

**Ahmad Ibrahim Secondary School
Secondary 4 Normal Academic
Social Studies PRELIM 2024**

Section A – Source Based Case Study

1	Study Source A. What can you learn from this source about cocoa production in Ghana? Explain your answer.	Type of Question: Inference
	<p>I can learn from this source that cocoa production in Ghana is <u>exploitative / harmful for Ghana</u>. (A) Source A shows a young African child carrying a big bag of cocoa beans labelled 'Nestle', a multinational corporation, saying "I want to go to school. I don't like chocolate" while a child from another country says "I want chocolate! I don't like school!". (E) <u>This means that to meet the demand for chocolate from other nations, multinational corporations utilise child labour, causing children who want to study to be unable to get a proper education, making it difficult for them to get higher-skilled or better-paying jobs in the future.</u> (E)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Answer the question</i> • <i>Evidence</i> • <i>Explanation</i>
2	Study Source B. Why was this source produced? Explain your answer.	Type of Question: Inference Purpose
	<p>This source was produced <u>because it wants to convince</u> (P) the international community (A) that <u>multinational corporations like Cargill were working for the good of Ghana.</u> (M) <u>so that the international community feels reassured</u> (F) that MNCs can be trusted and continue to support Cargill's chocolate business. (A) <u>This is because at that time, MNCs were facing criticism from Ghanaian farmers and advocacy groups that the price of cocoa was too low and that MNCs were depriving children from education</u> (S) Source B states "Cargill's \$13 million investment to expand the cocoa processing site in Ghana will create many jobs, from labourers to university-educated positions" and that "we are committed to economic growth, building sustainable local businesses and diversifying sources of income". (Evidence) This means that by multinational corporations like Cargill were helping the people in Ghana by increasing employment which would mean more income and types of jobs available. (Explanation).</p>	<p>Must present answer as REASON (PAR).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Powerful Verb</i> • <i>Audience</i> • <i>Message of source</i> • <i>Feeling</i>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action (to be taken by audience) • Situation • Evidence • Explanation
3	<p>Study Source C.</p> <p>How useful is this source as evidence about multinational corporations in Ghana? Explain your answer. [7]</p>	
	<p>Answers must be about multinational corporations in Ghana.</p> <p>Please remember that for USEFUL question, YOU MUST MENTION RELIABILITY IN YOUR ANSWER!!!!!!</p> <p>Useful based on cross-referencing</p> <p>Source C is useful because it is reliable (A) as evidence that multinational corporations in Ghana are not doing enough to help farmers as it is supported by Source E (LOR). Both Sources C and E suggests that multinational corporations in Ghana are not doing enough to help farmers (CC). Source C states “a key reason for the low incomes of cocoa farmers in Ghana is the low prices they receive for their produce” and that “farmers have organized themselves into unions to negotiate better prices for their produce. Despite these efforts, many farmers continue to struggle to make a decent living.” This means that multinational corporations are underpaying the farmers in Ghana and not passing on the benefits of international trade in chocolate. Source C is supported by Source E which tells me that multinational corporations in Ghana are not doing enough to help farmers. Source E states “farmers and workers spoke about the unsustainably low prices companies pay for cocoa and companies’ failure to pay the government-mandated price increase designed to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answer the question • Line of Reasoning (LOR) • Common criteria • Comparative word • Evidence

