



MONTFORT SECONDARY SCHOOL
SECONDARY 4 EXPRESS / 5 NORMAL (ACADEMIC)
HUMANITIES 2260/01 2261/01
PAPER 1 SOCIAL STUDIES
PRELIM 2024
MARK SCHEME

1 Study Source A

What is the attitude of women towards the Baby Bonus scheme?
 Explain your answer using details from the source.

[5]

L1	Describes/Copies source without answering the question. Eg. The source says that young parents get monetary incentives when they give birth to children.	[1]
L2	Infers women's positive OR negative attitude towards the Baby Bonus scheme Note: Attitude of women must be about the scheme Eg: Women are supportive / not supportive towards the Baby Bonus scheme	[2]
L3	L2 + Infers reasons (Further development of source) • Supportive: money provided can help pay for school fees / help ease the financial costs of raising a child • Unsupportive: money provided does not address the challenges working mothers face and women will still find it tough to juggle work with motherhood Attitude: Women are supportive of the Baby Bonus scheme Infers reasons: because the money provided can help them to pay for the high costs of school fees (Reasons why), which will greatly reduce the financial stress of having children (Outcomes) Evidence: This can be supported from the source which says, "Some women were happy with the additional financial support". OR Attitude: Women are unsupportive of the Baby Bonus scheme Infers reasons: because women are not giving birth due to the stress of having to work and take care of their child, not due to the	[3-4]

[Turn over

	lack of money (Reasons why). Even with the Baby Bonus, it does not solve the problems they face such as exhaustion from taking on so many responsibilities and roles. (Outcomes) Evidence: This can be supported from the source which says, “. Many working mothers work 10-hour days but still have to cope with the demands of child-rearing once they reach home”.	
L4	Both aspects of L3	[5]

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

NATQ	Did not answer question issue Not inferring what women think / feel towards Baby Bonus scheme
Para No Inf Weak dev	Paraphrasing / Describing what you see in the source. No Inference provided. Develop the source further: Why are women supportive / not supportive of the scheme?
M/I	Misinterpret source

Success Criteria:

- ☐ States attitude clearly
- ☐ Infers reasons and potential outcomes
- ☐ Inferences do not copy / paraphrase source. Infers what author is suggesting. Develops source further.
- ☐ Evidence

Reflection: Look at the success criterias above.

Strengths	
Weakness / Areas to work on in future	

2 Study Sources B and C.

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

[7]

L1	Difference/Similarity, based on provenance / source type / topic Source B and Source C are published by different sources. Source B is published by The Straits Times while Source C is by the BBC.	[1]
L2	False matching Source B examines Singapore only while Source C does not talk about it. It examines Japan, Sweden and South Korea pro-family measures.	[2]
L3	Similarity or Difference in content <i>Award the higher level in the band for more developed answers.</i> Possible CTs: - Agree that fathers need to play a more active role in parenting to improve declining birth rate - Disagree that financial incentives are effective in managing declining birth rate <u>Similarity</u> Source B and C are similar as they agree that <u>fathers need to play a more active role in parenting to improve declining birth rate (CT)</u> . Source B shows a mother struggling with looking after her child and handling housework because her husband is not helping out while on paternity leave (Evidence + Explain source), thus suggesting <u>fathers need to play a more active role in parenting to improve declining birth rate (CT)</u> so that their wives won't feel exhausted from handling everything and will be more willing to give birth. Similarly, Source C says that "when men did one more hour a week of housework at home, it was related to a significant increase in the chances that that family would have a second child" as women feel more supported by their husbands at home and will be more willing to have children (Evidence + Explain source), thus suggesting <u>fathers need to play a more active role in parenting to improve declining birth rate (CT)</u> . <u>Difference</u> Source B and C are different as they <u>disagree that financial</u>	[3-4]

