

Name

Reg. No

Class



MAYFLOWER SECONDARY SCHOOL

Term 2 Assessment [26 marks]

4E5N

HUMANITIES: SOCIAL STUDIES [2260/01]
[2261/01]
[2262/01]

Total Number
of Pages: 4

April 2025
Duration: 1 hour
Answer all questions

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.

Why do you think this cartoon was published? Explain your answer using details of the source.

[6]

2 Study Sources B and C.

How far would the Prime Minister of Bangladesh in Source B agree with the writer in Source C? Explain your answer.

[7]

3 Study Source D.

Are you surprised by Source D? Explain your answer.

[6]

What impact has the fast fashion industry had on the economy and the environment?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

In the fast fashion industry, clothing is rapidly produced in factories in large quantities. This industry makes use of cheap materials and labour that are available in less developed countries (LDCs). As a result, the economies of many LDCs have benefited greatly. Millions of workers have been lifted out of unemployment through the jobs provided by these companies.

On the other hand, since many of the factories in these LDCs rarely operate under government regulation, they do not send enough to ensure safe working conditions. In addition to these dangerous conditions, the workers are often forced to work long hours for minimal pay.

The fast fashion industry is also considered a major polluter of water at all stages of production, from the dyeing process (which releases a cocktail of toxic chemicals) to the washing of clothes (which releases microplastic).

In recent years, however, global brands have started to invest in multimillion-dollar technologies that allows for more efficient recycling of fabrics. Other have also withdrawn their investments from countries like Cambodia and Bangladesh to pressure them to improve the welfare of their factory workers.

Study the following sources to consider the impacts this industry has on the economy and the environment.

Source A: A cartoon titled “Things You Should Know About Fast Fashion.”



Source B: Extracted from a statement made by the Prime Minister of Bangladesh following the collapse of a fast fashion factory at Rana Plaza, published on 3 May 2013.

Bangladesh's Prime Minister, Sheikh Hasina, acknowledged that her nation's garment industry had problems but said her government was working to fix them. "Bangladesh is now a place with good condition for investment," she said. She made this statement after a building collapsed, killing at least 437 garment workers. "Yes, there are some problems," she said, "but a committee has been formed to ensure the safety of buildings and workers."

A landfill site, also known as a garbage dump, or dumping ground, is a site for the disposal of waste materials. She was not worried that multinational companies would stop doing business with Bangladesh because of the disaster. "Investors have tapped into the Bangladesh market not just because of its high-quality workers, but also because they get cheap labour," she said

Source C: An extract about the Rana Plaza incident, from an independent global media platform covering world affairs, published on 9 May 2013.

Rana Plaza, which housed several garment factories, was reduced to rubble after it collapsed. The 3.6 million-strong community of men and women working in the garment industry has made Bangladesh the world's second-largest apparel exporter

In the absence of basic workplace health and safety standards, these workers have become victims of systematic human rights violations and suffering while others get rich making fashionable clothes for consumers.

However, people continue to argue over who's responsible for the deaths of these workers. Whether it's the garment owners, the government, buyers, retailers, or consumers in the West, no one wants to take responsibility—instead, they point fingers at one another.

Source D: An extract taken from a website that sells sportswear.

The fast fashion industry makes clothing more affordable. People can quickly get the latest trends they want, as there are now many retailers and brands to choose from. They can purchase clothing either in-store or online, with e-commerce becoming one of the largest industries on the planet as humanity moves deeper into the digital era.

