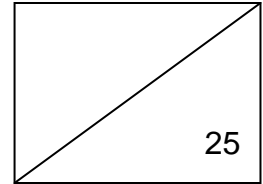




HWA CHONG INSTITUTION

Sec. 3 IHC

Name/ Index Number: _____



You were told to read chapter 7 of the Social Studies textbook. The following questions test your understanding of the chapter. You are to select the best answer that satisfies the question.

1. Which of the following of the most serious economic problem in 1965?

- a) Lack of common market
- b) Absence of an army
- c) Unemployment
- d) Literacy

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2. The first step in overcoming unemployment in an independent Singapore was through_____ .

- a) Trade
- b) A Common Market
- c) Planning
- d) Diversification

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3. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the planning process?

- a) Identifying problems
- b) Thinking of Solutions
- c) implementing and evaluating the solutions
- d) Jettisoning ideas

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4. Which of the following is NOT Singapore's strength in 1965?

- a) Strategic geographic location
- b) Established ship repair industry
- c) Large labour force
- d) Stable politics

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5. What was Singapore's land area in 1965?

- a) 582 sq km
- b) 555 sq km
- c) 565 sq km
- d) 500 sq km

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6. Economic Planning was necessary in Singapore because of the following_____

- a) Declining entrepot trade
- b) Limited land area
- c) High levels of unemployment
- d) All of the above

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7. Before 1965, the PAP government aimed to overcome the economic challenges through the following measures, EXCEPT__

- a) Import substitution industrialization
- b) Establishing a common market
- c) Setting up a Planning Unit
- d) Export oriented industrialization

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8. Singapore's largest employer in the 1960s was_____

- a) The Malaysian government
- b) The British military base
- c) Multi-national Companies
- d) Big private businesses

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9. Singapore's economic survival strategy in 1965 was aimed at_____

- a) Self-sufficiency
- b) Globalization
- c) Industrialization
- d) Autarkic Socialism

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10. Between the 1960s and 1970s, what type of industrialization policy did Singapore pursue?

- a) Capital-intensive industrialization
- b) Labour-intensive industrialization
- c) Sustainable development
- d) Knowledge-based industrialization

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11. By the late 1960s, industrialization in Singapore began to rely on_____

- a) Entrepot Trade
- b) Multi-National Corporations
- c) Research and Technology
- d) Soviet styled economic planning

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12. Which of the following is NOT an example of a Multi-National Corporation set up in the late 1960s?

- a) Shell Refinery
- b) Magnolia Dairies Ltd
- c) National Semiconductor
- d) Jurong Town Corporation

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13. Name the government agency set up in 1961 to promote industrialization in Singapore____

- a) Trade Development Board (TDB)
- b) Economic Development Board (EDB)
- c) Singapore Tourist Promotion Board (STPB)
- d) Jurong Town Corporation

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14. In the 1970s, foreign investors from the following countries set up factories in Singapore EXCEPT_____

- a) Japan
- b) USA
- c) Britain
- d) East Germany

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15. The following are examples of pioneer industries set up in Singapore EXCEPT___

- a) Textile industry
- b) Electronics Industry
- c) Industries manufacturing metal and plastics
- d) Telecommunications

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16. Explain ONE reason why Singapore was successful in attracting foreign investment in the 1960s and 1970s? [P.E.E.L]

17. Prior to 1965, strikes and stoppages were rampant. For instance, in 1961, there was a total of 116 work stoppages, resulting in the loss of 400, 000 man-days. By 1968, it was reduced to 4. Explain what led to the gradual fall in strikes and stoppages in Singapore?