	incentives are effective in managing declining birth rate (CT). Source B shows a mother struggling with looking after her child and handling housework and the caption “Baby Bonus cash have become less effective in boosting birth rate” which means that money does not support mothers in dealing with the heavy burden of being a mother (Evidence + Explain source), thus suggesting <u>financial incentives are ineffective in managing declining birth rate (CT)</u>. However, Source C says that “the small Japanese town of Nagi-cho managed to double its birth rate where families get baby bonuses and children allowances” which shows that monetary assistance does encourage women to give birth more (Evidence + Explain source), thus suggesting <u>financial incentives are effective in managing declining birth rate (CT)</u>.	
L4	Similarity AND Difference in content <i>Award the higher level in the band for more developed answers.</i> Both aspects of L3.	[4-5]
L5	L3 Similarity in Content/Msg + Similar in Purpose <i>Award the higher level in the band for more developed answers.</i> Sources B and C are similar in purpose. Both of them want to convince men that their wives would be willing to give birth more if they help out more at home (L3 Msg). They want men / fathers / husbands (Target Audience) to put in more time and effort into helping out with housework / looking after their children / supporting their wives with parenting responsibilities (Intended Outcome).	[6-7]

CT X	Wrong CT / Invalid CT. Your understanding of the source might be inaccurate, thus you were not able to identify an accurate CT.
VM	Valid Match
INV. M	Invalid Match
CT?	Relating back to CT is missing
AUD X	Wrong audience
O/C X	Wrong outcome

Strengths	
Weakness / Areas to work on in future	

3 Study Sources D and E.

Does Source D surprise you about what Source E said about Singaporeans' attitudes towards having children? Explain your answer. [7]

L1	Not Surprised about Source E, based on source type/provenance e.g. Source D does not make Source E surprising as they are by 2 different people. It is only natural that they might contradict each other.	[1]
L2	Surprised / Not Surprised, based on explanation of 1 source <i>Award the higher level in the band for more developed answers</i> State stand: Source D makes me surprised / not surprised about Source E Infer: as Source D suggests that women's attitudes towards having children are different from each other and it mostly depends on what they want from their lives. Evi: This can be supported from Source D which shows "When making decisions on whether to have children, it all boils down to attitude towards one's career and personal choice." State stand: Source D makes me surprised / not surprised about Source E Infer: as Source E suggests that Singaporeans are not having children due to a lack of desire to want children and a change in what they value from life. Evi: This can be supported from Source E which shows "Today, many young couples choose not to have children. They prioritise having time for themselves and simply do not desire the responsibility of being a parent".	[2-3]
L3	Surprised / Not Surprised about Source E, based on <u>similarities</u> in source content between Sources D and E. <i>Award the higher level in the band for more developed answers</i> Possible CTs: - Both agree that Singaporeans are not having children	[4-5]

	due to a lack of desire to be parents / as they do not value having children as important / weakening in family values / want to focus on career State stand: Source D does not make me surprised about Source E CT: as both agree that Singaporeans are not having children due to a lack of desire to be parents. Exp: Source D says that “What they want is time to build their career and not have their career advancements stalled due to the demands of being a working parent” which suggests that women would rather build their career than have children (Evi + Explain), thus suggesting that Singaporeans are not having children due to a lack of desire to be parents. (Relate back to CT). Similarly, Source E says that “Today, many young couples choose not to have children. They prioritise having time for themselves and simply do not desire the responsibility of being a parent” which suggests that women does not think having children is necessary (Evi + Explain), thus suggesting that Singaporeans are not having children due to a lack of desire to be parents. (Relate back to CT).	
L4	L3 + Surprised / Not surprised about Source E, by cross-referencing with another source. <i>Award the higher level in the band for more developed answers</i> Note: CT for Para 1 and 2 must be the same. <u>L3</u> State stand: Source D does not make me surprised about Source E CT: as both agree that Singaporeans are not having children due to a lack of desire to be parents. Exp: Source D says that “What they want is time to build their career and not have their career advancements stalled due to the demands of being a working parent” which suggests that women would rather build their career than have children (Evi + Explain), thus suggesting that Singaporeans are not having children due to a lack of desire to be parents. (Relate back to CT). Similarly, Source E says that “Today, many young couples choose not to have children. They prioritise having time for themselves and simply do not desire the responsibility of being a parent” which suggests that women does not think having children is necessary (Evi + Explain), thus suggesting that Singaporeans are not having children due to a lack of desire to be parents. (Relate back to CT). <u>L4</u>	[6-7]

