

Candidate's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

CT Group: \_\_\_\_\_

Index no: \_\_\_\_\_



## PIONEER JUNIOR COLLEGE

### JC 2 Preliminary Examination 2015

H1 8817/01

### CHINA STUDIES IN ENGLISH

Date: 14<sup>th</sup> September 2015 (Monday)

Time: 1400 - 1700 hr

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

Candidates will answer **THREE** questions.

#### Section A

**Question 1** is compulsory for all candidates.

#### Section B

Candidate can choose to answer either **Question 2 or 3**, AND either **Question 4 or 5**

#### INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES:

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

You are reminded of the need for grammatically correct English and clear presentation in your answers.

Start each question on a fresh page.

Indicate the question number in your answer scripts.

#### *For official use*

Question	Full marks	Marks obtained
1	30	
2 OR 3	25	
4 OR 5	25	
	<b>Total marks:</b>	

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## Section A

### Case Study

#### China's relations with Japan

**1. Read the following sources and answer all the questions that follow.**

##### Source A

Both countries recognized that they are partners who cooperate together and are not threats to each other. The two sides again stated that they would support each other's peaceful development, and they shared the conviction that Japan and China, that uphold the course to peaceful development, would bring great opportunities and benefits to Asia and the world.

(1) The Japanese side expressed its positive evaluation of the fact that China's development since the start of reform and open policy, saying China's development has offered great opportunities for the international community including Japan. The Japanese side stated its support of China's resolve to contribute to the building of a world that fosters lasting peace and common prosperity.

(2) The Chinese side expressed its positive evaluation of Japan's consistent pursuit of the path of a peaceful country and Japan's contribution to the peace and stability of the world through peaceful means over more than sixty years since World War. The two sides agreed to strengthen dialogue and communication on the issue of United Nations reform and to work toward enhancing common understanding with each other on this matter. The Chinese side attaches importance to Japan's position and role in the United Nations and desires Japan to play an even greater constructive role in the international community.

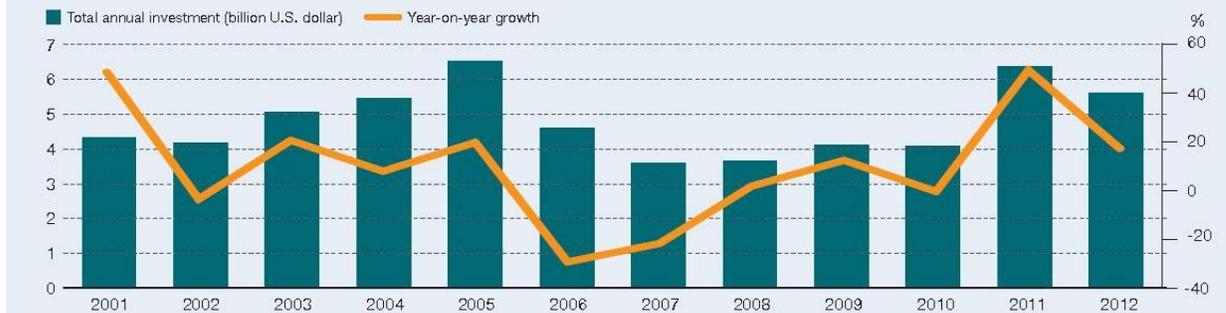
(3) Both sides stated that they would resolve bilateral issues through consultations and negotiations.

*An excerpt from Joint Statement  
between the Government of Japan and the Government of the People's Republic of China on  
Comprehensive Promotion of a "Mutually Beneficial Relationship Based on Common Strategic  
Interests", published by the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, dated May 2008.*

## Source B

### Japanese Investment in China

The ongoing territorial dispute between China and Japan is expected to have a long-term dampening effect on Japanese investments in China. That's what happened in 2005, when intense anti-Japan protests broke out across China following a Japanese request for a permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council. Afterward, Japanese investments in China plummeted and have remained weaker ever since, despite sporadic gains. Some analysts say the investment climate also reflects Japanese company decisions to move factories to less expensive countries while increasingly targeting China as a consumer market.



*A table supplied by Wind Information Co., a financial consultancy firm headquartered in Shanghai, dated November 2012.*

## Source C

There were no smiles - particularly from the stony-faced Chinese leader. Mr Abe, who looked weary, was left waiting for his Chinese counterpart in a breach of diplomatic protocol. Mr Xi did not respond to an attempt by his guest at conversation.

Nevertheless, this moment still represents a significant breakthrough in relations between the two neighbours. Mr Abe said it was "the first step for improving ties by returning to mutually beneficial relations based on common strategic interests". Mr Xi said, in more pointed and certainly less enthusiastic terms, that he hoped for Japan's "peaceful development" of bilateral relations. The phrase is important: since 2004, China has referred officially to its geopolitical strategy as aiming at "peaceful development", but hardliners and populists say this has made China look weak.

Akira Sato, Japan's state minister of defence, told The Telegraph, the handshake represented a "golden opportunity" for both countries to improve relations. A senior Japan government official explained that the layers of government below Mr Xi and Mr Abe had not been talking to each other until now, including over trade and investment at a time when both economies are struggling. This handshake is a strong signal that work in all areas can resume.

*Adapted from the article "Why do Japan and China have such a frosty relationship?" published on November 2014 in the British paper, The Telegraph.*

## Source D

A majority of Chinese believe their country will go to war with Japan according to a new survey. The survey found a slight majority of Chinese (53.4 percent) believe that there will be a military conflict with Japan in the future, including 11.2 percent who say that the conflict will be sometime in the next few years. This figure is up slightly from last year, when 52.6 percent of Chinese said there would be a military conflict with Japan in the future, including over 17 percent who said it would happen in the next few years. At the same time, 27.4 percent of Chinese respondents believe there will not be a war with Japan in the future, which is down 5 percent from last year.

Japanese citizens are a lot more optimistic however, with only 29 percent of respondents saying there will be a military conflict with China in the future. This is up however from 23.7 percent who said the same thing last year. Similarly, while 38 percent of Japanese say there will not be a war with China in the future, this is down from the nearly 47 percent of Japanese who said the same thing last year.

*Adapted from an article published in The Diplomat, dated 11<sup>th</sup> September 2014.*

### Answer all the following questions.

#### Question 1

- a) From Sources A and B, what are the factors binding Sino-Japanese ties? [4]
- b) Of what value is Source B at showing the development of Sino-Japanese relations since 2001? [6]
- c) With reference to Sources A and D, and your own knowledge, assess which of these two sources give a more accurate view of how China and Japan perceive each other. [8]
- d) Assume you are an independent advisor to the Chinese Foreign Ministry. Using information from the sources and your own knowledge, identify the most pressing challenges to Sino-Japanese relations. Give suggestions on how China can improve its ties with Japan. [12]

[Total: 30]

## Section B

Answer **two** questions from this section.

### EITHER

- 2) Assess the role of the government in shaping Chinese thinking and culture since 1979. [25]

### OR

- 3) Political reforms have improved CCP's ability to manage the challenges of governing China. How true is this statement? [25]

### AND EITHER

- 4) Examine the effectiveness of the Chinese government in addressing regional disparities. [25]

### OR

- 5) How stable is the China's relationship with the United States of America? [25]

[Total: 50]

**End of Paper**