



**CANBERRA SECONDARY SCHOOL**



**2019 Preliminary Examination**

**Secondary Four Normal Academic**

**HUMANITIES**

Social Studies 2175/01 & 2176/01

1 Aug 2019  
1 hour 45 minutes  
0820h – 1005h

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ (      )      **Class:** \_\_\_\_\_

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Write in dark blue or black ink pen on both sides of the paper.  
Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

**Section A**

Answer **all parts** of Question 1.

**Section B**

Answer **both parts of** Question 2.

Start every section on a fresh sheet of writing paper.  
Hand in Sections A and B **separately**.

The number of marks is given in brackets [   ] at the end of each question or part question.  
At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

Do not turn over the paper until you are told to do so.

FOR MARKER'S USE		
	Marks Awarded	Max Marks
Section A		35
Section B		15
Total		50

---

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

**Setter: Mr Norman Phua**

### 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.

**(a)** Study Source A.

What can you tell about public housing in Hong Kong? [5]

**(b)** Study Source B and C.

Does Source B agree with Source C? [7]

**(c)** Study Sources D.

Are you surprised with what is said about the need for reclamation of land in Hong Kong? Explain your answer. [7]

**(d)** Study Source E.

Why was the cartoon posted? Explain your answer. [6]

**(e)** How far do the sources in the case study show that land reclamation can solve the housing shortage in Hong Kong? Explain your answer. [10]

## Will land reclamation solve the housing shortage problem in Hong Kong?

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

For years Hong Kong has been facing housing problems. The lack of public housing resulted in housing units being built too small and the prices too high for the residents to afford. The cause of this issue is mainly due to an increase in housing demand especially with the increase in population as well as the limited land space on the main island. To help cope with the housing crisis, the government has announced a plan in 2018 to \*reclaim and build 4,200 acres of artificial islands in the South China Sea costing approximately US\$80 billion, between the existing Hong Kong and Lantau islands within the next 30 years. It is expected to house 1.1 million people.

Study the following sources to find out if Hong Kong will be able to resolve their housing problem.

*\*Reclaim - the process of creating new land from oceans, riverbeds, or lake beds.*

**Source A:** *A photograph showing a regular public rental residential unit in Hong Kong published in a Hong Kong newspaper.*



**Source B:** *An extract from China Daily, a Hong Kong news agency, published on October 11, 2018.*

Artificial islands, covering a total area of 1,700 hectares, would be created in the waters surrounding Lantau. They would provide between 260,000 and 400,000 residential units — 70 percent being public housing — capable of accommodating up to 1.1 million people and creating 340,000 jobs over the next two to three decades. Furthermore, the project will create Hong Kong's third central business district for future economic development.

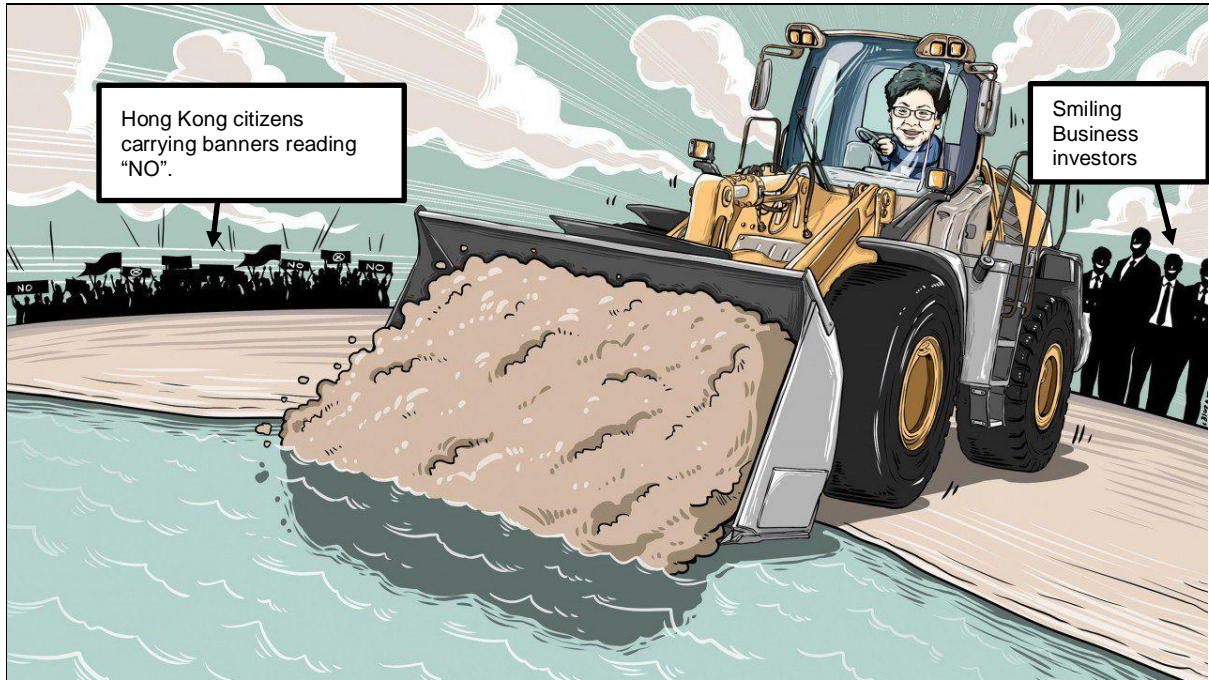
**Source C:** *An extract from an article on an interview with Hong Kong opposition member Eddie Chu published in Los Angeles Times, an America newspaper, on 3 April 2019.*

