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ST. MARGARET'S SECONDARY SCHOOL.

Preliminary Examinations 2016

CANDIDATE NAME

CLASS

REGISTER NUMBER

COMBINED HUMANITIES:

2204/01

SOCIAL STUDIES

18 Aug 2016

Secondary 4 Express / Secondary 5 Normal
Academic

1 hour 45 minutes

Total Marks: 50 Marks

Additional Materials:
Writing Paper
String

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Do not open this Booklet until you are told to do so.

Instructions to candidates:

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

Section A

Answer all parts of Question 1.

Section B

Answer one question.

Begin your answer to each question on a fresh sheet of paper.
At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
Attach Score Sheet to Section A (SBQ).
Submit Sections A (SBQ) and B (SEQ) separately.

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

SECTION A (Source-Based Case Study)

Question 1 is compulsory for all candidates.

Study the sources carefully and 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 topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

1 (a) Study Source A

Why do you think the cartoonist drew this cartoon? Explain your answer.

[6]

(b) Study Source B

Are you surprised by what the source says about the South China Sea dispute? Explain your answer.

[7]

(c) Study Source C

Singapore is not one of the claimant countries of the disputed islands and territories in the South China Sea. Does it mean that the source is useless in what it says? Explain your answer.

[7]

(d) Study Source D

How far does this source prove that the US is not responsible for worsening the conflict in the South China Sea? Explain your answer.

[7]

(e) Study Source E and F

How different are these two sources? Explain your answer.

[8]

Who Is Responsible for Worsening the South China Sea Dispute?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

The South China Sea dispute involves both island and maritime claims among several sovereign states within the region, namely Brunei, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of China, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Vietnam. Non-claimant* countries, such as Singapore, want the South China Sea to remain as international waters, with the United States conducting freedom of navigation operations. Rival countries have quarrelled over the territories in the South China Sea for centuries, but tension has steadily increased in recent years.

China has backed its expansive claims in the South China Sea with island-building and naval patrols, while the US says it objects to these claims and considers them to be unlawful. The frictions have sparked concern that the area is becoming a flashpoint with global consequences. Although largely uninhabited, the disputed islands and territories may have reserves of natural resources around them. The sea is also a major shipping route and home to fishing grounds that supply the livelihoods of people across the region. Beijing says its right to the area goes back centuries to when the islands were regarded as integral parts of the Chinese nation. Vietnam disputes China's historical account.

The other major claimant country in the region is the Philippines, which invokes its geographical proximity to some of the disputed islands as the main basis of its claim for those islands. Although China has tended to favour bilateral negotiations behind closed doors, other countries want international mediation.

*Non-claimant countries refer to those countries that have not claimed any of the disputed islands and territories in the South China Sea.

Study the following sources to find out who is responsible for worsening the South China Sea dispute.

Source A: A cartoon depicting the behaviour of China in the South China Sea. This cartoon was published in an American newspaper.



Source B: Adapted from comments made by Joseph Wang, chief scientist at a scientific research lab. These comments were posted on an online forum.

Since I'm Chinese I obviously am going to support my country. On the other hand, I would expect Vietnam and the Philippines and the other people involved to support their own too. But I don't think that there is anything that is worth blood being shed. So if the countries just keep talking to each other, things would work out. The danger is that the US has this bad habit of getting involved in complex diplomatic situations and making things worse. I'm hoping that the US is really careful about how it handles the South China Sea dispute. What I'm afraid is that once Vietnam and the Philippines believe that the US would get involved, they will see a chance to pull the US deeper into the conflict so that China would back down on its claims.

Source C: Adapted from a speech made by Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong at the Shangri-La Dialogue in 2015. He was commenting on the rising conflict in the South China Sea.

In the South China Sea, claimant countries are taking unilateral actions in the disputed areas, drilling for oil and gas, reclaiming land, setting up outposts, and reinforcing their military presence. Actions provoke reactions. Each country feels compelled to react to what others have done, in order to protect its own interests. Non-claimant countries cannot take sides on the merits of the rival claims even though they have a stake in the maritime disputes. Every state whose trade passes through the South China Sea, or whose ships and aircraft use the South China Sea has an interest in freedom of navigation. This includes Singapore, for whom the South China Sea is a vital [economic] life line. But these issues can and should be managed and contained, because if the present dynamic continues, it must lead to more tensions and bad outcomes.

