



**CATHOLIC JUNIOR COLLEGE**  
**JC2 PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS 2015**

---

**CHINA STUDIES IN ENGLISH**

**8817/01**

**Tuesday, 25 August 2015**  
**0800-1100hrs (3 hours)**

No Additional Materials are required.

---

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Write your name and home tutorial group on all the work you hand in.  
Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.

**Section A**

You **MUST** answer **Question 1**

**Section B**

Answer **TWO** questions: answer **EITHER** question 2 **OR** question 3, **AND EITHER** Question 4 **OR** question 5.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

At the end of the examination, submit all sections **SEPARATELY**.  
The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.  
You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

**Section A**  
**Case Study**  
**China's rise and the issue of the 'China Threat'**

**Source A**

The Chinese nation always loves peace. As an important part of Chinese culture, the concept of harmony has a long history and strong appeal. We believe in unity between man and nature, peace among countries, the approach of "agree to disagree" and the good nature of people. China will continue to pursue peaceful development and encourage other countries to follow peaceful development. China will shoulder more international responsibilities, work with other countries to stand up for humanity and international justice, uphold justice in international and regional affairs, and take a more active part in seeking solutions to hotspot issues. China will develop itself through maintaining world peace and promote world peace through its own development. China will stay committed to equal consultation in handling problems and differences and demonstrate utmost sincerity and patience in seeking a negotiated settlement of differences.

*From a speech by Xi Jinping at the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, 15 May 2014*

**Source B**

A team from Oxford University has looked at China's panda loans that had occurred in the last half-century and at the trade taking place since 2008, and found that panda loans coincided with trade deals for valuable resources and technology.

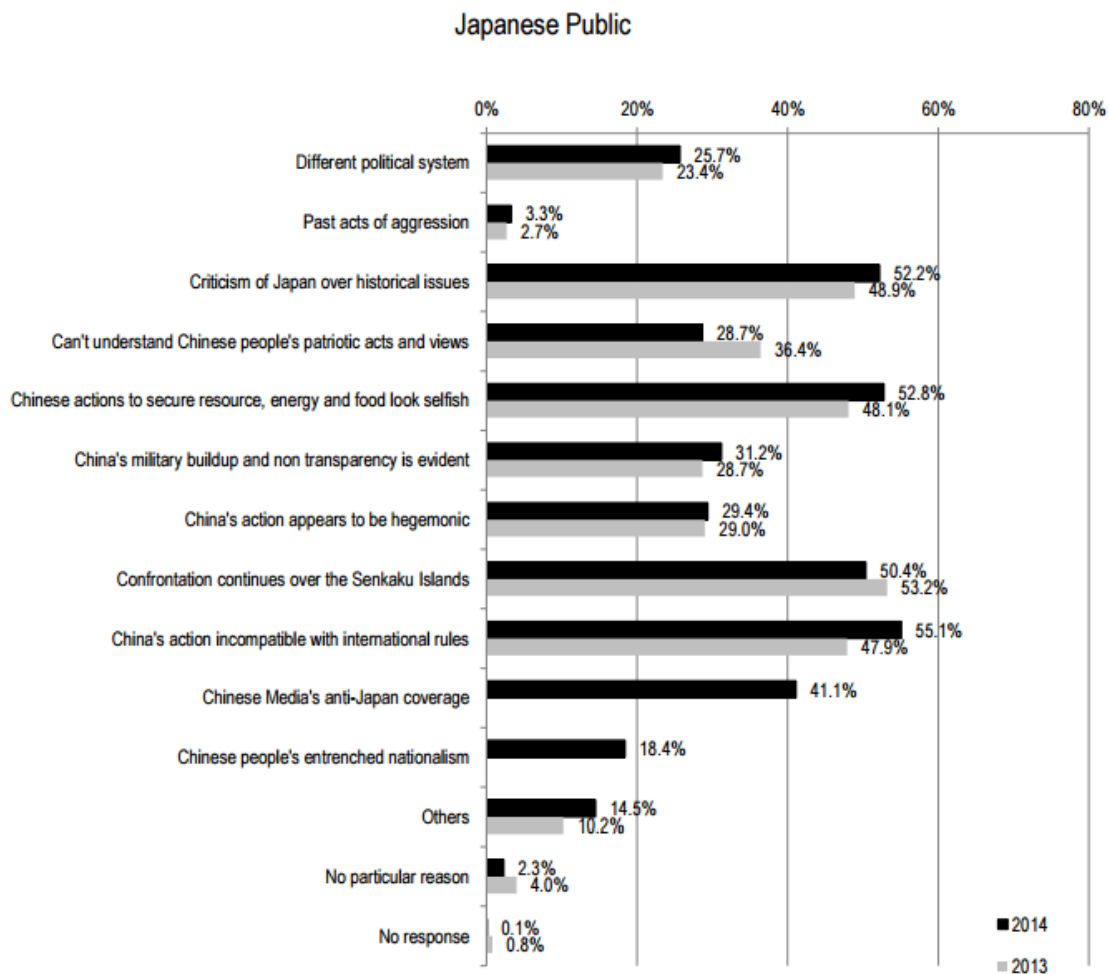
Shortly after Scotland received its pandas in 2011, claim the researchers, trade deals were signed for salmon, renewable energy technology and Land Rover vehicles - contracts worth an estimated £2.6bn (\$4bn). The researchers also say that panda loans in Canada, France and Australia coincided with trade deals for uranium, which China needs to enable it to increase its nuclear capacity by 2050. Japan also received two pandas from China in 2011, and both countries stated that they hoped the loan would improve relations soured by a sovereignty dispute over islands.