	<p>ensure farmers receive a higher price for cocoa they sold". This means that multinational corporations are not cooperating with the Ghanaian government to ensure that farmers are paid a proper wage for their work.</p> <p>Not Useful based on cross-referencing</p> <p>Source C is less useful because it is unreliable (A) as evidence that multinational corporations in Ghana are not doing enough to help farmers as it is refuted by Source D (LOR). <u>Sources C suggests that multinational corporations in Ghana are not doing enough to help farmers BUT source D suggests that multinational corporations in Ghana are doing enough to help farmers (CC)</u>. Source C states "a key reason for the low incomes of cocoa farmers in Ghana is the low prices they receive for their produce" and that "farmers have organized themselves into unions to negotiate better prices for their produce. Despite these efforts, many farmers continue to struggle to make a decent living." This means that multinational corporations are underpaying the farmers in Ghana and not passing on the benefits of international trade in chocolate. Source C states "a key reason for the low incomes of cocoa farmers in Ghana is the low prices they receive for their produce" and that "farmers have organized themselves into unions to negotiate better prices for their produce. Despite these efforts, many farmers continue to struggle to make a decent living." This means that multinational corporations are underpaying the farmers in Ghana and not passing on the benefits of international trade in chocolate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Explanation</i>
	<p>Evaluating usefulness of source through analysis of its origins/purpose</p> <p>Source C is <u>not useful (A)</u> source as evidence about multinational corporations in Ghana as it is <u>unreliable in terms of purpose (LOR)</u>. Source C was written by an online activist (WHO) and <u>only focuses on how multinational corporations have been underpaying farmers in Ghana</u>. Source C wants to <u>convince online readers that the top chocolate multinational corporations are causing Ghanaian farmers to live in poverty and have not been listening to these farmers so that online readers will pressure these corporations to increase the pay of Ghanaian farmers (WHY)</u>. <u>Thus, the source is one-sided and biased against multinational corporations in order to achieve its objectives, making it unreliable and hence not useful (Explain)</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Answer the question</i> • <i>Line of reasoning (LOR)</i> • <i>Who</i> • <i>What</i> • <i>When</i> • <i>Why</i>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Explanation of why is it useful / less useful</i>
4	Study Sources D and E.	Type of Question:

	Having read Source D, are you surprised by Source E? Explain your answer. [7]	Hybrid Surprise
	<p>Main Source is Source E!</p> <p>Surprised/ Not surprised based on content comparison</p> <p>Having read Source D, I am surprised by Source E (A) as <u>they are different in terms of whether multinational corporations have helped to improve the lives of the people of Ghana (LOR)</u>. Source D tells me that multinational corporations have helped to improve the lives of the people of Ghana but Source E tells me that they have not helped (CC). Source D states “I know a lot of people who benefited from the Cocoa Marketing Company (CMC) scholarship. And the CMC scholarships come from these multinationals”. This means that multinational corporations have helped people in Ghana to get higher education and have provided education opportunities to those who may not be able to afford it. Source E states “Despite promises by many of the largest chocolate companies over two decades ago to clean up the sector, little has changed.” This means that multinational corporations do not care about the education of children in Ghana as they were more interested in profit. (EE)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Having read Source D, I am not surprised by Source E (LOR) as <u>they are both similar in telling me that Ghanaian farmers were reliant on multinational corporations for their income (LOR + CC)</u>. Source D states “The main source of livelihood for the people in this area is income from the cocoa farm” and that “If the multinationals decided that, this year, we are not buying, it will be more impactful than COVID-19”. This means that multinational corporations were the largest buyers of cocoa and hence the farmers depended on them for trade. Source E states “The prices companies pay for cocoa are so low that farmers often cannot hire adult workers and instead must rely on their children for help doing the work required.” This means that the farmers in Ghana were dependent on multinational corporations and had no</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answer the question • Line of Reasoning (LOR) • Common criteria • Comparative word • Evidence • Explanation

	other alternatives besides multinational corporations to sell their cocoa to despite the low prices.	
	<p>Surprised/Not surprised based on <u>cross-reference to other sources</u></p> <p>Having read Source D, I am surprised by Source E as it is contradicted by Source B. (LOR) Source E tells me that multinational corporations have <u>not been improving the lives</u> of the people BUT Source B contradicts this by telling me that multinational corporations <u>have been improving the lives</u> of the people (CC). Source E states “Despite promises by many of the largest chocolate companies over two decades ago to clean up the sector, little has changed.” This means that multinational corporations do not care about the education of children in Ghana as they were more interested in profit. However, Source B contradicts this by telling me that multinational corporations have been improving the lives of the people. Source B states “Cargill’s \$13 million investment to expand the cocoa processing site in Ghana will create many jobs, from labourers to university-educated positions. Working directly with the Ghanaian government and other key partners, we are committed to economic growth, building sustainable local businesses and diversifying sources of income for those who live here.” This means that multinational corporations were concerned about the lives of Ghanaians and were providing employment opportunities to them. (EE)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answer the question • Line of Reasoning (LOR) • Common criteria • Comparative word • Evidence • Explanation

