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HUMANITIES 2175/01 2176/01
PAPER 1 SOCIAL STUDIES
PRELIM 2022
MARK SCHEME**

1 Study Source A

What is the author's attitude towards POFMA? Explain your answer using details from the source.

[6]

L1	Describes/Copies source without answering the question. Eg. The source says that the Parliament is covering the mouth of the free press.	[1]
L2	Infers author's negative attitude towards POFMA Eg: author is critical of / not supportive of / disagrees with / does not like POFMA Note: - Answers must be presented in the form of an attitude - Attitude of author must be about POFMA	[2]
L3	L2 + Infers Reasons: <u>POFMA violates freedom of speech / limits free speech</u> Note: - Answers must be presented in the form of an attitude - Attitude of author must be about POFMA Attitude: The author has a critical attitude towards POFMA Infers reasons: because he is suggesting that POFMA will prevent the free press from speaking honestly about national issues. He is unhappy with POFMA as he thinks that POFMA will prevent freedom of speech in the country. Evidence: This can be supported from the source which shows a hand representing the Parliament blocking the mouths of the free press. Additional inferences: This suggests that the author is not supportive of POFMA as he thinks that POFMA will prevent journalists from speaking freely and openly about issues.	[3-4]

L3	L2 + Infers Reasons: <u>POFMA does not limit free press ability to speak openly</u> Note: - Answers must be presented in the form of an attitude - Attitude of author must be about POFMA Attitude: The author has an unfazed / unbothered attitude towards POFMA Infers reasons: because he is suggesting that POFMA will not prevent the free press from speaking honestly about national issues. Evidence: This can be supported from the source which shows a hand representing the Parliament blocking the mouths of the free press but the free press' mouth is still speaking through the hand. Additional inferences: This suggests that the author is not worried about POFMA as he thinks that journalists will still be able to speak freely despite POFMA.	[3-4]
L4	L2 + Infers Reasons: - <u>POFMA allows government to control / manipulate free press</u> - <u>allows government to push forward pro-government propaganda / limit criticisms against the government</u> Note: - Answers must be presented in the form of an attitude - Attitude of author must be about POFMA Attitude: The author has a critical attitude towards POFMA Infers reasons: because he is suggesting that POFMA will give the government the power to force the free press to only publish stories that are aligned with the government's views. He is unhappy with POFMA as he thinks that the free press will now only publish pro-government information for fear of being punished by the Act. Evidence: This can be supported from the source which shows a hand representing the Parliament blocking the mouths of the free press. There is a mouth on the hand, representing the government's views. Additional inferences: This suggests that the author is not supportive of POFMA as he thinks that the government is using POFMA to spread pro-government propaganda.	[5-6]

DNA	Did not answer question issue: - Attitude of author not clearly stated - Did not infer reasons for author's attitude - Inferences / Reasons given were not about POFMA
Para No Inf	Paraphrasing. No Inference provided.
M/I	Misinterpret source

Success Criteria:

- ☐ States author's attitude clearly
- ☐ Infers reasons for author's attitude about POFMA
- ☐ Inferences do not copy / paraphrase source. Infers what author is suggesting.
- ☐ Evidence

Reminder: Must write _____ (Attitude) because _____ (Infers reasons why)

Reflection

Strength:

Weakness:

Next Step:

2 Study Sources B and C.

How far does Source C prove that Source B's comments about POFMA is justified? Explain your answer. [7]

L1	Prove / Does not prove justified. Difference, based on provenance / source type / topic Source C proves / does not prove Source B is justified as Source B is by the Law Minister while Source C is by the Senior Minister of State for Communications and Information.	[1]
L2	Prove / Does not prove justified. Infers from Source B or Source C. <i>Award the higher level in the band for more developed answers.</i> Inferences must be about the POFMA Cannot simply lift / copy / paraphrase	[2-3]

