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SECONDARY 4

Express Exam Paper

Social Studies

1	Ang Mo Kio Secondary	SA2
2	Chua Chu Kang Sec	SA2
3	Compassvale Sec	SA2
4	Evergreen Secondary	SA2
5	Geylang Methodist	SA2
6	Hougang Secondary	SA2
7	Kranji Secondary	SA2
8	New Town Secondary	SA2
9	Unity Secondary	SA2
10	Zhenghua Secondary	SA2

Name	Class	Index No.
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**ANG MO KIO SECONDARY SCHOOL
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2018
SECONDARY FOUR EXPRESS / FIVE NORMAL (ACADEMIC)**

**HUMANITIES.
Social Studies**

**2272/01 2273/01 2274/01
2175//01 2176/01**

21 August 2018/ Tuesday

1 hour 45 minutes

Additional Materials: Writing Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST:

Write your name, index number and class on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use a soft pencil for any rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Section A

Answer all **parts** of Question 1.

Section B

Answer the question.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

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

This document consists of 7 printed pages, including the cover page.

[Turn Over]

Section A (Source-Based Case Study)

Question 1 is compulsory for all-candidates.

1. EXPLORING CITIZENSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully, and then answer all the questions.

You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources which you are told to use. In answering the questions you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

- (a) Study Source A.**
What is the message of the source? Explain your answer using details of the cartoon. [5]
- (b) Study Sources B and C.**
To what extent will Source B agree with Source C? Explain your answer. [6]
- (c) Study Source D.**
How far does Source D prove that not enough is done to help Singaporeans living in poverty? Explain your answer. [7]
- (d) Study Source E and F**
Sources E and F have differing views about the need for a poverty line in Singapore. Does that mean that one of them is wrong? Explain your answer. [7]
- (e) 'Singapore government has provided enough help for the poor.'**
Using sources in the case study, explain how far you will agree with this statement. [10]

Is Singapore able to effectively manage the issue of poverty?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Read this carefully. It may help you answer some of the questions.

Singapore has long been a model nation of the developed world and has achieved remarkable economic development since its independence. In 2016, Singapore was ranked 3rd on the World Bank's list of "The 25 Richest Countries in the World". However, the issues of income inequality and poverty continue to affect a segment of the population who are struggling to make ends meet and have insufficient resources to get by.

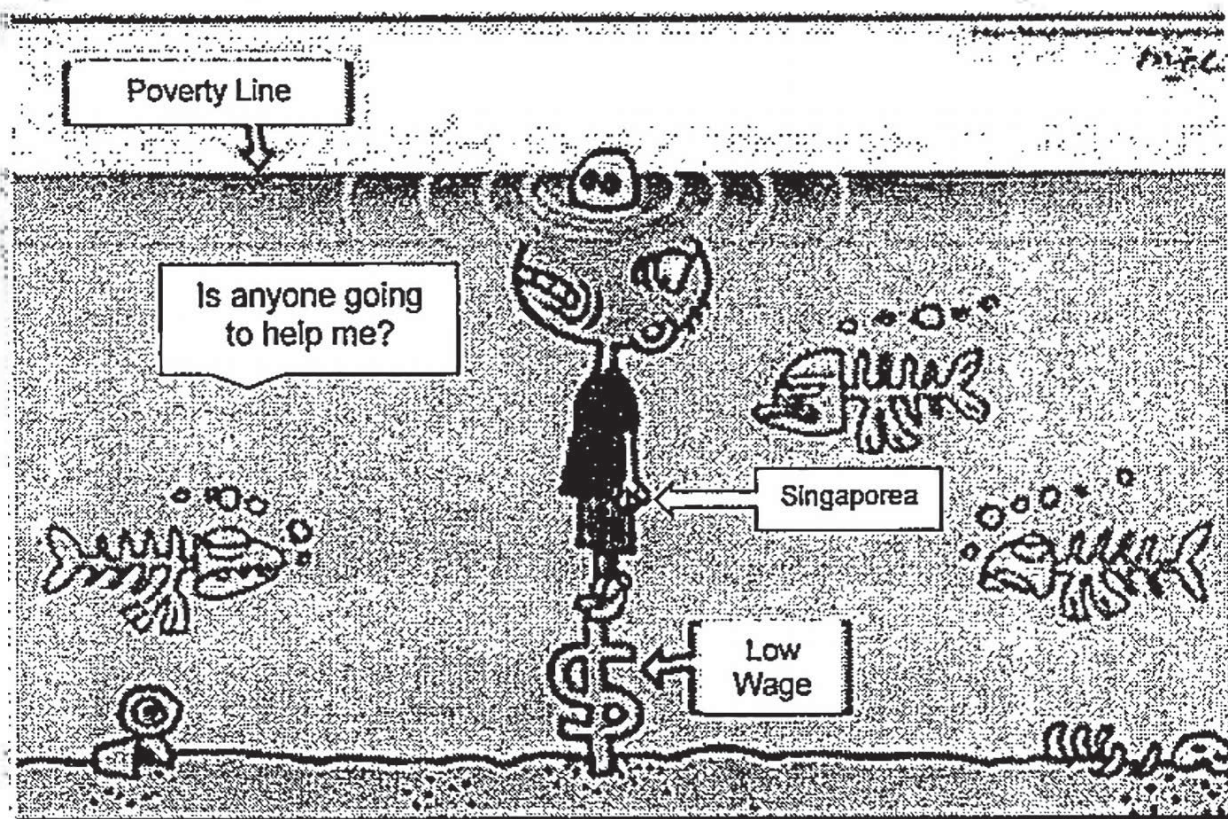
While the government has taken measure to help the poor by providing them with financial assistance and skills upgrading courses, critics believe that it is not enough. It was reported in 2017 that within three years from 2012 to 2015, there was a 43.45% increase in the number of families who are in poverty and require financial assistance from the government.

Critics also argue that the lack of an official poverty line* in Singapore is also a problem when dealing with poverty in Singapore as there is a lack of a clear definition that defines who is living in poverty. Hong Kong's decision to set a poverty line in September 2013 as a way to better identify and assist its poor has prompted a similar debate in Singapore. There were calls by the Singaporean public for the government to do the same.

Read the following sources carefully to determine if the Singapore government has been doing enough to help Singaporeans who are living in poverty.

**Poverty line: the estimated minimum level of income needed to secure the necessities of life.*

Source A: A cartoon published on a Singapore socio-political blog.



Source B: An article published on Community Care (ComCare) Endowment Fund published on Straits Times.

In 2005, the government set up the Community Care (ComCare) Endowment Fund to help needy families get back on their feet. A research conducted revealed that there were 33,266 families and individuals who were struggling to make ends meet in 2012, up from 19,072 five years ago. ComCare provides three broad types of assistance: long-term help, largely for the elderly poor; medium- and shorter-term help for those facing crises, such as illness or retrenchment; and childcare, kindergarten and infant care subsidies for children. These measures will be able to provide the people the support they need to break out of this cycle of poverty.

Source C: A write-up on income inequalities in Singapore.

According to former GIC Chief Economist, Yeoh Lam Keong, 110,000 to 140,000 households in Singapore are unable to meet basic needs, where 60% of these households have at least an individual earning an income. This highlights certain structural issues at play, which cannot merely be resolved through the hard work of an individual. On a macro level, there is an urgent need to re-examine the role of the government and individual responsibility and adjust wages so that everyone can earn an income that meets their living needs. On a micro level, addressing mindsets and judgements surrounding people living in poverty is crucial to tackling poverty and building an inclusive society. No one chooses to live in poverty.

Source D: An article titled 'Singapore's Hidden Poverty Problem' published by British Broadcasting Corporations (BBC).

Nurhaida is a 29-year-old unemployed single mother with six children from five to 13 years old. She lives in a tiny flat, just 30 square metres, with little furnishing. The children share the single bedroom - their only bedding is mattresses and thick blankets. Nurhaida receives weekly groceries from charities, as well as about S\$600 a month in government aid and money from a boyfriend. But she admits that it is difficult. She has not been able to afford asthma medicine for her second daughter for months. "No one can afford to get sick in this house because our finances are too tight. It's quite tough and a struggle for me to be raising them up," she said. What is surprising about Nurhaida's story is that she lives in Singapore, one of the wealthiest countries in the world. But it is also one of the costliest.

Source E: A statement by Chan Chun Sing, Minister for Social and Family Development in response a question on whether the Government plans to introduce an official poverty line, 21 October 2013.

Different countries tailor their methods to identify and assist their needy according to their circumstance. Even amongst developed countries, New Zealand and Canada do not subscribe to official poverty lines. In Singapore, we use broad definitions for the groups we seek to help, have clear criteria to identify and assess those in need, and tailored schemes to assist them. A poverty line does not fully reflect the severity and complexity of the issues faced by poor families, which could include ill health, lack of housing or weak family relationships. If we use a single poverty line to assess the family, we also risk a 'cliff effect', where those below the poverty line receive all forms of assistance, while other genuinely needy citizens outside the poverty line are excluded. Our assessment process is rigorous but also flexible to cater to the genuinely needy. Singaporeans who do not meet scheme criteria but who still deserve help, can receive assistance.

Source F: An article published on political blog known for its anti-government stance, 27 October 2013.

Minister for Social and Family Development Chan Chun Sing ruled out having an official poverty line. Chan's answer reinforces a general view about this government. They really do not want to provide social assistance. Undoubtedly, they are afraid that once an official poverty line is drawn, the ineffectiveness of existing social support becomes clearer, with at-risk numbers refusing to budge year after year. Without an official line, how can a country effectively tackle a problem in which we cannot define? Without a clear way to measure the effectiveness of the current measures put in place to tackle poverty, how can we ever eradicate the problem?

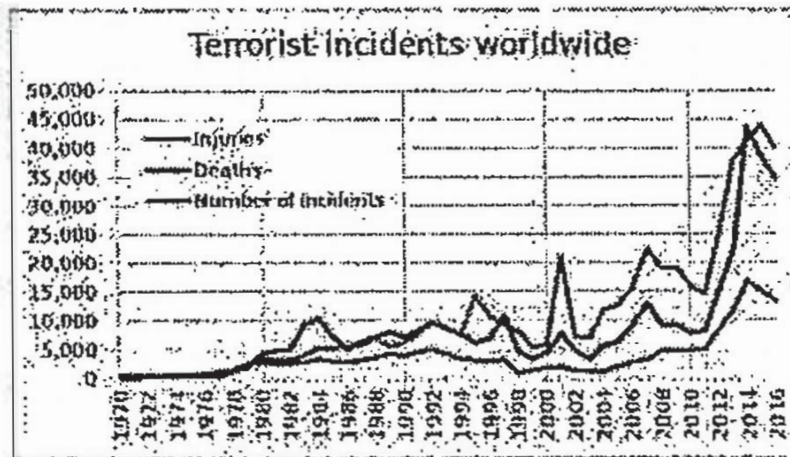
SECTION B (Structured-Response Question)

Question 2 is compulsory for all candidates.

2 BEING PART OF A GLOBALISED WORLD

Study extracts carefully, and then answer the questions.

Extract 1



In recent year, the number of terrorist attacks has increased exponentially. This increase in prevalence of terrorist attacks poses great security threat to countries all over the world.

Extract 2

In 2016, the Senior Minister of State for Home Affairs, Desmond Lee emphasized on the importance of border control in Singapore. He stressed that border control is Singapore's first line of defence in preventing terrorism attacks on home soil, in light of the "serious and persistent" terrorism threat in South-East Asia.

Extract 3

Singapore has taken active steps in tackling the problem of transnational terrorism. Collaboration with other countries is one strategy that Singapore has taken to help manage the threat of terrorism in Singapore.

- (a) Extract 1 states that the number of terrorist attacks around the world has increased significantly in recent years.

In your opinion, why are there more terrorist attacks in the world today? Explain your answer using **two** reasons. (7)

- (b) Extract 2 and Extract 3 highlight preventive measures that the Singapore government has put in place to manage the threat of terrorism.

Do you think tightening border controls is more effective than collaboration between countries in preventing a terrorist attack in Singapore? Explain your answer. (8)

End of Paper

Acknowledgement

Source A <https://www.allsingaporestuff.com/article/real-wages-grew-only-135-year-last-decade>

Source B <https://www.straitstimes.com/singapore/handouts-for-the-poor-top-100m-mark>

Source C <http://onesingapore.org/focus-areas/income-inequalities/>

Source D <https://www.bbc.com/news/av/business-26268500/singapore-s-hidden-poverty-problem>

Source E <https://www.straitstimes.com/singapore/why-setting-a-poverty-line-may-not-be-helpful-minister-chan-chun-sing>

Source F <https://yawningbread.wordpress.com/2013/10/27/one-quarter-of-singapore-households-below-poverty-line/#more-10334>

Extract 1 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Number_of_terrorist_incidents_by_country

Extract 2 <https://www.todayonline.com/singapore/border-control-key-preventing-terror-attacks-singapore-desmond-lee>

SUGGESTED ANSWERS

SECTION A: Source-based questions.

1(a)	Study Source A	EXP
	What is the message of the source?	[5]
	Describing the source without addressing the question e.g. The source shows a man in the water with his nose barely out of the water.	0m
L1	Addresses the question but no valid inference made/ describing the source e.g. The message of the source is that Singaporeans are drowning.	1m
L2	Sub-message (Valid but incomplete reading of the source) <i>Award 2m for sub-message, unsupported</i> <i>Award 3m for sub-message, supported with evidence and explanation</i> e.g. The message of the source is that Singaporeans are unhappy. e.g. The message of the source is that Singaporeans are helpless.	2-3m
L3	Message <i>Award 4m for message, unsupported</i> <i>Award 5m for message, supported with evidence and explanation</i> The message of the source is that the not enough is done to help Singaporeans living in poverty (Message). This can be supported by the source that shows a man, stepping on 'low wage', in the water with his nose barely out of the water, which is labelled 'poverty line' and asking if 'anyone is going to help (him). (Evidence). This shows that not enough is done to help Singaporeans living in poverty as Singaporeans are suffering due to low wage and are struggling to survive but no one is there to help (Explanation).	4-5m

1(b)	Study Source B and C. To what extent will Source B agree with Source C? Explain your answer.	EXP [6]
	Did not address the question <i>Award 0m if student did not state agree / disagree. (Similar or different not accepted)</i>	0m
L1	Difference based on provenance/ source type Describing / lifting e.g: Source B will disagree with C. Source B is by Straits Times while Source C is by ONE (Singapore). e.g Source B will disagree with C. Source B claims that there are 33,266 families and individuals who were struggling to make ends meet in 2012, up from 19,072 five years ago while Source C states that 110,000 to 140,000 households in Singapore are unable to meet basic needs.	1m
L2	False matching e.g: Source B will disagree with C. Source B claims that ComCare was implemented to help the people while Source C did not mention about the implementation of ComCare.	2m
L3	Agree and/or Disagree based on Content, Unsupported <i>Award 3m for difference OR similarity, unsupported</i> <i>Award 4m for difference AND similarity, unsupported.</i> <u>Similarity</u> Source B will agree with C in their views that poverty is an issue that is affecting Singapore. <u>Difference</u> Source B will disagree with C in their views with regard to whether the help provided is sufficient. Source B claims that enough is done to help those who are living in poverty. In contrast, Source C claims that not enough is done to help those who are living in poverty.	3-4m
L4	Difference and Similarity based on Content, Supported <i>Award 5m for difference OR similarity, supported</i> <i>Award 6m for difference AND similarity, supported</i> <u>Similarity</u> Source B will agree with C in their views about that poverty is an issue that is affecting Singapore (Stand). Source B claims that poverty is an issue that affects Singaporeans. (Inference). This can be supported by the source that states that 'A research conducted revealed that there were 33,266 families and individuals who were struggling to make ends meet in 2012, up from 19,072 five years	5-6m

ago.' (Evidence) This shows that poverty is an issue that affects Singaporeans as a significant number of the population cannot cope with the cost of living in Singapore. Similarly, Source C also claims that poverty is an issue that affects Singaporeans (Inference). This can be supported by the source that states that '110,000 to 140,000 households in Singapore are unable to meet basic needs' (Evidence). This shows that poverty is an issue that affects Singaporeans as a significant number of the population cannot cope with the cost of living in Singapore (Explanation). Hence, Source B will agree with C.

Difference

Source B will disagree with C in their views with regard to whether the help provided is sufficient (Stand). Source B claims that enough is done to help those who are living in poverty (Inference). This can be supported by the source that states that 'these measures will be able to provide the people the support they need to break out of this cycle of poverty' (Evidence). This shows that enough is done to help those who are living in poverty as the policies implemented will be able to help individuals (Explanation). In contrast, Source C claims that not enough is done to help those who are living in poverty (Inference). This can be supported by the source that states that 'On a macro level, there is an urgent need to re-examine the role of the government and individual responsibility and adjust wages so that everyone can earn an income that meets their living needs' (Evidence). This shows that not enough is done to help those who are living in poverty as individuals are not paid enough and the governmental intervention is needed (Explanation).

No purpose level

1(c)	Study Source D.	EXP
	How far does Source D prove that not enough is done to help Singaporeans living in poverty? Explain your answer.	[7]
	Did not address the question <i>Award 0m if student did not state prove / does not prove.</i>	0
L1	Prove/ Does not prove based on Provenance, Not Explained e.g. I am not surprised as source is by BBC.	1m
L2	Description of Source/Lifting e.g. Source D proves that not enough is done to help Singaporeans living in poverty. Source D states that no one can afford to get sick in this house because our finances are too tight.	2m
L3	Prove/ Does not prove based on Content <i>Award 3m for content, unsupported</i> <i>Award 4m for content, supported</i> <u>Does Not Prove</u> Source D does not prove that not enough is done to help Singaporeans living in poverty (Stand). Source D claims that comprehensive help is in place for those in need (Inference). This can be supported by 'Nurhaida receives weekly groceries from charities, as well as about S\$600 a month in government aid and money from a boyfriend.' (Evidence) This shows that enough is done to help Singaporeans living in poverty as individuals who are facing financial difficulties are receiving help from not just the government but also community (Explanation). <u>Prove</u> Source D proves that not enough is done to help Singaporeans living in poverty (Stand). Source D claims that individuals cannot cope with the cost of living in Singapore (Inference) This can be supported by the source that 'No one can afford to get sick in this house because our finances are too tight' (Evidence). This shows that individuals cannot cope with the cost of living in Singapore as they cannot afford basic needs like healthcare (Explanation)	3-4m
L4	Prove/ Does not prove based on Cross-referencing <i>Award higher mark for fully developed answer.</i> e.g. Based on cross-referencing, Source D <u>proves</u> that not enough is done to help Singaporeans living in poverty (Stand). Source D claims that that not enough is done to help Singaporeans living in poverty (Inference) This can be supported by the source that 'No one can afford to get sick in this house because our finances are too tight' (Evidence). This shows that that not enough is done to help	5-6m

	<p>Singaporeans living in poverty as they cannot afford basic things like healthcare (Explanation). This can be cross-referenced to Source C. Source C claims that not enough is done to help those who are living in poverty (Inference). This can be supported by the source that states that 'On a macro level, there is an urgent need to re-examine the role of the government and individual responsibility and adjust wages so that everyone can earn an income that meets their living needs' (Evidence). This shows that not enough is done to help those who are living in poverty as individuals are not paid enough and the governmental intervention is needed (Explanation). <u>Since Source C supports Source D, Source D is reliable. Hence, Source D proves that not enough is done to help Singaporeans living in poverty.</u></p>	
L5	<p>Proves/ Does not prove based on Provenance + Purpose explained</p> <p><u>Does Not Prove</u> Source D does not prove that not enough is done to help Singaporeans living in poverty (Stand). Source D hopes to convince the international community who are concerned about the issue of poverty (Audience) that Singapore has not successfully managed the issue of poverty (Message). By doing so, it hopes that the international community who are concerned about the issue of poverty will pressure the Singapore government to do more to help those who are living in poverty (Impact) <u>Since the source is published in an article title 'Singapore's Hidden Poverty Problem', it is very likely that it will present the situation in a bad light in order to convince the people of the severity of the situation. Hence, it is a biased source and not very reliable. Hence, it does not prove.</u></p> <p><u>Prove</u> Source D proves that not enough is done to help Singaporeans living in poverty (Stand). Source D hopes to convince the international community who are concerned about the issue of poverty (Audience) that Singapore has not successfully managed the issue of poverty (Message). By doing so, it hopes that the international community who are concerned about the issue of poverty will pressure the Singapore government to do more to help those who are living in poverty (Impact) <u>Since the source is by BBC, a third/ neutral party, it is very likely that it only hopes to shed light on the issue and help bring about positive change by spreading awareness of the existence of the problem of poverty even in developed countries like Singapore. Since there is no vested interest, it is likely to be objective. Hence, it is a reliable source that can prove that not enough is done to help Singaporeans living in poverty.</u></p>	6-7m

1(d)	Study Source E.	EXP
	Sources E and F have differing views about the need for a poverty line in Singapore. Does that mean that one of them is wrong? Explain your answer.	[7]
	Does not address question Award 0m if student does not answer the question and state whether one of them is wrong.	0m
L1	Description of Source/Lifting Yes, it means that one of them is wrong. Source E states that 'If we use a single poverty line to assess the family, we also risk a 'cliff effect' In contrast, Source F states that 'Without an official line, how can a country effectively tackle a problem in which we cannot define?'	1m
L2	Based on Provenance Award 2m for provenance not well developed/superficial analysis. Yes, it means that one of them is wrong. Source E is a statement by Chan Chun Sing, Minister for Social and Family Development while Source F is by a political blog. Since Source E is by the government, it is more credible, hence it is right. Since Source F is a political blog, it is wrong.	2m
L3	Based on Context No, it does not mean that one of them is wrong due to different context. Since the Source E is the governments' reaction to the public's call to implement a poverty line while Source F is created as a response to the minister's comment, it is only normal that they are different.	3m
L4	Based on Content Comparison Award higher mark for fully developed answer. Source E and F have differing views about the need for a poverty line. Source E claims that there is no need for a poverty line in Singapore. (Inference) This can be supported by the source that states that 'Our assessment process is rigorous but also flexible to cater to the genuinely needy. Singaporeans who do not meet scheme criteria but who still deserve help, can receive assistance.' (Evidence) This shows that there is no need for a poverty line in Singapore as Singaporeans are still able to receive adequate help without an official poverty line (Explanation). In contrast, Source F claims that there is a need for a poverty line in Singapore. (Inference) This can be supported by 'Without an official line, how can a country effectively tackle a problem in which we cannot define?' (Evidence) This shows that there is a need for a poverty line in Singapore as it will the government to better deal with the issue (Explanation).	4-5m

L5	<p>Based on Provenance/ Purpose Analysis Award 6m for answers with AMCO or Reasoning. Award 7m for answers with AMCO AND Reasoning</p> <p>Based on analysis of provenance and purpose, although the two sources are different, it does not mean that one is wrong (Stand). Source E is a statement by the Minister for Social and Family Development in response to the public's call to implement a poverty line in Singapore (Context), he hopes to convince Singaporeans (Audience) that a poverty line is not needed in Singapore. By doing so, it hopes to convince Singaporeans not to pressure the government to adopt an official poverty line and to trust what the government is going to tackle the issue (Outcome).</p> <p>In contrast, Source F is article published on a political blog known for its anti-government stance in response to the minister's (Context). As such, it is likely that the blog hopes to convince Singaporeans (Audience) that a poverty line is necessary and the government is not implementing it as they do not want to take responsibility to help Singaporeans living in poverty (Message). By doing so, it hopes to sway Singaporeans political support and convince them to pressure the government to implement an official poverty line in Singapore (Outcome).</p> <p>Since both sources have very different agenda and perspective, it is not natural that both sources will have very different views towards the issue. Hence, although the two sources have differing views about the need to have a poverty line in Singapore, it does not mean that one of them is wrong (Reasoning)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Since both sources have their own vested interest, both sources are unreliable. Hence, both of them are wrong (Reasoning)</p>	6-7m
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1(e)	'Singapore government has provided enough help for the poor.'	EXP
	Using sources in the case study, explain how far you will agree with this statement.	[10]
L1	Writes about the statement, No valid source use	1m
L2	Agree OR Disagree, Supported by valid source use 1 source: 2m 2 sources: 3-4m 3 sources: 4m Agree: B, E, D Disagree: A, C, F, D	2-4m
L3	Agree AND Disagree Supported by valid source use 2 Sources: 5m 3 Sources: 6m 4 Source: 7m 5 Sources: 8m Unbalanced: Max 5-6m <u>Agree</u> I agree that Singapore government has provided enough help for the poor as it can be supported by Sources B and E. (Stand) Source B claims that effective measures have been put in place to help those in need (Inference). This can be supported by the source that states that 'these measures will be able to provide the people the support they need to break out of this cycle of poverty' (Evidence). This shows that effective measures have been put in place to help those in need as the policies implemented will be able to help individuals (Explanation). Hence, I agree. Source E claims that necessary help is given to Singaporeans who need it (Inference). This can be supported by 'Our assessment process is rigorous but also flexible to cater to the genuinely needy. Singaporeans who do not meet scheme criteria but who still deserve help, can receive assistance.' (Evidence) This shows that necessary help is given to Singaporeans who need it as a system is put in place to ensure that individuals receive help (Explanation).	5-8m

	<p><u>Disagree</u> I disagree that Singapore government has provided enough help for the poor as it can be supported by Sources A, C and F. (Stand)</p> <p>Source A claims that no help has been given to Singaporeans who are in need (Inference). This can be supported by the source that shows a man, stepping on 'low wage', in the water with his nose barely out of the water, which is labelled 'poverty line' and asking if 'anyone is going to help (him). (Evidence). This shows that no help has been given to Singaporeans who are in need as Singaporeans are suffering due to low wage and are struggling to survive but no one is there to help (Explanation). Hence, I disagree.</p> <p>Source C claims that the government needs to do more to help those in poverty (Inference). This can be supported by the source that states that 'On a macro level, there is an urgent need to re-examine the role of the government and individual responsibility and adjust wages so that everyone can earn an income that meets their living needs' (Evidence). This shows that government needs to do more to help those in poverty as individuals are not paid enough and the governmental intervention is needed (Explanation). Hence, I disagree.</p> <p>Source F claims that the government does not genuinely want to help those in need (Inference). This can be supported by the source that states that 'Undoubtedly, they are afraid that once an official poverty line is drawn, the ineffectiveness of existing social support becomes clearer, with at-risk numbers refusing to budge year after year.' (Evidence) This shows that government does not genuinely want to help those in need as they do not want to acknowledge the lack of support given to the people and are not keen to help (Explanation). Hence, I disagree.</p>	
[+2]	<p>Checking of Reliability</p> <p>Example from Contextual Knowledge</p> <p>Balanced Conclusion</p>	+2

Section B: Structured- Response Question

Extract 1 states that the number of terrorist attacks around the world has increased significantly in recent years.

In your opinion, why are there more terrorist attacks in the world today? Explain your answer using **two** reasons. (7)

Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	<p>Describes the topic without addressing the question</p> <p>e.g. Terrorism refers to acts of violence that is often aimed at achieving a political goal.</p>	1
L2	<p>Identifies/ Describes Reason(s)</p> <p><i>Award 2 marks for identifying one reason</i> <i>Award 3 marks for identifying two reasons</i> <i>Award 3 marks for describing one reason</i> <i>Award 4 marks for describing two reasons</i></p> <p>e.g. One reason why there are more terrorist attacks in the world is due to <u>globalization</u>. The world today is increasingly globalized, where people can move around readily from one country to another and information can be shared and disseminated readily with a click of a few buttons.</p> <p>e.g. One reason why there are more terrorist attacks in the world is due to <u>increased discontentment</u>. There is greater inequality in the world today. There is evident inequality between the developed and developing nations and also great income inequality within countries. This inequality often breeds discontent and resentment.</p>	2-4
L3	<p>L2 + Explains Reason(s)</p> <p><i>Award 5-6 marks for explaining one reason</i> <i>Award 6-7 marks for explaining two reasons</i></p> <p>e.g. One reason why there are more terrorist attacks in the world is due to <u>globalization</u>. The world today is increasingly globalized, where people can move around readily from one country to another and information can be shared and disseminated readily with a click of a few buttons. This is one reason that can lead to more terrorist attacks as it becomes easier for terrorist groups to organize terrorist attacks across borders as it is harder to control one's borders. In addition, this increased ease of</p>	5-7

communication can also make it easier for terrorist groups to share their propaganda materials that can help with recruitment of members or raising of funds to carry out attacks. Hence, this can lead to more terrorist attacks.

e.g. One reason why there are more terrorist attacks in the world is due to increased discontentment. There is greater inequality in the world today. There is evident inequality between the developed and developing nations and also great income inequality within countries. This inequality often breeds discontent and resentment. This is one reason that can lead to more terrorist attacks as these feelings of discontentment can lead to more individuals being unhappy with how things are and this feeling of injustice can motivate them to take extreme actions like the use of violence for revenge or in an attempt to bring about change. Hence, this can lead to more terrorist attacks.



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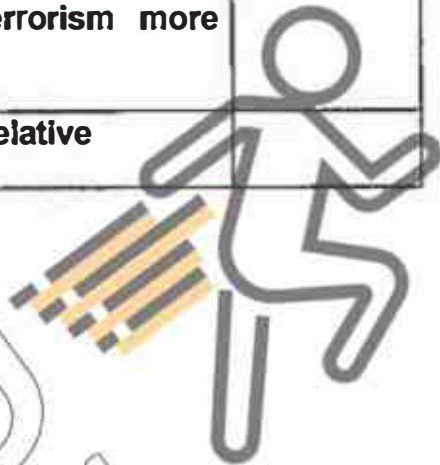
Extract 2 and Extract 3 highlight preventive measures that the Singapore government has put in place to manage the threat of terrorism.

Do you think tightening border controls is more effective than collaboration between countries in preventing a terrorist attack in Singapore? Explain your answer. (8)

Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	Describes the topic without answering the question	1-2
L2	<p>Describes the factor(s) (definition + eg)</p> <p><i>Award 3 marks for describing one factor</i> <i>Award 4 marks for describing both factors.</i></p> <p>e.g. Tightening border controls is effective in preventing a terrorist attack in Singapore. Tightening border controls refer to the government implementing tighter security to control who or what comes into and leaves Singapore. For example, Singapore utilizes biometric technology at immigration checkpoints to verify the identity of people entering and leaving Singapore.</p> <p>e.g. Collaboration between countries is effective in preventing a terrorist attack in Singapore. Collaboration between countries to the government working with other countries to deal with the threat of terrorism. For instance, Singapore works with member countries of ASEAN by undergoing counter-terrorism exercises together and share information about terrorist threats in the region.</p>	3-4
L3	<p>Explains the factor(s)</p> <p><i>Award 5-6 marks for explaining one factor.</i> <i>Award 6-7 marks for explaining both factors.</i></p> <p>e.g. e.g. Tightening border controls is effective in preventing a terrorist attack in Singapore. Tightening border controls refers to the government implementing tighter security to control who or what comes into and leaves Singapore. For example, Singapore utilizes biometric technology at immigration checkpoints to verify the identity of people entering and leaving Singapore. Tightening border controls is effective in preventing a terrorist attack in Singapore as it will allow Singapore to prevent terrorist from entering Singapore. This will allow Singapore to prevent potential attacks from happening. Hence, it is effective.</p> <p>e.g. Collaboration between countries is effective in</p>	5-7

	<p>preventing a terrorist attack in Singapore. Collaboration between countries to the government working with other countries to deal with the threat of terrorism. For instance, Singapore works with member countries of ASEAN by undergoing counter-terrorism exercises together and share information about terrorist threats in the region. Collaboration between countries is effective in preventing a terrorist attack in Singapore as this sharing of information about potential threat can allow Singapore to foil possible attacks that terrorist groups are planning. In addition, by working with the other countries, we will be able to learn from their experience and be able to deal with the threat of terrorism more effectively. Hence, it is effective.</p>	
L4	Both aspects in L3 plus explains the relative importance of each factor	

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	e.g. Working towards the good of society such as protecting Singapore's sovereignty would require the concerted effort of both the government and citizens.	
L2	<p>DESCRIBES THE TWO ROLES. Award 3m for describing one role. Award 4m for describing both roles.</p> <p><u>Role of government</u> e.g. The government has an important role in deciding what is good for society. They have been elected by the people because they have the leadership qualities to make sound decisions for the country. The government of each country is given the authority to govern their country. They conduct the affairs of their country such as maintaining internal order and external security, ensuring justice and providing goods and services for the public. They make decisions which shape policies and programmes that address the needs and interests of society. For example, the government safeguards the interests of Singaporeans by helping them prepare for retirement through the Central Provident Fund (CPF).</p> <p><u>Role of citizens</u> e.g. The people have an important role in deciding what is good for society. Citizens can contribute towards the good of society in many ways. Citizens can influence government policies by providing feedback through platforms such as online and offline communication channels. Citizens can also improve outcomes in society by addressing the needs of their fellow citizens or by responding to issues and challenges they care about. For example, in 2012, citizens can come together to share their views and ideas about what matters to Singapore, as well as their hopes and dreams in an exercise known as "Our Singapore Conservation". The OSC took place over one year and involved more than 47 000 Singaporeans from all walks of life. As a result of the OSC, the government learnt about Singapore's aspirations, and Singaporeans also learnt about each other's hopes for the future.</p>	[3-4]
L3	<p>EXPLAINS THE TWO ROLES. Note: An explanation is showing how they play an important role in working towards the good of society. Award 5-6m for explaining one role. Award 6-7m for explaining both roles.</p> <p><u>Role of Government</u> e.g. The government has an important role in deciding what is good for society. They have been elected by the people because they have the leadership qualities to make sound decisions for the country. The government of each country is given the authority to govern their country. They conduct the affairs of their country such as maintaining internal order and external security, ensuring justice and providing</p>	[5n-7]

goods and services for the public. They make decisions which shape policies and programmes that address the needs and interests of society. In addressing the needs and interests, they contribute towards the good of society and growth of the country. For example, the government safeguards the interests of Singaporeans by helping them prepare for retirement through the Central Provident Fund (CPF). CPF enables Singaporeans to finance their housing and healthcare needs, and have a source of lifelong income in retirement. A recent problem plaguing Singapore is that life expectancy has increased and a third of today's 65 are expected to live beyond 65. In anticipation of this CPF life was introduced in 2009 to provide Singaporeans with a lifelong monthly payout in retirement. This shows that government has a duty to constantly review the policies and decisions for the good of society. Since, they are the main-decision makers, their ability to formulate sound policies is crucial in managing the well-being of their country and people.

Role of Citizens

e.g. The people have an important role in deciding what is good for society. Citizens can contribute towards the good of society in many ways. Citizens can influence government policies by providing feedback through platforms such as online and offline communication channels. Citizens can also improve outcomes in society by addressing the needs of their fellow citizens or by responding to issues and challenges they care about. For example, in 2012, citizens can come together to share their views and ideas about what matters to Singapore, as well as their hopes and dreams in an exercise known as "Our Singapore Conversation". The OSC took place over one year and involved more than 47 000 Singaporeans from all walks of life. As a result of the OSC, the government learnt about Singapore's aspirations, and Singaporeans also learnt about each other's hopes for the future. The ideas have helped chart future plans for Singapore. This shows that citizens' voice and contributions are needed to make important decisions for the good of society.

L4

BOTH ASPECTS IN L3 PLUS EXPLAINS THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF EACH PRINCIPLE

[8]

e.g. (both examples above plus) I think citizens play a more significant role as they have the power to vote for a political leader of their choice. They also have the responsibility to keep their governments in check. Thus, citizens must play an active role in electing and monitoring their leaders in order for the country to be governed well. Furthermore, leadership does not occur by chance, rather it was civic-minded citizens like Mr Lee Kuan Yew who saw the importance of assuming leadership in order to secure Singapore's independence from the British that paved the way to good governance and eventually led Singapore to become a first world nation. Therefore, while it is important for successive governments to emulate the good practices

	of their predecessors, potential leaders from our citizen pool must assume leadership first and see it as their duty before successful governance can take place.	
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**Preliminary Examinations 2018
Secondary Four Express/ Five Normal (Academic)
Combined Humanities
Paper 1 Social Studies
(2272/01, 2273/01, 2274/01)**

Date of Examination: 17 August 2018

Duration: 1 hour 45 min

*Chua Chu Kang Secondary School Chua Chu Kang Secondary School Chua Chu Kang Secondary School
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Chua Chu Kang Secondary School Chua Chu Kang Secondary School Chua Chu Kang Secondary School*

Name: _____ ()

Class: _____

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your answers on the writing paper provided.
Write in dark blue or black pen
Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid

Section A

Answer all parts of Question 1.

Section B

Answer both parts of Question 2.

Hand in the question paper, Section A and Section B separately.

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

Set by: Mdm Sharifah Beevi and Mr Chai Si Aun
Vetted by: Mrs Ibaidah Jacob
Cleared by: Mrs. Shaima Anshad

This paper consists of 9 printed pages, including the cover page.

Section A (Source-Based Case Study) [35m]

Question 1 is compulsory for all candidates.

1 Experiences and effects of living in a diverse society.

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully, and then answer all the questions.

You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources which you are told to use. In answering the questions, you should use your knowledge of the issue to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

(a) Study Source A.

What is the message of the picture? Explain your answer.

[5]

(b) Study Sources B and C.

How different are Sources B and C? Explain your answer.

[6]

(c) Study Source D.

How useful is Source D in showing about the Singaporean identity? Explain your answer.

[7]

(d) Study Sources E and F.

Source E and Source F have differing views about the state of the Singapore identity. Does this mean that one of them is wrong? Explain your answer.

[7]

(e) Study all Sources.

'The Singapore identity has ceased to exist.' Using sources in this case study, how far would you agree with this statement?

[10]

[Total: 35 marks]

Has the Singapore identity been diluted?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Read this carefully. It may help you to answer some of the questions.

Singapore is a young nation built upon a multiracial and multi-religious society founded by immigrants. As such, forming a unifying identity for Singapore has never been easy or straight-forward. In the early years of nation building and independence, Singapore had to adopt an identity that was solely focused on ensuring national survival and economic success. Singapore's defining traits then were that of working hard to build the economy and staying united, because if we did not, we may not survive. Everything else flowed from this identity and Singaporeans strived hard to survive.

But today, Singapore is not as concerned with survival as the nation's economy has blossomed and thrived beyond all expectations. Priorities of citizens have shifted due to global forces and the Singaporean identity is being questioned.

Immigration policies and exposure to other cultures are just some factors that the government has had to deal with and manage in shaping and preserving the Singaporean identity. Study the following sources to assess if the Singaporean identity has been diluted and weakened.

Source A *A picture of Singaporeans taking the pledge at a National Day Observance Ceremony, published on the Straits Times, August 2017.*



Source B: *An opinion, written by a Singaporean to the Today newspaper, in response to a Member of Parliament's speech about the Singaporean identity, May 2018.*

When it comes to national identity, obsession with economic development is not everything. Social psychology research has pointed out that when it comes to what is truly important for our nation, being in a group that achieves a lot does not bring about as much pride and belonging than being in a group that cares a lot. Indeed, in a 2016 YouGov* poll where participants were asked the extent to which they believed their country was the best in the world, Singapore was ranked behind most Southeast Asian countries. Redefining the Singaporean identity is an urgent task. As a society, we are more than just standards of living. We need to become gracious and kind – this is something money cannot measure.

*YouGov is an international market research agency.

Source C: *An online post on Sgpolitics.net, a weblog on Singapore politics and current affairs, March 2017.*

We are no longer a 19th century sleepy fishing village that can be radically improved by importing a huge number of immigrants. Our policy makers should not harbour the delusion that we can expand the population to 7 million and beyond without irreparably straining the social fabric, thinking that the national identity will be well-preserved, and pushing the country past its breaking point.

In addition, foreigners who come to Singapore as adults simply cannot be expected to share the same social values and sense of communality as us, because they were raised in a different environment and culture where the social values might have been vastly different. It is unreasonable to suddenly put many foreigners together with the locals in a giant melting pot and not expect frictions and tensions to arise.

