrainian citizens to flee the country for security and safety reasons. Amid strong public support, European countries have welcomed Ukrainian migrants by granting them temporary protection status with the right to work in the European Union (EU), access to health care and education services, and other social benefits.

However, as the number of migrants has been growing and the war dragging on, the signs of migrant 'fatigue' started to build up. While general public support for Ukraine continues, there has been growing concerns over the rising costs of living and sufficiency of financial resources to support refugees from Ukraine. Ukrainian refugees have also voiced concerns over difficulty in finding employment as many countries which grants temporary protection require them to not only confirm their academic qualifications, but also undergo accreditation and confirm their level of language proficiency.



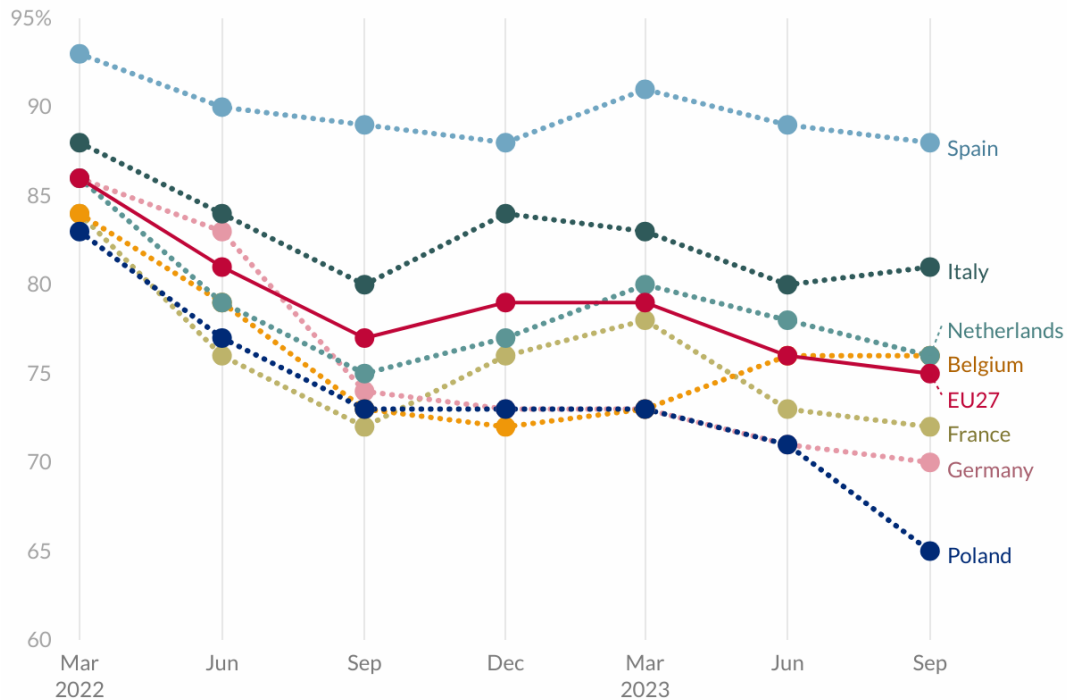
*The European flag which symbolises the European Union. Ukraine is not part of the European Union.*

Study the following sources to find out how the European governments have responded to the Ukrainian refugee crisis.

**Source A:** *Extract from a study on public support towards Ukraine, published in December 2023 by Eupinions. Eupinions is an independent platform for*

## EU27: Should your country accept refugees from Ukraine?

Support in %



eupinions | what do you think?

### *European public opinion.*

EU 27 refers to the 27 countries in the European Union.

**Source B:** *Adapted from a news report by a French newspaper in June 2024.*

German Chancellor\* Olaf Scholz recently pressed the newcomers to stand on their own feet rather than rely on social handouts. "We have offered them integration and German classes. Now they must find work," said the German leader. The urgency is prompted not only by financial reasons. The cost of welcoming newcomers is

certainly heavy - between 5.5-6 billion euros (\$5.4 - \$6.1 billion) have been earmarked this year alone for Ukrainians.