"The panda can be used to seal the deal and signify a bid for a long and prosperous relationship. Since they have entrusted an endangered, precious animal to the country; it signifies in some ways a new start to the relationship," commented Dr. Kathleen Buckingham, lead author at Oxford.

*Adapted from "China's New Phase of Panda Diplomacy", BBC News, 25 September 2013*

## Source C

The September 2014 Genron NPO Poll asked **Japanese** the reasons for their “unfavourable impression of China”



*Extracted from the 10<sup>th</sup> Japan-China Opinion Poll, a survey jointly conducted by independent research groups from China and Japan, 2014*

## Source D

Probably China's most important dispute is over Taiwan, which Beijing is deeply committed to making an integral part of China once again. The present government on Taiwan, however, believes it is a sovereign country and has no interest in being reintegrated into China. In addition, China maintains that it has sovereignty over almost all of the South China Sea, a claim disputed not only by its neighbours but by the United States as well. Farther to the north in the East China Sea, Beijing has a bitter feud with Japan over who controls a handful of small islands that Tokyo calls the Senkaku Islands and China labels the Diaoyu Islands.

Given the importance of these territorial disputes to China, the best way for China to settle them on favourable terms is probably via military coercion: a China that is much more powerful than any of its neighbours will be in a good position to use military threats to force the other side to accept a deal largely on China's terms. It seems likely that coercion or the actual use of force is the only plausible way China is going to regain Taiwan. In short, becoming a regional hegemon is the best pathway for China to resolve its various territorial disputes on favourable terms.

*Adapted from "Can China Rise Peacefully?" an online article by John J. Mearsheimer, a professor of Political Science at the University of Chicago, 25 October 2014*

### **Section A**

Answer **all** the following questions

- 1(a) How useful is source C in showing that China's rise is viewed negatively by the world? [6]
- (b) "The China threat is a myth." Assess this view with reference to sources A and D, and your contextual knowledge. [9]
- (c) You are an advisor to the Chinese government on foreign affairs. Using the information from the sources and your own knowledge, suggest strategies that the government can adopt to allay external fears of a rising China. Give reasons to support your answer. [15]

### **Section B**

Answer **two** questions from this section

#### **EITHER**

2. "Pluralism has impeded the formation of a Chinese national identity." Discuss. [25]

#### **OR**

3. Assess the impact of religious influences on Chinese society today. [25]

#### **AND EITHER**

4. Ideological decay or corruption: which poses a greater threat to China's governance? [25]

#### **OR**

5. Has China been successful in its transition to a capitalist economy? Explain your answer. [25]