

# YISHUN JUNIOR COLLEGE

## JC2 Preliminary Examination 2016

**H1 China Studies in English**

**8817/01**

**18/08/2016**

**Thursday 1400h-1700h**

Additional materials:  
1 piece of cover page



**TIME** 3 Hours

### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name and CTG in the spaces provided on the cover page.

#### Section A

Answer question 1.

#### Section B

Answer **two** questions. Answer **either** question 2 **or** 3 and **either** question 4 **or** 5.

At the end of the examination, please hand in your answers with the cover page placed on top of the answer scripts.

### INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

You are reminded of the need for clear presentation in your answers.

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

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This paper consists of 4 printed pages

## Section A

### Case Study Sino-Japanese Relations

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

#### Source A

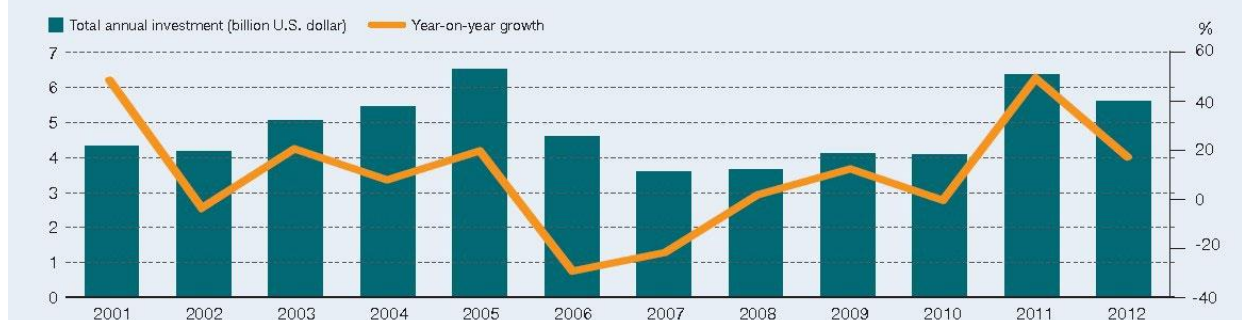


*A political cartoon from South China Morning Post, July 2014*

#### 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**

Chinese Premier Li Keqiang urged Japanese businesses to help improve two-way ties, and promised to broaden market access and provide a more open and fair investment environment for foreign companies, the foreign ministry said.

The attempt to attract Japanese firms comes at a tough time for the slowing Chinese economy, which appears to be losing ground to South-east Asia in drawing investment from the world's third-largest economy.

Mr Li made the comments in Beijing on Wednesday to a delegation of more than 200 business representatives from Japan who were invited to visit China, China's Foreign Ministry said late on Wednesday.

Mr Li's remarks follow a meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe in Seoul on Sunday as the two sides try to ease tensions in a relationship haunted by the legacy of Japan's World War II aggression and conflicting claims over a group of East China Sea islets.

China was ready to work with Japan to "expand production-capacity cooperation" and work together to build infrastructure in developing countries, Mr Li said.

China would also try to hasten negotiations on the China-South Korea-Japan free trade pact and a comprehensive economic partnership in the region, he added.

China would also "broaden market access, improve supervision and better protect intellectual property rights to provide a more open, transparent and fair investment environment for foreign companies", the foreign ministry quoted Li as saying.

*News Article excerpt from Xinhua news agency, Nov 2015*

### **Source D**

Tokyo- Japanese fighter jets scrambled again yesterday to head off a Chinese government plane flying towards airspace over an island chain in the East China Sea, the Defence Ministry said.

The incident came as three Chinese government ships sailed into waters around the islands, said Japan's coast guard.

The moves by the Chinese ships and planes yesterday were the latest in a series since Tokyo nationalised three islands in the chain last September, re-igniting ownership dispute over the chain with Beijing.

In his speech yesterday, Mr Abe reiterated his long-held position that the islands are an inviolable part of Japanese territory and that no dispute exists. He noted that he had proposed the first rise in defence spending for 11 years in the context of

repeated incursions by Chinese ships into waters around the islands, whose seabed is believed to harbour valuable mineral reserves.

China hit back yesterday, saying Beijing did not want to see a maritime incident, but accused Japanese leaders of making provocative remarks "from time to time" and playing up the China threat to provoke a military confrontation.

China's maritime authorities yesterday said a Chinese marine surveillance fleet comprising three ships was conducting regular patrols in the "territorial" waters of Diaoyu.

*News Article excerpt from Reuters, March 2013*

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- 1 (a) With reference to Source A, explain the Chinese perception of historical issues with Japan. [6]
- (b) With reference to Sources B and C, and your own knowledge, assess the importance of economic ties as a stabilising factor in Sino-Japanese relations. [9]
- (c) You are a political analyst working on an article on Sino-Japanese relations. From the sources, identify TWO most significant obstacles that hinder the development of positive Sino-Japanese relations. Using the sources and your own knowledge, evaluate how significant these obstacles are and assess the possibility of China overcoming them. [15]

## **Section B**

### **Essay Questions**

Answer **two** questions from this section.

#### **EITHER**

- 2 Assess the impact of modernisation on the assimilation of the ethnic minorities into mainstream Chinese society. [25]

#### **OR**

- 3 How successful has the Chinese Communist Party transformed itself to be relevant to the Chinese people since 1978? [25]

**AND EITHER**

- 4      “The state played the major role in contributing to the economic success of China since 1978”. How far do you agree with this statement? [25]

**OR**

- 5      Assess the view that “nationalism” is more a bane than a boon for China’s development as a global power. [25]

END OF PAPER