Source D: A poster of 'Singapore Day', organized by The Overseas Singaporean Unit* published online, 2017.



ONE

Thank you

for making Singapore Day 2017
a great success!



Over 6,000 Singaporeans turned up at
Flemington Racecourse, Melbourne, on 9
September for the biggest Singaporean reunion
in Australia!

To stay connected with us and Singapore, do like
our Overseas Singaporean Liaison Australia
Facebook page and sign up for our mailing list at
www.overseassingaporean.sg!

See you all at our next event!

* The Overseas Singaporean Unit is a government organisation that brings the sights, tastes, and sounds to overseas Singaporeans through 'Singapore Day'

Source E: *Extract from a letter to the Straits Times by Mr Han Fook Kwang, who specialises in research of the Singaporean identity at the S.Rajaratnam School of International Studies, January 2018.*

When Singapore became successful, the focus on identity disappeared. Speeches by ministers and leaders today are almost wholly focused on policies - what to do, and less about who we are or what we want to become as a people. What has brought about this change? Is identity no longer an important issue now that survival is not in question and Singapore has succeeded beyond expectations?

Perhaps this is inevitable as Singapore society is no longer homogenous, there are more interest groups, class divide is growing and the Internet and social media have enabled people to assume multiple identities beyond traditional categories. Globalisation, technological changes and immigration have also accelerated these changes. It is also more difficult today for the Government to propose an identity and expect people to accept it.

Source F: *Extract from a parliamentary speech by Ms Grace Fu, Minister for Culture, Community and Youth (MCCY) to share the work progress MCCY has done on the Singaporean identity, March 2018.*

The MCCY has made good progress over the years, and many would agree with us. Our work is to continue to improve our social bonds and further boost our Singaporean identity to face the changes globalisation brings.

To do that, we have initiated 'Our SG Heritage Plan' this year, our first long-term national masterplan to safeguard and promote our shared heritage for future generations. Concurrently, we have also initiated 'The Youth Conversations' in April to bring youths together. It is designed so that our youths will have a platform to engage one another and the government in a safe space to make a difference.

Copyright Acknowledgements

Source A: <https://www.straitstimes.com/singapore/songs-pledge-and-national-anthem-to-celebrate-nation-building-and-the-grassroots>

Source B: <https://www.todayonline.com/commentary/redefining-singaporean-we-know>

Source C: <http://www.sipolitics.net/?p=8222>

Source D: <https://www.overseassingaporean.sg/Stories?ArticleId={C8E6574A-F194-43FF-AF64-B5BA3E3E814E}>

Source E: <https://www.gov.sg/microsites/budget2018/press-room/news/content/speech-by-ms-grace-fu-minister-for-culture-community-and-youth>

Source F: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B9q6qZprCAoVS0x4fY74Q104cEJ/view>

SECTION B (Structured-Response Question)

Question 2 is compulsory for all candidates.

2 Exploring Citizenship and Governance

Study the extracts carefully, and then answer the questions.

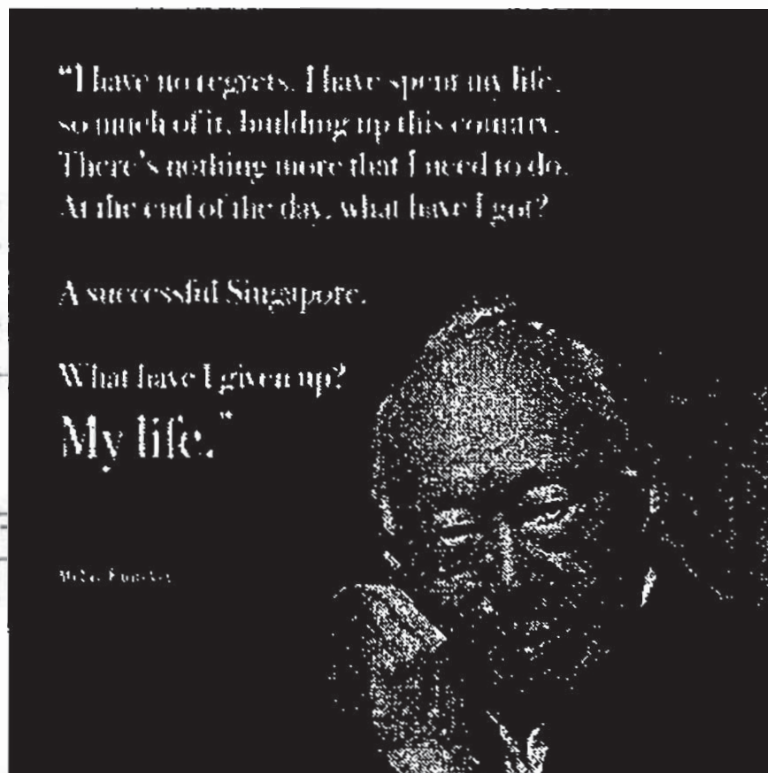
Extract 1

Mr Shanmugam during a forum with NTU students made the following comment:

"Whenever the Budget comes around, MPs, whether from the People's Action Party or the opposition, will stand up and talk about how the Government should be spending more, because that is popular. But, always ask yourself, every time a proposal is put forward, where is the money going to come from? Who is going to pay for it?"

Extract 2

A poster paying tribute to the late Mr Lee Kuan Yew, Singapore's first Prime Minister and founding father.



Extract 3

A poster created for the Yellow Ribbon Prison Run. The run aims to engage the community in providing ex-convicts with a second chance in life. Proceeds raised from the run will go to the Yellow Ribbon Fund, which supports rehabilitation and reintegration programmes of ex-offenders, their families and their children. In 2016, 9,000 Singaporeans participated in the run.



- (a) Extract 1 states that deciding what is good for society is a challenge.

In your opinion, why is making decisions a challenge for a country like Singapore? Explain your answer with reference to **two** reasons.

[7]

- (b) Extract 2 and Extract 3 reflect on the roles of government and citizens in working for the good of society.

Do you think that the government has a more significant role than its citizens in working for the good of society? Explain your answer.

[8]

End of Paper

**Social Studies Sec 4 Express
Prelim Examination 2018
Suggested Answer Scheme**

Section A (Source-Based Question) Suggested LORMS

1	(a)	Study Source A.	
		What is the message of the picture? Explain your answer.	[5]
		<u>Question Target: Inference</u>	
L1		Answers Based on Provenance/ Description of Source / Copies Source. <i>e.g. The message of the picture shows Singaporeans taking the pledge during the National Day Observance Ceremony.</i>	[1]
L2		Valid Message, with no support from details of poster <i>Award 3m for more fully developed answers.</i> <i>e.g. The picture suggests that Singaporeans remain loyal to Singapore and have a strong sense of belonging. There are patriotic and the Singapore identity is strong [2]</i>	[2-3]
L3		Valid Message, with support from details of poster <i>Award 5m for more fully developed answers.</i> <i>e.g. The picture suggests that Singaporeans remain loyal to Singapore and have a strong sense of belonging. [3m]</i> <i>This is evident from the picture that shows Singaporeans taking the pledge during the national day observance ceremony together. [4m] This shows loyalty and a sense of belonging because of the significance of taking a pledge together. It is a commitment to the nation and a display of love of the country. [5m]</i>	[4-5]

1	(b)	Study Sources B and C.	
		How different are Sources B and C? Explain your answer.	[6]
		<u>Question Target: Compare & Contrast</u>	
L1		Agree AND/OR Disagree, based on provenance / topic / source type/any lifted answers <i>- Award 1m for any statement of agreement / disagreement based on provenance/ source type.</i> <i>e.g. Source B is different from source C because they are from different authors. [1m]</i>	[1-2]

	<p>e.g. Source B is not different from source C because they both talk about the Singaporean identity. [1m]</p> <p>-Award 2m for false matching.</p> <p>e.g. Source B is different from source C. The Singaporean in source B states that Singaporeans are too competitive while source C states that Singapore has too many foreigners. [2m]</p>	
L2	<p>Similar OR Different, based on content Award 2m for 'Similar', unsupported. 3m for 'Similar', supported. Award 3m for 'Different', unsupported. 4m for 'Different', supported.</p> <p><u>Similar</u> e.g. Both sources are similar in talking about how the Singaporean identity is not strong/ identity is diluted/ there is no Singapore identity. [2m] Source B states that the Singaporean identity has been weakened amidst the pursuit of economic gains and growth. This is evident from 'Redefining the Singaporean identity is an urgent task. As a society, we are more than just standards of living.' This means that in trying to attain a higher standard of living, the country has forsaken its identity. Similarly, source C also states that the Singaporean identity has not been strong. This is evident from 'we can expand the population to 7 million and beyond without irreparably straining the social fabric, thinking that the national identity will be well-preserved, and pushing the country past its breaking point.' This means that the Singaporean identity has been diluted due to the influx of foreigners. [3m]</p> <p>OR</p> <p><u>Different</u> e.g. Sources B and C are different. Source B and source C are different about the factors that caused the lack in Singapore identity. [3m] Source B states that the lack in Singapore's identity is caused by an over-emphasis in trying to attain economic growth and progress. This is evident from 'Redefining the Singaporean identity is an urgent task. As a society, we are more than just standards of living.' This means that the pursuit of material gains has caused Singapore to overlook the development in its identity. On the other hand, source C states that the lack in Singapore's identity is caused by the influx of foreigners and the unattainable expectation of them adopting a different identity readily. This is evident from 'foreigners who come to Singapore as adults simply cannot be expected to share the same social values and sense of communality as us, because they were raised in a different environment and culture where the social values might have been vastly different.' This means that these foreigners cannot be expected to 'change' and 'become' Singaporeans so quickly, hence there is a lack of a strong Singaporean identity. [4m]</p> <p>OR</p>	[3-4]

	<p><u>Similar</u> e.g. Sources B and C are not different as both sources suggest that the dilution of the Singaporean identity is due to the rapid entry of foreigners. [3m] + Evidence + Explanation [4m]</p>	
L4	<p>Both aspects of L3 Award 5m for both aspects, supported.</p>	[4-5]
L5	<p>Sources B and C are similar based on similar outcome. Award the higher mark for a more developed answer.</p> <p>e.g. Sources B and C are <u>similar in purpose</u>. Both sources hope that strengthening the Singaporean identity becomes the priority of the nation's leaders.</p> <p>Source B hopes to convince Singaporeans who are reading the newspapers that the Singaporean identity has been replaced by an over-emphasis of economic development and the need to lead a more materialistic lifestyle. The author hopes to rally Singaporeans to pressurise fellow Singaporeans and nation leaders to focus on strengthening the nation's identity. This is so that citizens become more bonded as a nation.</p> <p>Similarly, source C also hopes to persuade Singaporeans who are reading the website that the Singaporean identity has been diluted due to the influx of foreigners and different cultures. The author also hopes to rally Singaporeans to pressurise the nation's leaders to come up with strategies to curb the further dilution of identity and have measures to strengthen it. This is so that Singapore can still remain united. [6m]</p>	[6]

(c)	<p>Study Source D.</p> <p>How useful is source D in showing about the Singaporean identity? Explain your answer.</p>	[7]
	<p><u>Question Target: Usefulness</u></p>	
L1	<p>Useful / Not useful based on provenance <u>or</u> undeveloped explanation of reliability or typicality. Award 2m for answers which cover both provenance (unexplained) and typicality</p> <p>e.g. The source is useful because it is by a <u>Singaporean</u>. [1m] e.g. The source is not useful because it is only the opinions of overseas Singaporeans and cannot represent all Singaporeans and how they feel. [2m]</p>	[1-2]
L2	<p>Useful based on content, supported Award 2m if unsupported.</p> <p>e.g. Source D is <u>useful</u> in showing the preservation of the Singaporean identity. [1m] Source D suggests that the <u>preservation of the Singaporean identity was done very well/ strong/ not diluted</u>. [2m] This is evident from the source that</p>	[2-3]

	states it as being 'the biggest Singaporean reunion in Australia'. This means that the 2017 'Singapore Day' in Melbourne was the most popular one so far, indicating that the Singaporean identity stays strong even overseas. [3m]	
L3	<p>Useful with cross-reference, supported Award the higher mark for a more developed answer.</p> <p>e.g. L2 + This is further supported by <u>source F</u> which also suggests the Singaporean identity remains very strong among Singaporeans. [3m] This is evident from 'Well over 90% are proud to be a Singaporean and think of Singapore as their Home'. This means that the Singaporean identity remains intact and strong. [4m]</p>	[3-4]
L4	<p>Not useful based on content, supported. Award the higher mark for a more developed answer.</p> <p>e.g. Source D is <u>not useful</u> because the source is biased. This is because the source is biased and only shows the successes of the organisation. This is evident from the statistics and photos used. It paints a rosy picture of Singaporeans enjoying themselves and how wildly popular the 'Singapore Day' is. This is not accurate because the organisation would not show its failures. Hence, the source is not trustworthy enough and hence, not useful. [5m]</p>	[4-5]
L5	<p>Not useful with cross-reference, supported Award the higher mark for a more developed answer.</p> <p>e.g. L4 + This is also supported by <u>source E</u> that suggests that the Singaporean identity is not as prominent and strong as claimed by source D. Source E suggests that the Singaporean identity has been challenging to define. This is evident from 'It is also more difficult today for the Government to propose an identity and expect people to accept it. Experts who study the subject say identity is a difficult concept to grasp, ever-changing and always contested.' This means that the Singaporean identity is challenging to pin down. [6m]</p>	[5-6]
L6	<p>Not useful based on provenance, explained. If no explanation on provenance is given, award L3/4.</p> <p>e.g. Source E is <u>not useful based on purpose</u>. The purpose of the source is for the Overseas Singaporean Unit to promote and raise awareness about 'Singapore Day' to all Singaporeans who study, work or live overseas. This is meant to attract and encourage them to join the 'Singapore Day'. This is so that these overseas Singaporeans are kept connected with Singapore and do not forget or lose their identity. This is meant to instill loyalty and a strong sense of belonging for Singapore. [4m]</p> <p>This source is not useful because the organisation would never put up an advertisement that highlights the failures as this would go against the organisation and its aims. It would naturally only share positive news and aim to glorify its successes. Hence this source become unreliable and therefore not useful. [7m]</p>	

(d)	<p>Study Sources E and F.</p> <p>Source E and Source F have differing views about the state of the Singapore identity. Does this mean that one of them is wrong? Explain your answer.</p> <p><u>Question Target: C&C, Reliability</u></p>	
L1	<p>Answers using source content falling to address element of reliability</p> <p><i>e.g. Sources E and F are different about the Singaporean identity.</i></p> <p>OR</p> <p>Asserts a stand, but no valid explanation</p> <p><i>e.g. It does not mean that any source is wrong because Source E shows the Singaporean researcher analysing Singapore's identity.</i></p>	[1]
L2	<p>Decides element of reliability entirely from one source (i.e common sense argument, no use of other sources/ contextual knowledge)</p> <p><i>e.g. Source E is not wrong because it shows that the researcher specialises in research of the Singaporean identity. This means he must be very knowledgeable in this area. [2m]</i></p>	
L3	<p>Wrong based on agreement/ disagreement of content of Sources E and F. Award the higher marks for a more developed answer.</p> <p><i>e.g. Source F is wrong because it differs from what source E says about the state of the Singaporean identity in Singapore. Source E states that the Singapore identity is facing trouble. This is evident from 'It is also more difficult today for the Government to propose an identity and expect people to accept it. Experts who study the subject say identity is a difficult concept to grasp, ever-changing and always contested'. This means that the Singapore identity is not easy to define today. This is contradicted by source F which states that the Singapore identity is strong and very present. This is evident from 'Well over 90% are proud to be a Singaporean and think of Singapore as their Home. Our work is to continue to strengthen our social bonds and further solidify our Singaporean identity'. This shows that the Singapore identity is thriving so well that plans have been made to further glorify it. [4m]</i></p>	[3-4]
L4	<p>Wrong/ Not wrong based on source content, cross-reference</p> <p><i>Award the higher marks for a more developed answer.</i></p> <p><i>e.g. Source E is wrong because it shows that the Singaporean identity is under threat from many factors. This is due to the many inevitable changes in society that fights against stable identity preservation and formation. This is contradicted in source A which shows that the current Singaporean identity remains strong even in current times. So there could be some truths to what source F is claiming – that</i></p>	[5-6]

	<p>the Singaporean identity remains very stable among Singaporeans and more is done to further strengthen it.</p> <p>e.g. <u>Source F is wrong</u> because it paints a rosy picture of the state of the Singaporean identity and how strong it is. It portrays a united and strong Singapore with a strong Singaporean core and strong sense of belonging. <u>This is contradicted by source C</u> that suggests the Singaporean identity has been weakened and severely diluted by the influx of foreigners, bringing their own cultures and backgrounds that may not necessarily fit into Singapore's context. Hence, Source E's argument holds water that identity strengthening and preservation in Singapore is an uphill task and may not be successful.</p>	
L5	<p>As L4, explained by reliability of source E's provenance</p> <p>e.g. <u>Source F is wrong because source E is more reliable.</u> The minister in source F is saying this because the speech was presented during a parliamentary session to share the work progress of the ministry she over sees. It is quite natural for her to portray the positive outcomes of the work her ministry has done and also to share with the rest of the ministers what her ministry will be doing in order to build on the positive outcomes of the work MCCY has done. This is so that MCCY will get the approval from other ministers and support MCCY in their work. Since this is the case, then source F has not presented a full and objective picture of the state of identity in Singapore. Compared to source E, the author is someone who specialises in the research of the Singaporean identity. Hence, he would have the relevant knowledge and have done extensive studies on the Singaporean identity. The work he publishes would therefore be more relevant and objective. The aim of his letter was to make Singaporeans think about the identity issue and bring about an awareness of the problem Singaporeans are facing. It is hoped that Singaporeans can take this matter into their own hands and make a change to strengthen it or help the government in matters that concern the identity. Since the agenda for source E is not a selfish or personal one, but merely trying to rally fellow Singaporeans for the betterment of the nation, this makes source E is more trustworthy and reliable.</p>	[7]

(e)	<p>Study all Sources.</p> <p>'The Singapore identity has ceased to exist.' Using all sources in this case study, how far would you agree with this statement?</p>	[10]
Question target: Study all sources		
L1	Writes about statement, no valid source use / Categorising sources without explanation	[1-2]
	e.g. The Singaporean identity has ceased to exist because of the larger forces in globalisation and the many factors that distracts individuals from adopting a common identity.[2]	

	e.g. Sources A, D, and F disagree that the Singaporean identity has ceased to exist,, while sources B, C, and E agree that the identity has ceased to exist. [1]	
L2	<p>Yes/No, supported by valid source use (only ONE stance) Note: Consideration of number of sources used and the quality of analysis in deciding on marks in L2. As long as they give two from one stand award 4 marks.</p> <p>Agree – Identity has ceased to exist Yes, I agree that the Singaporean identity has ceased to exist. This can be supported by Sources B, C, and D.</p> <p>Source B agrees because the Singaporean identity is being sidelined and disregarded by the pursuits of economic attainments. This results in a society that is only concerned about material accomplishments and not about the welfare or identity of the entire country. This is evident from source B that states 'As a society, we are more than just standards of living. We need to become gracious and kind – this is something money cannot measure.' This suggests that Singapore has placed too much emphasis onto attaining material wants that immaterial needs are neglected.</p> <p>Source C agrees because it is impossible for new immigrants and new citizens to adopt the current Singaporean identity at once. This is a problem because as the number of new immigrants and new citizens increase, the more diverse Singapore becomes. It becomes more difficult it is to ensure that these new immigrants and new citizens get integrated into the current Singaporean identity and eventually, the Singapore identity ceases to exist. This is evident from 'In addition, foreigners who come to Singapore as adults simply cannot be expected to share the same social values and sense of communality as us, because they were raised in a different environment and culture where the social values might have been vastly different'. This suggests that it is challenging to unite all of Singapore under one Singapore identity.</p> <p>Source E agrees because as society progresses, factors determining a nation's identity gets increasingly complex and changes to a nation's identity happens at a faster rate than ever. This makes preserving an identity so much more complicated and can cause the Singaporean identity to cease to exist. This is evident from source E that states 'Singapore society is no longer homogenous, there are more interest groups, class divide is growing and the Internet and social media have enabled people to assume multiple identities beyond traditional categories. Globalisation, technological changes and immigration have also accelerated these changes. It is also more difficult today for the Government to propose an identity and expect people to accept it'. This means that determining an identity is no longer as straight-forward as it used to be.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Disagree – Identity has not exist No, I disagree that the Singaporean identity has ceased to exist. In fact, it is very robust and is in the process of being strengthened. This is supported by sources A, D, and F.</p>	[3-4]



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**COMPASSVALE SECONDARY SCHOOL
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2018
HUMANITIES
SOCIAL STUDIES (2272/01) (2273/01)**

Secondary Four Express / Five Normal (Academic)

Name: _____

Duration: 1 h 45 min

Index No: _____

Date: 3 August 2018

Class: _____

Marks: _____/50

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, class and index number in the spaces provided on the question paper and writing paper.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use highlighters or correction fluid.

Section A

Answer **all** parts of Question 1.

Section B

Answer **both** parts of Question 2.

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

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

Begin your answer to Section B on a new and separate sheet of paper.

This paper consists of 7 printed pages including the cover page.

SECTION A (Source-Based Case Study)

Question 1 is compulsory for all candidates.

1 Living in a Diverse Society

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully, and then answer all the questions.

You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources which you are told to use. In answering the questions, you should use your knowledge of the issue to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

(a) Study Source A.

What is the attitude of the cartoonist about the situation in Hong Kong?
Explain your answer, using details of the cartoon. [5]

(b) Study Source B.

Why did the Secretary for Labour and Welfare make this speech? Explain your answer. [6]

(c) Study Sources C and D.

How far does Source C prove that Source D is wrong? Explain your answer. [7]

(d) Study Sources E and F.

Having read Source E, are you surprised by Source F? Explain your answer. [7]

(e) "The Hong Kong Government has done its part in reducing the wealth gap in Hong Kong."

Using sources in this case study, explain how far you would agree with this statement. [10]

Why is there widening wealth gap in Hong Kong?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Read this carefully. It may help you answer some of the questions.

There is concern that Hong Kong's wealth gap is widening, with the richest household in 2016 (based on a 2016 Hong Kong Poverty Report) earning about 44 times what the poorest family earns and the fact that it might lead to social segregation in Hong Kong, with the poor concentrating in the north-west of New Territories and the inner city district in Kowloon, and the rich concentrating in the Hong Kong Island. The Gini coefficient – an index from 0 to 1 that measures the wealth gap – for households rose by 0.002 from 0.537 in 2011 to a record high of 0.539 in 2016. A record number of Hong Kong residents live in poverty, with one fifth of the population falling below the poverty line despite the government's efforts to alleviate poverty through measures to help strengthen vocational education and continuing education for the young to enable a smooth transition from study to work.

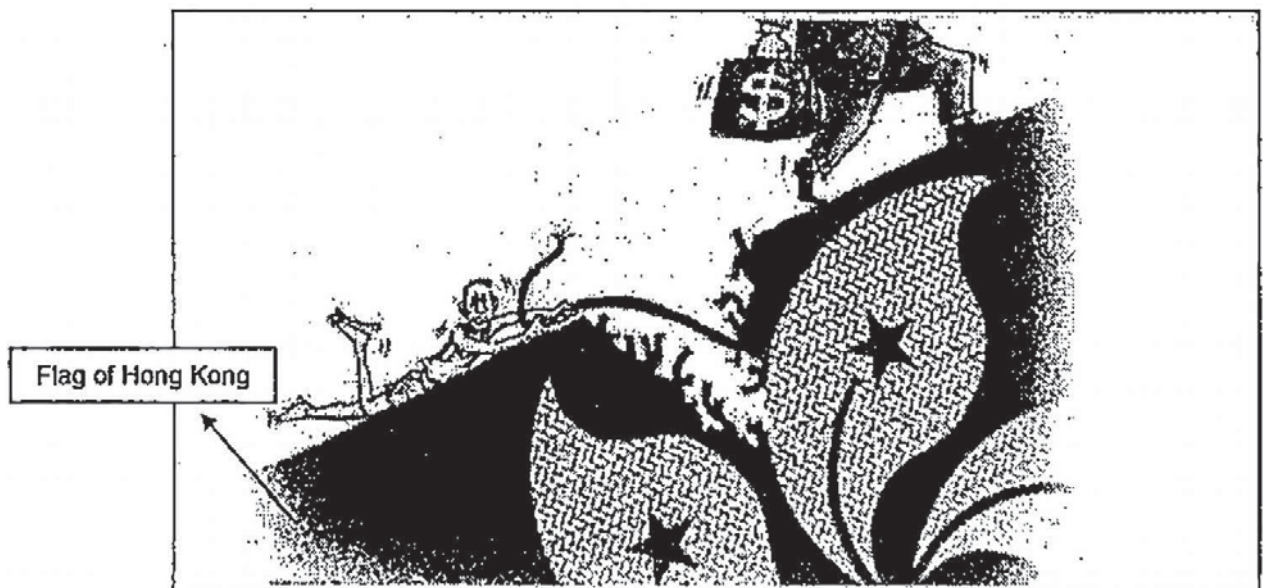
Hong Kong officials blamed the increase in poverty on an ageing population and claimed that the problem can only be solved with a community-based approach, while social groups criticised the government for its lack of action on poverty alleviation such as creating more space and opportunities for the young by diversifying its economic portfolio.

Map of Hong Kong Island, the Kowloon Peninsula, and the New Territories



Study the following sources to find out about the causes of the widening wealth gap in Hong Kong.

Source A A cartoon published in a major news website in Hong Kong, 5 June 2014.



Source B *A view expressed in a Radio Television Hong Kong programme on 20 November 2017 by the Secretary for Labour and Welfare, on poverty issues before attending the Award Ceremony of Most Improved Trainees of Youth Employment and Training Programme (YETP) of the Labour Department's YETP.*

Given the increasing number of retirees in Hong Kong, we will expect, because of a lack of regular income for the elderly, that it would have a significant impact on the number of elderly living below the official poverty line. Already we have what we call a reverse mortgage* for the elderly under the Hong Kong Mortgage Corporation Limited, and there is a need to improve it and promote it to the retirees.

In the past few years, the median income of household surpassed our inflation. On the other hand, our welfare programme is annually adjusted according to inflation. Therefore, there will be a growing gap between the poverty line (based on the average income) and our welfare programme which is purely adjusted on inflation. We will be improving our Low-income Working Family Allowance which will be increased very substantially.

* a loan arrangement that allows the elderly borrower to use his residential property in Hong Kong as security to borrow from a lender but he can continue to stay in the property for the rest of his life.

Source C *Chief Executive Leung Chun-ying, the Head of the Government of Hong Kong in China speaking to the Chinese state media, 22 May 2017.*

The government made a great effort in the areas of poverty alleviation through improvement in housing, land use and the situation of elderly people. The biggest reason for the high cost of housing in Hong Kong was that supply could not keep up with demand. Over the next three or four years, the housing supply would increase by 50 per cent.

For the first time, we established an official poverty line and used it to measure the effectiveness of the government's efforts in alleviating poverty. The government's spending on social welfare had increased by 71 per cent compared to the beginning of my term. We increased our efforts with providing assistance to the elderly and the poor. The younger generation in Hong Kong is enviable – their starting point for life and career development is better than those of our generation. I'm very optimistic about their future in Hong Kong.

Source D *From a blog published in a Hong Kong website on the inequality of Hong Kong, 5 December 2016.*

It is difficult for young people in Hong Kong to change their social status, because of high property prices, competition from education level and the narrow base of economic activities in Hong Kong. A university graduate, Yu Siu Wah, from the Chinese University of Hong Kong, is a first class honours graduate. He has been working only as a clerk in a perfume company since his graduation and could barely earn a meal after taxation.

Although the income gap between rich and poor had narrowed after the implementation of minimum wage, the wage rise proposed at a recent time for civil servants would only once again widen the gap between rich and poor. The high-income group would be offered a rise of 6.0%, while the low incomes would only grow by 3.8%. The wealth gap is beginning to lead to social segregation in Hong Kong.

Source E *A view expressed by a Professor from the University of Hong Kong's School of Economics and Finance, 31 March 2015.*

The higher income inequality for households is almost entirely the result of the changing demographic composition. Hong Kong has more low-income households today because there are more households composed of single parents and young working adults than in the past.

Household income inequality has risen naturally because of population ageing, divorce patterns and preferences for not living with parents. Remove these factors and the changes are quite modest. Rising inequality can only be prevented by encouraging couples to stay together.

The picture is simpler for individual income inequality. One factor cited as evidence of rising inequality is the survey finding that fresh university graduates are not paid much more than HK\$10,000* a month. Since a person working 48 hours a week and paid the minimum wage of HK\$32.50 an hour can make more than HK\$6,760 a month, this would suggest that the investment in schooling might not substantially improve earnings.

* \$ HK 1 = \$ S 0.17

Source F *A photograph showing a community comprising single parent families, immigrants, elderly living on their own as well as large three-generation families with unemployed members who receive little education and are unskilled, living in one of the poorest districts in Kowloon. The photograph is published on 9 July, 2017, in a website of the Society for Community Organisation. The organisation is a non-governmental and human rights advocacy group in Hong Kong and has organised community social actions and civic education programmes in order to encourage the political participation of the population.*



Section B (Structured-Response Question)

Question 2 is compulsory for all candidates.

2 Being Part of a Globalised World

Study the extracts carefully, and then answer the questions.

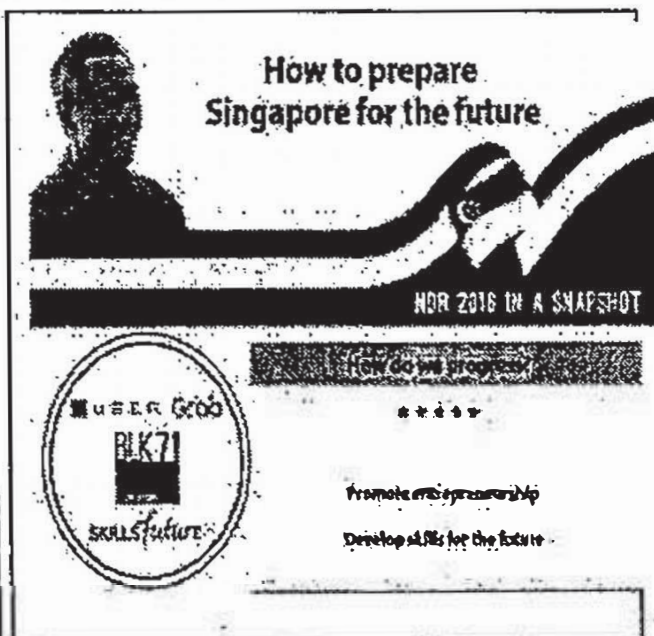
Extract 1

Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong delivering National Day Rally Speech on August 18, 2002 at National University of Singapore, University Cultural Centre.

Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong delivering National Day Rally Speech on August 21, 2016 at the Institute of Technical Education, College Central.



With globalisation, more players have entered the economic arena. We must remake the Singapore economy. Making Singaporeans more self-reliant is an essential step in our efforts to promote entrepreneurship.



Extract 2

Major international brands, such as Zara, launched green collections recently, with clothing made from materials such as recycled wool and organic cotton. The trend is catching on in Singapore as consumers are generally becoming more aware of how their lifestyles can impact the natural environment. Singapore-based fashion label Etrican, with clothes made only from organic cotton, considers ethical practices its major selling point.

Extract 3

With globalisation, there has been corporatisation of locally owned coffee shops and introduction of foreign owned coffee shops. While English is used as the medium of communication in these western coffee chains, terms we used to use in coffee shops are forgotten. These terms, solely used in Singapore, have been an integral part of the coffee shop culture and consist of a mixture of languages, dialects and symbols.

- (a) Extract 1 illustrates how fourteen years later since 2002, the government is re-emphasising the importance of promoting entrepreneurship in Singapore as a way to manage the negative impact of globalisation on Singapore's economy.

In your opinion, how can the spirit of entrepreneurship be encouraged in Singapore? Explain your answer using two strategies.

[7]

- (b) Extracts 2 and 3 reflect on the positive and negative cultural impacts of globalisation on Singapore.

How far do you agree that the positive impact is more significant than the negative impact? Explain your answer.

[8]

End of Paper

Copyright Acknowledgements:

- Source A @ <http://www.scmp.com/comment/article/1525874/wealth-gap-will-break-hong-kong-if-wb-dont-change-economic-order>
- Source B © http://www.twb.gov.hk/eng/press/20112017_2.htm
- Source C © <https://www.hongkongfp.com/2017/06/20/chief-exec-cy-leung-touts-record-housing-poverty-says-envies-hong-kong-youth/>
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- Source F © <http://www.soco.org.hk/117/e.htm>
- Extract 1 © <http://www.nas.gov.sg/archivesonline/speeches/view.html?filename=2002081805.htm>
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© <http://pangneeson.sg/2016/08/23/pm-lee-taken-ill-national-day-rally-2016/>
- Extract 2 © <https://www.straitstimes.com/lifestyle/eco-friendly-fashion-catches-on-in-singapore>

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COMPASSVALE SECONDARY SCHOOL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2018 HUMANITIES

SOCIAL STUDIES

Secondary Four Express / 5 Normal (Academic) Answer Scheme

Section A: Source-Based Questions

1	(a)	Study Source A. What is the attitude of the cartoonist about the situation in Hong Kong? Explain your answer, using details of the cartoon.	[5]
L1		Describes the cartoon <i>Does not identify a message.</i>	[1 m]
		E.g. The cartoon shows a thin man desperately clutching onto a thread of the cloth of the Hong Kong flag while a bigger-looking man dressed smartly in a suit carrying a briefcase walking upwards, without any concern for the poor man falling downwards. OR The cartoon shows the Hong Kong flag being torn apart.	
L2		Inferences made, without showing approval or disapproval.	[2 m]
		E.g. The source shows that the wealth gap is increasing as the rich has no regard for the poorer group of people in Hong Kong. This can be seen from the source showing 'a thin man desperately clutching onto a thread of the cloth of the Hong Kong flag while a bigger-looking man dressed smartly in a suit carrying a briefcase walking upwards, without any concern for the poor man falling downwards'.	
L3		Disapproved, without support from the source	[3 m]
		E.g. The source shows the cartoonist's disapproval of the situation which shows a widening wealth gap as cartoonist feels that the system in Hong Kong enriches the rich and impoverishes the poor. It shows the resentment of the cartoonist towards the situation in Hong Kong whose increasing wealth gap is causing social segregation as the rich are separated from the poor.	
L4		Disapproved, with support from the source	[4 m]
		Eg. The source shows the cartoonist's disapproval of the widening wealth gap in Hong Kong. It shows that the cartoonist resents the idea that the system in Hong Kong seems to make the rich wealthier while the poor gets left behind. It shows the fabric of the flag of Hong Kong being torn as the poor man was clutching desperately at a thread of the fabric while the rich moved on up the slope, not caring about what was happening to the poor man left behind. It wants to show that the inequality will tear apart the social fabric of the society if nothing is done to improve the situation. It shows that the wealth gap is causing social segregation as the rich are separated from the poor.	

L5	Disapproved, showing irony, with support from the source	[5 m]
	Eg. The source shows the cartoonist's disapproval of a situation where the rich in Hong Kong become wealthier while the poor get poorer. It shows the cartoonist's cynical attitude about a system which seems to enrich the rich and impoverishes the poor in Hong Kong. By portraying the poor as a thin man clutching at a thread of the fabric of the flag of Hong Kong, and the rich as a big wealthy man carrying a suitcase moving up the flag without any regard that the thin man is slipping downwards, the cartoonist shows its resentment towards the increasing wealth gap as the fabric tears further. It seems to show the ridiculous situation of the poor man trying to hold helplessly on to the thread while the tear widens, and the rich man being oblivious of his surroundings. It also tries to show the cartoonist's anger that the government has failed to help the poor as the man hangs on to the fabric, thus aiming to warn the Hong Kong society and the government that something has to be done to remedy the situation that is worsening.	
(b)	Study Source B. Why did the Secretary for Labour and Welfare make the speech? Explain your answer.	[6]
L1	Because of events	[1 m]
	E.g. This article was published because of the situation of rising poverty in Hong Kong.	
L2	Message: content of Source B only	[2-3 m]
	Award the higher mark for clear, more fully developed answers.	
	E.g. This article was published because it wanted to explain the issue of poverty as a result of the rapidly ageing population in Hong Kong, and why the poverty gap could not be addressed through government measures.	
L3	Because of consideration of wider context.	[4-5 m]
	Award the higher mark for clear, more fully developed answers.	
	E.g. The comments were made via the mass media in the light of the reports on the rising wealth gap between the rich and the poor, and questions on the effectiveness of government's measures to address the issue, as well as what could be done more to alleviate the poverty situation of the elderly and the lower-income groups.	
L4	Message: to convince/persuade others, purpose supported	[6 m]
	E.g. The comments were made via the mass media in the light of the reports on the rising wealth gap between the rich and the poor, and questions on the effectiveness of government's measures to address the issue, as well as what could be done more to alleviate the poverty situation of the elderly and the lower-income groups. The Labour and Welfare Secretary thus wanted to convince the Hong Kong citizens that the poverty situation was under control as the government was implementing measures such as 'reverse mortgage' for the elderly under the Hong Kong Mortgage Corporation Limited for the retirees. The comments were also made to explain why despite the government's welfare programme, 'there will be a growing gap between the poverty line (based on the average income) and our welfare programme which is purely adjusted on inflation' so that the Hong Kong critics will not blame the government for its lack of success in solving the poverty situation and that the Hong Kong citizens will support the government policies. The comments would also be made to convince the Chinese Central Government that the Hong Kong Government has been able to do its job in reducing wealth gap in Hong Kong.	