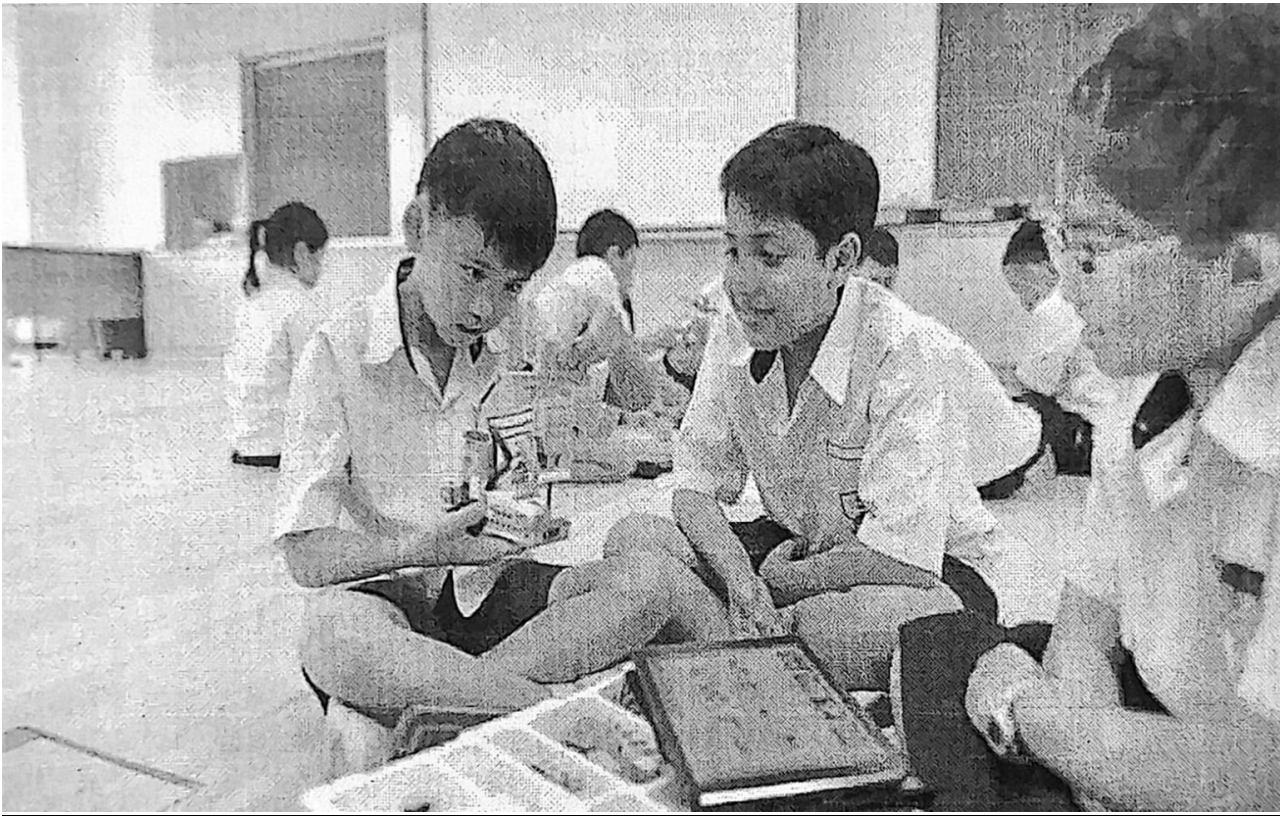
With clothing becoming so cheap, people can get a new outfit every weekend to go out in. This has led to habit of buying something and only wearing it once. It's great for someone who doesn't have a high income, as they can still enjoy the thrill of shopping and getting new things when they want, without having to spend a fortune—allowing them to save in other areas of life.

SECTION B (Structured-Response Question)

Answer the question.

4 Living in a Globalised World

Study the extract carefully and then answer the questions.

Extract 1

In today's digital world, learning is no longer limited to the classroom. Thanks to globalisation and technology, students in Singapore can now learn from online platforms and educators across the globe. From videos to virtual courses, the way students learn is changing.

Extract 1 shows that globalisation has led to greater access to education around the [7] world.

In your opinion, what are some possible challenges or benefits of this type of global learning for students in Singapore and other countries? Provide two impacts for your answer.

End of Paper