BARTLEY SECONDARY SCHOOL

END OF YEAR EXAMINATIONS 2022

HUMANITIES   **2272/01**

PAPER 1 SOCIAL STUDIES   **2273/01**

SEC 3 EXPRESS   **6 OCTOBER 2022**

1 hour 45 minutes

Candidates answer on the answer booklet.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your class, register number and name on the cover of the answer booklet.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
If you need additional answer paper, ask the invigilator for a separate answer booklet.

Section A (35 marks)
Answer **all** questions.

Section B (15 marks)
Answer **both** questions.

At the end of the examination, hand in both question paper and answer booklet.

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

FOR EXAMINER'S USE	
Section A	
Section B	
Total	

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

Set by: TCK

Section A: Source – Based Case Study (35m)

Answer **all** questions.

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 you are told to use. In answering the questions, you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

1   Study Source A.

  What does Source A tell you about the impact of the use of social media?   [5]

2   Study Source B.

  Why do you think this post was made on social media? Explain your answer.   [6]

3   Study Sources C and D.

  How different are these two sources? Explain your answer.   [7]

4   Study Sources E and F.

  Does the cartoonist (in Source E) agree with the cartoonist (in Source F)?   [7]

5   'Social media has done good for the world during the COVID-19 pandemic.'

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

[Turn Over

Has social media done more harm or good during the COVID-19 pandemic?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

Social media's power to mobilise people into action is undeniable. It has been used by activists to attract global support for fights against a range of injustices. But just as it is a platform through which information and momentum spread at an unparalleled rate, so too do misinformation and division. The COVID-19 pandemic and the increased use of social media as a means to stay connected has given social media even more power.

Supporters of social media praised how it facilitates the spreading of accurate information and emotional support to control the pandemic. Critics of social media on the other hand stresses how it can spread fake news and create more emotional distress amongst the population as lockdown of the population continues.
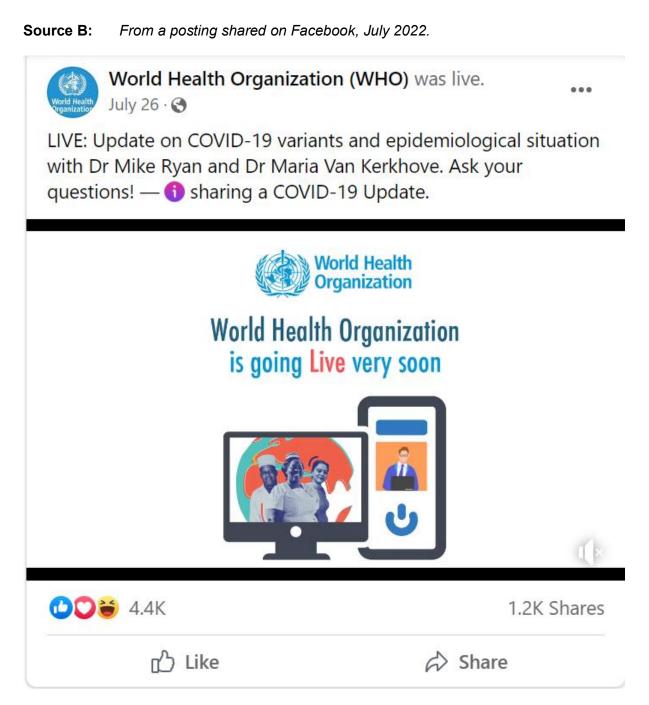
Study the following sources to consider whether social media did more harm or good to society during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Source A: *A newspaper report on the use of social media in China during COVID-19, published online, April 2022.*

Videos of a pet dog killed in the name of COVID-19 controls, songs filled with vulgar language aimed at the Chinese Communist government and scuffles* with healthcare officials have spread in China with locked-down Shanghai residents blaming the government via social media. Many residents have tired of the government's approach in handling the pandemic and social media has opened a window of opportunity for them to express their fury. Taken together, the videos form a rare expression of public anger towards their political leaders by insulting the government's official narrative** that it is in complete control of the pandemic.