L3	L2 + Proves justified, Based on Context. <i>Award the higher level in the band for more developed answers.</i> Source C proves Source B is justified as Source C was speaking at an international conference representing Singapore. He is sharing Singapore's approach of combating fake news.	[4]
L4	Proves justified. Compare Sources B and C: Similarity in content <i>Award the higher level in the band for more developed answers.</i> <u>Note: CT must be about POFMA</u> - Agree that POFMA does not prevent freedom of speech - Agree that POFMA helps to prevent fake news States stand: Source C proves that Source B is justified CT: as they agree that <u>POFMA does not prevent freedom of speech (CT)</u> Explain: Source B suggests that <u>POFMA does not prevent freedom of speech (CT)</u> as no one will be asked to take down their posts. They merely have to put in a link directing readers to government's clarifications on the issue. Similarly, Source C says that those who have been served POFMA orders have continued to air their views online, thus suggesting that <u>POFMA does not prevent freedom of speech (CT)</u>. Evidence: This can be supported from Source B which shows "You can argue censorship only if your article is taken down, which POFMA does not do" and Source C which shows "Those who have received POFMA orders have continued to air their views online".	[4-5]
L5	L4 + Assess reliability of Source C <i>Award the higher level in the band for more developed answers.</i> <i>Award lower mark in the band for answers assessing reliability based on cross-referencing.</i> <u>L4</u> States stand: Source C proves that Source B is justified CT: as they agree that <u>POFMA does not prevent freedom of speech (CT)</u> Explain: Source B suggests that <u>POFMA does not prevent freedom of speech (CT)</u> as no one will be asked to take down their posts. They merely have to put in a link directing readers to government's clarifications on the issue. Similarly, Source C says that those who have been served POFMA orders have continued to air their views online, thus suggesting that <u>POFMA does not prevent freedom of speech (CT)</u>.	[6-7]

	Evidence: This can be supported from Source B which shows “You can argue censorship only if your article is taken down, which POFMA does not do” and Source C which shows “Those who have received POFMA orders have continued to air their views online”. L5 Note: Reliability of C must be explained in relation to its comments about POFMA. State stand: Source C does not prove that Source B is justified as it is unreliable. Author: It is by the Senior Minister of State for Communications and Information. Infer: The source is suggesting that POFMA does not limit freedom of speech. Evidence: This is supported by Source C which shows “Those who have received POFMA orders have continued to air their views online”. Explain with context: This source is unreliable as it is by a minister from the Singapore government. One will expect him to say positive things about POFMA as he is part of the government which implemented the law and is expected to support his own government’s policies. (Context) He did the expected. Purpose: Its purpose is to convince (PW) that POFMA does not limit freedom of speech and has even helped to combat fake news (MSG). This is so that the international community at the conference (Aud) will also implement laws limiting fake news in their own countries / learn from Singapore’s methods (O/C). As Source C is unreliable, it does not prove that Source B is justified.	
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DNA	Did not answer the question. Must state clearly whether Source C proves / does not prove Source B justified
CT X	Wrong CT / Invalid CT. CT must answer Question Issue.
CT?	Relating back to CT is missing
VM	Valid Match
INV. M	Invalid Match
R?	Stating of reliability is missing
No Inf / Inf?	Inference is missing
Para	Paraphrasing source. Please infer what source is suggesting about POFMA.
EXP X	Explaining reliability of source is inaccurate
Wrong CTX / CTX?	Explain why you expect the author to be say positive things about POFMA. Without this explanation why, you will not have explained provenance purpose effectively.

AUD X	Audience wrong
O/C X	Outcome wrong

L4 Success Criteria: Compare both sources

- ☐ States stand clearly
- ☐ CT about POFMA
- ☐ Valid match: Shows a clear similarity between both sources by relating back to CT.
- ☐ Evidence

L5 Success Criteria: Check reliability of Source C (base source)

- ☐ States stand clearly
- ☐ States reliability clearly
- ☐ Inferences do not copy / paraphrase source. Infers what source is suggesting about POFMA
- ☐ Evidence
- ☐ Explains reliability of Source C, with context explained
- ☐ Purpose: Audience and Outcome

Reminder: Please state stand clearly
Many misinterpreted Source C

Reflection

Strength:

Weakness:

Next Step:

- 3** Study Source D. [7]
 Are you surprised by Source D? Explain your answer.