"People living in a desperate housing situation are now used as an excuse to support the artificial island and all those new developments, but in the end they are not the ones who can benefit from it," said Chu. "What makes us furious is when we ask, 'Where do we have the US\$80 plus billion to fund that artificial island?' the government says we will have soaring land prices and we can earn money from that. "But the basic reason we need so much land is to make housing more affordable," Chu said. "In any case, the proposed island won't be livable until 2032 at the earliest."

**Source D:** *A comment by Patrick Lau Lai-chiu, former director of lands for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government, published in China Daily, a Hong Kong newspaper on 18 November 2018.*

The development of the hilly city (Hong Kong) had relied heavily on reclamation. Reclaimed areas include downtown areas on Hong Kong Island and the bustling Yau Tsim Mong districts and the transportation hubs such as Hong Kong International Airport, Hong Kong Station of the MTR metro system, and central ferry piers. Most of the city's new towns housing millions of people were also erected on reclaimed land. The impact of creating more usable land will be far-reaching. "It will define our quality of life."

**Source E:** An editorial cartoon showing \*Chief Executive Carrie Lam driving a bulldozer published in *South China Post*, a Hong Kong newspaper, on 21 October 2018.



\*Chief Executive – the head of the Hong Kong government.

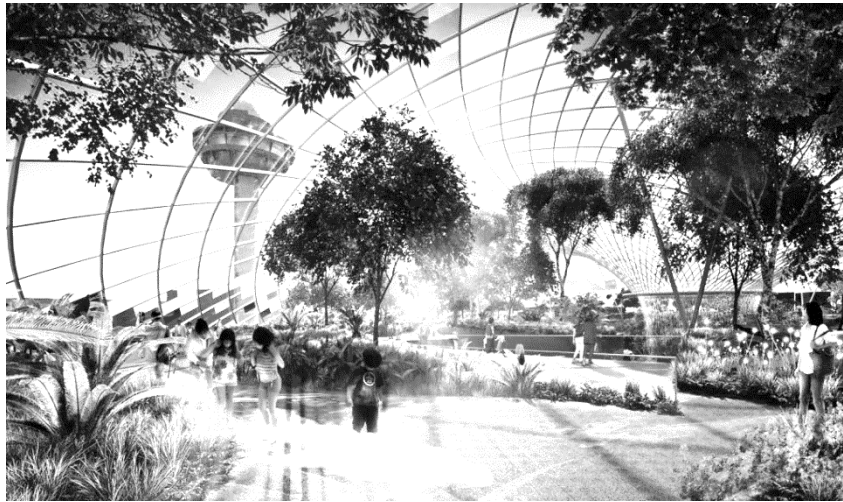
## Section B (Structured-Response Question)

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

### 2 Being part of a globalized world

Study the extracts carefully, and then answer the questions.

#### Extract 1



Singapore Changi airport spent S\$1.7 billion on the Project Jewel expansion, which will feature a bio-dome complex housing an indoor waterfall, a lush garden and many more retail shops.