Source D: Adapted from a view expressed by Ernest Bower, senior adviser and chairperson for Southeast Asia Studies at the Washington-based Centre for Strategic and International Studies.

The US does not have any territorial or maritime claims in the South China Sea. There are six disputants - Brunei, China, Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan and Vietnam. The US is interested because its allies and partners are seeking help in convincing China, a large and power in Asia, that it [China] should not use its newly developing economic and military power to impose its will on its neighbours, and instead make and play by international rules. The US also wants to ensure that the principle of freedom of navigation is ensured in these critically important waters that carry nearly two-thirds of world trade and much of its energy resources to markets.

Source E: Adapted from a statement released by the Embassy of the Philippines on the conflict in the South China Sea. This statement was published by the New York Times, a major newspaper in the United States.

China's unilateral actions in the past years in the disputed areas of the South China Sea have raised the level of tensions and uncertainty to its current state. The Philippines turned to arbitration* as a last resort after our numerous efforts at direct talks were met with the impossible precondition of accepting China's claims in the South China Sea. Despite its non-appearance at the hearings at The Hague, China is and remains a party to the arbitration and is bound under international law by any decision reached by the tribunal. China's non-participation in the proceedings does not render the tribunal's proceedings invalid.

*arbitration: official process of settling an argument or a disagreement by somebody who is not involved

Source F: Adapted from an online article published by the People's Daily, the official newspaper of the Chinese government.

The Philippines has lately been "selling" the South China Sea arbitration case it unilaterally initiated to the international community while defaming China, claiming that China's non-acceptance of and non-participation in the arbitration undermines international rule of law. Such moves are best captured by a Chinese saying: the guilty party filing the suit first.

The Philippine side is misleading public opinion by playing the "victim" in the arbitration it started in an attempt to cover up its moves that violate international law and trample upon international legal order in pursuit of illegal interests for itself. The Philippines chose to illegally occupy some of China's islands and reefs in the South China Sea first, and then, file the case against China instead. Its purpose is no other than to cover up its illegal moves. China is firmly committed to upholding and building the international rule of law.

Answer one question.

Section B (Structured Essay Question)

Answer both parts to ONE of the questions below

- 2 Healthcare in Singapore
 - (a) Explain how encouraging self-reliance helps to manage healthcare in Singapore. [5]
 - (b) Explain two other measures that help to manage healthcare in Singapore. Which of them do you think is more important? Explain your answer. [10]
- 3 Conflict in Sri Lanka
 - (a) Explain how the 'Sinhala Only' policy caused conflict between the Sinhalese and Tamils in Sri Lanka. [5]
 - (b) Explain two other causes of conflicts between the Sinhalese and Tamils in Sri Lanka. Which of them do you think is more important? Explain your answer. [10]
- 4 Impact of Terrorism on Countries
 - (a) Explain the economic impact of transnational terrorism on countries in the world. [5]
 - (b) Explain two other impacts of transnational terrorism on countries in the world. Which of them do you think is more serious? Explain your answer. [10]

--- End of Paper ---

Copyright acknowledgments

Source A: <http://globecartoon.wordpress.com/2013/06/04/south-china-sea-s-disputed-islands/>
 Source B: <https://www.quora.com/How-do-Chinese-people-think-about-the-nine-dotted-line-over-the-South-China-Sea>
 Source C: <http://www.pmo.gov.sg/mediacentre/transcript-keynote-speech-prime-minister-lee-hsien-loong-shang-tai-dialogue-29-may-2015>
 Source D: <http://www.dw.com/en/a-look-at-the-us-stance-on-the-south-china-sea-dispute/a-18491589>
 Source E: <http://www.nytimes.com/2016/06/09/opinion/the-philippines-view-of-the-south-china-sea-dispute.html>
 Source F: <http://ca.chineseembassy.org/eng/z/cpol/t1327105.htm>