L1	Surprised / Not Surprised, based on source type/provenance e.g. I am surprised/ not surprised by Source D as it is by International Centre for Journalists, which is a non-profit organisation that promotes journalism worldwide.	[1]
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L2	Surprised / Not Surprised, based on source content <i>Award the higher level in the band for more developed answers</i> Inferences must be about the laws against fake news - Laws are harmful - Laws prevent freedom of speech - Laws should not be implemented Cannot simply lift / copy / paraphrase State stand: I am surprised by Source D Infer: as Source D suggests that passing laws against fake news may prevent freedom of speech. Evidence: This can be supported from Source D which shows “afraid of being jailed on so-called ‘anti-fake news’ laws because the government equates criticism with fake news”.	[2-3]
L3	Surprised / Not surprised, by Cross-referencing with another source. <i>Award the higher level in the band for more developed answers</i> Acceptable CT: Agree / disagree that - Laws are harmful - Laws prevent freedom of speech - Laws will be misused by government to spread pro-government propaganda. - Laws should not be implemented - Government views criticisms as fake news States stand: I am not surprised by Source D CT: as Source A agrees that <u>passing laws against fake news will prevent freedom of speech (CT)</u>. Explain: Source D suggests that some countries have used laws to silence criticisms against the government, thus suggesting <u>passing laws against fake news will prevent freedom of speech (CT)</u>. Similarly, Source A says that the government is using POFMA to silence the free press, thus suggesting <u>passing laws against fake news will prevent freedom of speech (CT)</u>. Evi: This can be supported from Source D which shows “afraid of being jailed on so-called ‘anti-fake news’ laws because the government equates criticism with fake news” and Source A which shows a hand representing the Parliament blocking the mouths of the free press. OR	[4-5]

	States stand: I am surprised by Source D CT: as Source C disagrees that <u>passing laws against fake news will prevent freedom of speech (CT)</u>. Explain: Source D suggests that some countries have used laws to silence criticisms against the government, thus suggesting <u>passing laws against fake news will prevent freedom of speech (CT)</u>. However, Source C says that those who have been served POFMA orders have continued to air their views online, thus suggesting <u>passing laws against fake news will not prevent freedom of speech (CT)</u>. Evidence: This can be supported from Source D which shows “afraid of being jailed on so-called ‘anti-fake news’ laws because the government equates criticism with fake news” and Source C which shows “Those who have received POFMA orders have continued to air their views online”.	
L4	L2+ Not Surprised, based on critical evaluation of provenance of Source D. <i>Award the higher level in the band for more developed answers</i> States stand: I am not surprised about Source D. Author: It is by International Centre for Journalists, which promotes journalism worldwide. Infer: The source suggests that passing laws against fake news will prevent freedom of speech as governments can misuse it to silence criticisms against the government. Evidence: This can be supported from Source D which shows “afraid of being jailed on so-called ‘anti-fake news’ laws because the government equates criticism with fake news”. Explain with Context: Being an organisation which promotes journalism, one will expect it to say negative things about passing laws on fake news as the laws will naturally limit what journalists can say. Being a champion of free speech (Context), It did the expected. Purpose: His purpose could be to criticise (PW) that passing laws on fake news will be harmful as it prevents freedom of speech (MSG). This is so that the governments worldwide(AUD) will not implement laws against fake news. (O/C).	[6-7]

DNA	Did not answer the question. State clearly whether surprised or not surprised.
CT X	Wrong CT / Invalid CT.
CT?	Relating back to CT is missing
VM	Valid Match

INV. M	Invalid Match
No Inf / Inf?	Inference is missing
Para	Paraphrasing source. Please infer what source is suggesting about laws against fake news.
EXP X	Explaining surprised / not surprised of source is inaccurate
Wrong CTX / CTX?	Explain why you expect the author to be say negative things about laws. Without this explanation why, you will not have explained provenance purpose effectively.
AUD X	Audience wrong
O/C X	Outcome wrong

Reminder:

- Inference is very important. When there is no question issue, make sure you understand what issue the source is discussing. Many did not realise source is talking about the laws preventing fake news.
- Many argued that source is a neutral source. Look at the provenance carefully. The author was someone with vested interests in protecting free speech.

