P4 Socials
Term 1 Finals Review

Multiple Choice:
Read each question carefully. Then, encircle the letter of the correct answer.

1. Which historical record, also known as Malay Annals, tells us the renaming of Singapore from its previous name to Singapura?
   A. Account of Wang Dayuan
   B. Sejarah Melayu
   C. Account of Portuguese Afonso d'Albuquerque
   D. Story of Melaka people

2. Who was the prince from Sumatra who gave the name Singapura?
   A. Badang
   B. Wang Dayuan
   C. Sang Nila Utama
   D. Parameswara

3. What was Singapore called before the Sumatran prince renamed it?
   A. Fort Canning
   B. Temasek
   C. Bukit Larangan
   D. Melaka

4. How did Wang Dayuan describe Singapore then in his account?
   A. That it was a place where traders met, came in ships and passed through a narrow strait
   B. That aside from the local people, there were also Chinese living there
   C. That it was a pottery market.
   D. All of the above.

5. Who were included in the local people mentioned by Wang Dayuan, considered the original inhabitants of many islands in the Malay Archipelago, also called the *sea people* in Malay?
   A. Chinese
   B. Orang Laut
   C. Melakans
   D. Palembangs

6. When did Singapore come under the control of the British?
   A. 1816
   B. 1819
   C. 1817
   D. 1821

7. Who was the Governor-General of India to whom Sir Stamford Raffles wrote a letter to request a meeting to ask for help on how the British trading ships could travel more easily?
   A. Lord Francis Rawdon-Hastings
   B. Tengku Hussein Shah
   C. Major William Farquhar
   D. Tengku Abdul Rahman

8. Who signed the treaty with Sir Stamford Raffles on February 6, 1819, allowing the British to set up a trading port in Singapore?
   A. Lord Francis Rawdon-Hastings
   B. Sultan Mahmud Shah
   C. Tengku Abdul Rahman
   D. Tengku Hussein Shah

LIVEWORKSHEETS

9. What were the Chinese labourers who came to Singapore hired as?
   A. soldiers
   B. bullock cart drivers
   C. coolies
   D. boat builders

10. What did the work of these many Chinese labourers involve?
   A. defending Singapore and keeping law and order
   B. constructing boats that were strong enough to carry goods
   C. pilgrimage industry and real estate development
   D. loading and unloading cargo, and mining tin

11. Who were sent to build roads and buildings in Singapore?
   A. the Chinese
   B. the Malay settlers
   C. convict Indian labourers
   D. the Arabs

12. Which among the following is not named after Arabian cities?
   A. Bussorah Street
   B. Meyer Road
   C. Baghdad Street
   D. Muscat Street

13. Which group of people started *gambier plantations* in Singapore?
   A. the Indians
   B. the Malays
   C. the Armenians
   D. the Jews

14. What were Indian *dhobis*?
   A. people who washed laundry in rivers and streams
   B. moneylenders
   C. real estate developers
   D. textile importers

15. Who was Miss Agnes Joaquim?
   A. an Armenian who opened the Raffles Hotel
   B. an Armenian who produced a new orchid hybrid
   C. a Eurasian athlete who became the first female badminton champion
   D. a Scottish nurse who became Singapore's first public health nurse

16. Who opened the Raffles Hotel, which was later declared a national monument?
   A. the Chettiars
   B. Mr. Syed Abdul Rahman
   C. the Manasseh brothers
   D. the Sarkies brothers

17. Who designed the Old Parliament House, now known as the Arts House?
   A. A European architect named Mr. George D. Coleman
   B. The Eurasian community
   C. Mr. Syed Abdul Rahman
   D. Sir Manasseh Meyer

18. Who was in charge in the first few years after Singapore became a British trading port?
   A. Sir Stamford Raffles
   B. Major Farquhar
   C. Lieutenant Philip Jackson
   D. Sultan Mahmud Shah

LIVEWORKSHEETS

19. Which of the following was faced by the settlers when they came to work and live in Singapore?
    A. Working long hours yet poorly paid
    B. Living in overcrowded and dirty shophouses
    C. No proper healthcare – General Hospital built by the British only treated soldiers
    D. All of the above

20. Who was the very hardworking vendor who, when he became rich, helped the Chinese community by taking care of the burial expenses of the poor and donated some money to build the Chinese Pauper Hospital in 1844?
    A. Mr. Tan Tock Seng
    B. Mr. Seah Eu Chin
    C. Mr. Syed Omar bin Ali Aljunied
    D. Dr. Jose d'Almeida

21. Who was the Chinese businessman who contributed to the founding of Tao Nan School with the mission to pass on Chinese culture and heritage to the young?
    A. Mr. Tan Tock Seng
    B. Mr. Seah Eu Chin
    C. Mr. Tan Kah Kee
    D. Mr. Sayed Mohamed bin Ahmed Alsagoff

22. Which school was recognized as one of Singapore's heritage schools in 2010 by the Urban Redevelopment Authority and whose founder's aim was to pass on knowledge of Islam to the young?
    A. Tao Nan School
    B. St. Margaret's School
    C. Tamil Girls' School
    D. Alsagoff Arab School

23. Which temple was visited by the Chinese settlers to give thanks for their safe arrival and also a place for them to socialize, study, and even look for job?
    A. Thian Hock Keng Temple
    B. Sri Mariamman Temple
    C. Hajjah Fatimah Mosque
    D. Armenian Apostolic Church

24. Which place of worship served the Muslim communities living in the surrounding area and was built on the land that used to be the house of a businesswoman from Melaka and is known as Singapore's *Leaning Tower* because it tilts on one side?
    A. Thian Hock Keng Temple
    B. Sri Mariamman Temple
    C. Hajjah Fatimah Mosque
    D. Armenian Apostolic Church

25. Which place of worship is often mistaken for a pagoda because of its *gopuram* - the large pyramid tower at the entrance?
    A. Thian Hock Keng Temple
    B. Sri Mariamman Temple
    C. Hajjah Fatimah Mosque
    D. Armenian Apostolic Church

26. Which place of worship is the oldest church in Singapore, built between 1835 and 1836?
    A. Thian Hock Keng Temple
    B. Sri Mariamman Temple
    C. Hajjah Fatimah Mosque
    D. Armenian Apostolic Church

LIVEWORKSHEETS

27. Who was the first Chinese businessman to be a member of the Legislative Council in 1869?

A. Mr. Hoo Ah Kay
B. Dr. Lim Boon Keng
C. Mr. Mohamed Eunos bin Abdullah
D. Mr. John Edwin Tessensohn

28. Who moved to Singapore at the age of 15, became the first Eurasian member of the Legislative Council in 1923, and served as the president of the Singapore Recreation Club for 25 years?

A. Mr. Hoo Ah Kay
B. Dr. Lim Boon Keng
C. Mr. Mohamed Eunos bin Abdullah
D. Mr. John Edwin Tessensohn

29. Who was the Peranakan who asked the Legislative Council to pass a law to control house rents when he became a member of the council?

A. Mr. Hoo Ah Kay
B. Dr. Lim Boon Keng
C. Mr. Mohamed Eunos bin Abdullah
D. Mr. John Edwin Tessensohn

30. Who helped set up the Malay newspaper, *Utusan Melayu*, known as the father of modern Malay journalism, and became the first Malay member of the Legislative Council in 1924?

A. Mr. Hoo Ah Kay
B. Dr. Lim Boon Keng
C. Mr. Mohamed Eunos bin Abdullah
D. Mr. John Edwin Tessensohn

31. Why did Japan want to conquer the countries in Southeast Asia?

A. To secure vital raw materials such as oil and rubber
B. To break Western economic blockades
C. To establish regional dominance
D. All of the above

32. How did the Japanese manage to capture Malaya within 55 days after their air strike to Singapore on December 8, 1941?

A. They also bombed Malaya.
B. They came from the sea.
C. They travelled on roads using heavy tanks.
D. They used light tanks and bicycles to move quickly through the jungle.

33. What did the British forces do to delay the Japanese forces from entering Singapore?

A. They stayed in Malaya to fight the Japanese.
B. They retreated from Malaya to Singapore and blew up the Johor-Singapore Causeway.
C. They guarded against attacks from the sea.
D. They conducted their own air strike.

34. Where did the British forces keep their food and weapons, but lost to the Japanese, where many soldiers from both sides died?

A. Causeway
B. Pasir Panjang
C. Bukit Timah
D. Alexandra Hospital

LIVEWORKSHEETS

35. During the Japanese Occupation, Singapore was renamed *Syonan-to* – what does it mean?

A. Light of the Morning
B. Light of the South
C. Northern Light
D. Twilight

36. In what year did the formal surrender of the Japanese to the British happen in the Municipal Building?

A. 1939
B. 1944
C. 1945
D. 1946

True or False:

Read each statement carefully. Write **T** if the statement is correct and **F** *if it is not.*

_____ 1. Documents, stories, images, and objects are things that were used, produced, or passed down by people through which we can learn the past.
_____ 2. Singapura means *Lion City*.
_____ 3. Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles wrote one letter that accounts for the establishment of a British Trading port in Singapore.
_____ 4. The Eurasians and the Peranakans are the same.
_____ 5. The settlers of Singapore who arrived in the 1800s to early 1900s came from many different places and brought with them diverse cultures.
_____ 6. Mrs. Elizabeth Choy was a canteen operator who secretly sent food, medicine, money, messages, and even radios to the British POWs during the Japanese Occupation.
_____ 7. Tapioca and sweet potatoes are grown by the people to replace rice during the Japanese Occupation.

Understanding:

Read each question carefully. Then, answer briefly but completely.

1. Why was Singapore suitable as a trading port?

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_____
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2. How did the different groups of settlers shape Singapore?

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

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