A study by the Friedrich Ebert Foundation also found that Germany puts up far more administrative hurdles in comparison with countries like Poland or the Netherlands where between 60-70 percent of Ukrainians are employed. Professionals have to obtain equivalent qualifications in Germany to be allowed to practice, and applications have to be made for degrees to be approved and recognised by authorities.

\* *The Chancellor is the head of the government in some European countries.*

**Source C:** *An adapted extract from an International (Reuters) news report, 21 July 2023.*

Reluctance to recognise academic and vocational qualifications of Ukrainians has left vacancies unfilled and new arrivals frustrated.

Svetlana Chuhil sought a conditional licence to work in Poland as an orthopaedics doctor and physiotherapist shortly after fleeing with her two children. More than a year later, she was told her application required a key document that was stuck behind enemy lines in Ukraine.

A month after arriving in Poland, the 37-year-old, who holds degrees in orthopaedics, physiotherapy and organisational management, took an internship at a social welfare centre. "I couldn't be hired as a doctor or physiotherapist without having my degrees recognised," Chuhil told Reuters. Faced with high rents in the western Polish town of Zgorzelec, in December she moved across the border to Goerlitz in eastern Germany, where the government will pay for accommodation until she finishes a German language course and can find a job.

**Source D:** *A cartoon published on Shabaka's website, 2022. Shabaka is an organisation that focuses on the role of migrants so as to provide humanitarian preparedness, response, and recovery.*



**Source E:** *Adapted from an article from the Atlantic Council, 2022. The Atlantic Council is a body of experts providing advice and ideas on specific political or economic problems.*

Some EU citizens hosting Ukrainian refugees in their homes are beginning to ask how much longer their assistance will be required. As energy prices skyrocket and inflation soars throughout the European Union, Ukrainians may find current programs under threat due to potential public frustration.

There are already some indications of wavering support toward Ukrainian refugees. In summer 2022, Bulgaria suspended its housing accommodation program. The Bulgarian authorities stated lack of gratitude displayed by Ukrainians as the primary decision for the shift in policy, before reinstating the program following international criticism.

**Source F:** *Adapted from an interview with German opposition leader Friedrich Merz in 2022. He has openly accused Ukrainian refugees of taking advantage of Germany's social welfare system by seeking protection in the country, collecting benefits and then returning to Ukraine.*

We are now experiencing welfare tourism\* among these refugees to Germany, back to Ukraine, to Germany, back to Ukraine, and a larger number of them are now taking advantage of this system. A 'large number' of the more than 1.1 million Ukrainian refugees registered in Germany are milking the state. We have a problem here that is getting worse. We pointed out in the spring that this problem could arise - the government has turned a deaf ear. It is "unfair" for the state to pay to heat the homes of refugees and German welfare recipients at a time when many working-class Germans can't afford their energy bills.

\* Welfare tourism is the movement of people from one country to a different country so as to take advantage of social benefits and services that are more generous or easier to access than in their home country.

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### **Section B (Structured-Response Question)**

Answer **both** questions.

#### **Exploring Citizenship and Governance**

Study the extracts carefully and then answer the questions.

##### **Extract 1**

“Today, we are an aged society; soon, we will be a ‘super-aged’ society. This has massive social and economic implications. We have much to do to help our seniors age well.”

Prime Minister Lee Hsieng Loong, 2023

##### **Extract 2**

Community groups can play an active role from the ground up in strengthening the sense of belonging of fellow citizens by building their attachment to a place.

##### **Extract 3**

The government can provide every citizen with a stake in the country’s affair and funding to strengthen citizens’ sense of belonging.

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**6** Extract 1 shows how inflation is taking a toll on Singaporeans.

In your opinion, how can we help the elderly in Singapore age well? Explain  
your answers using two strategies.  
[7]

**7** Extracts 2 and 3 show the role that community groups and the government  
play in strengthening citizens' sense of belonging in Singapore.

Do you think community groups have a more important role to play than  
government in working to strengthen citizens' sense of belonging? Explain  
your answer. [8]

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**- End of paper -**