L3 Success Criteria: Cross-referencing

- ☐ States stand clearly
- ☐ CT is a valid inference of both sources
- ☐ Valid match: Shows a clear similarity between both sources by relating back to CT.
- ☐ Evidence

L4 Success Criteria: Check Provenance Purpose of Source D

- ☐ States stand clearly
- ☐ Inferences do not copy / paraphrase source. Infers what source is suggesting about laws
- ☐ Evidence
- ☐ Explains why you are not surprised by Source D, with context explained
- ☐ Purpose: Audience and Outcome

Reflection

Strength:

Weakness:

Next Step:

4 Study Source E.

Why did the French President make these comments? Explain your answer. [5]

L1	Describes/Copies source without answering the question. e.g. The newspaper published this cartoon to show that MNCs do not pay tax.	[1]
L2	Inferences about <u>negative impact / dangers of fake news</u> Mirror: The French President made these comments Inference: to highlight the dangers of fake news. He is suggesting that fake news can be a threat to national security as it allows other countries to influence election outcomes, manipulate citizens and potentially create conflict. Evidence: This can be supported from the source which shows "Foreign countries trying to interfere in our national politics can easily spread propaganda against the government". Additional Inference: This implies that the fake news can have disastrous consequences on a country where another country can cause harm by spreading false propaganda.	[2-3]
L3	Inferences about <u>necessity of fake news laws</u> Mirror: The French President made these comments Inference: to highlight that fake news is dangerous and laws targeting fake news are necessary to protect the country. He is suggesting that fake news can be a threat to national security as it allows other countries to influence election outcomes, manipulate citizens and potentially create conflict. Thus, he is suggesting that it is necessary to implement fake news laws to prevent fake news from harming the country. Evidence: This can be supported from the source which shows "These new laws would allow internet platforms, influencers and people getting attention online to be held accountable in France, just like journalists are". Additional Inference: This implies that the fake news laws must be passed in order to protect the country from foreign interference.	[3-4]

L4	L3 + Purpose of author Mirror: The French President made these comments PW and Inference: to highlight that fake news is dangerous and laws targeting fake news are necessary to protect the country. He is suggesting that fake news can be a threat to national security as it allows other countries to influence election outcomes, manipulate citizens and potentially create conflict. Thus, he is suggesting that it is necessary to implement fake news laws to prevent fake news from harming the country. Aud and Outcome: He wants French citizens (Aud) to support the new law passed (Outcome). Evidence: This can be supported from the source which shows "These new laws would allow internet platforms, influencers and people getting attention online to be held accountable in France, just like journalists are".	[4-5]
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PW?	Purpose word is missing
Para / No Inf	Paraphrasing / No Inference
M/I	Misinterpret source
AUD X	Audience wrong
O/C X	Outcome wrong

Reminder:

- **Inference is very important. Many simply paraphrased the source without inferring what the author is suggesting.**
When there is no question issue, make sure you understand what issue the source is discussing. Many did not realise source is talking about the laws preventing fake news.

Success Criteria:

- ☐ **Mirrors question and answers question directly**
- ☐ **Purpose word / Intention of author stated**
- ☐ **Inferences do not copy / paraphrase source. Infers what author is suggesting.**
- ☐ **Audience stated**
- ☐ **Outcome (Action performed by Audience) stated**
- ☐ **Evidence**

Reflection

Strength:

Weakness:

Next Step:

5 'Passing legislation is the best way to combat fake news.'

How far do the sources in the case study agree with the statement? [10]
Explain your answer.

