

Answering for Reliability (comparing sources A, B, C):

- Starting source
 1. Inference for source A
 - Source A claims that...
 2. Evidence
 - The picture shows/text states that...
 3. Explanation
 - This suggests that...
- Cross referenced source that SUPPORTS starting source
 1. Support
 - I think that Source A's claim that ____ is only partially reliable as its accuracy is somewhat supported by Source B.
 2. Evidence
 - Source B also shows/states that same point as Source A
 3. Explanation
 - Therefore, Source A's claim is partially reliable because Source B also claims that ____
- Cross referenced source that DOES NOT SUPPORT first 2 sources
 1. Refute
 - However, I cannot fully believe Source A's claim about the Source A's Claim because its accuracy is (largely) refuted by Source C
 2. Evidence
 - Contrary to Source A's claim of ____, Source C depicts ____.
 3. Explanation
 - The Source C's depiction suggests that opposite/refuting claim to Source A and B.
 - Therefore, Source C refutes Source B's claim of ____.
- Conclusion
 1. Coming to an end
 - Hence, I cannot totally believe what Source A says as fact presented in Source C.
- Critical Assessment (contextual [of Source A])
 - When I critically analyse Source A, I cannot believe it as it is likely to be a propaganda (source) from the origin/whoever produced the source (e.g. Japanese/British) who made it to purpose of Source (usually to portray something in favour of a faction).
- Evaluation
 - In conclusion, one must be wary of Source A as it is biased, only showing positive/negative aspects of _____. Hence, I cannot believe

Source A suggests that the people in Singapore felt happy and joyful about the return of the British in 1945. "throats are choked and eyes misted" and the description of the Union Jack as symbolising "freedom, liberty and justice" implies that Singaporeans welcomed the British back after suffering under Japanese rule. However, Source A is only partially reliable.

On one hand, its claim is supported by Source B, which shows children cheering the return of British soldiers. This suggests that at least some people were indeed happy and excited about the British return. This supports Source A's portrayal of celebration and relief.

On the other hand, Source A is challenged by Source C that describes how there was silence when British troops arrived, with only "six pairs of hands" clapping and minimal enthusiasm. It also highlights that some locals felt uneasy and even noticed the arrogance in British officers like before the war. This suggests that not all Singaporeans welcomed the British, and feelings were mixed. Therefore, Source A exaggerates how happy the people in Singapore were of the British's return.

When I critically analyse Source A, I cannot believe it as Source A was **propaganda** published in The Straits Times which was **controlled by the British** and used to make the people of Singapore have a **good impression** of the British and legitimise their return as liberators. In conclusion, Source A is only partially reliable. Other sources show that reactions to the British return were actually mixed.

In conclusion, one must be wary of Source A as it is biased, only showing positive aspects of the British's return. Hence, I cannot believe what Source A says about how everyone is happy at the British's return to Singapore.

Answering for SBQ message and purpose:

BASICALLY JUST ANSWER WITH PEE AND YOU SHOULD BE FINE HALF THE TIME

- Infer/Message
 - I infer that...
 - This is because the source shows... (specific evidence)
 - This suggests... because during this period... (context / historical knowledge)

E.g.

- + The source conveys the message that life in Singapore under Japanese rule was harmonious, with different races living together peacefully under Japanese leadership. This is shown by the cartoon of Chinese, Malay, Indian, and Japanese children standing arm-in-arm, smiling, and celebrating together in front of the Japanese rising sun symbol. This suggests racial unity under Japanese rule, as the image selectively presents all groups as equal and happy under Japan's presence. However, during the Japanese Occupation (1942–1945), life in Singapore was actually harsh, with food shortages, fear, and strict military control. Therefore, this positive portrayal was likely Japanese propaganda designed to promote the idea of "Asia for Asians" and to make their rule appear beneficial and peaceful in order to reduce resistance and gain cooperation from the local population.

- Infer/Purpose
 - The purpose of the source is to...
 - This is shown by... (evidence)
 - This suggests... because at that time... (context + why they needed to do this)

E.g.

- + The purpose of the source was to portray the Japanese as kind and benevolent rulers in order to gain acceptance and cooperation from the local population during the Japanese Occupation. This is shown by the caption describing open-air theatres filled with joyful people and Japanese soldiers acting kindly towards children by accompanying them and showing affection. The image also depicts soldiers holding children's hands and bringing them to a public event, suggesting friendliness and protection. This suggests that the Japanese were deliberately presenting themselves as caring and harmless to shape public opinion. However, during the Japanese Occupation (1942–1945), many Singaporeans experienced fear, strict military rule, shortages of food, and harsh punishments, which created resentment towards Japanese rule. Therefore, this propaganda was used to reduce hostility and resistance, and to encourage Singaporeans to accept Japanese control as legitimate and positive.