	<p>Analysis of provenance</p> <p>Having read Source D, <u>I am not surprised</u> (A) by Source E as it is expected (LOR) that Corporate Accountability Lab (WHO), a human rights group that monitors corporations for ethical and responsible practices, would highlight how multinational corporations in Ghana have failed to stop child labour practices or pay the government-mandated price for cocoa (WHAT). This is because Source E wants to criticize multinational corporations for their failure to carry out responsible business practices so that multinational corporations will address these failures and start paying a higher price for cocoa, allowing farmers to earn a proper wage and send their children to school (WHY). Hence, it is not surprising given that the role of the human rights group is to champion for the ethical and responsible practices, they would naturally want to highlight any findings to show unethical and irresponsible behaviours in order to achieve a better standard of work ethics for the people affected (Explain)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answer the question • Line of reasoning (LOR) • Who • What • When • Why • Explanation of why is it surprising / not surprising
5	How far do the sources in the case study show that participation in the global economy is harmful for Ghana? Explain your answer. [10]	
	<p>This is an ABS question.</p> <p>Must have 2 sources agree AND 2 sources disagree.</p> <p>Source A shows (A) that participation in the global economy is harmful for Ghana . This can be seen from Source A which shows that the Ghanaian children said “I want to go to school. I don’t like</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answer the question

<p>chocolate.” (B). This means that children in Ghana were deprived of going to school which makes them <u>lose out in learning knowledge and skills (S1)</u>, making them <u>uneducated (S2)</u>. This would cause the children to <u>grow up into adults not having sufficient qualifications to attain jobs with higher salaries or remain unemployed (S3)</u>.</p> <p>Source B does not show (A) that participation in the global economy is harmful to Ghana. Source B shows that participation in the global economy is beneficial for Ghana as it states that “...investment....will create many jobs, from labourers to university-educated positions” (B). This means that there will be an increase in the number of jobs available, which would result in <u>more people in Ghana getting employed (S1)</u>. This would <u>generate more salaries and increase in revenue through taxation (S2)</u> leading to economic prosperity for the country.</p> <p>Source C shows (A) that participation in the global economy is harmful for Ghana . This can be seen from Source C which states that “a key reason for the low incomes of cocoa farmers is the low prices they receive for their produce” and “farmers continue to struggle to make a decent living” (B). This shows how it causes poverty for farmers and the lack of social mobility as farmers are not able to earn enough to meet their living needs. Hence. farmers will <u>resort to getting aid from the government (S1)</u> which puts <u>a stress and burden on the limited resources available (S2)</u>, causing the country having to <u>channel more resources towards supporting the farmers instead of using the money for developing the country (S3)</u>, causing the country <u>unable to develop economically (S4)</u>.</p> <p>Source D does not show (A) that participation in the global economy is harmful to Ghana. Source B shows that participation in the global economy is <u>beneficial</u> for Ghana. Source D states that “It is an answered prayer to our God that the whole year our cocoa has been bought. If the multinationals decided that, this year, we are not buying, it will be more impactful than COVID-19!” (B). This means that through the MNCs had played a very important role in ensuring that cocoa from Ghana is bought, which in turn, allows the <u>farmers to earn an income (S1)</u>. Hence, farmers are <u>able to meet their daily needs with the revenue they earned (S2)</u>. These earnings also contribute towards making the country to <u>be more economically prosperous (S3)</u>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Best Evidence</i> • <i>Sequence of outcomes</i>
---	---

--	--	--

]Section B: Structured Response Questions (SRQ)