Valid answers must meet the following criteria:

- 1) Sources that agree: illustrate reasons why passing legislation is the best way. This can be done by providing positive impacts of passing legislation**
- 2) Sources that disagree: illustrate reasons why passing legislation is not the best way. This can be done by**
 - Providing negative impacts which may arise as a result of passing legislation in fighting fake news**
 - Providing limitations / ineffectiveness of passing legislation in fighting fake news**
 - Identifying another better way and providing positive impacts in fighting fake news**
- 3) Answers must extend beyond ideas found in the source.**
- 4) Answers/Reasons for one source must not be repeated for another source.**

Source	Ideas from source / Evidence	Inference / Extend beyond the source
Source A disagrees with the statement.	The source shows a hand representing the Parliament blocking the mouths of the free press. There is a mouth on the hand, representing the government's views.	This suggests that legislation is not the best way in fighting fake news as it prevents the press from speaking up against the government, which may perpetuate any potential lies / propaganda put forth by the government.
Source B agrees with the statement.	The source says that "People read what you have written. People read what the Government says. And they decide for themselves".	This suggests that legislation is the best way in fighting fake news as it encourages people to read more perspectives, which will allow readers to question what they read and avoid jumping to conclusions, which will lead to less people being tricked by fake news.
Source C agrees with the statement.	The source says that "public is even actively writing to the office that administers this legislation, to flag potential falsehoods or to check on an issue".	This suggests that legislation is the best way in fighting fake news as it encourages people to surface potential fake news to the government, which will allow the

		government to intervene before the fake news goes viral, thus reducing the spread of fake news.
Source C disagrees with the statement.	The source says that “it is also important to nurture an informed public that can sensibly evaluate information”. The source says that “Technology companies have the resources to provide and create capabilities to detect falsehoods and check the accuracy of the information on their platforms”.	This suggests that legislation is not the best way in fighting fake news as teaching people to evaluate the truth of what they read is the better way. This will lead to citizens actively assessing the truth of what they read before posting, thus preventing lesser people from believing fake news OR This will lead to citizens actively assessing the truth of what they read before posting, thus lesser people will post fake news and prevent the spread of fake news. This suggests that legislation is not the best way in fighting fake news as using technology to detect fake news is the better way. This will lead to fake news being removed the moment it is published, thus lesser people will fall prey to fake news.
Source D disagrees with the statement.	The source says that “There are circumstances where journalists have been detained and fined, for example, in reference to reports that have been critical of government and that are deemed to be ‘fake news’ because they do not suit the government”.	This suggests that legislation is not the best way in fighting fake news as laws can be misused by ineffective governments to stay in power OR laws will prevent any constructive discussions about government policies which will lead to poor governance of the country OR The laws are only used by governments to stay in power and does nothing to reducing fake news at all.

	The source says that “Even if the laws are sincerely aimed at dealing with fake news, they may violate human rights”.	<i>Note: violation of human rights is not accepted as it is found in para 2 of source.</i> This suggests that legislation is not the best way in fighting fake news as citizens rights to free speech is violated and will cause even more resentment against the government and unrest in the country.
Source E agrees with the statement.	The source says that “Foreign countries trying to interfere in our national politics can easily spread propaganda against the government”. The source says that “These new laws would allow internet platforms, influencers and people getting attention online to be held accountable in France, just like journalists are”.	This suggests that legislation is the best way in fighting fake news as it prevents foreign countries from sowing discord using fake news, thus preventing citizens from being manipulated easily and maintains stability of country. This suggests that legislation is the best way in fighting fake news as it will deter anyone from posting fake news for fear of legal punishment.
Source F disagrees with the statement.	The source says that “having a person or Artificial Intelligence (AI) review a social media platform's content is not such a bad idea”.	This suggests that legislation is not the best way in fighting fake news as using technology to police fake news is the better way. This will lead to fake news being removed the moment it is published, thus fake news will not go viral so easily.