* scuffle: a fight or a struggle at close range
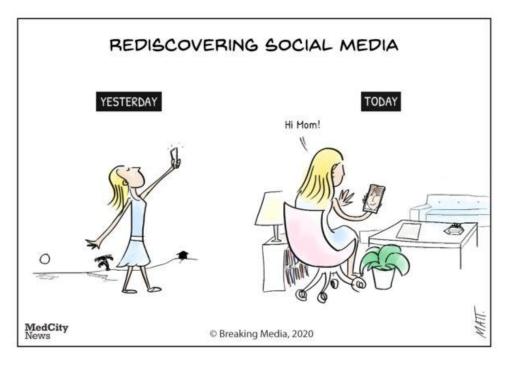** narrative: an account of events

Source B: *From a posting shared on Facebook, July 2022.*

World Health Organization (WHO) was live.
July 26 · 🌐

LIVE: Update on COVID-19 variants and epidemiological situation with Dr Mike Ryan and Dr Maria Van Kerkhove. Ask your questions! — ⓘ sharing a COVID-19 Update.

World Health Organization is going Live very soon

👍❤️😆 4.4K   1.2K Shares

👍 Like   ↪ Share

* Epidemological means the study of medicine that relates to the incidence, distribution and control of diseases.

Source C: *From an academic article meant for doctors, published online in May 2020.*

YouTube has been a significant source of misleading information during public health crises, including the H1N1, Ebola and Zika outbreaks. Previous studies reported that approximately 25% of the videos were misleading while videos from reputable sources were vastly under-represented. From our new research, we found out that more than 25% of the most viewed YouTube videos about COVID-19 contained misleading information, garnering over 62 million views worldwide. This means that misinformation about COVID-19 is reaching more individuals than in past public health crises, as YouTube continues to grow as a source of healthcare information. As the COVID-19 pandemic worsens, public health agencies must better use YouTube to deliver quality content to minimize the spread of misinformation.

Source D: *An opinion by a team of medical doctors, published online in the website of Singapore's Academy of Medicine, June 2020.*

Social media encourages the spreading of brief and understandable messages. In Hong Kong, an infographic for airway management for suspected COVID-19 patients was distributed via Twitter and WeChat, supporting healthcare workers across multiple countries. Twitter messages, particularly when location services are tagged can provide approximations of disease prevalence without the delay of scheduled official releases. The stopping of physical interactions during this pandemic has also allowed medical healthcare workers to tap on social media's diverse tools in the form of audio or text to facilitate virtual communication between isolated and sometimes dying patients. Social media can also provide emotional support for frontline healthcare workers who face significant psychological distress. What is clearly emerging from this current pandemic is the acceleration of information technology infrastructure development and digitalization. The potential of social media in healthcare is no longer something we can put aside.

Source E: *A cartoonist's opinion on the use of social media during COVID-19.*

Source F: *A cartoonist's opinion on the use of social media during COVID-19.*

[Turn Over

Section B: Structured – Response Question (15m)

Answer **both** questions.

Living in a Diverse Society

Study the extracts carefully, and then answer the questions.

Extract 1

Children of different ethnicities having a day of fun at their local playground.

Extract 2

In a diverse society like Singapore, increased interaction can lead to prejudice and misconceptions, and competition for resources. In turn, these can often impact society in negative ways.

Extract 3

The increased diversity in Singapore has led to positive outcomes in their daily interactions at work and in social settings with exchanges made in the field of culture, and skills and knowledge.

[Turn Over

6   Extract 1 shares one way the Singapore government builds common space.

In your opinion, how else can Singapore build common space to ensure harmony? Explain your answer with reference to **two** ways. [7]

7   Extracts 2 and 3 reflect on the positive and negative impacts of living in a diverse society.

How far do you agree that the positive impact is more significant than the negative impact? [8]

~ End of Paper ~