6	<p>Extract 1 is about Singapore's rapidly ageing population.</p> <p>In your opinion, what can <u>Singaporeans do to meet the needs</u> of Singapore's ageing population? Explain your answer with reference to one action. [7]</p>	
	<p>Only need to write about 1 action.</p> <p><u>Example 1:</u></p> <p>One action that Singaporeans can do to meet the needs of Singapore's ageing population is to <u>promote active ageing (Identify)</u>. Community centres can organise workshops to teach the elderly line-dancing, gardening, playing musical instruments or painting, The elderly can sign up for these workshops based on their interests. (D). For example, Chong Pang Community Centre organised line dancing classes for elderly which is carried out once a week (E). This would keep seniors both <u>physically and mentally active and engaged (O1)</u> by providing opportunities for personal growth. This would <u>reduce the possibility of health problems such as early dementia (O2)</u>. It would also meet seniors' need for community by <u>encouraging social interaction amongst people with common interest (O3)</u>, which <u>keeps them happy and well-connected to people (O4)</u>. Thus, this will help to meet the needs of Singapore's ageing population (L).</p> <p><u>Example 2:</u></p> <p>One action that Singaporeans can do to meet the needs of Singapore's ageing population is to <u>advocate for the government to improve accessibility in the neighbourhoods and on public transports (Identify)</u>. The government can build more elderly-friendly footpaths with railings and ramps for wheelchairs. The government can also ensure that overhead bridges are equipped with lifts and that public buses, mrt platforms and trains have braille in the lifts, railings, tactile flooring and priority seating for</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe • Example • Outcomes • Link

	<p>elderly commuters (E). This would help the ageing population who may have deteriorating hearing or eyesight to <u>navigate</u> (O1), especially when they may not be accompanied by someone who can direct them. Since an ageing population means that Singapore would have an ever-decreasing number of available caregivers, elderly-friendly infrastructure would also help seniors who have worsening physical conditions or health problems to <u>continue to venture outside their homes</u> (O2), <u>promoting independence</u> (O3) and <u>decreasing reliance on caregivers</u> (O4). Thus, this will help to meet the needs of Singapore's ageing population (L).</p>	
--	--	--

7	<p>Extracts 2 and 3 are about how countries can maintain harmony in a diverse society through integration and assimilation policies.</p> <p>Explain how the policies of <u>integration</u> and <u>assimilation</u> help to maintain harmony in a diverse society. [8]</p>	
	<p>Given Factor 1: Integration</p> <p>The policy of integration helps to maintain harmony in a diverse society. In countries that adopt integration policies, minority groups and immigrants retain their unique identities while forging common ground with the majority group in the host country (D). For example, the Ethnic Integration Policy (EIP) was introduced to maintain a diverse ethnic balance in HDB estates. These estates feature shared spaces such as void decks and community gardens. In 2009, the National Integration Council also launched the Community Integration Fund to support organisations in implementing projects to encourage interactions between Singaporeans. (E) <u>Through these programmes and initiatives, immigrants are given opportunities to interact with Singaporeans</u> (O1) <u>which will facilitate the deepening of mutual understanding</u> (O2) <u>and the building of relationships</u> (O3) <u>with each other. This would reduce the likelihood of social conflicts happening between Singaporeans and immigrants</u> (O4). This would result in maintaining harmony in a diverse society (L).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe • Example • Outcomes • Link

Given Factor 2: Assimilation

The policy of assimilation helps to maintain harmony in a diverse society. In countries that adopt assimilationist policies, immigrants are expected to adopt the beliefs and practices of the majority group in the host country. Over time, the identities of the assimilated group are expected to become identical to those of the majority group. **(D)** In France, immigrants are educated about the French way of life to help them fit into society. The French education system is secular, with little emphasis on religion. Religion is not discussed during classes except for History and Philosophy classes. Immigrant children attend adaptation classes to improve their French language skills before joining regular schools. Additionally, public displays of religious beliefs are discouraged, and wearing the Muslim headscarf is not allowed. **(E)** This ensures that immigrants can interact with others in the French society easily **(O1)** by having a common language, pick up the French way of life and that the French national identity kept strong. This helps to prevent discrimination **(O2)** along religious or ethnic lines as one's religious and ethnic identities are not emphasised in daily life. As immigrants pick up French culture and are assimilated into French society, noticeable cultural differences are minimised and eliminated **(O3)**, creating a more unified **(O4)** social environment. With the sole emphasis in French national identity, there is less room for arguments over which identity is superior, promoting unity and mutual respect among all members of society. **(O5)** This would result in maintaining harmony in a diverse society **(L)**.