	State stand: I am not surprised about Source E CT: as Source F agrees that Singaporeans are not having children due to a lack of desire to be parents. Exp: Source E says that “Today, many young couples choose not to have children. They prioritise having time for themselves and simply do not desire the responsibility of being a parent” which suggests that women does not think having children is necessary (Evi + Explain), thus suggesting that Singaporeans are not having children due to a lack of desire to be parents. (Relate back to CT). Similarly, Source F shows that “They are held back by practical concerns such as wanting to first advance their careers and build a comfortable life” which suggests that Singaporeans do not want to have children as they think it will require them to sacrifice their time and quality of life (Evi + Explain), thus suggesting that Singaporeans are not having children due to a lack of desire to be parents. (Relate back to CT).	
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Para 1 and 2: Cross-referencing - Success Criteria:

- ☐ Mirrors question. Clear stand stated.
- ☐ Identifies a clear Comparison Topic (CT) the 2 sources agree / disagree on.
- ☐ CT answers the Question Issue.
- ☐ 1st source: Explains what 1st source says.
- ☐ 1st source: Relates back to CT.
- ☐ 2nd source: Explains what 2nd. source says.
- ☐ 2nd source: Relates back to CT.
- ☐ Valid Match: Shows a clear similarity/ difference in arguments.
- ☐ Supported with content evidence.

Reflection: Look at the success criterias above.

Strengths	
Weakness / Areas to work on in future	

4 Study Source F.

Does this source prove that it is impossible to improve birth rates in Singapore? Explain your answer. [7]

L1	Proves / Does not Prove, based on source type/provenance e.g. Source E is useful as it is by a research think-tank.	[1]
L2	Proves / Does not Prove, based on what source tells me / source content <i>Award the higher level in the band for more developed answers</i> State stand: Source F proves that it is impossible to improve birth rate as Infer: as 70% of young people aged 21 to 34 polled think it is not necessary to get married. OR State stand: Source F does not prove that it is impossible to improve birth rate as Infer: as they do foresee themselves getting married, and hope to have children eventually.	[2-3]
L3	Proves / Does not Prove, based on logical reasons State stand: Source F proves that it is impossible to improve birth rate as Infer: as the top two reasons for not dating or getting married are that they have not met the right person yet, and that they prefer to remain single. Younger respondents are also more likely to cite having other priorities in life other than marriage, such as their job and self-discovery. Others commented the lack of time and energy from work as their reasons for not dating. Reason: This suggests that it is impossible to improve birth rate as there are just way too many different individual reasons why Singaporeans are not giving birth and it is impossible to address all of them (Identified challenges in addressing problem of birth rate) OR State stand: Source F does not prove that it is impossible to improve birth rate as Infer: as they do foresee themselves getting married, and hope to have children eventually. Reason: This suggests that it is still possible to improve birth rate as there are still women who are willing to have children and see having children as a goal in life (Identified potential possibilities in improving birth rate)	[4]