L1	Writes about statement, no valid source use	[1]
L2	Yes / No, supported by valid source use <i>Award 2 marks for 1 valid source use</i> <i>Award 3-4 marks for 2 valid source use</i> <i>Award 4 marks for 3 valid source use</i>	[2-4]
L3	Yes + No, supported by valid source use <i>Award for 5 marks for 2 valid source use (1/1)</i>	[5-8]

	<i>Award for 6 marks for 3 valid source use (1/2)</i> <i>Award for 7-8 marks for 4 valid source use (2/2)</i> <i>Award 8 marks for 5 valid source use (2/3)</i>	
BP	<u>Analysis of reliability</u> Not possible for Source C and D: Analysis of provenance is required for question 2 and 3. Source B agrees with the statement. It is a unreliable source. Being the Law Minister, one will expect him to say positive things about the laws as his ministry is responsible for crafting the laws. (Context) He did the expected. The purpose of the source is defend the laws and convince that the laws do not limit free speech. This is so that Singaporeans will support the laws. Thus, Source F is unreliable in showing that passing legislation is the best way to combat fake news. <u>Sufficiency</u> Source C is a balanced source. It says that laws are a good way to combat fake news as it encourages citizens to flag up fake news when they see one. On the other hand, it also says that there are other ways to combat fake news such as teaching citizens to question reliability of what they read. Thus, Source C is sufficient is showing whether passing legislation is the best way to combat fake news. <u>Examples from Contextual knowledge</u> Source E agrees with the statement. Source E suggests that fake news laws are necessary to prevent foreign interference. This is true because Russia also made use of bots to spread fake news on social media during the US elections of Trump against Hillary Clinton. If they had made use of fake news laws, they would be able to tackle the problem. <u>Balanced conclusion / Resolution of 2 opposing viewpoints</u> On one hand, Source A claims that passing fake news laws is not the best way as it can limit free speech. On the other hand, Source B claims that passing fake news laws is the best way as it will not limit freedom of speech. Perhaps the government can pass fake news laws but place limitations on what the laws can legally punish so as not to violate freedom of speech. / Perhaps the better way to pass a law to force social media companies to police the content on their platforms. That way, social media companies are legally required to prevent spread of fake news without limiting people's freedom of speech.	+1/+2

Para	Paraphrasing. No inference made.
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So? Infer.	Insufficient inference. Infer and Explain why legislation is the best way / not the best way in combating fake news.
DNA	You have an inference but it does not answer the assertion statement (question issue) at all. It does not illustrate why passing fake news legislation helps / does not help to combat fake news.
M/I	Misinterpret source
RI / Repeated Inference	You gave a valid inference but you have already stated that same inference in another source.

Success Criteria:

- ☐ States clear stand
- ☐ Supported with content evidence
- ☐ Inferences does not copy / paraphrase ideas found in the source
- ☐ Inferences extend beyond the source
- ☐ Inferences answers the question issue ie. Justifies why legislation is the best way / not the best way.

Reflection

Strength:

Weakness:

Next Step:

- 6** Extract 1 shows information on a movement that aims to accelerate digitalization in Singapore.

In your opinion, what will be the impact of Singaporeans resisting digitalisation? Explain your answer using **two** consequences. [7]

L1	Describes the topic i.e. Digitalisation <i>e.g. Digitalisation enhances efficiency and can boost productivity in the workplace.</i>	[1]
L2	Identifies/Describes consequence(s) <i>Award 2 marks for identifying one consequence and 3 marks for identifying two consequences.</i>	[2-4]

	<i>Award 3 marks for describing one consequence and 4 marks for describing two consequences.</i> • Decreased productivity in companies • Less convenience in daily life • Singapore will lost its competitive edge as compared to other countries • Individuals will be “left behind” and would not be able to make use of opportunities to better themselves	
L3	L2 + Explains consequence(s) <i>Award 5-6 marks for explaining one consequence. Award 6-7 marks for explaining two consequences.</i> Note: Students must give an example of digitalisation to achieve L3. <u>E.g. Consequence #1: Decreased productivity for businesses</u> Point: One consequence of Singaporeans resisting digitalisation is that productivity of businesses might decrease. Elaboration + Example: Currently, many companies in Singapore are making use of digital technologies to automate their processes. (CTX) This increases efficiency in the workplace and also reduces the need for manual labour and manpower. Saving manpower would help companies to save costs. For example, some restaurants and retail shops are making use of electronic cashiers where customers can scan the purchased products and make payment via a machine. This means that there is no need for people to be employed as cashiers in the shop and manpower can be used in other more important sections. If Singaporeans are resistant to digitalisation, it might mean that businesses’ productivity might decrease as processes will not be as efficient and are likely to be hindered by human errors such as in the case of counting money in a supermarket. Businesses will also be wasting money on unnecessary manpower and this will increase their production costs which might affect the profits that businesses makes. <u>E.g. Consequence #2: Individuals will be deprived of opportunities</u>	[5-7]