#### Extract 2

5G is going to be the next generation of mobile connectivity wireless systems. It will replace 4G LTE technology, and will enable an improvement in communication.

#### Extract 3

McDonald's is the largest chain of fast food restaurants in the world. It has more than 35,000 outlets worldwide.

- (a) Extract 1 shows a part of the expansion project for Singapore Changi Airport.

In your opinion, explain one way Jewel in Changi Airport can benefit Singapore's economy? [7]

- (b) Extract 2 and Extract 3 describe the importance of technology and multi-national corporations in encouraging globalisation.

Explain how development in technology and growth of multi-national corporations (MNCs) have enabled globalisation? [8]

**END OF PAPER**

**Sec 4N Social Studies Prelim 1 Answer Scheme**

**Study Source A.**

**(a)** What can you tell about public housing in Hong Kong?

[5]

<b>Level</b>	<b>Descriptors</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<b>L1</b>	<b>Describing the source/ provenance</b>  E.g. The photograph shows a small room.	<b>1m</b>
<b>L2</b>	<b>Answer based on inference</b> <i>Award 2 marks for 1 inference, unsupported.</i> <i>Award 3 marks for 2 inferences, unsupported.</i>  E.g. <i>I can tell from the photograph that there is a shortage of tpublic housing in Hong Kong,</i>  Eg. <i>I can tell from the photograph that public rental housing in Hong Kong is expensive.</i>  <i>(Accept any plausible inference)</i>	<b>2-3m</b>
<b>L3</b>	<b>Answer based on inference</b> <i>Award 4 marks for 1 inference, supported.</i> <i>Award 5 marks for 2 inferences, supported.</i>  E.g. E.g. <i>I can tell from the photograph that public housing in Hong Kong is insufficient. This can be seen from Source A that the whole room is very cramped and can hardly contain even for the most basic appliances in a housing unit. This means that there is a shortage of public housing resulting in the government having only the ability to build smaller housing units for the people to live in.</i>  <i>(Accept any plausible answers. However, the 2 inferences must not be too similar.)</i>	<b>4-5m</b>

**Study Sources B and C****(b)** Does Source B agree with Source C? [7m]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	<b>Similarity OR Difference, based on Provenance/ Topic</b>  <u>Agree</u> <i>E.g. Both agree in talking about the artificial islands issue in Hong Kong.</i>  <u>Disagree</u> <i>E.g. Both sources are published in different publications. Source B is from China Daily newspaper while Source C is published in Los Angeles Times.</i>	1m
L2	<b>False Match/ No Match</b>  <i>E.g. Source B talks about the huge land space that is going to be created while Source C did not.</i>	2m
L3	<b>Difference/Similarity in content unsupported, i.e. must be valid matches</b> Award 3m for Agree OR Disagree in content, unsupported. Award 4m for Agree AND Disagree in content, unsupported.  <u>Agree</u> <i>E.g. <b>Both sources agree that the artificial islands will help to boost the HK's economy.</b></i>  OR/AND  <u>Disagree</u> <i>E.g. <b>Both sources disagree on the effectiveness of LTV in solving housing problems in HK.</b></i>	3-4m
L4	<b>Difference and Similarity in content supported, i.e. must be valid matches</b> Award 5m for Agree OR Disagree in content, supported. Award 6m for Agree AND Disagree in content, supported.  <u>Agree</u> <i>E.g. <b>Both sources agree that the artificial islands help to bring economic gains.</b> Source B says "creating 340,000 jobs over the next two to three decades." and "Furthermore, the project will create Hong Kong's third central business district for future economic development." This means that with the artificial islands Hong Kong's economy could be expanded, thereby creating more job opportunities to the locals resulting in economic gains for both country and people. Similarly, Source C says "the government says we will have soaring land prices and we can earn money from that." This means that the HK government is ready to profit from the sales of the properties in the artificial islands thereby contributing to HK's economy.</i>	5-6m

	<p>OR/AND</p> <p><u>Disagree</u></p> <p><i>E.g. Both sources disagree on the effectiveness of the artificial islands in solving housing problems in HK. Source B suggested that the artificial islands is going to be effective in solving housing shortage when it says that “They would provide between 260,000 and 400,000 residential units — 70 percent being public housing — capable of accommodating up to 1.1 million people.” This means that the land which has been set aside for housing in the artificial islands will be residential and hence, alleviating the housing crunch on the main island. However, Source C says that it is not effective in solving the housing problem in Hong Kong. Source C says “...the government says we will have soaring land prices and we can earn money from that. “But the basic reason we need so much land is to make housing more affordable. They’ve turned it all around,” Chu said.” This means that the government seems only to be interested in making profits out of the housing and developments in the artificial islands. As such, it doesn’t really help to solve the problem since it will not be affordable for the Hong Kong citizens to buy the houses for residence. Thus, both sources do not agree on the effectiveness of the artificial islands in solving housing shortage.</i></p>	
L5	<p><b>Difference in Purpose</b></p> <p><i>E.g. Both sources also disagree on the purpose of their comments. Source B is published by China Daily, a Hong Kong newspaper, trying to <u>sell the idea that the artificial islands will benefit Hong Kong and her people</u> so that <b>Hongkongers will support it</b>. On the other hand, Source C is an interview with an opposition politician who wants to convince the international community that the <u>artificial islands project will not solve the housing shortage problem in Hong Kong</u> so that the international community could <b>pressurize the Hong Kong government from going ahead with the project</b>.</i></p>	7m

**Study Source D.**

- (c) Are you surprised with the need for reclamation of land in Hong Kong?  
Explain your answer. [7]

L1	<b>Answers using source content but failing to address element of surprise.</b>  e.g. Source E shows figures show Hong Kong has benefitted from land reclamation.	[1]
L2	<b>Identifies what is/is not surprising in Source D, but no valid explanation.</b>  e.g. <i>I am not surprised that Source D shows the success of land reclamation of land in Hong Kong.</i>	[2]
L3	<b>Surprised/Not Surprised based on content.</b> Award 3 marks for one valid inference, supported Award 4 marks for one valid inference, supported  <i>Eg. I am not surprised that Source D shows the need for need for reclamation of land in Hong Kong. Source D states "Reclaimed areas include downtown areas on Hong Kong Island and the bustling Yau Tsim Mong districts and the transportation hubs such as Hong Kong International Airport, Hong Kong Station of the MTR metro system, and central ferry piers." And "It will define our quality of life." This means that Hong Kong has from past benefitted greatly to reclaimed land as they have been used to develop the city by providing additional land for various landuse. <u>I am not surprised with this because I know even Singapore has utilised land reclamation for the extension of our limited land and we have benefitted from this as well. Hence, I am not surprised that Hong Kong which is facing housing shortage issue will also get to benefit greatly from land reclamation.</u></i>	[3-4]
L4	<b>Yes/ No based on valid cross-referencing to other sources or background information.</b> 5m for cross-reference with simple explanation. 6m for cross-reference with comprehensive explanation.  <i>Eg. I am surprised when Source D is contradicted by Source C that there is a need for the artificial islands. Source C states that "But the basic reason we need so much land is to make housing more affordable," and "In any case, the proposed island won't be livable until 2032 at the earliest." This means that the artificial islands is not a practical strategy to solve the housing shortage issue since the price of the residence would be too high for most citizens to afford. Even if the solution were to be good, they would have to wait till 2032, which is too long, before they can solve the housing problem. <u>Hence, this means that there is no need for the artificial islands since it is not going to be effective. This contradicts what is shown in Source D and hence, I am surprised that D says that there is a need for the artificial islands.</u></i>	[5-6]
L5	<b>L4 + Yes based on Provenance/ Purpose explained</b>	[7]

	<p><u>Eg. I am not surprised that Source D has said that there is a need for land reclamation in Hong Kong since the author, Mr Patrick Lau is the former director of lands for Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government who could possible be the one who had been involved in the previous land reclamation projects. Thus, he is likely to say that those projects were necessary and hence, successfully carried out bringing benefits to Hong Kong. Moreover, his purpose of this comment could be to help the current Hong Kong government gather more support from Hongkongers so that they too will see the need and support land reclamation projects to solve the housing shortage issue. Therefore, I am not surprised that he is supporting the need for land reclamation.</u></p>	
--	--	--

(d) Why was the cartoon posted? Explain your answer. [6]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	<b>Describing the source/ provenance</b>  <i>E.g. The cartoon was posted in South China Post.</i>	1m
L2	<b>Sub-messages, unsupported/supported</b> Award 2m for 1 sub-message unsupported. 3m for sub-messages supported. 3m one main message unsupported.  <i>E.g. The cartoon was posted to show that the people of Hong Kong are against the artificial islands project.</i>  <i>E.g. The cartoon was posted to show that the Hong Kong government are ignoring the desire of the Hong Kong people.</i>  <b>Note: No marks if students did not answer as a reason.</b>	2-3m
L3	<b>Main message, supported</b> Award 4 m for 1 main message supported. Author and the Audience must be mentioned. If not mentioned, it will be L2/3.  <i>E.g. The editorial cartoon posted in South China Post was to highlight and create the awareness that the Hong Kong government is going ahead with the artificial islands project to enrich the rich and powerful. This can be seen from the source as Chief Executive Carrie Lam drives a bulldozer going ahead with reclamation works despite the protest by the Hong Kong citizens at the background opposing to it. At the same time, business investors who are on the right side of the cartoon are seen on her right smiling. This means that The Hong Kong government is ignoring and oblivious to the desire of the citizens not to have the artificial islands project. It shows how haughty and non-consultative the government is in satisfying their own needs without considering the needs of the people.</i>	4m
L4	<b>L3 + Purpose explained</b> Should include author, context, message, audience and intended outcome explained. 5m for a just sufficient development of the purpose. 6m for a more comprehensive development of the purpose.  <i>E.g. The editorial cartoon posted in South China Post was to highlight and create the awareness that the Hong Kong government is going ahead with the artificial islands project to enrich the rich and powerful. This can be seen from the source as Chief Executive Carrie Lam drives a bulldozer going ahead with reclamation works despite the protest by the Hong Kong citizens at the background opposing to it. At the same time, business investors who are on the right side of the cartoon are seen on her right smiling. This means that The Hong Kong government is ignoring and oblivious to the desire of the citizens not to have the artificial islands project. It shows how haughty and non-consultative the government is in satisfying their own needs without</i>	5-6m

	<p><i>considering the needs of the people. <b>The cartoonist wants to ignite Hongkongers who are against the project to voice out and protest further to ensure that their concerns and needs are heard by the government [5m]. By doing so, the government will consider all factors and the needs of all stakeholders before making the final decision and going ahead with the project. [6m]</b></i></p>	
--	---	--

**Study All Sources**

- (e) How far do the sources in the case study show that land reclamation can solve the housing shortage in Hong Kong? Explain your answer. [10]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	<p><b>Writes about the statement, no valid source use</b></p> <p><i>E.g. The artificial islands is able to help the housing crunch in Hong Kong.</i></p>	1-2m
L2	<p><b>Yes / No, supported by valid source use</b> Award 3-4 marks for 1 valid source use Award 5-6 marks for 2 valid source use</p> <p><i>E.g. Sources A, B and D support the Hong Kong government in using land reclamation to solve housing shortage.</i></p> <p><b>Source A demonstrates the difficulty of providing reasonable public housing in Hong Kong.</b> <i>The source shows a small unit which is cramped for a single working class person living in it. This means that public housing is not only too small for a conducive living condition but also renting out at an exorbitant price of S\$780 for the small space is not reasonable. This indicates that seriousness of the public housing problem. Thus, land reclamation can solve the housing issue in Hong Kong as more houses can be built on the extended land resulting also in the reduction of the prices of housing.</i></p> <p><b>Source B states the importance of the artificial islands in bringing only benefits for both Hongkongers and the country.</b> <i>The source says “They would provide between 260,000 and 400,000 residential units — 70 percent being public housing They would provide between 260,000 and 400,000 residential units — 70 percent being public housing — capable of accommodating up to 1.1 million people... creating 340,000 jobs” And “project will create Hong Kong’s third central business district for future economic development.” This means that land reclamation will not only solve the housing problem in Hong Kong but will also bring wealth to both the country and her people. Thus, land reclamation should be supported and needed in HK.</i></p> <p><b>Similarly, Source D infers that land reclamation has been successful to Hong Kong and will also be so for future such projects.</b> <i>The source says that “Most of the city’s new towns housing millions of people were also erected on reclaimed land. The impact of creating more usable land will be far-reaching. “It will define our quality of life.” This means that land reclamation will not only help solve the housing shortage issue but also bring better standard of living to the citizens. Hence, land reclamation can solve the housing shortage in Hong Kong.</i></p> <p>OR/AND</p> <p><b>However, Sources C and E do not support the Hong Kong government in using land reclamation to solve housing shortage.</b></p> <p><b>Source C does not support the HK government in the building of artificial islands because it will not benefit majority of the people.</b></p>	3-6m

	<p>Source C states that LTV does not resolve the immediate needs of the people and is unlikely to solve the housing issue. Source C states that ““But the basic reason we need so much land is to make housing more affordable,” Chu said. “In any case, the proposed island won’t be livable until 2032 at the earliest.” <u>This means that when the citizens are unable to buy the exorbitantly priced property, it will not solve their housing needs. Moreover, when the housing in the artificial islands is only ready in 2032, it means that they still have to endure at least another 13 years of poor housing condition which would not be able to solve their immediate needs. Thus, Hence, land reclamation cannot solve the housing shortage in Hong Kong.</u></p> <p><b>Similarly, Source E suggests that the Hong Kong government have not considered the needs of the people but only those of the capitalists which goes to say that their needs will not be satisfied with the new project.</b> Source E shows Chief Executive Carrie Lam driving a bulldozer going ahead with reclamation works despite the protest by the Hong Kong citizens at the background opposing to it. At the same time, business investors who are on the right side of the cartoon are seen on her right smiling. <u>This means that the focus of the artificial islands is not to resolve the housing issue. Rather, it is to optimize the business opportunities and earnings of business investors. Hence, land reclamation can solve the housing shortage in Hong Kong.</u></p>	
<b>L3</b>	<p><b>Yes + No, supported by valid source use</b>  Award 7 marks for the use of <u>2</u> sources (1 Y + 1 N)  Award 8 marks for the use of <u>3</u> sources (2 Y + 1 N <u>OR</u> 1Y + 2 N)  Award 9-10 marks for the use of <u>4</u> sources (2 Y + 2 N)</p> <p><b>Note: Consideration on number of sources used and the quality of analysis in deciding on marks in L2 and L3.</b></p>	<b>7-10m</b>

## SECTION B

(a) Extract 1 shows a part of the expansion project for Singapore Changi Airport.

In your opinion, explain one way Jewel in Changi Airport can benefit Singapore's economy? [7]

L1	<b>Describes the topic</b> i.e. Describe on Singapore Changi Airport  <i>Eg: Singapore Changi airport has gained Singapore lots of honor by being the best airport in the world for many years.</i>	[1]
L2	<b>Identifies/ Describes</b> Award 2 marks for identifying ONE way Award 3 marks for identifying ONE way with some basic description. Award 4 marks for describing ONE way with a comprehensive description.  <i>Eg.</i> <b>One benefit which Singapore can gain is from the increase in the number of tourists.</b> <i>With the construction of The Jewel, it may be able to attract more tourists who would want to experience better shopping experience here. This increases with the higher number of shops If imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, Changi and Dubai can give each other a pat on the back. Besides a vast variety of shops and restaurants, they boast facilities that are not commonly found at other airports, such as a swimming pool and cinema. Dubai has its Zen Gardens, and Changi lush tropical foliage. Both aim to make their airport not only the preferred choice for transfer and transit traffic, but also a destination in itself. As Project Jewel architect Moshe Safdie said: "You must fly to Singapore because you've got to see that Jewel."</i>	[2-4]
L3	<b>L2 + Explains</b> Award 5 marks for incomplete explanation of one way without example. Award 6 marks for a more complete explanation of one way without example. Award 7 marks for a complete explanation of one way with a relevant example.  <i>E.g.</i> <b>One benefit which Singapore can gain is from the increase in the number of tourists.</b> <i>With the construction of The Jewel, it may be able to attract more tourists who would want to experience better shopping experience here. This increases with the higher number of shops If imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, Changi and Dubai can give each other a pat on the back. Besides a vast variety of shops and restaurants, they boast facilities that are not commonly found at other airports, such as a swimming pool and cinema. Dubai has its Zen Gardens, and Changi lush tropical foliage. Both aim to make their airport not only the preferred choice for transfer and transit traffic, but also a destination in itself. As Project Jewel architect Moshe Safdie said: "You must fly to Singapore because you've got to see that Jewel."</i> <u><i>With the increase in tourists visiting Singapore, it will contribute to the airline and airport services business thereby contributing to the increase taxes gained by the Singapore economy. Furthermore, with more tourists there will</i></u>	[5-7]

	<u>be an increase in tourists spending which adds on to the earnings for both businesses and Singapore's economy. Hence, by with Jewel, Singapore's economy will gain manifold.</u>	
--	---	--

- 2(b) Extract 2 and Extract 3 describe the importance of technology and multi-national corporations (MNCs) in encouraging globalisation.