L3	Prove / Does not prove, by Cross-referencing with another source. <i>Award the higher level in the band for more developed answers</i> Possible CTs: agree / disagree that it is impossible to improve birth rate - As different Singaporeans have different reasons for not giving birth - As Singaporeans want to focus on their career / enjoying life / does not want the responsibility of being parents - As Singaporeans still want to give birth State stand: Source E proves that it is impossible to improve birth rate State reliability: as it is reliable CT: as Source D agrees that different Singaporeans have different reasons for not giving birth Exp: Source F shows that “they have not met the right person yet, and that they prefer to remain single. Younger respondents are also more likely to cite having other priorities in life other than marriage, such as their job and self-discovery” which means that different Singaporeans have different reasons for not having children which makes it difficult to address the problem, (Evi + Explain), thus suggesting that it is impossible to improve birth rate due to the varied reasons faced by different Singaporeans (Relate back to CT). Similarly, Source D says that “If we want birth rates to increase, we must take into account the concerns of different women. There is no one-size fits all solution.” which suggests that different women have different reasons for either wanting or not wanting children (Evi + Explain), thus suggesting that it is impossible to improve birth rate due to the varied reasons faced by different Singaporeans (Relate back to CT). OR State stand: Source E does not proves that it is impossible to improve birth rate State reliability: as it is unreliable CT: as Source D disagrees that Singaporeans don’t want children. Exp: Source F shows that “70% of young people aged 21 to 34 polled	[4-5]

	think it is not necessary to get married or have children in a marriage” which means that Singaporeans don’t want children, (Evi + Explain), thus suggesting that it is impossible to improve birth rate as too many Singaporeans don’t want children (Relate back to CT). However, Source D says that “Family-oriented women are more likely than career-oriented women to be encouraged by paid maternity leave and monetary incentives to have more children.” which suggests that there are Singaporeans who still want children (Evi + Explain), thus suggesting that it is still possible to improve birth rate as there are Singaporeans who want children (Relate back to CT).	
L4	Proves, based on evaluating Provenance <i>Award the higher level in the band for more developed answers</i> State stand: Source F proves that it is impossible to improve birth rates State reliability: as it is reliable. Author: It is by a research think-tank. Infer: It suggests that it is impossible to improve birth rate as there are way too many Singaporeans who don’t want children and it is difficult to address all of their varied concerns. Evi: This can be supported from Source F which shows “The top two reasons for not dating or getting married are that they have not met the right person yet, and that they prefer to remain single. Younger respondents are also more likely to cite having other priorities in life other than marriage, such as their job and self-discovery.”. Explain: Being a <u>research think-tank</u> (Author’s background), it is giving its <u>expert opinion on how to improve birth rate</u> (Issue), based on his <u>extensive research done in the survey</u>. Furthermore, IPS is a <u>renowned research institute and would not risk its reputation by publishing inaccurate data</u>. It has no vested interests in the issue and is merely giving his expert opinion about the issue.	[6-7]

State stand? NATQ	State whether the source proves / does not prove
R?	State the reliability of the source
Para Inf X NATQ	You are paraphrasing the source. Your inferences does not answer the QI. What is the source suggesting about the QI?
Exp.W / Vague	Explain why you consider the source reliable and useful. You must be able to justify that the source is an expert opinion.
CT?	What does the source say about the CT? Relate back to the CT.

M/I	Misinterpret source
VM	Clear similarity / difference shown
IVM	No clear similarity / difference shown.

Para 1: Provenance Purpose - Success Criteria:

- ☐ Mirrors question. Clear stand stated.
- ☐ States reliability of source.
- ☐ State author.
- ☐ Infers message author is suggesting.
- ☐ Inference answers question issue.
- ☐ Supported with content evidence.
- ☐ Explain why author is an expert opinion by relating to his professional knowledge / past experience/ reputation.

Para 2: Cross-referencing - Success Criteria:

- ☐ Mirrors question. Clear stand stated.
- ☐ States reliability of source – 0m if not stated
- ☐ Identifies a clear Comparison Topic (CT) the 2 sources agree / disagree on.
- ☐ CT answers the Question Issue.
- ☐ 1st source: Explains what 1st source says.
- ☐ 1st source: Relates back to CT.
- ☐ 2nd source: Explains what 2nd. source says.
- ☐ 2nd source: Relates back to CT.
- ☐ Valid Match: Shows a clear similarity/ difference in arguments.
- ☐ Supported with content evidence.

Reflection: Look at the success criterias above.

Strengths	
Weakness / Areas to work on in future	

- 5 'Financial incentives are the best way to manage declining birth rates.'

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

Valid answers must meet the following criteria:

- 1) Sources that agree, justifies reasons why financial incentives are the best way:**

- Positive impact of financial incentives

- 2) Sources that disagree, justifies reasons why financial incentives are not the best way:**

- Negative impact / Limitations / Ineffectiveness of financial incentives
- Identify another agent / better way (AA) and justifies reasons why

Note:

- **Answers must extend beyond ideas found in the source. Do not copy or paraphrase source.**
- **Answers/Reasons for one source must not be repeated for another source.**

Source	Ideas from source / Evidence	Inference / Extend beyond the source
Source A agrees with the statement.	The source says that "School fees at a government-supported childcare center would typically cost \$500 a month while a private one can exceed S\$1,000".	This suggests that financial incentives are the best way because it can help parents pay a portion of the school fees / reduce their financial costs of raising a child.
Source A disagrees with the statement.	The source says that "it is not what working mothers need the most. Many working mothers work 10-hour days but still have to cope with the demands of child-rearing once they reach home". The source says that "The lack of workplace support in the form of flexible hours or the chance to work from home have turned them away from child-birth. Women would also like to see	This suggests that financial incentives are not the best way because the money provided does not really take away the hardship and stress working mothers face trying to juggle parenting with working. This suggests that flexible work arrangement / husbands playing a more active role in parenting is the best way (AA) because women will feel that they are able to handle both roles of parenting

	their husbands playing a more supportive role as well.	and working well and will be more motivated to have more children.
Source B disagrees with the statement.	The source says that "Baby Bonus cash have become less effective in boosting birth rates" and a mother struggling with looking after her child and housework while her husband relaxes while watching TV.	This suggests that financial incentives are not the best way because the money provided does not solve the problem of women feeling over-worked from looking after their children alone due to the lack of support from their husbands. This suggests that husbands playing a more active role in parenting is the best way (AA) because if they help out more with the housework and the looking after of the children, women will not feel so tired and stresses and will be less fearful of having children.
Source C agrees with the statement.	The source says that "Nagi-cho managed to double its birth rate from 1.4 to 2.8 children per woman with an extensive scheme of family friendly policies. Families get baby bonuses and children allowances".	This suggests that financial incentives are the best way because it can help parents financially and they will be able to afford the costs of having more children.
Source C disagrees with the statement.	The source says that "In Korea, researchers at the University of Seoul found that fertility rates increased when men helped out more at home.". The source says that "Mothers and fathers are offered generous leave after having a baby. Fathers take as much as 30% of the number of days of parental leave that mothers do".	This suggests that husbands playing a more active role in parenting is the best way (AA) because if they help out more with the housework and the looking after of the children, their wives will feel more supported and will be willing to have more children. This suggests that government giving more parental leave is the best way (AA) because people will be more willing to have children if they know they can spend quality time with their children and experience their development first-hand / enjoy the joy of parenthood.

Source D agrees with the statement.	The source says that "Family-oriented women are more likely than career-oriented women to be encouraged by paid maternity leave and monetary incentives to have more children as it allows them to spend time with their newborns without losing their income.".	This suggests that financial incentives are the best way because women feel financially supported and will be more open to quitting their jobs to have children.
Source D disagrees with the statement.	The source says that "What they want is time to build their career and not have their career advancements stalled due to the demands of being a working parent". The source says that "Society's mindset about what makes for a fulfilling life has changed. If we want birth rates to increase, we must take into account the concerns of different women. There is no one-size fits all solution.".	This suggests that financial incentives are not the best way because women are not willing to sacrifice their career to have children and the money provided is not enough to cover for the loss of career satisfaction they will feel when they quit. This suggests that considering what women wants in life is the best way (AA) because if women feel that they can meet their career goals while having children, they will be more open to the idea of being a mother.
Source E disagrees with the statement.	The source says that "The baby itself is the bonus, a bonus from a happy marriage that forms the basis for joy and hope in family life". The source says that "They prioritise having time for themselves and simply do not desire the responsibility of being a parent. We need to realign our focus on the family as the main strength of the nation".	This suggests that developing the mindset that having a baby brings joy / strengthening family values is the best way because when people see having children as the source of happiness, they will genuinely want children without needing any encouragement from anyone.
Source F agrees with the statement.	The source says that "They are held back by practical concerns such as the cost and stress of raising children".	This suggests that financial incentives are the best way because the money provided will help them pay for their bills, so they will not stress over the high costs and will be less fearful of

		having children.
Source F disagrees with the statement.	The source says that “They are held back by practical concerns such as wanting to first advance their careers and build a comfortable life”. The source says that “The top two reasons for not dating or getting married are that they have not met the right person yet, and that they prefer to remain single. Younger respondents are also more likely to cite having other priorities in life other than marriage, such as their job and self-discovery”.	This suggests that developing the mindset that having a baby brings joy / strengthening family values/ helping them find marriage partners is the best way because when people see having children as when we help young people see that having children completes them and gives them fulfilment and happiness, they will desire to get married and have children.

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> <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>	[5-8]
BP	<u>Analysis of reliability</u> Not possible for Source F: Analysis of provenance is required for question 4. Source C is a reliable source. It is a report by BBC and is based on factual evidence gathered by researchers around the world. This makes the source reliable as the researchers are from renowned universities and have based their conclusions on their extensive research and knowledge about how to improve birth rates around the world. <u>Sufficiency</u> Source D is a balanced source. It talks about how financial	+1/+2

	incentives will improve declining birth rates as it will encourage family-oriented women to quit their jobs to be mothers. It also talks about how financial incentives will not improve declining birth rates as career-oriented women will not be enticed by the financial incentives to give up their career to be mothers. <u>Examples from Contextual knowledge</u> Source B says that financial incentives will not improve declining birth rates and getting fathers to play a more active role in parenting will be more helpful. This is true because the government has been implementing policies such as allowing fathers to take parental leave when the child is born and also implementing programs such as “Dads for Life” to encourage fathers to spend more time and effort in taking care of their children and bonding with them. This will help to change mindsets about mothers being the primary care-giver and support mothers more, thus encouraging them to give birth to more children. <u>Balanced conclusion / Resolution of 2 opposing viewpoints</u> On one hand, Source A claims that financial incentives will improve declining birth rates as it provides financial support for parents. On the other hand, Source F suggests that financial incentives will not improve declining birth rates as young people don’t want to sacrifice their career and personal freedom when they become parents. Perhaps we need to change young people’s mindset and help them see that having children and building a loving family is more meaningful than chasing material comforts, it will be more long-term solution in managing declining birth rates than financial incentives.	
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Para So? More Infer.	Paraphrasing. Extend beyond the source to answer the assertion statement (question issue). Why is financial incentives effective? Why is it not effective?
M/I	Misinterpret source
DNA	You have an inference but it does not answer the assertion statement (question issue) at all. It does not justify why financial incentives are effective / ineffective?
RI / Repeated Inference	You gave a valid inference but you have already stated that same inference in another source.

Strengths	
Weakness / Areas to work on in future	

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- 6 Extract 1 states that self-radicalisation continues to be a threat to Singapore's national security.

In your opinion, what are the consequences of increasing self- [7]
radicalisation on Singapore?

L1	Describes the topic i.e. self-radicalisation / national security <i>e.g. Self-radicalisation is harmful to Singapore. It is when individuals become influenced by extremist beliefs online.</i>	[1]
L2	Identifies/Describes consequence(s) <i>Award 2 marks for identifying one reason and 3 marks for identifying two reasons.</i> <i>Award 3 marks for describing one reason and 4 marks for describing two reasons.</i> • Loss of lives • Destruction of property • Fear / Distrust / Disharmony in society • Loss of foreign investor confidence • Economic harm	[2-4]
L3	L2 + Explains reason(s) <i>Award 5-6 marks for explaining one reason.</i> <i>Award 6-7 marks for explaining two reasons.</i> <u>E.g. #1: Loss of foreign investor confidence</u> Point: One consequence is loss of foreign investor confidence. Elaboration + Example: Currently, there are a lot of foreign MNCs investing in Singapore and providing jobs for Singaporeans and businesses for local firms. (CTX) . They invest in Singapore due to the stable political environment and safety Singapore is known for. They know that their investments will be safe due to the peace and stability in Singapore. With self-radicalisation on the rise, individuals with extremist beliefs may carry out a terrorist attack and destroy their investments in Singapore. This will cause foreign MNCs to fear	[5-7]

	for their safety and lose confidence in Singapore (Elaborate on factor in relation to QI). For example, the 911 attacks on New York's World Trade Centre destroyed the investments of many banks and companies operating there. These firms will not question whether to operate out of New York due to its vulnerability to attacks (Eg). Linking Explanations: Due to loss of foreign investor confidence (Factor), it will lead to MNCs will shift their business out of Singapore. This will cause Singaporeans to lose their jobs. Local businesses will also be hard hit as they will lose a key source of business. Government will also lose a key source of tax revenue (Outcomes of factor). <u>E.g. #2: Fear / Distrust in Society</u> Point: One consequence is distrust in society. Elaboration + Example: Currently, Singapore is a multi-ethnic society with different religious groups co-existing in harmony(CTX). When a self-radicalised individual affiliated to a religion carries out a terrorist attack in Singapore, it might lead to citizens associating the religion with terrorism and violence. They may start to become suspicious of other citizens of the same religion of being potential terrorists too (Elaborate on factor in relation to QI). For example, when JI members were arrested in Singapore, there was unjustified suspicions of other Muslims in Singapore and caused a lot of fear in society (Eg). Linking Explanations: Due to distrust arising in society (Factor), it will lead to misunderstanding among different members of society. It can lead to unwarranted stereotypes and discrimination, which can cause conflict and disharmony (Outcomes of factor).	
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P1 / P2	Consequence (Point) identified
E.W / Vague	Describe more details about the consequence
EG.W / Vague	Example should relate to the consequence you are writing about. It should also relate to self-radicalisation.
O/C? O/C X	Where are your linking explanations? Please provide <u>outcomes of the "consequence"</u>. Due to ____ (factor), it will lead to ____ (O/C).

Success Criteria:

- ☐ Consequence stated is logical.
- ☐ Describes context / background situation related to the consequence.
- ☐ Describes elaborating details about the consequence.
- ☐ **Gives an example supporting the consequence.**
- ☐ Explains outcomes of consequence.

Reflection: Look at the success criterias above.

Strengths	
Weakness / Areas to work on in future	

- 7 Extract 2 and 3 reflect on the security measures by governments and international cooperation in countering terrorism.

Do you think that security measures by governments is more effective than international cooperation in countering terrorism? Explain your answer. [8]

L1	Writes about the topic (i.e. transnational terrorism) but without addressing the question. <i>e.g. Transnational terrorism is a deadly threat to the peace and stability of a country. It uses violence and fear to achieve its goals.</i>	[1-2]
L2	Describes ‘security measures by government’ and ‘international cooperation <i>Award 3 marks for describing one factor.</i> <i>Award 4 marks for describing two factors.</i> Point: Security measures by government are effective in countering terrorism Elaborate: Governments can take border-management measures to proactively prevent potential terrorist attacks. They can implement surveillance infrastructure for stricter security checks at immigration checkpoints. Example: For example, For example, body and baggage scanners	[3-4]

	can be placed at airports to ensure no one carries bomb-making materials into the country. The use of biometrics data such as finger prints and iris scanners also allow government to ascertain the identity of individuals entering and leaving the country. Point: International cooperation is effective in combating transnational terrorism Elaborate: Globalisation has led to the easy movement of people, money and weapons around the world. As such, countries must work together to track suspects and uncover threats by sharing intelligence and methods of fighting terrorism. Example: For example, the ASEAN Counter-Terrorism workshop allows member countries to exchange best practices to enhance counter-terrorism in the region. At the ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting Plus Counter Terrorism Exercise, forces from Singapore, ASEAN, Australia, USA and China discussed strategies to coordinate operations against Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Explosive threats.	
L3	L2 + Explains the effectiveness of 'security measures by government' and 'international cooperation <i>Award 5-6 marks for explaining one factor.</i> <i>Award 6-7 marks for explaining two factors.</i> Point: Security measures by government are effective in countering terrorism Elaborate: Governments can take border-management measures to proactively prevent potential terrorist attacks. They can implement surveillance infrastructure for stricter security checks at immigration checkpoints. Example: For example, body and baggage scanners can be placed at airports to ensure no one carries bomb-making materials into the country. The use of biometrics data such as finger prints and iris scanners also allow government to ascertain the identity of individuals entering and leaving the country. Link: Security measures by governments are effective in countering terrorism because potential terrorists would find it difficult to enter the country or bring bomb-making materials into the country. They would find it difficult to carry out an attack and would be deterred. This would reduce the possibility of a terrorist attack happening in Singapore and keep citizens safe from terrorist attacks.	[5-7]

	Point: International cooperation is effective in combating transnational terrorism Elaborate: Globalisation has led to the easy movement of people, money and weapons around the world. As such, countries must work together to track suspects and uncover threats by sharing intelligence and methods of fighting terrorism. Example: For example, the ASEAN Counter-Terrorism workshop allows member countries to exchange best practices to enhance counter-terrorism in the region. At the ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting Plus Counter Terrorism Exercise, forces from Singapore, ASEAN, Australia, USA and China discussed strategies to coordinate operations against Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Explosive threats. Link: International cooperation is effective because it will lead to terrorists being arrested due to the sharing of intelligence. Their source of money can also be frozen. They will not be able to carry out an attack due to the lack of funds and weapons and will not be able to carry out a successful attack. People and property stay safe and there is lesser damage caused to social harmony / lesser suspicion and distrust among members of society.	
L4	Both aspects of L3 + Explains relative importance of each factor. <u>Common Criteria: Larger availability of resources</u> International cooperation is more effective as it creates a larger pool of resources. There are more countries working together sharing their information, money and knowledge, which is a larger pool of resources compared to the individual governments working alone with their own country's resources and intel. OR Both measures are equally effective as they complement each other. If individual governments carry out security measures, they may arrest terrorists at airports and find out information about attacks on other countries. If they share this info with their international partners, this can prevent attacks in other countries. Similarly, individual governments may also obtain intel from their international partners that a terrorist will be flying into their country. They will be	[8]

	able to employ their security scanners at airports to be on high alert for him, thus capturing the suspect.	
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M?	Mirroring of question missing
Def?	Definition is missing
Eg?	Example is missing
L? or O/C?	Where is your linking explanations? Please provide outcomes of the factor.
More O/C	You need to provide more outcomes to justify
CT?	When weighing 2 factors, the comparison topic (weighing criteria) is missing
R/S	When weighing 2 factors, unable to show the interdependent relationship between the 2 factors

Para 1 and 2 Success Criteria:

- ☐ Factor stated and Mirrors question.
- ☐ Describes factor by providing definitions.
- ☐ Describes factor by providing examples.
- ☐ Explains how factor contributed to the Question Issue by providing outcomes.
- ☐ Outcomes provided answers the Question Issue.

Reflection: Look at the success criterias above.

Strengths	
Weakness / Areas to work on in future	