	Point: One consequence of Singaporeans resisting digitalisation is that it deprives individuals of the opportunity to move up in terms of social mobility. Elaboration + Example: Currently, many places of employment require their workers to have digital literacy and knowledge of important software. Lacking the ability to use digital technologies means that there are many things you simply cannot do or access. Each day, there are new devices, operating systems, websites and apps created which can be essential in the modern world. (CTX) Knowledge of these give you an advantage over someone else who may not be as literate. Job opportunities are also plenty in the IT sector. For example, many job ads ask for knowledge on IT skills such as programming, coding and Microsoft Excel and make this a pre-requisite for the potential employees. If Singaporeans are resistant to digitalisation, they will not have the knowledge and skills required to survive in the new digital era. They will lack the competitive edge and will have difficulties getting jobs in the future as most work places require their employees to have digital literacy. Not having options when it comes to jobs may deprive individuals the chance to move up the social ladder and attain a higher socio-economic status. Note: To get L3, must have P, E / CTX, Eg and Outcomes	
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P1 / P2	Point (consequence) 1 / Point (consequence) 2 identified
CTX	Context provided
E	Elaborating details provided about the consequence
EG	Examples provided
E?	Where are your elaborating details? You need to describe more about your consequence.
EG?	Where is your example? You need to provide an example to achieve L3.
<u>Success Criteria:</u> ☐ States consequence that answers the question issue ☐ Describe: Provides context / background facts ☐ Describe: Provides elaboration of the consequence ☐ Explain: Provides example of digitalisation	

Reflection

Strength:

Weakness:

Next Step:

- 7 Extracts 2 and 3 highlight how society is impacted by cultural homogenisation and hybridisation.

Do you think that cultural homogenisation has a greater impact on the [8] society than cultural hybridisation? Explain your answer.

L1	Writes about the topic (i.e. cultural homogenisation/hybridisation) but without addressing the question. <i>e.g. Cultural homogenisation is the manner by which local cultures are changed by foreign cultures to become similar to foreign cultures.</i>	[1-2]
L2	Describes “cultural homogenisation” and “cultural hybridisation” <i>Award 3 marks for describing one factor.</i> <i>Award 4 marks for describing two factors.</i> <u>Cultural homogenisation</u> Point: Cultural homogenisation has an impact on society. Elaborate: Homogenisation can impact the society when local cultures are heavily influenced by foreign cultures and become more and more similar with the aspects of foreign cultures. As foreign cultures influences become more dominant, it might reduce the influence of local cultures, which can have an impact on cultural diversity. Example: One example would be the Starbucks Coffee company. This American coffee brand has expanded its businesses to 21000 identical stores in over 65 countries. Customers are served identical coffee flavours worldwide. Its popularity suggests that many people around the world have embraced this aspect of American culture and might prefer the American coffee over their local cultural coffee. This is the case for Singapore as teenagers now prefer to drink Starbucks than our locally brewed Kopi-O. Another example of cultural homogenisation is the English Language. The English language is spoken in more countries than any other language and is also the	[3-4]