Explain how development in technology and the growth of multi-national corporations (MNCs) have enabled globalisation to grow faster? [8]

L1	<p><b>Writes about the topic i.e. globalisation</b></p> <p><i>E.g. It is important that the government does what is good for the country and its citizens.</i></p>	[1-2]
L2	<p><b>Describe how the approaches have enabled globalisation to grow faster.</b> Award 3 marks for describing one of the factors Award 4 marks for describing both factors.</p> <p><i>E.g.</i> <b>Development in technology</b> is another key driving force of globalisation. Improvement in technology has made communications among people in different locations faster and more convenient. People across the globe can communicate via tools such as telephone, electronic mail, fax and video conferencing. Satellite technology has enabled messages to be transmitted from one location and received in another part of the world almost simultaneously. Optical fibre systems have very large carrying capacity and transmit information at very high speed. The invention of advanced communication technology such as the Internet has enabled consumers to access information about new products and places more conveniently and efficiently. Since information can be transmitted around the world almost instantaneously.</p> <p><b>OR/AND</b></p> <p><i>E.g.</i> <b>Multinational companies (MNCs)</b> are a key driving factor of globalization as they are the one which coordinate and control economic activities that span the globe. Multinational companies function like the global 'nerve systems' that connect the world economies. multinational companies have set up operations in a number of countries outside their home country. This is done so as to source for new markets, lower the cost of producing their goods. An example would be Starbucks with its parent company in US but the factories are in countries like Brazil.</p>	[3-4]
L3	<p><b>Explains how the two factors have enabled globalisation to grow faster.</b> Award 5-6 marks for explaining one of the factors. Award 7-8 marks for explaining both factors.</p> <p><i>E.g.</i> <b>Development in technology</b> is another key driving force of globalisation. Improvement in technology has made communications among people in different locations <u>faster and more convenient</u>. People across the globe can communicate via tools such as telephone, electronic mail, fax and video conferencing. Satellite technology has enabled messages to be transmitted from one location and received in another part of the world almost simultaneously. Optical fibre systems have very large carrying capacity and transmit information at very high speed. The invention of advanced communication technology such as the Internet has <u>enabled consumers to access information about new products and places more</u></p>	[5-8]

conveniently and efficiently. Since information can be transmitted around the world almost instantaneously, this means that people don't have to be in the same place to be able to work together, which makes it easier for TNCs to control their operations in different countries. Hence, development of communication has enabled the world/people to be more interconnected, thereby speeding up the process globalisation.

**OR/AND**

*E.g.*

**Multinational companies (MNCs)** are a key driving factor of globalisation as they are the one which coordinate and control economic activities that span the globe. Multinational companies function like the global 'nerve systems' that connect the world economies. multinational companies have set up operations in a number of countries outside their home country. This is done so as to source for new markets, lower the cost of producing their goods. An example would be Starbucks with its parent company in US but the factories are in countries like Brazil. This has led to economies becoming more integrated as people and their activities become interconnected with MNCs setting up companies in other parts of the world and linking them to the parent company at home which brings immeasurable advantages to both developed and developing countries. This has made it possible for countries to be connected which further speeds up the process of globalization.

**EXTRA**

**Source E:** *A comment by Patrick Lau Lai-chiu, former director of lands for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government, published in China Daily, a Hong Kong newspaper on 18 November 2018.*

Reclamation was the “cornerstone” of the city’s prosperity. The development of the hilly city had relied heavily on reclamation. Reclaimed areas include downtown areas on Hong Kong Island and the bustling Yau Tsim Mong districts and the transportation hubs such as Hong Kong International Airport, Hong Kong Station of the MTR metro system, and central ferry piers. Most of the city’s new towns housing millions of people were also erected on reclaimed land. The impact of creating more usable land will be far-reaching. “It will define our quality of life.”