(c)	Study Sources C and D.	
	How far does Source C prove that Source D is wrong? Explain your answer.	[7]
L1	Uncritical acceptance / rejection of Source Content of D	[1 m]
	<p>E.g. Yes, Source D is wrong as it says that the government has made a great effort in improving the lives of the elderly of Hong Kong. The evidence is 'We increased our efforts with supporting and providing assistance to the elderly and the poor'.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Source D is wrong as it says that the younger generation is having good lives and that they can afford the cost of housing in future as the government will be increasing the supply of public housing in Hong Kong. Evidence is 'the younger generation in Hong Kong is enviable – their starting point for life and career development is better than those of our generation.'</p>	
L2	Source C shows that D's claims are wrong, supported.	
	<p><i>Award 2 marks for 1 difference/similarity, not supported.</i></p> <p><i>Award 3 marks for difference/similarity, supported.</i></p>	[2-3 m]
	<p>E.g. Source C proves that Source D is wrong as both disagree about whether the poverty situation in Hong Kong has been improved. Source D says that the government policies such as the minimum wage policy had not improved the plight of the Hong Kong citizens. However, Source C says that the situation of the young had improved as seen from the evidence 'the younger generation in Hong Kong is enviable – their starting point for life and career development is better than those of our generation. I'm very optimistic about their future in Hong Kong and in the country.' This means that the young Hong Kong citizens had more opportunities to do well and thus less likely to be in a situation of poverty.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>E.g. Source C proves that D's claims that the younger generation are having better lives, are wrong. Source D shows optimism about the future of the young in Hong Kong but Source C paints a very pessimistic and bleak future for the young. Source D says that 'the younger generation in Hong Kong is enviable – their starting point for life and career development is better than those of our generation. I'm very optimistic about their future in Hong Kong' which means that the younger citizens had opportunities to do well in life but Source C says that 'it is difficult for young people in Hong Kong to change their social status' and the example of a university graduate who could only 'work as a clerk and could barely earn a meal after taxation'. Source C thus shows that the young people do not seem to enjoy a high standard of living.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Source C does not prove that Source D is wrong as both sources agree about the high property prices. Source D says that 'it is difficult for young people in Hong Kong to change their social status, because of high property prices' and similarly, Source C says 'the biggest reason for the high cost of housing in Hong Kong was that supply could not keep up with demand'. Source C thus implies that the people in Hong Kong would have to pay high prices for property as there is also shortage of housing.</p>	
L3	Source C does not show that D's claims are wrong, due to different time frame.	[4 m]
	Source C is dated 22 May 2017, while Source D was dated 6 months earlier, on 5 December 2016. Thus, it is possible that 6 months ago, the younger generation found their lives difficult as seen from the evidence 'it is difficult for young people in Hong Kong to change their social status' and the example of a university graduate who could only 'work as a clerk and could barely earn a meal after taxation'. However, it is	

	possible that the government would have made some improvements within 6 months as Source D shows that the lives of the younger generation were generally good as seen from the source which says that 'the younger generation in Hong Kong is enviable -- their starting point for life and career development is better than those of our generation. I'm very optimistic about their future in Hong Kong'.	
L4	D is reliable or not reliable based on cross-referencing	[5 m]
	<p>E.g. Source D is not reliable because what Source D says about the difficult lives of the young people living in Hong Kong as seen from the evidence that 'it is difficult for young people in Hong Kong to change their social status' and the example of a university graduate who could only 'work as a clerk and could barely earn a meal after taxation', is contradicted by the background information which says that the Hong Kong government had taken measures to alleviate poverty among the young through strengthening vocational education and continuing education to enable a smooth transition from study to work. Hence, Source D is not reliable and hence it cannot prove that the young still suffer from poverty in Hong Kong.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Source D is reliable because what Source D says about the difficult lives of the young people living in Hong Kong as seen from the evidence that 'it is difficult for young people in Hong Kong to change their social status' and the example of a university graduate who could only 'work as a clerk and could barely earn a meal after taxation', is supported by Source E which says 'Hong Kong has more low-income households today because there are more households composed of single parents and young working adults than in the past'. Thus, Source E shows that the young people would not have enjoyed a good standard of living. Hence, Source D is reliable and hence it can prove that the young still suffer from poverty in Hong Kong.</p>	
L5	Reliability of C - C's claims are wrong, supported based on cross-referencing	[6 m]
	<p>E.g. Source C is not reliable because Source C's claims that the poverty situation in Hong Kong was due to the inability to meet the high demand for housing and that the government had made effort to improve the situation were contradicted by the background information which shows that social groups criticised the government for its lack of action on poverty alleviation through measures such as through provision of public housing and educational support for the poor. The evidence from Source C is 'the biggest reason for the high cost of housing in Hong Kong was that supply could not keep up with demand. Over the next three or four years, the housing supply would increase by 50 per cent'.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Source C is reliable because Source C's claims that the government was not to be blamed for the increasing wealth gap were supported by Source E which says that the increase in number of low-income households is due to 'divorce patterns and preferences for not living with parents'. Evidence from Source C is 'the biggest reason for the high cost of housing in Hong Kong was that supply could not keep up with demand. Over the next three or four years, the housing supply would increase by 50 per cent'. This means that it was not the problem with the government not being able to supply but that it was the problem with the demand being too overwhelming and that the government would be taking steps to resolve the issue. Similarly, Source C says that the government was not to be blamed but that it was the citizens who were in nuclear families or single-spouse families who were responsible for the situation they were in.</p>	
L6	L3+Does not prove because of reliability based on its motive	[7 m]
	E.g. Source C does not prove that D's claims are wrong because it is not reliable. It is a view by the Chief Executive of Hong Kong. His government had been portrayed in a negative light since there was a lot of resentment about increasing inequality in Hong Kong with the release of the Hong Kong Poverty Report. Thus, he would want to	

	convince the Hong Kong citizens and especially the Chinese government that his government had done a good job in alleviating poverty in Hong Kong, in the area of housing as well as the welfare for the elderly and the lower-income young citizens. The evidence is 'we increased our efforts with providing assistance to the elderly and the poor. The younger generation in Hong Kong is enviable – their starting point for life and career development is better than those of our generation. I'm very optimistic about their future in Hong Kong'. This is so that the Chinese government would support his leadership in Hong Kong and that the people would have greater confidence in his leadership.	
(d)	Study Sources E and F. Having read Source E, are you surprised by Source F? Explain your answer.	[7]
L1:	Answers using source content but failing to address element of surprise E.g. Source F shows a large group of children, young adults and elderly living in very crowded quarters in a poor district in Hong Kong.	[1 m]
L2:	Identifies what is/is not surprising in Source F, but no valid explanation E.g. I am surprised that there are such living quarters in Hong Kong and that so many people could be living in such a small area. I am surprised that the house is partitioned into so many cubicles with even people living on a small cubicle on top of the room.	[2 m]
L2:	Decides element of surprise entirely from Source F (i.e. common sense arguments, no use of Source E or other sources / contextual knowledge) E.g. I am surprised that Source F shows so many residents living in cramped quarters in Hong Kong and that they consist of people of all ages living together in such quarters as it is difficult normally for humans to have a decent standard of living when they are in such living accommodation. I am not surprised that there are Hong Kong people who live in such poor conditions because there are probably elderly who are not able to work or large families who are not able to have the financial means to afford better housing.	[2 m]
L3:	Surprised/Not Surprised by Source F, using generalised contextual knowledge E.g. I am not surprised that there are such poor housing conditions in Hong Kong, because I know that housing in Hong Kong is extremely expensive and there are houses in Hong Kong that are 'shoe box' apartments in the city area that are very small and yet expensive. I know that many citizens in Hong Kong have found the larger apartments unaffordable.	[3 m]
L4:	Surprised/Not Surprised based on agreement/disagreement of content of Sources E and F E.g. I am surprised by Source F because Source E claims that poverty is due to preferences for not living with parents, but Source F shows that there is a family with young and elderly living together and yet are staying in cramped quarters in one of the poorest districts in Hong Kong. The evidence from Source E is 'Household income inequality has risen naturally because of preferences for not living with parents'. Source E also claims that 'investment in schooling might not substantially improve earnings' but Source F shows that among the residents of the poor housing district of Kowloon, there are those who are lowly-educated and unskilled showing that investments in schooling would have helped these people out of their poverty situation. Thus, it is surprising that Source E claims that education does not help people out of poverty while Source F claims that education might bring people out of poverty since those who live in the poor districts of Hong Kong seem to be lowly-	[4 m]

	<p>educated.</p> <p>I am not surprised by Source F because Source F shows that amongst those staying in the house divided into different rooms are many who are elderly and this is supported by the observation in Source E that says that the poverty situation could be due to the 'rise in ageing population', with many who have no means of financial support as they are no longer working and thus will be forced to stay in these cramped quarters that they can afford.</p>	
L5:	Surprised/Not Surprised by Source F on the basis of cross-reference to other sources	[5-6 m]
	Award the higher mark for clear, more fully developed answers.	
	<p>E.g. Although Source E makes me surprised about Source F in terms of the reasons for rising inequality in Hong Kong, I am not surprised by Source F which shows that the rising household income inequality may not be due to preferences for children not to stay with their parents; as the photograph shows 3-generation families living together. This is because it is supported by Source B which cites other reasons such as 'high property prices' and 'competition from education level' which is reflected in Source F which shows unskilled and lowly-educated people living in the poor district of Kowloon.</p>	
L6:	As of L4, explained by purpose	[7 m]
	<p>E.g. I am not surprised by Source F as it is a community organisation which wishes to convince Hong Kong and the international readers that Hong Kong has not done enough to help some of the poor in Hong Kong. By showing the poor living conditions in some of the poor districts in Hong Kong such as large numbers of people of all ages staying in cramped conditions, it is trying to highlight the wealth gap in an affluent city like Hong Kong, so that the government will be pressured to carry out measures to help alleviate poverty in these areas or to improve housing for the poor. As it is a non-governmental and human rights advocacy group in Hong Kong and aims to encourage the political participation of the population, it will want to obtain support to fight against the government for its political and social cause.</p>	
(e)	<p>"The Hong Kong Government has done its part in reducing the wealth gap in Hong Kong."</p> <p>Using sources in this case study, explain how far you would agree with this statement.</p>	[10]
L1:	Writes about statement, no valid source use	[1 m]
	<p>E.g. The widening wealth gap in Hong Kong can be reduced with better government support for the lower-income families in the areas of education and housing. However, it is also the responsibility of the individuals to help themselves by staying with their families to save housing costs.</p>	
L2:	Yes / No, supported by valid source use	[2-4 m]
	<p>E.g. Yes, Source B agrees that the Hong Kong government has already done its part in helping the elderly poor through the 'reverse mortgage' for the elderly under the Hong Kong Mortgage Corporation Limited and the 'Low-income Working Family Allowance' and that it is going to do more as it says that the 'Low-income Working Family Allowance' will be increased very substantially to protect more low-income working families.</p> <p>Yes, Source C agrees that the Hong Kong Government has already done its part in helping to reduce the wealth gap by making improvements in 'housing, land use and the situation of elderly people' and that as a result, the younger generation has</p>	

	<p>enjoyed better lives than before as seen from the evidence which says 'the younger generation in Hong Kong is enviable – their starting point for life and career development is better than those of our generation', thus showing that the Hong Kong Government has already done its part in helping to reduce the widening wealth gap.</p> <p>Similarly, Source E blames the wealth gap on the changing demographic composition. It thinks that the wealth gap in Hong Kong is due to it having 'more low-income households today because there are more households composed of single parents, young working adults, and the non-working elderly than in the past'. It says that 'the investment in schooling and a university education might not substantially improve earnings'. Thus, it is not what the government could have done to ease the situation of the wealth gap. I can infer that Source E shows that the Hong Kong Government has done its part in reducing the widening wealth gap as seen from its work in investing in education and that it could not have done anything more to reduce the wealth gap as it is more of the responsibility of the individuals to ensure that their families remain intact and that some of the problems such as ageing population is beyond their control.</p> <p>OR</p>	
	<p>E.g. On the other hand, Source A does not agree that the Hong Kong Government has done its part in reducing the wealth gap in Hong Kong. Source A shows that no help has been given to the poor thin man who has been desperately clutching on to a thread of the fabric of the flag of Hong Kong while the tear widens. It shows him slipping down while the rich man moves on without the slightest concern for his plight. The cartoonist aims to warn the Hong Kong society and the government that something has to be done to remedy the situation before the tear widens and the social fabric of the society is completely torn. Thus, it shows that the widening wealth gap can be reduced with better support for the poor.</p> <p>Similarly, Source D also does not agree that the Hong Kong Government has done its part in reducing the wealth gap in Hong Kong. In fact, it shows that the Hong Kong Government might have worsened the situation by introducing the minimum wage policy as it says that 'the wage rise proposed at a recent time for civil servants would only once again widen the gap between rich and poor'. This is because the higher income group has enjoyed a higher wage rise than that of the lower income group, thus worsening the wealth gap.</p> <p>Source F also does not agree that the Hong Kong Government has done its part in reducing the widening wealth gap in Hong Kong. It shows large families with young children and elderly living in cramped small quarters. It shows that more could be done to help single parent families and the elderly to be relieved from poor living conditions. It shows that as long as the living conditions of the poor were not improved, the wealth gap could not be reduced.</p>	
L3:	<p>Yes + No, supported by valid source use</p> <p><i>i.e. Both elements of L2.</i></p>	[5-8 m]
	<p>Note: Consideration on number of sources used and the quality of analysis in deciding on marks in L2 & L3.</p> <p>**To score additional 2 marks, candidates can take any one of these 3 routes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> through analysing at least one source in relation to its reliability, utility or sufficiency <p>e.g. I do not agree that the sources can really show that the Hong Kong Government has done its part in reducing the widening wealth gap in Hong Kong. For example, Source F seems to show that the living conditions of some of the poorer people in Hong Kong were really poor, as the housing quarters were too small to house the families. However, this photograph may be unreliable and may be giving a distorted image. In the first place this is</p>	

only one photograph about living in Hong Kong. The picture may have been taken to demonstrate life in one of the poorest districts in Hong Kong. We do not know from this photograph how the living conditions in other average districts in Hong Kong are and how representative of the lives of the Hong Kong people are. There is a good chance that the photographer took this picture because he thought it was a striking image which could strike a chord with some in Hong Kong. However, this image alone does not prove that the Hong Kong Government has not done its part in reducing the wealth gap in Hong Kong – or even that all people in Hong Kong think or live in that way. Hence, the source may be unreliable and would not be useful to show whether the Hong Kong Government has not done its part in reducing the widening wealth gap in Hong Kong.

OR

Source F is reliable as what it shows about the poor living conditions in Kowloon as seen by the large number of people in one small living space, with even children saying in a small cubicle at the top is supported by the background information that says that the poor were concentrating in the inner city district in Kowloon. This confirms the statement that the Hong Kong government has done little to reduce the wealth gap with a number of people still living in such cramped living quarters. (+2)

- by sharing example (s) from their contextual knowledge

E.g. I agree with Source B that shows that the Hong Kong Government has not done its part in reducing the wealth gap in Hong Kong, as what it says about the difficulties of young people in Hong Kong changing their social status, because of high property prices, competition from education level and the narrow base of economic activities in Hong Kong is supported by my contextual knowledge that the poorer young in Hong Kong lack opportunities to take on jobs with higher earnings as seen from the criticism by social groups that the government has not taken action on poverty alleviation such as creating more space and opportunities for the young by diversifying its economic portfolio. I also know that housing is very expensive for those who wish to live near their workplace. Children who grow up in poor living conditions will find it difficult to perform well in schools, thus perpetuating the poverty cycle. The fact that the Gini coefficient for households rose by 0.002 from 0.537 in 2011 to a record high of 0.539 in 2016 shows that the Hong Kong Government has not done enough to reduce the wealth gap. (+2)

- by giving a balanced conclusion / resolution

e.g. I agree that the Hong Kong Government has taken some measures to alleviate poverty in Hong Kong as shown in Source B which says that 'we have what we call a reverse mortgage' for the elderly under the Hong Kong Mortgage Corporation Limited', thus showing that some efforts have been made in the area of helping the elderly out of poverty. Source C also shows that 'the government made a great effort in the areas of poverty alleviation through improvement in housing, land use and improving the situation of elderly people'. However, there are criticisms that the Hong Kong government has not taken effective measures to reduce individual income inequality. This can be seen from Source E which cites the evidence that 'the survey finding that fresh university graduates are not paid much more than HK\$10,000 a month. Since a person working 48 hours a week and paid the minimum wage of HK\$32.50 an hour can make more than HK\$6,760 a month, this would suggest that the investment in schooling might not substantially improve earnings'. This thus means that the government's investment in education has not been effective in reducing income inequality and that it should implement other measures to do so. Similarly, Source D shows that the Hong Kong Government has not done its part in reducing wealth gap as it says that its implementation of wage rise policy has increased the gap. This can be seen from the evidence 'the wage rise proposed at a recent time for civil servants

	<p>would only once again widen the gap between rich and poor'. Source D also criticises the government for failing to help in terms of wider economic opportunities and better pay for the young people in Hong Kong such as 'Yu Siu Wah who has been working only as a clerk in a perfume company since his graduation and could barely earn a meal after taxation'. Source E shows that there is only so much the Hong Kong Government can do as seen from the fact that 'household income inequality has risen naturally because of population ageing, divorce patterns and preferences for not living with parents'. Thus, the sources show the two perspectives to the issue and that the individual, community and government must work together to help the poor in the country and that it should not be just the responsibility of the government alone. (+2)</p>	
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Section B (Structured-Response Question)

2	(a)	<p>Extract 1 illustrates how fourteen years later since 2002, the government is re-emphasizing the importance of promoting entrepreneurship in Singapore as a way to manage the negative impact of globalisation on Singapore's economy.</p> <p>In your opinion, how can the spirit of entrepreneurship be encouraged in Singapore? Explain your answer using two strategies.</p>	[7]
		<p>L1: Describes the topic i.e. negative impact of globalisation on Singapore's economy or the importance of promoting entrepreneurship in Singapore</p> <p>E.g. Participation in the global economy does not always bring benefits to all. Due to Free Trade Agreements, cheaper products produced by other countries can be imported to a country, leading to competition with local products that may be more expensive. This thus bring about a negative impact on local businesses.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>SMEs are important to Singapore's economy as they understand local conditions and can offer goods and services which appeal to the locals. They also play a complementary role to the MNCs, pay taxes and generate jobs for Singapore. Thus it is important for the government to promote entrepreneurship in Singapore.</p> <p>L2: Identifies / Describes strategies</p> <p>Award 2 marks for identifying one strategy and 3 marks for identifying two strategies. Award 3 marks for describing one strategy and 4 marks for describing two strategies.</p> <p>E.g. One strategy is to ensure that Singaporeans change their mindset to a broader one that embraces creativity and risk and reward of entrepreneurship. For Singapore to become the centre of Innovation and Entrepreneurship in Asia, Singaporeans and their families must acknowledge and accept Entrepreneurship as a legitimate career option. Universities and polytechnics make an excellent starting point for nurturing entrepreneurial spirit through providing students with the tools and resources for turning their business ideas into reality. Mentorship projects between tertiary institutes and secondary and primary schools can also be initiated. (3)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Entrepreneurship can only be promoted if potential entrepreneurs have the capital to do it. For a start, where capital is concerned, startups could partner with government bodies and tap on the funding support implemented to simplify the process of starting and growing a business on local shores. Next, to build a successful startup, it is extremely beneficial to identify like-minded individuals so that there would be a constant stream of creative and innovative exchanges. The earlier experiments of devoting certain blocks of buildings to such startups were successful and so the government should continue to provide low cost rental space to all aspiring individuals to come together to give encouragement and support to one another. More funds should be given not as business loans but as grants to those companies that would like to develop products based on scientific or technological breakthroughs that are unique, differentiated and hard to reproduce. (4)</p>	<p>[1]</p> <p>[2-4]</p>

		<p>L3: L2 + Explains strategy</p> <p>Note: An explanation is showing how the strategy promotes entrepreneurship in Singapore</p>	<p>[5-7]</p>
		<p>Award 5-6 marks for explaining one strategy. Award 6-7 marks for explaining two strategies.</p> <p>E.g. E.g. One strategy is to ensure that Singaporeans change their mindset to a broader one that embraces creativity and risk and reward of entrepreneurship For Singapore to become the centre of Innovation and Entrepreneurship in Asia, Singaporeans and their families must acknowledge and accept Entrepreneurship as a legitimate career option. Enterprises have to begin valuing the experiences of entrepreneurs whether they succeed or fail, and that this must start in schools. In order to learn entrepreneurship, one must do entrepreneurship. True entrepreneurship occurs when the acquisition of skills and mindsets is achieved through deliberate hands-on activities. For schools, this means ramping up on internships and strategic partnerships, to build a link for students to network, acquire relevant skills like IT and knowledge about security, and benefit from real-world experiences. Universities and polytechnics make an excellent starting point for nurturing entrepreneurial spirit through providing students with the tools and resources for turning their business ideas into reality. Mentorship projects between tertiary institutes and secondary and primary schools can also be initiated. Strong adaptability and the ability to withstand hardships are two of the most crucial elements for an entrepreneur to be successful. The exposure to peers from different countries can help them learn how to build trust, and respect cultural differences – crucial to entering one of the most diverse business communities in the region. For budding entrepreneurs, it may be wise to first work for a stint abroad to cement the emotional resilience before plunging head-on into a business venture. If you can't survive properly working abroad, it is really tough having to rough it out as an entrepreneur. Once competence in the entrepreneurship process can be demonstrated, perhaps employers, parents and students would have a different view of entrepreneurship and the costs of failure, and thus more would be encouraged to be entrepreneurs.</p> <p>Entrepreneurship can also only be promoted if potential entrepreneurs have the capital to do it. For a start, where capital is concerned, startups could partner with government bodies and tap on the funding support implemented to simplify the process of starting and growing a business on local shores. To reap the full benefits of the government's support, startups must first identify competitive advantages and opportunities. Next, to build a successful startup, it is extremely beneficial to identify like-minded individuals so that there would be a constant stream of creative and innovative exchanges. The earlier experiments of devoting certain blocks of buildings to such startups were successful and so the government should continue to provide low cost rental space to all aspiring individuals to come together to give encouragement and support to one another. In addition to the government support, there are many angel investing networks, and startup incubators that assist entrepreneurs in raising capital. The Standards, Productivity and Innovation Board Spring (SPRING) has launched startup assistance programme which is now called Startup SG. Startup SG Founder provides up to S\$30,000 by matching S\$3 to every \$1 raised by the startup. The goal of Startup SG is to provide Singapore-based startups with access to funding sources and mentorship programmes and thereby help turn innovative business ideas into thriving companies. More funds should be given not as business loans but as grants to those companies that would like to develop products based on scientific or technological breakthroughs that are unique, differentiated and hard to reproduce but there must be safety nets for these companies should they fail. Financial support should be given to encourage Singaporeans who have failed once but who have shown improvement having learnt from their previous failures. In this way, potential entrepreneurs would not be afraid to keep on trying. Greater publicity should be given to those who have failed a</p>	

			few times before succeeding and those who have failed after their initial success to motivate more Singaporeans who are averse to risk of failure to attempt entrepreneurship. (7)	
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2	(b)	<p>Extracts 2 and 3 reflect on the positive and negative cultural impacts of globalisation on Singapore.</p> <p>How far do you agree that the positive impact is more significant than the negative impact? Explain your answer.</p>	[8]
	L1:	<p>Writes about the topic (i.e. culture and globalisation) but without addressing the question</p> <p>E.g. Interconnections and interdependent relationships between economic activities across the world lead to a global economy. These activities range from production to the sales of the products in different countries and have an impact on the culture of a country. (2)</p>	[1-2]
	L2:	<p>Describes the impacts of globalisation on Singapore's culture</p> <p>Award 3 marks for describing one impact. Award 4 marks for describing both impacts.</p> <p>E.g. One positive impact of globalisation on Singapore is that good practices in fashion in other countries can be adopted by the fashion industry in Singapore. Globalisation can result in hybridisation due to adaptations of local cultures as a result of adoption of foreign practices in the fashion industry and this will offer greater variety in terms of choices of clothing that will attract both foreigners and locals to buy. One example is the recent opening of Lumine Singapore which carries 20 Japanese clothing and accessory brands, 17 of which are new to Singapore such as Tomorrowland, Iena, Splck & Span and Mila Owen. (3)</p> <p>Another example of a positive cultural impact can be seen in the hybridisation of food. Fast-food outlets begin to modify the food they want to promote to suit more local tastes, e.g. Rendang Burger from Burger King in Singapore and Tandoori Chicken Burger with mint mayonnaise from Hard Rock Café in Mumbai, India. Different kinds of fusion food or cuisine that combine elements of different culinary traditions such as kaya toast ice cream which is a fusion of toast bread and coconut jam as well as ice-cream have become popular. (3)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Growth and popularity of MNC fast-food and Food and Beverage chains such as McDonald's, Subway, Domino's Pizza, Kentucky Fried Chicken or Starbucks Coffee around the world, have resulted in the homogenisation of local food industry, thus reducing cultural diversity. These 'foreign' delicacies are sometimes seen as competing with local and indigenous food items for market share. Global movements have started against homogenisation of food industry. (3)</p> <p>(As above plus) e.g. The presence and proliferation of foreign entertainment, either in television, film, music or radio, reflect the acceptance of foreign cultural influences. Cultural homogenisation is the process whereby local cultures are changed by foreign cultures to become more and more similar with aspects of foreign cultures. This is seen through the popularity of US Hollywood films. However, the dominance of the American entertainment industry has not been welcomed by all. Reasons include perceptions of American influences to be threatening local culture, languages and local entertainment industry. (4)</p> <p>Cultural hybridisation is the process whereby cultural elements blend with</p>	[3-4]

Candidate's Name: _____ ()

Class: _____



Evergreen Secondary School
Preliminary Examination 2018

Social Studies (2272/01) (2273/01) (2274/01)
Secondary Four Express/ Five Normal (Academic)

DATE: 27 August 2018

DURATION: 1 hour 45 minutes

Additional Materials: 4 sheets of Writing Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, index number and class on the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black ink on both sides of the paper.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Section A

Answer **all** parts of Question 1.

Section B

Answer **both** parts of Question 2.

Write all answers on the writing paper provided.

At the end of the examination, submit sections A and B separately.

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

This document consists of 8 printed pages, including this cover page.

[Turn Over

Section A (Source-Based Case Study)

Question 1 is compulsory for all candidates.

1 LIVING IN A DIVERSE SOCIETY

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully, and then answer all the questions.

You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources you are told to use. In answering the questions, you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

(a) Study Source A.

What can you infer about the British government's role in managing National Health Service (NHS)? Explain your answer. [5]

(b) Study Source B.

Why was the demonstration held? Explain your answer. [6]

(c) Study Sources C and D.

How far do the sources agree? Explain your answer. [7]

(d) Study Source E.

Are you surprised by what Source E says? Explain your answer. [7]

(e) "The British citizens are satisfied with their National Health Service."

Using the sources in this case study, explain how far you would agree with this statement. [10]

Is the National Health Service (NHS) good enough for the British citizens?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Read this carefully. It may help you to answer some of the questions.

The National Health Service (NHS) was launched in 1948 and is a publicly funded national healthcare system. It is primarily funded through the general taxation system and overseen by the Department of Health. It was set up to ensure that good healthcare should be available to all, regardless of wealth. With the exception of some charges, such as prescriptions, optical services and dental services, the NHS in England remains free at the point of use for all UK residents.

The NHS is currently facing the biggest challenge. While most areas of the service are running perfectly well at present on a day-to-day basis, the NHS is already seeing signs of strain in areas such as hospital care, A&E and GP services.

Over the years, NHS has reformed many times, with the last reform in 2012.

Study the following sources to assess whether the National Health Service (NHS) is good enough for the British citizens.

Source A A cartoonist's impression on the state of NHS, from The Guardian, a British daily newspaper, published in June 2015.



Source B A demonstration that occurred in London in February 2018.



Source C An adaptation from The Guardian, a British daily newspaper, commemorating NHS's 70th Anniversary, published in July 2018.

Nothing inspires national pride quite like the National Health Service. More than two-thirds of respondents in a recent poll said they considered the establishment of the institution, which turns 70 this week, to be Britain's greatest achievement.

The NHS has changed beyond all recognition since it treated its first patient, 13-year-old Sylvia Diggory, on 5 July 1948. Now, infant mortality rates have been reduced by more than 80% since 1960. Deaths from strokes and heart disease have fallen steeply, linked to greater use of preventive medication including statins and drugs to reduce blood pressure, and to the decline in smoking, which is partly the result of policies such as the indoor smoking ban.

Source D An interview from a British Doctor conducted by the BBC, a British newspaper, published in 23rd June 2014.

Dr Mark Porter, leader of the doctors' union, the British Medical Association, said the fund's findings were "clear evidence that our much-maligned NHS is one of the top-performing healthcare systems in the world."

However, he warned that the service's achievements were now at risk. "We should not be complacent as we are facing pressures that are threatening the high-quality care that the Commonwealth Fund has rightly praised. A combination of rising patient demand, staff shortages and falling funding is undermining the very foundations of the NHS, as is the constant short-term interference from politicians of all colours."

Source E An extract from an Australian Journal, written by a Professor from the Centre for Health Economics at the University of York (UK), about British citizens' reaction towards NHS, published in January 2015.

According to the *Commonwealth Fund's recent survey, 63 percent of those from the U.K. said the NHS worked well. Under the NHS, there are no insurance premiums to pay, and people don't have to worry about their health insurance policies when changing jobs. Co-payments are made only for dental care and for prescriptions (at about US\$10.60 per item), but people under 18 in full-time education, people over 60, and expectant and recent mothers don't have to pay anything.

Source F An adaptation of British comments about NHS, published in The New York Times, an American newspaper, in January 2018.

"There's no real system or order, it's a jungle in here," said Nancy Harper, who had accompanied her 87-year-old grandmother, who was lying down and complaining of excruciating pain in her lower back. "It's been more than five hours," Ms. Harper said. "We get to the front of the queue and then someone more ill comes in and we get pushed back. It's outrageous."

In addition, other patients said they had been turned away and referred to a pharmacy or general practitioner because their cases were not deemed urgent enough.

Acknowledgements:

1. Background Information: <https://www.nhs.uk/NHSEngland/about/Pages/overview.aspx>
2. Source A: <https://www.theguardian.com/lifeandstyle/eng-interactive/2015/jun/15/great-nhs-efficiency-drive-cartoon>
3. Source B: <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/health/nhs-funding-tax-rise-uk-voters-support-theresa-may-jeremy-hunt-a8301651.html>
4. Source C: <https://www.theguardian.com/society/2018/jul/02/is-the-nhs-the-worlds-best-healthcare-system>
5. Source D: <https://www.theguardian.com/society/2014/jun/17/nhs-health>
6. Source E: <https://theconversation.com/why-the-british-love-the-national-health-service-66314>
7. Source F: <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/01/03/world/europe/uk-national-health-service.html>

SECTION B (Structured-Response Question)

Question 2 is compulsory for all candidates.

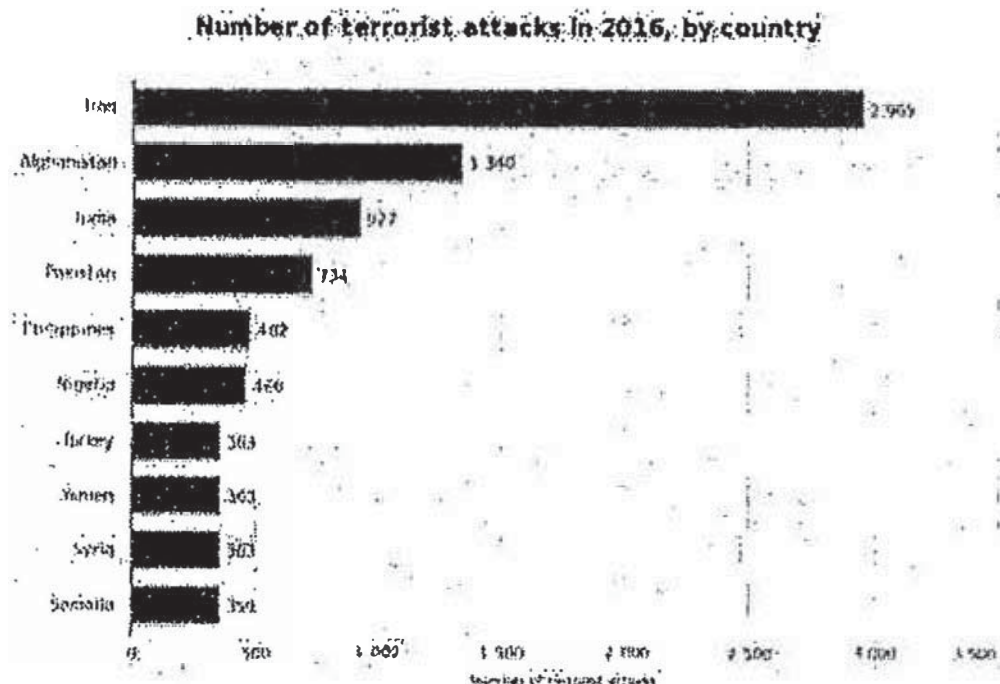
2 BEING PART OF A GLOBALISED WORLD

Study the extracts carefully, and then answer the questions.

Extract 1

PM Lee shared that "Being Singaporean has never been a matter of subtraction, but of addition; not of becoming less, but more; not of limitation and contraction, but of openness and expansion." Over time, each race has retained and evolved its own culture and heritage - but has also allowed itself to be influenced by the customs and traditions of other races. "The result has been distinctive Singaporean variants of Chinese, Malay, Indian, and Eurasian cultures, and a growing Singaporean identity that we all share, suffusing and linking up our distinct individual identities and ethnic cultures," he said.

Extract 2



Extract 3

ISIS, or the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria, has posed the most significant threat to Singapore for the last few years, even though threats from groups like Al- Qaeda (AQ) and the Jemaah islamiah (JI) remain.

In the first half of 2016, there was reliable information that foreign ISIS militants were considering carrying out an attack in Singapore. The Singapore authorities acted swiftly but discreetly to mitigate the threat.

- (a) Extract 1 talks about multi-cultural society in Singapore.

In your opinion, why is Singapore experiencing a dilution of local cultures?
Explain your answer using two reasons.

[7]

- (b) Extract 2 and 3 are about the impacts of transnational terrorism.

Do you think responsive measures are more important than preventive measures in managing terrorism in Singapore? Explain your answer.

[8]

End of Paper

Acknowledgement:

Extract 1: <https://www.straitstimes.com/politics/singapolitics/pm-whether-chinese-malay-or-indian-a-singaporean-can-spot-a-fellow-citizen>

Extract 2: <https://www.statista.com/topics/2267/terrorism/>

Extract 3: <https://www.straitstimes.com/singapore/singapore-under-highest-terror-threat-in-recent-years-8-key-points-from-mhas-terror-report>

EVG 4E5N SS Prelim 2018 – Suggested Answers

Source-Based Case Study

(a) Study Source A.

What can you infer about the British government's role in managing National Health Service (NHS)?
Explain your answer. [5]

Level	Descriptors/Examples	Marks
L1	Merely describes the source / Misinterpretation made. E.g. The source shows a surgeon asking the Government official for assistance.	1
L2	Inferences, unsupported/unexplained. <i>Award 2 marks for answers without evidence and explanation.</i> <i>Award 3 marks for answers with either evidence or explanation.</i> E.g. I can infer that the British Government is ineffective/not good enough in managing the National Health Service (NHS). [2m] E.g. I can infer that the British Government is ineffective/not good enough in managing the National Health Service (NHS). The source shows the NHS surgeon commenting that "I've run out of stitched!" but the British Government official commented that "You'll have to manage with what you've got!" [3m]	2-3
L3	Inferences, supported and explained. <i>Award 4 marks for weaker answers.</i> <i>Award 5 marks for well-developed answers.</i> E.g. I can infer that the British Government is ineffective/not good enough in managing the NHS because the Government is not able to provide sufficient funding/resources/assistance for the NHS system. The source shows the NHS surgeon commenting that "I've run out of stitches!" but the British Government official commented that "You'll have to manage with what you've got!"	4-5

(b) Study Source B.

Why was the demonstration held? Explain your answer. [6]

Level	Descriptors/Examples	Marks
	Award 0 marks for answers without presenting answers as reason.	
L1	Answer based on events. E.g. Because the demonstration was held in London.	1
L2	Answers based on context. <i>Award 2 marks for valid reason, supported or explained.</i> <i>Award 3 marks for valid reason, supported and explained.</i> E.g. The demonstration was held because the demonstrators were unhappy with the British government/NHS for not being good enough. [2m] OR Identifying Reason: <i>Award 3 marks for valid reason, supported/explained.</i> E.g. The demonstration was held because the demonstrators wanted the British government to provide more resources/financial support to improve the NHS. The source shows a group of demonstrators protesting for the NHS to be saved as well as pushing for more funds, more beds and more hospital staff. Note: Includes outcome phrased as a reason	2-3
L3	Reason/s, supported and explained. <i>Award 4 marks for valid reason, supported or explained.</i> <i>Award 5 marks for valid reason, supported and explained.</i> E.g. The demonstration was held to criticise the British Government for not providing sufficient support because NHS is unable to meet the healthcare needs of the British. The source shows a group of demonstrators protesting for the NHS to be saved as well as pushing for more funds, more beds and more hospital staff. [5m] E.g. The demonstration was held because the demonstrators were unhappy with the British government's poor management as there was inadequate funding/poor healthcare services. The source shows a group of demonstrators protesting for the NHS to be saved as well as pushing for more funds, more beds and more hospital staff. [5m]	4-5
L4	Detects the purpose of the source. <i>Award 5 marks for weak purpose, supported (invalid speech verb i.e. raise awareness/audience/weak explanation).</i> <i>Award 6 marks for purpose, well explained and supported.</i> E.g. The demonstration was held because the demonstrators were unhappy with the British government for not providing sufficient support because NHS is unable to meet the healthcare needs of the British. As a	5-6

	<p>result, the demonstrators hope that the British Government would implement more effective measures to remedy/reform/save the NHS system.</p> <p>The source shows a group of demonstrators protesting for the NHS to be saved as well as pushing for more funds, more beds and more hospital staff.</p>	
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(c) Study Sources C and D.

How far do the sources agree? Explain your answer. [7]

Level	Descriptors/Examples	Marks
	Do not award marks for answers that do not demonstrate comparison.	
L1	Use of content but no valid matching.	1
L2	<p>Answer based on provenance / False matching of evidence from both sources.</p> <p><i>Award 2 marks for 1 similarity/difference based on provenance.</i></p> <p>E.g. Source C shows that NHS is effective/successful/good enough but not Source D.</p>	2
L3	<p>Agree AND/OR Disagree in Content, unsupported / unexplained.</p> <p><i>Award 3 marks for agree/disagree, unsupported / unexplained.</i></p> <p><i>Award 4 marks for agree and disagree, unsupported / unexplained.</i></p> <p>OR</p> <p><i>Award 3 marks for identification of common criteria only</i></p> <p><i>Award 4 marks for valid matching of evidences (criteria/explanation not needed)</i></p> <p>E.g. Sources C and D agree with one another in terms of the British citizens being proud of their NHS. [3m]</p> <p>E.g. Source C states that "Nothing inspires national pride quite like the National Health Service. More than two-thirds of respondents in a recent poll said they considered the establishment of the institution, which turns 70 this week, to be Britain's greatest achievement."</p> <p><u>And</u> Source D states that "Dr Mark Porter, leader of the doctors' union, the British Medical Association, said the fund's findings were "clear evidence that our much-maligned NHS is one of the top-performing healthcare systems in the world." [4m]</p> <p><i>*Do not award any marks for quoting of evidences without valid conjunctions.</i></p>	3-4
L4	<p>Agree AND/OR Disagree in Content, supported and explained.</p> <p><i>Award 5 marks for agree/disagree, supported and explained.</i></p> <p><i>Award 6 marks for agree and disagree, supported and explained.</i></p> <p>E.g. Sources C and D agree with one another in terms of the British citizens being proud of their NHS because NHS is effective/meet the healthcare needs of British citizens/quality healthcare services.</p>	5-6

	<p>OR</p> <p>Both sources agree in terms of the NHS is good enough for the British because of recognition NHS received/ NHS is effective/meet the healthcare needs of British citizens/quality healthcare services.</p> <p>Source C states that "Nothing inspires national pride quite like the National Health Service. More than two-thirds of respondents in a recent poll said they considered the establishment of the institution, which turns 70 this week, to be Britain's greatest achievement." And Source D states that "Dr Mark Porter, leader of the doctors' union, the British Medical Association, said the fund's findings were "clear evidence that our much-maligned NHS is one of the top-performing healthcare systems in the world."</p> <p>E.g. Sources C and D disagree with one another in terms of the views about NHS.</p> <p>Source C states that "Now, infant mortality rates have been reduced by more than 80% since 1960. Deaths from strokes and heart disease have fallen steeply, linked to greater use of preventive medication including statins and drugs to reduce blood pressure, and to the decline in smoking, which is partly the result of policies such as the indoor smoking ban." This means that NHS is successful/effective/good enough because NHS meets the healthcare needs of the British citizens.</p> <p>But Source D states that "A combination of rising patient demand, staff shortages and falling funding is undermining the very foundations of the NHS, as is the constant short-term interference from politicians of all colours." This means that the NHS unsuccessful/ineffective/not good enough because NHS is facing problems that will deter them from achieving their objectives.</p>	
L5	<p>Agree/Disagree in the purpose of the sources, explained and supported.</p> <p>E.g. Both sources are different in terms purpose.</p> <p>Source C is trying to praise the NHS for being effective/successful/good enough to manage the healthcare needs of the British citizens because NHS can meet/ address the specific healthcare needs of the British citizens. As a result, the author hopes that the British government will continue to ensure that NHS provides quality healthcare services for the British.</p> <p>But Source D is trying to warn the British government about the NHS being ineffective/unsuccessful/not being good enough in managing the healthcare needs of the British citizens because of the many problems/challenges that NHS has to overcome. As a result, the British doctor hopes that the British government can implement more effective measures to remedy/save/reform the current NHS system.</p>	7

(d) Study Source E.

Are you surprised by what Source E says? Explain your answer. [7]

Level	Descriptors/Examples	Marks
	Award 0 marks for answers without addressing the question.	
L1	Surprised/Not surprised, wrong interpretation/ undeveloped provenance.	1
L2	Surprised/Not surprised, unsupported/unexplained. E.g. I am surprised by what Source E says because it is one-sided.	2
L3	Surprised/Not surprised, supported and explained. <u>Not surprised</u> E.g. I am not surprised that majority of the British citizens are satisfied/happy with NHS. Source E states that "According to the *Commonwealth Fund's recent survey, 63 percent of those from the U.K. said the NHS worked well." [3m] OR E.g. I am not surprised that NHS is good enough for the British citizens because they are covered by NHS. Source E states that "Under the NHS there are no insurance premiums to pay, and people don't have to worry about their health insurance policies when changing jobs."/ "Co-payments are made only for dental care and for prescriptions (at about US\$10.60 per item), but people under 18 in full-time education, people over 60, and expectant and recent mothers don't have to pay anything." [3m] OR E.g. I am not surprised that NHS is good enough for the British citizens because healthcare services are accessible/affordable to all British citizens. Source E states that "Co-payments are made only for dental care and for prescriptions (at about US\$10.60 per item), but people under 18 in full-time education, people over 60, and expectant and recent mothers don't have to pay anything." [4m] OR <u>Surprised</u> E.g. I am surprised that NHS is good enough for the British citizens because healthcare services are accessible/affordable to all British citizens. Source E states that "Co-payments are made only for dental care and for prescriptions (at about US\$10.60 per item), but people under 18 in full-time education, people over 60, and expectant and recent mothers don't have to pay anything." [4m] OR E.g. I am surprised by what Source E says because it is one-sided. It does not tell me that NHS is not good enough for the British citizens/ NHS has challenges/problems in managing the healthcare services. [4m]	3-4

L4	<p>L4 + Valid cross-reference for support, explained and supported.</p> <p><u>Not surprised</u></p> <p>E.g. L3 + Source E is supported by Background Information. Background Information states that "With the exception of some charges, such as prescriptions, optical services and dental services, the NHS in England remains free at the point of use for all UK residents." This means that NHS is good enough for the British citizens because healthcare services are accessible/affordable to all British citizens. Thus, Source E is reliable.</p> <p>*Do not accept cross-reference to Source C (biased).</p> <p><u>Surprised</u></p> <p>E.g. L3 + Source E is opposed by Source F. Source F states that "... who had accompanied her 87-year-old grandmother, who was lying down and complaining of excruciating pain in her lower back. "It's been more than five hours ..."/ "In addition, other patients said they had been turned away and referred to a pharmacy or general practitioner because their cases were not deemed urgent enough." This means that NHS is not good enough for the British citizens because NHS does not meet the healthcare needs of the people/ NHS is inefficient in providing healthcare service. Thus, Source E is unreliable.</p> <p>*Also accept cross-reference to Sources A and B.</p>	5
L5	<p>Surprised/Not surprised based on evaluation of the provenance.</p> <p><i>Award 6 marks for weaker evaluation and explanation.</i></p> <p><i>Award 7marks for strong evaluation and explanation, linking to the wider context.</i></p> <p>E.g. I am not surprised that most British would support the NHS and portray the NHS in a positive light by <u>emphasising on the benefits of NHS to British citizens (identify general impact)</u>. In addition, it is being published in an Australian Journal, thus making it a <u>credible source</u> because it is <u>internationally recognised</u> for being <u>able to meet the healthcare needs of the British citizens (general reasoning)</u>. [6m]</p> <p>OR</p> <p>E.g. I am not surprised that most British would support the NHS and portraying the NHS in a positive light by <u>commending that NHS is accessible to all British (identify specific impact)</u>. As it is published in an Australian Journal recently, thus it is a <u>credible source</u> because it is <u>internationally recognised</u> for being <u>effective in meeting the healthcare needs of the British citizens by ensuring that it is affordable (focused reasoning)</u>. [7m]</p>	6-7

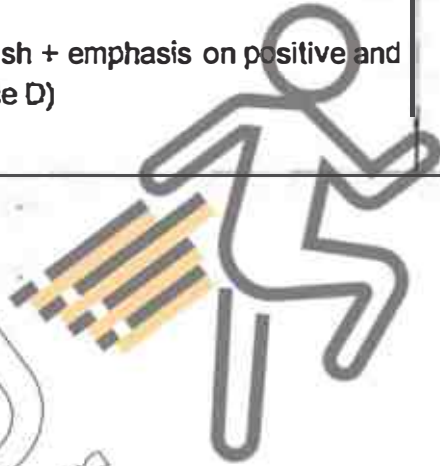
(e) "The British citizens are satisfied with their National Health Service."

Using the sources in this case study, explain how far you would agree with this statement. [10]

L1	Writes about the statement with no valid source use.	1
L2	<p>Yes OR No, supported by valid source use. (with valid explanation and evidence)</p> <p>Award 2 marks for use of 1 valid source.</p> <p>Award 3 marks for use of 2 valid sources.</p> <p>Award 4 marks for use of 3 or more valid sources.</p>	2-4
L3	<p>Yes <u>AND</u> No, supported by valid source use. (with valid explanation and evidence)</p> <p>Award 5 marks for 2 valid sources.</p> <p>Award 6 marks for 3 valid sources.</p> <p>Award 7-8 marks for 4 valid sources.</p> <p>Award 8 marks for 5 valid sources.</p> <p>Imbalance evaluation of sources, maximum 6 marks (Yes/No is supported by only 1 valid source use and Yes/No is supported by 3 or more valid sources.)</p> <p>Sources B and F <u>do not agree</u> that the British citizens are <u>satisfied</u> with their National Health Service.</p> <p>Sources C, D and E <u>agree</u> that the British citizens are satisfied with their National Health Service.</p> <p>Do not accept the use of Source A as it shows the problems NHS face.</p> <p>E.g. Source B shows a group of demonstrators protesting for the NHS to be saved as well as pushing for more funds, more beds and more hospital staff. This means that the British citizens are <u>not satisfied</u> with NHS because NHS is <u>unable to meet the healthcare needs</u> of the British/NHS is <u>unable to provide quality healthcare services</u>.</p> <p>E.g. Source C states that "Now, infant mortality rates have been reduced by more than 80% since 1960. Deaths from strokes and heart disease have fallen steeply, linked to greater use of preventive medication including statins and drugs to reduce blood pressure, and to the decline in smoking, which is partly the result of policies such as the indoor smoking ban."</p> <p>This means that the British citizens are <u>satisfied</u> with NHS because NHS is <u>effective in meeting the healthcare needs</u> of the British.</p> <p>E.g. Source D states that "Dr Mark Porter, leader of the doctors' union, the British Medical Association, said the fund's findings were "clear evidence that our much-maligned NHS is one of the top-performing healthcare systems in the world." This means that the British are <u>satisfied</u> with NHS because NHS is <u>effective in meeting the healthcare needs</u> of the British.</p> <p>E.g. Source E states that "Co-payments are made only for dental care and for prescriptions (at about US\$10.60 per item), but people under 18 in full-time education, people over 60, and expectant and recent mothers don't have to pay anything." This means that the British are <u>satisfied</u> with NHS because NHS is <u>accessible/affordable</u> to all British.</p>	5-8

	E.g. Source F states that "that "... who had accompanied her 87-year-old grandmother, who was lying down and complaining of excruciating pain in her lower back. "It's been more than five hours ...". This means that the British are <u>not satisfied</u> with NHS because NHS is <u>inefficient in meeting the healthcare needs</u> of the British.	
L4	<p>Using contextual knowledge/personal experience as support.</p> <p><i>Bonus marks are only given for valid use of source.</i></p> <p>Based on awarding L2 first for the valid source interpretation to get the bonus marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • L2 + Assess reliability of one source based on provenance <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Sources are from British-based media – biased sources + emphasis on positive aspects of NHS + does not recognise the challenges of NHS (Source B and C) (2) Sources are from foreign-based media – objective sources + emphasis on positive/negative aspects of NHS (Sources E and F) (3) From British-based media + Comment from a British + emphasis on positive and negative aspects of NHS _ objective source (Source D) 	+2

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Structured-Response Question

(a) Extract 1 talks about multi-cultural society in Singapore.

In your opinion, why is Singapore experiencing a dilution of local cultures? Explain your answer using two reasons. [7]

Levels	Responses	Marks
L1	Describes the topic	[1]
L2	Identifies/Describes reason(s) Award 2 marks for identifying a reason and 3 marks for identifying 2 reasons. Award 3 marks for describing a reason and 4 marks for describing 2 reasons.	[2-4]
L3	<p>L2 + Explains reason(s) Award 5-6 marks for explaining reason. Award 6-7 marks for explaining 2 reasons. Note: An explanation is showing how the reason addresses (issue)</p> <p>E.g. Singapore experiences a dilution of local culture because of cultural hybridisation whereby foreign and local cultures are blended, resulting in unique combinations containing elements from both cultures. For example, there is currently a widespread of Korean entertainment in Singapore. The rise of Korean pop music has resulted in fan bases from Asia to Europe and America. Korean dramas are also widely available on Singapore television channels on weekdays. The Korean Wave in Singapore can be seen in the popularity of many products associated with Korea from cosmetics to food and electronics products. Thus, cultural hybridisation can cause Singapore to experience a dilution of local cultures because the locals, especially the youngsters, will embrace the Korean culture based on their idolisation of specific performing artistes as they want to imitate their dress sense, lifestyles and habits. As a result, the local culture is transformed/weakened by the strong influence/dominance of the Korean culture.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>E.g. Singapore experiences a dilution of local culture because of cultural homogenisation whereby homogenisation of food allows people to have access to foreign flavours and greater variety of food options within the country. For example, globalisation has allowed fast food restaurants from all over the world, such as McDonalds, KFC, Mos Burger and Four Fingers, to be operated in Singapore and widely available in most neighbourhoods. Youngsters will choose to purchase the values meal options from the fast food restaurants over buying local food in local coffeeshops/foodcourt as it is more convenient and is more enticing with varieties. Thus, cultural homogenisation can cause Singapore to experience a dilution of local cultures because locals prefer the foreign culture, causing the foreign cultures to dominate the local cultures. As a result, it threatens the local cultures and reduces cultural diversity.</p>	[5-7]

- (b) Extract 2 and 3 are about the impacts of transnational terrorism.
Do you think responsive measures are more important than preventive measures in managing terrorism in Singapore? Explain your answer. [8]

L1	Writes about the topic but without addressing the question	[1-2]
L2	Describes the measure(s) Award 3 marks for describing one measure. Award 4 marks for describing both measures.	[3-4]
L3	<p>Explain the factor(s) Award 5-6 marks for explaining one measure. Award 6-7 marks for explaining both measures.</p> <p>Note: An explanation is showing how the measure(s) addresses the issue.</p> <p>E.g. Preventive measures Measures that deter and help prevent loss of lives, destruction of property and disruption to the economy and society. Effective border controls are vital in preventing the movement of foreign terrorists as well as materials that can be used to produce explosives into countries through the land, air and sea checkpoints. For example, Immigration & Checkpoints Authority (ICA) Singapore has developed specialised capabilities in border security and identification such as the use of biometric technology in the immigration and clearance process and radiographic image analysis of cargo vehicle crossing Singapore's borders. These capabilities improve ICA's effectiveness and efficiency in monitoring and regulating the movement of people, goods and conveyances across Singapore's borders. Thus, effective border controls can manage terrorism in Singapore because by working together to implement stricter border security against acts of terrorism, terrorists will find it difficult to execute their plans. As a result, this increases the level of vigilance against possible terrorist attacks; hence keeping the country secure.</p> <p>OR Transnational terrorism, given its global nature, cannot be fought by a country alone. It is a threat faced by many countries and is best countered by working together. For example, the United Nations (UN) passed the UN Security Council Resolution 1373 which calls upon member countries to enhance their abilities to counter-terrorist attacks. These include sharing intelligence on individuals or groups practicing or planning terrorist acts and cooperating with other governments to take action against them. Thus, collaboration between countries can manage transnational terrorism because there is a platform for enhanced exchange of information and intelligence on terrorists and terrorist attacks among member countries. As a result, there is an increased level of vigilance among member countries against acts of terrorism regionally. Hence, countries are kept secured from terrorist attacks.</p> <p>OR Total Defence was introduced in 1984 to involve all Singaporeans in the five aspects of defence in Singapore. For example, military defence refers to the armed forces being operationally ready to deter aggressors from attacking Singapore so as to meet all kinds of challenges people what to do during emergencies so as to be vigilant chological defence helps</p>	[5-7]

	<p>to instill pride, loyalty and commitment in Singaporeans, so that they have the will and mental strength to overcome any challenges. Economic defence requires Singaporeans to cope with and adjust to changing demands of the economy through upgrading the skills of workers so as to ensure that the skills are relevant. Social defence involves Singaporeans of all races and religions living and working together in harmony so as to maintain unity.</p> <p>Thus, role of public in strengthening the country's defences can manage transnational terrorism because Total Defence helps us build a strong and cohesive country that is prepared and able to deal with any crisis or security challenges. As a result, there is an increased level of vigilance among the people against acts of terrorism. Hence, the country is kept secured against terrorist attacks.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>E.g. Responsive measures</p> <p>Countries should also be prepared to deal with damages or harm brought about by such acts if they occur.</p> <p>In Singapore, frequent exercises are held by the Singapore Police Force (SPF) and the Singapore Civil Defence Force (SCDF) to test their contingency plans for acts of terrorism. For instance, emergency preparedness exercises such as Exercise Heartbeat are held annually, where Home Team agencies work with the community and private corporations. On a larger scale, Exercise Northstar, which tests the whole-of-government ability to respond to emergency scenarios, serves to raise public awareness on the threat of terrorism and emphasises the need for continued vigilance.</p> <p>Thus, responsive measures can manage transnational terrorism because they help to keep the internal defence forces prepared for any possible threats by being vigilant and putting in effort to maintain and enhance our defence measures. This increases the level of vigilance against possible terrorist attacks. As a result, the threat of transnational terrorism can be more effectively managed and the country is kept secured.</p>	
L4	<p>Both aspects in L3 plus explains the relative importance of each measure</p> <p>E.g. Both preventive and responsive measures are equally important in managing transnational terrorism because it ensures that internationally/regionally/ country as a whole is equipped with security measures and logistics and ready to deter a terror attack. In addition, the responsive measure will support the security measures and logistics by ensuring that the whole nation knows how to react when a terror attack occurs. Thus, any potential terrorists will think twice about attacking Singapore because it will be more challenging for the terrorists to fight against the whole nation as well as regionally/internationally.</p>	[8]



Geylang Methodist School (Secondary) Preliminary Examination 2018

HUMANITIES (SOCIAL STUDIES, GEOGRAPHY)	2272/01
HUMANITIES (SOCIAL STUDIES, HISTORY)	2273/01
HUMANITIES (SOCIAL STUDIES, LITERATURE IN ENGLISH)	2274/01

Paper 1 Social Studies

**4 Express
5 N(A)**

Additional materials: Writing Paper

1 hour 45 minutes

16 August 2018

Setter: Mr Cheong Kim Gin

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, index number and class on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Section A

Answer **all** parts of Question 1.

Section B

Answer **both** parts of Question 2.

Write all answers on the writing paper provided.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
Begin your answer to Section B (parts (a) and (b)) on a new and separate sheet of paper.

This document consists of 8 printed pages.

[Turn over

Section A (Source-Based Case Study)

Question 1 is compulsory for all candidates.

1 BEING PART OF A GLOBALISED WORLD

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully, and then answer all the questions.

You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources you are told to use. In answering the questions you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

(a) Study Source A.

What does the source tell you about effects of globalisation on Singapore? Explain your answer, using details from the source. [5]

(b) Study Source B.

Why was the article published on this website? Explain your answer. [6]

(c) Study Sources C and D.

After reading Source C, are you surprised by Source D? Explain your answer. [7]

(d) Study Sources E and F.

Are both sources as useful in telling you about Singaporeans' preparedness for globalisation? Explain your answer. [7]

(e) 'Globalisation is a force for good.'

Using sources in this case study, explain how far you agree with this claim. [10]



Is Singapore prepared for a changing globalised world?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

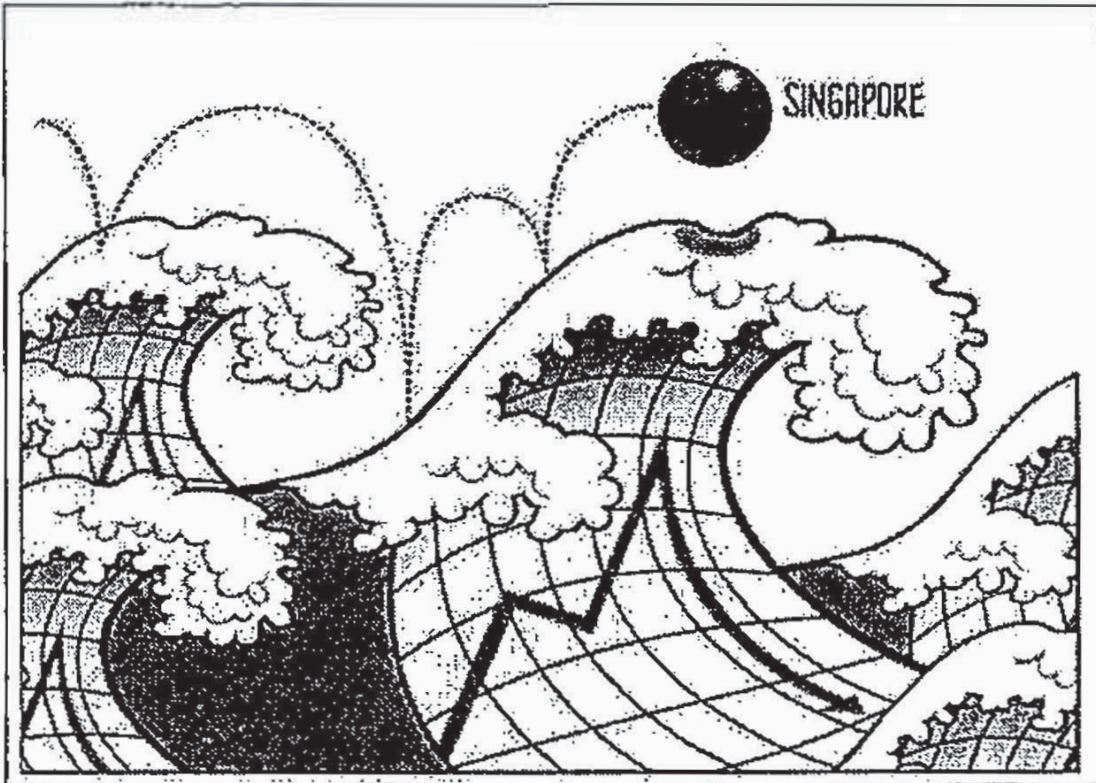
Read this carefully. It may help you to answer some of the questions.

Singapore is a strong proponent of globalisation. Arguably no other place on earth has so engineered itself to prosper from globalisation and succeeded at it. Its forefathers realised, at the point of its independence, that besides good governance, it needed to ride the tides of globalisation to grow and prosper. Today the government continues to encourage MNCs to come to Singapore and advocate global free trade.

In June 2016, Britain voted to leave the largest trading bloc in the world. In November 2017, Donald Trump became the President of the United States and vowed to withdraw the US from major trade deals. Elections in Europe also appear to favour parties advocating more protectionist policies rather than open economies and free trade. In the midst of these changes, Singapore's Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong announced the setting up of the Committee on the Future Economy (CFE). The CFE came to the conclusion that globalisation is still the way ahead for Singapore and identified seven strategies for Singaporeans to stay ahead in a challenging global climate. The Future Economy Council (FEC) is subsequently formed to oversee the implementation of the recommendations put forth by the CFE and to drive the growth and transformation of Singapore's economy for the future.

Study the following sources to assess whether globalisation is the best way ahead for Singapore.

Source A: *From The Straits Times, December 2017.*



Source B: *From an article "Stepping Out Globally, Learning Continuously" on the official website of the Future Economy Council (FEC) about Charles & Keith Group's success story. Charles and Keith is a Singaporean fashion footwear and accessories retailer.*

Charles & Keith Group has expanded to 41 retail stores in Singapore and more than 600 stores worldwide. Besides focusing on being innovative and experimental in its business approach, the group also values high agility in learning and leverages digital technology and strategic branding as key drivers of its global expansion. As a global business, the Charles & Keith Group places much emphasis on talent mobility across borders. On this front, the group systemizes talent movement from one country to another to facilitate knowledge and skills transfer. Such movements further allow key talents to gain market exposure and build more fulfilling careers.

Source C: *From a speech "The Fundamentals of Singapore's Foreign Policy: Then and Now" by then Minister Mentor Lee Kuan Yew in April 2009.*

As the world changes, small countries have to swiftly adjust their policies and positions in a pragmatic and clinical manner. We have to live with the world as it is, not as we wish it should be. Singapore has since 1965 plugged into the international economic grid. We welcome Multi-National Companies (MNCs) to invest and manufacture in Singapore. As an open economy, we took full advantage of globalisation. We, the East Asian countries, have distinguished ourselves from other Third World countries by the single-minded emphasis on development. Japan was the earliest to plug itself into the global system with Hong Kong, Korea, Singapore and Taiwan following suit from the 1960s. Globalisation cannot be reversed because technologies that made globalisation inevitable cannot be uninvented. Singapore has to embrace this reality and remain open to talent, capital, technology and immigrants to make up for our low birth rate.

Source D: *From a news article published by CNBC on its website in Feb 2017. CNBC is a business news channel in the United States.*

After more than a year of consulting over 9,000 stakeholders, the Committee on the Future Economy (CFE), initiated by Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong, unveiled its recommendations on how Singapore's economy can be reshaped and remain relevant to the world. For Singapore, globalisation is still the future, despite 'dark shift' to protectionism*. "We saw nativist politics** and protectionist economics growing in strength and influence in Europe and the US. The anti-globalisation trend will undermine international trade, hurting all economies, but particularly small open ones like Singapore, with two-thirds of our gross domestic product (GDP) generated by external demand. We can build a value-creating economy that is open and connected to the world, offering a multitude of opportunities, with sustainable wage growth and meaningful careers", said Minister Heng Swee Keat who chairs the CFE. The CFE said that one strategy was to continue to work to reduce trade barriers and tariffs.

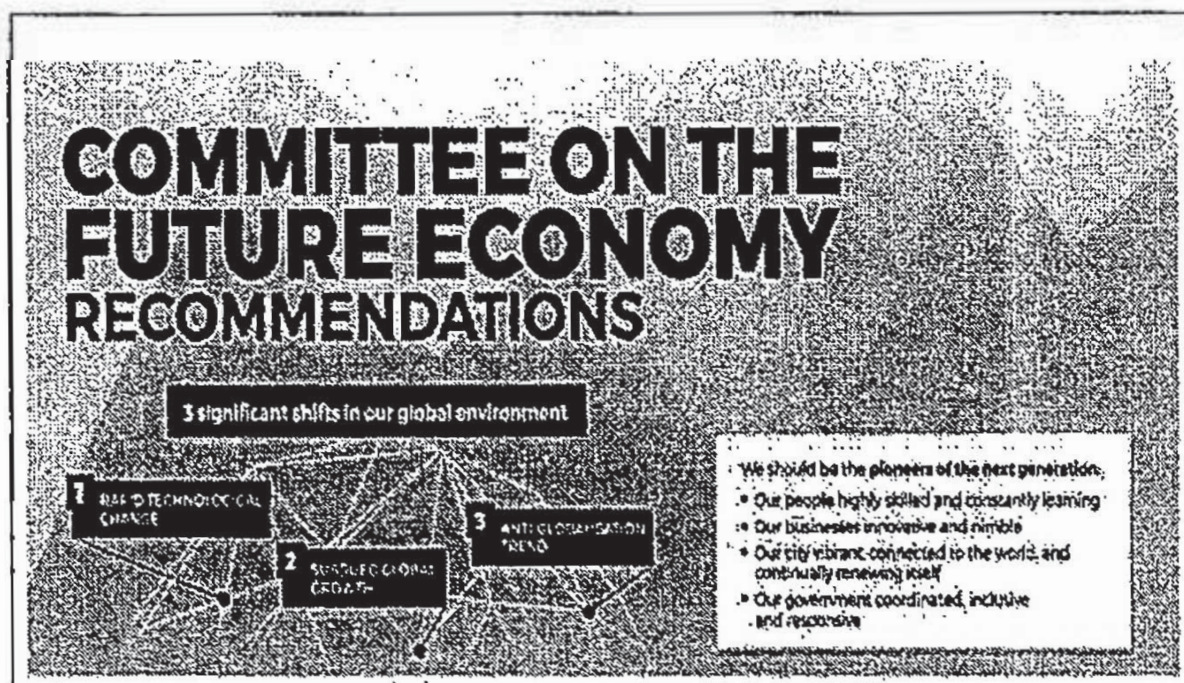
* Protectionism refers to the practice of shielding a country's domestic industries from foreign competition by taxing imports.

** Nativist politics focusses on promoting the interests of native inhabitants against those of immigrants.

Source E: *From a commentary by a local writer "Grooming S'poreans to be global citizens who can thrive anywhere" published in TODAY on 4 June 2018.*

Can an outward-looking strategy still work in a world where major economies are turning protectionist? Singapore has responded to the anti-globalisation sentiment by championing internationalization even more strongly. There is a great deal of uncertainty among Singaporeans about the future of the world economy and what this means for the business environment and job market in Singapore. Insular attitudes cannot work. While Singaporeans are already globally-minded, with many people being both well-travelled and well informed, we need to foster an adventurous spirit, a collectively-held willingness to embrace the world and seek out new opportunities. Agility and adaptiveness are required if Singapore is to succeed in a rapidly changing world.

Source F: *An infographic from the Committee on the Future Economy (CFE) which was adapted and published on a Singaporean blogger's website. The CFE's 7 strategies were not displayed in full on the blog.*



SECTION B (Structured-Response Question)

Question 2 is **compulsory** for all candidates.

2 EXPLORING CITIZENSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

Study the extracts carefully, and then answer the questions.

Extract 1

Stressing how demographics would define the country's destiny, Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong said yesterday that the ageing population would cause profound problems for the country and that the impact is already being felt today. "Who will pay the taxes, to spend on whom? How do we keep the economy prosperous, vibrant and forward looking? Who will man the Singapore Armed Forces and defend us? We can't be the Dad's Army." In short, there will fewer working adults supporting both younger and elderly dependants. There is also more demand for healthcare and social services.

Extract 2

The Home Team works together as one, in close partnership with the community, to keep our homes safe and secure.

Our Home Team Guardians work round the clock to keep our homes and loved ones safe amidst an increasingly complex security environment. The Home Team is constantly innovating to prepare ourselves to respond to security challenges and to strengthen partnerships with the community to keep Singapore safe and secure.

Extract 3

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for conducting and managing diplomatic relations between Singapore and other countries and regions. The mission of the Ministry of Defence and the Singapore Armed Forces is to enhance Singapore's peace and security through deterrence and diplomacy, and should these fail, to secure a swift and decisive victory over the aggressor.

- (a) Extract 1 highlights the challenges of an ageing population in Singapore.

In your opinion, suggest what can be done by the government to manage these challenges. Explain your answer using two strategies. [7]

- (b) Extract 2 and 3 talks about the role of the government in providing internal and external security in working for the good of society.

Do you think providing internal security is more significant than external security in working for the good of society? Explain your answer. [8]

End of Paper

SEC 4E SOCIAL STUDIES PRELIM EXAMINATION 2018
~MARKING SCHEME~

Section A (Source-based Case Study)

1(a)	Study Source A. What does the source tell you about the effects of globalisation on Singapore? Explain your answer, using details from the source.	[5]
L1	Description of source (or superficial interpretation) / misinterpretation <i>Answers addressing only the effect of globalisation, but no link to Singapore</i> E.g. The source tells me that globalisation is a force to be reckoned with. It can be seen as big waves in the cartoon. E.g. The source tells me that globalisation can be dangerous and can threaten.	1
L2	Inferences based on <u>sub-message</u> of source, with or without support E.g. The source tells me that globalisation is a danger to Singapore. Singapore is seen as little red ball constantly trying to keep itself afloat on the waves of globalisation. E.g. The source tells me that Singapore is dependent on globalisation.	2
L3	Valid inference without support E.g. The source tells me that globalisation has a positive effect on Singapore and can in fact help it to grow.	3
L4	Valid inference(s) with support <i>Award 5 marks a well-developed answer</i> E.g. The source tells me that globalisation has a <u>positive effect</u> [4 marks] on Singapore as it manages to help Singapore <u>attain further growth</u> . [5 marks] This can be seen from the cartoon where the waves symbolise the tides of globalisation, with clear ups and downs. Singapore however is able to keep itself afloat and in fact able to <u>bounce off</u> (keyword) the waves of globalisation and reaches more height in its growth as a little red ball.	4-5

1(b)	Study Source B. Why was the article published on this website? Explain your answer.	[6]
L1	Superficial (generalised) answers or answers based on provenance E.g. The article was published on this website because it was the Future Economy Council's website. E.g. The article was published on this website because it was a good example (success story) to showcase. E.g. The article was published on this website because it has the same messaging as the government. (No indication what this messaging is.)	1
L2	Answers based on context	2

	E.g. The article was published because there is an ongoing debate whether globalisation is really beneficial to countries like Singapore as many of the bigger economies seem to be heading now in the opposite direction. Singapore is now at the crossroad reviewing about what it should do in the future.	
L3	Answers based on what the article wants to say (i.e. message) <i>Award the higher mark for more fully developed answers</i> E.g. The article was published because there is an ongoing debate whether globalisation is really beneficial to countries like Singapore as many of the bigger economies seem to be heading now in the opposite direction. <u>The article seems to suggest that globalisation is still the way ahead for Singapore and our success would hinge on our ability to tap onto globalisation.</u> This is clear from the Source's example of Charles & Keith Group's success story which was due to their ability to utilise globalisation to its advantage in developing its manpower source. This is evident from the Source, "As a global business, the Charles & Keith Group places much emphasis on talent mobility across borders" and "Such movements further allow key talents to gain market exposure and build more fulfilling careers as part of the group's larger talent programme to groom employees to advance laterally and vertically".	3-4
L4	Answers based on the purpose/motive of publishing this article <i>Award the higher mark for more fully developed answers</i> E.g. The article was published because there is an ongoing debate whether globalisation is really beneficial to countries like Singapore as many of the bigger economies seem to be heading now in the opposite direction. <u>The article seems to suggest that globalisation is still the way ahead for Singapore and our success would hinge on our ability to tap onto globalisation.</u> This is clear from the Source's example of Charles & Keith Group's success story which was due to their ability to utilise globalisation to its advantage in developing its manpower source. This is evident from the Source, "As a global business, the Charles & Keith Group places much emphasis on talent mobility across borders" and "Such movements further allow key talents to gain market exposure and build more fulfilling careers as part of the group's larger talent programme to groom employees to advance laterally and vertically". <u>Therefore the article was published on this website to help clarify/dispel any doubts of visitors to the website (readers) that globalisation would still be the way ahead for Singapore and Singaporeans should rally themselves behind government's advocacy of globalisation and not be persuaded by what is happening around in the world to think otherwise. (In short, it is to defend our stance on globalisation or further strengthen our pro-globalisation argument.)</u>	5-6

1(c)	Study Sources C and D. Having read Source C, are you surprised by Source D? Explain your answer.	[7]
L1	Surprised or not surprised based on provenance (with superficial explanation based on simple logic) or superficial content analysis E.g. Yes, I am surprised that an American news channel would carry news about Singapore. E.g. Yes, I am surprised that Singapore actually spend more than a year to consult more than 9,000 stakeholders to produce a report. E.g. No, I am not surprised because it was news.	1

	<p>E.g. No, I am not surprised that an American news channel would carry news about Singapore since Singapore plays an important role in international economics.</p>	
L2	<p>Surprised or not surprised based on based on content of D only <i>Award 3 marks for both surprised and not surprised or well-developed answers</i></p> <p>E.g. Yes, I am surprised because Source D mentions "nativist politics and protectionist economics growing in strength and influence in Europe and the US". I am surprised <u>that Europe and US could be anti-globalisation as they had always been strong proponents of trade and international exchanges.</u> (2 marks)</p> <p>E.g. No, I am not surprised because Source D mentions "nativist politics and protectionist economics growing in strength and influence in Europe and the US". I am not surprised <u>because this indeed the trend following the election of Donald Trump to the US presidency.</u> (2 marks)</p> <p>E.g. No, I am not surprised <u>because the source shows that Singapore continues to be a strong proponent of globalisation.</u> (No, I am not surprised because Singapore has always been known to be a strong supporter of free trade and globalisation.) The source stated explicitly that "For Singapore, globalisation is still the future" and hence it is no surprise that it wants "to continue to work to reduce trade barriers and tariffs", which would promote trade and globalisation and growth of the country. (3 marks)</p>	2-3
L3	<p>Surprised or not surprised based on content of both Source C and Source D <i>Award 5 marks for both surprised and not surprised</i></p> <p>E.g. Having read Source C, I am not surprised by Source D <u>because both sources show how Singapore supports globalisation.</u> Source D shows that Singapore continues to be a strong proponent of globalisation. The source stated explicitly that "For Singapore, globalisation is still the future" and hence it is no surprise that it wants "to continue to work to reduce trade barriers and tariffs", which would promote trade and globalisation and growth of the country. From Source C, it is also clear that Singapore has always been a strong advocate of globalisation. "Singapore has since 1965 plugged into the international economic grid. We welcome Multi-National Companies (MNCs) to invest and manufacture in Singapore. As an open economy, we took full advantage of globalisation."</p> <p>Having read Source C, I am surprised by Source D. Source C suggests that it is difficult to turn the tide of globalisation around and we could reap much benefits from riding the tides of globalisation, in fact the earlier the better. "We, the East Asian countries, have distinguished ourselves from other Third World countries by single-minded emphasis on development. Japan was the earliest to plug itself into the global system with Hong Kong, Korea, Singapore and Taiwan following suit from the 1960s. Globalisation cannot be reversed because technologies that made globalisation inevitable cannot be uninvented." Source D however shows the tide of globalisation turning around, even though it is believed that this may not be a good development. "We saw nativist politics and protectionist economics growing in strength and influence in Europe and the US. The anti-globalisation trend will undermine international trade, hurting all economies". <u>The contradiction found in the sources surprises me.</u></p>	4-5
L4	<p>L3 + Surprised/Not surprised that Singapore continues to hold onto globalisation against context of growing protectionist views in the world <i>Award 7 marks for well-developed answers</i></p>	6-7

	<p>E.g. Having read Source C, I am not surprised by Source D <u>because both sources show how Singapore supports globalisation.</u> Source D shows that Singapore continues to be a strong proponent of globalisation. The source stated explicitly that, "For Singapore, globalisation is still the future" and hence it is no surprise that it wants "to continue to work to reduce trade barriers and tariffs", which would promote trade and globalisation and growth of the country. From Source C, it is also clear that Singapore has always been a strong advocate of globalisation. "Singapore has since 1965 plugged into the international economic grid. We welcome Multi-National Companies (MNCs) to invest and manufacture in Singapore. As an open economy, we took full advantage of globalisation." I am however surprised that Singapore continues to hold on to this view after so many years. <u>Source E was published in 2009 and Source D in 2017.</u> Source C is about Lee Kuan Yew reminiscing about past success. Why is Singapore so confident about globalisation in the future when Europe and the US are moving away from it so much? I am surprised that Singapore still persists with the same school of thought in its current policies in a globalised and changing world.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>I am not surprised that Singapore continues to hold on to this view after so many years. <u>Source C was published in 2009 and Source D in 2017.</u> Source C is about Lee Kuan Yew reminiscing about our past success. Even though some parts of the world (Europe and the US) are moving away from globalisation, Singapore has no choice but to <u>stay on the course of globalisation</u> as the two things that have helped us <u>and will continue to help us to grow</u> have not changed: good governance and globalisation.</p>	
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1(d)	<p>Study Sources E and F.</p> <p>Are both sources as useful in telling you about Singaporeans' preparedness for globalisation? Explain your answer.</p>	[7]
L1	<p>Answers talking about usefulness of respective sources without answering the question (did not compare the two sources)</p> <p>E.g. Source E is useful because it tells me that Singaporeans are not prepared for globalisation as seen in the lines "There is a great deal of uncertainty among Singaporeans about the future of the world economy and what this means for the business environment and job market in Singapore". Source F is also useful because it tells me that Singaporeans are prepared for globalisation as our people are "highly skilled and constantly learning" and our businesses are "innovative and nimble".</p>	1
L2	<p>Answers based on provenance</p> <p>E.g. No, Source E is more useful than Source F because Source E is a news commentary from a newspaper while Source F is only a blog (which cannot be taken seriously) publishing an infographic.</p> <p>E.g. Yes, both are as useful because they tell me what Singaporeans think about globalisation as both are written by local/Singaporeans.</p>	2
L3	<p>Answers based on content but no direct reference to preparedness of Singaporeans</p> <p>E.g. Yes as both Sources E and F tell me how uncertain the future of globalisation is. This is clear from Source E "There is a great deal of uncertainty among</p>	3

	Singaporeans about the future of the world economy and what this means for the business environment and job market in Singapore. Insular attitudes cannot work". Source F also paints a bleak picture with the 3 significant shifts in our global economy.	
L4	<p>Answer based on content, with reference to preparedness of Singaporeans Award 5 marks for well-developed answers</p> <p>E.g. No. In fact Source E is the more useful of the Sources. Source E not only gave an appraisal of whether Singaporeans are prepared now or not and went on further to suggest what should be done to improve our preparedness. This is clear from Source E "While Singaporeans are already globally-minded, with many people being both well-travelled and well informed, we need to foster an adventurous spirit, a collectively-held willingness to embrace the world and seek out new opportunities. Agility and adaptiveness are required if Singapore is to succeed in a rapidly changing world." Source F seems to suggest that Singaporeans may not be well-prepared after all and indicated a list of qualities that Singaporeans (business and government) <u>should</u> have to prepare for the challenges ahead.</p>	4-5
L5	<p>L4+ Answer based on reliability of both sources Award 7 marks for well-developed answers</p> <p>E.g. L4 + Source E is also more useful because of the question of the sources' reliability. Source E is a commentary by a local writer and he appears to be fair in his treatment of the topic. He observed that Singaporeans seem well-prepared for the future of globalisation but at the same time sound a reasonable warning that we need to do something to continue to stay ahead. To me, this is sound and good advice. Source F is by a local blogger. It is interesting to note that the original infographic has been truncated (or cut-off in part) when he published his blog. This calls into question his motive in using the infographic. Why did he not published the infographic in full with the seven strategies for Singaporeans to stay ahead in a challenging global climate omitted from his blog? Could he be intentionally choosing not to depict the full picture here?</p>	6-7

1(e)	<p>"Globalisation is a force for good."</p> <p>Using sources in this case study, explain how far you agree with this claim.</p>	[10]
L1	<p>Writes about statement, no valid source use</p> <p>E.g. Yes, I agree with the claim because globalisation has changed the world in many positive ways. We have now phones, computers, electronic toys, television and much more which are all the results of globalisation.</p> <p>E.g. No, I disagree with the claim because globalisation can also be bad. Languages and cultures are lost because of globalisation. The rich becomes richer and the poor becomes further targets of exploitation.</p>	1
L2	<p>Yes/No, supported by valid source use</p> <p>E.g. Yes, I agree with the claim because it is supported by <u>Source A</u> which clearly shows that globalisation can benefit a country and help push it to greater height. It is clear from the cartoon that Singapore managed to ride the waves of globalisation and continues to develop itself. <u>Source B</u> also seems to suggest that globalisation is a force for good. Source B clearly shows an example of a</p>	2-4

Singapore company, Charles and Keith and its success story which is in no small part due to its ability to plug into globalisation and how it continues to utilise globalisation to its advantage, for example in talent mobility. Source B says that "Such movements further allow key talents to gain market exposure and build more fulfilling careers as part of the group's larger talent programme to groom employees to advance laterally and vertically." This shows that globalisation allows talent to grow and reap further benefits: Source C also shows how globalisation can do "good" for a country. Source C says that "Singapore has since 1965 plugged into the international economic grid. We welcome Multi-National Companies (MNCs) to invest and manufacture in Singapore. As an open economy, we took full advantage of globalisation." This suggests that it is because of globalisation that the country had grown to what it is today. Source D also supports that globalisation is a force for good. It is clear from "For Singapore, globalisation is still the future" that globalisation must be beneficial and hence Singapore continues to believe in it. Furthermore, it is also stated that "The anti-globalisation trend will undermine international trade, hurting all economies, but particularly small open ones like Singapore". This suggests that globalisation brings about more trade and hence growth benefitting all countries. Source E also seems to support the claim. While globalisation can be challenging there are always "new opportunities" out there because of globalisation as long as we remain "agile" and "adaptive".

Or

E.g. No, I disagree with the claim that globalisation is a force for good as seen in Source A where globalisation is being depicted as big tsunami like waves. It is not difficult to imagine its destructiveness and not all countries would be as lucky as Singapore to be able to ride the waves of globalisation and achieve success. Many would have been overwhelmed and drowned by the waves in plugging into the grid of globalisation. Source D also suggests globalisation may not be for the best after all. Source D states that "We saw nativist politics and protectionist economics growing in strength and influence in Europe and the US." If globalisation is indeed a force for good, why then would Europe and the US try to reverse the tide of globalisation?

L3 Yes + No, supported by valid source use
i.e. both elements of L2

5-8

General guide:

Consider the number of sources used and quality of analysis in deciding marks for L2 & L3.

L2: 1 source → 2 marks; 2 sources → 3-4 marks; 3 sources → 4 marks

L3: 2 sources → 5 marks; 3 sources → 6 marks; 4 sources → 7-8 marks; 5 sources → 8 marks

**** To score additional 2 marks, candidates can take any of these 3 routes:**

- through analysing at least one source in relation to its reliability, utility or sufficiency

E.g. While Source B seems to suggest that globalisation is a force for good, I am wary about its reliability. This is clearly from the website of a government which believes in globalisation and places its bet on it for the success of the country. Therefore, the article would only speak of the benefits of globalisation and it is no wonder that the article seems to have omitted the challenges associated with globalisation.

- by sharing example(s) from their contextual knowledge

E.g. Source A shows that globalisation is indeed a positive force. Besides the example of Singapore, China and Vietnam are also two good examples which support the point that

globalisation can do countries good if they are able to make use of globalisation. In the past 40 years, China has achieved sustained high rates of economic growth after the implementation of the policy of reforms and opening up. Vietnam reportedly exported roughly \$30 billion of goods to the US in 2015, helping its economy to grow.

- by giving a balanced conclusion/resolution

E.g. Whether globalisation is a force for good will depend on how ready we are to take on the challenges. It is no doubt globalisation can be a force for good as well as evil. On one hand, it can be a wave that we can ride on as depicted in Source A. However if we are not careful we could very well be swallowed whole by its tides. In every crisis there will be some opportunities, it all depends on whether we are able to seize these opportunities and how prepared we are to take on new challenges. This is the reason why as shown in the sources, in Singapore, its people need to adapt and hone their skills to take the challenges head on.



Section B (Structured-Response Question)

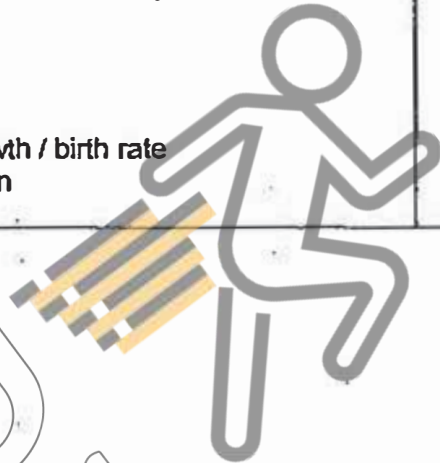
2 (a)	In your opinion, suggest what can be done by the government to manage these challenges. Explain your answer using <u>two</u> strategies.	[7]
L1	<p>Describes the topic, i.e. challenges of an ageing population</p> <p>E.g. Singapore has been facing the issue of an ageing population. On one hand, Singaporeans are living longer and better quality lives while on the other, the fertility rate has been dropping. This has resulted in our population pyramid to continue to be inverted. The smaller base is unable to support an ever-expanding top, which is causing a strain on our limited resources. The government is finding difficulties to meet the needs of its citizens with higher demands for health care and social services for the aged.</p>	1
L2	<p>Describes factor(s)</p> <p><i>Award 2 marks for identifying one strategy and 3 marks for identifying two strategies</i></p> <p><i>Award 3 marks for describing one strategy and 4 marks for describing two strategies</i></p> <p>E.g. One way Singapore can face the challenges of an ageing population is to help change Singaporeans' mindset about the aged. Singaporeans have traditionally tended to view the old as "weak" and "useless" and needing the support of the young in their retirement. They were not contributing to the economy and only waiting for hand-outs from the government to get through their old age and were often sick and hospitalised, requiring much healthcare and social assistance. The government should embark on a campaign which will change Singaporeans' mindset, not just among the elderly but as well as the young on the useful contributions. The elderly can continue to contribute with their wealth of experience which can be useful to guide the younger workers. Some of the elderly even if they are not working can help to look after their grandchildren.</p> <p>E.g. Another way Singapore can face the challenges of an ageing population is by encouraging more immigrants, especially foreign talent, into Singapore. Singapore is facing a low fertility rate. With less and less children born every year, it is inevitable that our population pyramid will shrink at its base. Singapore started off as an immigrant society and therefore to resolve this issue, we can invite more people to migrate to Singapore.</p>	2-4
L3	<p>L2 + Explains way(s)</p> <p><i>Award 5-6 marks for explaining one strategy</i></p> <p><i>Award 6-7 marks for explaining two strategies</i></p> <p>E.g. One way Singapore can face the challenges of an ageing population is to help change Singaporeans' mindset about the aged. Singaporeans have traditionally tended to view the old as "weak" and "useless" and needing the support of the young in their retirement. They were not contributing to the economy and only waiting for hand-outs from the government to get through their old age and were often sick and hospitalised, requiring much healthcare and social assistance. The government should embark on a campaign which will change Singaporeans' mindset, not just among the elderly but as well as the young on the useful contributions. The elderly can continue to contribute with their wealth of experience which can be useful to guide the younger workers. Some of the elderly even if they are not working can help to look after their grandchildren. In this way, the elderly are encouraged to continue to stay active even after their retirement. This will help resolve</p>	5-7

two things: by remaining active, the elderly will stay healthier and hence will need to utilise healthcare less frequently and will also help alleviate the shortfall in manpower due to an ageing population.

E.g. Another way Singapore can face the challenges of an ageing population is by encouraging more immigrants, especially foreign talent, into Singapore. Singapore is facing a low fertility rate. With less and less children born every year, it is inevitable that our population pyramid will shrink at its base. Singapore started off as an immigrant society and therefore to resolve this issue we can invite more people to migrate to Singapore. The immigrants can help broaden our population pyramid at its base. These immigrants will be working and contributing to the society and will form part of our tax base. They can therefore help to reverse the situation in Singapore where we have too many dependants and too few people working and alleviate the pressure put on the society as a whole.

Other possible strategies:

- 1. Increase taxes**
- 2. Encourage foreign talent**
- 3. Encourage increase population growth / birth rate**
- 4. Prepare elderly for ageing population**



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2 (b)	Do you think providing internal security is more significant than external security in working for the good of society? Explain your answer.	[8]
L1	<p>Writes about the topic i.e. the good of the society but without discussing the factors</p> <p>E.g. Different parties have different roles to play in working for the good of the society. These different parties can mean the government, individuals or organised formal and informal groups. Security is an important issue for Singapore as it ensures the well-being of the citizens and creates a conducive environment in conducting business which can help to bring about the growth and prosperity of the nation. The government plays an important role through its different agencies.</p>	1-2
L2	<p>Describe how internal security and/or external security is significant in working for the good of the society.</p> <p><i>Award 3 marks for describing either internal security OR external security</i> <i>Award 4 marks for describing internal security AND external security</i></p> <p>E.g. Maintaining internal order ensures the good of society by giving Singaporeans the protection, the safety and sense of security they need. The government engages agencies such as the police, prisons and civil defence forces to protect citizens, property and whatever our society believes should be protected. With this, social services such as schools and hospitals can exist with the peace and safety that the government provides. For instance, the Singapore Police Force protects the people from crime and all manners of criminal harm so that peace and order is maintained. One good example is that of the Little India Riot of 8 Dec 2013 where the SPF and SCDF worked together to contain the incident and bring about the swift dispersal of the crowd to prevent further public disorder.</p> <p>E.g. Provision of external security is significant in ensuring the good of society. It does this by forging strong partnerships at the bilateral and multilateral levels and positioning Singapore as a responsible and constructive member of the international community. One of MFA's success is joining the other Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) founding members to strongly contest the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia in 1978 that threatened regional security and stability.</p>	3-4
L3	<p>Explains how internal security and external security are significant in working for the good of the society.</p> <p><i>Award 5-6 marks for either internal security OR external security</i> <i>Award 6-7 marks for explaining either internal security AND external security</i></p> <p>E.g. Maintaining internal order ensures the good of society by giving Singaporeans the protection, the safety and sense of security they need. The government engages agencies such as the police, prisons and civil defence forces to protect citizens, property and whatever our society believes should be protected. With this, social services such as schools and hospitals can exist with the peace and safety that the government provides. For instance, the Singapore Police Force protects the people from crime and all manners of criminal harm so that peace and order is maintained. One good example is that of the Little India Riot of 8 Dec 2013 where the SPF and SCDF worked together to contain the incident and bring about the swift dispersal of the crowd to prevent further public disorder. This way, the people feel safe and the country would be stable enough to function economically to achieve progress, contributing to the good of the society and possible g</p>	5-7

	<p>E.g. Provision of external security is significant in ensuring the good of society. It does this by forging strong partnerships at the bilateral and multilateral levels and positioning Singapore as a responsible and constructive member of the international community. One of MFA's success is joining the other Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) founding members, and strongly contested the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia in 1978 that threatened regional security and stability. As a result, the government was able to safeguard Singapore's sovereignty beyond her shores. This allows Singapore to be recognised by other countries as a country to be reckoned with. As such, our diplomacy will deter potential aggressors from attacking Singapore. Hence, this is how the government's role in maintaining external security can bring good to Singaporeans.</p> <p>(Answers talking about MINDEF/SAF and its role are also acceptable.)</p>	
L4	<p>L3 (both aspects) + Explains relative importance of internal security and external security</p> <p>E.g, L3 (both aspects) + Only when internal order is maintained, can there be peace and stability. A country needs to be strong internally so as to progress and avoid being manipulated by external forces. Hence, the chief priority for the government is to maintain internal order rather than external security. When a country is constantly in chaos, no matter how many friends we have out there in the world, its citizens would not feel safe and businesses will not come to the country.</p>	8

NAME: _____ () CLASS: _____



**HOUGANG SECONDARY SCHOOL
SEMESTRAL ASSESSMENT 2 / 2018**

**HUMANITIES
SOCIAL STUDIES/GEO (2272/01)
SECONDARY FOUR EXPRESS/FIVE
NORMAL (ACADEMIC)**

27 Aug 2018

1 hour 45 mins

MAKE THE DIFFERENCE RESPECT OURSELVES RESPECT OTHERS MAKE THE DIFFERENCE RESPECT OURSELVES RESPECT OTHERS MAKE THE DIFFERENCE
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INSTRUCTIONS TO PUPILS

Write your name, class and index number in the spaces at the top of this page and on the work you hand in. Write all answers on the writing paper provided in dark blue or blue pen.

Section A

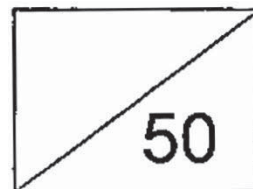
Answer all parts of Question 1

Section B

Answer all parts of Question 2

INFORMATION FOR PUPILS

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
The total marks for this paper is 50.



This question paper consists of 6 printed pages (including this cover page).

*[Turn
over]*

Section A (Source-Based Case Study)

Question 1 is compulsory for all candidates.

1 Exploring Citizenship and Governance

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully, and then answer all the questions.

You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources which you are told to use. In answering the questions, you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

- a) Study Source A.
Why was this source published? Explain your answer, using details of the cartoon. [6]
- b) Study Sources B and C.
How different are these two sources? Explain your answer. [6]
- c) Study Source D.
How useful is this source as evidence about Rwandans becoming united? Explain your answer. [6]
- d) Study Sources E and F.
Having read Source E, are you surprised by Source F? Explain your answer. [7]
- e) "Individuals should be responsible in the Rwanda's effort to build unity". Using sources in this case study, explain how far you would agree with this statement. [10]

How far has Rwanda rebuilt itself?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Read this carefully. It may help you to answer some of the questions.

Rwanda is a country that experienced a tragic civil war and genocide more than twenty years ago. It is a country divided mainly into two racial groups of Hutus and Tutsis. The Tutsis, who were the minority were used by the Belgian colonial government to rule the Hutus (the majority) when they controlled the country. In 1961, the Belgians left and granted independence to Rwanda. The Hutus elected their racial representatives to power.

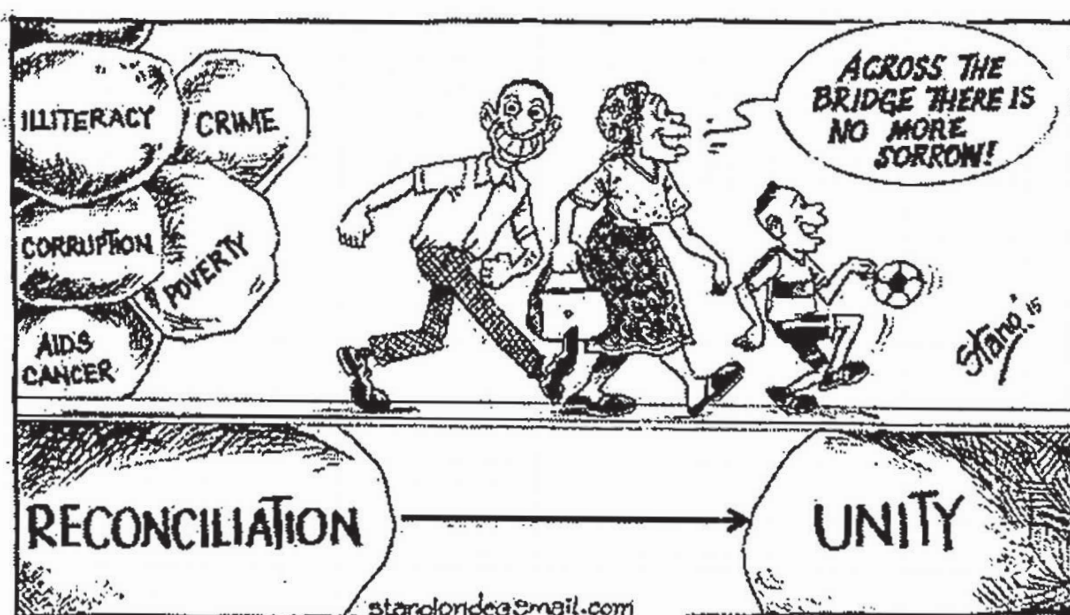
In 1994, when President Habyarimana (a Hutu) was assassinated. His murder became the excuse for the Hutus military and paramilitary* needed to go ahead and slaughter every Tutsis they could find, be they young or old, women or children. The violence resulted in 800,000 Tutsis dead and 100,000 Hutus (who did not support the killings) were also killed. The genocide* ended a few months later when the Rwanda Patriotic Force, mainly made of Tutsis, defeated the Hutu military force. The RPF was led by the Paul Kagame (a Tutsi), current President of Rwanda.

There are still debates whether Rwanda is truly a nation that is recovering well from the genocide or still have not let go of its tragic past. Many journalist feel that there are still rooms for improvement to the processes to help the country in its recovery. Study the following sources to assess.

**paramilitary: a non-regular armed force organized to boost and support the regular one.*

**genocide: the deliberate massive slaughter of a racial/ethnic/cultural group*

Source A *A cartoonist's illustration about Rwanda published in Rwanda newspaper 2014, at the twenty years mark of the country's genocide.*



Source B *Extract the Forgiveness Project, a website that publish interviews from people who learned to forgive the past misdeeds of the culprits.*

To help with the reconciliation process in my country, I was working for the government established Gacaca* courts to help bring justice to victims and rehabilitate perpetrators. I did not know the ones who perpetrated the crimes against my own family, until a court official asked me if I would meet the person who killed my father. I didn't hesitate thinking I had come to terms with the death of my parents. But when I went to court and heard the killer's explanation of how he murdered my father, I was so overcome with the emotional wounds within they had to suspend proceedings for a while. When I recovered, the killer continued his story.... He cried and asked for my forgiveness. I forgave him immediately but wanted him to come to my home, so that as a family we could all forgive him together.

*Gacaca — Rwanda's community based court system where victims and culprits of the genocide talk about the past. The Gacaca courts ran from 2002 till 2012.

Source C *From the Vanishing Point, a journalistic website tracking sociopolitical developments in African countries.*

I think the post-gacaca period is even more important than the years when people were going to gacaca trials, because now people go back to their farms and have to make these tough decisions about how they're going to live. The big question is how is that going to affect relationships between people? What's their daily life going to look like? The concern I have is that, now that gacaca is over, some might assume forgiveness and reconciliation a done deal. The truth's out in the open, we've delivered justice, reconciliation is almost guaranteed. I think it's more complicated than that.... Due to the Gacaca trials, the truth that came out was extremely hurtful because it related to crimes that had been committed by people in communities.

Source D *Excerpt from The New York Times website reporting about Rwanda.*

They awoke early and gathered along a plot of land here in this Rwandan village made up of a handful of homes. The mission: Dig up a drainage ditch alongside a row of homes that had been continuously flooding. Scenes like this one were playing out across Rwanda on this Saturday — a monthly day of service known as Umuganda. The premise is simple and extraordinary in its efficient enforcement: Every able-bodied Rwandan citizen between the ages of 18 and 65 must take part in community service for three hours once a month. On this morning in the village, none of the villagers openly questioned Umuganda or the wider reconciliation process. It is difficult to gauge sentiment about the reconciliation efforts.

Source E *An adapted extract from a research by a British Professor of African studies.*

Re-education camps were organized to teach the ideas of national unity. The program was later required for prisoners released from detention, then expanded to include those perceived as future leaders — university students and newly elected government officials. The re-education program has three objectives: to dispense education that will help inform the population, to help the population know their rights, and to help the population arrive at social unity. It is insisted that the camps held open discussion in which people were free to air their perspectives on Rwandan history. However, some graduates still do not believe in national unity as they see the camps as efforts to exercise control over adult Hutu men.

Source F *An extract from interview of a Rwandan survivor. The interview was posted on website of Journal for Humanitarian Assistance.*

I think that having the option to settle outside Rwanda would be one of the greatest gifts that any concerned people or country can give to Rwandan genocide survivors. Even 15 years after the genocide, many survivors today still live in fear that they will be the next victims of those people who killed their families in 1994 and now see them as the only remaining witnesses to their heinous and inhumane crimes. In addition to offering protection from the physical danger that survivors currently live in. By giving genocide survivors the option to resettle outside of Rwanda would also eliminate the psychological wounds that many continue to suffer living next door to the people who killed their families in 1994. It is difficult to not remember and feel the pain that we feel when some former Hutu fighters are around and may walk in the same neighborhood.

Copyright Acknowledgements:

- Source A** © The New Times <https://www.newtimes.co.rw/section/read/194265>
- Source B** © Forgiveness Project <http://theforgivenessproject.com/stories/philippe-ngirante-teresphore-uzabakirho-rwanda/>
- Source C** © Vanishing Point, "Democracy in Rwanda Today" <http://education.rwandanstories.org/democracy-in-rwanda-today/>
- Source D** © The New York Times, "How a Nation Reconciles After Genocide Killed Nearly a Million People" <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/04/25/world/africa/rwandans-carry-on-side-by-side-two-decades-after-genocide.html>
- Source E** © Memory and Justice In Post-Rwandan Genocide, pp158-159
- Source F** © Journal for Humanitarian Assistance, <https://sites.tufts.edu/jha/archives/688>

Section B (Structured Response Question)

Question 2 is compulsory for all candidates.

2 Exploring Citizenship

Study the extracts carefully, and then answer the questions.

Extract 1

Censorship, especially on the internet, receives widespread support from Singaporeans. The three areas where Singaporeans wanted most censorship were materials for the young, news leading to race conflict and racially offensive public expression in that order. Thus, internet censorship in Singapore is justified on historical as well as socio-political grounds, favouring caution and prevention over freedom of speech.

Extract 2

In almost all the countries in the world, people agree that the elected government of the day has a responsibility to keep the society relatively crime free and a lawful one so that the citizens can live and work in peace to take care of their family.

Extract 3

In most countries, the government is increasingly expected to provide certain goods and services so the people can go on with their daily lives easily.

- (a) Extract 1 states that many Singaporeans support some form of censorship over the internet.
- In your opinion, why Singaporeans continue to support censorship over the internet? Explain your answer using two reasons. [7]
- (b) Extract 2 and 3 talks about the government maintaining internal security and providing of goods and services.

Do you think maintaining internal security or providing goods and services for the public is the more crucial role of the government? Explain your answer. [8]

4E/SN SOCIAL STUDIES PRELIMS 2 2018
MARKING SCHEME

Section A: Source-Based Questions (35 marks)

1a)	Study Source A. Why was this source published? Explain your answer, using details of the cartoon.	[6]
Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	<p>Answers based on pure lifting/description of source</p> <p>The cartoonist is trying to show us three Rwandans walking across the bridge and behind them are corruptions, crime, poverty, Aids and Cancer.</p>	[1]
L2	<p>Infer message of cartoon</p> <p>I can infer that this source wants to <u>inform people that by reconciling and seeking unity, the nation can eventually overcome the hardships and problems and let it be in the past.</u> The source evidence shows three Rwandans walking across the bridge and behind them are corruptions, crime, poverty, Aids and Cancer.</p>	[2 -3]
L3	<p>Explain based on context</p> <p>This source was published because it was the twentieth anniversary of the genocide which is an important time to commemorate the tragic history that took place. This source was published to remind people of the importance to reconcile and to move towards unity.</p>	[4-5]
L3	<p>Explains the impact of the source</p> <p>This source was published because <u>it wants to tell the (Audience) Rwandan people that (Message) they have been making good progress towards becoming united/succeeded In becoming friendly, coming together. Hence, it want to (outcome) encourage them continue to press on in their efforts to seek unity as it is beneficial for their future.</u> The source shows how the three Rwandans are already halfway across the bridge and the lady is saying "Across the bridge there is no more sorrow" to say that they are on their way to a better progress and life.</p>	[6]

b)	Study Sources B and C. How different are these two sources? Explain your answer.	[6]
Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Similar, based on provenance / source type These sources are similar. Both are taken from online websites.	[1]
L2	False matching These sources are different because Source B how a former victim is working for the government but source C does not.	[2]
L3	Similarity in content / Difference in content <i>Award 4m for support given</i> Both sources are similar in telling us that the trials caused a lot of pain to the survivor/ was emotionally challenging one for those involved. Source B's evidence tells us " But when I went to court and head Teresphore's explanation of how he killed my father, I was so overcome with the emotional wounds within they had to suspend proceedings for a while." While Source C's evidence says "Due to the Gacaca trials, the truth that came out was extremely hurtful because it related to crimes that had been committed by people in communities." Both sources are different in terms of whether the trials has helped people to move on and forgive the past. Source B tells us that the author and his family is ready to do so. "I forgave him immediately but wanted him to come to my home, so that as a family we could all forgive him together." On the other hand, Source C tells us Rwandan people still has questions and challenges to deal with as the evidence says "The truth's out in the open, we've delivered justice, reconciliation is almost guaranteed. I think it's more complicated than that..."	[3 – 4]
L4	Both aspects of L3	[5]
L5	Difference in opinions/perspective Both sources are different in terms of their opinion/perspective regarding the effectiveness of the Gacaca courts. Source B's website gives a very optimistic view of the reconciliation process as it celebrates how one Rwandan and his family has learned to forgive his parents killer as he overcame his emotional trauma. On the other hand, Source C expresses doubts about whether normalcy can return to life in Rwanda in the post-Gacaca period and takes a more pessimistic view of whether they will cope in the time ahead.	[6]

c)	Study Source D.	
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	How useful is this source as evidence about Rwandans becoming united? Explain your answer.	[6]
Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Useful based on provenance It is useful because it is from a newspaper website and it has to do a proper job of reporting what is happening.	[1]
L2	Useful based on explanation without evidence Source is useful to tell us that the Rwandans are working together for a common purpose which is going to help them become more united as they cooperate for this goal.	[2]
L3	Useful/ Not useful based on explanation with support Source is useful to tell us that the Rwandans are becoming more united because they are working together and cooperating for a common purpose/goal. The source evidence shows us that Rwandans from a community "They awoke early and gathered along a plot of land here in this Rwandan village made up of a handful of homes. The mission: Dig up a drainage ditch alongside a row of homes that had been continuously flooding." Source is not useful to tell us that Rwandans are becoming more united because it is not possible to tell whether the efforts to bring them together are successful in positively affecting the mindsets of the participants. The source evidence tells us "It is difficult to gauge sentiment about the reconciliation efforts."	[3-4]
L4	L3 + cross-reference to another source / BI to explain further why Source D is useful or not Source D is useful as evidence about Rwandans becoming more united when we cross-refer to Source A. Source A is trying to tell us that the Rwandans are indeed cooperating and progressing towards unity as it shows three Rwandans crossing a bridge to go towards unity. Thus, Source D's view that the people of Rwanda are becoming more united is reliable given the support from Source A. Hence, Source D is useful.	[5]
L5	Useful based on provenance and context Source D is useful based on it when we consider its provenance and context. The source is from a newspaper website and gives us a balanced perspective of what is happening without bias. The source did report about the process whereby the Rwandans were brought together by giving them a task they can work together for, but it also ended with a note expressing doubt whether there is success in its outcome. Hence, the non-biased reporting of this source shows that it is reliable and useful.	[6]

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d)	Study Sources E and F. Having read Source E, are you surprised about Source F? Explain your answer.	[7]
Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Not surprised based on provenance without proper explanation I am not surprised by Source F because is from interviews of survivors while Source E is from the Human Rights Watch. They tend to give very different perspective.	[1]
L2	Decides element of surprise/ not surprised entirely from Source F (i.e. common sense arguments, no use of Source E or other sources / contextual knowledge) No, source F is not surprising because the survivors of the genocide must have been through much trauma and can be very emotional.	[2]
L3	Surprised / Not Surprised by Source F, answered by paraphrasing evidence from Source E but fail to explain the common basis for disagreement Yes I am surprised by F because it tells us "I think that having the option to settle outside Rwanda would be one of the greatest gifts that any concerned people or country can give to Rwandan genocide survivors." While in Source E, we see instead that "The re-education program has three objectives: to dispense education that will help inform the population, to help the population know their rights, and to help the population arrive at social unity."	[3]
L4	Surprised / Not Surprised based on agreement / disagreement of content of Sources E and F Having read source E, I am surprised by Source F as we see <u>the author in Source F still a strong desire to get out of his own country even with the massive education effort to build national unity</u> . In Source E, the evidence tells us that a lot of people went through the re-education process for national unity as the evidence says "The program was later required for prisoners released from detention, then expanded to include those perceived as future leaders — university students and newly elected government officials." On the other hand, Source F tell us "I think that having the option to settle outside Rwanda would be one of the greatest gifts that any concerned people or country can give to Rwandan genocide survivors." Having read Source E, I am also not surprised by Source F <u>as the re-education effort will not convince everyone to readily become united in their national identity</u> . The evidence from Source E says "However, some graduates still do not believe in national unity as they see the camps as efforts to exercise control over adult Hutu men." While from Source E it tells us "It is difficult to not remember and feel the pain that we feel when some former Hutu fighters are around and may walk in the same neighborhood."	[4-5]
L5	As L4, explained by provenance and purpose	[6]

	<p>Ultimately, having read E, I am not surprised by F because these sources had different purposes based on their provenance. Source F was an interview revealing how one surviving victim felt to represent other individuals who have similar feelings. It is done to gain support for people who are still seeking humanitarian assistance. On the other hand, source E was reporting the whole effort of Rwanda on a national level given the scope of its researching and not focused on the experiences on individual levels.</p>	
L6	<p>Surprised / Not Surprised by Source F on the basis of cross-reference to other source / contextual knowledge</p> <p>I am not surprised by Source F as it highlights the difficulties faced by some individuals to reconcile with the trauma they experienced. These difficulties are supported by Source C which also reflects that the national efforts to reconcile the country's past has also brought up deep emotional wounds and it will not be so easy for the people to get over it. The source evidence from C tells us "I think it's more complicated than that.... Due to the Gacaca trials, the truth that came out was extremely hurtful because it related to crimes that had been committed by people in communities." Although Source E did mention that people from of many backgrounds were involved in the re-education camps, but in the end, it also recognizes that there will be some whose sentiments might remain unchanged even with the efforts to influence people's mindsets towards national unity.</p>	[7]

e)	"Individuals should be responsible in Rwanda's effort to build unity". Using sources in this case study, explain how far you would agree with this statement.	[10]
Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Writes about statement, no valid source use	[1]
L2	<p>Yes / No, supported by valid source use</p> <p>e.g. Yes, Sources A and B agrees that individuals should be responsible in the nation's effort to build unity.</p> <p>Source A is trying to tell us that <u>the people are the ones who can leave their past behind and together move towards a bright future</u>. Source A's evidence shows us how a Rwandan woman, man and child are moving away from the problems of corruption, Aids, crimes and poverty by walking on a bridge held up by unity and reconciliation. This shows that they have to take the steps necessary in order to go into a bright future.</p> <p>Source B is trying to tell us that <u>the individuals like this author was the one who learned to cope with and overcome his own emotional difficulties in order to accept and forgive his family's killer and reconcile</u>. Source B's evidence says that "When I recovered, the killer continued his story.... He cried and asked for my forgiveness. I forgave him immediately but wanted him to come to my home, so that as a family we could all forgive him together."</p>	[2-4]

	<p>OR</p> <p>e.g. No, Sources D and E disagrees that individuals should be responsible in the nation's effort to build unity.</p> <p>Source D is trying to tell us <u>it is the efforts of the community to gather the people for a common goal that benefits everyone will help them build the sense of unity by serving together.</u> C's evidence shows us "The mission: Dig up a drainage ditch alongside a row of homes that had been continuously flooding. Scenes like this one were playing out across Rwanda on this Saturday — a monthly day of service known as Umuganda."</p> <p>Source E is trying to tell us <u>it is up to the government's nation wide effort at re-educating many different groups of Rwandans that will influence their mindset towards national unity.</u> E's evidence tells us that "Re-education camps were organized to teach the ideas of national unity. The program was later required for prisoners released from detention, then expanded to include those perceived as future leaders — university students and newly elected government officials."</p> <p>Hence, Sources D and E disagrees that it is the individuals who should be responsible for the efforts to help the nation build unity.</p>	
L3	<p>Yes + No, supported by valid source use <i>i.e. Both elements of L2.</i></p>	[5-8]
L4	<p>Note: Consideration on number of sources used and the quality of analysis in deciding on marks in L2 & L3</p> <p>** To score additional 2 marks, candidates can take any one of these 2 routes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • through analysing at least one source in relation to its reliability Source B seems to portray the Rwandan individuals who learned to cope with his emotions and forgave his parent's killers. However, this source is taken from a website that brings together experiences and stories of those who learned to or found forgiveness. It will not and is not going to bring out stories which tell of those who were not able to move on or still experiencing the trauma as individuals. • by giving a balanced conclusion / resolution Ultimately, the country's road to progress harmony will require the cooperation of every parties involved. The individuals, government and communities all will need to play a part and work together. Twenty odd years from a genocide of that magnitude of nearly 1 million deaths is not going to fade away easily. Many people will still live with the pain. Some may be able to cope with the efforts as individuals, but the government and village communities also needs to have the processes/programs at a nationwide or community based levels. The processes put in place by the government will also need a level of acceptance and feedback from the citizens and the individuals also need to respond as to community efforts. 	+1/2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on contextual knowledge Rwanda has gotten rid of their ethnic identity on the Identification card or other forms of registrations. No one is allowed to bring up discussions of Hutu or Tutsi ethnicity in public anymore. There are still oppositions to this policy and many still feels that it is a mistake to just bury that in the past when they need to be addressed. Therefore, the government still needs additional efforts in place before people can truly identify themselves as one nation and fully leave the past behind. 	
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Section B: Structured Response Questions (7 marks)

(a)	<p>Extract 1 states that many Singaporeans still support some form of control over usage of the internet.</p> <p>In your opinion, why we should continue to have control over internet? Explain your answer using <u>two reasons</u>.</p>	[7]
L1	<p>Describe the topic i.e. globalization and the social media</p> <p>e.g. Because of globalization, we are linked to the social media like Facebook, Youtube, Twitter and Instagram. Such channels of communication gives us access to vast amount of news and information as the global network becomes faster due to the use of optic fiber.</p>	[1-2]
L2	<p>Identifies / Describe strategies <i>Award 3 marks for identifying one strategy and 4m for more developed answer.</i></p>	[3-4]
L3	<p>L2 + Explains reason(s)</p> <p>e.g. One of the reasons for having control over the internet is <u>so that it can prevent harm to society as people can be radicalized online</u>. There were many reports of Singapore citizens being radicalized because of the propaganda put up by the ISIS even though they were operating far away in Syria and Iraq. In some of the cases, the youths were manipulated to either take a plane to join them in their battles or to start their own movement here by carrying out acts of terror locally. 19 year old Arifil Azim Putra Norja'i, was the first self-radicalised Singaporean to be detained in April with the intention of carrying out attacks here. He looked up information on travel routes and how to make improvised explosive devices, and decided that if he could not join ISIS, he would kill the President and Prime Minister. He was stopped as the internal security and police were able to intervene when they became aware of it. Had anyone of them succeeded in doing so, it can destabilize/cause disharmony to our society. <u>With such incidences of online radicalization, it has become even more necessary to carry out censorship of content that intents to bring harm to society.</u></p>	[5-7]

	<p>Another reason for having control over the internet is that we <u>can track and deter illegal behavior and lead to more responsible usage</u>. With censorship which is supported by the law, it can keep everyone in check to prevent criminal behavior. The hacktivist is an example of why control over internet is necessary as their actions can disrupt proper functions in a society. The hacktivist were responsible for the disruption of several government related or business websites in the USA and they had threatened to do so several times in Singapore. One of the hacktivists hacked onto the Prime Minister's official website and modified its content to display mocking messages. He later did the same to the Istana website. The hacking was discovered and stopped in time before it could do more harm. <u>Hence, we need to have control over the internet so that we can track and deter such criminal hacking behavior and prevent it from bringing disorder to society.</u></p>	
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(b)	<p>Extract 2 and 3 talks about the government maintaining internal security and safeguarding interest of the people.</p> <p>Do you think maintaining internal security or safeguarding interest of the people is the more crucial role of the government? Explain your answer.</p>	[8]
L1	Writes about the topic (i.e. government's role in society) without addressing the question	[1]
L2	<p>Identifies / Describe increase in market share AND/OR loss of market share</p> <p><i>Award 3-4 marks for describing one factor.</i></p> <p><i>Award 4-5 marks for describing both factors.</i></p>	[2-4]
L3	<p>L2 + Explains factor(s)</p> <p><i>Award 6-7 marks for explaining one factor.</i></p> <p><i>Award 7-8 marks for explaining both factors.</i></p> <p>The Singaporean government devote significant resources to improving the well-being of their citizens by the provision of goods and services for the public. The goods and services are provided for or subsidised by governments so that all citizens can have access to them. For example, the government ensures a stable supply of clean piped water for all Singaporeans through our 4 National Taps, consisting of local catchment water, Newater, imported water and desalinated sea water. 2/3 of Singapore's land surface is used as a water catchment area. Singapore has been importing water from Johor, Malaysia under two water agreements, the 2nd agreement expires in 2061. Singapore aims for NEWater to meet up to 55% of the country's future water demand and desalinated water to meet up to 25% of the country's water demand by 2060. There is also continual effort by the government to assure the public of the cleanliness of NEWater. <u>With the provision of such essential goods and services from the government,</u></p>	[5-7]

	<p><u>it eases up people's lives as things become more convenient as they do not need to be overly concerned about such things</u></p> <p>Maintaining internal order is one other way to work for the good of society. There are many government agencies that are involved in our internal security. They include the Central Narcotics Bureau, Singapore Police Force, Civil Defence Force and many more. One example of the government maintaining the internal order of Singapore was seen during the Little India riot that broke out on 8 December 2013. Riots broke out after a private bus accidentally ran over an Indian national. Within minutes, the Police Force was informed of the road accident and the Civil Defence Force was activated. When members of the public became rowdy, the Special Operations Command (SOC) was activated. Soon after the arrival of the SOC, the crowd dispersed & suspected rioters were arrested. <u>Such incidences highlight how government agencies play an important role in protecting citizens and their properties. These agencies fulfill their roles properly which helps provide services so that people lives in peace and safety that government provides.</u></p>	
L4	<p>Evaluation of factors</p> <p>Ultimately, it is still more crucial for the government to take care of law and order first before providing goods and services. A lawful and orderly society should be the foundation of a society. The people will be able to live and work peacefully in a country that has few crimes and help in its progress economically. The providing of goods and services does make things easier and convenient for people, but without a safe and secure society as the foundation, such goods and services will not be guaranteed as they can be abused or misused.</p>	[8]

Name: _____ ()

Class: _____

Centre Number: _____

Index Number: _____

KRANJI SECONDARY SCHOOL
Preliminary Examination
Secondary 4 Express/ 5 Normal Academic

4EXP/5NA

HUMANITIES (SOCIAL STUDIES)

2272/01
2273/01

PAPER 1

Tuesday

14 August 2018

1 hr 45 minutes

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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer all questions from Section A and B.

Start Section B on a fresh piece of foolscap paper.

Write your answers on the foolscap paper provided.

Tie and submit your question paper, Section A and Section B separately.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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

This question paper consists of 6 printed pages.

[Turn over

SECTION A (Source-Based Case Study) (35 marks)

Question 1 is compulsory for all candidates.

1 Being Part of a Globalised World

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully, and then answer all the questions.

You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources you are told to use. In answering the questions you should use your knowledge of the issue to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

(a) Study Source A.

Do you think the cartoonist is supportive about the use of mass surveillance by the government? Explain your answer. [6]

(b) Study Source B.

Why do you think the US attorney made this speech? Explain your answer. [6]

(c) Study Sources C and D.

How far does Source C prove Source D right? Explain your answer. [6]

(d) Study Sources E and F.

Both sources differ in their opinions on the effectiveness of mass surveillance policy. Is one source more useful than the other? Explain your answer. [7]

(e) 'The mass surveillance policy is effective against terrorism.'

Using the sources in this case study, explain how far you would agree with this statement. [10]

What is the impact of America's mass surveillance policy?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Read this carefully. It may help you to answer some of the questions.

Mass surveillance rose to prominence after the 9/11 terrorist attack as America looked for answers. The US government, namely the National Security Agency (NSA), is eager to know such attacks can be prevented in the future. With new technological capabilities, government leaders and national security experts have found support in implementing mass surveillance practices when the country faced one of the scariest times in its history.

Mass surveillance is the practice of spying on an entire, or significant part of a, population. It can involve anything from CCTV monitoring and email interceptions, to wire-tapping and computer hacking.

Many of these mass surveillance practices remain classified to this day and only their most basic features are known. However, leaked documents and the presence of whistle-blowers¹ have allowed some of these practices to surface. The American public remains divided as to whether the government should implement such a policy.

Study the following sources to find out if America's mass surveillance policy was well-received by her citizens.

¹A whistle-blower is a person who exposes any kind of information or activity that is deemed illegal, unethical or not correct within an organisation that is either public or private.

Source A: A cartoon posted on the internet by an American citizen.



Source B: *Senior US Department of Justice attorney Bruce Swartz before a hearing of the United Nations Human Rights Committee. The US is one of 74 signatories that has signed the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights agreement. As a result, US must be scrutinized every five years by an 18-person UN panel that focuses particularly on allegations of human rights abuses.*

All United States activities, including its intelligence surveillance activities and its activities in the context of armed conflict with Al-Qaeda, were carried out in strict compliance with domestic and international law. The data in question was collected only for a valid purpose – foreign intelligence and counter-terrorism. Intelligence data collection does not intend to, or have the effect of, changing or challenging freedom of expression. Nor is it designed to or does it have the effect of disadvantaging people based on their ethnicity, on their race, on their gender, on their sexual orientation.

Source C: *An opinion by a former whistle-blower of the NSA. April 2016.*

With about two-thirds of the world's population under the NSA and partner agencies' watchful eyes, there is simply too much data being collected. That's why they couldn't stop the Boston bombing, or the Paris shootings – the data is all there but the agency isn't carefully and methodically setting its tools up for smart data collection, leaving analysts to search for a needle in a haystack.

The data was all there... the NSA is great at going back over it forensically for years to see what they were doing before that. But that doesn't stop attacks. The "collect it all" mantra now may be the norm, but it's expensive and simply doesn't work.

Source D: *An excerpt from an article published in The New York Times by a team of foreign correspondents. Nov 2015.*

Most of the men who carried out the Paris attacks were already on the radar of intelligence officials in France and Belgium, where several of the attackers lived only hundreds of yards from the main police station, in a neighbourhood known as a haven for extremists. As one French counter-terrorism expert and former defence official said, "this shows that our intelligence is actually pretty good, but our ability to act on it is limited by the sheer numbers." In other words, the problem in this case was not a lack of data, but a failure to act on information authorities already had.

Source E: *Comments from Senator² Feinstein in a hastily arranged news conference after NSA announced the collection of telephone records of a major telecommunication company in USA. Published in The Washington Post on 6 June, 2013.*

As you know, and I've pointed out many times, there have been approximately 100 plots and also arrests made since 2009 by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). I do not know to what extent metadata³ was used or if it was used, but I do know this: That terrorists will come after us if they can and the only thing we have to deter this is good intelligence. To understand that a plot is being hatched and to get there before they get to us.

²senator – a US government official

³metadata – a set of data that describes and gives information about other data

Source F: *An excerpt from an article published in Wired, an American magazine.*

Feinstein may have revealed more than she had intended: "We don't know what works to identify terrorist plots. But surveillance is one thing we know how to do well. So we are going to do that to stop the terrorists."

American spies' allegiance to massive surveillance is based on faith, not track record. The Boston Marathon bombing in April of 2013 illustrates how broad proactive surveillance is no solution against attacks. The NSA was conducting its massive spying at the time, and the attacks happened anyway. Targeted surveillance of people known to be connected to terrorism is the best way to find terrorists. Almost every major terrorist attack on Western soil in the past fifteen years was committed by someone already on the government's radar for one or another reason.

SECTION B (Structured-Response Question)

Question 2 is compulsory for all candidates.

2 Citizenship and Governance

Study the extracts carefully, and then answer the questions.

Extract 1

In the recent World Cup, Japanese spectators were seen taking initiative to clean up the stadium after every football match. This behavior was also seen in the Japanese football national team who left behind a spotlessly clean locker room with a thank you note to the Russian host despite their defeat to the Belgians.

Extract 2

Citizens can participate in public affairs, which they are interested in or concerned about, by airing their views and opinions through formal channels to the government.

Extract 3

The government implements and carries out policies which ensure that her citizens are being treated fairly regardless of difference in their socio-economic status, race and religion.

- (a) Extract 1 shows the considerate behavior Japanese exhibits towards others in their daily life.

In your opinion, how can we encourage Singaporeans to show consideration for others? Explain your answer using **two** strategies. [7]

- (b) Extract 2 and Extract 3 reflect on the roles of citizens and government in ensuring a more inclusive society.

Do you think the citizens has a more important role to play than the government in ensuring a more inclusive society.? Explain your answer. [8]

- End of Paper -

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Extract	http://race.tennessee.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=3085&context=utk_chanhonoproj
Source A	https://rightsinfo.org/explainer-mass-surveillance-human-rights/
Source B	https://www.ft.com/usa/un-human-rights-nsa-370/
Source C	https://www.zdnet.com/article/nsa-whistleblower-overwhelmed-with-data-ineffective/
Source D	https://www.nytimes.com/2015/11/17/world/europe/in-suspects-brussels-neighborhood-a-history-of-petty-crimes-and-missed-chances.html?_r=0
Source E	https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/post-politics/wp/2013/06/06/transcript-dianne-feinstein-saxby-chambliss-explain-defend-nsa-phone-records-program/?hpid=hp_hp-top-table-main-nsa-records%3Ahomepage%2Ftcm=47205065214
Source F	https://www.wired.com/2017/03/mass-surveillance-isnt-just-intrusive-ineffective/



KRANJI SECONDARY SCHOOL

ANSWER SCHEME
4EXP5NA SOCIAL STUDIES
PRELIM 2018

1(a) Study Source A.

Do you think the cartoonist is supportive about the use of mass surveillance by the government? Explain your answer. [6]

Level	Level Description	Marks
L1	<p>Wrong stand with no inference</p> <p>The cartoonist IS SUPPORTIVE ... (Award 1 mark)</p>	L1/1
L2	<p>Misinterpretation of source/ Correct stand with no inference</p> <p>The cartoonist is supportive about the use of mass surveillance as it will be useful to deter terrorism (I). This is shown in the source where the statue of liberty has many cameras which will help to spot terrorists (S).</p> <p>Or</p> <p>The cartoonist is not supportive about the use of mass surveillance (I).</p>	L2/2
L3	<p>Inference, supported</p> <p><i>Award L3/3 for one set of inference and evidence. Award L3/4 for two sets of inference and evidence.</i></p> <p>The cartoonist is not supportive about the use of mass surveillance as he thinks that it is intrusive for the state to invade one's privacy (I). This is seen in the source where the cartoonist exaggerates the Statue of Liberty, an icon of the freedom for Americans as a tool for the government to spy on citizens' phone records. In addition, it is suggested in the cartoon that the government also spies on individuals' internet history as seen in "maybe we shouldn't google anything" (S).</p> <p>The cartoonist is not supportive about the use of mass surveillance as he thinks that it has created paranoia in America when they are fearful of the constant monitoring by the government (I). This is seen in the source where the women in the cartoon warned the boy that "maybe we shouldn't google anything" suggesting her fear that their internet history will be monitored by the government (S).</p>	L3/3-4
L4	<p>Explains the irony/ mockery used by the cartoonist</p> <p><i>Award L5/6 for answers which are well-explained using evidence from the cartoon.</i></p> <p>The cartoonist is not supportive of the use of mass surveillance by the government. The cartoonist uses irony in the cartoon by using the Statue of Liberty which symbolizes freedom in America which they are extremely proud of. The cartoonist is mocking the government that by using mass surveillance, they are going against this freedom which they stand strongly by. This can be seen in the cartoon where the Statue of Liberty is drawn with many CCTVs and the violation of privacy by eavesdropping on conversation through phone records.</p>	L5/5-6

Study Source B.

(b)

Why do you think the US attorney made this speech? Explain your answer.

[6]

Level	Level Description	Marks
L1	<p>Describes the source or repeats information from source</p> <p>This source is about the US government's reason for implementing mass surveillance.</p>	L1/1
L2	<p>Because of what he says [Inference] <i>Award L2/2 for weak/ unsupported inference</i></p> <p>He made this speech because he wanted to justify the mass surveillance policy as it was to deter terrorism and not discriminate any citizen (I). This is supported in "The data in question was collected only for a valid purpose – foreign intelligence and counter-terrorism. Intelligence data collection does not intend to, or have the effect of, changing or challenging freedom of expression... effect of disadvantaging people based on their ethnicity" (S)</p>	L2/2-3
L3	<p>Because of consideration of wider context</p> <p>The US attorney made this speech as he is aware that the UN Human Rights Committee is finding ways and means to accuse the US government of being guilty of denying human rights through their practice of mass surveillance. Hence, in his speech, he stressed the intention of the mass surveillance policy which is strictly to gather intelligence to deter terrorism.</p>	L3/4
L4	<p>Because of the impact he wanted his speech to have [Purpose] <i>Award L4/6 for more fully developed answers</i></p> <p>The US attorney made this speech to convince (P) the UN Human Rights Committee (A) that the US government is justified in using mass surveillance practices as it was to deter terrorism and not discriminate any citizen (I) so that the UN Human Rights Committee will not find the US government guilty of denying human rights and allow the US government to continue to practise mass surveillance (R). This is supported in "The data in question was collected only for a valid purpose – foreign intelligence and counter-terrorism. Intelligence data collection does not intend to, or have the effect of, changing or challenging freedom of expression... effect of disadvantaging people based on their ethnicity" (S).</p>	L4/5-6

(c) Study Sources C and D.

How far does Source C prove Source D right? Explain your answer.

[6]

Level	Level Description	Mark
L1	<p>Identifies prove s/ does not prove, but no valid/ weak explanation</p> <p>Source C does not prove D right as they are from different perspectives. [1]</p>	L1/1-2
L2	<p>Prove/ Does not prove, based on source content <i>Award L2/3 for weak/ unsupported inferences.</i> <i>Award L2/4 for supported inferences.</i></p> <p>Source C proves Source D right. Both sources tell me that mass surveillance is ineffective as the authorities are not able to use the massive data to stop terrorist attack before happening. This is shown in Source C "The data was all there... the NSA is great at going back over it forensically for years to see what they were doing before that. But that doesn't stop attacks." This is also shown in Source D "but our ability to act on it is limited by the sheer numbers. In other words, the problem in this case was not a lack of data, but a failure to act on information authorities already had."</p>	L2/3-4
L3	<p>Proves/ Does not prove based on cross-reference <i>Cross-reference to Source F.</i></p> <p>Source C proves Source D right as it is supported by Source F. Source F also tells me that mass surveillance is ineffective as authorities are unable to use the collected data to stop terrorist attack in time. This is shown in "The NSA was conducting its massive spying at the time, and the attacks happened anyway... Almost every major terrorist attack on Western soil in the past fifteen years was committed by someone already on the government's radar for one or another reason."</p>	L3/5
L4	<p>Proves/ Does not prove based on provenance</p> <p>Source C cannot prove Source D right as Source C is unreliable. Source C is an account by a former whistleblower of NSA. With his previous track record of exposing the NSA, the person is likely to be against the NSA. It is hence doubtful if he would actually reveal the true effectiveness of NSA and their mass surveillance policy. Thus, with its lack of credibility, it cannot prove Source D right although the sources are telling me that mass surveillance is ineffective.</p>	L4/6

(d) Study Sources E and F.

Both sources differ in their opinions on the effectiveness of mass surveillance policy. Is one source more useful than the other? Explain your answer. [7]

Level	Level Descriptors	Marks
L1	Identifies that one source is more useful than the other, but with no valid explanation Source F is more useful than Source E as it is by an American magazine.	L1/1
L2	Usefulness based on content <i>Award 3m for a more developed answer.</i> Source F is more useful. Source F tells me that the intelligence collected from mass surveillance is not useful as it has failed to stop terrorism from happening. This is seen in "The NSA was conducting its massive spying at the time, and the attacks happened anyway." On the other hand, Source E tells me that the intelligence collected from mass surveillance is useful as it allows the authorities to stop terrorism from happening. This is seen in "As you know, and I've pointed out many times, there have been approximately 100 plots and also arrests made since 2009 by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)."	L2/2-3
L3	Usefulness based on critical analysis of one source Source F is more useful as it is more reliable. Source F is written by Wired, an American magazine which is a third party has no affiliation with the US government. Hence, although the source highlights the ineffectiveness of the mass surveillance policy, it is likely that the magazine is merely reporting facts. Source E is less useful as it is less reliable. Source E is an account by a senator who works for the US government, Feinstein is thus defending the US government by justifying the presence of mass surveillance policy.	L3/4-5
L4	Usefulness based on critical analysis of both sources (shows relative comparison that one is MORE useful than the other which is LESS useful)	L4/6
L5	Usefulness based on cross-reference Source F is more useful than Source E as it is supported by Source D. Source D also tells me that the intelligence collected from mass surveillance is not useful as it is not used to stop past terrorist events from happening due to lapses by the authorities. This is seen in "this shows that our intelligence is actually pretty good, but our ability to act on it is limited by the sheer numbers. In other words, the problem in this case was not a lack of data, but a failure to act on information authorities already had."	L5/7

(e) 'The mass surveillance policy is effective against terrorism'

Using the sources in this case study, explain how far you would agree with this [10] statement.

Level	Level Description	Marks
L1	Writes about the statement, no valid source use. Mass surveillance is a strategy used by the US government to deter terrorism.	[1]
L2	Yes/ No, supported by valid source use <i>Award L2/2 for 1 valid SEE.</i> <i>Award L2/3 for 2 valid SEEs.</i> <i>Award L2/4 for 3 valid SEEs.</i>	[2-4]
L3	Yes + No, supported by valid source use Both elements of L2 <i>Award L2/5 for 1:1 SEEs.</i> <i>Award L2/6 for 2:1 SEEs.</i> <i>Award L2/7 for 2:2 SEEs.</i> <i>Award L2/8 for 2:3 SEEs.</i> <i>Imbalanced Argument (1:3/ 1:4/ 1:5 – Award max L3/5-6)</i> Agree: Sources A, B and E Disagree: Sources C, D and F I agree as seen in Source A. Mass surveillance allows the US government to track down potential terrorists who may have been indoctrinated and are at high risk of committing terrorism. Mass surveillance will thus allow the government to stop them in time. This is seen in the cartoon where the US government is committed to collecting intelligence data from physical surveillance through the statue of liberty to internet surveillance. I agree as seen in Source B. Mass surveillance allows the US government to collect intelligence to hunt down the terrorist groups and stop potential attacks from happening in future. This is seen in "All United States activities, including its intelligence surveillance activities and its activities in the context of armed conflict with Al-Qaeda, were carried out in strict compliance". I agree as seen in Source E. The collected data through mass surveillance has successfully stopped terrorist attacks in time and to make arrest for terrorists who have struck previously. This is seen in "As you know, and I've pointed out many times, there have been approximately 100 plots and also arrests made since 2009 by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)." I disagree as seen in Source C. Mass surveillance has crippled the effectiveness of authorities in using the collected intelligence as it is too massive and time-consuming for the authorities to use it purposefully. This is seen in "the data is all there but the agency isn't carefully and methodically setting its tools up for smart data collection, leaving analysts to search for a needle in a haystack". I disagree as seen in Source D. The authorities are not proficient in sieving through data collected through mass surveillance to allow them to stop terrorism in time. This is seen through "but our ability to act on it is limited by the sheer numbers. In other words, the problem in this case was not a lack of data, but a failure to act on information authorities already had." I disagree as seen in Source F. Mass surveillance spreads the authorities too thinly for them to focus on specific terrorists who may conduct attacks. Hence, it ended up useless as the authorities are unable to act in time. This is seen in "Targeted surveillance of people known to be connected to terrorism is the best way to find	[5-8]

Level	Level Description	Marks
	terrorists. Almost every major terrorist attack on Western soil in the past fifteen years was committed by someone already on the government's radar for one or another reason."	
+2	<p>To score +2 marks, candidates can take any one of these 3 routes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through analyzing at least one source in relation to its reliability, utility or sufficiency • By sharing examples from their contextual knowledge • By giving a balanced argument <p><u>Reliability (Provenance)</u></p> <p>Source B is unreliable. Being a US attorney, he is expected to defend the US government and their policy of mass surveillance. Besides, before the UN Human Rights Committee, he will definitely justify the presence of the mass surveillance policy as useful in making arrests of terrorist groups to deflect criticisms away from accusations that personal freedom has been infringed upon.</p> <p><u>Balanced Argument</u></p> <p>There are both pros and cons to the use of mass surveillance.</p> <p>In some of the sources, it is clear that the use of mass surveillance is effective against terrorism as it allows authorities to use the intelligence purposefully, stopping terrorism in time and to make arrests for terrorists who are guilty of causing destruction. This is evident in Sources A, B and E. As seen through Source E, "As you know, and I've pointed out many times, there have been approximately 100 plots and also arrests made since 2009 by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)."</p> <p>However, it is also evident that the authorities are unable to digest the massive amount of data collected through mass surveillance for it to be used effectively to stop terrorism in time. This is evident in Sources C, D and F. As seen through Source C, "the data is all there but the agency isn't carefully and methodically setting its tools up for smart data collection, leaving analysts to search for a needle in a haystack."</p> <p>The sources show that there are two sides to the argument and that the perspectives of each side is valid and reasonable. While there is great potential in using intelligence collected through mass surveillance, it is evident that the NSA needs to find a way to use the data in a more purposeful and efficient way instead of sitting on the massive amount of data with untapped potential.</p>	

**ANSWER KEY
SECTION B SRQ**

- (a) Extract 1 shows the considerate behavior Japanese exhibits towards others in their daily life.

In your opinion, how can we encourage Singaporeans to show consideration for others? Explain your answer using two strategies.

[7]

L1	Describes the topic i.e.	[1]
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being considerate to others allows Singapore to be a better place. 	
L2	Identifies/ Describes the reason	[2-4]
	<i>Award 2 marks for identifying one strategy and 3 marks for identifying two strategies. Award 3 marks for describing one strategy and 4 marks for describing two strategies.</i>	
L3	L2+Explains strategy	[5-7]
	<i>Award 5-6 marks for explaining one strategy Award 6-7 marks for explaining two strategies</i> <p>One strategy is to educate Singaporeans. Singaporeans should be educated from young to show consideration for others. This education can start early from nursery or kindergarten. Students should be taught to clean their own classroom after a day of lessons or even be taught how to clean up the area they have used it. Beyond primary schools, students can be entrusted to have greater responsibility over common areas like the toilets and corridors by having a duty rotation. Through doing these cleaning chores, they are better able to empathize that their actions will have impact on others. Overtime, they may develop this consciousness of showing consideration for others, allowing them to continue showing consideration for others as they grow older.</p> <p>One strategy is for the government to hold an awareness campaign. Similar to the MRT campaign raising awareness on the graciousness on public transport, the government can embark on a similar campaign after deciding on the most pressing area which Singaporeans have failed to show consideration for others in. For example, a campaign can be launched to inculcate drivers to be considerate to other drivers on the road. For example, instead of negative reinforcement of driving behavior on the road through traffic offences and penalties, LRT law enforcers can also take note of commending drivers who give way to other vehicles or show graciousness in overtaking. Such drivers can be given recognition through letters. By starting on one aspect in society, this can slowly motivate Singaporeans to show consideration for others.</p>	

- (b) Extract 2 and Extract 3 reflect on the roles of citizens and government in ensuring a more inclusive society.

Do you think the citizens has a more important role to play than the government in ensuring a more inclusive society? Explain your answer.

[8]

L1	Writes about the topic (i.e. ensuring a more inclusive society.) but without addressing the question	[1-2]
	Working for the good of society means that Singapore can carry on our business as usual and citizens are kept happy.	
L2	Describes the role of groups	[3-4]
	<i>Award 3 marks for describing one group Award 4 marks for describing two groups</i>	

L3	Explains the role of groups <i>Award 5-6 marks for explaining one group</i> <i>Award 6-7 marks for explaining two groups</i> <p>The role of citizens is important in working for the good of society. Citizens can provide feedback to the government on societal affairs which they are concerned about. For example, the Our Singapore Conversation (OSC) allows citizens to have conversations on the hopes and aspirations they have for Singapore. These enable the government to better understand the citizens' point of view when devising policies. The government will thus be able to formulate a more comprehensive and inclusive policies to benefit majority in the society.</p> <p>The role of the government is important in working for the good of society. The government ensures that legislation is in place to ensure that citizens are not taken advantage of. For example, the WorkRight initiative introduced by the government allows employees to understand their rights. Targeted at low-wage workers, the government focused on raising awareness to ensure better retirement security for this group of workers. Some areas include timely salary payment, no excessive working hours and statutory leave entitlement. In this way, the government can ensure that more Singaporeans can achieve a sense of security working in Singapore.</p>	[5-7]
L4	Both aspects of L3 plus explains the relative importance of each group <p>Both citizens and government are important in working for the good of society as they play a complementary role. It is difficult to attribute one group to be more important than the other. To achieve a working and inclusive Singapore society, there is a need for the citizens to give honest feedback to the government as they may possibly have blind spots and oversights. Similarly, the citizens must depend on the government as they have the authority to impact change through the policies they implement. The two-way communication and interactions between the government and the citizens also ensure that there is continuous improvement and refinement to existing policies to build a more inclusive society.</p>	[8]



NEW TOWN SECONDARY SCHOOL
Preliminary Examination 2018
Secondary 4 Express/ 5 Normal Academic

NAME

CLASS

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REGISTER
NUMBER

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Humanities
Social Studies

2272/1, 2273/1, 2274/1

24 July 2018

0800-0945

1 hour 45 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, register number and class in the spaces provided above.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

DO NOT use staples, highlighters, glue or correction fluid/tape.

Answer all questions.

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

Parent's Signature: _____

For Examiner's Use	
	50

This question paper consists of 7 printed pages.

Setter : Mdm Rosnah Ghazali

Section A (Source-Based Case Study)

Question 1 is compulsory for all candidates.

1 Being Part of a Globalised World

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully, and then answer all the questions.

You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources which you are told to use. In answering the questions, you should use your knowledge of the issue to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

(a) Study Source A.

What is the author's opinion about Multi-National Corporations? Explain your answer. [5]

(b) Study Source B.

Why was this cartoon published in an Indonesian newspaper? Explain your answer. [6]

(c) Study Source C.

How useful is this source as evidence about the impact of Multi-National Corporations to the less developed countries? Explain your answer. [7]

(d) Study Sources D and E.

How similar are Sources D and E? Explain your answer. [7]

(e) "Multi-National Corporations are welcome in the less developed countries." Using sources in this case study, explain how far you would agree with this statement. [10]

How far do Multi-National Corporations benefit Less Developed Countries?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Read this carefully. It may help you to answer some of the questions.

Multinational Corporations (MNC) are businesses that function with a headquarters in the origin country, while having other facilities and assets based in other countries. In 2006, an MNC, Nike came under fire for abusive labour practices after outsourcing labour overseas because it was cheaper. The public was shocked by reports of Indonesian Nike workers earning as little as 14 cents an hour. There were disturbing allegations of abuse which included stories that a Vietnamese sub-contractor had chased women out of the Nike factory in Vietnam until they collapsed for failing to wear regulation shoes.

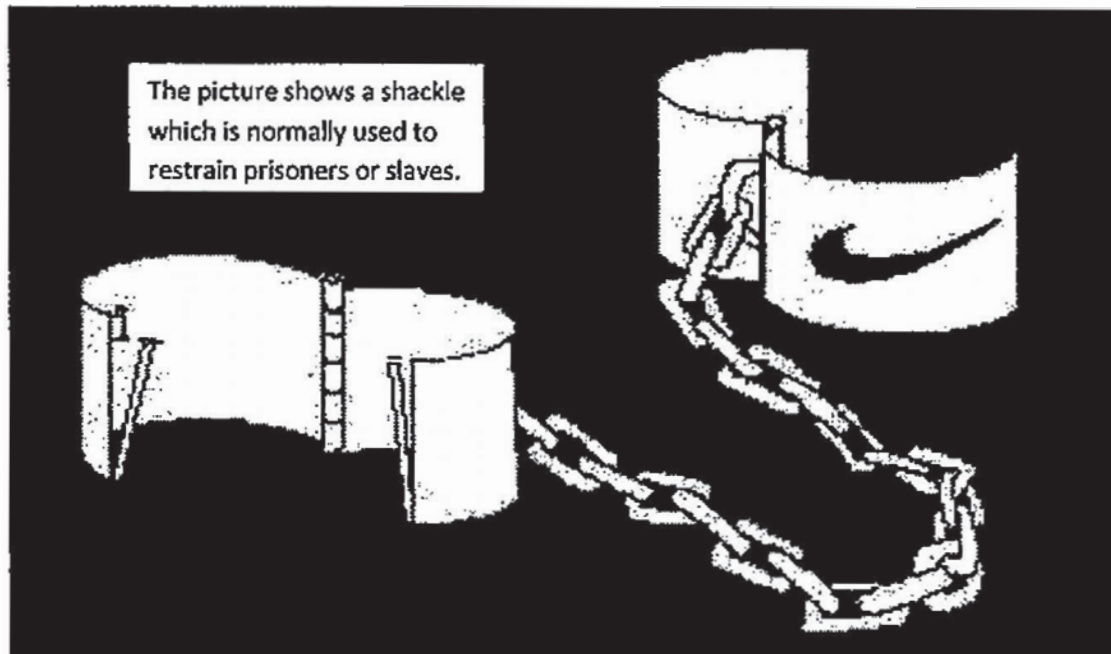
The incident exposed many MNCs' shocking practices in what is called 'sweatshop' environment. More than a decade after sweatshop labour for top brands became a mainstream issue, the problem still persists across the global clothing and footwear sector.

Study the following sources to find out whether MNCs actually helped Less Developed Countries such as Indonesia.

Source A: *From an article which was published in the Asia Pacific Journal on 28 February 2017 by K. Kuswanto, an Indonesian who lectures in a university in The Netherlands.*

The local government of the Banyuwangi District in Indonesia is keen to enhance the agriculture, fisheries and tourism sectors and to ensure a wide array of employment opportunities for local workers. In order to achieve this, successful negotiations with Multinational Corporations are necessary. Thus, the local officials have equipped themselves with the skill of effective bargaining so that they can protect and promote the interests of their communities. With the new set of skills, they triumph over MNCs whose main objective is to exploit natural resources to benefit themselves.

Source B: *A cartoon published in an Indonesian newspaper, 30 March 2016. The cartoon is used to depict Nike's treatment of its Indonesian workers.*



Source C: *An article published on 7 June 2003 by Johan Norberg, a presenter of the television documentary Globalisation is Good.*

In truth the work does look tough, and the conditions grim, if we compare Vietnamese factories with what we have back home in United States. But that's not the comparison these workers make. They compare the work at Nike with the way they lived before, or the way their parents or neighbours still work. And the facts are revealing. The average pay at a Nike factory close to Ho Chi Minh (Vietnam capital city) is \$54 a month, almost three times the minimum wage for a state-owned enterprise. Many queue outside the MNC plants for a chance to be accepted to work at MNCs like Nike.

Source D: *Excerpts from an interview with local Indonesian, 5 May 2016.*

The presence of large foreign-owned palm oil plantations has created a new poverty and is triggering a crisis of landlessness and hunger. Human rights violations keep occurring around natural resources in the country and intimidation, forced evictions and torture are common. There are thousands of cases that have not surfaced. Many remain hidden, especially by local authorities. In the Suharto (past Indonesian President) era, you were sent to prison for talking about the government. Now you can be sent there for talking about Multinational Corporations.

Source E: *Excerpts from a report published in The Economist, 26 November 2016.*

In recent years, no country has lost forest at a faster rate than Indonesia. First come the loggers; clear-cutting and burning follow, to make way for palm-oil or timber plantations which have foreign interest. The problem is worsened by Indonesian politicians, friendly to big palm-oil or pulp-and-paper companies, who like to pretend they have community interests at heart. They fret that conservation measures would harm smallholders who are individual farmers with just a few acres of land. Faced with evidence of illegal deforestation by Multi-National Corporations, politicians shrug: Indonesia is a big country, they say, and policing every two-hectare plot across 13,000 islands is impossible.

Section B (Structured Response Question)

Question 2 is compulsory for all candidates.

2 Exploring Citizenship and Governance

Study the extracts carefully, and then answer the questions.

Extract 1

Singapore ranked 6th among 180 countries in 2017 corruption perceptions index.

Singapore has moved up one position to rank 6th in a corruption perceptions index by graft watchdog Transparency International.

Singapore was ranked as the least corrupt country in the Political and Economic Risk Consultancy's 2017 Report on Corruption in Asia - a position it has held since 1995.

Similarly, in the 2017-2018 Rule of Law Index compiled by the World Justice Project, the country was ranked 4th for absence of corruption, coming out as the top Asian nation out of 113 countries.

Extract 2

What we need is to get successful Singaporeans to understand that they have a responsibility to help the less fortunate and less able with compassion.

Extract 3

The government has also built up the education system by allocating a large portion of the country's budget into education.

- (a) Extract 1 states that Singapore is the least corrupt Asian country.**

In your opinion, what has contributed to Singapore's achievement in becoming the least corrupt Asian country? Explain your answer using two reasons.

[7]

- (b) Extract 2 and Extract 3 reflect on the role of individuals and government in helping all Singaporeans to improve their life.**

Do you think individuals have a more important role to play than the government in helping all Singaporeans improve their life? Explain your answer.

[8]

Sources:

Source A: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23276665.2017.1368246>

Source B: <http://creativism.com/cartoons-about-nike-sweatshops/>

Source C: <https://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/noble-fee-nike>

Source D: <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2013/may/25/indonesia-new-corporate-colonialism>

Source E: <https://www.economist.com/news/asia/21710844-weather-helping-little-despite-tough-talk-indonesias-government-struggling-stem>

Extract 1: <http://www.straitstimes.com>

End of paper

ANSWER SCHEME
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS 2018
SOCIAL STUDIES
PAPER 2272/1,2273/1,2274/1

1a) Study Source A.

What is the author's opinion about Multi-National Corporations? Explain your answer.
 [5]

L1	Answers based on provenance/Repeating Information Only	[1]
L2	Answers showing opinion of the author without support <i>Award 2 marks for one opinion without support.</i> <i>Award 3 marks for two opinions without support.</i> e.g. The author feels that the presence of MNCs have encouraged locals to pick up new skills. e.g. The author feels that MNCs bring negative impact to a country.	[2-3]
L3	Answers showing opinion of the author with support <i>Award 4 marks for one opinion with support.</i> <i>Award 5 marks for two opinions with support.</i> e.g. The author feels that the presence of MNCs have encouraged locals to pick up new skills. This is supported by 'Thus, the local officials have equipped themselves with the skill of effective bargaining so that they can protect and promote the interests of their communities.' This shows that the author thinks that MNCs have brought about some positive impact to the villagers. e.g. The author feels that MNCs bring negative impact to a country. This is supported by 'With the new set of skills, they triumph over MNCs whose main objective is to exploit natural resources to benefit themselves.' This shows that the author thinks that MNCs will bring harm to the country. Accept other plausible answers.	[4-5]

1b) Study Source B.

Why was this cartoon published in an Indonesian newspaper? Explain your answer. [6]

L1	Answers which literally describes the source e.g. The cartoonist published this to show that the MNC, NIKE is like a chain.	[1]
L2	Answers which describes sub-message of the source OR Answers based on provenance without explanation. e.g. The cartoonist published this in the Indonesian newspaper to show Indonesians that Nike controls its workers/controls the countries in which it sets up its company. e.g. The cartoonist published this in the Indonesian newspaper to remind Indonesian that Nike has been abusing Indonesian workers for a long time.	[2]
L3	Valid message(s) from the source <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers.</i> e.g. The cartoonist published this in the Indonesian newspaper to show Indonesians that Nike /MNCs like Nike do not bring benefit to Indonesia. [3] e.g. The cartoonist published this in the Indonesian newspaper to show Indonesians that Nike /MNCs like Nike do not bring benefit to Indonesia. This is seen in Source B where the logo Nike is embossed on a chain which is often use to chain slaves or convicts. This shows that Indonesians were not treated well by Nike.[4] OR e.g. The cartoonist published this in the Indonesian newspaper to show Indonesians that it has been almost 10 years since Indonesians suffered under MNCs like Nike. [3] e.g. The cartoonist published this in the Indonesian newspaper to show Indonesian that it has been almost 10 years since Indonesians suffered under MNCs like Nike. This is seen in Source B which showed a Nike logo on a shackle and this was published in the newspaper in March, almost 10 years after Nike was under fire for abusive labour in Indonesia. This shows that Indonesians have been mistreated by Nike for a long time. [4]	[3-4]
L4	Answers which are able to detect relevant aim of the source with explanation Or Answers which detect relevant aim with respect to the date in provenance.	[5]

	<p>e.g In light of the criticism that has surrounded MNCs, the cartoonist published this in the Indonesian newspaper to mock/criticise (AIM) Nike for exploiting and abusing (MESSAGE) Indonesian (AUDIENCE) labours. This is seen by representing Nike on a shackle which is commonly used to chain slaves or convicts. (EVIDENCE). This shows that Nike as an MNC have abused its position and caused hardship to Indonesians. (EXPLANATION)</p> <p>e.g In light of the criticism that has surrounded MNCs, the cartoonist published this in the Indonesian newspaper to send a strong message (AIM) to MNCs that Indonesian (Audience) still remembers that Nike had abused Indonesian labourers almost 10 years ago (MESSAGE based on reference to time in provenance) and would not allow MNCs to exploit Indonesians the same way Nike had done.</p>	
L5	<p>L4 plus Purpose: to pressure MNCs to carry out good labour practices which protect locals. [6]</p> <p>Note: purpose is the intended impact of the message on the behaviour of the audience (MNCs /Nike or Indonesian readers)</p> <p>e.g. In light of the criticism that has surrounded MNCs, the cartoonist published this in the Indonesian newspaper to mock/criticise (AIM) Nike (Audience) for exploiting and abusing Indonesian labours. (MESSAGE). This is seen by representing Nike on a shackle which is commonly used to chain slaves or convicts. (EVIDENCE). This shows that Nike as an MNCs have abuse its position and caused hardship to Indonesians. (EXPLANATION) This is so MNCs will feel pressured to carry out good labour practices which protect the locals. (ACTION)</p> <p>e.g. In light of the criticism that has surrounded MNCs, the cartoonist published this in the Indonesian newspaper to send a strong message (AIM) to MNCs(Audience) that Indonesian still remembers that Nike had abused Indonesian labourers almost 10 years ago (MESSAGE based on reference to time in provenance). This shows that Indonesian are still feeling the pain of being mistreated by MNCs. This is so that MNCs would stop exploiting Indonesians the same way Nike had done/ so that Nike would stop exploiting to carry out good labour practices which protect the locals. (ACTION)</p> <p>e.g. In light of the bad labour practices by MNCs like Nike, the cartoonist published this in the Indonesian newspaper to remind (AIM) Indonesians (AUDIENCE) that MNCs have abused Indonesian labours (MESSAGE). This is seen by representing Nike on a shackle which is commonly used to chain slaves or convicts. (EVIDENCE). This shows that Indonesians have not been treated well by MNCs. (EXPLANATION). This is so that Indonesian will</p>	

	collectively pressure MNCs to carry out good practices which protect the locals. (ACTION)	
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1(c) Study Source C.

How useful is this source as evidence about the impact of Multi-National Corporations to the less developed countries? Explain your answer. [7]

L1	<p>Undeveloped provenance Note: No stance = 0 mark</p> <p>e.g. The source is useful because it is by a presenter of a television documentary Globalisation is Good.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>e.g The source is not useful as it is from the documentary Globalisation is Good.</p>	[1]
L2	<p>Useful based on Source Content : improvement in quality of life</p> <p><i>Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers</i></p> <p>e.g. Source C is useful as it tells me that MNCs have brought advantages to the less developed countries. This is seen 'The average pay at a Nike factory close to Ho Chi Minh (Vietnam capital city) is \$54 a month, almost three times the minimum wage for a state-owned enterprise.' This shows that an MNC like Nike has improved the life of local people.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>e.g Source C is useful as it tells me that MNCs have brought about an overall improvement to the life or people in the less developed countries. This is seen in 'They compare the work at Nike with the way they lived before, or the way their parents or neighbours still work. And the facts are revealing. The average pay at a Nike factory close to Ho Chi Minh (Vietnam capital city) is \$54 a month, almost three times the minimum wage for a state-owned enterprise.' This shows that standard of living in the less developed countries has changed positively because of the opportunities given by MNCs.</p>	[2-3]
L3	<p>Not Useful based on WHEN it was published explained.</p> <p>e.g. Source C is not useful because it was published on 7 June 2003. It has been 15 years since and Nike might not be doing this now.</p>	[4]
L4	<p>USEFUL OR NOT USEFUL explained by cross-reference. Award lower level marks if reliability is not shown.</p>	[4-5]
L5	<p>USEFUL AND NOT USEFUL explained by cross-reference. Award lower level marks if reliability is not shown.</p>	[6]

	<p>Useful – Either D or E Not Useful – A</p> <p>Source C is not useful because it is contradicted by Sources D and E. Source C said that MNCs bring positive impact to the less developed country as seen in 'The average pay at a Nike factory close to Ho Chi Minh (Vietnam capital city) is \$54 a month, almost three times the minimum wage for a state-owned enterprise.' This shows that an MNC like Nike has improved the life of local people but Sources D and E said that MNCs do not bring positive impact to the country. This is seen in 'The presence of large foreign-owned palm oil plantations has created a new poverty and is triggering a crisis of landlessness and hunger' in Source D and 'In recent years, no country has lost forest at a faster rate than Indonesia. First come the loggers; clear-cutting and burning follow, to make way for palm-oil or timber plantations which have foreign interest' in Source E. This shows that MNCs brought about social and environmental problems to less developed countries. Since Sources D and E do not support Source C, Source C is not reliable and thus not useful.</p> <p>Source C is useful because it is supported by Source A. Both Sources C and Source A said that MNCs bring positive impact to the less developed countries as seen in 'The average pay at a Nike factory close to Ho Chi Minh (Vietnam capital city) is \$54 a month, almost three times the minimum wage for a state-owned enterprise' in Source C and 'Thus, the local officials have equipped themselves with the skill of effective bargaining so that they can protect and promote the interests of their communities' in Source A. This shows that both sources agree that MNCs have helped to improve life of people in LDCs. Thus as Source A support Source C, Source C is reliable and therefore useful.</p>	
L6	<p>L4+ Questioning motive of Source C</p> <p><i>Note: No L4, award L3/4</i></p> <p>e.g. L4 + Source C is an article written by the presenter of the television documentary, Globalisation is Good. He cannot be reliable because the title of the documentary that he is a presenter of already points to the fact that it is <u>one-sided</u> and that it <u>wants to show only the good side</u> of globalisation. He is not reliable because his aim is to brainwash (AIM) people who watch his documentary (AUDIENCE) into believing believe that MNCs are really helping the Less Developed Countries (MESSAGE) so that people would support MNCs and encourage their country to open their doors to MNCs. (ACTION) Thus this shows that he is not reliable and thus whatever he says is not useful.</p> <p>e.g. L4 + Source C is an article written by the presenter of the television documentary, Globalisation is Good. He cannot be reliable because the title of the documentary that he is a presenter of already points to the fact that it is <u>one-sided</u> and that it <u>wants to show only the good side</u> of globalisation. In fact, he admitted that MNCs have double standard when setting up their factories. He said MNCs in the US are more conducive than the ones on a</p>	[7]

	<p>less developed country like Vietnam, yet he still feels that the people in the less developed countries should be thankful for the pay that they received (EVIDENCE). His aim is to make the world believe that MNCs are really helping the Less Developed Countries so that countries would open their doors to MNCs.(Outcome of author's action to support his lack of credibility) Thus this shows that he is not reliable and thus whatever he says is not useful.</p>	
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1(d) Study Sources D and E.

How similar are Sources D and E? Explain your answer.