	predominant language used in the business world. This dominance has resulted in the English Language having a homogenising effect and posing a threat to local languages. <u>Cultural hybridisation</u> Point: Cultural hybridisation impacts societies. Elaborate: Hybridisation impacts societies when cultural exchanges take place. It occurs when the foreign and local cultures come together and are blended. This can result in unique combinations containing elements from both cultures. Hybridisation can produce new cultural products and these products may not include all the elements of the cultures from which they were derived. Example: One example of cultural hybridisation is Salsa, which is a Latin American music genre that originated from New York. It is a mixture of foreign Afro-Caribbean musical influences and North American Jazz and Rock. Another example is Laksa Pasta which is commonly sold in many fusion restaurants in Singapore. It is a combination of a Singaporean local noodle dish Laksa and a typical pasta dish from Italy.	
L3	L2 + Explains the outcomes of “Cultural Homogenisation” and “Cultural Hybridisation”. <i>Award 5-6 marks for explaining one factor.</i> <i>Award 6-7 marks for explaining two factors.</i> Note: To get L3, must have Def, Eg and Linking Outcomes Note: Linking outcomes must explain factor’s <u>impact on society</u>. <u>Cultural homogenisation</u> Point: Cultural homogenisation has an impact on society. Elaborate: Homogenisation can impact the society when local cultures are heavily influenced by foreign cultures and become more and more similar with the aspects of foreign cultures. As foreign cultures influences become more dominant, it might reduce the influence of local cultures, which can have an impact on cultural diversity. Example: One example would be the Starbucks Coffee company. This American coffee brand has expanded its businesses to 21000 identical stores in over 65 countries. Customers are served identical coffee flavours worldwide. Its popularity suggests that many people around the world have embraced this aspect of American culture and might prefer the American coffee over their local cultural coffee. This is the case for Singapore as teenagers now prefer to drink Starbucks than our locally brewed Kopi-O. Another example of cultural	[5-7]

	homogenisation is the English Language. The English language is spoken in more countries than any other language and is also the predominant language used in the business world. This dominance has resulted in the English Language having a homogenising effect and posing a threat to local languages. Linking Explanation: Hence, cultural homogenisation has a large impact on society because local cultures might not be able to withstand the competition of these strong foreign cultural influences and might be lost. <u>Future generations might forget their cultural roots and lose their unique sense of identity.</u> Those who are passionate about their local culture might also be <u>upset with the threat of foreign culture, leading to conflicts</u> between them and foreign culture. <u>Cultural hybridisation</u> Point: Cultural hybridisation impacts societies. Elaborate: Hybridisation impacts societies when cultural exchanges take place. It occurs when the foreign and local cultures come together and are blended. This can result in unique combinations containing elements from both cultures. Hybridisation can produce new cultural products and these products may not include all the elements of the cultures from which they were derived. Example: One example of cultural hybridisation is Salsa, which is a Latin American music genre that originated from New York. It is a mixture of foreign Afro-Caribbean musical influences and North American Jazz and Rock. Another example is Laksa Pasta which is commonly sold in many fusion restaurants in Singapore. It is a combination of a Singaporean local noodle dish Laksa and a typical pasta dish from Italy. Linking Explanation: Hence, cultural hybridisation has a large impact on society because leads to cultural dilution where some distinctive local culture might be lost. This will cause some <u>purists to worry</u> that the cultural purity of their local culture may vanish forever. This <u>can lead to tensions between the purists and those who embrace the newly hybridised culture.</u>	
L4	Both aspects of L3 + Explains relative importance of each factor. In my opinion, the impact of cultural homogenisation is greater than that cultural hybridisation because the former completely takes over local cultures and traditions <u>causing local cultures to be lost entirely</u> while hybridisation still retains aspects of local cultures and traditions, thus <u>local cultures are not lost entirely.</u>	[8]

M?	Mirroring of question missing
Def?	Definition is missing
Def. W	Weak definition
Def. X	Wrong definition
Eg?	Example is missing
Eg. W	Weak example. Please provide more details.
Eg X	Wrong example provided
L? or O/C?	Where is your linking explanations? Please provide outcomes that answers the question issue. Cultural homogenisation/hybridisation has a large impact on society because ____ (O/C).
Wrong outcomes	The outcomes you explained does not answer the question issue ie. illustrate impact on society
CT?	When weighing 2 factors due to comparing based on common criteria, the comparision topic (weighing criteria) is missing.

Success Criteria:

- ☐ **Mirrors question for each factor**
- ☐ **Describes factor by providing elaborations / definitions**
- ☐ **Describes factor by providing example**
- ☐ **Explains factor by providing outcomes of factor. Outcomes answer the Question Issue ie. Impact on society**
- ☐ **Weights both factors using a common criteria**

v

Reflection
Strength:
Weakness:
Next Step:

