# CEDAR GIRLS' SECONDARY SCHOOL
## Preliminary Examination 2024
## Secondary Four

CANDIDATE NAME

CLASS

INDEX NUMBER

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**HUMANITIES** **2260/01**

Paper 1 Social Studies **2261/01**

**19 August 2024**
**1 hour 45 minutes**

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet

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**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Write your name, class and index number on your question paper and all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

**Section A**
Answer **all** questions.

**Section B**
Answer **both** questions.

Before the start of the examination, detach the cover sheet and staple it on to of the writing paper provided.
Write all answers in this answer booklet and check that all writing sheets are properly fastened.
The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

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This document consists of **10** printed pages and 1 cover sheet.

**[Turn Over**

## SECTION A (Source-Based Case Study)

Answer **all** questions.

**Being Part of a Globalised World**

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** Study Source A.

Does the cartoonist support globalisation? Explain your answer using details from the source. [5]

**2** Study Sources B and C.

How similar are the two sources? Explain your answer. [6]

**3** Study Sources D and E.

Having read Source D, are you surprised by Source E? Explain your answer. [7]

**4** Study Source F.

How useful is Source F in its assessment of Brazil's economic policies? Explain your answer. [7]

**5** 'It is easy to benefit from globalisation.'

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

**How far does globalisation impact economic growth?**

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

Globalisation brings numerous economic benefits, including increased trade, access to new markets, and the spread of technology and innovation, which collectively enhance global economic growth and efficiency. However, it also results in significant wealth inequality and the exploitation of workers and countries, raising concerns about fairness. While governments attempt to ensure equitable benefits through free trade agreements and regional cooperation, there is a growing trend toward protectionist policies, such as import duties, tariffs, quotas, and subsidies, to shield domestic industries from foreign competition. Advocates of free trade argue that removing trade barriers promotes worldwide economic growth, whereas protectionists believe that such measures are essential for protecting jobs and fostering national development.

Study the following sources to determine the best way to reap the economic benefits of globalisation.

**Source A:** *A cartoonist's view of economic globalisation.*

**Source B:** *Adapted from an article published in a business news website based in Hong Kong. Hong Kong is a special administrative region that is positioned as an international financial, shipping and trading centre in China.*

*MINISO's penetration into overseas markets and high profitability can be attributed to several key factors. The company strategically occupies prime locations, such as Times Square in New York and Oxford Street in London, enhancing its visibility and brand prestige. MINISO's large, eye-catching stores, draw significant foot traffic and achieve record sales and retail presence.

Efficient supply chains enable MINISO to release new products swiftly, maintaining consumer interest and adapting to market trends. The company's focus on affordable goods positions it well in markets facing economic challenges, as consumers seek cost-effective options.

Leveraging partnerships with major intellectual property owners, such as Disney and Pokemon, MINISO offers exclusive, branded products that appeal to younger consumers willing to pay a premium. Such partnerships accounted for almost a quarter of their total sales.

**MINISO is a Chinese-based company that sells Japanese items.*

**Source C:** *Adapted from an article published in an online forum, owned by the Chinese government. The author is a researcher with the Ministry of Commerce, China.*

In addition to providing its own companies with many favourable trade measures, the U.S. frequently implements anti-dumping and anti-subsidy penalties against Chinese companies. Huawei and ZTE are now the second and fifth largest telecommunications equipment makers in the world and their rapid growth has been recognised worldwide. They have business operations in more than 100 countries. However, breaking into the lucrative U.S. market is a must if they want to consolidate their growth potential.

Unfortunately a succession of obstacles created by the U.S. Congress has stopped their path. Huawei's proposed acquisitions of U.S. companies, such as 3Com, was blocked and shot down by U.S. regulators. The U.S. knows that Huawei and ZTE have neither the intention nor ability to threaten U.S. security. Obviously, the U.S. this time feels that its trade protection package is not enough so it focuses its attention on limiting Chinese competitiveness.

**Source D:** *Speech by then Minister for Trade and Industry, Mr Chan Chun Sing at the annual Singapore Economic Policy Forum, 2018.*

With the threat of global protectionism and the rise of digital economy posing formidable challenges to Singapore's economy, the country must make use of its domestic and regional advantages to find opportunities for growth. Besides signing free trade agreements, this means leveraging on Singapore's traits: its connectivity with a fast-growing Asia and ASEAN* economy, its rule of law, its predictable pro-business environment, its push for technological adoption and its prospects as a regional hub. The Government also needs to help companies navigate the laws in other countries too to help them penetrate those markets.

British home appliances manufacturer Dyson announced that it would build a new electric car plant in Singapore in 2020. Why did Dyson choose Singapore? It is because of our connectivity, because Dyson requires a global supply chain. Our land and labour cost may not be the cheapest, but our superior connectivity will allow them the opportunities to create a new industry for Singapore.

**ASEAN stands for Association of Southeast Asian nations.*

**Source E:** *Panellists who made up of members from the Institute of Singapore Chartered Accountants speaking at the Republic's Future Economic Progress Forum, 2019.*

While Singapore has signed several free trade agreements (FTAs) over the years, one group of businesses seems to be having difficulties reaping the benefits of them – small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

A lot of the FTAs and high-level government-to-government contracts that get signed seldom filter down to the SME level, and they normally stay at maybe the government-linked companies. More can be done by having some of the larger enterprises take the leadership in doing the hunting as a pack.

Challenges cited by SMEs not "hunting in packs" as they are guarded about their activities. SMEs may also be unable to spare manpower to manage such collaborations and lack information about how they can benefit from the FTAs.

To help them, companies could "hunt in a pack", with larger businesses such as multinationals given incentives to work with smaller firms from non-competing industries, leading the way to enter new markets.

**Source F:** *Excerpt from Brazilian diplomat, Roberto Azevedo, on his country's protectionist policies. He served as Director-General of the *World Trade Organisation (WTO) from 2013 to 2020.*

For decades, Brazil had some of the world's highest trade barriers despite being a commodities-exporting powerhouse and the world's ninth largest economy.

Since the 1950s, trade barriers and government subsidies were used to force major carmakers including Volkswagen, Ford, Fiat and Mercedes to set up factories in Brazil. Many uncompetitive industries - from textiles to computers - were able to flourish due to trade policies that made foreign goods too expensive to import. Tariffs foster the growth of national companies that would otherwise be crushed by foreign competition.

It was not until the early 1990s that Brazil started opening to the world. But protectionism remains an important ingredient in forcing foreign players to manufacture locally. The price of an Apple iPhone in Brazil is on average 50% more than in the U.S. because Brazil is such a closed economy, it ends up having very low productivity compared to more developed countries.

**WTO is an international organisation that regulates and facilitates global trade between countries. Its main goal is to ensure that trade flows as freely as possible by creating and enforcing rules for international trade.*

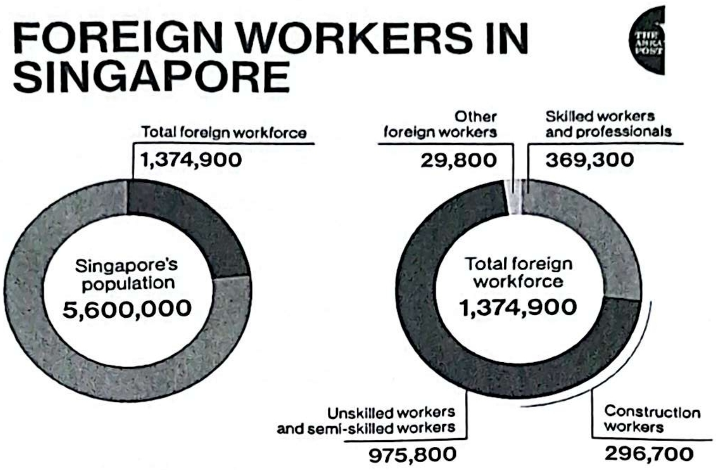
## SECTION B (Structured Response Questions)

Answer **both** questions.

### Living in A Diverse Society

Study the extracts carefully, and then answer the questions.

**Extract 1**




**Extract 2**

In a multi-racial society, the different beliefs, values and practices and views that the people have, may sometimes lead to acceptance of the diversity or strife.

**Extract 3**

In Singapore, there are groups of people from different socio-economic backgrounds. As such, those who do not have access to financial resources may face complex challenges or resent the affluent.

**6** Extract 1 shows the population in Singapore, made up of locals and foreigners.

In your opinion, why is there an influx of foreigners to Singapore? Explain your answer with reference to **two** reasons. [7]

**7** Extracts 2 and 3 highlight the challenges brought about by living in a socially diverse society.

To maintain social harmony, do you think it is easier to manage socio-cultural diversity or socio-economic diversity? Explain your answer. [8]

**End of paper**