[7]

L1	<p>Similarities or Differences, based on provenance</p> <p>e.g. Both sources are similar, they are published in 2016.</p> <p>e.g. Sources D and E are different. Source D is an interview but Source E is a report.</p>	[1]
L2	<p>False matching/ Attempt at showing similarity and difference by lifting or paraphrasing</p> <p>e.g. Both sources are similar as both talk about MNCs and big plantations.</p> <p>e.g Sources D and E are different. Source E says that plantations affect the environment but Source D doesn't.</p>	[2]
L3	<p>Similarities OR Differences in content (i.e. must be valid matches, direct matching of content to make a direct comparison) Award the higher mark for clear similarity or difference with support from both sources.</p> <p>e.g. Sources D and E are similar. Both sources say that foreign owned plantations impact Indonesia negatively. It is seen in Source D, 'The presence of large foreign-owned palm oil plantations has created a new poverty and is triggering a crisis of landlessness and hunger' and in Source E 'In recent years no country has lost forest at a faster rate than Indonesia. First come the loggers; clear-cutting and burning follow, to make way for palm-oil or timber plantations which have foreign interest.' This shows that Indonesia is greatly disadvantaged by the presence of large foreign companies.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>e.g Sources D and E are similar in showing that Indonesian officials turned a blind eye on foreign plantations activities. This is seen in Source D 'In the Suharto (past Indonesian President) era you were sent to prison for talking about the government. Now you can be sent there for talking about Multi-National Corporations' and in Source E, 'The problem is worsened by</p>	[3-4]

	<p>Indonesian politicians, friendly to big palm-oil or pulp-and-paper companies, who like to pretend they have community interests at heart.' This shows that politicians are only interested in the money that they can earned from the large foreign companies.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Sources D and E are different in terms of the impact of foreign companies have on Indonesia. Source D says that foreign plantation companies will affect Indonesia socially while Source E says that foreign plantation companies will affect Indonesia environmentally. This is seen in Source D, 'The presence of large foreign-owned palm oil plantations has created a new poverty and is triggering a crisis of landlessness and hunger' which shows that many people will be displaced because of the clearing of land for foreign oil palm plantation but in Source E 'In recent years no country has lost forest at a faster rate than Indonesia. First come the loggers; clear-cutting and burning follow, to make way for palm-oil or timber plantations which have foreign interest.' This shows that Indonesia will lose its flora and fauna as a result of the setting up of large foreign companies.</p>	
L4	<p>Both aspects of L3</p> <p>Similarity on impact cannot be matched with differences on impact.</p>	[5]
L5	<p>Similar in purpose</p> <p>e.g. Sources D and E are similar in terms of purpose. Sources D and E criticise government officials for turning a blind eye at the activities of the foreign-owned plantations This is seen in Source D, 'In the Suharto (past Indonesian President) era you were sent to prison for talking about the government. Now you can be sent there for talking about Multi-National Corporations' and in Source E, 'The problem is worsened by Indonesian politicians friendly to big palm-oil or pulp-and-paper companies who like to pretend they have community interests at heart.' Both sources intention is to evoke Indonesian emotion so that they will protest against government's handling of large foreign companies who abuse local interest.</p>	[6]
L6	<p>Difference in tone</p> <p>Sources D and E are different in tone. Source D has an accusatory tone while Source E has a mild tone. This is seen in Source D, 'There are thousands of cases that have not surfaced. Many remain hidden, especially by local authorities. In the Suharto (past Indonesian President) era you were sent to prison for talking about the government. Now you can be sent there for talking about Multi-National Corporations.' This implies that the source is accusing the Indonesian politician of favouring the foreign-owned plantation owners while in Source E, 'The problem is worsened by Indonesian politicians friendly to big palm-oil or pulp-and-paper companies who like to pretend they have community interests at heart. They fret that conservation measures would harm smallholders who are individual farmers</p>	[7]

	with just a few acres.' This shows that although Source E blames the politician too, it is not very direct in accusing them.	
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- (e) "Multi-National Corporations are welcomed in less developed countries." Using sources in this case study, explain how far you would agree with this statement. [10]

	Description	Marks
L1	Writes about the statement, no valid use of sources e.g. I think that less developed countries generally accept MNCs	1
L2	Yes OR No supported by valid source use <i>Award higher marks for answers which accurately use more sources to support their answer</i> 2m – 1 source used to explain one side 3m – 2 sources used to explain one side 4m – 3 sources used to explain one side Yes – A and C e.g. Source A agrees that MNCs are welcomed in less developed countries because it <u>says that locals are ready for the coming of MNCs</u> . This is seen in 'The local government of the Banyuwangi District in Indonesia is keen to enhance the agriculture, fisheries and tourism sectors and to ensure a wide array of employment opportunities for local workers.' Thus this shows that locals believe that MNCs can benefit their country and therefore they welcomed them. e.g. Source C agrees that MNCs are welcomed in less developed countries because <u>locals are eager to achieve a higher standard of living</u> . This is seen in 'In truth the work does look tough, and the conditions grim, if we compare Vietnamese factories with what we have back home in United States. But that's not the comparison these workers make.' Thus this shows that locals want to work with MNCs despite the tough working conditions. No – B, D and E e.g. Source B disagrees that MNCs are welcomed in less developed countries because it shows MNCs <u>to be imprisoning locals</u> as seen by the MNCs depicted by a shackle. Thus locals do not want MNCs to come as it will only make them a prisoner in their own country. e.g. Source D disagrees that that MNCs are welcomed in less developed countries because locals believe that <u>MNCs will make their life more difficult</u> . This is seen by 'The presence of large foreign-owned palm oil plantations has created a new poverty and is triggering a crisis of	2-4

	<p>landlessness and hunger. Human rights violations keep occurring around natural resources in the country and intimidation, forced evictions and torture are common.' Thus locals would rather not have MNCs.</p> <p>e.g. Source D disagrees that that MNCs are welcomed in less developed countries because <u>locals believe that MNCs will cause environmental problems</u>. This is seen by 'First come the loggers; clear-cutting and burning follow, to make way for palm-oil or timber plantations which have foreign interest.' As such locals feel that without MNCs their environment would be better preserved. As such they do not welcome them.</p>	
L3	<p>Yes + No supported by valid source use</p> <p>Award the higher mark for a more developed answer</p> <p>1 Y + 1 N (2 sources) = 5m</p> <p>1 Y + 2 N (3 sources) = 6m</p> <p>2 Y + 1 N (3 sources) = 6m</p> <p>2 Y + 2 N (4 sources) = 7-8m</p> <p>2 Y + 3 N (5 sources) = 8m</p> <p>2 N + 3 Y (5 sources) = 8m</p> <p>** 8m = dependent on number of sources <u>as well as quality</u></p> <p>Unbalanced source:</p> <p>1 Y + 4N (5 sources) = can/will be penalised (max 5-6m)</p> <p>3Y + 1N (4 sources) = penalised</p> <p>Note: Consideration on number of sources used and the quality of analysis in deciding on marks in L2 & L3</p>	5-8
L3+	<p>To score additional 2 marks, students can take any one of the two following routes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through analysis of at least one source in relation to its reliability/utility/sufficiency: <p>e.g. Despite Source A being written by an Indonesian, he seemed to be reliable and partial in his opinion as he is a lecturer in the Netherlands, a country with many MNCs and his article is published in a reputable magazine. His article is also based on a real life example of a village in Indonesia so it shows facts. Source A was written to create awareness/warn (Aim) amongst leaders of MNCs (Audience) that a less developed country (LDC) such as Indonesia now knows that MNCs brings both benefits and problems to LDCs. It can reap benefits from MNCs and also it might be exploited if LDCs are not prepared and not in control when working with MNCs (Message). It seems to be warning MNCs leaders to not try to exploit LDCs because now the locals are prepared to bargain. This is so that MNCs would ensure that they carry out good practices in LDCs. Therefore, Source A is reliable despite its overt motive/purpose. Since Source A is reliable, its</p>	+2

	<p>claim in both supporting and challenging the statement is enhanced. (+2 marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By giving a balanced conclusion/resolution <p>e.g. There are some definitely positive arguments which say that the Less Developed Countries actually welcomed MNCs. Much of it stems from the fact that people in LDCs believe that they would be able to gain from the coming of MNCs into their country. However, there are concerns that MNCs would impact LDCs negatively in the areas of environment and social such as in Sources B, D and E. Thus because of these negative impact, the LDCs do not want to welcome MNCs.</p> <p>The sources show that there are two sides to the argument, that the perspective of each side is valid and reasonable, and the LDCs are trying their best to manage the negative impact so that the aspirations of LDCs can be fulfilled with the help of MNCs. (+2 marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by sharing example(s) from contextual knowledge <p>I feel that LDCs should welcome MNCs. In Source B, it said that MNCs give higher wages than local companies, thus allowing locals to improve their standard of living and living conditions. This is true because apart from providing higher wages, MNCs would be able to impact positively in other areas too such as improving the skills of local people. Local people would be able to learn new skills by working in an MNCs. MNCs are corporations whose parent company is from a developed country which is more technically and educationally more advanced than LDCs. Thus MNCs would bring this more advance set of knowledge and skills into their plant in LDCS. This will then be transferred to the local people, thus benefitting them. (+2 marks)</p>	
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2 Exploring Citizenship and Governance

2a	Extract 1 states that Singapore is the least corrupt Asian country. In your opinion, what has contributed to Singapore's achievement becoming the least corrupt Asian country? Explain your answer using two reasons.	[7]
L1	<p>Describes the topic.</p> <p>Example Singapore has achieved the position of the least corrupt Asian country with low crime rate due to its government.</p>	1
L2	<p>Identifies/Describes strategy(s)</p> <p><i>Award 2m for identifying one reason Award 3 m for identifying two reasons Award 3m for describing one reason</i></p>	2-4

	<p>Award 4 m for describing two reasons.</p> <p>Example One reason that explains why Singapore is the least corrupt Asian country could be that there is good governance in Singapore as a result of good leadership. The leadership in government is known for its key qualities like honesty, incorruptibility and integrity.</p> <p>Second reason that explains why Singapore is the least corrupt Asian country could be that the government work for the good of society. The government performs its duties and acts in line with a set of guiding principles such as practising meritocracy that enable society to function effectively.</p>	
L3	<p>L2+ Explains reason(s)</p> <p>Award 5 marks for explaining 1 reason Award 6 marks for explaining 2 reasons Award 7m for additional details</p> <p>Example One reason that explains why Singapore is the least corrupt Asian country could be that there is good governance in Singapore as a result of good leadership. The leadership in government is known for its key qualities like honesty, incorruptibility and integrity which ensures that leaders in our government have public interests before their self-interests and make appropriate decisions for the well-being of the country and not what makes them popular amongst the public. The judiciary in Singapore also compliments the good leadership in the government by ensuring that no one is treated above the law. Thus, if any civil servant or government leader commits corruption, the individual will be severely dealt with by the law in Singapore. This also applies to any crime committed in the country, the offender will face legal consequences appropriately. All these explain why Singapore is able to achieve the position as the least corrupt Asian country.</p> <p>Second reason that explains why Singapore is the least corrupt Asian country could be that the government work for the good of society. The government performs its duties and acts in line with a set of guiding principles such as practicing meritocracy that enable society to function effectively. Meritocracy refers to a system that distributes opportunities to enable future successes. People are rewarded based on abilities and effort rather than other factors such as race, religion or socio- economic backgrounds. For example, students who perform well in their studies and Co-Curricular Activities (CCAs) are rewarded in ways to help them excel further in their education. The Edusave Scholarship and Merit Bursary schemes reward the top 10 per cent and 25 per cent of school students</p>	5-7

	<p>respectively. Since meritocracy provides rewards based on efforts and not an individual's background, it encourages them to work hard for themselves and for the society. Thus the realization that everybody in Singapore can make it good by their own efforts reduce the need for people in Singapore to take bribes, thus reducing corruption in Singapore.</p> <p>(Accept any other plausible reasons)</p>	
2 (b)	<p>Extract 2 and Extract 3 reflect on the role of individuals and government in helping all Singaporeans improve their life.</p> <p>Do you think individuals have a more important role to play than the government in helping all Singaporeans improve their life? Explain your answer.</p>	[8]
L1	<p>Writes about the topic but without addressing the question</p> <p>e.g. Singaporeans do not all fall in the same Socio-Economic Status. Some are rich and some are poor. The poorer will obviously need help to improve their life so that they can live comfortably in Singapore. [2]</p>	[1-2]
L2	<p>Describes the role of the groups</p> <p>Award 3 marks for describing one group. Award 4 marks for describing both groups.</p> <p>e.g. Individuals have a responsibility in helping all Singaporeans improve their life. For example, Individuals can sign up to an organised group such as the YMCA youth group who equips youths to team up and go to an undeveloped country to help improve their livelihood and encourage them. Or individuals can volunteer their time at SPCA to walk dogs, at old folks' homes to spend time interacting with the elderly, at orphanages to interact with children, or make charitable donations to a good cause such as the president's challenge. [3]</p> <p>(As above plus) e.g. The government also has a responsibility in helping all Singaporeans improve their life. They can make legislative and structural improvements. For example, the government can enhance the facilities in schools, initiate new programs across different institutions such as Polytechnics, Institute of Technical Education (ITE) and Universities.[4]</p>	[3-4]
L3	<p>Explains the role of the groups</p> <p>Note: An explanation is showing how the work of the groups help all Singaporeans improve their life.</p> <p>Award 5-6 marks for explaining one group.</p>	[5-7]

	<p>Award 6-7 marks for explaining both groups.</p> <p>e.g. By volunteering their time, effort and money towards meaningful causes, these individuals play an important role in contributing to the needs of society. Their actions can benefit many people directly and also inspire others to do the same. [6]</p> <p>(As above plus) e.g. By actively improving facilities of various education establishments, the government is giving equal opportunities to resources regardless of the students' education standing. Having the government support for students from every academic level allow every Singaporean the chance to do well, possibly even better than what they were expected to, which can then help them compare to others in an increasingly level-playing field. The imbuing of a learning culture will then encourage an entire nation to improve themselves and excel, allowing them to change their fates in society. [7]</p>	
L4	<p>Both aspects in L3 plus explains the relative importance of each group [8]</p> <p>(Both examples above plus) e.g. Government's role is more important than individual's role in helping all Singaporeans improve their life. Government's decision and policies affect every citizens/ a larger number of people and thus make it easy for the citizens who need help to take advantage of the government's policies to improve their life. While individual's role to improve all Singaporean's life is sometimes impeded as their impact is on a smaller scale.</p>	

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Name	Class	Index Number	
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UNITY SECONDARY SCHOOL

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2018

SECONDARY FOUR EXPRESS

SECONDARY FIVE NORMAL ACADEMIC



HUMANITIES 2273 & 2272

28 AUGUST 2018

SOCIAL STUDIES

1 HOUR 45 MINUTES

Additional Materials : 4 Writing Papers

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, class and register number in the spaces provided on the question paper.

Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Section A

Answer all parts of Question 1.

Section B

Answer both parts of Question 2. Start Section B on a fresh sheet of paper.

Submit all sections even if not attempted.

Submit Section A and Section B **separately**.

Candidates are encouraged to support their answers with relevant examples.

At the end of the exam, tie the writing papers together and hand them in.

Each section is to be tied separately.

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

The total mark for the paper is 50 marks.

This paper consists of **10** printed pages, including this page.

SECTION A (Source-Based Case Study) [35m]

Question 1 is compulsory for all candidates

1 Being Part of a Globalised World

Study the background information and sources carefully and then answer all the questions.

You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources you are told to use. In answering the questions, you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

(a) Study Source A.

What is the response of the cartoonist about the terrorism problem in Singapore? Explain your answer. [5]

(b) Study Source B.

Why was this source published? Explain your answer. [6]

(c) Study Sources C and D.

How similar are these sources about how Singapore is responding to the rising terrorism threat? Explain your answer. [7]

(d) Study Sources E and F.

Does Source E make Source F surprising? Explain your answer. [7]

(e) 'Singapore is prepared for a potential terrorist attack.'

Using sources in the case study, explain how far you would agree with this statement. [10]

How is Singapore responding to the rising threat of terrorism?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Read this carefully. It may help you to answer some of the questions.

Globalisation is a process through which ideas and activities of people in different parts of the world become interconnected. This has also intensified transnational terrorism who found it easier to coordinate their operation across countries by using the low-cost of internet to spread their beliefs and carry out their activities

Singapore is facing her highest level of terror threat in recent years and is a target for ISIS*. We faced both external and internal threats. Singapore is part of the global anti-ISIS coalition, and have been identified in several ISIS publications as a legitimate target. In August 2016, individuals have been arrested in Batam for plotting a rocket attack on Marina Bay. In addition, some Singaporeans have been radicalised by ISIS, including a handful who have gone to Syria to fight. The government has also detained others who were prepared to conduct attacks here or contribute to the radicalisation of more individuals.

Hence, the Singapore government has been reminding Singaporeans that a terror attack is not a matter of if but when, and we cannot afford to remain complacent. The Home Team has stepped up on their fight against terrorism and more resources have been committed to strengthening our security forces.

However, many are still concerned if these measures are adequate to prevent a potential terrorist attack and if it will affect the racial harmony of the country.

Study the following sources to find out how Singapore is responding to the rising threat of terrorism.

ISIS* - Islamic State of Iraq and Syria

Source A: A poster from a Singapore online portal.

ATTENTION!

ONE OF THESE MRT TRAIN PASSENGERS IS
CARRYING A BOMB!

CAN YOU TELL WHO?



1. Skinny Chinese man with black bag
2. "Ang Moh" man with spray can.
3. Malay man with a limp
4. NS recruit dreaming of girlfriend

5. Man trying to avoid giving up seat
6. Man from Pyong Yang
7. Indian women sucking on sweet and trying not to get caught for it
8. "You"

We know that you do not have X-ray eyes. We know that you can't read minds. We know that you are not paid handsomely to do our job. But it is EVERY CITIZEN'S DUTY to ensure the safety of our public transports, our key installations and the security of our coastlines against TERRORIST THREATS! BE ALERT!! Because the next security breach will still be your fault.

Just another friendly reminder by People watching over you always.

Source B: *Adapted from a news article on the launch of the SG secure initiative, 25 September 2016 published on Channel News Asia online.*

Speaking at the launch event on Saturday, Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong said the Government has stepped up its measures against terrorism, but its efforts alone are not enough. "Terrorism threatens not just our physical safety, but also our social harmony and way of life," he said. "To protect ourselves, every Singaporean must play his part. This is what SG-Secure is about. It gives everybody a role in protecting ourselves, our families and our country."

A new SG-Secure mobile app was also unveiled at the launch. The app is a one-stop portal for public to receive alerts during major emergencies, to provide information and to seek help from authorities.

In his speech, Mr Lee also highlighted how Singaporeans can be a "prepared citizen" by learning how to protect themselves and their families, how to recognise signs of suspicious behaviour or items and report it to the authorities.

Source C: *From an article published on Today Online, 29 May 2018.*

Schools here are conducting "lockdown" drills, with teachers and students locking themselves in classrooms and hiding from sight, in case an intruder with evil intention enters the premises. This marks a shift from what used to be a focus on fire drills. And it comes as the Government recently encouraged industries, businesses and workplaces to prepare for a terror attack, under the SG-Secure national movement.

A teacher from West View Primary said that students were reminded to take the lockdown exercise seriously. "We link it back to reality, so that they do not see the drill in isolation. Then we touch on how they should behave in an emergency situation, like keeping quiet, taking care of their own safety and looking out for their friends." A student commented that a terror attack is a "scary thought", but the situation could worsen if civilians do not know how to respond.

Source D: An article published in *The Straits Times*, 19 April 2018

Two “terrorists” armed with knives and Molotov cocktails* entered Jurong Point Shopping Centre and attacked its security personnel. But the mall’s 400-plus tenants were ready and equipped to deal with the “crisis”. They had downloaded the SG-Secure app and been briefed by the building owner on SG-Secure resources ahead of this year’s second counter-terrorism exercise - codenamed “Heartbeat”.

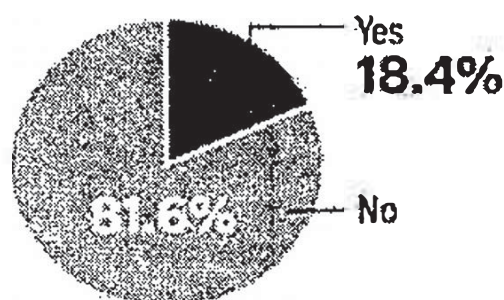
The exercise was a joint effort by the Ministry of Manpower, Singapore Police Force (SPF), SCDF and mall owner to improve cooperation and coordination between the authorities and business stakeholders during a terror attack.

The SPF said, “Efficient communication channels need to be set up to ensure quick and smooth dissemination of information during a crisis. Staff should also be properly equipped with the knowledge and skills to recognise and mitigate terror risks.”

Molotov cocktails* - Petrol bombs

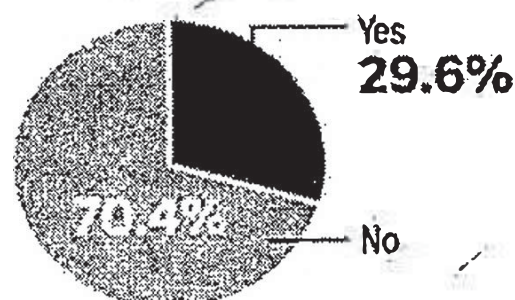
Emergency preparedness poll: Are Singaporeans ready for a terror attack?

Do you feel prepared to deal with a terror attack if it were to happen now?

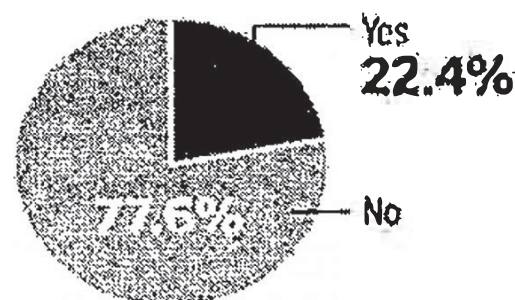


Emergency competencies

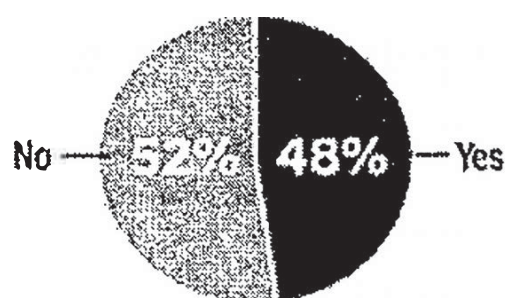
Are you trained in first aid?



Are you certified to administer cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) or operate an automated external defibrillator (AED)?



Do you know how to use a fire extinguisher?



Real-life scenarios

Over **90%**

would inform service staff and the authorities if they see someone acting suspiciously at an MRT station or if they found an unattended bag on the bus.

Terror attack scenarios

Only **12.4%**

of respondents are aware of the SMS number (71999) to send vital information to when it is unsafe to call the police.

SUNDAY TIMES GRAPHICS

Source F: *An article published in Channel News Asia, 17 December 2017.*

Deputy Head of International Centre for Political Violence and Terrorism Research at the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, Dr Jolene Jerard, said that the government's efforts to fight terrorism have been commendable. One of the efforts would be to enhance racial religious bonding. These included community dialogues and sharing sessions between leaders and members of the various groups held throughout the year.

However, such efforts will be backed by tougher laws next year against those who trigger hatred, Islamophobia and ill will among different faith groups. These are some of the many efforts to safeguard religious harmony.

SECTION B (Structured-Response Question) [15m]

Question 2 is compulsory for all candidates

2 Exploring Citizenship and Governance

Study the extracts carefully, and then answer the questions below.

Extract 1



Extract 2

Individuals in Singapore contribute to the needs of society through volunteering their time, effort and money towards meaningful causes that they are concerned about.

Extract 3

Individuals in Singapore contribute to the needs of society by providing timely feedback to the government. The government then gathers this feedback to make new laws and refine existing ones for the good of society.

- (a) Extract 1 illustrates how some Singaporeans have the 'Not in my backyard' (NIMBY) syndrome.

In your opinion, how can Singaporeans be more accepting towards the needs of the community? Explain your answer using two strategies. [7]

- (b) Extracts 2 and 3 reflect on the roles of citizens in contributing to the good of society.

How far do you agree that citizens contributing to the needs of society is more significant than citizens influencing government decisions for the good of society? Explain your answer. [8]

*****END OF PAPER*****

Copyright Acknowledgements:

- Source A © <https://www.theonlinecitizen.com/2010/06/15/spotting-a-terrorist/>
Source B © <https://www.gov.sg/news/content/channel-newsasia—sgsecure-launched-to-prepare-public-for-terror-attacks>
Source C © <https://www.todayonline.com/singapore/schools-starting-carry-out-anti-terror-lockdown-drills>
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Source E © <https://www.straitstimes.com/singapore/4-in-5-singaporeans-unprepared-for-terror-attack-poll>
Source F © <https://www.channelnewsasia.com/news/singapore/anti-terror-efforts-to-continue-as-threats-remain-at-a-high-9504264>
Extract 1 © <http://www.askmelah.com/ugly-singaporeans201226the-appalling-not-in-my-backyard-nimby-attitudenimby-attitude/>

Name	Class	Index Number

UNITY SECONDARY SCHOOL

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2018

SECONDARY FOUR EXPRESS

SECONDARY FIVE NORMAL ACADEMIC



HUMANITIES 2273 & 2272

28 AUGUST 2018

SOCIAL STUDIES

1 HOUR 45 MINUTES

ANSWER SCHEME

SECTION A

[illegible]

(b)	Study Source B. Why was this source published? Explain your answer.	[6]
L1	Generalised answers not using source content or context <i>E.g. This source was published to launch the SG secure initiative.</i>	[1]
L2	Because of the context i.e. no use of source content Award 2 marks for general context and 3 marks for specific context of. <i>E.g. The source was published as there is a heightened global terrorism threat. [2m]</i> <i>E.g. This source was published as there is a heightened terrorism threat in Singapore with arrest of individuals who is planning a bomb attack on Marina Bay area. [3m]</i>	[2-3]
L3	Answers based on sub-message Award 4m for source details <i>E.g. The source was published <u>to inform/to tell</u> Singaporeans that everyone needs to play a part in fighting against potential terror threat. From the source, PM Lee said that "To protect ourselves, every Singaporean has to play his part. This is what SGSecure is about...SGSecure gives everybody a role in protecting ourselves, our families and our country. SGSecure will teach you the skills you need to do so."</i>	[3-4]
L4	Purpose in context: to rally/implore/appeal Singaporeans to play an active role in fighting against terrorism. Note: purpose is the intended impact of the message on the behaviour of the audience. Award 4m for correct purpose statement Award 5m for correct purpose statement + source details Award 6m for a developed answer with expected reaction Note: Do not accept answers with just expected reaction (award only 4m and award 5m if there are supporting details) <i>E.g. The source was published because PM Lee wanted to appeal Singaporeans to play an active part in the SG secure movement to fight terrorism [4m]. In the Source B, he said that "To protect ourselves, every Singaporean has to play his part. This is what SGSecure is about...SGSecure gives everybody a role in protecting ourselves, our families and our country. SGSecure will teach you the skills you need to do so." [5m]</i> <u>Expected reaction:</u> In view of the recent arrest of the individuals who are planning to bomb Marina area as seen in the Background Information, the source was published in the national newspaper <u>so that</u> Singaporeans would not over react and be vigilant in looking out for potential terror threat and to be prepared/ready to respond if a terror attack were to actually happens. [6m]	[4-6]

(c)	Study Sources C and D. How similar are these sources about how Singapore is responding to the rising terrorism threat? Explain your answer.	[7]
L1	Similarity based on provenance/ Source type <i>E.g. Both sources are similar. Both of them are articles published in the Straits Times.</i>	[1]
L2	False matching <i>E.g. Both sources are similar as both mentions about Singaporeans' response to potential terrorist threat..</i> <i>(Any answer that goes beyond provenance or source type but no valid matching falls under this category)</i>	[2]
L3	Similarities OR Differences in content (i.e. must be valid matches, direct matching of content to make a direct comparison) Award 3m for vague criteria BUT matching source details (must be correct match) – one or both sides Award the higher mark for clear similarity or difference with support from both sources <i>E.g. The sources are similar because both show that Singaporeans are preparing for potential terror attack by have terrorism drills/exercises. From Source C, it show schools all over Singapore conducting the lockdown drills to educated students what to do in the event of a hostile attack in the school. This is seen in "Schools here are conducting "lockdown" drills, with teachers and students locking themselves in classrooms and hiding from sight, in case an intruder with heinous intention enters the premises. The move marks a shift in schools' response to emergency situations, from what used to be a focus on fire drills." Similarly in Source D, it says that "the mall's 400-plus tenants were ready and equipped to deal with the "crisis". They had downloaded the SGSecure app and been briefed by the building owner on SGSecure advice and resources ahead of this year's second counter-terrorism exercise - codenamed Heartbeat."</i> OR <i>E.g. The sources are different in the groups of Singaporeans carrying out the terrorism exercise. From Source C, schools were carrying out the terrorism exercise under the guidance of the government as it says that "it comes as the Government recently rallied industries, businesses and workplaces to prepare and brace for a terror attack, under the national movement for such efforts, SGSecure." However, in Source D, Jurong Point Shopping Center carried out as part of its own initiative together with Government agencies. This is seen in "The detailed preparation and planning for the exercise were a joint effort by the Ministry of Manpower, Singapore Police Force (SPF), SCDF and mall owner to improve cooperation and coordination between the authorities and business stakeholders during a terror attack"</i>	[3-4]
L4	Both aspects of L3 Award the higher mark for clear similarity AND difference with support from both sources	[5-6]

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 good Similarity/Difference + 1 vague similarity/ Difference = 5m 	
L5	<p>Similarity in purpose Award higher marks for a more developed answer</p> <p><i>E.g. Both sources are similar in purpose. Both were articles published in the local newspaper to convince other Singaporeans that everyone can play a part in responding effectively in time of a terror event. From Source C, it quoted student saying "a terror attack is a 'scary thought', but the situation could worsen if civilians do not know how to respond." Similarly in Source D, "Staff should also be properly equipped with the knowledge and skills to recognise and mitigate terror risks" [6m]</i></p> <p><u>Expected reaction:</u> The articles were published in the hope of getting/ so that more Singaporeans would stepped up to equip themselves to protect themselves and family, community in the event of a terror attack. [7m]</p>	[6-7]

(d)	Study Sources E and F.	[7]
	Does Source E make Source F surprising? Explain your answer.	
L1	<p>Identifies what is/is not surprising in Source F, but no valid explanation <i>E.g. I am surprised by Source F as it says that efforts in preparing Singapore for a terrorist attack are commendable.</i></p>	[1]
L2	<p>Not surprised due to source types/ Surprise/ Not Surprise due to general content <i>E.g. It is not surprised that the two sources have different views about the efforts as one is the results of a survey while the Source F is a comment by the Deputy Head of International Centre for Political Violence and Terrorism Research at the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies</i></p>	[2]
L3	<p>Decides element of surprise/ not surprised entirely from Source F (ie common sense argument, no use of Source E or other sources/contextual knowledge) Award 2m for one side Award 3m for both sides</p> <p><i>Surprised: E.g. Source E makes Source F surprising as Source F said that more laws will be in placed to ensure that there will be social cohesion in our community. Source F says that "Such efforts are set to be backed by tougher laws next year against those who incite hatred and ill will among different faith groups, in order to safeguard religious harmony." This is surprising as laws can infringe the rights of citizens to voice out their honest opinions.</i></p> <p><i>Not Surprised: E.g. Source E does not make Source F surprising as Source F says that the efforts in preparing Singapore for a terrorist attack have been good. Source F says that "part of the authorities, the pace of efforts to fight terrorism to date have been commendable...community dialogues and sharing sessions between leaders and members of the various groups held throughout the year." It shows that the government have covered all grounds in preparing her citizens in the event of a terrorist attack both in the hardware and</i></p>	[2-3]

	heartware of fighting terrorism.	
L4	<p>Surprised/ Not Surprised based on content of Source E and F Award 4m for a more developed answer</p> <p>Surprised: <i>E.g. Source E makes Source F surprising as they are both different in talking about whether Singaporeans are ready for an attack. In Source E which is the results of a poll conducted by Straits Times, only 18.4% Singaporeans say they 'feel prepared to deal with a terror attack if it were to happen now'. Source E also says that only 12.4% of respondents "aware of the SMS number (71999) to send vital information to when it is unsafe to call the police." From Source E, it also says that less than 50% of the respondents are trained in First Aid, use of AED or the fire extinguisher. These show that Singapore are far from ready for a terrorist attack. However, in Source F, Dr. Jolene Jerard claimed that the efforts to fight terrorism in Singapore have been good. Source F says that" part of the authorities, the pace of efforts to fight terrorism to date have been commendable...community dialogues and sharing sessions between leaders and members of the various groups held throughout the year." In Source F, it is saying that the effort carried out by the government has been comprehensive.</i></p>	[3-4]
L5	<p>Source F is not surprising based on cross reference Award 5m for a more developed answer (Focus on government's effort)</p> <p><i>E.g. Source E does not make Source F surprising as the government's efforts in preparing her citizens have been comprehensive. In Source F, it says that "part of the authorities, the pace of efforts to fight terrorism to date have been commendable". This is also evident in Source C as we can see even schools are conducting lockdown drill in case of hostile attack taking place in schools. Source C also says that such drills are also going beyond schools as it states that "Government recently rallied industries, businesses and workplaces to prepare and brace for a terror attack, under the national movement for such efforts, SGSecure." This shows that the government has been actively preparing the citizens for a possible terrorist attack. As Source C supports Source F, Source F is not surprising.</i></p> <p><i>(Also possible to use Source B and D)</i></p>	[4-5]
L6	<p>Both sides of Surprised and Not Surprised Award 6m for a more developed answer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surprised based on content of Source E & F + Not surprised based on cross reference 	[5-6]
L7	<p>Not surprising: purpose in context Award 7m for a more developed answer</p> <p><i>Eg. Source E does not make Source F surprising as they have a similar purpose to convince Singaporeans that more have to be done to ensure that we are all ready for a terrorist attack. In Source E, it is obviously trying to show us that in spite the launch of the SGSecure initiative in 2016, Singaporeans are still ignorant of what to do during a terrorist attack as only 18.4% 'feel prepared</i></p>	[6-7]

to deal with a terror attack if it were to happen now.' Likewise, in Source F, even though Dr. Jerard commented that efforts to counter terrorism have been 'commendable', more have to be done such as 'efforts are set to be backed by tougher laws next year against those who incite hatred and ill will among different faith groups, in order to safeguard religious harmony.' Both sources hope that Singaporeans will step up and to be receptive of more measures and training in place to make us constantly be ready for a terrorist attack.



(e)	'Singapore is prepared for a potential terrorist attack.'	[10]
	Using sources in the case study, explain how far you would agree with this statement.	
L1	Writes about statement, no valid source use/ specific knowledge	1
L2	<p>Yes/No, supported by valid source use Award the higher mark for a more developed answer 1 source = 2 – 3m 2 sources = 3 – 4m 3 sources = 4m (must have source details and explanation)</p>	2 – 4m
L3	<p>Yes + No, supported by valid source use Award the higher mark for a more developed answer 1 Y + 1 N (2 sources) = 5m 1 Y + 2 N (3 sources) = 6m 2 Y + 1 N (3 sources) = 6m 2 Y + 2 N (4 sources) = 7-8m 2 Y + 3 N (5 sources) = 8m 2 N+ 3 Y (5 sources) = 8m</p> <p>** 8m = dependent on number of sources as well as quality</p> <p>Unbalanced source: 1 Y + 4N (5 sources) = can/will be penalised (max 5-6m) 3Y + 1N (4 sources) = penalised</p> <p>Note: Consideration on number of sources used and the quality of analysis in deciding on marks in L2&L3</p> <p>I agree that Singaporeans are prepared for a potential terrorist attack.</p> <p><i>Source B shows that the PM Lee launching the SGSecure initiative. Together with the SGSecure app, this initiative is to 'to protect ourselves, every Singaporean has to play his part. This is what SGSecure is about...SGSecure gives everybody a role in protecting ourselves, our families and our country. SGSecure will teach you the skills you need to do so.' This shows that Singaporeans are prepared for a potential terrorist attack as they are equipped with the app to inform the authorities appropriately and with skills to 'protect' themselves and their families.</i></p> <p><i>Source C shows that schools are conducting lockdown drill to help them be familiarised on how to respond to a terror attack taking place in school. We can see that this has been taken positively as it says that 'We link it back to reality, so that they do not see the drill in isolation. Then we touch on how they should behave in an emergency situation, like keeping quiet, taking care of their own safety and looking out for their friends'. These drills shows that Singaporeans are prepared for a potential terrorist attack as they have been taught and practised what to do if it happens in school. This will minimise chaos and</i></p>	5 – 8m

	<p>casualties so that the authorities can handle the situation swiftly.</p> <p>I disagree that Singaporeans are prepared for a potential terrorist attack:</p> <p><i>Source A shows that Singaporeans tend to be complacent and may not be vigilant enough to spot a possible terrorist. In Source A, it shows a poster with ordinary looking people on the MRT train but yet one of them is possibly carrying a bomb. Hence this source shows that Singaporeans are not prepared for a potential terrorist attack as and it is why this poster was published to appeal all Singaporeans to be alert and play their part to prevent a possible attack.</i></p> <p><i>Source E shows that Singaporeans are far from being prepared for a terrorist attack. It shows that less than 50% of the respondents are able to do first aid or use the AED or the fire extinguisher. This shows that in time of a terror attack, Singaporeans will be caught by surprised and will not know how to react, this will cause mayhem and hinder the resolution of an attack. It will result in high casualties and negative economic impact.</i></p>	
	<p>BONUS MARKS: To score additional 2 marks, students use take any one of these 3 routes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Markers will also look at the quality of answers and award + 2m BONUS can be in 12 or 13 (can also be 5m/3m) <p>1) Through analysing at least one source in relation to its reliability, utility or sufficiency</p> <p><i>I disagree that Singaporeans are prepared for a terrorist attack. In Source B, it shows that PM Lee is launching the SGSecure initiative. Even though, there are plans in place to train Singaporeans to correct responses, it is hard to gauge if they are really ready because there could be people who are still complacent or sceptical to all these efforts. This is evident in Source E, that in spite of the SGSecure initiative, many Singaporeans are still ignorant on how to respond to a potential terrorist attack.</i></p> <p>2) By sharing example(s) from their contextual knowledge</p> <p><i>I disagree that Singaporeans are prepared for a terrorist attack. In Source C, it shows that schools are conducting lockdown drill. However, in in my school, when we are conducting the drill, most of us do not take it seriously. Some of us are just happy that we are missing lessons because of the exercise. I doubt that if there is a real attack, we can actually remember all the steps.</i></p> <p>3) By giving a balanced conclusion/ resolution</p>	<p>BONUS 2m</p>

<p><i>I agree that Singaporeans are making good effort to be prepared for a potential terrorist attack. In Source B, C, D and F are showing that many platforms are available to make aware and train for an emergency. However, more have to be done to get every Singaporean to feel the urgency and not take our security for granted. It just take the lapses of a few individuals to allow a terrorist attack to strike, hence it could be making more laws (Source F) or exposure to more drills to get every Singaporean to be mentally, socially and physically prepared for a potential terrorist attack.</i></p>	
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SECTION B (O-LEVEL)

(a)	<p>Extract 1 illustrates how some Singaporeans have the 'Not in my backyard' (NIMBY) syndrome.</p> <p>In your opinion, how can Singaporeans be more accepting towards the needs of the community? Explain your answer using two strategies.</p>	[7]
L1	<p>Describes the topic i.e. NIMBY <i>e.g. Many Singaporeans have a NIMBY mindset and only want the best for themselves. [1m]</i></p>	1
L2	<p>Identifies/Describes strategy Award 2m for identifying one strategy Award 3 m for identifying two strategies Award 3m for describing one strategy Award 4 m for describing two strategies.</p>	2-4
L3	<p>L2 + Explains reason Award 5-6m for explaining one strategy. Award 6-7 for explaining two strategies. Award the higher mark for clearer explanation of the reason <u>Note: An explanation is showing how the strategy can make Singaporeans more accepting to the needs of the community</u></p> <p>(What?) The government/project owners can raise awareness of the needs of the community.</p> <p>(How?) The government or project owners can create awareness through brochures, mass media or social media to justify the needs of go ahead of the project which is usually to benefit the community. This is necessary so that accurate information are disseminated to the public. They can also meet up with the affected resident to find out their concerns so that their concerns can be addressed. <i>Eg. the building of the Cross Island Line, the government has highlighted the need for having that line cutting through the central catchment area and continues to discuss the issues with the public.</i></p> <p>(Why this will make Singaporeans more accepting?) When residents are able to see the positive sides of the project, they may be able to appreciate the common good for the community and try to be supportive in proceeding with the project. They will not be so resistant and try to bear with some inconveniences and go along with the community's decision.</p>	5-7

(What?) Educating the young to be more empathetic to the needs of the community/ Develop Singapore to be a more gracious society

(How?) Students in school can be educated through Character and Leadership Education and Social Studies. During these lessons, plights of certain groups in our community can be discussed. With this, students are able to see beyond their immediate concern and develop a wider perspective of the needs of the community. Schools can also organise values in education program that can allow students to visit some of the eldercare centres or outreach centres for migrant workers so that students can have a deeper understanding of their sufferings.

Eg. lessons on the living and working conditions of migrant workers can be deliberated so that students can feel for these workers and be more welcoming and be appreciative of their presence.

(Why this will make Singaporeans more accepting?)

When Singaporeans are educated from young to be more understanding and open-minded to the needs of others, they will learn to be able to consider various perspectives and weigh the trade off in a decision. Hence, this will help Singaporeans to be more accepting to new projects that have to be set up in the neighbourhood as they are able to consider the needs of others over their own inconveniences.

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(b)	<p>Extracts 2 and 3 reflect on the roles of citizens in contributing to the good of society.</p> <p>How far do you agree that citizens contributing to the needs of society are more significant than citizens influencing government decisions for the good of society? Explain your answer</p>	[8]
L1	<p>Writes about the topic without addressing the question</p> <p><i>E.g. Every citizen should play a part to serve their community.</i></p>	1-2
L2	<p>Describes how citizens contribute to the good of society</p> <p>Award 3m for describing one contribution</p> <p>Award 4m for describing two contribution</p>	3-4
L3	<p>Explain the</p> <p>Award 5-6m for explaining one contribution</p> <p>Award 6-7 for explaining two contribution</p> <p>Note: An explanation is showing how the factors can contribution to the good of the society.</p> <p>(What?) Citizens can work for the good of society by contributing to the needs of society. Individuals and organized groups can address the needs of their fellow citizens by responding to the issues and challenges that they care about</p> <p>(How? – Example A) individuals can contribute to the needs of society through volunteering their time, effort and money towards meaningful causes. An example of an individual who contributed to the environmental needs of Singapore is Ms Elisa Ng. She started the "A Litter at a Time" programme to encourage people to pick up just a piece of litter a day. Ms Ng also went on regular clean-up exercises with her children. She encourages Singaporeans to pledge to pick up litter, just a piece of litter a day, even though we may not be responsible in creating the mess.</p> <p>(How? – Example B) Organized groups such as informal groups can also contribute to the needs of society. An example is Mr Jeremy Chua who contributed through creating an informal group called SG Haze Rescue, where he asked people to donate mask during the haze period, almost immediately after seeing the Pollutant Standards index rise to 321 one day. This group then distributed these masks to the elderly and needy</p> <p>Why is this contributing to the good of the society?</p> <p>Hence, when citizens contribute to the needs of society, they are able to complement the role of the government as their actions help to improve the lives of others directly as well as improve areas of society that the government may not be able to directly impact. Their actions will also</p>	5-7

inspire others to make similar improvements, which will be of benefit to society as a whole.

OR/AND

(What?) Citizens can also work for the good of society by influencing government's decisions. Feedback and suggestions provided by Singaporeans can influence the decisions made and plans for Singapore.

(How? Example A) Our Singapore Conversation (OSC) enabled citizens to come together to share their views and ideas about what matters to Singapore, as well as their hopes and dreams. These conversations allowed for exchange of ideas amongst citizens and between citizens and the government. Through OSC, there were 12 perspectives that were highlighted by citizens. These were narrowed to five categories: opportunities, purpose, assurance, spirit and trust. Through the contributions of Singaporeans, the government becomes aware of the aspirations of Singaporeans. This awareness helped the government in decision-making when charting the future for Singapore

(How? Example B)

Organized groups can also help to refine government policies and point to areas, which require more attention. For example in 2011, two NGOs, the Humanitarian Organisation for Migration Economics (HOME) and the Transient Workers Count Too (TWC2) put forth their recommendations on improving the work conditions of foreign domestic workers in Singapore

Why is this contributing to the good of the society?

Hence, these feedback and views shared by both individuals and organized groups will allow the government to be more aware of the concerns and aspirations of Singaporeans as well as issues that the government might miss out on. This feedback will enable the government to relook at the present policies and make decisions that will be beneficial for the well-being for all Singaporeans and building a cohesive country.

L4 Both aspects in L3 plus explain the relative importance of each approaches.

[8]

Do you think that contributing to the needs of society play a more important role than citizens influencing government decisions in contributing to the good of society

The citizen's role in influencing government decisions is more important than the role in contributing to the needs of society in contributing to the good of society. By influencing government's decisions, citizens are able to work with a governmental group that has access to extensive available resources and hence, their actions will have a greater extent of impact in contributing to the good of society. On the other hand, citizens may have limited access to resources on their own and their actions in contributing to the needs of society will have limited extent of impact in contributing to the good of society.

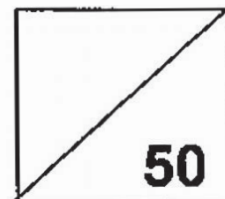
However, it still necessary for citizens to continue to play a part in making Singapore a better place to live in.	
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NAME : _____ (INDEX NO : _____) CLASS _____



**ZHENGHUA SECONDARY SCHOOL
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2018
SECONDARY FOUR EXPRESS /
SECONDARY FIVE NORMAL ACADEMIC
HUMANITIES
SOCIAL STUDIES**



1hr 45 minutes

1st August 2018

2272/01

2273/01

Additional materials:

Writing Papers and thread

ZHENGHUA SECONDARY SCHOOL ZHENGHUA SECONDARY SCHOOL ZHENGHUA SECONDARY SCHOOL
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READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Name, Class and Register number on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Section A

Answer **all** parts of Question 1.

Section B

Answer **both** parts of Question 2.

Write all answers on the writing papers / answer booklet provided.
At the end of the examination, fasten all work securely together.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

This Social Studies component is worth 50% of the Humanities subject.
The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

The total marks for this paper is 50.

Setter: Mr Sam Soo

This document consists of 7 printed pages.

[Turn over

Section A (Source-Based Case Study)

Question 1 is compulsory for all candidates.

1 Exploring Citizenship and Governance

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully, and then answer all the questions.

You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources which you are told to use. In answering the questions, you should use your knowledge of the issue to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

(a) Study Source A.

What can you infer from this source? Explain your answer. [5]

(b) Study Sources B and C.

How similar are these two sources? Explain your answer. [6]

(c) Study Sources D and E.

Which source is more reliable as evidence that Singapore is not ready to be a smart nation? Explain your answer. [7]

(d) Study Source F.

How useful is this source as evidence that Singapore is becoming a smart nation? Explain your answer. [7]

(e) 'Singapore has no problem becoming a smart nation.'

Using sources in this case study, explain how far you would agree with this statement. [10]

Do you think that Singapore is ready to be a Smart Nation?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Read this carefully. It may help you to answer some of the questions.

Smart Nation is about transforming Singapore through technology. We envision a Smart Nation that is a leading economy powered by digital innovation, and a world-class city with a Government that gives our citizens the best home possible and responds to their different and changing needs.

At the broadest level, the economy is the biggest domain driving Singapore's growth and competitiveness. It is supported by the Government, which is leaning forward to catalyse growth and innovation across all domains, including the public sector. Crucially, these efforts are underpinned by efforts to ensure that all segments of society are able to harness digital technologies and benefit from them.

Seniors, in particular, may find it harder to embrace the technology inherent in smart city policies. Although computer usage among seniors aged 60 and above in Singapore has risen to 27% in 2014, from 16% in 2012, as shown by IDA's Annual Survey on Infocomm Usage in Households 2014, there is still room for improvement. Worldwide, too, this age group does less well in the knowledge economy.

Source A: *A high-tech foodcourt by Chang Cheng – Foodtastic at Block 818 in Choa Chu Kang Avenue 1 which can easily order all food at various stalls using six self-service order and payment terminals with just one queue.*



Source B: *A news extracted from an online website on implementing the smart nation, published on 15 December 2015.*

In the short term, there will be significant digital disruption affecting the non-high-technology and non-high-touch industries, those which are not knowledge-based or focused on customer relationships. The demand for talent will change as a result. Any repetitive work – blue collar or white collar – may slowly be automated away and the remaining workers made more productive through technology. Companies are also likely to look for professionals in fields following the Smart Nation imperatives, such as information, communications and technology (ICT). ICT, in fact, already has some 14,000 vacancies across the board in a wide range of positions. At the same time, entrepreneurs who can turn new technologies into business ideas and bring them to the market will also be in great demand.

Source C: *Comments on Singapore being a smart nation by GrabPay's Mr. Thompson during an interview on 30 November 2017.*

In this respect, GrabPay's Mr Thompson said that the private sector can play an important part in the ecosystem by helping to streamline everyday processes. "I think the challenge with Smart Nation is that it looks complicated," he said. "In Grab, we saw a lack of safe, convenient and affordable of transport options and we moved in to solve those issues one small step at a time. We've now brought that same approach to the challenge of cash in Singapore. By simplifying the whole equation, we can end up playing a rich role in the Smart Nation journey and everyone will gain in the future."

Source D: *A comment by a retiree on Singapore being a smart nation on 1 June 2018.*

Frankly speaking, when you compare Singapore to China, you will realise that Singapore is now considered quite backward. China has been using Alipay and WeChat Pay for quite some time. Even the China street hawkers are using these two apps to get payment from customers. It is very easy to use. Just scan and pay. Singapore is moving towards being a smart nation and I think this is very good. However, the key hindrance is that different shops use different apps for cashless payment and some shops don't even have cashless payment machines. Life will be easier if cashless payment is all done by EZ-Link card to all shops in Singapore when you can simply 'tap and go'.

Source E: *A comment by DBS Chief Information Officer at the 2017 Public Service Conference.*

Several years ago, even as DBS Bank was doing well, it studied several patterns of cashless payment data that could hurt its prospects. Growing the traditional way, such as by acquiring other banks, was not enough. Internet technology platforms like WeChat and Alipay were providing financial services faster, cheaper and on a great scale — and starting to encroach on banking services. We realised that if we didn't act quickly, we would soon be irrelevant. Banks had to innovate and integrate our systems, or risk dying. We are currently doing well in this aspect.

Source F: *A speech by Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong on Singapore becoming a smart nation during National Day Rally August 2017.*

We must simplify and integrate our systems. MAS has been working hard at this — integrating the different systems into one — so now at last we have one single unified terminal that can read different cards. MAS and the banks have also rolled out a new service, called PayNow. PayNow links your mobile phone number to your bank account. So you can pay and receive money using your mobile banking app. You can pay money to somebody's mobile number, if he is on PayNow. And if you are on PayNow, other people can pay you just using your mobile number. So you use your app you send \$20, you know his phone number, you send it to him, it pops up on his account. It is done. Different bank, notwithstanding, money goes across. Does not matter if the bank is different.

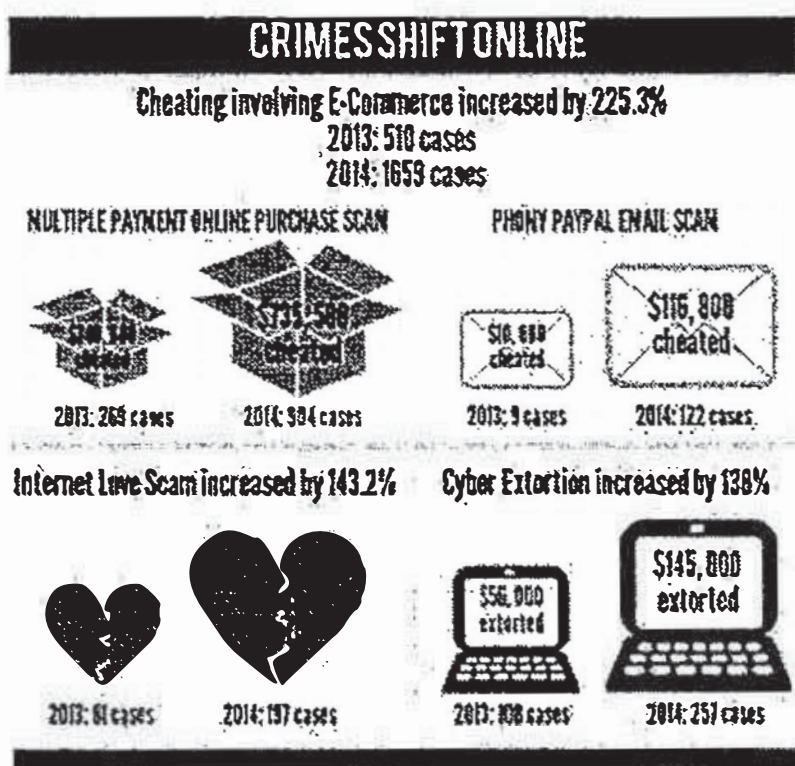
Section B (Structured-Response Question)

Question 2 is compulsory for all candidates.

2 Being Part of a Globalised World

Study the extracts carefully, and then answer the questions.

Extract 1



Extract 2

On 1 April 2015, the Cyber Security Agency (CSA) was formed to provide dedicated and centralised overview of Singapore's national cyber security functions.

Extract 3

For greater privacy on the Internet, turn on your browser's privacy tools, to prevent your browser from storing information about your browsing session and websites from collecting information about the sites you have visited.

- (a) Extract 1 states the increasing number of online purchase scam, PayPal email scam, love scam and cyber extortion.

In your opinion, how can online scams be avoided? Explain your answer using **two** ways. [7]

- (b) Extract 2 and Extract 3 mention the role of local government and individuals in helping to prevent cyber-attacks on Singapore.

Do you think the local government has a more important role to play than individuals in helping to prevent cyber-attacks on Singapore? Explain your answer. [8]

Copyright Acknowledgements

- Source A: <https://www.bites.com.sg/eat/restaurants-cafes/fuss-free-food-future-cashless-queueless-dining-solutions/>
 Source B: <https://brandinsider.straitstimes.com/hitachi/implementing-the-smart-city/>
 Source C: <https://www.tech.gov.sg/TechNews/Opinions/2018/01/The-Smart-Nation-movement-needs-smart-people>
 Source D: Self-crafted
 Source E: <https://www.challenge.gov.sg/online/challenge-2018/why-dbs-wants-to-be-gandalf>
 Source F: <http://www.pmo.gov.sg/national-day-rally-2017>

**ZSS 4E5N Social Studies Preliminary Exam 2018
MARKING SCHEME**

(e) 'Singapore has no problem becoming a smart nation.'

Using sources in this case study, explain how far you would [10]
agree with this statement.

SOURCES	ALIGNMENT TO QUESTION 1(e)
Source A:	No problem
Source B:	Got problem
Source C:	Got problem
Source D:	Got problem
Source E:	No problem
Source F:	No problem

Section A: Source-Based Case Study

1(a)	Study Source A. What can you infer from this source? Explain your answer.	[5]
L0	Cannot accept E.g. Elderly are looking around = has difficulty in using the e-payment machines. (Over assumption) Looking around doesn't mean they need help. They may be looking out for their grandchildren. E.g. 2 ladies as assistants = people don't know how to use the machines. (Misinterpretation) Having 2 ladies as assistants only show me that this Foodcourt put in effort to employ workers to help teach the public how to use e-payment machines.	[0]
L1	Answers based on provenance / Just describing the photo e.g. I can infer that there is a High-tech foodcourt by Chang Cheng – Foodtastic at Block 818 in Choa Chu Kang Avenue 1 which can easily order all food at various stalls using six self-service order and payment terminals with just one queue. e.g. I can infer that there are two cashless payment machines that people can use to buy food.	[1]
L2	Based on inference(s), without support Award 2m for one inference, without support. Award 3m for two inferences, without support. e.g. I can infer that Singapore is becoming a smart nation. e.g. I can also infer that buying of food at High-tech foodcourt by Chang Cheng – Foodtastic at Block 818 in Choa Chu Kang Avenue 1 is going to be efficient.	[2-3]
L3	Based on inference, with support Award 4m for one inference, with support. Award 5m for two inferences, with support. e.g. I can infer that Singapore is becoming a smart nation because the photo shows me that there are six self-service order and payment terminals in a neighbourhood Food Court in Choa Chu Kang. This suggests that people are able to buy their food without using cash / using e-payment. e.g. I can also infer that buying of food at High-tech foodcourt by Chang Cheng – Foodtastic at Block 818 in Choa Chu Kang Avenue 1	[4-5]

is going to be efficient because one can "easily order all food at various stalls using six self-service order and payment terminals with just one queue". This suggests that people can save time by not queuing up for another food stall.

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(b)	Study Sources B and C. How similar are these two sources? Explain your answer.	[6]
L0	Cannot accept <u>Difference</u> B: Can't solve the problem Vs C: Can solve the problem	[0]
L1	Similarity, based on provenance / source type <i>e.g. These sources are similar because both are about smart nation.</i>	[1]
L2	False matching Note: False matching does not mean that the comparison is a mismatch. It means that this source says one thing but another source does not. If you look at the sources, the evidences match. <i>e.g. These sources are different because Source B is about economic problem but Source C is not.</i>	[2]
L3	Based on content, WITHOUT support Award 2m for similarity OR difference. Award 3m for similarity AND difference. <i>e.g. Sources B and C are similar because both agree that there are problems now for Singapore in becoming a smart nation.</i>	[2-3]
L4	Based on contents, WITH support (i.e. must be valid matches) i.e. direct matching of content to make direct comparisons. Award the higher mark for clear similarity OR difference and with support from both sources. Similarity: Got problems in the short term / Got long term benefits <i>e.g. Sources B and C are similar because both agree that there are problems now for Singapore in becoming a smart nation. This can be seen in Source B, it tells me that "In the short term, there will be significant digital disruption affecting the non-high-technology and non-high-touch industries, those which are not knowledge-based or focused on customer relationships". Similarly, Source C also tells me that "In Grab, we saw a lack of safe, convenient and affordable of transport options and we moved in to solve those issues one small step at a time". These suggest that there are challenges that Singapore needs to overcome before becoming a smart nation.</i> OR <u>Different types of problem</u> B: economic employment problem Vs C: cyber-security / technical	[3-4]

	<p>problem / user-unfriendly app. B: Not everyone benefit Vs C: everyone benefit</p> <p><i>e.g. Sources B and C are different because Source B is about economic employment problem but Source C is about cyber-security / technical problem / user-friendly app. This can be seen in Source B, it tells me that "Any repetitive work – blue collar or white collar – may slowly be automated away and the remaining workers made more productive through technology". However, in Source C, it tells me that "In Grab, we saw a lack of safe, convenient and affordable of transport options and we moved in to solve those issues one small step at a time". These suggest that there are different challenges that Singapore needs to overcome in becoming a smart nation.</i></p>	
L5	Both aspects of L3	[5]
L6	<p>Similarity in purpose Award a higher mark for a strong purpose fully supported.</p> <p><i>e.g. Sources B and C have the same purpose.</i></p> <p><i>The purpose of Source B is to convince the international community that even though there are problems in the short run in becoming a smart nation, but there will be even more long-term benefits in the future. This is because at that point of time in society, many countries are experiencing a lot of issues in becoming a digital smart nation. Therefore, the international community should have a growth mindset and the determination to overcome all these challenges. This can be seen in Source B, it tells me that "ICT, in fact, already has some 14,000 vacancies across the board in a wide range of positions. At the same time, entrepreneurs who can turn new technologies into business ideas and bring them to the market will also be in great demand".</i></p> <p><i>Similarly, the purpose of Source C is to convince the Singapore public that Grab is putting in effort to make the app more user-friendly in booking cars and doing cashless payment in the future. This is because at that point of time in society, Singapore public finds that using Grab's app is very troublesome. Therefore, Singapore public should embrace digital change in their lifestyle and give Grab more time to "streamline everyday processes". This can be seen in Source C, it tells me that "I think the challenge with Smart Nation is that it looks complicated" and "In Grab, we saw a lack of safe, convenient and affordable of transport options and we moved in to solve those issues one small step at a time".</i></p>	[5-6]

(c)	Study Sources D and E. Which source is more reliable as evidence that Singapore is not ready to be a smart nation? Explain your answer.	[7]
L1	Based on provenance e.g. The retiree in Source D is more reliable because he has <u>first-hand experience</u> as a consumer using digital way to do cashless payment. e.g. The DBS Chief Information Officer in Source E is more reliable because <u>he holds senior / high appointment whose words carry weight</u> .	[1]
L2	Based on typicality e.g. The retiree in Source D is more reliable because he represents the senior citizens in Singapore which is a big group with ageing population. e.g. DBS Chief Information Officer in Source E is more reliable because he represents one of the biggest banks in Singapore.	[2]
L3	Based on two sources contents, WITHOUT support / Based on only one source contents WITH support e.g. The retiree in Source D is more reliable as evidence that Singapore is not ready to be a smart nation because <u>he is very specific in identifying the exact problem on why people are not using e-payment</u> . However, the DBS Chief Information Officer in Source E only acknowledge the fact that there are competitors and the solution was <u>vague</u> . OR e.g. The DBS Chief Information Officer in Source E is more reliable as evidence that Singapore is not ready to be a smart nation because <u>his comment is based on research / observed trend</u> . However, the comment of the retiree in Source D is based on <u>personal opinion which may not be representative of the majority</u> .	[3]
L4	Based on two sources contents, WITH support e.g. The retiree in Source D is more reliable as evidence that Singapore is not ready to be a smart nation because <u>he is very specific in identifying the exact problem on why people are not using e-payment</u> . This can be seen in Source D, it says that "The key hindrance is that different shops use different apps for cashless payment and some shops don't even have cashless payment machines". However, the DBS Chief Information Officer in Source E only acknowledge that fact that there are competitors and the solution was <u>vague</u> . This can be seen in Source E, it says that "banks had to innovate and integrate our systems, or risk dying. We are currently doing well in this aspect". "Doing well" is very vague and nothing concrete is being mentioned.	[4]

	<p>OR</p> <p><i>e.g. The DBS Chief Information Officer in Source E is more reliable as evidence that Singapore is not ready to be a smart nation because <u>his comment is based on research / observed trend</u>. This can be seen in Source E, it says that "it studied several patterns of cashless payment data that could hurt its prospects". However, the comment of the retiree in Source D is <u>based on personal opinion which may not be representative of the majority</u>. This can be seen in Source D, it says that "the key hindrance is that different shops use different apps for cashless payment and some shops don't even have cashless payment machines". This may be happening in his small neighbourhood but that doesn't mean that other places in Singapore have no e-payment shops.</i></p>	
L5	<p>L4 + Based on cross-reference Award the higher mark for more fully developed answers.</p> <p><u>Note</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cannot cross-reference to biased source (Source D: retiree / Source E: DBS Chief Information Officer) / historical source (Not applicable in this case study) • Students can cross-reference to Sources A, B, C and F, so long the evidence and explanation make sense, are logical and matching. 	[5-6]
L6	<p>Evaluation of provenance from both sources D and E.</p> <p><i>e.g. DBS Chief Information Officer in Source E is more reliable than the retiree in Source D as evidence that Singapore is not ready to be a smart nation because he holds senior / high appointment whose words carry weight and he also represents one of the biggest banks in Singapore which means that he is more representative of the majority. His comment is also based on research / observed trend which must have supporting data to convince the people attending the Public Service Conference in 2017. On the other hand, the personal bias comment by the retiree in Source D may not be representative of the majority elderly. Some retirees can be very tech savvy and know how to make cashless payment easily.</i></p>	[7]

(d)	Study Source F. How useful is this source as evidence that Singapore is becoming a smart nation? Explain your answer.	[7]
L1	Based on provenance <i>e.g. It is useful as evidence that Singapore is becoming a smart nation because this speech is given by Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong.</i>	[1]
L2	Based on typicality / Detect biased without explanation <i>e.g. It is useful as evidence that Singapore is becoming a smart nation because this speech is given by Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong who holds the highest official appointment in Singapore. His words carry weight.</i> Based on contextual knowledge / common sense <i>e.g. It is not useful as evidence that Singapore is becoming a smart nation because even though with the new app called PayNow, many people in Singapore are still using cash to make payment.</i>	[2]
L3	Based on contents, unsupported Award 2m for useful OR not useful, unsupported. Award 3m for useful AND not useful, unsupported. <i>e.g. It is useful as evidence that Singapore is becoming a smart nation because Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong in Source F tells me that Singapore banks have created a new app called PayNow which will make cashless payment more convenient.</i> <i>e.g. It is not useful as evidence that Singapore is becoming a smart nation because it is bias, it never tells me whether the people on the ground are ready to accept using this new app called PayNow / the negative aspect of PayNow.</i>	[2-3]
L4	Based on contents, supported Award 4m for useful OR not useful, supported. Award 5m for useful AND not useful, supported. <i>e.g. It is useful as evidence that Singapore is becoming a smart nation because Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong in Source F tells me that Singapore banks have created a new app called PayNow which will make cashless payment more convenient. This can be seen in Source F, it says that "PayNow links your mobile phone number to your bank account. So you can pay and receive money using your mobile banking app. You can pay money to somebody's mobile number, if he is on</i>	[4-5]

	<p><i>PayNow". This suggests that with a more efficient app such as PayNow, Singapore is progressing faster in becoming a smart nation.</i></p> <p>OR/AND</p> <p><i>e.g. It is not useful as evidence that Singapore is becoming a smart nation because it is bias, it never tells me whether the people on the ground are ready to accept using this new app called PayNow / the negative aspect of PayNow. Everything mentioned is very positive which makes the source one-sided and it never provides me a holistic and balanced viewpoint of the new app called PayNow.</i></p>	
L5	<p>L4 + Based on cross-reference</p> <p>Award 6m for useful OR not useful, supported. Award 7m for useful AND not useful, supported.</p> <p><i>e.g. L4 (Useful) + <u>Source A supports Source F</u>, it shows me that Singapore is becoming a smart nation because the photo shows me that there are six self-service order and payment terminals in a neighbourhood Food Court in Choa Chu Kang. This suggests that people are able to buy their food without cash.</i></p> <p>OR/AND</p> <p><i>e.g. L4 (Not useful) + <u>Source D challenges Source F</u>, it tells me that "the key hindrance is that different shops use different apps for cashless payment and some shops don't even have cashless payment machines". This suggests that people on the ground are not ready to embrace a digital lifestyle that uses cashless payment / still prefer cash payment.</i></p>	[6-7]
L6	<p>Based on purpose</p> <p><i>e.g. It is useful because the purpose of Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong is to convince Singaporeans that the government has put in effort to streamline the processes for cashless payment such as the creation of a new app called PayNow so that Singaporeans will continue to support his smart nation policy by using PayNow more often and less of cash payment. This is because at the point of time in society, many shops are using different apps to make cashless payment and it can be very troublesome for the consumers. This can be seen in Source F, it says that "We must simplify and integrate our systems. MAS has been working hard at this – integrating the different systems into one – so now at last we have one single unified terminal that can read different cards. MAS and the banks have also rolled out a new service, called PayNow".</i></p>	[7]

(e)	<p>'Singapore has no problem becoming a smart nation.'</p> <p>Using sources in this case study, explain how far you would agree with this statement.</p>	[10]
L1	<p>Writes about statement, no valid source use</p> <p><i>e.g. Yes I agree because Singapore has no problem becoming a smart nation.</i></p>	[1]
L2	<p>Yes / No, supported by valid source use Award 2 marks for 1 explained source. Award 3-4 marks for 2 explained sources. Award 4m for 3 explained sources.</p> <p>Note: Consideration on number of sources used and the quality of analysis in deciding on marks in L2.</p> <p>Singapore HAS NO PROBLEM becoming a smart nation: Sources A, E and F.</p> <p><i>e.g. Source A agrees with the statement. It shows me that Singapore has no problem becoming a smart nation because the photo has six self-service order and payment terminals in a neighbourhood Food Court in Choa Chu Kang. This suggests that people are able to buy their food without using cash.</i></p> <p><i>e.g. Source E agrees with the statement. It tells me that "Banks had to innovate and integrate our systems, or risk dying. We are currently doing well in this aspect". This suggest that Singapore has no problem becoming a smart nation because the banks are putting in effort to be creative and streamline the processes to make cashless payment easier.</i></p> <p><i>e.g. Source F agrees with the statement. It tells me that "MAS has been working hard at this – integrating the different systems into one – so now at last we have one single unified terminal that can read different cards. MAS and the banks have also rolled out a new service, called PayNow". This suggests that Singapore has no problem becoming a smart nation because the creation of PayNow can literally pay anyone via mobile number to any bank conveniently.</i></p> <p>OR</p> <p>Singapore HAS PROBLEM becoming a smart nation: Sources B, C and D.</p> <p><i>e.g. Source B disagrees with the statement. Source B tells that "In the short term, there will be significant digital disruption affecting the</i></p>	[2-4]

	<p>non-high-technology and non-high-touch industries, those which are not knowledge-based or focused on customer relationships". This suggests that Singapore has problem becoming a smart nation because quite a few industries which do not embrace digital change will be negatively affected in the near future.</p> <p>e.g. Source B disagrees with the statement. Source C tells me that "In Grab, we saw a lack of safe, convenient and affordable of transport options". This suggests that Singapore has problem becoming a smart nation because people on the ground are not ready when <u>cyber-security and user-unfriendly app</u> issues are still unresolved.</p> <p>e.g. Source D disagrees with the statement. Source D tells me that "the key hindrance is that different shops use different apps for cashless payment and some shops don't even have cashless payment machines". This suggests that Singapore has problem becoming a smart nation because the infrastructure to facilitate cashless payment is not ready on the ground for the public.</p>	
L3	<p>Yes + No, supported by valid source use i.e. Both elements of L2. Award 5 marks for 1 + 1 explained sources. Award 6 marks for 2 + 1 explained sources. Award 7-8 m for 2 + 2 explained sources. Award 8m for 2 + 3 explained sources.</p> <p><u>Intended unbalanced viewpoints</u> Award 5 marks for 1 + 4 explained sources. Award 6 marks for 1 + 5 explained sources</p> <p>Note: Consideration on number of sources used and the quality of analysis in deciding on marks in L3.</p>	[5-8]
	<p>**To score additional 2 marks, candidates can take any one of these 3 routes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through analysing at least one source in relation to its reliability, utility or sufficiency; <p>Note: Cannot cross-reference to <u>Source D, E and F</u> because they are tested for its reliability due to Reliability and Usefulness Questions.</p> <p>e.g. Source A is unreliable because it is only one photo that shows cashless payment machines in a high-tech Foodcourt in Choa Chu Kang neighbourhood. It is not representative of the majority because it doesn't mean that the all the Foodcourts in Singapore have installed cashless payment machines. On top of that, the photo also doesn't show whether the people are competent enough to use the cashless</p>	

payment machines easily. It only shows me that the private sectors and the government have installed the hardware but the photo doesn't tell me whether the cashless payment machines are effective or not. Therefore, Singapore has problem becoming a smart nation. [+2]

- **by sharing example(s) from their contextual knowledge**

(Don't use this approach, it is very difficult to score)

e.g. I agree that Singapore has no problem becoming a smart nation. In Source C, it tells me that "In Grab, we saw a lack of safe, convenient and affordable of transport options and we moved in to solve those issues one small step at a time". Our Prime Minister Mr Lee Hsien Loong also says that "MAS has been working hard at this – integrating the different systems into one – so now at last we have one single unified terminal that can read different cards. MAS and the banks have also rolled out a new service, called PayNow" which means that both the private sectors and the government are working hard together to ensure that the apps are user-friendly so that more Singaporeans will be using them and less of cash payment. Even though, the retiree in Source D has difficulty memorising password, there is a function in the smartphone to keep itself logged in and he doesn't have to key in his password each time he uses cashless payment. Singapore government and banks also do organise digital workshops to help the senior citizens adapt better to cashless payment. [+2]

- **by giving a balanced conclusion / resolution**

[Don't use this approach for 'O' level because you need to have a balanced source that is explained in both AGREE and DISAGREE in the earlier paragraphs to try this approach]

e.g. There are definitely some problems with the implementation in becoming a smart nation in Singapore. However, it doesn't mean that we cannot overcome the challenges. It is a fact that there will be "digital disruption in the short term" and Singapore senior citizens have problems remembering passwords to log into the PayNow app. However, private companies such as Grab and Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) are working hard to streamline the processes and create user-friendly app such as PayNow. I believe it is only the beginning of a new journey and they will continue to put in effort to refine PayNow app to make it even more efficient in the future. The sources show that there are two sides to the argument, that the perspectives for each side is valid and reasonable, and all the stakeholders involved, namely Singapore public, private and public sectors must be united and be resilient enough to embrace advance technology and overcome challenges just like the pioneer generation and make Singapore a smart nation in time to come.

This allows scope for candidates to decide what comes more naturally for them, and will invite meaningful thinking, without making any of the above a direct requirement.

Section B: Structured Response Question

2(a)	<p>Extract 1 states the increasing number of online purchase scam, PayPal email scam, love scam and cyber extortion.</p> <p>In your opinion, how can online scams be avoided? Explain your answer using two ways.</p>	[7]
	<p>Note</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police ≠ Cyber Security Department • Singapore Police Force cannot do anything if scammers are overseas. • Therefore, coming up with harsher law to punish scammers won't be feasible in this case. 	
L1	<p>Describes the topic i.e. online scams</p> <p><i>e.g. Online scams are very common nowadays and many people have their money cheated.</i></p>	[1]
L2	<p>Identifies / Describes strategies</p> <p>Award 2 marks for identifying one way and 3 marks for identifying two ways. Award 3 marks for describing one way and 4 marks for describing two ways.</p> <p><i>e.g. Online scams can be avoided when one follows the 3 steps of not to panic, not believe and not give any personal details to a stranger. Most of the time, scammers will try to craft a fake story to convince one that something is urgent and must be attended to immediately. They will then make one believe their story by relating to something personal and things that concerned the loved ones. After they are sure that one has trusted them, they will ask for money transfer via various means. For example, scammers can impersonate POSB that some of the saving accounts are being hacked and there is an urgent need to update one's personal bank account and password via a whatsapp message. [3]</i></p> <p><i>(As above plus) e.g. Online scams can be avoided when school plays a part in educating the students using CCE lessons on Cyberwellness. Students will be made more aware of different types of scams and how to avoid falling into the trap. For example, schools can provide the Internet link to Scamalert.sg to learn the various types of scams online. [4]</i></p>	[2-4]
L3	<p>L2 + Explains strategy</p> <p>Award 5-6 marks for explaining one way. Award 6-7 marks for explaining two ways.</p> <p>Note: An explanation is showing how the way prevents online scams in Singapore.</p>	[5-7]

e.g. Online scams can be avoided when one follows the 3 steps of not to panic, not believe and not give any personal details to a stranger. Most of the time, scammers will try to craft a fake story to convince one that something is urgent and must be attended to immediately. They will then make one believe their story by relating to something personal and things that concerned the loved ones. After they are sure that one has trusted them, they will ask for money transfer via various means. For example, scammers can impersonate POSB that some of the saving accounts are being hacked and there is an urgent need to update one's personal bank account and password via a whatsapp message. When one does not panic, not believe and not give their personal banking account and password, it will prevent loss of money [5] and avoid unnecessary emotional stress. [6]

e.g. Online scams can be avoided when school plays a part in educating the students using CCE lessons on Cyberwellness. Students will be made more aware of different types of scams and how to avoid falling into the trap. For example, schools can provide the Internet link to Scamalert.sg to learn the various types of scams online. As a result, they can share their lessons with their parents, grandparents, relatives and friends to prevent online scams from happening. This will greatly reduce the number of online scams and prevents lots of money lost. [6] They will also avoid unnecessary depression and emotional disturbance due to the great loss of money. / They may even save elderly lives by preventing the scammers from getting the elderly's' hard-earned money. [7]

2(b)	<p>Extract 2 and Extract 3 mention the role of local government and individuals in helping to prevent cyber-attacks on Singapore.</p> <p>Do you think the local government has a more important role to play than individuals in helping to prevent cyber-attacks on Singapore? Explain your answer.</p>	[8]
	<p>Note</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A lot of students did not include IMPACT or EFFECTS of the strategies they described. • Eg: Because of this strategy, it resulted in 	
L1	<p>Writes about the topic (i.e. prevent cyber-attacks on Singapore) but without addressing the question</p> <p><i>e.g. Cyber-attacks are very common in Singapore. [1] Local government and individuals must work together to prevent cyber-attacks on Singapore. [2]</i></p>	[1-2]
L2	<p>Describes the role of the groups Award 3 marks for describing one group. Award 4 marks for describing both groups.</p> <p><i>e.g. Local government has an important role to play in helping to prevent cyber-attacks. The government ensures that the country has the capabilities to manage cyber security challenges. This can be done through collaboration with the governments in other countries. Through collaboration, the countries can share information and skills to combat cyber security challenges. An example is that Asia Pacific Computer Emergency Response Team (APCERT) which was established to encourage cooperation between member states to maintain a network of computer security experts in the region. [3]</i></p> <p><i>(As above plus) e.g. Individuals have an important role to play in helping to prevent cyber-attacks. The role of individuals is to ensure their own cyber security by remaining vigilant online. One way they can do this is by ensuring that their computers are defended against technological threats by installing softwares such as anti-virus programs, firewalls. [4]</i></p>	[3-4]
L3	<p>Explains the role of the groups Award 5-6 marks for explaining one group. Award 6-7 marks for explaining both groups.</p> <p><i>e.g. Local government has an important role to play in helping to prevent cyber-attacks. The government ensures that the country has the capabilities to manage cyber security challenges. This can be done through collaboration with the governments in other countries. Through</i></p>	[5-7]

	<p>collaboration, the countries can share information and skills to combat cyber security challenges. An example is that Asia Pacific Computer Emergency Response Team (APCERT) which was established to encourage cooperation between member states to maintain a network of computer security experts in the region. Therefore, this can <u>improve the countries' and regions' competence in responding to cyber security challenges</u> should they arise and this will also prevent cyber-attacks on Singapore when there is <u>greater partnership in sharing information to deter such attacks.</u></p> <p>(As above plus) e.g. <u>Individuals</u> have an <u>important</u> role to play in helping to prevent cyber-attacks. The role of <u>individuals</u> is to ensure their own cyber security by remaining vigilant online. One way they can do this is by ensuring that their computers are defended against technological threats by installing softwares such as anti-virus programs, firewalls. These can help <u>protect</u> against malwares or spywares that can <u>steal information</u> to launch cyber attacks using the stolen information. Therefore, it is <u>important</u> for individuals to <u>remain vigilant</u> and take preventive measures to ensure their own cyber security.</p>	
L4	<p>Both aspects in L3 plus Explains the relative importance of each group</p> <p>(Both examples above plus) e.g. <u>All in all, governments</u> have a <u>more important</u> role than individuals. Governments have a more important role than individuals in managing cyber security challenges as they have access to resources which can manage cyber security challenges at a larger scale. By managing the cyber security challenges at the country level, it can ensure the security of the country's cyber security infrastructure. This can in turn provide a more secure cyber security environment for individual users in the country.</p>	[8]

